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The appearance of the following in both the Quebec papers is solely the result of accident. It was composed for this paper before the appearance of the last Gazette. It will however very well bear a second perusal, particularly in a type which requires no great effort of the visual faculties.

From a late London paper.

FEDERATIVE SYSTEM.

Comparison of the federative system of France with the policy of the Roman republick.

Italy was long considered the school of the arts and of politicks. The french of the present day removed the finest monuments and productions of the former, from that fair peninsula, to their brilliant capital; and since Talleyrand's administration, a plan of the most subtle policy seems to have found its way with those monuments, to the place of the Thuilleries. Many expressions of that cabinet are now recalled to mind, which, to many perhaps, appeared totally unmeaning, but whose eventful signification was but too soon manifested. What however distinguishes the French school from the more ancient one, is that its plans are more speedily matured; and is not this perfectly natural, as the impulsive energies employed are so infinitely superior!

In the letter in which the emperor of the French informed the senate, that he had adopted prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, in that remarkable document, dated the 12th January, Napoleon used for the first time, the expressive term, *federative states*. "We intend, said he, by other dispositions, to devote the relations which shall exist between all the federative states of the French empire. As the different parts, though independent of each other, have one common interest so likewise they shall have one common bond of union." Scarcely three months had elapsed, when the promised development appeared, this federative system unfolds itself

by marriages and political treaties, to an extent that excites astonishment.

The expressive term federative state, first received a signification from the speech with which Napoleon opened the sitting of the legislative body, on the 2d of March "The whole peninsula of Italy, said he, forms a part of the great empire; I have as its chief, guaranteed the sovereigns and the constitutions, by which the different portions of it are now governed." The new federative system continued to extend itself over Europe. The idea may, perhaps, long have engaged the mind of him, whose influence over the destiny of states is so powerful and irresistible. Its appearance before the world, its realization, can only be dated from the last disastrous coalition, and particularly from the eventful battle of Austerlitz.

Modern times can scarcely transfer to the great book of history, events and circumstances, for which a parallel may not be found on some preceding page. Thus in an earlier epoch of the human race, we discover the same federative system which now forms a principal object of French policy, of an extent and a perfection, that are worthy of admiration. It was at Rome, where the ambition of universal dominion invented this system.—The subtle rulers of the conquering state, were convinced of the difficulty of retaining all the distant and motley parts of which this perpetually increasing Colossus was composed, and this conviction created allies.—The allies of the Roman people were nations who either voluntarily, to preserve their otherwise precarious political existence, or vanquished, after a fruitless contest, entered into alliance, by which Rome promised them her protection, as the price of their independence. They were obliged to furnish numerous auxiliaries, who never

formed separate armies, but were only permitted to act in conjunction with the Roman legions. The political exertions were consequently crippled by this alliance; from Rome emanated the commands, which decided the destination and employment of their energies.

Thus various nations which inhabited the Italian peninsula, the Latins, the Hetrurians, the Peceni and the Campanians, were the principal allies of the Roman state. In the sequel, the federative system expanded itself, and for many centuries, kept advancing by degrees. It extended to Greece, to Spain, to Gaul, and reached from Europe even to Asia and Africa. Not only small republicks but likewise many kings, some of whom were powerful monarchs, belonged to this confederacy.

As Napoleon, at the present day, strengthens, through gratitude, the bonds which unite Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, to France, by increasing the power, and enlarging the dominions of those princes, so Rome likewise rewarded the zeal of her allies. The territory of the African king Massinissa, was considerably extended; and that of king Eumenes, in Asia Minor, was increased by the provinces united with it, to a powerful monarchy. Exactly in the same manner as Napoleon accommodates the differences between Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, relative to their respective limits, the Roman state adjusted a similar dispute of king Eumenes.

This parallel is rendered still more striking, by the language employed in the assembly of the French legislature, after the official exposition of the exterior situation of France:—"From the peace concluded by Napoleon, (said a member of the legislature, in the meeting of the 5th of March,) Europe goes forth under a new form. A balance

of power can no more subsist among states, than among the individuals who compose them; for equal pretensions produce jealousy, this leads to war, and war entails misery on nations. Every thing, therefore, indicates the necessity of a *preponderating power*, which surrounded by states less powerful, can afford them protection and succour, can be the umpire of their quarrels, and the chastiser of their guilt. This power, Frenchmen, you have become: Europe is under your direction; your laws shall rebound from its tribunals; and, like the glorious luminary of day, ye are called to operate, form the centre of the political power, and to direct the others in their appointed course."

Of these directed powers, which are immediately or mediately under the command of France, a demi-official paper, the *Journal de Paris*, conducted by the counsellor of state, Rœderer, lately gave a remarkable calculation—France, it is here said, in an article dated from Leipzig, contains, in the 110 departments of which that empire is composed, 30,480,000 souls. The total population of the countries united in one common interest with France, amounts to nearly the same number. Among the federative states, that *Journal* mentions the kingdom of Italy, with 6,200,000; Naples, conferred on prince Joseph, with 7,350,000 inhabitants. The population of the allied states is estimated at 16,450,000—viz. Spain contains, according to this statement, 10,000,000; Bavaria, 3,200,000; Wirtemberg and Baden together, 1,600,000; and Holland, 1,650,000 inhabitants. The sum total presents a mass of 66,500,000 persons who are all under the direction of *Napoleon*.

If we pause at this number, and compare it with the total population of our quarter of the globe, we shall find that about two fifths of the 170 millions of inhabitants in Europe, are under the *general direction* mentioned by the *Journal de Paris*. But we are obliged to go still farther: for by the Westphalian state, recently created for prince Murat, by the new possessions on the Adriatic sea, in the vicinity of Greece, by the late acquisitions in the south of Italy, and by many other alterations which since that time have been either effected

or prepared, the balance of the European states, which was declaimed against in the assembly of the French legislature, has been still more deranged, and the power of France has gained a still greater preponderance.

The federative system, on which it is principally founded, continued in Rome for many centuries. It fell, at length, through the cupidity of the great, who were desirous of converting the allied states into provinces, to make their extortions the more productive, and through the discontent of the allied nations in Italy, which broke out into a terrible and sanguinary war, in which the existence of the Roman state was long endangered. The policy of Napoleon has taken precaution against the possibility of such an accident. Relationship, and multifarious ratifications, have cordially united the sovereigns of the allied states, with the reigning family of France—Should even time weaken these bonds, no prophetic spirit is required to assert, that they will not be dissolved in the age of Napoleon.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

[*Extracted from a late English Newspaper.*]

"The intelligence, which for some time past has been received from America, has excited considerable sensation in the minds of Englishmen. It reveals the subject of those secret deliberations of Congress which took place in the beginning of the year, and the discussions turn out to have been such as to prevent any sort of surprize at the care that was taken to keep them private. Never, we believe, did the proceedings of any government, or of any assembly of men, present a more striking picture of inconsistency than the conduct of the American house of Representatives at that period. At the very time, that they, or at least a strong party among them, were attempting to bully Great Britain out of her rights—that they were quite indignant that this country would not repeal her Navigation Act, in compliance with their temporary interests—that they were threatening us with the whole weight of their vengeance, for refusing to set up the established law and practice of nations against the changes and innovations which they thought fit to propose—at a time when they were solemnly deliberating, whether, in consequence of the nature of our imperial service, America was not justifiable in hanging our naval officers as pirates—at the very moment, and in this same Assembly, we find a sum of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS voted to France!—And for what purpose?—As the payment of a debt? No.—In return for a fair equivalent? No.—As the price of a possession to be ceded by France? No.—Or in lieu of a cession by another power which France pledges herself to procure? By

no means:—But as a *bonus* to France, antecedent to the opening of a contingent negotiation—as a *Douceur* to the Swiss before the visitor's name can be sent up to the master—as a tribute, in short, by paying which the Confederated States of North America renounce the principles of their own union, and consent, like a German Elector, to become one of the *federative elements* of the French Empire!!! The tribute once paid—(the principle of subjection being now recognized)—may be raised in future to any extent, and the demand may be as often repeated as the exigencies of the Feudal Lord require, or the means of his Vassal admits.

It is really impossible to account for such a cowardly compliance—for such an unblushing prostitution of every thing which, in the opinion of mankind, connects itself with respectability of character,—if we do not suppose Mr. Jefferson, and his Secretary of State, Mr. Madison, to have been fairly frightened out of their property by Gen. Turreau's *whiskers*, as one of the American papers ludicrously enough observes! This General Turreau, to be sure, is a very terrible man! He had, before going to America, the command in the *Vasaife*, and not finding the brave and independant Valasian so prompt in paying his contributions as the obsequious Mr. Jefferson and his people, he carried devastation through the country, and inflicted upon the inhabitants such horrors as will not be forgotten for a century to come!—This, however, is a new discovery of the mighty power of *whiskers* in Diplomatic Negotiation. We have heard of eloquence and address in the knowledge of human nature, and dexterity in turning its foibles to account, as proper qualifications in a Foreign Minister; but who ever dreamt before of the magic influence of a pair of long bristling *whiskers*?

About three years ago, America paid to France *fifteen millions of dollars*, for Louisiana. Spain, which had engaged to give it up to France, refused to surrender it to America.—America, which had paid the money, wishes to get possession. "Well, (says Bonaparte), as the matter now stands, you can do nothing, except you *give me more money*!!! You made a bad bargain before, and for that you have yourselves to blame! You paid me fifteen millions of dollars for Louisiana, when I had not Louisiana to sell, and you bought Louisiana only when you wanted both Louisiana and the Floridas! I foresee that you are likely to quarrel with Spain before you can attain all your objects; but Spain, at present, is my Ally; I want her assistance in Europe; and it does not suit my interest that she should be involved in disputes in another quarter of the Globe! If you attack Spain, therefore, I'll assist her, and the bargain about Louisiana will of course be considered as null! After all, I am not altogether inexorable—*give me two millions of dollars more*, and then you and Spain may settle the matter between you!!!"

That these two millions are not the purchase money of the Floridas, but merely a mean of neutralizing France in the future negotiation, appears from the words of the Message from

the house of Representatives to the Senate.— And we should not be at all surpris'd if Bonaparte, after receiving the money, would prohibit Spain from giving up the Floridas on any terms!

After such a proceeding, what are we to think of the complaints of America against this country? What contempt must not the British government and every judicious man in the country entertain for her non-importation act? Can she really expect to intimidate us by such a measure, after having proclaimed to all the world the pusillanimous and cowardly system on which she acts? Or, if it was considered, as matter of serious and grievous complaint against Spain, that she purchased neutrality from France, by the payment of subsidy, what is there in the present transaction to shelter America from a charge of partiality, amounting to a departure from the clear and distinct line of legal recognized neutrality?

LONDON, June 26.

It is believed that some requisition has been made to Prussia on the part of France to evacuate Hanover. Bonaparte has declared that Hanover was not to be considered as the equivalent for the surrender of Anspach. It is said, that he has proposed to indemnify Prussia for the cession of Anspach by giving her a district in the northern part of Franconia.—In order to enlarge and strengthen the power of Holland, and to reconcile the Dutch to the new Government by the prospect of a great extension of Commerce, Bonaparte is said to have it in contemplation to add Hanover to the kingdom of Holland, and to give it, besides the command of the mouths of the Ems, the Vesper, and the Elbe. It has been industriously circulated in Holland, that Bonaparte has great designs and intentions with respect to the new kingdom, and that he will make every exertion to restore the Dutch to their antient commercial opulence and naval power. But Prussia, after having violated every principle of good faith to this Country, in occupying Hanover, will not, it is supposed easily relinquish it; and we shall not at all be surpris'd to find a requisition on the part of France, to evacuate it, give rise to a war between Prussia and France, in which the former will solicit support from the very powers with which she is now at war.

Having lately noticed the resources of France from its population, we report from the latest documents we have seen, the population of

the United Kingdom of Great Britain. England from Templeman's survey, contained 49,450 square miles, with 9,444,906 inhabitants, giving 191 persons to every square mile. Ireland does not suffer from a comparison with this part of the British Empire in the comparative view of its extent and population. According to Bashe, in 1788, it had 4,040,000 inhabitants, and by another statement in 1799, 5,159,769 inhabitants. With 27,457 square miles; by Templeman's survey, it had 5,497,500 inhabitants, giving 200 persons to every square mile. The Gazetteer of Scotland, which gives to this portion of the British Empire 27,749 miles, according to a report made to the Board of Agriculture, gives to this country 12,151,471 acres of cultivated land, and 14,218,224 acres of uncultivated lands. The population in 1755, is given at 1,265,380.— In 1790—8, at 1,527,892. In 1801, 1,604,826. An increase in 46 years of 399,446.— The rude face of Scotland accounts for the difference of population, with a consideration of the political causes, which we should not estimate very highly, if the views of Cordiner had not disclosed a former and very different state of Scotland. It is to Forfeis we are indebted for 400 years from the ninth century. We then pass to the sixteenth century for satisfactory accounts of this ancient people. Mr. Pennant tells us in his Tour, that when the land tax is at 2 shillings on the pound, Scotland pays 23,977l. and England 994,972l. less than the proportion of 1 to 41. The landed property of Scotland to England is as one million to 16 millions. But if the wealth, in moveables, be added, the difference will be as 1 to 20. Scotland was then reckoned to have one fourth part of the population of England.— Scotland is about 280 miles says the Gazetteer, in length from the Mull of Galloway to Cape Wrath, and from Point Aidnamurchan to Buchaness, 180 miles. It is of various breadth, but no part more than 40 miles from the sea.

Salon Reg.

Died lately at Portsea, — Covey, cook of one of the ships in ordinary at that port, who lost both his legs on board the Venerable, Lord Duncan's flag-ship, in the glorious action off Camperdown. The following trait in this brave man's character, is related by Doctor Duncan, Chaplain of the Venerable:—You are not, says the Doctor to imagine I was circumscribed to the narrow bounds of my clerical office; in the day of blood I was on triple duty: alternately acting as sailor, chaplain, and surgeon's assistant, when the battle might truly be said to bleed in every vein. I was now called to minister to the recoverable now the irrecoverable. A marine of the name of Covey was brought down to the surgery, deprived of both his legs; and it was necessary some hours after, to amputate still higher. "I suppose (says Covey) those d—d scissars will finish the business of the bullet, master mate!"—"Indeed, my brave fellow, said the surgeon, there is some fear of it."—"Well, never mind (cried Covey,) I've lost my legs to be sure; and mayhap may lose my life; but we beat the Dutch: d—n me we have

beat the Dutch, this blessed day my legs have been shot off; so I'll e'en have another cheer for it—Huzza! Huzza!

MR. AND MRS. SHERIDAN'S

Dinner, Ball, and Supper.

This grand entertainment commenced yesterday, with the christening of Mr T. Sheridan's infant son, and Mr. H. Scott's infant daughter. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Cannon, chaplain to his royal highness the prince of Wales. The sponsors for master Sheridan were the right hon. Brinsley Sheridan, proxy for his royal highness the prince of Wales, and the countess of Westmoreland.

Dinner was served in the grand dining parlour. The table was laid for 36. In the centre of the frame work was a most beautiful gold chased vase, at the top of which was placed the prince of Wales' coronet, surmounted by the plume, with the motto, "Ich dien," on the blue garter. At the top a crown. The ground work of the frame was painted in the most beautiful devices, by Shalickart. In the centre of one of the side-boards, was the can, presented to Mr. Sheridan by the Tobago company. Dinner was served in the most elegant style, under the direction of Mr. Waldron and Mr. Scrivener.

It was in the arrangements for the evening, that the taste and fancy of the fair hostess were peculiarly displayed. The entrance hall was converted into a most elegant conservatory, and filled with the most beautiful sarubs, lemon and orange trees, interspersed with green lamps, which had a delightful effect.

The hall and grand stair cases were covered with scarlet cloth; on the landing places were elegant figures, bearing patent lamps; the suit of the drawing rooms that command a view of the Thames, three in number, were decorated with festoons of flowers, and lighted by Grecian lamps, suspended in the centre of the room; numerous convex lustres were placed in different parts of the apartments; in the first room were some beautiful paintings, and in the order of the room were elegant gold stands, bearing beautiful lustres, with wax lights; the middle drawing room was appropriated for his royal highness the prince of Wales and his party; the third room was in a corresponding style of elegance, and led to a beautiful Turkish tent, which was erected in the grand gallery over the arch; the entrance to this tent was decorated with white drapery, confined by wreaths of flowers, over which was suspended a crescent, in variegated lamps; in the centre was a pillar, encircled with wreaths of flowers and variegated lamps; at the top of the pillar was placed His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's crest, with three white plumes; at the end was placed a large mirror, festooned round with flowers; here a table was laid for 36 for supper; and when the whole of this elegant suit of apartments were thrown open, it formed a most beautiful and elegant promenade; two rooms towards the court were also set out for supper, the first, which is the breakfast room, was very elegant; the window curtains of India muslin, with pink drapery, decorated with festoons of flowers, and lighted by a Grecian lamp, and a diamond-cut lustre, with a crescent, with a row of variegated lamps along the cornice of the alcove; under the alcove was an oval table for eight, in the front of this table, another for thirty six. In the adjoining room, which was in the same style of elegance, the drapery was orange color, looped with bunches of blue roses, a horse shoe table was set out for thirty seven. Tables for one hundred were laid out, after the ball, in the front drawing rooms. The grand library was appropriated for dancing; the floor was tastefully

chalked with the prince's plume in the centre, and an Etruscan border, with laurel branches, at the angles.

From a London paper.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

"Cowards are cruel; but the brave
"Love mercy, and delight to save."

Were BONAPARTE to be tried by this standard, we should conclude him to be the greatest coward that ever disgraced the military profession. No humane society will ever vote him a gold medallion, as was done very lately, by our Royal Humane Society, in honor of the emperor of Russia's persevering and successful efforts to call back the flitting soul of a poor man, apparently dead, on which occasion his Imperial Majesty exclaimed—"Good god! this is the brightest day of my life." This may be fairly opposed, without the dread of sinking in the comparison, to the much admired exclamation of TITUS, when he cried out—"Amici Diem perdidit," on perceiving that he had suffered one day to pass unmarked by any act of goodness or virtue. The following is the copy of the letter on this very affecting subject, written by JAMES GRANGE, Esq. to Dr. HAWES, the Founder, and present Treasurer of an Institution which does honor to our country and to human nature.

"DEAR SIR, March 24, 1805.

"His Imperial Majesty the emperor ALEXANDER, in one of his journeys through Poland, solely by his own perseverance and personal exertion restored to life a peasant of that country, who had been drowned a considerable time. This very interesting occurrence, came to my knowledge during my late stay at St. Peterburgh, and took place between Koboua and Wilna, in Lithuania, on the banks of the little river Wilna, from which the last mentioned town derives its name.

"The emperor, from some cause or other immaterial to the present subject, had considerably disapproved (not before) his attendants; and, being led by the winding of the road within a short distance of the above mentioned river, and perceiving several persons assembled near the edge of the water, out of which they appeared to be dragging something, he instantly alighted, and, on approaching the spot, found it to be the body of a man apparently lifeless. Prompted by humanity alone, and without any other assistance than that of the ignorant Boors around him, to whom he was no otherwise known than that his uniform indicated an officer of rank, he had him conveyed to, and laid on the side of the bank; and immediately proceeded with his own hands to assist in taking off the wet cloths of the apparent corps, and to rub his temples, wrists, &c. which his Imperial Majesty continued for a considerable time, using every other means, though destitute of medical assistance, that appeared at the moment most likely to restore animation—but all without effect.

"In the midst of this occupation, the emperor was joined by the gentlemen of his suite, among whom were Prince Wolkofsky, and Count Liewen, two Russian noblemen, and Dr. Weilly, his majesty's head surgeon, an English gentleman, whose professional abilities are so well known, at least on the continent, that they need no comment, and who always travels with, and indeed never quits his majesty. Their exertions were immediately added to those of the emperor; and on the Doctor's attempting to bleed the patient, his majesty held and rubbed his arm, and gave every other assistance in his power. However, that and all other means they could devise, proved equally ineffectual; so much so, that, after above three hours fruitless at-

tempts to recover him, the Doctor declared, to the extreme chagrin of the emperor (who was by this time become extremely anxious about it,) his opinion to be, that the life was quite gone, and that it was useless to proceed any farther.

"Fatigued as he was with such continued exertion, the emperor could not however rest satisfied without entreating Weilly to persevere, and to make a fresh attempt to bleed him. The Doctor, although (as he has declared to me himself, and from whose own mouth I have these particulars) he had not the slightest hope of being more successful in this attempt than in former ones, proceeded, nevertheless, to obey the positive injunctions of his imperial majesty, when all the party making the last effort in rubbing, &c. the emperor had at length the inexpressible satisfaction of seeing the blood make its appearance, accompanied by a slight groan.

"The emotions of his imperial majesty on this occasion, the Doctor informed me, are not to be described; and in the plenitude of his joy, he exclaimed in French, "Good god! this is the brightest day of my life;" and the tears, which instantly sprang into his eyes, indicated that these words came from his heart.

"It is useless to say, my dear sir, that their exertions were, as you may suppose, redoubled, and finally crowned with complete success; but I must not forget to add (as, in justice to his Imperial majesty, no trait, however trifling, ought to be omitted, which reflects such honor on his feelings as a man) that, on Dr. Weilly's looking about for something to stop the blood with, and tie up his arm, the emperor, without any hesitation instantly took out his handkerchief, tore it in pieces, and with his own hands bound the poor fellow's arm with it (whose gratitude and astonishment, when informed to whom he was indebted for his life, you may easily conceive,) and remained with him till he saw him quite recovered, and conveyed to a place where proper care would be taken of him; besides ordering him a considerable present of money, and having since otherwise provided for him and his family.

"The accompanying snuff box, on which this interesting event is faithfully, though roughly delineated (the poor inhabitants of that part of Poland being no great artists), was sketched at a neighboring town, for the purpose of commemorating his restoration; and it is one of *jean*, presented, on the occasion, to the principle actors in it, namely, his imperial majesty, and the three gentlemen above mentioned, who are, though not very correctly, it is true, represented on it.

"Knowing my attachment to every thing in the least connected with that truly amiable and good Prince, or his actions, Dr. Weilly was kind enough, at my request, to present me with it; and although I would not part with it on any account, I think it cannot be better disposed of than by taking the liberty of offering it to you, Sir, to the end that by striking an example of humanity, perseverance, and philanthropy, in so exalted a character, may not be entirely lost to the world and to posterity. Requesting you to excuse the hasty imperfect way in which I have endeavoured to narrate this very affecting transaction, (to which I feel myself totally incompetent to do adequate justice) allow me to assure you, Sir, of the sentiments of respect and esteem with which I beg leave to subscribe myself, dear Sir, your's most respectfully.

"JAMES GRANGE."

The Paris papers state that Sir Joseph Banks has written a letter to M. Delambe, Secretary of the National Institute of France to inform

him that M. M. Lacepede and Cuvier, Members of the Institute, are chosen Members of the Royal Society of London. Sir Joseph, in his letter, is said to observe, that this choice is a proof of the respect of these two learned Societies for each other; a sentiment which he hopes no political dispute between their respective nations will ever be able to destroy or weaken.

England, in the course of the year 1805, produced 800 new literary works, France 1150, and Germany not less than 4645! although in the Leipzick catalogue for the Michaelmas fair 100 works less were announced than in 1804; among which there are only 63 novels and 61 almanacks. The most numerous class of books were those on medicine and education.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In a committee of supply, Lord H. Petty moved a resolution, granting to his Majesty a sum of 300,000*l.* to enable his Majesty to reward the officers, seamen and marines, under the command of the late Lord Nelson, for their valor and glorious conduct in the battle of Trafalgar. The report was ordered to be received on Wednesday.

We understand that a presentment has been made by the Grand Jury at Westminster, of a public defaulter, who is charged in the deficiency of 80,000*l.*

Wednesday, a foreigner of distinction was charged in execution, in the Exchequer, for 20,000*l.*

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

The funeral of Mr. Charles Austin, the oldest son of the hon. Benjamin Austin, Esq. was attended yesterday by a vast multitude, from this and other towns.

On Monday last, T. O. Selfridge, a lawyer of this town, about 34 years of age, was committed by Justice Gorham, for his murder, perpetrated on the same day, a little after one o'clock. We do not mean to anticipate a trial, which will be more affecting and interesting than any one which has taken place in our country; but the public anxiety demands a statement of this unhappy affair so far as it can be given with propriety.

The Coroner's jury, who were very respectable men, formed and signed an inquest of murder. The witnesses, sworn before the Justice on the examination, testified, that a few minutes after one o'clock, they saw Selfridge and Austin meet in State street, on the side path, near the shop of Mr. Townsend, goldsmith. No witness was sworn, who was near enough to hear any words that passed. Within less than a minute after they met, the witnesses saw Selfridge take a pistol from a side pocket, and discharge it upon Austin. Austin instantly struck him, or at him, with a small stick he had in his hand; Selfridge threw the pistol with great violence at his head, and reached the stick from his hand; Austin fell from the side path on to the pavement; Selfridge beat him with the stick, and continued to beat him until some persons came up, and with great force prevented his proceeding further. Austin never spoke but expired instantly. The blood was gushing from his mouth. The Coroner was sworn who said the ball entered his breast just

below the left pap, and passed through his body.—No evidence was offered by the prisoner; but at an impartial and interesting trial the circumstances of mitigation, if there are any, will appear; and justice will, we trust, have its course.

Mr. Austin was in the nineteenth year of his age; he was to have taken his first degree at Cambridge college the ensuing commencement. He was respected by the scholars there, and beloved by his class. The government of the college had assigned him an honorable part in the literary exhibition, on that day. His fond parents were providing an entertainment on the occasion, for a large number of his and their friends; the guests were invited, and the agreeable topic of commencement day, floated spontaneously on all their language.

Selfridge had the same day published in the Boston gazette, that Mr. Austin's father was 'a liar, a villain, and a coward,' and signed it.—The young man visited a number of his friends, and families where he was acquainted, in the forenoon, as usual and appeared very cheerful and gay he left one of their houses about ten minutes before he was killed. His breast, glowing with filial piety, received the fatal ball, which probably had been prepared for the bosom of his father!

CRUISING SQUADRONS.

The master of a vessel which has arrived at Liverpool (Nova-Scotia) reports, that on the 30th July, at night, he saw, 30 leagues S. E. of Scatterry (a small island near Cape Breton, in lat. 46, long. 59, 30,) four sail of large ships, steering northwardly, close hauled, wind at E.; supposed them to be men of war, as one had a large lantern at her poop. We conjecture these vessels to have been La Guerriere, 44; La Revanche, 44; La Syrene, 44; and La Felicite, 44; french frigates, which were not long since in the West Indies; probably proceeding to Europe, or, from the high latitude they were in, bound against the British station at Newfoundland.

A squadron, supposed to be Admiral Warren's, from the West Indies, was seen the 29th July, in lat. 43, long. 57; when the Scorpion brig, of 18 guns, capt. Stantell, was dispatched to Newfoundland, to apprise the officers there of the approach of Jerome's squadron.—The British have but a small force on the Newfoundland station.

The French squadron under Admiral Willaumez (the Mentor of Jerome Bonaparte) was seen, it is reported, on the 10th August, in lat. 37, long. 63, 30, standing to the Eastward.

OF MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

Capt. Davis, on quarantine, from Trinidad, informs that (July 20th) General Miranda's squadron, consisting of the Lilly sloop of war, and five other vessels, was expected to sail daily:—That the persons engaged in the expedition were in high spirits, and confident of success; and that Miranda had altered his intention of fighting under Peruvian colours (a golden Sun and Rainbow) and had substituted the British. His avowed object was the emancipation of his countrymen from the Spanish yoke. Later accounts from this island state that on the 23d July, Miranda's squadron had sailed, and was lying off and on before Trinidad, apparently waiting for other vessels, for information. We may expect, in the course

of a few days, to learn the kind of reception which this intrepid and indefatigable Adventurer will receive on the shores of the Spanish main. Those who wish well to his enterprise must lament the tardiness which appears entailed on this expedition. Capt. Lewis, late of the Leander, who has arrived in New-York, we understand, does not speak very sanguinely of the success of the expedition.

BALTIMORE, August 8.

We are sorry to observe by different papers from the upper parts of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, that the dysentery, flux, &c. rages with unprecedented malignity—the numbers attacked exceeding every thing heretofore known in those places. In the small town of Braintim, (Pa) which is not inhabited by more than 50 families, it is stated that 12 have died, and 100 more lie dangerously ill.

The following is recommended as a cure for the dysentery—"a decoction of the root of the Dew-Berry—The leaves put into a teapot, and boiling water poured on, will answer nearly as well. The tea may be sweetened with sugar and cream to the patient's liking, and he may drink as much as a pint at a time until he feels the benefit of it, and then gradually leave it off.

The following very extraordinary circumstance occurred a few days since.—If the advocates for duelling were compelled to settle their affairs of honor in a similar manner, substituting a common hangman to terminate the scene, in place of a ton to one of the parties, it is probable the practice would soon become less fashionable.

At about two o'clock, P. M. an Indian was discovered by the family entering the south end of Col. Circuit's lane. He drew their attention, being painted in an uncommon manner, his whole body appeared red; he held in his right hand a gun, which he brandished with many gesticulations, in his left a bottle; he was attended by two other Indians, in rather a toter pace. At the opposite end of the lane some more Indians were discovered, among whom was a man, painted in like manner, but unarmed; he was held and detained by a woman—but when the one brandishing his gun came within about 20 steps of him, he burst from the embrace of his wife, and rushed towards his

antagonist—at about four yards distance they both halted, when the unarmed one presented his naked breast to the other, who took deliberate aim, but appearing to recollect himself, he dropt his gun, took a drink from the bottle, which was tied to his wrist—the other patiently and resolutely holding his breast open and presented all this time—having finished his drink, and gave a whoop, he took fresh aim, and in an instant the other dropt almost at his feet; this done, he loaded his gun with all possible speed, gave it a bye stander, (son to the deceased) he then, in turn bared and presented his breast, and was instantaneously sent into eternity.

The dead bodies were carried each the way they had come, and by their respective friends interred one at each end of the lane, the wife and relatives of the unarmed one, who was first killed, howled over his remains three days and nights, they then disappeared.—On Friday last they returned again, fired several guns on approaching the grave, gave a howl about a quarter of an hour, and retired.

We learned from some among them who speak broken English, that they had quarreled over a bottle some considerable time ago, when the Indian who was first killed had his finger bit by the other in such a manner that his arm inflamed; he declared he was "spoiled," and that they must both die, they agreed and formed the arrangement as related.

Natches Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

Extract from Major Swell's Oration, delivered at Salem, on the Anniversary of American Independence. (The Pamphlet is for sale at the Bookstore in this town.)

"Americans, let it not be said, you are surpassed by subjects of a King. Let it not be said, Englishmen, whom you beat in war, beat you, in defence of their country. Yet go into England, see them, in danger, united in defence. See the whole country bristled with bayonets. Their bright falchions leap from their scabbards, and gleam a wall of fire round the sea-girt shore. Lawyers, merchants, and mechanics, join to volunteer their purses and their lives. Hear the patriot Earl Moira declare he

would fight, a soldier in the ranks. Hear the opposition swear to unite with government, with them to nail their flags to the mast, and sink or swim with their King, their country and constitution; and return to your own country, and blush for your defenceless situation."

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) July 26.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, of January 12, (a London paper of about ten years standing) says, "the sale of the last number of the Weekly Messenger was Ten Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty."—it is sold for ready money at seven pence halfpenny sterling, producing weekly about 325l. and annually, 16,950l. equal to 75,840 dollars. The Star and Morning Chronicle are the most productive papers in London; of each are issued about 5,000 per day, 30,000 per week, 1,560,000 per year, which at sixpence each is 39,000l. or 173,333 dollars.—In the United States, *bad pay* has ever proved the bane of newspapers, whereas an European Editor as punctually receives his pay, as a miller does his toll. Never have we observed, in a paper from Europe, language bearing the smallest resemblance to what follows:—

•• "All persons indebted to the Editor of this Gazette, are earnestly called on to make immediate payment!"

PHILADELPHIA.

A Caution.—Last week, was purchased of a young man in Jersey market, one half of a cheese, which appeared to have been cut before it was brought to the city—the family made use of a small portion of it; and in about three hours after, seven of them were much affected, each in proportion to the quantity eaten. A Physician being called was of opinion, that the Cheese was impregnated with poison.—It is supposed that Arsenic had been placed in the Milk-house, in order to poison rats, and that by some accident it had been mixed with the milk of which the Cheese was made.

August 8.

A CITIZEN.

We understand, that advices, of a very unpleasant tenor, have been received from Halifax. The court of admiralty at that place, it is said, have determined to condemn all produce of enemies colonies, and bound to enemies ports, whether it be found on board neutral ships importing the same or otherwise. By this latitude of condemnation, it follows, that the whole of our foreign trade will be entirely destroyed. Admiral Berkeley, who was to succeed to that station, had not arrived. It therefore does not clearly appear whether this destructive principle is derived from recent orders or not.—Phila. Gaz.

The Secret History of the Cabinet of St. Cloud.

This is one of the most singular productions ever published, and must have been the work of one or more persons perfectly well acquainted with Paris and all its wonderful mysteries. It develops the origin, the character, the views and intrigues of all the principal personages who have figured for some years past on that great theatre; it abounds with the most curious and entertaining anecdotes, related in an easy style; it displays a most extensive knowledge of the

present state of things in other courts, as well as that of St. Cloud, and embraces a description of the leading characters in Germany, Russia, Prussia and Italy.—In short, no work of the kind has, perhaps, ever appeared comprising in so small a compass, such a mass of interesting matter, in which, though there may be some falsehood and much exaggeration, there is unquestionably a great fund of truth, which every citizen of a free country ought to know. The characters are drawn with the pencil of a master, the portraits are well selected, and the whole forms a picture of cupidity, immorality, speculation, plunder, tyranny, incest, murder, and infamy, hitherto unparalleled in the history of human turpitude.

The evacuation of Cattaro seems not to be credited in England. From this circumstance the British Journalists indicate, that the business of the late warfare on the continent is not finally settled, by the coalesced powers, engaged therein.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.

On the 8th of August, 1804, a gentleman took a plant of wheat which had been sown in the beginning of June, and divided it into eighteen parts, and putting them into the ground, let them remain therein till the latter end of September, when he again took them up, and subdividing them into 67 parts of roots, replanted them:—they remained in this state till the end of March, and the beginning of April, when the plants were a third time taken up, separated into 500 roots, and again replaced in the garden. Early in the season he reaped his little harvest, and found that, by this process, a single grain had been made to produce twenty-one thousand one hundred and nine ears, containing five hundred and seventy thousand grains, and measuring three pecks three quarters, and weighing 67lbs.—*Lon. pap.*

A physician, after attending an honest Hibernian through a long sickness, carried in his bill, as usual, to visits and medicines &c. "Very well," said the Irishman, on reading it. "I find no fault with the bill, dear doctor. For your medicines I will pay money; but as for the visits, my dear, when I get better, I'll pay you in visits again."

A Country Curate being asked by the Parish Squire what was meant by the phrase "de mortuis nil nisi bonum:" answered, there remains nothing of the dead but their bones.

To remove and keep clear of bed bugs.

Aloes of the Socotrina kind, to be had from most druggists and apothecaries, dissolved in any kind of spirit to the consistence which may be applied to the joints and the crevices of the bedsteads, or elsewhere with a feather will certainly kill and remove them. About an ounce of aloes, in a gill of spirit, will clear several bedsteads and the cost be but a few cents. It is a good method to mark the breadth of a finger with the solution round each foot of the bed posts.

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 15, 1806.

On the 6th day of August, instant, a public examination of the pupils of the Rev. Mr. Strachan took place at Cornwall, in Upper Canada, in presence of several Clergymen, and the magistrates and gentry of the neighboring counties. The youth (between thirty and forty in number, from both provinces) were principally examined in Latin, the mathematics, history, geography, and arithmetic. The knowledge which they displayed in these different branches of science was truly admirable. The order of the examination was highly ingenious. Poems and essays, adapted to the occasion, either written by Mr. Strachan and his pupils, or selected from the best authors, were spoken as interludes between the recitations of the different classes. The whole of this interesting exhibition gave the utmost satisfaction to a numerous audience, was highly creditable to the application of the students, and reflects much honor upon the respectable character who presides over the Academy at Cornwall.

The legislature of Upper Canada, in their last session, appropriated four hundred pounds for the purchase of a philosophical apparatus, which, it is understood, will be placed in the hands of Mr. Strachan. By this means a more complete and finished education will be obtained under his tuition, than can be acquired at ordinary schools.

August 9th, 1806.

The following was spoken by one of the scholars:—

PROLOGUE.

Columbus, daring genius, scarce reveal'd
These western climes by Ocean long conceal'd,
When great Apollo, lord of deathless fame,
Here wish'd to spread the glories of his name.
He calls the Muses from their sacred grove
The pensive daughters of imperial Jove.
To see what hopes this younger world display
Of rising worth deserving future praise.
They spread their golden pinions to the sky,
And o'er th' Atlantic waves with boldness fly.
Where deep St. Lawrence winds his tedious course

Now gently glides, or rolls with dreadful force,
Where silence claims a solitary reign
And no sweet songster cheers the gloomy plain.
The disappointed nymphs at Phæbus stare,
Their throbbing bosoms tell their anxious care;
When lo! a native maid approaches nigh,
With rapid steps, and wildness in her eye.
Her feather'd robe, with coral fringes inlaid,
On ev'ry side fantastic splendour shed:
Through shining plumes that on her head she wears,

A frightful eagle's crooked beak appears:
Vermillion lines, with tattoo'd spots, in rows,
Contrast the ring dependant from her nose.
She vaunts no lily skin or flowing hair,
Her taste prefers a copper hue to fair.
A Warrior's bow in her brown hand she bore,
And at her back a spangled quiver wore.
The Muses starting seek Apollo's aid,
He beckons smiling not to be afraid

I come, the stranger says, O Power divine!
To beg instruction from the modest nine.
In vain my favorite children try to sing,
While mental darkness cramps their spreading wing.

O dissipate the baleful gloom of night,
And grant a portion of your heavenly light!
The Muses frown, assuming haughty airs
And Terpsichore a cutting speech prepares.
But Phoebus gently checks the rising bile,
And greets the stranger with a welcome smile.
Your prayer we grant since humbly you decide,
To take your sister Muses for your guide.
Erato's simple genius will repress
The striking wildness of your antic dress.
Your rugged stile, sweet Clio, shall remove,
Your taste the chaste'd Thalia shall improve.
The rest their various graces shall impart,
Reject the wrong, and Nature guide by art.
Bright Science here in future times shall reign,
And vot'ries of the song, a brilliant train.
The song of death no longer shall be heard
Nor savage manners, learning's steps retard.
This happy day the Prophet's truth declares,
Behold the blooming fruit that science rears.
Though far from ripe, the penetrating eye
May now it's future excellence descry.
But O! let Candour whisper in your ear
That modest youth are dampt by anxious fear;
It chills the soul when emulous to please,
And breeds alarms that reason can't appease.
It's power I feel, as I proceed to thew
Our aims, how grand, alas! our progress slow.
Sweet independence here we learn to prize,
The choicest gift below the circling skies.
Our heedless passions wisely to control,
To raise, and purify the human soul.
That virtue, bound to wisdom, can bestow
More solid joy than vice can ever know,
We learn our anxious parents to revere
Our friends to love, to bless our country dear;
The vile, tho' powerful, always to despise,
Tho' poor, to court the virtuous and the wise.
To woo fair Science, source of pure delight,
Firm Reason's surest guide, and steadiest light:
And here, impress'd by Nature's wondrous lore,
Our ardent hopes to heav'nly prospects soar.
And tho' the weakness of the human mind,
From with'd perfection keeps us far behind,
The constant tenour of our mighty plan
Is to maintain the dignity of man.

The July Mail arrived yesterday, but does not bring any later dates than were before received. Letters say that the fleet for Quebec was to sail on the 28th of July.

Letters from Montreal, received on Saturday, make mention of a paragraph in an American paper, which speaks of an arrival at Albany, which left Belfast, in Ireland, on the 20th of July and which is said to have brought intelligence of the signing of preliminaries of PEACE. This we conceive to be no more than a part of the rumours already noticed in our papers. Col. Brock left Cork on the 16th of July, when those rumours were subsiding. That negotiations however are, or have been going on, the following, from Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 30th of June, is strongly indicative. The Messenger is a well-

informed paper and we'll disposed to the present administration. The same ideas were held out by this paper as early as the 18th of May. The reader will nevertheless bear in mind that Col. Brock brought London papers to the 10th of July inclusive, when pacific rumours began to sink in the public opinion.

LONDON, June 30.

"The expectation in the City of Peace has passed away as rapidly and unaccountably as it had become prevalent. The Stock Exchange, the monied Parliament of the Kingdom, appears divided into such an exact equality, that there are full as many Ayes as Noes. We have not been accustomed to deduce our opinion from these Gentlemen, and therefore shall take no conclusion from their former variety.

It is undoubted that something is in expectation, and must in due course soon come out. We are mistaken, moreover, or the Negotiation, whensoever it shall happen, will have a peculiar colour, something very different from all former treaties. It is well known that, during the time that Mr. Fox was in France, he possessed the favour of BONA-PARTE, and a frequency of intercourse, almost approaching to confidence. We cannot state it as a decided fact, but thus far can we say without hesitation, that it is generally credited in all the higher political circles, that a correspondence, partly private, and partly official, has been carried on between the two Courts and their Secretaries, ever since Mr. Fox has been in power. It must be in the recollection of the public, that, a very short time after Mr. Fox came into office, there was a manifest change in the sentiments, the disposition, and the language of the French Emperor. The *Moniteur*, in its demi-official extracts, as far as regarded this country at least, became more temperate—every thing took a pacific tone, and the general expectation thus led to Peace almost upon the commencement of the new Administration.

We have stated these circumstances, as they will enable our readers to form a judgment upon what may be expected during the ensuing recess. We are mistaken, or the War will scarcely outlive the present year."

A writer in the National *Aegis*, an American democratic paper, snarls, with all the churlishness of a Diogenes, at the munificence of the English nation to the family of our late naval hero, Lord Nelson. We take this writer to be one of those Cynics who think every thing ill bestowed where they are not themselves the object. Let him reflect that such munificence is a spring of action to our navy, to protect, not only British, but American territory from invasion; and the States from being governed by an Italian King.

We hear that Jerome Buonaparte is provided with a crown and sceptre, and, in case of his finding a safe harbor in the States, in which his squadron can be sheltered from the attacks of the British, he purposes to have himself proclaimed King of Columbia. The facility with which the States renounced the trade of *Haiti*, and voted the two millions of dollars, tribute money, at the nod of his brother, together with his being married to an American wife, give him every reason to conclude that the States are ready, with the tamest submission, to bow their necks to the yoke. This event will probably be defeated only by the activity and dread of our squadrons.

The brawlings of the Americans, on the 4th of July, about their independence, were just

in the proportion that they had sunk it by their submission to the French.

It is with sorrow we relate that about three weeks since, the dwelling house of Mr. Oliver O'Hara, at Gaspé, accidentally took fire, and was consumed to ashes. Mr. O'Hara's two children and a female servant unhappily shared the fate of the house. It is said that this melancholy event has affected Mr. O'Hara to a degree of phrenzy.

On Monday last Mr. E. Sandford of Montreal being on his return in a canoe from viewing his new lands, on the river Ottawa, unfortunately the canoe overfet, by which accident he was drowned. His body was not found on Wednesday. The water where he fell was 80 feet deep. He was accompanied by Mr. Joseph Shuter, of Montreal, who saved himself by swimming ashore. The overfetting of the canoe was occasioned by Mr. Sandford's standing up in the period of a calm, and taking hold of the mast, he being tired of sitting. Mr. S. was much respected and is no less regretted.

Though some days of the past week have been rather unfavorable to the harvest, occasioned by rains, the weather at present appears to be settled fair, and as propitious as the farmer could wish. The grain is said to be remarkably full and abundant. The mean of the Thermometer, at 8 o'clock, A. M. is 53.

PORT OF QUEBEC ARRIVED.

Sept. 8. Ship Ann, John McKenzie, from Tobago, sailed 22d July, addressed to Lester and Morogh, cargo Rum &c. 198 tons. Passengers, Messrs King and Clarke.

This day put back to repair, the brig Collier, Capt C. Williams having by a sudden calm, touched in the Traverse and carried away part of her rudder. Two other vessels touched at the same time, but having received no injury they proceeded on their voyage.

The following singular occurrence lately took place. Three drovers, a father and his two sons, called at the house of a farmer, not far from the village of Fifield, in Berkshire, for the purpose of taking some of his cattle to London. Here they partook of some refreshment, which chiefly consisted of duck eggs; very soon after they were seized with a violent illness, were put to bed, and died before the next morning. The apothecary of the adjoining village made enquiry as to the food they had eaten, and on finding they had eat duck eggs, he immediately gave directions that the pond to which the farmer's ducks resorted should be searched; this was done, and a toad of the enormous weight of seven pounds was found at the bottom of the pond. Some more of the duck eggs that had not been used were examined, and black spots were observed inside the yolk; and one of the eggs was given to a dog, which caused its death in a very short time. The eggs must have been impregnated by the spawn of the toad. *Lon. pap.*

During this spring, a young man, named Bullen, living at Woodington, near Newmarket, found two blackbird's nests, with eggs in each, which he took out, and put in their nests a turkey's egg; when the two birds each hatched a young turkey, which are now living. *Ibid.*

POETRY.

FOR THE QUEBEC MERCURY.
THE DILEMMA.

Seduc'd by vile man, and abus'd and betray'd,
What remain'd to be done by an innocent maid?
Say ladies, like me, wou'd you marry again,
Not gingerbread husbands—but absolute men?
My case was a hard one, so do not deride,
T'wou'd puzzle a counsellor how to decide,
Two husbands at once, and wedded for life,
And yet to be neither maid, widow, or wife!

OLIVIA.

The following advertisement appeared in a late Boston gazette, of the 25th of August:—

UNGUIOLOGY.

Just received and for sale.

At BELCHER & ARMSTRONG'S Printing Office No. 70, State Street, and at the several Bookstores, a few copies of that rare and valuable work, A Translation of Doctor GASPER GALL LA'VEY-
TUR'S UNGUIOLOGY, or the doctrine of **TOX-NAILS**. The various editions, languages, and countries, through which this publication has passed almost in rapid succession, exceed calculation. Gentlemen of literature are invited to apply in season as the work is under restriction and cannot be reprinted in this country. Foreign reviews speaking of it say—"The ingenuity of Doctor Gasper Gall La'veytur's Unguiological system exceeds the capacity of our praise. It is impossible for any one of judgment and penetration to read this work without being convinced that the feat of the soul is in the toe-nails, the superior advantages which this index has over physiognomy and craniology are made most incontrovertibly evident to the most common comprehension."—Price 37½ cents.

BY AUCTION,

Will be Sold, on Tuesday the 23d instant, at L'Ance des Mères, the following articles belonging to the estate of the late Henry Hardie.

TEN thousand two inch pine Plank, 182 pieces Square Pine Timber, a lot of Pine Boards and a few dozen handspikes.

Sale to begin at one o'clock. by
BURNS & WOOLSEY.

Quebec, September 15, 1806.
And on Saturday the 27th instant, will be Sold at their Auction Room, a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Liquors and Groceries.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold on Thursday next the 18th instant, at the Union Hotel.

A VERY considerable quantity of neat household Furniture—consisting of Mahogany Bedsteads & Curtains, ditto Sofa & cover, ditto dining, breakfast, & card Tables; window Curtains, Table linnen, a valuable Clock, and Tea Urn, Turkey & common Carpets, a few capital Prints, a table set complete, Plate & Flated ware, glass & crockery ware, single & double Stoves, kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

ALSO, an excellent saddle Horse, half covered Calash, Carioles, Caris, Harnesses, Biddles, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at one o'clock.
JONES & WHITE.

Quebec, Sept. 15, 1806. A. & B.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold (pursuant to advertisement in the Quebec Gazette dated 18th June last) at the Subscriber's rooms on Friday the 16th instant.

FOURTEEN full Masts detained near Wolfe's Cove to pay the ground rent. Also Jamaica Rum, Brandy, Muscovado Sugar, French Soap, 1000 minots foreign Salt, and other articles.

AND on Saturday the 20th instant, will be sold, an assortment of Woollens and other dry goods, Hyson Tea, Cloves, Cassia, tea Cadies with Gun-powder Tea, dressing Cafes for gentlemen, Silk Stockings with plain & laced clocks striped Nankens, horse Nett, gold & silver Hat Cords, Tonquin & Venelia Beans.

Sales to commence at one o'clock.
Quebec, Sept. 5, 1806. **JNO. JONES.**


BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, by Francois Pagan, on TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, at the house of Mr. Poyer, No. 10, near the Upper-town market.

A LARGE assortment of Pictures of different qualities, Barometers, Thermometers, proof Bubbles, Toys, and other articles.

The sale to commence at one o'clock.
Quebec, September 13, 1806.

FOR DUBLIN,

 THE fast sailing ship Recovery, Capt. William Scott, has excellent accommodations for passengers, will sail about the 20th instant, for passage apply to the Captain on board or to

JAMES GRAY.

Quebec, 3d September, 1806.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES.

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

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

—ALSO—

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

Lower Town Market Place,
HENRY JUDAH.
Quebec, 21st March 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 tipped. Enquire of the Editor. *Quebec, 9 August, 1805.*

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, at his house, Lower town, market place, **CHEAP** for cash, Sixty Tierces Irish melfs Pork, fifty Kegs of Hog's Lard & Tallow, thirty Barrels of best Muscovado Sugar—and a quantity of coarse Salt.

C. SMITH.
Quebec, September 1, 1806.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

J. M. GODARD.
Quebec, 7th July 1806.

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

FRS. & WM. HUNTER.
Quebec, July 21, 1806.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

For **THOMAS CARY,**

N^o 3. St. Lewis Street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

N^o 19, Duade-street.

PRICE—ONE GUINEA per Annum,