

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOL. II.]

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1806.

[No. 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUEBEC
MERCURY.

York, Upper Canada.

DEAR SIR—As I perceive that, you are an acquaintance of my cousin Jack Hornpipes; and as it is consonant to Upper Canadian etiquette, I shall address you, by the familiar name of Friend. You must know then that, cousin Jack is my junior by several years; and as age has impaired my eye-sight and faculties, my censorial functions have suffered a long suspension: but as Jack is apt, I wish you to furnish him with any information, that you may cater in the Lower Province, respecting the *haut-toa de Londres, mode de Paris, &c. &c.* for really between you and I, I think the late London editions, received here, are spurious.

Some twelve months past, when the good old home-pun dancing code was in force with us, it was conceived, neither rude nor impolite, to preserve order in a country dance; nor was it considered a delinquency in a manager, to distribute the tickets as they were drawn: but, that code is now wholly abrogated, and a manager is at liberty, to gratify any fantastical female with the envied numbers, and with equal judgement and politeness, to become the humble minister of the evening whim. As my cousin Jack observes, (the lad's remarks are sometimes shrewd) "It is the highest possible honor to be allowed to pay money for the amusement of ladies." I am, at the same time, of opinion that, the ladies might, on their parts, make some small sacrifice of inclination to politeness. If they should be particularly inclined to favor any particular gentleman with a preference as a dancing partner, I think it might be done in such a way, as not wantonly to wound the sensibility of others.

I cannot think that it indicates either good sense or good breeding, to refuse dancing with a person, merely because his stature exceeds, or falls short, of six feet; or that, he has not a vellum voucher of his rank. Were there any thing about a plain individual, such for instance as an offensive breath, exuding feet, *carious* shin bones, or other not over agreeable personal casualty, a refusal would not subject the ladies to the charge of capriciousness; but really, Friend Cary, I know but one gentleman so unfortunate, and to the honor of his politeness and prudence be it recorded, the gentleman does not dance. Whilst on this subject I shall make free Friend Cary, understanding that you are an European, to ask you a few

questions—let it be understood that I ask merely for information.

Pray is it your opinion that London politeness, consists, when dancing, in a total disregard of the common, decent, and established forms of going through a country dance?—Is it the custom there, to skip, dash through, and break the order of people, dancing at four couples distant? Does London gracefulness consist in a variety of bodily contortion, and with the head, (that redoubted seat of judgement) to emulate the involuntary motions of a rickety child? Is dancing considered there, as a polite and genteel amusement, combining the pleasant and the healthful, or merely as a compact, where people meet periodically, and are at perfect liberty to make themselves perfectly ridiculous by an obvious convulsion of both body and mind?

Is it not your opinion that some part of the enormous train of the present female fashionable dress, might with propriety and advantage be transferred to the neck and breasts, when the beautiful nudities could tempt a saint to exclaim, in painful ecstasy, Oh lead us not into temptation! Dear Friend Cary, with such a vivifying prospect, to what lengths might not an irregular imagination wander: pleasing, painful sensation!!! However, admitting this denuding rage to be tolerable, where the display exhibits plump and healthful maturity, I cannot in conscience, admit its propriety in antiquated virgins, where a flaccid, cartilaginous appearance opposes its repulsive frigidity to the humble eye of the beholder. Is it not your opinion that this description of ladies should conceal their nakedness, on the fullest conviction that if it ever was, it has now ceased to be, the weapon of spiritual homicide?

In pert little misses, where are little more than simple physical indications, I think you will agree with me, that, the exposure is a matter of indifference; and that it is even more genteel to appear at a ball in whole or half mourning than in dresses of such disproportionate dimensions and problematical tendency.

I would not by any means have it inferred that the application of the preceding should be thought general, no, Friend Cary, far be such injustice from my intention. On the contrary there are females who honor the York assemblies with their attendance, whose good sense, lady like deportment and amiable manners, would add lustre to a court: Females of the most exemplary conduct, whose daughters, although they may not have been parties at a

Circus, Theatre, Masquerade, or other conventicle of midnight madness, yet possess such elevation of sentiment, dignity of manner, and propriety of conduct as to command the respect and esteem of all who are so happy as to share their acquaintance, or so liberal as to acknowledge their merit.

I also expect your fullest coincidence in respect to gentlemen's appearing at assemblies in pantaloons. I know not why other small cloaths should be considered the *Toga Virilis*, to the injury of their equally equitable claim. If nature has been unkind to an individual, in one instance, I should think it doubly hard, if custom obliged him to blazon nature's penury, by imprisoning a pair of spindles in silk, or being screwed up in Kersimere, *a posteriori*.

In all mixed companies, Friend Cary, the man of understanding will find ample cause of humiliation and regret; the fortuitous circumstances, with which life is so extensively chequered are, avowedly arbitrary, and frequently place individuals in genteel society, whose, *Ne plus ultra*, were merit weighed in an intellectual scale, would be the shambles, or the bear garden; if they bear not the mark of the beast in the forehead, they yet bear it incessantly about them. It may safely be advanced as an axiom that, where understanding and good breeding are wanting, vanity and arrogance will be found to supply their place: the Laws of the land may preserve men honest, but no law exists to convert a clown into a gentleman, whatever may be his local consequence, or adventitious situation. It is a truth generally admitted that, society is the proper sphere for the exertion of the social virtues; but, in that society, where men of independent principles are considered as dangerous latitudinarians, and where the general mass divide and range themselves under such leaders, as interest or inclination may prompt, the man of generous sentiments whom, circumstances may oblige to dislike others will do it in an open and manly manner; he will do it from reasons purely personal, and scorn to herd with the general pack who hate, love, and fear in concert; who decry and lacerate the character of individuals, because their opinions may be different, although their pursuits are the same. He will spurn the idea of yielding up his judgement or prostituting his will to gratify party purposes, or of becoming a gladiator to the leaders, be they as divided, as respectable, or as many as they may. It is the bane of all small societies, composed of heterogeneous materials, and so peculiarly formed as ours, that

there should exist such a pigmy contention for rank, such an incessant clashing of opinion which is here mistaken for interests. What can rank or precedence avail its possessor, where its utmost influence can only extend to a few needy shopmen and poverty-struck retainers; what clashing of interests can there be where a few individuals fill a few offices and where few or no new offices, remain to be created or filled up. If it is supposed (which is not impossible) that, precedence is a matter of momentous concern to females, being an old fellow with a house full of giddy daughters, I leave them to adjust the matter as they please; for I think it beneath a gentleman to degenerate into a coxcomb.

Friend Cary, I now think it time to leave off moralising for the purpose of informing you that, although there is this seeming division of sentiment in the community, yet, a spirit of public improvement pervades all parties. An agricultural and commercial society has been established in this capital under the most favorable auspices; and as emigration from a certain part of a certain united kingdom, is increasing, the growth & culture of hemp are warmly inculcated, and are to meet with the most liberal encouragement, as, in all human probability, the demand will become extensive.

Apropos. Friend Cary, I remember to have heard my grandam's great grand Sire (a person deeply versed in the second sight and genealogical lore) say that, he knew a family of the M'Carys, in the memorable year 1715. Should you be a descendant of theirs, and from any latent cause have dropped the Mac, you may now with great safety and prospect of advantage, resume it; for with us it far surpasses the mystic virtues of Abacadabra, or devouring rod of Israelitish Moses.

I was formerly guardian to a very great personage in this country, his successor is now under my tuition, but whatever his situation may claim, the lad does not aspire to the grade of a leader or head of a party, so much the reverse is the case, that, I aver upon my honor, he is unambitious, modest and disinterested, but *terra terra fond of his friends*: but a his term of pupillage will shortly expire, and as he may ere long, make a political exit, I will, on condition you resume or adopt the Mac, ask the boy for a *wee pickle o' Fena friend* for you and I, in consideration of our religious tenets, other eminent qualities, and meritorious services.—Come to me my dear Mac, come my bra chield, for my fears forebode an interregnum in the Caledonian Millennium.

I remain dear Mac,

Your loving friend,

ALLISTER M'ALLISTER.

P.S. Gin you like my acquaintance, I have no violent objection to let you hear from me again. I am unco sorry we are so far frae other. My friend Angus Farfearn called the moment I had finished my letter, and begs to be informed why that, amongst the variety of fashionable articles, imported from Europe, female good sense should be so rarely met with. He begged of you to enquire at the Custom house, at Quebec, if that article had ever been entered there, whether it was dutiable or wholly contraband. He said if it was dutiable,

our province was entitled to one third of the duty on its passing Coteau du Lac upwards; and that, if no better samples were sent than those recently received, he hoped they might be consigned to some Millener in a band box. I told him I should do his message, but that I thought him daft.

Yours, A. A.

Should his friend M'Allister continue to favor the editor with his correspondence, the latter could wish not to be quite so prominent a figure in his pieces. It is rather an unfavorable moment to assume the Mac after his recent disgrace at Ulm. Besides, John Bull is too proud and tenacious of the native simplicity of his name, to admit of any addition being necessary to it. He is well aware of its insulated and unpropitious plainness; but plainness is the best insignia of innate dignity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

SIR—I observed in your paper of the 14th instant, a paragraph relative to stirring ground in Indian corn fields; I should have been glad if "Speed the Plough" had explained the cultivation of that plant, it is an article of great importance to the cultivators of this Province, there being great quantities imported at Montreal annually, from the U. S. There are vast tracts of land between Montreal and Quebec, that would produce Indian corn. It should be held in view, that to buy what we can raise ourselves, is a double loss; first in industry, secondly in money.

I consider that the plough cannot steer, without a helmsman; as such, I take the liberty to relate the course.

Firstly, the soil fit for that plant—It requires a light sandy loam, which should be ploughed in the Autumn and once in the Spring, before planting. The time for that purpose, is from the 8th to the 20th of May; if one acre is only intended, the hoe will do the operation, for that small undertaking. If on a large scale, I should recommend the farmer to purchase a foot plough, what is termed a one handed plough, in this part; it is very light and drawn by one horse, and might cost six or seven dollars.—When the ground is ready for planting, furrows should be run with the foot plough, at five feet distance, crossways; and the seed dropped in, by women and children, five grains each hill, at five feet distance is the present method pursued; when done, the seed must be covered with the hoe.

The planting done and the corn risen to about eight inches, run your foot plough to earth up the plants and destroy the weeds; it is necessary to follow with the hoe, to make the hills flat, in order to receive the dews and rain, I am of opinion that the dews sucked in by the leaves, to the stalk, enables it to resist the driest weather, it looking healthy when other plants are withered by draught.

The second dressing should be when the plants are fifteen inches high, provided there are few weeds in the field, for all plants foreign to that you intend raising, are robbers & will ultimately reduce your crop; this second dressing should be with the hoe, unless the farmer is well acquainted with the plant, it sending forth plongs above the ground, and if they are

cut it will not produce grain; I have seen some ruined by the plough at this period. A third dressing may be dispensed with, if care has been taken in the two former, except it is intended to sow wheat amongst the stubble, which is often done in the U. S. particularly to the southward.

When the milk is out of the corn it should be topped, that is, from the bloom, to near the ear of the grain, should be cut off to give the influence of the sun and air to ripen it. Those tops should be tied like sheaves of wheat, and piled the tops inward, to resist the rains, and may be left in the field till the corn is gathered. Cattle are very fond of them and cows will give milk during the winter on that food, should fodder be scarce, the stalks pulled up after gathering and mixed with straw, which renders it very sweet, would be a greater advantage on such an occasion. I had some corn stalks that appeared like manure, which my cattle eat with a good appetite and fed with good hay at the same time.

When ripe, which is in the month of October, it should be gathered & the leaves pulled off the grain. A crib or barn should be provided, where there are vacancies to let the air circulate, to dry the grain, otherwise it will mould and spoil, the season at that time, being very damp.

An acre is believed to produce from forty to fifty bushels, if well attended, but from the little care that is taken, to estimate the return of crops it is generally guess work. However, I have to recommend hoe crops, in order to destroy the weeds, so prevalent in this country, which if not attended to, will, ere long, ruin many families, and I hope ingenious gentlemen will take the steps followed by the first personages in Great Britain, to encourage agriculture. This is the ardent wish of your

Humble servant

AGRICOLA.

Montreal, July 24, 1806.

From a British publication.

ACCOUNT OF THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Sandwich Islands are at this period under the dominion of Tanahama, another Bonaparte and Peter the Great conjoined in one, who is at once extending his power over all his neighbours, and urging forward the civilization of his people with amazing activity. All the Sandwich Islands are now reduced under his power, with the exception of two small ones to the northward, which are still held by the rightful king, a prince rendered moderate and just by adversity. Among the other remarkable particulars of this unfortunate monarch, our author mentions, that he spoke the English language with considerable ease. He professed a high regard for the British nation, as a proof of it he had taken to himself the name of King George, and to his children, who were numerous, he had given those of the present Royal Family in Britain, beginning with the Prince of Wales, and descending to the youngest branch of that Family.

This prince and his followers, by the ar-

sistance of some Englishmen residing among them, have constructed a ship in which they intend to emigrate to China, or to some other island, in case Tamahama should invade and overpower them. Tamahama is one of those remarkable characters which owing to a combination of fortunate circumstances, become as it were, land-marks in the history of their species.

We shall extract the account given of him for the entertainment of our readers :

"His palace is built after the European style, of brick, and glazed windows, having European and American artificers about him of almost every description. Indeed his own subjects, from their intercourse with Europeans, have acquired a great knowledge of several of the mechanical arts, and have thus enabled him to increase his navy, a very favorite object with him. I have no doubt that in a very few years he will erect among these Islands a power very far from despicable.

"The circumstances of this enterprising Chief were greatly changed since the visit of Capt. Vancouver, to whom, as to the servant and representative of G. Britain, with much formality and ceremony, he had made a conveyance of the sovereignty of Owhyhee, in the hopes of being thus more strongly confirmed in his authority, and supplied with the means of resisting his enemies.

"His dominion seems now to be completely established. He is not only a great warrior and politician, but a very acute trader, and a match for any European for driving a bargain, and is ever ready to take the advantage of the necessities of those who apply to him or his people for supplies.

"His subjects have already made considerable progress in civilization, but are held in the most abject submission, as Tamahama is inflexible in punishing all offences which seem to counteract his supreme command.

"It was only in 1792 that Capt. Vancouver laid down the keel of Tamahama's first vessel, or rather craft; but so assiduously has he applied himself to effect his grand and favourite object, the establishment of a naval force, that at the period of our arrival, he had upwards of twenty vessels of different sizes, from 25 to 50 tons; some of them were even copper-bottomed. "He was, however, at this time much in want of naval stores, and, to have his navy quickly placed on a respectable footing, would pay well for them.—He has also a certain number of body guards to attend him, independently of the number who are required to accompany him on all his journeys and expeditions.

"In viewing this man my imagination suggested to me that I beheld in its first progress one of those extraordinary natures which, under other circumstances of fortune and situation, would have ripened into the future hero, and caused the world to resound with his feats of glory. What other was Philip of Macedon, as pictured by the Grecian historians? A man who overcame every disadvantage of slight resources and powerful rivals, extended the narrow sovereignty of Macedon into a uni-

versal monarchy, of Greece and the known world.

"Some convicts from Botany Bay having effected their escape to the Sandwich Islands, rendered themselves at first serviceable to Tamahama, and in recompence were put in possession of a small portion of land for cultivation. On these they had raised some sugar-canes, and at last contrived to distil a sort of spirit, with which they entertained each other by turns, keeping birth-days, and other holidays; until Tamahama, finding that such festivals greatly retarded his work, made some gentle representations on the subject.

"This lenity, however, produced no good effect, but the drinking, idleness, and quarrels among the new settlers seeming rather to become more frequent than before, and their insolence being carried so far as to insult and maltreat many of the natives, Tamahama gave the strangers to understand, that in their next fighting party he would make one of the company, and see who could best acquit himself on the occasion. This hint produced the desired effect; the Botany Bay settlers were soon brought into complete submission, and a due sense of their situation.

"These particulars are collected from Mr. Young—a man of strict veracity, who, having been long in the country, had the best opportunity to know the truth. He had been long in the confidence of Tamahama, whose fortunes he has constantly followed from the beginning, and who gives him daily proofs of the sincerity of his attachment. He added, that for several years Tamahama had adopted it as a rule to request from all Europeans who touched within his dominions a certificate or testimonial of his good conduct towards them; but that now considering his character for honesty and civility to be established, he no longer deems such certificates of any importance.

"Tamahama's ardent desire to obtain a ship from Captain Vancouver, was in all probability first excited by the suggestions of Young and his countryman Davies; but such was the effect of this undertaking, that Tamahama became immediately more sparing of his visits on board the Discovery; his time being now chiefly employed in attending to the carpenters at work on his new man of war, which, when finished, was named the Britannia. This was the beginning of Tamahama's navy; and from his own observations, with the assistance of Messrs. Young, Davies, &c. he has labored inflexibly in improving his marine force, until he has brought it to its present perfection, securing to him not only a decided superiority over the frail canoes of his neighbours, but the means of transporting his warriors to distant parts.

"Some of his vessels are employed as transports, in carrying provisions from one island to another, to supply his warriors; whilst the largest are used as men of war, and are occasionally mounted with a few light guns.

"No one better understands his interests than this ambitious Chief—no one better knows how to improve an original idea. The favours

of Vancouver would have been thrown away on any other savage; but Tamahama possesses a genius above his situation.

"The body guards, who may be considered in some respects as regularly disciplined troops, go on duty and relieve each other as in Europe, calling out "All is well" at every half hour, as on board ship. Their uniform at this time was simply a blue great-coat, with yellow facings.

"With other things which Tamahama has learned by intercourse with Europeans, he has acquired a relish for our spirits, so that some navigators have exchanged their rum with him to very good account. Sometimes, when his stock of liquor is exhausted, he employs the Europeans settled in his dominions to extract spirits from the sugar-canes, which grow there of an excellent quality.

"When Tamahama means to relax from his serious occupations, he invites his own wives, and those of his Chiefs, to share his regale of spirits, which in its operation seldom fails to create disputes, and even quarrels, among the Ladies, to the great entertainment of the master of the feast, and the other male guests."

From a London paper.

POLICE.

MANSTON HOUSE.—Thursday an *Hibernian Lady*, Catherine Day, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged on suspicion of stealing from the person of her partner in trade, a black leather pocket book, containing a two pound note, three eighth shares of lottery tickets, and some other papers. The lady is a *poissarde* at Billingsgate, and consequently accomplished in all the *rhetoric* of that celebrated school of eloquence; and her accuser, a minor member of the same profession, and partner with her in the same stall. He stated, that his pocket book had by some means worked itself out of his waistcoat pocket on Tuesday last, in the market, and was lost. He advertised his loss, offering a reward of 10l. to the person who should restore it; and the accused openly boasted in the market that she had found the pocket book, and would keep it; and "let her see who dare attempt to take it from her?" Upon which, by the advice of his friends, he had her taken by a constable, and brought before his Lordship.

The gentle *poissarde* being asked by the Lord Mayor, what she had to say in her defence? commenced such an harangue of *Xantippean* eloquence, in the true *Manster* tone and dialect, urged with all the volubility of the *Billingsgate* school, as very quickly impressed the Municipal ear with no very slight sense of her talents, though not calculated to inspire the Bench with patience enough to hear her oration at the length she intended.—"It's what she had to say in her *defence*, please his Worship, was, that she was a poor hard-working woman, that went upon the town early and late, and industrious hard to get a little bit of bread for her children, while her husband, a clean, clever fellow, was serving his King and country these nine years, aboard of a man of war; that she would give his Lordship her word, and he

might depend upon it, fresh and fasting, that she had no call, at all at all, to the lousy bit of a pocket book; that she was as innocent of it as a new born babe; that the prosecutor was a scaly insignificant fellow, that never did nothing to serve King or country; that he followed business with her in the same stall, but encroached upon her ground, robbed her of the room for two rows of baskets, wanted to take the bread out of her mouth, and to accuse her *kirrecter*, if not to *have her life*: that nobody could ever say *black was the white of her eye* till this moment. That the prosecutor and his wife abused her in such a way, that the dogs would not eat her flesh; and that they aggravated her so, that she only said she found the pocket book, and would keep it to nourish her in her old age, merely to vex them. On this story she amplified with much ingenuity, impressing her chief points by tenfold repetitions. Two witnesses came forward to prove her having boasted that she had the pocket book; but these, to use her own phrase, she "soon both-ered." The Lord Mayor frequently endeavoured to edge in a word, but Mrs. Day's clack mill was in such rapid and incessant motion, that it was impossible, until the word *Bridewell*, striking a little harshly on her auditory faculties, arrested for a moment the torrent of her speech, and gave her an opportunity of hearing an admonition from the judiciary chair. His Lordship stated, that the length of her tongue had brought her into her present predicament; but as there was no positive proof of her having the pocket book, she was dismissed; liable, however, to be called to a severe account if ever it could be traced in her possession.

She was about to offer an eloquent rejoinder, but was reluctantly forced from the bar. The demand of her fees, made by the Officers who had her in custody, produced, however, fresh symptoms of oratory, and she was making her way by force to the bar, in order to argue a *demurrer on the case*, but was served with a rough ejection by the constables in waiting.

A discovery of a very extraordinary nature has lately been made near the village of Schweinfurt, in Franconia. As some workmen were sinking a well, they discovered, in a strata of earth, nearly resembling marl, a spring of an uncommon kind; in colour and taste it nearly resembles porter, only that it has a little degree of acidity. When first taken from the spring it is rather of a muddy colour: but on being left for some time in a close vessel, it becomes quite transparent, and very agreeable to the taste. Since it has been discovered it has been taken in large quantities by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, who drink it commonly at their meals without any pernicious effect; on the contrary, it is found extremely nutritive and wholesome; but when taken in any quantity is strongly intoxicating. Some medical men of eminence in Coburg, a town of some distinction in the neighbourhood, have analyzed it, and found it of so safe, and, indeed, wholesome qualities, that they strongly recommend its use. The proprietor of the lands on which it has been found, it is said, intends to spare

an expence in order to obtain it in greater quantities; and some english merchants in Frankfort have engaged large quantities, it is said, for exportation.

ANECDOTES.

The wife of a tradesman in the Borough, during some little fit of jealousy, resolved to drown herself, and proceeded from the house at which she was at Illington to the New River, for the purpose; the husband followed, but all his soothing and intreaties were in vain—the was determined on self-murder. In proportion, however, as he endeavoured to reconcile himself to his loss, her resolution relaxed, and she maintained a very faint and languid struggle with him on the bank, when he suddenly let go his hold, and in the scuffle—by the time she had got a complete cooling he pulled her out, and she trudged home with more philosophy than before.

In a German advertisement for the sale of the machinery of a theatre, the following N. B. is added:—"To be sold at the same time, 32 *ghosts* with a new *devil*, a striking likeness of Bonaparte.

NEW YORK, July 12.

If people will compare the various rumors which have appeared in the public prints for some time past, respecting *General Miranda's* expedition, which plainly contradict each other, they will easily perceive that the account published on Wednesday, as an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Carraccas, and without date, containing the names of 58 persons, supposed to be chiefly Americans, has every appearance of having been fabricated in this country.

In the Commercial Advertiser of the 24th June last, is published a similar extract of a letter from Carraccas, dated the 15th of May, wherein the fabricator states that the *Leander* appeared on the coast the 25th of March, and that on the same day the two schooners were captured, and 50 of the brigands (as he calls them) taken.

On the 26th of June, in the same paper, Mr. Ogden favored the public with an extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the *Leander*, dated Grenada, May 27th, 1806, "the correctness of which may be relied on," wherein the writer states that they did not leave Jacquemel till the 27th of March, and that on the 27th of April the two schooners were captured on board of whom were about sixty men.

It will be recollected that we had public accounts in the papers, that a number of volunteers joined Miranda while at Jacquemel, where two schooners, as report says, were chartered. Does it, therefore, appear the least probable, that General Miranda would station the men, in whom he placed the greatest confidence, (and in whom the greatest dependence would be placed for particular departments, if he effected a landing) in the two small schooners, which he must have known would be easily captured, if attacked, by superior force, and keep the real brigands, which joined him

at Jacquemel, on board of the *Leander*? The supposition is too absurd to be admitted. Besides, the writer of the extract, dated May 15, says there were but 50 brigands taken, and that 100 a month before they left Jacquemel. Mr. Ogden's Extract, which may be depended on, says about 60 men.

[We are assured that letters are received in this city, as late as the 7th of June, which mention the safe arrival at Barbadoes of some of the very persons stated as having been captured in the schooners, and now prisoners at the Carraccas.] [Ed. Com.]

[The following Communication is entitled to serious attention, as treating of a disease, which is daily becoming familiar with our climate; and which, more than any other epidemic, appears to be the least understood, and the most difficult of analysis, of any, which our Physicians are called upon to study or practise. The specific, here provided against the malignant Yellow Fever, is simple in its nature; but like the majesty of truth and nature, it appears, from the clear and unequivocal evidence, on which its salutary effect rests, to be a potent and sovereign remedy.]

FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

REMEDY AGAINST THE MALIGNANT FEVER.

HUMANITY being the first virtue of a physician worthy of a profession so distinguished, and the desire of preserving the existence of his fellow citizens the principal inducement to all his researches—it is with the most heartfelt satisfaction I announce to the public the discovery of a specific remedy for the Yellow fever, that terrible scourge, which for several years past (beginning in 1793) has rendered the most flourishing cities of this fortunate portion of the globe the seat of desolation.

The remedy, sovereign as it certainly is, produced from a mild substance long since used in medicine, in certain particular cases, but whose anapneustical qualities have never been thoroughly investigated until the happy moment, when I turned my thoughts to its analogy with an alkalescent, and turgid bile, which always exists in the commencement of the yellow fever.

Its properties which are opening, dissolvent, alkaline and sudorific, always cause it to neutralize the poisonous quality of the bile, and never fail to bring on a salutary crisis, long experience, and success multiplied and attested by certificates, authentic and irrevocable, patients escaped from the danger of the disease by means of the remedy we announce, place its efficacy as a healing medicine, beyond the possibility of a doubt. The simplicity of this remedy of which the basis is nothing else than *Gosale Soap*, may perhaps furnish a pretext to doubt and disapprove, to such as imagine, that only pharmaceutical monsters are capable of triumphing over a disease dangerous in its results, and its contagion. But I appeal to enlightened physicians, who profess clinical and experimental medicine, whether they frequently do not owe their most brilliant success to means often simple in the extreme.

The harmony of nature is simple in its progress, however complicated and beautiful it may be; each plant has its specific virtue, and for also for each distemper there exists the means of curing it.

At the period when the small pox first appeared, all the efforts of the greatest physicians, and their most complicated prescriptions failed of success against that terrible scourge: It was the hand of time that pointed out the simple and fortunate method of subduing it, and it was time which afterwards at two distant periods, produced Lady Montague, and the celebrated Jenner, who have given to that disease the death blow.

Were not intermittent fevers, and the syphilitic disorder for a long time the reproach of the greatest practitioners and the rock on which they split? Nevertheless, each of those disorders has now its specific. The Peruvian Bark, that simple Bark, the product of an annual vegetation, infallibly destroys the one, and Mercury that Camelion, a fluid, a metal, properly administered, and carefully prepared, annihilates the other.

The remedy of which we speak, in all families is daily in use, and appears to have been, by Providence, scattered with profusion not only as a cure for the yellow fever, but also as the means of preservation from it.

The author of this interesting discovery, thoroughly persuaded of its efficacy in a state of sickness, by the favorable results that he has uniformly obtained from it, believes also that this means employed in the predisposition to sickness, can preserve as well from the evil, as from the danger of it.

He even believes this remedy well applied, might doubtless have a happy effect against the plague.

The better to make known to the public both the predisposition and the disorder, he will in the first place lay down the indications of the former, and the symptoms of the latter, and will then add some details on the curing effects of this remedy. This he believes the more necessary, since, for want of information, and because a professional character is not called in time, and the use of the preserving remedy is delayed, the majority of patients laboring under the disorder, fall victims to it without a possibility of being succoured.

First, the predisposition to the yellow fever—the patient generally complains of a slight indisposition, such as is usual before the attack of common fevers—a general uneasiness, looseness of spirits, debility, drowsiness, weariness, followed by pains in the reins, in the thighs, knees, and slight shiverings, which proceed from the lower extremities to the reins with the quickness of lightning, a difficult and long respiration, the saliva, and mucus of the nose, thin, rare and hot, tingling in the ears, a heaviness in the eyes, an involuntary melancholy, a want of appetite, and a foul mouth. All these signs or many of them exist for a greater or less time before the development of the fever, according to the constitution, the state of the atmosphere, or of the contagion, for I have witnessed patients die in times of great infec-

tion before experiencing the febrile crisis, for instance a patient who consulted me about an indisposition characterized by some predisposing signs, died at the door at the moment I was feeling of his pulse, which was by no means feverish.

Second, the real symptoms of the state of sickness, according to the observations of the author and acknowledged by the best practitioners, are in most instances, but not invariably a chilly fit—in a short time violent pains come on in the fore part of the head, in the eyes, loins, hips and thighs. The face becomes flushed, the eyes of a fiery red, and intolerant of light, with a stinging or burning heat in the skin: The pulse is full, quick and hard; the respiration deep and difficult: The tongue is covered with a whitish fur, and moist; the thirst is sometimes excessive, at others moderate; the stomach is distended, and irritable with pain and burning heat, accompanied by excessive sickness; it is often troubled with violent retching with a vomiting of mucus, or their drink mixed with an acid greenish matter, corroding the fauces; the bowels are costive; the patient feels great restlessness and despondency, moaning and tolling about the bed as if to find some relief from a change of posture; hemorrhage at the nose, a difficulty and sometimes a stoppage of urine, &c. &c.

The specific remedy opportunely administered, operates in the following manner; in the first place the pains decrease; the muscular agitation becomes calm; the urine regains its course; the fever abates; the skin becomes moist; the respiration free; the thirst diminished; irritation of the stomach disappears, and the vomiting ceases; the dryness of the throat is no longer felt, and from the sixth to the seventh day, either a favorable crisis by means of a sweat or stool, and a bilious vomit destroys the fever: the 8th day the sickness is terminated and three or four days of convalescence restore to the patient his accustomed calm. If the disease should happen not to follow these periods marked by experience, in such case it ought no longer to be classed with the real yellow fever but would belong to the class of putrid and malignant bilious fevers, of which the symptoms would be nearly destroyed, but which would render necessary the use of febrifuges, in order to complete the effects of this remedy.

The remedy is also eminently adapted to bilious cholics; obstructing affections on the liver; the jaundice; obstructed perspiration, and in a word to all places where the acid bile or inverted secretions menace life, a danger unfortunately too frequent, in consequence of the inconsistency of the climate we live in.

On the advantages of so important a discovery, I would forbear to dilate, it is so much the more precious, as according to the opinion of our most learned physicians, we must now consider the yellow fever as an endemic. The author the better to convince his fellow-citizens, will add to a memoir which he proposes to have printed, on the method of treatment by which he has obtained such signal success, the various cures, he has operated by this means in divers epidemics, and during the space of five

years since he has commenced using it. He thought this lapse of time necessary to consolidate his observations on the poisonous ferment of the disorder, and the victorious effect of his remedy.

All those persons whom a well grounded confidence shall induce to adopt the use of it, will doubtless become strenuous advocates of its infallibility, and as well the unfortunate as the rich, will find at their hands the same succour, and the same assistance.

[Herein after are mentioned more than a hundred certificates which establish the period of the discovery.]

STATE OF MARYLAND.

City of Baltimore, 10th Nov.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-sixth of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and six personally appeared before me the subscriber, Mayor of the city of Baltimore, John J. Giraud Physician of the city aforesaid, a citizen of the United States, who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that in the year 1800 during the prevalence of the yellow malignant fever in the said city of Baltimore, he did make the discovery of a medicine which he is thoroughly persuaded is a certain and specific remedy for the cure, and prevention of that disease: during the period of five years past, he has always administered it to such patients laboring under the above mentioned disease, as were committed to his care, and by means of it has effected their cure, generally in the course of eight days, by using the remedy in the commencement of the disorder, and before the application of any other: that from the happy and uniform effects, which have constantly attended it, he verily believes it to be a certain and specific remedy for the said disease, and that it will stand the test of time and experience: And moreover that he the deponent is ready at all times to submit it to such trial, and proof, as may be required to establish its efficacy.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the corporate seal of the said city to be affixed, on the day and year first above written.

(Seal.) THOROWGOOD SMITH,
Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

Admiral Villeneuve.—In the London Courier of the 12th of May, we find the following remarks respecting this ill fated man:

Without pretending to determine whether the account in the French papers of the manner of Admiral Villeneuve's death be true or not, we shall state some circumstances which struck us forcibly upon reading that account. It is known that the Admiral was deeply hurt at the insinuation thrown out against him, of having begun the battle off Trafalgar imprudently, and that he was anxious to proceed to Paris to request a Court Martial upon his conduct. It was for that purpose he solicited permission from our government to return to France upon his parole. No sooner, however, has he arrived in France and began his journey to Pa-

is, than we are to suppose he no longer felt any anxiety to clear himself from the charges brought against him, but that fearful of meeting the eye and reproach of his own Government, he chose to put a period to his existence, thereby countenancing the attack made upon him. This consideration may surely justify us in entertaining a considerable degree of suspicion, which will not be lessened by our knowledge of Bonaparte's character, and by the recollection of the fate which has attended other persons who have fallen under the hate of that remorseless tyrant. He wishes to have it believed that his displeasure is never without cause, and that the objects of it prove, by their own conduct, the justice of the charges brought against them. Hence Pichegru and others were said to have put a period to their existence. Yet it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that Pichegru was assassinated. Assassination enters into the system of Bonaparte's Government. To have assassinated Villeneuve in the Temple, and said that he put a period to his existence there, would have encouraged more suspicion than the murdering him on the road to Paris. If we are asked what possible advantage could Bonaparte derive from adding this crime to those with which he is loaded? we reply by asking what advantage could he derive from the assassination of Captain Wright, or the murder of the Duke D'Enghien? Of all the crimes that ever were committed, they were the most unprofitable: yet Bonaparte committed them. He hated Admiral Villeneuve because he had been unsuccessful; and knowing that he could not take him off by a Court Martial, he might resolve to adopt the shorter and surer way of taking him off by assassination.

MIRANDA'S COUNTRY.

The following observations and remarks on the situation, climate, &c. of the ports of La Guayra and the city of Carraccas, in Spanish South America (furnished by a gentleman lately returned from a voyage to that country) cannot fail to interest every description of readers:—

La Guayra is the principal sea port of the Carraccas, and is situated on the foot of an extensive chain of lofty mountains, running immediately along the coast. It lies in 10, 37, lat. and in about 67, W. long. from the meridian of Greenwich. The high mountain that hangs almost over the town is called the saddle of Carraccas, and is 9,230 Spanish feet high. It has been seen at the distance of 25 leagues at sea.

The thermometer is seldom as low as 75, and is generally from 80 to 85, throughout the year, and especially in the summer months, when it is very calm.

The atmosphere is dry: notwithstanding the heat that prevails, its inhabitants are remarkably healthy. Putrid and malignant fevers do not make their appearance here as frequently as in the West India islands; and it is a circumstance worthy of particular notice, that that class of people, who are devoted to the hardest labour and greatest exposures, is wonderfully strong and robust. The town

and its environs contain about 12,000 inhabitants.

City of Carraccas.—This is the capital and seat of government of the province of the same name; and is perhaps one of the finest situations in the world. It stands in a delightful valley immediately over which La Guayra is situated, and is distant from that place probably not more than 10 leagues in a direct line South. The road to it over the mountains is 15 leagues: the elevation of this valley above the level of the sea is near 4000 feet. The climate is very even, mild, and temperate, the thermometer seldom rising higher than 78, and never falls below 58 and 68. It is generally about 72 Fahrenheit. The atmosphere is rather humid; its inhabitants enjoy exceeding good health.

There are several small rivers near the city, where waters are found to be wholesome and very salutary for bathing. Nearly all the European tropical fruits and vegetables are produced here, and even Indian corn and wheat might be cultivated in sufficient quantities to supply its inhabitants, or even all the West-India islands. One may wear a broadcloth cloak all the year round in this delightful valley, without inconvenience, and it very properly is denominated the Montpellier of the new world. The city and its environs contain about 45000 inhabitants.

The province of Carraccas extends from the river Oronoco to the lake of Maracaybo, which is near 800 miles of a sea-coast.

Arrived at Philadelphia, ship Active, capt. Morris, in 60 days from the Cape of Good Hope: by her we are informed, that Sir H. Popham sailed from the Cape on the 14th of April last, in the Diadem, accompanied by the Diamond and Kaitonable, of 64 guns, on board of which, was a train of artillery, and a Highland regiment. It was generally believed that this expedition was destined against the Spanish settlements of Rio-de-la-Plata.

A tremendous hurricane was experienced at the Isle of Bourbon on the 21st of February last, which did immense damage to the coffee plantations and to the shipping, blew down several houses, killed a number of the inhabitants, and destroyed nearly all the corn on the island. Four vessels were driven ashore, and two overset by the violence of the wind. Of the former were the ships Columbus, capt. Callender, and David, captain Webber, of Boston. These vessels were totally lost, with about one half of the cargo of the former, and one third of the cargo of the latter.

MIRANDA, AGAIN.

One of the crew of the Leander, has arrived in New York from Barbadoes; he confirms many particulars respecting Miranda's expedition which have been published. The Cleopatra pressed 19 of the Leander's crew;—And 14 or 15 more of her crew were impressed at Barbadoes, by an officer of the Lilly floop of war, though they had protection as Americans. Reports state, that Ad. Cochrane with nine

fail of vessels, was to accompany Miranda; that Col. Armstrong had enlisted 700 men for the purpose at Trinidad; and that they were enlisting men at Barbadoes;—That Admiral Cochrane had given Miranda forty Spaniards as hostages for the safety of the men the Spaniards have taken; and that Col. Smith's son, who was reported to have been taken by the Spaniards, was with Miranda.

Extract from Carr's Northern Summer.

As a fast in England always reminds me of a feast, I will just give a brief sketch of a Russian dinner, which is seldom later than 3 o'clock: upon a side-board in the drawing room is always placed a table filled with fish, meats, and sausages salted, pickled, and smoked, bread and butter, and liqueurs; these airy nothings are mere running footmen of the dinner, which is in the following order: a cold dish, generally of sturgeon or some other fish, precedes, followed by soup, a number of male dishes, a profusion of roast and boiled meats, amongst which the Ukraine beef is distinguishable, and abundance of excellent vegetables: then pastry, and a dessert of very fine melons, and four flavorless wall fruit: the table is covered with a variety of wines, and excellent ale and beer. The master of the house or a cook carves, and slices of every dish are handed round to the guest. One of the most gratifying things that I always saw upon the table, was a large vase of ice broken into small pieces, with which the guests cool his wine and beer. In the yard every Russian house has two large cellars, one warm for winter, and the other filled with ice for the summer. The soup and coffee, and chocolate are frequently iced. One day at dinner, I sat by a lovely Russian lady, that is, born in Russia but of German parents: the explanation will save me a remark embarrassing to gallantry, and which I wish to avoid, respecting the beauty of the proper Russian women, at least of those whom I saw. This accomplished woman, in my own language as pure as ever I fell from an English lady's lips, requested some salt; upon my presenting it she said, "Whenever you give salt, never fail to smile; it is a superstitious custom in Russia." A smile is in this country considered as a charm against poison. Heavens! surely they have not to learn that

"A man may smile, and smile, and be a villain." They have a beautiful proverbial expression:

"Banter, but never make the cheek red."

Nature has less to do with climate than literary gossips suppose, at least I thought so when I committed the following blunder: "You never saw my Sophinka before," said Madame L.—pointing to a fine little girl at table, about ten years of age, "She is your daughter, I presume?" "Madame L.—'s daughter!" exclaimed a gentleman, "surely that cannot be, she is more like your sister." The fact was, the child was neither daughter nor sister, but a little visitor. The result was, that the principal part of Madame L.—'s enchanting conversation during dinner was withdrawn from me, and addressed to the gentleman whose error was the most fortunate. At

ter a few glasses of delicious wines, champagne included, the lady rises, and the company retires to coffee in the drawing-room. The rooms of respectable houses are never papered, but where the sides are not covered with silk or cotton, they are colored in a brilliant and beautiful manner to resemble papering. In this act the natives are uncommonly tasteful and rapid.

Preservation of Wood.—A method of preserving wood in damp situations has been discovered, which, at this time, when that material has become so scarce, from the prodigious increase in the demand, will be considered of great utility. Two coats of the following preparation are to be applied; after which the wood is subject to no deterioration whatever from humidity. Twelve pounds of resin are to be beaten in a mortar, to which three pounds of sulphur and twelve pints of whale oil are to be added. This mixture is to be melted over the fire, and to be filtered during the operation. Ochre, reduced to an impalpable powder by triturating it with oil, may then be combined in the proportion necessary to give either a lighter or a darker colour to the material. The first coat should be put on lightly, having previously been heated; the second may be applied in two or three days; and a third after an equal interval, if from the peculiar dampness of the situation, it should be judged expedient.

If you think twice before you speak once, you will speak twice the better for it.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 4, 1806.

Just as this paper was going to press arrived the June mail from Halifax. From papers received we have just time to collect that on the 5th July arrived at Halifax, from Falmouth, in 25 days, the Princess Mary Packet. London papers are to the 7th June. The navigation of the Baltic is completely free.

Prussia appears to be intimidated.—Count Haugwitz is disgraced, and Count Keller has succeeded him.—The embargo on ships and goods belonging to Bremen was taken off on the 5th June; but Memel, Danzig, and other prussian ports are closely blockaded by the Swedes.—The passage of british goods from Tonningen, through Hanover and Prussia remained uninterrupted on the 20th May.

A treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Portugal is said to have been signed at Madrid on the 19th of May. Six sail of the line, two frigates and two brigs under Sir J. B. Warren, sailed the 4th June, supped for the W. Indies. Lord Cochran has had several hair-breadth escapes in divers actions on the coast of France.

The Bocca di Catara is to be given up to the Austrians to be by them surrendered to the french. It is said that Lord Melville was acquitted by 66 to 4.

Mr. Fox, in a very spirited speech, has declared the disposition of the ministry to be pacific; but that no propositions would be acceded to, but such as were fair and honorable for G. Britain and her Allies.

A Mr. Solis, the passenger arrived in the Charlotte from Halifax, tells a story of the arrival of intelligence at that place, shortly before he sailed, of an english 50 gun ship having engaged a french 64, off Madeira, between whom a smart action continued for a considerable time; and that, on an english 44 gun ship appearing in sight, the french vessel struck.

The editor of the American Citizen says, "If we wanted Canada we would have it." The editor of the Quebec Mercury answers, as Mr. Cheatham is a captain as well as an editor, he is invited to come and try his metal before the walls of Quebec,

Where erst *Montgomery* made the rash essay,
And left his corse a mass of gold clay.

We must be allowed to notice another assertion of this editor, in the same paper; it is "That Great-Britain, with its arms and its money, cannot cope with Bonaparte." Mr. Cheatham is requested to give an instance, during the war, where the arms of Great-Britain have come into contact with those of France, wherein the former power has been foiled. But the articles of this writer's creed are, most probably, selected from french bulletins, wherein he would doubtless have learned, from the death of the brave Nelson, to consider even the battle of Trafalgar as a victory, on the side of France. Bathow will he reconcile the comparative state of the navies of the two powers to his doctrine; the one a match for all the maritime powers of Europe combined; the other nearly annihilated? I am right, however, in one point, perhaps will say Mr. Cheatham, your money failed in Germany. Is it then the fault of Britain, that the king of Prussia was any thing but magnanimous; that Mack was a dishonest poltroon; and that the emperor of Austria was a precipitate war and peace maker?—With all Bonaparte's acquisitions, on the continent of Europe, with all the myriads at his command, dare he take one direct offensive step against british territory? Dare he, with all his menaces of invasion, even venture to attack either Guernsey or Jersey, islands on the french coast? Can he even protect the coasts of France from british insults? Do not our cruisers, every day, brave the french on their own shores?

Papers say that at the time of the great bustle in New York, arising from the unlucky shot, from the *Leander*, which killed Pierce, some of the officers were ashore concealed from the fury of the populace. It is said that capt. Whitby threatened, in case of their being insulted, that he would lay New York in ruins.

Among a number of spanish proverbs lately published, in several different papers, we find the following "Cure you sore eyes only with your elbow." This proverb has puzzled several writers. Nothing however it seems to us, can be clearer than its meaning; which we take to be, suffer nothing to touch them that can approach them. In other words, do not tamper with them; there is danger in the touch.

The season at Quebec, upon the whole, has hitherto been temperate, with an unusual prevalence of easterly winds and gentle rains. For

these five days, at 8 o'clock A. M. the thermometer has been from 60 to 66, except on Saturday, when it was as high as 74. All vegetation is abundant in this neighborhood, and promises fair. We are sorry that we cannot say as much of the upper parts of the province, which are said to want rain.

The affize of bread for this month is the same as last month,

The wheaten loaf 8½d, brown ditto. 11½d.

ANECDOTE.

A married man, whose wife was not remarkable for her conjugal fidelity, once accosted a frail sister of this community, with "Comment va le commerce." The answer was "Bien mal, les honnêtes gens s'en méfient."

AN HIBERNIAN ADDITION TO THE PENAL LAWS.

An Irishman speaking of *suicide*, coolly said, "the only way to stop it was to make it a capital offence, punishable with death."

A writer in a Philadelphia paper, who considers dogs "a very great nuisance and an unnecessary expence to the community," calculates that the sustenance of the Dogs in that ita costs near Two millions of dollars annually!

PORT OF QUEBEC ARRIVED.

July 28, Brig *Arcadie*, Louis Rouel from Halifax, sailed 9th July, addressed to the master, cargo Brandy, 217 tons—Passenger Mr James Pyke—The homeward bound fleet was left at Father-point on Thursday last.

29, Ship *Transfer*, W. Moore, from London, put into Cork with the convoy, and sailed from thence the 14th June, addressed to J. Mure Esqr. in ballast—423 tons.

31st Schooner *Esperance*, U. Beaujejour, from Halifax, 20 days passage, addressed to the master, in ballast—71 tons.

Aug. 1st Schooner *Marie*, S. Doucet, from Halifax, sailed 9th July, addressed to the master in ballast—57 tons.

—Schooner *Charlotte*, P. Deane, from Halifax 14 days passage, addressed to the master, in ballast 79 tons, Passenger Mr. Solis.

2d, Schooner *Mary*, C. Pelerin, from Halifax, 19 days passage, addressed to the master cargo Sugar & ballast—99 tons.—Passengers Mr. M. Piazza & Mrs. Stuart.

—Schooner *Angelique*, P. Clusiaux, from Halifax, 18 days passage addressed to the master, cargo sugar & ballast—48 tons.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on Thursday next the 7th instant at the Subscriber's stores in St. Peter street.

TEN puns, Molasses, 12 boxes French soap, 10 barrels Muscovado Sugar, 4 kegs Tamarinds, 30 doz. L. P. Madeira wine, loaf Sugar in small lots, & afterwards a few elegant spanned Cases & Counter boxes, and an assortment of dry goods, among which will be a few pieces of Diaper & brown Holland.

The sale will begin at one o'clock.

JOHN JONES, A & B.

Quebec, 1st August 1806.

POETRY.

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Translation of the Verses composed for the Queen of France, by Boufflers, on her asking him for a song upon her defects.

WOULD you know what RUMOUR lays,
To the charge of ANTOINETTE;
That she's often light it says,
Fickle, mad, and a coquette,
And is it so?

Oh, yes—but know,
So well the line her fancy draws,
Her very flights
Create delights
And CATO's self would smile applause.

Sense, it says, her Royal head
Does not overburden much;
Adulation too, 'tis said
Easily her soul can touch.
And is it so?

Oh, yes—but know,
So well she manages the matter,
The GODS on high
Would leave their sky,
And come on earth her charms to flatter.

If of business, or of pleasure,
The hour by herself be set,
One, 'tis said, may wait her leisure,
'Tis a trifle to forget.
And is it so?

Oh, yes—but know,
That when our next, beholds her face,
All wrongs adieu!
Delights renew,
And TIME flies on with double pace.

That I and ME fill all discourse,
And self runs on supremely;
'Tis said, she finds no other source,
She loves herself extremely,
And is it so?

Oh, yes—but know,
The plan is just, you'll find;
What blame to prove,
That she should love,
What's lov'd by all mankind!

The following elegant Apostrophe on the recent National loss is ascribed to the pen of Mr. JER-
NINGHAM.

IMPROMPTU

ON THE DEATH OF MR. PITT.

O matchless eloquence, to wisdom join'd!
O splendid honor of the human mind!
O sun like orb, that cheer'd the public eye,
At thy extinction nature heav'd a sigh.
She met thy birth with gifts unknown before,
And o'er thy soul diffus'd a lavish store:
Yet then those gifts from others to withhold,
With jealous hand she crush'd the heav'nly
mould.

TWO INCH PINE PLANK,

35,000 feet to be sold low, on a liberal credit, or exchanged for any description of Staves, also a new Machine for cleaning Flaxseed, apply to the editor.—Quebec, July 21, 1806.

FOR GREENOCK.

To Sail about the 25th proximo.



THE new Ship Dunlop 330 tons register measurement, John McKewing, master. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Jas. Dow, Merchant, or the Capt. on board, at Montreal, where the Ship is now lying, or to W.M. LINDSAY, Jr.

Quebec, July 24, 1806

An early application for freight will be necessary.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

J. M. GODARD.

Quebec, 7th July 1806.

FOR SALE.

FOR READY MONEY BY THE SUBSCRIBER

LONDON P. Madeira, of the best quality, and port wine, by the pipe, hhd, qtr. cask and dozen, real cognac brandy, by 5 gallons, hyson & green teas, cloths, kerzimeres, fine cambrics, excellent honey, and cordage, from 8½ to 7½ inch. Also 1200 bls. Indian corn.

J. GRAY, A. & B.

Quebec, 5th May 1806.

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscriber, at his house, Lower-Town, market place. 6 CASKS for cash, Sixty Tierces Irish mess Pork—100 Barrels prime ditto. Coarse Salt, & a few Hhds. Seal Oil.

C. SMITH.

THE Subscribers have for Sale London bottled Porter in casks of 6 dozen, a few puncheons of high flavored Jamaica Spirits imported direct from the Island. ALSO a few small sized Cables & Hawfers, and some small Rope recently imported, which they offer low for cash.

FRs. & Wm. HUNTER.

Quebec, July 21, 1806.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Subscriber still intends carrying on the business of Ship building and repairing, also those of measuring and inspecting of Timber, Planks, boards, &c the superintending of the lining and dressing of Masts, Yards and Bowsprits, the sawing of Plank, Scantling, &c. &c. to any dimensions. He hopes, from twenty-six years professional experience, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their commands.

Orders respecting any branch of the above will be received, and carefully attended to, at the Subscriber's house, No 19, Champlain Street, Lower-Town.

JOHN BLACK.

Quebec, May 1, 1806.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Just landed from on board the Chatty. TWO Grand Piano Fortes with additional Keys, French frames and Damper Pedals.

Potter's best Patent German Flutes with additional Keys. German Flutes 11pt. Enquire of the Editor. Quebec, 9 August, 1806.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES.

Burton Hhd.	- - -	£ 5 2 0
Mild Ale do.	- - -	3 17 0
Porter do.	- - -	3 17 0
And seventeen shillings returned for Hhds. given back in reasonable time and in good order.		
Burton Ale do.	- - -	£ 0 10 6
Mild do. do.	- - -	0 8 6
Porter do. do.	- - -	0 8 6

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

—ALSO—

A few gross of the very best velvet & common Corks. The subscriber intending to open a Store of various articles necessary (in particular for shipping) as soon as the navigation is open, begs to solicit the patronage of his friends

Lower Town Market Place,
HENRY JUDAH,

Quebec, 21st March 1806.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

For THOMAS CARY,

N° 3. St. Lewis Street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

N° 19, Buade-street.

PRICE—ONE GUINEA per Annum,