

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOL. I.]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1805.

[No. 44.

ON READING.

IT is necessary not only to learn to read, but to *love* to read, while young; because a taste for reading is seldom acquired unless in early life. It usually springs more from habit than from nature; and from such a kind of habit too, as is difficult and next to impossible to fix, after the season of youth is passed.

A love of books is a sort of acquired talent, that may be rendered a source of enjoyment, as well as a foundation for usefulness and respectability in society. A reader of taste, who has a supply of proper books, can always have good company at hand. He is able to enjoy such vacant hours as are oppressive to others; and he has happily much fewer temptations to dissipation than usually beset persons, who finding no pleasure in reading, know not how to pass away a leisure hour or a long evening, but in the bustle of a crowd. In short, a genuine lover of books has a peculiar source of innocent and rational enjoyment—an inlet to pleasures of which other people have no conception.

Books are a wonderful solace, especially to old age. Life becomes a vacuity to old people who have no taste for reading. Bereft of most of the friends of their youth, and experiencing a destitution of enjoyment in many of the scenes which used to give them pleasure, they find that, as the past has been vanity, the present is vexation of spirit. Their minds become froward and sour, and they peevishly enquire, "What is the cause that the former times were better than these?" Their time for want of mental employment, hangs heavy on them; and in the morning, they say, "when will it be evening"—in the evening, "when will it be morning."

Not so the virtuous old person who has a taste for books. While sensual desires fail, his relish for intellectual enjoyments increases. His books, chiefly are his company. They amuse, they delight him; they light up a smile in his countenance, and aid in rendering him habitually contented and cheerful.

It is without all controversy, that, provided all other circumstances be equal, a bookish man has a greater sum of enjoyment than falls to the lot of one who has no taste for reading. Along the journey of life, the former is daily plucking some fragrant flower, which the latter passes by unheeded; and especially when passing the vale of old age, the one finds therein many a diversified pleasing scene, while to the other, the whole seems a dreary waste.

It is therefore important to inspire children with a love of books, not only for the sake of promoting their improvement in knowledge and their usefulness in life, but also for the sake of multiplying their enjoyments.

I would not, however, advise any one to be a *book worm*. A person that should do nothing but read, would be a mere cypher in society. If one devotes to reading, any part of that time which the evident calls of duty require for other purposes, he is guilty of mispense of time.

It depends upon a great variety of circumstances, to determine how much time it would be proper for every individual to spend in reading. Some persons are necessarily led to extensive reading from the nature of their callings; and others, though their business does not necessarily require so large an acquaintance with books, are enabled by their circumstances to turn a great portion of their time into this channel, without injuring their families or any of their

social connections. Yet the great body of the people are so much and so almost constantly engaged in the necessary business of their various occupations, that there is comparatively but little time left for books. There are very few, however, who might not, by early rising and otherwise, so far redeem time as to afford an hour a day to reading; and even this (provided their books were well chosen) might in the course of a considerably long life, raise them a valuable stock of knowledge, as well as give them many rational pleasures.

Any one that would read to good purpose, must *think* as well as read. The great advantage of reading is, that it affords materials for the mental exercise of the reader, and so enables him to unfold the faculties and expand the powers of his own mind. Whereas great readers who call into exercise no faculties of their minds, but their *memories*, are like great eaters who do not digest their food; in the former instance, there is brought on a mental, as in the latter, a corporeal flatulence. A person who merely reads and commits to memory, without employing the substance of what he reads, as *tools*, (if I may so speak) for his own mind to work with, might read to the age of Methusalem, and never be much the wiser. The heads of such readers resemble a lumber-garret, stuffed full with useful articles and with rubbish, all mixed and piled together in confusion.

EARL OF CHATHAM.

A contemporary politician who knew him well, has thus boldly sketched the bold features in the character of the first earl of Chatham.

He raised himself to the greatest offices of the state by the rare talents of *command* in a popular assembly. He was

indeed born an orator and from nature possessed every outward requisite to bespeak respect and even awe. A manly figure with the eagle face of the famous Conde fixed your attention and almost commanded reverence, the moment he appeared; and the keen lightning of his eye spoke the haughty, fiery soul before his lips had pronounced a syllable.—His *tongue dropped venom*. There was a kind of fascination in his look when he eyed any one *askance*.

Nothing could withstand the force of that contagion. The fluent Murray has faltered and even Fox shrunk back appalled from an adversary *fraught with fire unquenchable*, if I may borrow the expression of our great Milton. He always cultivated the art of speaking with the most intense care and application. He passed his life in the culling of words, the arrangement of phrases, and choice of metaphors, yet his theatrical manner did more than all, for his speeches could not be read. There was neither sound reasoning, nor accuracy of expression in them. He had not the power of argument nor the correctness of language so striking in the great Roman Orator, but he had the *verba ardentia*, the bold, glowing words. This merit was confined to his speeches; for his writings were always cold, lifeless and incorrect, totally void of elegance, and energy, sometimes even offending against the plainest rules of construction, in pursuits of eloquence he was indefatigable. He dedicated all his powers and faculties, and he sacrificed every pleasure of social life, even in youth, to the single point of talking well.

*Multa tulique fecitque puer; sudavit et alsit;
Abstinuit venere et vino.*

to a greater degree than almost any man of this age. He acknowledged, that when he was young, he *always* came late into company and left it early.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES

*In the Dutchess of Portland's Museum;
and the price at which they sold.*

A lock of the hair of Mary Queen of France, daughter of Henry VII. taken from her corpse at St. Edmund's Bury, 1784, by the late Sir J. Culsum, baronet: sold for six guineas.

A cameo of the head of Augustus Caesar, upon a remarkable fine onyx, the head white, upon a jacinth ground, the workmanship of superlative excellence. It was found at Malta. Sold to Mr. Jones for 225 guineas.

The head of Jupiter Serapis, cut out of green basalt, a most inimitable piece of sculpture, of Egyptian workmanship, from the Barberini cabinet at Rome. It is said to have been the identical urn which contained the ashes of the Roman Emperor Alexander Severus and his mother Mammea, which was deposited in the earth about the year 235 after Christ, and was dug up by order of Pope Barberini, named Urban VIII. between the years 1623 and 1644. The materials of which it is composed emulate an onyx, the ground a rich transparent dark amethystine colour, and the snowy figures which adorn it are in bas relief, on workmanship above all encomium, and such as cannot but excite in us the highest idea of the arts of the ancients. Its dimensions are nine inches and three quarters high, and twenty-one inches and three quarters in circumference. Sold to the duke of Marlborough for 980 guineas.

Eighteen drawings of Hollar's in one lot, sold for 20 guineas.

Two miniatures of Sir W. Raleigh and his son capt. Walter Raleigh, sold for 44l.

A portrait of the dutchess de la Valiere, by Petrot, 84l.

Queen Elizabeth's little Prayer Book, containing six prayers composed by her Majesty, and written by her own hand in the neatest and most beautiful manner on vellum; two in English, the other four in Latin, Greek, Italian and French. On the inside of the cover her own portrait, and that of the duke d'Alençon, the binding black shagreen with enamelled clasps, and in the centre of each a ruby. Bought by Mr. Glover for 100 guineas.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

WOBURN SHEEP SHEARING.

On Monday morning, the duke of Bedford's Agricultural Fête commenced by a public breakfast at Woburn Abbey, and about eleven o'clock, the company arrived at the exhibition room, at the

Park farm. The greater part of the morning was occupied by the examination of the new Leicester rams, intended for letting on Tuesday afternoon. His royal highness the duke of Clarence was among the company.

Mr. Tollet shewed specimens of wool fifteen inches long, of a sufficient fineness for the finest broadcloths, taken from the back of a wether sheep of his breeding, half Spanish and half South Down, on which it has been growing three years: and Mr. Tollet stated it as his opinion, that he can grow fine wool, of almost any length, by delaying the sheering of this particular breed of sheep for a proportionably long time, provided the manufacturers can afford to give a price proportionably great.

Mr. Cowley of Aspley Guise, exhibited a plan of a water meadow, which he has recently constructed at that place said to be the first attempt at irrigation by a Bedfordshire farmer.

The exhibition room was ornamented with correct drawings and views of the statue now erecting on the south side of Russel square, London, to the memory of that great promoter of the useful arts, the late duke of Bedford.

Mr Taylor, from the society of arts, produced a pair of shears, for which a reward had been given to capt. Miller, which his grace caused to be tried by the sheep shearers who were at work.

The particulars of the premiums offered by the Smithfield club in December next, were stuck up, as were also several papers descriptive of cattle to be seen and hired, or bought at this meeting.

Soon after three o'clock near 200 persons sat down to a most excellent dinner in the great hall and room adjoining. His grace, the duke of Bedford was supported on his right hand by his royal highness the duke of Clarence, the marquis of Huntley, and lord Sheffield; and on his left by earls Darnley and Somerville, and Mr. Curwen. As soon as the cloth was withdrawn, his grace gave—"The King," then "Success to Agriculture."

Shortly after which, his royal highness the duke of Clarence rose, and in a short but very excellent speech, adverted to the last toast as a very proper occasion for proposing a bumper to the

health of the duke of Bedford, to whom the country is in so peculiar a manner indebted for his laudable and well directed exertions for the improvement of the agriculture of the kingdom; it was drank with three times three and loud plaudits—and his grace, in a speech, equally concise and appropriate, returned thanks to his royal highness and to the company.

A number of toasts suitable to the occasion were drank.

At the table were observed, his grace the duke of Manchester—earl Talbot—lords Ludlow and Cawdor—Sirs H. Featherstone, J. B. Biddle, J. Wrottesley, W. Rowley, R. Lawley and Hugh Inglis—Colonels Dalrymple and Beaumont—Messrs. William Lee Antonio, Culling Smith, Curwen, Marshall, J. Burgoyne, Francis, Mosely, Mottent, Wing, Sandford, Isted, Dudley, Smeronov, Corbet, Gunning, Hoarse, P. Sitwell, W. Bosville, C. C. Grey, J. Cripps, Reeve, Eliman, Weitar, &c.

On returning to the farm yard, four lots consisting of five Leicester sheep, each were sold, viz. 1st. five ewes to lord Somerville, at fifteen guineas; 2d. five ditto to lord Cawdor, at nineteen and an half; 3d. five theaves to lord Somerville, at fourteen; and 4th, five ditto to ditto, for eighteen guineas.

LONDON June 24th,

On Wednesday her MAJESTY, the PRINCESSES, the Duke and Duchess of YORK, the Dukes of CUMBERLAND and CAMBRIDGE, and Princess SOPHIA of Gloucester, visited the Bank of England. They were received by the grenadier company of Bank Volunteers, commanded by Captain Melish. The Governor and Deputy, and a number of Directors in full Court dresses, were in waiting, to receive the Royal Visitors.

The ROYAL PARTY were conducted through all the principal offices; where the business that was transacting, as well as the books, were fully explained to them. The clerks were all at their desks, as if in the act of doing business. The Royal Party expressed their admiration of the mode of transacting the business, as well as the magnificence of the building.

When the ROYAL VISITORS had finished inspecting the offices, they were conducted to the Committee Room, where they partook of a sumptuous cold collation.

Soon after four o'clock the ROYAL PARTY left the Bank; as they passed through the yard the Clerks, to the number of 557 were assembled, to give them three cheers.

They were then conducted by Lord Cas-

TLEREACH to the different East India Warehouses, and afterwards to the East India House, where they were received by the Directors in full dresses, and inspected the whole of the magnificent building.

On Saturday last, as Mr. W. R. Baker, of London, was riding from Norwich to Yarmouth, his horse took fright on coming in contact with a cow, which was crossing the road, and fell. Mr. B. was in consequence bruised in so shocking a manner that he expired on Tuesday.—It is remarkable, that on Sunday he received a letter from his amiable wife, to whom he had been married but a few months, containing the following passage,—“For God's sake, Baker, take care of your horse, for I have had a frightful dream about you.”

AUGUST 23.

The Hamburg mails of the 13th and 16th inst. arrived this morning. We have extracted the following articles from our private correspondence:

HAMBURGH, AUG. 13.

I am enabled to state on the authority of an officer, of high rank, that all the Danish troops in the territories of Holstein and Schleswig, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march. A Russian courier having brought very important dispatches to Copenhagen, an express was immediately sent off by the Prime Minister to the Prince Royal, who was with the Princess in the German part of the Danish dominions, requesting his immediate return to Copenhagen. Great movements have been of late observed among the French troops in Hanover; and it is strongly suspected to be the Corsican's intention to march an army into Holstein, and occupy Gluckstadt, Husum, and Tonningen, so as to shut up every communication with Great Britain, and even to blockade the Sound from the land side.—This plan of operations, which is said to have been offered to Bonaparte by General Schauenburg, has received his full approbation; but the Court of St. Petersburg having been informed of it, the most positive orders were sent to the Danes, to defend the neutrality and independence of their territory. The politics of the Court of Berlin are still undecided but a categorical answer has been demanded of Frederick William, by Alexander.

A Hoax.—Some of the papers having announced last week that the tide would rise on Saturday ten feet higher than had been known for the last century, some thousands of people living near the water side, between Richmond and Gravesend, employed themselves in removing their furniture, lest it should be carried off by the flood. By one o'clock, many thousands were assembled on the three bridges, and the shore all along from Greenwich to Fulham on both sides, were lined. At 40 minutes past two the tide had neaped, and fell above three inches, and before three to above eight inches. Many waited to see the mud on the shore, before they would believe they could be mistaken.

The commerce of Venice, under the Austrian flag, has greatly revived, and recovered

something of its ancient importance. That of Russia with the Mediterranean, through the Black Sea, is also very great, and vast quantities of wheat are transported into Italy through that channel.

Several severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at Naples about the 27th July. Besides the palace of the Duke of Carigliano, under the ruins of which several persons have perished, those of the Prince del Severe, of the Duke of Sangro, the Duke of Cassano-Serra, of the Duke de Monteleone, &c. &c. are principally destroyed. The news which arrived from the provinces was still more alarming, and announces more considerable damage. From Cisterne to Naples nothing is to be seen but ruins—Sainte-Marie-de-Capone, a city of 15 thousand souls, is at present entirely uninhabitable. Vesuvius, which for a few days emitted a great deal of smoke, and seemed to indicate that a great eruption was near taking place, all on a sudden ceased, and assumed a most alarming tranquillity. All the people lie in the open air. The court inhabits the little houses built on purpose for earthquakes. All Naples was in a fright, and every thing bore the image of ruin and destruction. In the day processions of all sorts perambulate the streets.

From a late London paper.

The following alarming circumstance took place on board his Majesty's ship Leopard, at Dungeness, on Monday last: One of the carpenter's crew went down into the pump-well to sound, while the ship was pumping out, who was perceived by two others to have been longer down than necessary, and the light extinguished; one of them followed to find the cause, who also did not return; upon which the other, attempted, but fortunately, finding himself suffocating, and the light he had with him put out by the confined air, returned with the greatest difficulty, almost senseless, and gave the alarm to Mr. Abraham Preston, the purser and Mr. Dutton, the former of whom, with a commendable spirit, and determined to save his fellow-creatures, descended (while the alarm to the whole ship was given by the latter) and succeeded in raising the head of the apparently lifeless sufferer from under the water, and placing it on the keelson, when he himself swooned away in the act: a man who followed him with a light fell down from the ladder like a stone, on the top of the others. The alarm was now general, and every one anxious to give his assistance to the relief of his shipmates.—Three more entered the well one after another, but did not return. It was now perceived to be foul air collected and the best means thought to get the sufferers up, was to tie a rope round one, to descend with another rope, and to hoist them up. The first that went down felt himself so well that he unlashed himself, and tied it upon another, who was hoisted up; but when the rope was put down again, he was found gone with the others. All the scuttles had been hoisted, when two more men descended, and succeeded in getting every one on deck. Of Mr. Preston and the two first, there appeared but little hopes of recovery; but every one is now restored to his

duty, in good health and spirits.

LADY D'ARCY.—This lady, who resided at Chish, in Essex, had three suitors who were always quarrelling about her. Upon which she said—“Have patience, and I will marry you all,” which she literally did, one after another. Their names were Trenchard, Gage, and Hervey.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, in whose garden the caterpillar was beginning its ravages, has got rid of that destructive vermin by the following simple expedient.—He took the advantage of a rainy morning, when the leaves were wet, to sprinkle the bushes, especially the young shoots and the under part of the bushes, with fine sand. The effect of this was, that these insects, intangled with the sand, which adhered to them, dropped off, seemingly in agony—and there has not since been the least appearance of their coming again. If the weather should be dry, the bushes ought to be well sprinkled with a watering pot.—*Glasgow Courier.*

Storm. The following statement is from a Leeds paper of Saturday: A most curious phenomenon occurred on Tuesday last, in the afternoon, at the newly erected flax mills, belonging to Messrs. Benyon, Benyon and Bage, of this town. During the thunder storm two bodies of fire, one from the S.E. and the other from the N.W. united and spread themselves into a large sheet over the roof of the mill. The top of the building seemed entirely covered with fire for some seconds; but we are happy to state, though a great number of persons were at work in the different rooms of the mill, not one of them felt the least inconvenience or injury. It is proper to observe that this elegant mill is built upon a fire-proof construction—not any wood is employed—and each floor of the numerous rooms is supported by brick arches and iron pillars, which pillars communicate from top to bottom, and support the roof; and whether the electric fluid fell on the mill by attraction or accident, the fact is certain, that the numerous iron points at the top of the building, supporting the roof and connecting with the ground, by means of the pillars, must have silently conducted the whole mass of electric fluid in safety to the earth. *ib*

A late most curious document of religious history has been given to the world from Dr. Ashbury, Bishop of the Methodist Church. It relates to the increase of that religious sect within 35 years. It announces, that in the United States and Canada, 120,000 persons were in their fellowship, and that one million did attend to their ministry, so as to include a seventh part of the whole population of the United States. We cannot say how accurate this general statement may be, but we may pronounce its success in America has been unexampled. It has in America 400 travelling preachers, and 2000 local preachers. It professes to have profited much since the conference in May, 1802. and to have held two or three hundred extraordinary meetings, with

great effect. It combines some of the most important principles in its discipline. The dependence on the order and on the people. The doctrine full of energy, but of practice. Much of manners with morality, union in each society, but kindred to all, forms the same, when opinions are diverse. It preaches to the world in its success. We may profit, when we do not adopt, or imitate.

PARIS, July 24.

NOTICE UPON HOLLAND.

There has been lately published upon Holland, upon its population, its commerce, its public spirit; upon its means, whether for maintaining it as a state in its independence, or restoring it to its former prosperity as a commercial nation; a Memoir, as remarkable for the moderation and frankness of its opinions, as for the elegance of its style, the wisdom of its principles, and the clearness of its reasoning. The author discusses in it two great questions, to the solution of which the fate of the Batavian people appears to him essentially attached. Ought Holland to be united to France? Ought France to confine herself to an all-powerful influence over Holland? The union of Holland with France, says the author, presents great inconveniences and almost insurmountable difficulties. Batavia is much more Batavia than England is England, than France is France. It is not precisely its patrimony that gives it this immutable and eternal character. It is the sky, the land, the climate; it is a mode of living, which resembles nothing to be seen any where else upon the globe. Among modern nations, which have a history and celebrity, there is not one whose territory is so small, and whose population is so weak, which has so great and well merited renown. That what the Batavians have undertaken and executed, in the space of two centuries, fills the memory of man with facts as important as the history of France and England, down to the present era in which we live, no one can contest, and the Dutch boast it. This glory is ever present in their memory. They attach to it their happiness: it is, as it were, their existence; to lose their name would be to them to lose their life.

The author of the memoir thence concludes, that the union is impossible; but he thinks the all-powerful influence of France, over the destinies of Holland, may be able to procure much greater advantages for the two nations. All the productions of the French territory; all the creations of our manufactures, the works of art, of taste would enrich the commerce of the Dutch. These new funds would soon increase, in economical and industrious hands, and become more productive than the herring and coal fishery. Holland and her colonies would be for ever secure against invasion; and her opulence supported, as we may say, upon the french soil, would find itself safe from the chances of war and of fortune. France, on her part, would derive great advantages from the protection which she would grant to Holland. All the capitals which lay idle among the Dutch, for want of employ-

ment sufficiently advantageous, would arrive in our ports and our markets; and the productions of our land and of our manufacture, of our arts, would be continually carried into the ports of the two worlds by navigators who frequent them all, and who in all are well received. We would see the Dutch constantly ascending and descending our rivers and canals, witnessing every where the example and the taste of that wise economy which has prepared their splendor, and which alone hitherto appears to have prevented their ruin.

AUG. 26.

Letters of a recent date have been received at Leghorn from Algiers. They announce that the Dey has shut himself up in an apartment of his palace which has double iron doors; he has placed on its walls 30 pieces of cannon, and his guard, composed of 3000 men, is continually on duty. The rebellious mountaineers were stationed before the city.

Pennington's extensive sugar refinery was destroyed by fire, in Philadelphia, the 21st.—Loss estimated at 50 or 60,000 dollars.

ALBANY, Sep. 24.

About the 20th. of August, several of the inhabitants of the town of Delhi, in the county of Delaware, having pursued a SHE BEAR to her den, one of the company, William Shaw by name, a native of the highlands of Scotland, entered the subterraneous haunt of this ferocious animal, and descending to her very seat, there fearless of consequences, placed a rope round her neck, and she was dragged forth to the astonishment of all present.—This is the second feat of the kind, we believe, on record; and for cool resolution and determined courage, elevates the name of Shaw of Delhi, to a rank second only to the intrepid Putnam of former days.

BOSTON Sept. 15.

DIABOLICAL DEED

On Friday the 13th. Sept. Ephraim Wheeler of Windsor, in the County of Lenox, was tried at Lenox, before the supreme Judicial Court, on an indictment for *Ravishing* his own daughter, BETSEY WHEELER.

The following, it is believed, are the most material facts which appeared on the trial.—There had been for some time violent quarrels subsisting between Wheeler and his wife, they had separated; but at this time lived together. On the 8th. June last, he had proceeded so far as to attempt, or at least to offer to stab her with a bayonet. Violence was prevented by the interference of Mr. W. Martin who lived in another part of the same house.

Wheeler then declared his intention of again parting from his wife, and of taking with him their two eldest children, Betsey of 13, and Ephraim of near nine years of age. They were to go to the house of an uncle of the children, who lived four miles distant from Wheeler's. Much reluctance to go was manifested by Betsey, who rode with her little brother behind her, on the same horse.—Their father walked beside them.—In this way they proceeded about a mile, or a mile and a half, when they

arrived at the borders of a wood and swampy land. Wheeler then ordered his children to dismount, the boy to hold the horse, and the girl to go with him into the wood in search of Even root, she objected and cried, but compelled by her father went with him to a place about ten rods from cleared land, and forty from the nearest house. The direct facts which constitute the crime of *Rape* were here sworn to, during the commission of which, there was all possible resistance on the part of Betsey. She frequently attempted to scream, but was prevented by her father's clapping his hand on her mouth and pinching her throat, and menaces of death; and she actually received many contusions on her head from blows given by him, during this time Ephraim (the boy) heard a noise which he supposed to be Betsey's voice but did not know at the time to be an exclamation of distress. They were absent in the wood according to the estimation of the boy, about an hour, and in that of Betsey half an hour was employed in the perpetration of this horrible deed. As they were returning to the place, where the boy was holding the horse, Wheeler told his daughter (who was in tears) that if she disclosed what had been done, he would kill her in the most cruel way he could devise. He then permitted the children to return home with orders to rejoin him in a few days, and he went on his way. Betsey immediately on her return, thinking, as she said, "that she might as well die one way as be killed another," related to her mother the dreadful tale—with the addition of two previous instances; in both of which, persuasion, menace of death, and force had been used, and the last had been partially successful. A magistrate was then called, who saw the wounds on her head, and the effects of violence on her throat, and who heard her say she was injured in other parts of her body.—The story Betsey told the Magistrate was, substantially, and indeed almost precisely the same with what she related to the Court and Jury.

The Judges in three judicious charges arranged the evidence in such a manner, as to give it its proper and legal weight. The jury retired for a few minutes and brought in a verdict of **GUILTY**, to the satisfaction we believe of every auditor. On the succeeding day [Saturday] Judge Strong, after a very solemn, impressive, and affecting address, pronounced sentence of death on the wretched convict.

NEW-YORK, October 8.

The escape of the combined fleets appears to have caused a great degree of dissatisfaction in England. The battle, though a victorious one, seems to have been below the hopes of that nation; murmurs begin to arise, and grow louder by repeating. It is in fact stated, that the Court of Admiralty have judged it necessary to be made known, that an investigation of the conduct of Admiral Calder, would take place, agreeably to the provisionary articles of war.

The President called a special meeting of the heads of departments on the morning of the 4th inst. supposed to take into consideration the conduct of foreign nations, preparatory to the meeting of congress.—*Aurora*.

Mr. Munroe has laid before the British government a strong protest against the deprecatory orders of the British cabinet council, and the oppression to which our ports and our commerce are exposed by the navy of that nation.

Paris papers to the 26th of August have been received by the Robert Barclay, Taber, from Cherburgh—the following are the only articles worth translating. Capt. T. informs, that the combined fleets had quitted Ferrol, and reached in safety the harbor of Cadiz.

It appears by the last accounts from Spain, that the Spanish Court expected the United States would so much resent their late conduct, as to declare war against them. This circumstance explains an article in the Madrid Court Gazette, of June 22, which after noticing the arrival at St. Andero, of Mr. BOUDOIN, our Minister, adds, "This circumstance has dissipated our apprehensions of an approaching rupture between us and the United States!"

It is found that the best method of preserving eggs consists in plunging them, for two seconds in boiling water;—they may be then kept for many months, if deposited in a cool place, or in salt.

An instance has lately been given, by Mr. J. Heath of Grocers' hall court, of a young gentleman in the last stage of the typhus fever being cured by the use of yeast.

Oil of Amber strongly recommended for the Ague.

When the fit is on, nine drops are to be taken in a little tea; the quantity is to be increased two drops morning and evening, and to be continued till the complaint is removed, which generally happens in eight or ten days.

At Lyons, in France, is a newly invented knitting loom, by means of which 400 threads are interwoven with the greatest exactness, by merely turning a winch.

There was a dreadful storm, accompanied with amazing torrents of rain and hail, at Kingston-upon-Thames, in England, on the 13th of July. The lightning and thunder were severe and heavy. The lightning knocked down chimnies, &c. but fortunately no lives were lost at Kingston.

The Royal Circus in St. George's Fields has been destroyed by fire, supposed to have been occasioned by the unfortunate falling of a spark in the performance of a pantomime.

It is stated in the York paper, upon authority, that Mrs. Thornton, who rode the famous match on Saturday in the last August meeting, will again display her jockeyship on the last Saturday in the ensuing meeting, in a match for *three thousand guineas*, four miles.

Extracts from the 3d Volume of the Farmer's Magazine.

DAIRY COWS.

"IT is much to be regretted, that the real value of a good Dairy Cow, is not more generally known. I am assured by a most respectable country gentleman (Walter Trevelyan, Esq. of Nether Witton, in Northumberland) that a well bred Teeswater Cow, will give, on an average, 14 quarts at each of two milkings, or 28 quarts per day. Some of the Tees-

water breed, according to Culley give even to the amount of 36 quarts per day. But calculating at 28 quarts, this, at 4d. per quart, amounts to 9s. 4d. per day, and in six months, to 84 pounds."

The editor of the *Petit Censeur* in his last number announces as certain the death of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor DESSALINES, under the denomination of *brigand*. It is presumed he will be succeeded by General CHRISTOPHE; his majesty (departing in this instance from the direct line of conduct adopted by the Great Man whose example and form of government were his model) not having caused the crown to be declared hereditary in his own family.—*Mer. Adv.*

Sag-Harbor (Suffolk co.) Sept. 30.

On the 23d instant, three SHARKS, of the species called "shovel nose," were taken in a net by Mr. Joshua Terry, of River-head—the largest of which was eleven feet in length. On opening him many detached parts of a man were found in his body, which were collected and buried. There was also found a striped cotton shirt, patched on the sides and sleeves with bright striped pieces.

From a British periodical work for February last, we have copied the following extracts of letters, relative to the translation of the Scriptures into the Asiatic languages.

Extracts of letters from Calcutta.

"The college remains on its former footing without the slightest alteration. This day (4th May, 1804) is the 4th anniversary of its foundation. In the period of these four years, much good has certainly been done by the means of this institution: and although it has been much opposed at home, it is now more solidly fixed than ever. Its continuance, however, in its present state, is uncertain. Providence will direct it, and all things relating to it in the best manner, and for the greatest good.—Mr. Carey is discharging the duties of a teacher of the Bengalee language as usual, and is in good health. We have in the press at present translations of the scriptures in the Persian and Hindostan languages. Translations in the Malay, Mahratta, and other languages are commencing. The ministrations of the gospel is allowed in some measure in this place. There appears a dawning of a great light, which will shortly illuminate India; shortly I say, though not perhaps in our day."

"Mr. Brunton is going on with the translation of the new testament, and has now finished the greatest part of the Gospel by Mathew. By means of his intimacy with Adby Islamus the Effendi, or Imam, whom we mentioned in a former letter, and some other learned Moslems, he has the best opportunity of comparing the old Tartar dialect with the modern Turkish, and he is fully convinced that a translation into the Turkish will be more generally understood by the Tartars who can read, than a translation into the Tartar, which is divided into a great number of dialects. Mr. Brunton hopes to make a translation that will be understood both

by Turks and Tartars, and he expects to make considerable progress in it during the winter months."

QUEBEC, 4, November.

We have been favored with the perusal of late Glasgow papers, from which we have selected the following paragraphs.

A new treaty of defensive alliance is on the tapis between Prussia and Denmark. The dispatches which lately intercepted the Prince Royal on his military tour, are now stated to have announced the determination of Bonaparte to occupy the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig and to shut up the navigation of the Sound, should Russia make the north of Germany the theatre of war.

The Swedish envoy at Ransbon has officially notified to all the ministers at the diet, that all diplomatic relations between him and the Prussian envoy had ceased.

A private letter received at Plymouth, states, that the French frigate *la Topaze* which took the *Blanche* frigate in the West Indies has been captured and carried into Lisbon.

GIBRALTER, JULY 27.

This morning at day light, on a thick fog clearing up, 17 of the enemy's gun and mortar boats were discovered within gun shot of the new mole, who began firing red hot balls and shells on the men of war lying off there, but retired in a few minutes, seemingly in some confusion, though not a gun was fired upon them, either from the garion or squadron. One shot and the splinter of a shell came on shore, but not the smallest mischief was done, either to the garion or shipping, though a shell burst immediately over the *Hydra*. This extraordinary attack and sudden retreat of the gun boats has given rise to a variety of conjectures.

AUGUST 22d.

It now appears certain from every account from Algeiras, that the attack of the gun-boats on the morning of the 27th, ult. was in hopes of being able to burn Sir R. Bickerton's squadron, by means of red hot shot; but in loading a second time an officer and two men were blown to pieces, which struck such a panic into their whole line that no persuasions of their officers could induce them to try any further loading with hot shot which was the cause of their precipitate retreat. The same accounts add that since their return to Algeiras, four men more have lost their lives in practising, which has so damped the spirits of the crews of the gun-boats that it is very doubtful whether they will ever attempt that mode of attack again.

DEAL Sept. 9.

Arrived the *Uranie* frigate, with twelve sail of the homeward bound Quebec fleet under convoy, the rest of which, consisting of 15 sail, went into the western ports. On board the *Uranie* was His Excellency Sir Robert Shore Milnes, late Governor of Quebec, his family and suite, passengers. Sir R. came on shore about ten o'clock this morning and went to Cross's

hotel, where he at present remains. The *Uranie* sailed from Quebec the beginning of August, and has had a very favorable passage.—The Lord Bishop of Quebec came passenger in the *Anne*, Capt. Boyd under convoy of the *Uranie*, and landed here this morning and immediately took post chaise for London.

The Jamaica Fleet arrived in the Downs this day. It consisted of 140 sail.

LONDON Sept. 9.

It is with the greatest pleasure, we announce the safe arrival of the most valuable homeward bound East India fleet—A telegraphic communication yesterday morning announced their arrival off Portsmouth, under convoy of the *Trident*, Admiral Rainer. They sailed from St. Helena on the 12th of July, under convoy of His Majesty's Ship *Trident* and *Mediator*.—The whole convoy consisted of 42 ships, 34 of which were regular traders.

We have reason to believe that the intelligence of the Austrian Ambassador having left Paris, was formally communicated to our government on Saturday.

Government have received accounts of great desertion having taken place in the french army in Italy, they have been so great, that the camp at Marengo has been in consequence broken up. Bands of 2 or 300 desert at a time with their arms. Not that they desert for the purpose of going over to Austria, but for the purpose of avoiding the military service altogether. As they desert in strong bodies, the out-posts and patrols are unable to resist them, they hasten to the Alps and there separate. The detestation of a continental war is deep and general throughout France.

How far the Russians have advanced on their march to the Austrian frontier, we know not, but they certainly are on their march. The object of the Austrian cabinet has been to delay the commencement of hostilities, in order to afford more time for the Russians to complete their preparations.

A cartel which carried Spanish prisoners to Vigo and Corunna, has returned to Plymouth. Whilst she was at Vigo the Captain rowed round the Atlas 84, and two Spanish ships of the line, which were left there after the action of the 21d. They were so damaged in the action that they will not be ready for sea for some time.

M. Van Marum has constructed a small portable pump, which may be kept in every street or house, at a very inconsiderable expense.—it is designed to overpower conflagrations on the instant, when a short delay would be fatal. It may be put in a closet or corner, and will project to the distance of 30 feet, a column of water of a quarter of an inch diameter. This is sufficient to extinguish the fire which is spreading its destructive influence over one or two chambers, and will prevent all further communication of the flames. The utility of a machine of this description has been recently shewn in various situations, in London and the neighborhood.

We hear that by a late order from the War-office, three officers, all Canadians, are superceded. On this article we are sorry to ob-

serve, that this country derives little credit from the young men it sends abroad into the world. To what are we to attribute it? we fear to too little restraint in the bringing up.—To use the Jockey's phraseology, our youth want breaking in. The curb and the rein would be of infinite benefit to them.

On Wednesday sailed His Majesty's Ship *Palas*, having the full fleet under her convoy.

The Duke of York Capt. Fenwick, from Barbadoes, on coming into the harbor, ran ashore on the shoals at the entrance of the River St. Charles, where she overset and is still on her beam-ends.

The day before the *Betsey* left Greenock, a ship arrived there with the masters of eight vessels that had been captured by a French privateer chiefly in lat. 53. long. 35. among them were the masters of the *Integrity* and *Joan*, two of the Quebec fleet, under convoy of the *Uranie*, that left this in August last.—The *Union*, *Tolloch*, one of the same fleet, had arrived at Greenock.

SHERIFF'S SALES. District of Quebec.

Two lots of land and habitation, in the Parish of St. Anne, to be sold at ten o'clock at the church door of the said parish, on the 28th of October.

One Lot of ditto, one & $\frac{1}{2}$ arpent by 40 arpents, with a house and other buildings, in the parish of St. Louis Kamouraska, to be sold at the church door of the said parish, at ten o'clock, on the 14th of November inst.

The whole belonging to André Migné, alias Lagacé, his, at the suit of Charles Migné, alias Lagacé, and Madelaine Harbert, his wife.

A lot in poor street, in the Upper-town of Quebec 38 by 53 feet, with a stone house two stories-high and other buildings thereon, belonging to the Estate of the late Wm. Mackenzie of Quebec, in the hands of the Rev. A. Spark and C. Stewart Esqr. Executors, to be sold at eleven o'clock, on the 21st. of November inst, at the Court-house, at the suit of the widow M'Gregor, for herself and the other successors.

District of Three Rivers.

Lots 6 and 18 in the 6th. Range of Ascott, Part of lot 19 consisting of about 40 acres in the 7th. range of ditto.

Lot 12 in the 3d. range of Stoke—belonging to Charles Hyatt to be sold at the door of the house of Felix Ward in the said township of Ascott, at eleven o'clock on the 17th of February next, at the suit of George Barnard.

District of Montreal.

Lots 27, 28 & 31 in the seigniorie of Argenteuil, belonging to Martin Dilly, to be sold at the church door of the Parish of St. Benoit, at 10 o'clock, on the 23th. inst. at the suit of Hubert La Croix.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—ARRIVED.

Oct. 30, Ship *Duke of York*, Jos. Fenwick, from Barbadoes, sailed 22d Sept. addressed to Mr. J. D. Hamilton, cargo rum and sugar, 164 tons. Saw a brig loaded with rum ashore about Crane Island.

—Ship *Eagle*, Samuel Harris, master, from Falmouth, sailed 30th August, addressed to

Messrs. Lester and Morrogh, cargo wine, 212 tons.
 Ship Betsey, Thomas Snowden, master, from Greenock, 45 days passage, addressed to Mr. Henry Osborne, cargo rum and dry goods, 217 tons. Passengers, Margaret Lawson, Capt. J. Macken and Mr. Whitelaw.

Died, on the 11th October, at Rhinebeck-Flatts, ASA PORTER, Esquire. He was a man of intelligence, activity and enterprize. In him society have lost a useful member—his family a tender parent, and his acquaintances a benevolent friend.

POETRY.

THE MOON AND DOGS. A TRUE HISTORIC FABLE.

Circumcederant me Canes.—PSA.
Dogs, ye have your day.—POPE.

Come, gentle Muse, thy help afford
 And take a feeble poet's word,
 No theme did ever more require
 Th' assistance of thy tinkling lyre.
 I ask no elevating aid
 To mount aloft I'm sore afraid.
 Let airy bards Parnassus climb
 Come help me tag my prose with rhyme.
 O grant me such a pen or quill
 As late thou gav'st to Peter Pindar:
 Or, if it please you best, the gift,
 That once you lent to Doctor Swift.
 My song is not of martial toils,
 Of North's, or Pitt's, or Fox's broils;
 I sing, chaste Thales me enable!

The Moon and Dogs, an honest fable.
 Far in the north a village lies
 More fam'd for arms than for its size.
 Of some importance though but small
 Which now they HENRIETTA call:
 Where nature, with a liberal hand
 Dispensing blessings o'er the land,
 Sweet almoner of heaven! show'st
 On every side her copious stores:
 And where the sighs of meager want
 (Save of the wand'ring mendicant)
 Are seldom heard: yet, strange to tell,
 With such good means of living well
 There's not a more unhappy town
 Within five hundred miles around.
 For scurvy dogs, a hellish pack,
 With tell envenom'd tooth and black,
 And yelpings, fierce as those of Sin,
 And CERBERUS's horrid grin,
 Have often turn'd their rural quiet,
 As in a moment, all to riot.
 Thus lately, while the evening scene
 Was lovely, silent and serene,
 The heav'nly orbs their borrow'd light
 Reflecting clear, divinely bright,
 Sudden was heard a surly growling
 Succeeded by a frightful howling,

Said - now called William Henry.

With yelping, snarling, gnashing, barking,
 You'd think the dev'l was in them working;
 And all this grating cat-call tune
 466 Was rais'd, sir, to cry down the MOON. +
 (To be continued)

Singular Act of Heroism in a PLANTER, with the bold and enterprizing Spirit of his Horse, as related by Mr. de PAGES, Capt. in the French Navy, in his Travels round the World in the years 1767, 1771.

A violent gale of wind setting in from north north west, a vessel in the road dragged her anchors, was forced upon the rocks and bulged, and while the greater part of the crew fell an immediate sacrifice to the waves, the remainder were seen from the shore struggling for their lives by clinging to different pieces of the wreck. The sea ran dreadfully high, and broke over the sailors with such amazing fury, that no boat whatever would venture off to their assistance. Meanwhile a planter, considerably advanced in life, had come from his farm to be a spectator of the shipwreck; his heart was melted at the sight of the unhappy seamen; but knowing the bold and enterprizing spirit of his horse, and his particular excellence as a swimmer, he instantly determined to make a desperate effort for their deliverance. He alighted, and blew a little brandy into his horse's nostrils, when again seating himself firm in his saddle, he instantly rushed into the midst of the breakers. At first both disappeared; but it was not long before they floated on the surface, and swam to the wreck; when taking with him two men, each of whom held by one of his boots, he brought them safe to shore. This perilous experiment he repeated no less than seven times, and saved fourteen lives to the public; but on his return the eighth time, his horse being much fatigued, and meeting a most formidable wave, he lost his ballance, and was overwhelmed in a moment. The horse swam safe to land, but his gallant rider, alas, was no more!

MAMMOTH TREE.—This remarkable tree stands in the town of Jefferson, Cayuga county, on the estate of John Swartwout, esq. marshal of the district of New York. It measures 47 and an half feet in circumference, and contains a hollow in which at least 17 men can march and stand in a circle. This enormous production of nature is said to be button-wood, and is supposed to have been the habitation of Indians and hunters a number of years ago. Being at first a natural hollow, the inside is probably somewhat improved by art, having one side open as a door; the largeness of the hollow is astonishing, making quite a large and commodious apartment. What renders this tree the more singular is, that it is still green and thrifty, and may continue growing larger for a number of years to come:

Jefferson, Cayuga county, 6th Sept. 1805.
 TO ALL WHO DISBELIEVE—Be it known, that we the subscribers, instigated by curiosity, have this day seen a TREE in the above town, on the Montazuma Estate, which measured 47 and an 1-2 feet in circumference two feet above the surface of the earth; This Tree contained

+ The Revd. John Doty.

a hollow, into which we all walked, and stood in a circle, as far round as our number extended; the circle being incomplete by at least six men; on exact measurement we found the diameter of the hollow on the surface to be upwards of fifteen feet.

Edward Savage, James Hildreth, James Burr, Jno. Swartwout, Sam. Crossett, James Glover, P. G. Hildreth, Daniel Sayre, Jos. Annin, W. Myderse, Isrl. Smith. [Johnstown pap.]

PROFILES

RALPH LETTON

PRESENTS his respectful compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, takes the liberty to inform them that he takes the most striking Profile Likenesses in one minute's sitting, at Joseph Mathon's, Buade Street, opposite the New Union Hotel, at the following rates, viz.

Two cut in paper for 1/3, framed 3s. japanned on glass 5s. and laid in burnished gold leaf handsomely set in frames, 10s.

The improved construction of his machine, together with the great practice he has had in Philadelphia, New-York and Montreal enable him to assure those who favor him with their company, during his short stay here, that their Profiles shall be correct.—Families may be attended at their houses.

R. L. has a variety of elegant gilt and black Profile Frames. Specimens may be seen at the room.

Quebec, 2nd. November 1805.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR CASH ONLY.
 A FEW Pipes of excellent Port wine now landing from on board the Betsey Captain Snowden from Greenock,

JOHN MACNIDER & Co.
 Quebec 2nd. November 1805.

BY AUCTION

Will be positively sold on Thursday next, 7th instant at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room.

10 Chests good green Tea,
 10 Crates well assorted earthen ware,
 25 Ps. 6-4 Cloth of different qualities
 12 Reams of wove quarto post paper
 8 do of do folio do do
 4 dozen Blank Account Books
 12 do fine Worsted Hose
 30 do Worsted Mitts & Gloves
 4 Ps. Worsted Pantaloon Patterns
 35 Ps. Calico. 14 dozen fine Chintz Shawls.—
 Muslins, Muslin Hkfs. and other Articles.
 Sale will begin at one o'clock.

Quebec 4th November, 1805.

FOR CHARTER

To any Port in GREAT BRITAIN,



THE Ship Betsey, Captain Snowden, 217 tons Register, will be ready to receive her cargo on Tuesday. Apply to HENRY USBORNE.

Quebec, 4th. November 1805.

UNION HOTEL.

THOMAS HOLMES,

LATELY FROM LA PRAIRIE,

Respectfully informs the public, that the *Union Hotel and Coffee-House* will be opened on the 1st November next, under the protection of the gentlemen of Quebec. In consequence of which, the Gentlemen of the city and the public in general are informed, that every attention, on his part to make them comfortable will be strictly attended to.

THOMAS HOLMES

Quebec 28th, October, 1805.

TWO GUINEAS REWARD.

LOST on Tuesday morning last, a WATCH, maker's name, *Grant, Fleet street, London*, No 2474—Any person who will deliver the same at this Office, will receive the above Reward.

Quebec 16th October, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has to dispose of, either by wholesale or retail, about four hundred and fifty quintal of Biscuit, made of good and sound *farine entiere*. If a freight was to offer for Newfoundland, he would as soon ship as sell it.

LOUIS MARCHAND.

Quebec 28th October, 1805.

A MASTER & MATE, WANTED.

FOR the Brig, *PRESIDENT DUNN*, about 140 tons Register measurement; built by John Munn, will have her Cargo on board and be ready for sea by the 12th. November and will sail for Greenock. Apply to

DAVID ANDERSON—*St. Peter Street.*

Quebec, 26th. October 1805

THE SUBSCRIBER being inclined to embark for England, as soon as the whole of his affairs are settled, wishes to dispose of the following immoveable property, viz :

A stone dwelling house, at the *Canoterie*, two stories high, in which he resides, fit for a genteel family, with a good cellar, large yard under the cape, stabling, and out houses.

A stone store adjoining the house, four stories high, including the cellar; one of which stories was let to Government, the two last winters, for the purpose of disciplining the Militia, at the rate of 100l. for four months.

Five wharves, one having a front of 90 feet french, at which a vessel of 250 tons may load or unload at high water; in front of said wharves are about five acres of improvable water lots.

Any person disposed to purchase the above premises, may have immediate possession thereof; no part of the purchase money will be demanded until Sheriff's titles are delivered, and then only one quarter: the remaining three quarters to be paid as may be agreed on, with interest thereon until perfect payment.

JOHN BLACK.

Quebec, 7th August, 1805.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UPPER TOWN OF QUEBEC.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Election of a Representative for the Upper Town, which will shortly take place, presents an opportunity for offering you my services. If you are inclined to accept of them, I beg You to support me, with Your Votes and influence.

I have the Honour to be, with respect,
Gentlemen,

Your very humble and very obdt. Servant.

J. L. BORGIA

Quebec, 10th October, 1805.

AUX ELECTEURS DE LA HAUTE VILLE DE QUEBEC,

MESSIEURS,

L'ELECTION d'un Représentant pour la haute ville de Québec, qui doit avoir prochainement lieu, me donne l'occasion de vous offrir mes services. Si vous les agréez je vous prie de m'y appuyer de vos suffrages. J'ai l'honneur d'être avec respect,

Messieurs,

Votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur

J. L. BORGIA.

Quebec, 10 Octobre, 1805.

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 tipt.

Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec, 9th August, 1805.

FOR SALE CHEAP

By the Subscriber.

L. P & L. M. Madeira Wine by the Pipe, Hhd Qr. Cask & dozen, best Port Wine by the dozen, real Cogniac Brandy, ditto Holland Geneva, 20 Barrels best Jamaica Sugar, a few Boxes real Castile Soap; a few fashionable English made Harnesses, 2 Giggs, English Anchors of different sizes, 4 Casks of Glasware, 20 Coils of Cordage assorted.

JAMES GRAY.

Quebec 28th Sept. 1805.

FOR SALE

By the Subscriber at his store, *Notre Dame Street Lower Town.*

PORT Wine, Spanish Wine. Hollands Geneva, Muscovado Sugar, by the barrel or Hhd, Small siz'd Cables & Hawkers, A few coils of Spun yarn, Spanish Sugar in boxes & Coffee.

B. TREMAIN

Quebec, Sept. 7, 1805.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A Good Vessel of about 150 tons burthen for a coasting voyage and the West-Indies, apply to.

ANGUS SHAW.

Quebec, 25th September, 1805.

FOR SALE

For ready money, or short credit, by

DAVID ANDERSON,

JAMAICA Spirits & Geneva; Port, Madeira, French & Spanish Wines; Seal, and Porpoise Oil; and also a lot of excellent boiling Pease ready for shipping, or, in small quantities.

Quebec, 25th. October 1805.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE Subscriber hereof, Senior Deputy Provincial Surveyor, will give Lectures in Mathematics, at his house in Buade Street, in the Upper Town of Quebec, during the winter season; where he will teach, either in English or French, the following Mathematical branches, namely, the elements of Geometry or Euclid, Trigonometry, both plain and spherical; Conic sections and Algebra, with their application to the practical branches, viz. Mensuration, Gauging, Navigation in all its late improvements, Geography or the use and construction of the globes and maps, Gunnery, Fortification, Architecture, Astronomy and Surveying, both in theory and practice, and particularly the new, concise, and most approved methods of difference of latitude and departure, by which the area or superficial contents of any piece of land howsoever complicated may be easily and accurately found, by the pen from the field notes only, without the assistance of a plan or plot of the same, or even the assistance of a scale or compasses. Also to plot a plan of the same, without the help of a protractor or any other instrument for measuring angles; which methods, he ventures to say, are the most accurate that have hitherto been invented.

He will also teach Book-keeping, according to the latest and most approved method, and that to the satisfaction of the ablest accountants.

All the above branches of Mathematics will be taught geometrically, arithmetically and by instruments, &c.

Ladies or Gentlemen being desirous of having private lectures in Geography or on the Globes and Maps, or in any of the above mentioned branches, shall be attended at their houses if required.

The Lectures shall commence as soon as there are a sufficient number of pupils to begin with, and regularly attended to, throughout the winter season.

Ladies and Gentlemen that may be pleased to encourage the undertaking, are requested to give in their names to the subscriber and they shall be punctually attended to.

JEREMIAH MCCARTHY, Senr.

Quebec, Oct. 26, 1805.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

For THOMAS CARY,

N^o 3. *St. Lewis Street.*

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

N^o 21, *Mountain-street.*

PRICE—ONE GUINEA per Annum.