

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOL. I.]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1805.

[No. 52.

This being the last number of the 1st Volume of this paper, the Editor embraces the opportunity of expressing his best acknowledgements for the very liberal support he has received from the public. As his sources of information are continually increasing, he ventures to look forward, with some degree of confidence, to the continuation of that support, from an indulgent community. To err, at times, may have been his misfortune. Where-ever it has been, or, in future, may be the case, he prays that he may be permitted to appeal to that monitor which, in all seasons of reflection, must intimate, even to the wisest and the best, that *Humanum est errare*. Man is a fallible being. If this admonition be suffered to have its full weight there will ever be a disposition in the mind to make allowances for failings; and, in the language of the poet to

— "be candid where we can."

In the conduct of the Mercury utility has been, and will continue to be the principal object. Even when most sportive the end may be the same; for, in order to be to all men all things, wisdom, some times, finds it requisite to put on the garb of folly. It may, without vanity, be said that to disseminate knowledge is to be useful in a supreme degree. It is to do more than *Cadmus*. He only sowed teeth and reaped men. To inform their minds is to raise them from mere men, to a superior order of beings; it is to seize the torch of *Prometheus*, and communicate to them a flame from heaven; it is with bodies to unite souls; it is to make that union

"Conscious of thought, of more capacious breast,

"For empire form'd, and fit to rule the rest.

"From the number of papers lately

come to hand from correspondents,

some of them in an irregular way, it becomes necessary to repeat the intimation given at the outset, that the office of the Quebec Mercury is at the Editor's house, No. 3, St. Lewis Street, where all communications are requested to be sent. The window-shutter, nearest to the door, on the right hand, in entering, is cut for the purpose of receiving anonymous papers, of evenings. Here the Editor must be permitted to observe that the partiality of fathers, to their offspring, is natural and excusable. The vanity of writers, in this point, is proverbial; therefore correspondents, whose pieces may not appear, are earnestly requested to have candor enough to be persuaded that in such suppressions, he is actuated only by the sense of what is due to the character of his paper, and consequently to his own reputation. Some papers, indeed, of a temporary nature, are sometimes omitted, from the impossibility of publishing them in time to answer their object. Such omissions are unavoidable. It is a case that very frequently occurs to the Editor's own compositions. He often discards them, when ready for the press, to make room for more important matter.

Subscribers are respectfully notified that by continuing to receive the Mercury, after the expiration of their year, they will be considered to have resubscribed for another year. Those whose subscriptions are due, will pardon the hint, if it be observed that nothing will tend so much to the amelioration of this paper as punctuality in payment. If money be the sinews of war, it is no less the inspiring Genius of an Editor. It warms, it animates, it exhilarates, it elevates. It puts him into that temper of mind and good humor with all around him, which exclude every passion but that of pleasing.—Distant sub-

scribers will please to settle with the Agents, who are authorized to receive payment of the subscriptions.

STRASBOURG, Sept. 29.

On the 26th, his Majesty the Emperor entered this city, amidst the most enthusiastic testimonials of reverence, joy and gratitude.—He immediately gave audience to the Public Functionaries. Her Majesty accompanied him.

Twenty thousand waggons, with horses, were put in requisition to transport the army from the coast to the Rhine; and the country people who were pressed to drive them, went singing to the camp.

There have arrived here twelve Austrian soldiers, taken without resistance, at the entrance of the Black Forest, by a French patrol.—When it was asked them why they had not defended themselves, they replied, *they had no orders*.

Address of Bonaparte to his army on crossing the Rhine.

SOLDIERS!—The war of the third coalition has commenced. The Austrian army has passed the Inn, violated treaties, attacked and driven from his capital, our ally.

Yourselves! You have been hurried by forced marches to the defence of the frontiers:—You have already passed the Rhine; and nothing shall arrest our progress until we have assured the independence of the Germanic Body, relieved our allies, and confounded the pride of our aggressors. We will not make peace without a guarantee. Our generosity shall not again triumph over our interests.

SOLDIERS! Your Emperor is in the midst of you. You are the advance guard of the Great Nation; If it should be necessary, the whole of that Nation shall rise at my voice to confound and

dissolve this new league formed by the hatred and gold of England.

SOLDIERS! we have forced marches to make; fatigues and privations of every kind to endure:—But the obstacles which present themselves we will overcome; and we will never take repose until we have planted our Eagles upon the citadels of our enemies.

NAPOLEON.

By order of his Majesty.

The Major-General of the Grand Army, }
the Marshal **BERTHIER.** }

Oct. 1.

All the army has passed the Rhine. Last night Marshal Berthier, and his staff, departed; and this morning at 11 o'clock, the Emperor left this city.

The best informed people say, the Emperor of Austria has heard with astonishment that the French have passed the Rhine. All his general officers assured him that only a part of the army had left Boulogne. In short, it is a subject of admiration throughout Germany, that a force so considerable should be transported with such rapidity from the coast of the ocean, that in less than a month it should be found organized on the right bank of the Rhine. The finest marches of Alexander or Cæsar have nothing in them superior to this grand operation.

Oct. 2.

The cavalry of the guard of honor yesterday escorted his Majesty several leagues beyond Kehl. The Emperor slept at Rastadt, in a castle prepared for his reception.

During his stay in our city the days were not sufficient for the indefatigable activity of his Majesty: He passed also the greater part of the nights in labors with the Marshals and other Generals. While from present circumstances the principal attention of the Emperor was directed to military affairs, the objects of the general administration, and other affairs of government were by no means neglected.—Every day he held conferences with his Excellency the Secretary of State, Maret, and the Telegraph has been in continual activity; every hour the news was transmitted in this way to Paris, and other news received.

The enthusiasm which the presence of his Majesty has excited in the inhabitants of our city, is above description.

Every class of citizens were continually assembled before the palace to behold him every time he appeared in view.

On Monday the Emperor assisted at the passage of the troops upon the great bridge of the Rhine, interrogating several soldiers upon their wants, with an affability which gained all their hearts. On returning to this city, he met several waggons laden with bread and ammunition. A piece of bread was presented to him by one of the dragons of his escort; which he tasted immediately, and assured him it was good. He also had some of the cartridges brought to him, and he examined the powder.

Oct. 4.

His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon left this city the 1st Oct, at three o'clock in the afternoon and arrived at Ettlingen at 8 o'clock.—The Elector of Baden, Prince Louis and Prince Frederic, sons of his Serene Electoral Highness, and the Electoral Prince, his grands on, have been presented to the Emperor. They all express the most lively sensibility at the manner in which his Majesty received them.

The Emperor left Ettlingen the 2d, at noon, and arrived at Louisburg at nine at night.—On the borders of the estates of Wirtembourg, he found a body of troops. The horses of his carriages were replaced by those of the Elector. While entering Louisburg, the electoral guard, of horse and foot, were under arms, and the city was illuminated. The reception of his Majesty in the electoral palace, and every other place, was in the most magnificent style. On the 3d the Emperor had a private interview of two hours with his Electoral Highness. It is probable His Majesty will pass the rest of the day at Louisbourg, and to morrow continue his march.

On the 30th Sept. a detachment of French troops met at Vaihingen, an Austrian patrol of twelve cavalry; which not obeying a summons to retire, were made prisoners of war.—The out posts have not yet fired on each other. The patrol observed they had not received orders to act on the offensive. The Austrians continue to assemble in Upper Suabia.

PARIS, Oct. 7.

The Emperor has established his Head-Quarters at Sturgard; the army passed the Necker without sickness or desertion; many of the conscripts have joined the army, besides an army of Bavarians, Badenese, and Wirtembourgers; in short, all Germany profess the most favourable dispositions for the French army.

Sept 21.

His Majesty the Emperor, arrived here this day. The Prefect presented to His Majesty the keys of the city and the following address:—

“SIRE,

“Here are the keys of Paris, of the capital of your empire, of that city you have made the first in the world.

“In offering you that ancient symbol of the submission and devotion of the city, we cannot dissemble, Sire, that joy, that delicious sentiment which always signalises the arrival of your Majesty within the capital, it is united this day with more grave emotions.

“The annunciation of an Imperial sitting of the Senate *the rumors which have preceded that intelligence, those that have followed it, some circumstances that are known, others that are said to be known*: in a word every thing that is known or supposed, for some days, has thrown the public mind into a kind of agitation, which demands only a word to become the most generous and national impulse.

“That word, Sire, we expect, and the immense crowd that is about to follow you is impatient to learn what impulse will be permitted, or what measure shall be prescribed to their indignation and their zeal.

“God forbid, Sire, that we should seek to predict the designs of your high wisdom, or the conceptions of that great genius which has every where made you master of times, places, and events; but if it be true, as has been reported, that your person has been attempted, and the independence of the nation, our liberties and constitution menaced, command the defence to be proportioned to the interest of such a cause; and if it be necessary to march, believe that every thing will be soon ready to follow you, serve you, and avenge you.

"Such, Sire, are the sentiments of your good city of Paris."

[This address, delivered when the Emperor was going in procession to the Senate, smells of conspiracy discovered against the person of his Majesty.]

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 30.

The French army is advancing at all points. The Head-Quarters of Marshal Lannes, Commander of the advance guard, is at Stutgard.—Those of Prince Murat at Psorzheim.

An Austrian corps has passed the Danube at Newburg, in Bavaria, to advance towards Swabia.—The principal army of the Austrians is concentrated between the Danube, and the lake of Constance; their advance-guard is posted near the Black Forest; and the principal corps on the river Iller.

The Austrians labor with great activity in erecting fortifications and entrenchments at Ulm and Memmingen.

The grand head-quarters of the Austrians was transported, Sept. 21st, from Landsberg to Mindelheim, in Swabia.

Oct. 1.

The Austrians have about 6000 men on the right bank of the Danube. All their forces in Germany are uniting in Upper Swabia. On the 25th September they occupied the principality of Kempton.

The new troops, making part of the corps commanded by Marshal Ney, have passed the Rhine, near this city. This column has marched to Wurtemberg. The van of the French column, commanded by Marshal Lannes, arrived at Plorzheim, the 28th September. The Austrian cavalry had previously left the place.

On the night of the 28th, the advanced guards were but a small distance from each other in the environs of Vaihingen. They have not committed any act of hostility.—The column which passed before Mannheim, on the 29th September entered Heilbron. The stage-coaches, and all kinds of travelling, are permitted by both French and Austrians, without interruption.

The martial law published among the Austrian troops is very severe. Any officer who retreats before the enemy, is to be immediately shot without any form of trial.

The junction of the corps of the French army under Bernadotte, and Marmont (from Hanover and Holland) are to unite near Wirtsbourg.—They will be joined with 30,000 Bavarians.

VIENNA, Sept. 20.

M. de la Rochefoucault, in execution of the orders received from his Court, demanded his passports, the moment he was informed that the Austrian troops had passed the Inn, and had entered Bavaria.

Sept. 24.

A French personage has just arrived here express from Paris, with dispatches for the French Ambassador. He is to remain here as third Secretary of Legation. Mr. De La Rochefoucault still remains in this city. His stay is interpreted as favorable to peace.

It will be recollectcd that Bonaparte's declaration of war was pronounced only about the 25th September.

There are several Russian officers of the army which is passing through Moravia; the first division of which has been at Brunn, [a day's march from Vienna] several days.—These officers are empowered to provide necessaries for the troops.

The Court Gazette of the 21st contains a publication of the Regency of Lower Austria, calling upon the public to furnish lint for the service of the army, as they did the last war.

The same Gazettes, for the first time, speak of the march of the Austrian armies; but do not designate the force, nor the points towards which they are directed.

LONDON SEPTEMBER 28.

Letters from our fleet off Cadiz, state that a serious affray has taken place between the French and Spaniards, at Cadiz, in which a number of lives were lost on both sides. The Spaniards are represented nearly in a starving state.

The first fruits of the Declaration made by Austria is, that the Elector of Bavaria has joined the Confederacy. He has either been cajoled by promises, or constrained by fear, to enter into a treaty with Bonaparte, whose great object it was to possess himself of the Venetian territory, and of every thing that Austria had acquired in the Adriatic. The scheme was most extensive, and, if it had succeeded, would have added most important strength to the maritime power of France; but it would have laid Austria for ever at its mercy. To accomplish his object, however, it was necessary for Bonaparte

to tempt the Elector of Bavaria to an exchange of territory, that he might, thereby, have a compensation to offer to the Emperor, and we are assured that, up to the very moment of the explosion, he conceived that he was making progress in his plan. He was caught therefore in the plot; and the whole is now unravelled. The Elector of Bavaria has ordered his army, amounting, perhaps, to between 20, and 30,000 men, to join the Austrians; and he has received a complete guarantee for the safety of his dominions. The general preparation for war, and the certainty that the Funds for its maintenance must come from England, have more and more tended to lower the exchange; but it is certain, that though great subsidies are agreed upon, we are better prepared than at the commencement of the last war, to sustain the shock. The whole of the dollars seized from the Spaniards were purchased by government, and are now packed up, and ready to be transmitted to Hamburg, for the purpose of keeping up the exchange; and while the money lasts, it will certainly have the effect.

It is, however, by no means unlikely that the King of Prussia may yet offer his mediation; which after the official papers of the two Imperial Courts of Russia and Austria, cannot be refused. If Bonaparte feel himself weak, he will no doubt try this stratagem; for, with all his ambition, he would willingly give up the iron crown of Lombardy to retain the golden diadem of France. It must be to him a perilous contest. It deprives him in the outset, of all his external sources of revenue. He can no longer spread over, and quarter his armies upon the countries he has over run; and he has for many months past been exhausting his own treasury in naval preparations, which are now useless to him. The enthusiasm of liberty he has himself annihilated in France, and he cannot therefore, expect to raise the people in his cause. All fear of disturbance in the enjoyment of their property will be dissipated by the proclamations of Austria; and we should not, therefore, be surprised to see his proud spirit stoop to negotiation, as the means of indemnity for the past, and security for the future.

In the hope that the Emperor of Russia may be able to find in the Baltic a sufficient number of transports, of one kind or another, to send a body of troops to England before the frost sets in, orders have been given at our ports to prepare for their reception. They would be instantly joined by such troops as we can spare, and forwarded on an important expedition.

Oct. 9, 1805.

A spirited attempt, it is said, is to be made to destroy the enemy's flotilla, at Boulogne, by Sir Sidney Smith.

Oct. 10. A treaty has been concluded between Great-Britain and Sweden; by which the latter is to furnish ships and men for the war.

Oct. 16, 1805. Great dissensions reign in the combined fleet at Caliz. Admirals Gravina and Graudellana, the second in command, having quarrelled, the former resigned his com-

mand and the latter has been dismissed; since then Gravina has been reinstated Commander in Chief of the combined fleet.

Government we understand, have issued orders to their Agents, for hiring immediately a great number of vessels from 100 to 400 tons burthen, for a given time, but without stipulating for any particular place of destination.

BLOCKADE RAISED.

Oct. 10. Yesterday the following Note was communicated to the Foreign Ministers and Consuls:

"The Undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has received his Majesty's Command, to acquaint you that information having been received of the removal of the French troops from the positions which they occupied on the Elbe and Weser, his Majesty has been pleased to order, that the blockade of the entrance of those rivers shall be discontinued, and that his Majesty's ships of war that were stationed at the mouth of them, for the purpose of blockading the same, should be withdrawn.

The Undersigned request, &c. &c.

(signed) MULGRAVE."

Downing-street, October 9, 1805.

BRITISH CONVOYS.

Oct. 18. We are happy to have it in our power this week to congratulate our readers on the safe arrival of the Leeward Island and Jamaica fleets, as for the safety of the former much anxiety had been entertained. Thus, in despite of the squadrons sent forth by the enemy to annoy our trade, our fleets are now arrived in safety from every part of the globe.

In consequence of the skill and bravery exhibited by Capt. Woodruffe, of the *Calcutta* through whose perseverance the convoy under his protection has been preserved from the hands of the enemy) the owners and underwriters on the ship and cargo of the *Indus* have proposed a subscription of 2l. per cent upon the sums insured, to be presented to that excellent officer, the officers acting under him, and crew, as a small token of their gratitude for the service, he has rendered them on the occasion.—Admitting the amount insured to be 200,000l. the sum to be presented to them will be 4000l.

LISBON, sept. 29, 1805. The Emperor Bonaparte has demanded a contribution of ten million of crusades from this government, as the price of its continued neutrality. The demand it is thought, will not be resisted.

STUTGARD, OCT. 5. The French troops are marching on all sides, from the Rhine to the Danube. This city, and all the environs are full of troops. The French have published, that war is declared. It is said, that the head-quarters of the French will be transferred to Louisburgh. The Emperor took his residence there, in the night between the 2d and 3d of this month; soon after which, at the publication of war, a courier arrived here from Louisbourg, and two foreign Ministers with their Secretaires of Legation and Counsellor of Legation, and a Counsellor of State and Charge

d'Affaires, were immediately arrested. They were not permitted to go out nor speak to any person whatever.

SWABIA, OCT. 3. On the 1st October, the first act of hostility took place at Vaillingen, in the territory of Wertemberg. An Austrian patrol of cavalry being summoned by a French detachment to retire and refusing, were obliged to surrender prisoners.

MENTZ, OCT. 5. In a few days, the six principal corps of the great army, which is rapidly advancing towards Swabia and Bavaria, in the direction of Newburgh and Ingolstadt, will have formed a junction; they amount in the whole to 140,000 men.

It is reported to-day, that Count Philip Cobenzel has passed through Strasburgh, on his return from Paris.

The Electors of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, have joined their troops to the French.

BAYREUTH, OCT. 4. The army of Marshal Bernadotte, 20,000 strong, passed in two columns, on the 3d of October, through the Margravate of Anspach, notwithstanding the representation of the Prussian Generals and Ministers. It is stated that the army of General Marmont, joined by the Bavarian troops, will take the same road. Major Howen, at the head of his squadron, offered to oppose the passage of the French: but Gen. Kellerman, at the head of 800 men, declared he would pass by force. The representations of Baron Schlagin, the Minister of his Majesty were equally vain. The French Generals declared that they had positive orders to effect their march through the Margravate.

BANKS OF THE REDINTZ, OCT. 5. Yesterday afternoon, a Bavarian Column, of 16,000 men, infantry and cavalry, from the camp at Foreheim, appeared unexpectedly, before Bayersdorf, and prepared to enter the Prussian territory. The strongest protestations were made against this proceeding, on the part of the Prussians; but the Bavarian General replied, that he had express orders for what he did, that he would pass by force. The thirty grenadiers who were there, being unable to make any resistance, the column proceeded by Seebach, Schallustoff, and Fach, at Furth. They encamped on the heath of that name where another Bavarian column is expected to-day, which will make an army of 30,000 men. The French are, in like manner, on their march to join the Bavarians; and, it is supposed, in the conjunction with them, will penetrate towards Nuemark, in order to take the Austrians in flank and rear.

FRANCONIA, OCT. 5. Circumstances here have suddenly changed. It was supposed, that the French were drawing towards Bohemia, but they have suddenly turned to the south, towards the Danube, in order, as it appears, to take the Austrians in flank. Bernadotte is marching by Usenheim, towards Donauwerth; and the Bavarian corps under Leroi, towards the Ingolstadt.

NEW-YORK Dec. 2.

LATEST FROM FRANCE,

Capt. Willcocks, of the brig *Pallas*, who ar-

rived here on Friday last, left the port of New-York on the 21st Oct. He does not bring any papers, nor is he the messenger of any intelligence of much pith and moment. He generally remarks, that every thing appeared to be on the war establishment: that immense bodies of troops were marching to the frontiers; and that hostilities were momentarily expected to take place.

London papers to the 18th Oct. have been received at Portland, by the arrival at that place of the ship *Frederick*, Capt. Moore, from Liverpool. The continental dates in these papers, containing the latest intelligence, by many days, of the warlike operations in Europe, we have been copious and particular in our selections.

From these extracts, our readers will perceive that the most active and vigorous exertions are still making for war; and that such is the contiguity of opposing armies, and such the preparations for combat, that scenes of the most deadly and sanguinary nature, may be expected to accompany our next receipt of transatlantic news.

The Portland Gazette, after giving the detail, from whence our foreign department is copied, subjoins the following summary:—

On the 30th of September, Citizen Becher, the French Charge des Affaires to the Diet at Ratisbon, presented a Note, full of intemperance and violence against Austria, and charges her, with being the enemy of Bavaria, and with meditating the destruction of that Electorate.

Bonaparte having persuaded the Elector to believe that this charge is true, a convention was executed between them on the 27th September, which stipulates, that the Bavarian troops shall join the French army; and that the fortresses of Wurtzburgh shall be delivered up to the latter.—Both which conditions have been carried into effect.

Prussia, it appears is endeavouring to prevail on the Hans Towns, and petty Princes of the Empire, to contribute to the maintenance of the cordon which is to preserve the neutrality of the North Germany.

The neutrality of Switzerland has been formally proclaimed.

The annals of Europe do not afford an instance, when such powerful and well appointed armies have been brought into the field, as at present: three Emperors have quitted their palaces for the "tented field," aided by Generals who have grown grey in the camp. The troops of Austria, Russia, and France, in readiness for immediate operation, are stated at upward of 700,000.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The London Traveller of the 19th Oct. (latest date received here) contains the following analysis of several of the most recent and important military operations:—

The daring violation of the neutrality of Anspach by the French troops, under the command of General Kellermann, was unquestionably considered by the court of Berlin as an event highly probable; and we accordingly find that instructions for the line of conduct, in that case, to be pursued by the Prussians

quartered there, had been previously issued. If any thing can rouse his Prussian Majesty to shake off the control of Bonaparte, and assert his independence with the spirit and magnanimity of a powerful Prince, it may be fairly presumed that he will embrace the opportunity afforded by so flagrant a breach of his rights. A report has since prevailed, that, in consequence of the forcible entrance of the French troops into his territory, his Prussian Majesty had consented to the free march of the Russian and Swedish armies through his States. The court of Berlin is not remarkable however, for a bold and decisive conduct; and although it may be induced ultimately to declare against France, it will, we think, in the first instance, content itself with a remonstrance, calling for explanation and satisfaction. In the mean time, however, the blow for which the violation of the Prussian neutrality was carried into effect will have been struck, and the advantages proposed by it will have been gained by the French. The object of the combined French and Bavarian army in forcing a passage through the Prussian territory, is clearly to march through Neumark, in order to take the Austrians in flank, and to obtain an advantage which they would afterwards make use of to sanction the violence committed in placing themselves in a position to acquire it. It is highly probable, therefore, that we shall have an account of a battle in a day or two; and from the superior numbers of the French, as well as the advantages with which this daring violation enables them to commence the attack, the public need not be surprised should the first blow prove favourable to the assisting enemy. Every reliance is, however, to be placed on the valour of the Austrians, and the strength of their position, and, at all events, the speedy arrival of the Russians will place them in a condition to advance with retributed force and energy.

No new proofs were wanting of the base malignity and rancorous perfidy of the *Corsican*. All, therefore, who read of the scandalous arrest of the Austrian and Russian Ministers, with their Secretaries, at Rastadt, in consequence of orders issued by him at the very moment he was hospitably entertained by the Elector of Wirtemberg, will receive the intelligence without surprise, but not without horror and indignation. While the Austrian and Russian Ministers, the Baron de Schraut and de Maltitz, deemed themselves in perfect security, and under the sacred protection of the laws of nations, they were seized and detained in close custody.

We have to express our serious apprehensions that the Russians will not arrive in time to cooperate with the Austrians against the attack which has been so obviously concerted by Bonaparte.—It has been officially announced that they are advancing in five columns for Braunau Oetting, Haag, Parsdorf, and Dachau. On the 10th the first column was to be at Braunau; and at Dachau, three leagues from Munich, on the 16th. The first and last column is to be at Braunau on the 18th October, and at Dachau on the 24th. This

army of Russians consists entirely of infantry, comprising 44 battalions of chosen troops.

The conduct of Austria in recognizing, in the most solemn manner, the neutrality of Switzerland, exhibits a striking contrast to the violation of the Prussian territory by France. We are assured in the Paris Journals, that such has been the activity employed in completing the military conscription of 60,000 recruits, that in several departments the levy has been carried into full effect.

Nov. 10.

So interesting is the present crisis of affairs in Europe, that every man who contemplates the great affairs of Empire will be desirous of extensive and impartial information. The intentions of Russia and Austria are evidently unknown. France and Spain make the most formidable preparations for the war with England. The fleets of the combined powers were ready for sea, and seldom do so many circumstances combine, as now involve the expectations of great naval actions, and almost oblige the necessity of them. The fame of the English nation is unrivalled. Its victories on the seas have been unexampled in modern times. Their proudest competitors feel the force of these truths, and recollect the importance and the severity of the contest for the dominion of the Sea. At the present moment we readily recount the great achievements of the English navy. Mr. Pennant has placed the principal naval actions in the supplement to his natural history of the North. In the action off Sluys, in June 1340, between the fleet of Philip de Valois, consisting of 400 ships, with 40,000 men, and Edward III, whose fleet consisted of 260 ships, the English Archers gave victory, and the carnage was terrible. Thirty thousand French perished, and 230 ships were taken. Then England assumed the sovereignty of France. The great De Witt fought four days, and was defeated on the French coast, on the 4th of June 1666. The elder Van Tromp, the glory of Holland, perished in the action of the 26th of July 1653, after a fight of three days, when satrapy put an end to the contest. In the action off Leofstoll, in Suffolk, between the Dutch Admiral Opdam, and the Duke of York, on the 3d of June, 1665, the Dutch lost thirty ships, and 8,000 men were taken. The Dutch made their last effort in 1781, and retreated into the Texel from the inferior force of Admiral Hyde Parker. The reputation of the English, gives every advantage to their native courage, but the event must be the more interesting, when it regards their highest national glory.—*Salem Reg.*

Although we hear of no other party being engaged in the war, except France, and the confederate powers of Austria, Russia and England, still it is believed that not only Sweden, Denmark, and many of the minor States, in the circle of the Germanic empire will join the confederacy; but that even Prussia, will be brought to take a part against France.

DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

SEPTEMBER 12.

“ Dispatches from Madrid state that an alarm-

ing disturbance had taken place in that city, which threatened the most serious consequences to the Government.—The decree, by which the *Papal Deniro*, or Pope's Money, was made to circulate as cash, created such sensation, as to put a total stop to all business. It is the practice of the tradesmen of Madrid to give short credits to their customers for every thing they deal in, and they used to receive their payments in this paper once a month, which they carried to the Caisse d'Amortisation, and receive the amount in dollars, but after this decree they fell to a discount. The baker, butcher, and other tradesmen, in consequence of this, not only scrupled them in payment, but refused to give credit as before, for their articles. Our readers may conceive what would be the effect of such a stoppage. Several of the principal Grandees and Merchants determined to go in a body to the Prince of Peace, to represent to him the fatal consequences with which the decree was pregnant. They were received in a manner the most insulting and outrageous. He threatened, and even took steps to put several of them under an arrest; but, having taken precautions against this event, they successfully resisted the guard, and made their way into the street, where their representations of the treatment they had received, soon drew a concourse of people around them, and the clamour became excessive. The troops were called out, when it was soon found that the spirit of discontent had spread through the ranks, and that the soldiers were disposed to join with the citizens.—Government then called in the Swiss Guards, a regiment constantly kept up to 2000 men, and they, without the least hesitation, fired on the people. We understand that between 4 and 500 persons were either killed or wounded, and, for the time, the multitude were dispersed. Four of the principal Grandees were exiled to their country seats; but the Prince of Peace was fearful of bringing the rioters to any other punishment, well knowing the formidable character of the people in *Madrid* and its vicinity.”

MONTREAL TURNPIKE REVIVED.

We learn from Vermont, that the legislature of that State in their late session, have made a grant of a Turnpike from the south bound of Canada, near Missisquoi-bay, to the state of New-Hampshire, in a direct line to Boston.—We understand that this grant is part of the project that has been before the legislature of this state, for opening a turnpike from Boston to Montreal. The legislature of New-Hampshire and Vermont have both finished the grants through those states, it now only remains for this state to meet the project with a similar grant. When this work is completed the road from this town to Montreal will not exceed two hundred and forty miles, so that a stage will easily run there and return in four days. Its advantages to the commerce of this town, and the intermediate country, are too obvious to need a comment in its favour. It may not be amiss, however, to mention, that the distance from the line of the United States east of Missisquoi-bay to St. Johns, on the river Sorel, is but

twenty-two miles : and assurances are given by Mr. Sewell and other gentlemen in Montreal, that nothing shall be wanted on their part to forward and bring into operation this desirable work. (Palladium.)

QUEBEC, 30 December.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated the 26th instant.

"I have seen the latest Boston Papers—in which it is stated, that in one battle the French took and killed forty battalions of Austrians; and that in another, the Austrians had killed and taken, eighteen thousand French."

*This must have been the action of the 14th of October—and the subsequent action it is probable, took place after the junction of the Russians.

On Tuesday night about eleven o'clock, a private, of the 6th Regiment, when about to relieve the sentry, at the Cape block house, by his foot slipping, fell to the bottom of the cape, near the brewery. He survived the fall only to live, in the greatest agonies, 'till six o'clock the next morning. He has left a wife and child to deplore his loss.

DIED—On Friday Capt. John Jones, of the brig Deborah.

A Caution, At a season, like the present, when the streets are covered with solid and clear ice, and when, consequently, the middle, or beaten part, is the only one where walkers have any thing like a sure footing, can any thing be more imprudent than for drivers of carriages, no matter of what description, to act the Jehu, in the streets, to the imminent danger of the limbs and lives of all who are on foot, particularly infirm and inactive persons.

MR. CARY

In your paper of the 16th instant, I observe a letter, signed by an Englishman, respecting the Quebec Assembly; in this place we are unacquainted with your private differences, but, as the letter quoted refers to the amusements of another place, every informed person cannot avoid making a few observations.

It is usually allowed by the candid, of every nation, that New York, not only in its amusements and elegance, but indeed every thing else commands Montreal and Quebec, "to hide their diminished heads," but surpasses every other place, on the continent; and bears greater similitude to the metropolis of the British Empire; and every person who has been properly introduced there, will naturally conclude that the author of the above letter was not so, and will easily discover where he looked for amusements.

Was an American to visit this country and aspire no higher than the Suburb hops, on his return home he might certainly amuse his fellow citizens with an account of the Canadian balls.

It is a subject of regret that many seek every opportunity of ridiculing the Yankees. The best informed of them consider it an obloquy thrown on Britons, as abusing the names of

their forefathers. We should consider every depreciation of their character as involving ourselves, as it must be allowed our language, customs, religion, government and interests assimilate more than any other people in the world.

Ill natured reflections may do mischief but no good, he that makes them is the disturber of family repose.

I know one of the most respectable citizens of New York (if opulence and integrity can make a man so) who sometimes visits this place; fifteen years ago he was here in an obscure situation, what presumption had he then attempted to subscribe to the assembly! he was arrested for the immense sum of about sixty dollars.—He can now launch out more liquid than any resident in the Province, and when he comes here his company is courted by the first characters. I do not believe the fairest dancer at the assembly, would refuse his hand, and the first beau would be delighted to possess that of his daughters.

Thank God, Mr. Editor, our great support is commerce, was noble descent the only privilege here how many would figure? those generally value the article who possess it least, our Navy is supported by trade, her children should be encouraged, not slighted.

JOHN BULL.

Montreal, December 19th 1805.

MR. EDITOR,

I read in the Quebec Mercury of Monday last a piece signed an Englishman, vulgarly comparing a *fete* or fair, at New York last winter, (at which he was personally present) to what he is pleased to say may be the fate, in future, of our well regulated assemblies at Quebec; this Gentleman must be very short sighted to suppose, for a moment that a society of which our assemblies are formed, should bear the smallest comparison with the rabble he observes to have been present in New York.

This short sighted Gentleman must have, in the great consternation, lost his glasses; of course grovelling out, under his tears, must have committed many mistakes, and as often repulsed by that crowded meeting who were enjoying themselves, in their own way, agreeable to the customs observed in the different states from whence they came; and what appeared to our Englishman a mass of confusion, Bull Reels &c. might have been considered by the whole of that meeting good humour and regularity. It is similar to the poor woman, in Scotland, who went in the dusk of the evening to fetch her cow from the inclosure, returned almost out of breath, crying she had seen the devil, the husband coolly observed why she did not bring him home with her that he might have seen him also; after this jocular mode of reasoning the poor woman soon overcame her fears, being asked how she could come home in such a fright said it was either the devil she saw or a whim bush. Now Mr. Editor, we must consider this Gentleman one of those who met for the purpose of making new regulations for the Quebec assembly this year, and to whom the Ladies are much indebted, and were he personally known to them might expect the punish-

ment attached to such a crime, of being tossed in a blanket.

A Subscriber of the Quebec Assembly,

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury,

SIR,

I have frequently seen pieces of wit in your paper about *Old Maids*, but never had the pleasure of seeing any about *old Bachelors*, the following is a sketch of one; and if you can find a place in your next paper you will oblige

A FRIEND TO OLD MAIDS.

A sketch of a thing called a Bachelor.

He is a sort of a whimsical being, which nature never intended to create: he was formed out of the odds and ends of what materials were left after the great work was over. Unluckily, for him, the finer passions are all mixed up in the composition of those creatures intended for social enjoyment, what remains for the Bachelor is hardly enough to rub round the crusty mould into which he is thrown; to avoid waste, some seasoning, that he may not be quite insipid, must be substituted in the stead of more valuable ingredients; so, a dame Nature tosses self love, without weight or measure, a kind of understanding that is fit for no other use; a sprinkling of wisdom, which turns acid from the sour disposition of the vessel in which it is contained; and the whole composition is concluded with an immoderate portion of odium. Thus formed, thus finished, a bachelor is popped into the world, mere lumber, without a possibility of being happy himself, or essentially contributing to the happiness of others. His only business is to keep himself quiet; he gets up to lie down, and lies down to get up. No tender impressions enliven his waking hours; no agreeable dreams disturb his slumbers. If ever he speaks the language of sensibility, he speaks it on the excellence of some favorite dish, or on the choice liquors with which his cellars abound; on such subjects he feels the raptures of a lover. The pace of a bachelor is sluggish; he would hardly head it to get out of a storm, though the storm were to threaten a deluge; but should him a woman who is entitled to the compliment of his ha, and he will shuffle on as if he was walking for a wager. His housekeeper or laundress he can talk to without receive; he has any other of the sex, whose condition is short a useful dependant, is his terror. A coffee house is his *sancum sanctorum* against bright eyes and dazzling complexions; here he lounges out his days; at home, he sits down to his unexcusable meal; and when his palate is pleased, he has no other passion to gratify. Such is a bachelor such the life of a bachelor! What becomes of him after death, I am not casuist enough to determine.

MR. CARY,

You will be doing a very friendly act to the public as well as the bakers, in Quebec, by putting those gentry on their guard; a shameful deficiency having lately been noticed in the weight of the bread, so much, in many instances, as from 3 to 5 ounces upon the sixpenny loaf. Charitable minds will no doubt attribute this deficiency to inattention, but, in upholding

of a hundred trials that have been made, not one loaf was found to exceed the present standard weight.

The principle, in England, upon which the size of bread is regulated, you may suppose to be this—a bushel of wheat, weighing 60 pounds, will produce 45 pounds of what is called house-hold flour, these 45 pounds, when baked into bread, gain 15 in weight, so that the 60 pounds are again made up; or, in other words, the flour of one pound of wheat will make one pound of bread. It is generally supposed that the bran and pollard will cover the expence of milling and manufacturing the wheat in Canada; this being admitted, it becomes a very simple calculation to know what should be allowed for the expence of baking, and profit, and from the price of wheat what ought to be the weight of the bread.

There are a few articles of intelligence in this number, rather out of date; it arises from their having lain over, for some time, composed, in the Printing office, and the printers do not like to lose their labour.

We think it deserving of notice that we yesterday had, all day, heavy rain, without frost.

"An Englishman", in reply to "A Canadian" was composed for this number, but want of room compelled us to postpone it till next week. Should the writer think it necessary to say any thing more, in consequence of what he may find in this number, he can do it by way of P. S. After which, any thing further on the subject will be more than enough. The public may perhaps, think that we have shewn too much complaisance already.

ANECDOTE.

As a pretty large number of culprits were going to take their last degree at Tyburn, the wife of one of them pressed through the crowd, and told the sheriff she had come to see her dear husband executed; and begged that he might be hanged first in the morning, as she had a great way to go home.

SHERIFF'S SALES

Montreal District.

A land $\frac{1}{2}$ of an arpent by 30 arpents belonging to the widow of Antoine Chaddion, to be sold at the church door of the parish of Longue Pointe, at ten o'clock, on the 17th of April, at the suit of the widow of Louis Lamy Desfonds.

A duno at Lacheny, $\frac{1}{2}$ an arpent by 4 arpents & 1 perch, belonging to Benjamin Price, in the possession of Jacob Kuhn, his curator, to be sold at the church door of the said parish, at 10 o'clock, on the 7th of April, at the suit of Pierre Guy Esqr.

A duno, 3 arpents by 30, in the parish of St. Jean Baptiste, seignior of Rouville, belonging to J. B. Dutreane and his wife, for sale at the church door of the said parish, at 10 o'clock, on the 14th of April at the suit of Joseph Monat.

The fief and seignior of Argenteuil, belonging to James Murray Esqr. for sale at the Sheriff's office, at 11 o'clock, on the 29th of April, at the suit of William Martin.

Quebec District.

A sixth of the fief and seignior Perthuis; and a sixth, in the half of the fief and seignior Rigaud DeVandreuil, belonging to Alex. DeLery Esqr. to be sold at the Court-house at eleven o'clock, on the 1st of May, at the suit of Pierre Fizet.

TO THE PUBLIC,

IT gives me much satisfaction to see from a late advertisement, in the Mercury that efforts are making to turn the public attention to the opening of roads, for the purpose of effecting a free intercourse, as well with the new settlements on the south side of the St. Lawrence, as with the United States. It is particularly desirable that the port and market of Quebec should be open and easy of access to our new settlers, as well as their settlements to us. The accomplishment of this important object requires no very heavy expence; a considerable sum has already been subscribed towards it, by a few gentlemen of landed property, and some of the most respectable merchants in Quebec. It is much to be desired that so laudible an example should be generally followed by those interested in the trade and prosperity of this place; and of which there can be little doubt when the public are fully apprized of the importance of the object and the smallness of the expence at which it may be attained.

From the best information I can collect, there has been made, in the New Settlements, this year, 200 tons of pot and pearl ash, the greater part of which has been sent to the U. States for want of communication with our shipping ports. The transport to Quebec would be scarcely half the distance the settlers are, at present, compelled to send it—not only the profit on this article is lost to the shippers here, but the benefit also of the returns in payment. Thus for want of proper attention to this object do the U. States benefit by the industry of our farmers, when, with a small advance, we might reap the fruits ourselves.

If a free intercourse were once opened an increase of population would be the certain result, and the augmented supply to this market of beef, pork, butter, cheese and other produce would be very great indeed.—Not would the returns in salt, liquors, and British manufactures be less. Hence the merchant must see that a small advance for the moment, will bear no proportion to the profits in prospect; and that to leave the burthen of opening roads to the landholders, is to leave it to men or more interested than the merchant, and whose means may not be so ample. As any one only such landholders can be looked to have lands in the vicinity of the road proposed to be opened, but it is not from our own settlers alone that the merchant will derive advantage; if a road be once opened he will also have the benefit of a free and direct commercial intercourse with the U. States, which is

at present wanting to him. The road I now allude to, is the one lately laid out by Mr. J. Kilborne, the distance to the opening of which, at the first settlements, on the West of the Chaudiere, at Nouvelle Beauce, from Quebec, is 21 miles, from thence to an open road in the Township of Shipton is only 65 miles; these 65 miles contain the whole of the road to be opened; from thence to the River Saint Francis is 15 miles; making from Quebec to the centre of that new settled country, the short distance of 101 miles; from whence there are at present good Roads to Portland, and from thence to Boston. From Boston to Portland is 98 miles, and from Portland to the Connecticut River 100, both of which are turnpike roads. From thence to the Canada line is 30 miles, and from the Canada line to Shipton, on the St. Francis, is 50, making the whole distance, from Quebec to Portland, a sea port town, 266 miles; and from Quebec to Boston 364 miles. The above distance may still be shortened from 25 to 30 miles, by a road from Eaton through Dudswell to Mr. Kilborne's line.

As has already been stated, a Subscription was set on foot, some time since, for the purpose of opening the above mentioned road, and a Committee appointed for directing the application of the money to be subscribed. The first object, with the Committee, was to have the proposed line of road explored & measured; this was done by Mr. Kilborne, in the months of June & July last, who found the distance from the Chaudiere to the settlements, in Shipton, as already mentioned, by actual measurement, to be only 65 miles, & the tract remarkably favorable to the laying out a new road, there being few if any Swamps in the whole of the proposed line, & the rivers on it being easily fordable; so favorable indeed did he find it, that he came to Quebec, by that route, in the month of August, & brought with him several horses. He has now agreed with the Committee at a fixed price, per mile, to cut whatever length of road they may require of him, in the course of the next summer, beginning at the river Chaudiere. Whether the whole distance will be completed or not will depend on the liberality of the public. The subscription list may be seen and further information obtained, by applying to the subscriber, at his house in the Upper town.

W. HALL,

Quebec 27th December 1805.

FOR SALE

By the subscriber at his Store St. Johns Street Upper Town.

BEST Hyson, Souchong, & Green Tea, Cognac Brandy, Holland's Gin, and old Jamaica Spirits of superior strength and flavour (not less than 3 Gallons) Wire Bolt Cloth, English, and French ditto. A variety of other articles which will be disposed of, on very moderate terms, for cash or a short credit.

JAMES MITCHELL,

Quebec, 30th Dec. 1805.]

POETRY.

MR. CARY, — SIR
By inserting the following lines in your next paper (if convenient) you will oblige a reader and correspondent.
C. B.

STANZAS

Occasioned by the death of DR. R. JONES, of Montreal.

I
When widow'd age roves thro' the world to lorn,
And filial duty fears, in youth to stray;
A wife and daughter's bleeding souls shall mourn,
The hour that snatch'd their kindred Jones away!

II
When sickness howls around the gloomy door,
And racks the dying sufferer with despair;
The guide—the friend—the healer of the poor,
Shall still be miss'd with fond remembrance there!

III
And when amidst the winter's sulen gale,
Friendship promotes her hospitable cheer;
One vacant seat shall tell the silent tale,
That Jones no longer is the foremost here!

IV
Cold is (the messenger of health) his hand,
Whose genius and whose aid could pain beguile;
Mute is the tongue whose converse could command,
The tear of pity, or the joyous smile!

V
Close'd are those eyes whence lately, mingling flow'd,
Life's clear intelligence, and generous love;
And dead, for ever dead, the heart that glow'd,
With all the charms that dear affection move!

VI
Long shall the scene of Montreal look in vain,
For him (who rousing science) sought their shade;
Long shall the banks of Lawrence pour the strain
Of echoing sorrow, where her son is laid!

VII
And when each region of the world shall give
Her various dead to heaven's deciding test;
Canada shall present her Jones to live,
As, 'midst her offspring worthiest to be bless'd!

HIGHLAND MUSIC.

'Twas thus when to Quebec's proud heights afar,
WOLFE's cavalry roll'd on the surge of war,
The hardy Highlander, so fierce before,
Languidly lifted up the huge Claymore.

—To him the bugle's mellow note was dumb,
And e'en the rousing thunders of the drum,
Until the Pibroch sounded in the van,
And led to battle forth each dauntless clan.
—On rush the brave—the PLAIDED CHIEFS ad-
—The line resound "Lochiel's awa' to France."
With vigorous arm the faultcheon lift on high,
Fight as their fathers fought, and like their fathers die!

FOR SALE

By the subscriber, at his store, St. Peter street, opposite the Queen's church, the following articles.—viz.

BURTON, Mild Ales & Porter, by the doz. Coniac Brandy, excellent Shrub, Hollands Geneva, Port Wine, Madeira L. P. Lisbon, Claret, Bristol Vinegar &c. &c.

The above articles, on reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

J. M. GODARD
Quebec, 7th December 1805.

FOR SALE

BRAZILE Madeira, in pipes, old London Particular Madeira in pipes and Hhds.—English Vinegar in small Casks. Green Teas in chests suitable for Families. Thirty Thousand white oak Staves.

AYLWIN, HARKNESS & Co.
Près de-Ville Quebec 26th Dec. 1805.

A VENDRE

MADERE de Brazile en pipes, Vieux ditto Particulier de Londres en pipes et barriques.

Vinaigre anglois en barrils,
Thé vert à la café, convenable pour les familles, 30,000 Douves de chêne blanc.

AYLWIN, HARKNESS & Co.
Près de-Ville Quebec 26me Dec. 1805.

LEWIS LYMAN & Co,
DRUGGISTS.

FRONTING the Market Place, Montreal,
Have just received by the latest Vessels, a fresh supply of that valuable Medicine, the

CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD,
So justly celebrated for the relief and cure of
Nervous Disorders, Biliary Casts,
Female Complaints, Debility,
Weaknesses, Indigestion,
Loss of Appetite, Coughs and Colds,
Impurity of Blood, Consumptions,
Head Ache, Lowness of Spirits,
Relaxation, &c. &c. &c.

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Pamphlets on its efficacy, containing a great number of respectable and surprising Cures, may be had gratis.

Where also may be had the new Edition of DOCTOR SOLOMON'S GUIDE TO HEALTH, and the celebrated ANTI IMPETIGINES, for the cure of the Scurvy, Scrofula and all disorders originating from an impure state of the Blood,

ALSO

DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, FRESH RAISINS of the last summer's growth, TURKEY FIGS, &c. &c.
December, 9th 1805.

BETSEY CAPT. SNOWDEN.

A few casks of prime bottled Port Wine, imported in the above ship, from Glasgow, for sale, at the Stores of the subscriber.

JOHN MURE
Quebec 5th December, 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 tipped.
Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec, 9 August, 1805.

FOR SALE

BY W. HALL, a few half Barrels of Pasty flour of the best quality, from Capt. Grant's Mills, on the Island of St. Helen.

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 waters, 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 BE LET OR SOLD,

A HOUSE and its dependencies, No. 1, St. Stanislas Street, at present in the occupation of Mrs. Johnson. Possession to be given the 1st of May next. The premises are insured for four years to come. Apply to the subscriber No. 18 Mountain Street, Lower Town, or at his manufactory, near the Artillery Barracks.

THOS. RICHARDS.
Quebec, 13th December, 1805.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

4800 Acres of Land in Lots of 200 Acres each, all following one another, in the Township of Stoke on the St. Francis; all sorts of Goods will be taken in payment by applying to Thomas Jacobs, rue sous le Fort, Quebec, who will shew the Plan of the same.

Quebec, 11th December, 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 fiz'd Cables & Hawtels, A few coils of Spun yarn, Spanish Sugar in boxes & Coffee.

B. TREMAIN
Quebec, Sept. 7, 1805.

ALMANACHS FOR THE YEAR 1806.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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N^o 3. St. Lewis Street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

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PRICE—ONE GUINEA per Annum.