

THE
QUEBEC
GAZETTE.



LA
GAZETTE
DE QUEBEC.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1806.

JEUDI, LE 16 JANVIER, 1806.

TRAFALGAR BALLS.

On Wednesday Evening the 8th, and Friday Evening the 10th Instant, two Public Balls and Suppers were given at FREE-MASON'S HALL, in Celebration of the late NAVAL VICTORY, off *Trafalgar*; the first by the GENTLEMEN OF THE GARRISON, the last by the GENTLEMEN OF THE TOWN.

Our Limits do not admit us to enter into any lengthy details of these Splendid Entertainments, and as they very much resembled each other, we shall confine ourselves to a description of the latter.

THE BALL ROOM.

Opposite to the great entrance into the Ball Room (which is eighty feet in length) was placed a likeness of His Majesty, surrounded with flags, and Naval and Military trophies. The west end was ornamented by a transparent Painting, the full size of the Room. In the middle of this painting was a representation of the engagement off *Trafalgar*, at the moment of LORD NELSON'S decease, FAME hovering over the whole with a Wreath of Immortality for the departing Hero, under this Motto "*dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*;" on one side in front, Neptune was seen advancing in his Car and offering his Crown and Trident to BRITANNIA who stood on the other side upon a Cliff and under the British Oak, the legend on the side of Neptune, "*Rule Britannia, rule the waves*," and on the side of Britannia, "*Britons never will be slaves*." On each side of this Transparency was another smaller compartment in which was the Crown with the last order of the Hero of the Nile. ENGLAND EXPECTS THAT EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY.

At the other end of the Room was a Pyramid of flags, upon which hung the Royal Arms, ornamented with a silk Union; immediately below the arms was placed an excellent likeness of LORD NELSON, and in the front of the whole lay a large model (seven feet long) of the Admiral's ship, THE VICTORY, with her flags half mast high.

The other decorations consisted of admirable representations of the great Naval Victories of the last war, with Military trophies, formed of real arms; the whole under festoons of flags which extended at every interval of twelve feet from one side of the room to the other.

SUPPER ROOM.

The Supper Room was decorated with the ROYAL STANDARD which was hoisted in the centre of the room, upon a Baron of Beef, and the flags of Scotland and of Ireland were hung at either end; to the left of the Royal Standard was suspended, a model of the BUCENTAUR in the shattered state in which she was immediately after the victory of *Trafalgar*, the French flag flying beneath the British; and on the other side, a most beautiful model of a new seventy-four, just launched, bearing the flag of the United Kingdom. These two models were each four feet in length, and were Emblems of what the British navy has done, and is preparing yet to do. The other decorations of the supper-room consisted principally in a Canopy of state, and a cluster of the flags of France and Spain, over which was suspended, the Union, and an excellent Portrait of LORD NELSON.

THE SUPPER.

The Supper Tables, which were spread with all that the Country and season affords, and did great credit to the taste of Mr. HOLMES, of the UNION-HOTEL, by whom they were furnished, were decorated with the usual embellishments of Plateaus, Epergnes, Flowers, Wreaths, Figures, &c. and with a vast number of white flags upon a small standard, surmounted with wreaths of oak and laurel; each flag bearing an inscription in Navy-blue letters, which described some one of the several Naval victories of the last and present war.—The number of persons who sat down to supper, was 250, and the whole number present about 280.

The Toasts, which were four in number were

- 1st. THE KING, GOD BLESS HIM; with "God save the King"
- 2d. THE GLORIOUS AND UNPRECEDENTED VICTORY OF TRAFALGAR; with "Rule Britannia."
- 3d. THE IMMORTAL MEMORY OF LORD NELSON; with "revered Glasses" and "Britons Strike Home"
- 4th. ADMIRAL COLLINGWOOD, AND THE SURVIVING HEROES OF TRAFALGAR, with "Come cheer up my lads."

An ODE written for the occasion, was performed in the Ball Room by the Band of the 6th and 49th regiments, before the company retired to supper, of which, and of the Songs written also for

the occasion and sung at the Supper Table, as well before as after the President left the chair, we have been so fortunate as to procure copies. We present the whole, (with "God save the King," as originally written for the Quebec Concert, and performed there in 1792) to our readers in the order in which they were executed:

ODE

See where the wish'd for fleets combined
Crowd from the Port and tempt the wind;
Their sails beat high their strainers fly,
Their masts unnumbered tower to the sky;
Now the foe they must meet
Tis in vain to retreat
And behold they prepare
For the onset of war,
Yet how the ocean proceeds o'er the waves
All conscious that Britons will never be slaves.

The British chief undaunted stands
Decked with the triumphs of his hands,
The wreath he bore, the prize he tore
From Egypt's wilds from Copenhagen's shore
Be steady, boys, steady
Be ready, boys, ready
The line let us sever,
Strike never O never!
The Flag of Britannia shall still rule the waves
For Britons must never submit to be slaves.

From ship to ship his orders fly
Each voice re-echoes to the sky
Each heart is one, in unison
Expecting, beating 'till the fight's begun;
Now the van and the rear
In their Columns appear,
Now the Cannons rattle
Now blazes the Battle
The blaze of the battle each Englishman braves
For Britons will never submit to be slaves.

Against one British ship in vain
Rush'd on united France and Spain,
Our Harms of Oak repel'd the stroke
The foe they crush'd their joint attempt they broke,
Tear down the Usurper's power
The Hostile signal lower
Quick quick the sailors flew
To hoist the British blue,
For the Flag that has triumph'd so oft o'er the wave
Must never surrender its NELSON a slave.

Ah no! the Chief whom England's wars
Have crown'd with Laurels mark'd with Scars;
Whose thoughts disdain'd the fears of pain
Now rush'd on danger undismay'd again,
Scorning ever to fly
Firm to conquer or die,
He with joy gave his Life
In the glorious strife,
Yet Victory smiled as he sunk to the Grave
And prov'd that her NELSON could ne'er be a Slave.

Then whilst the Hero sinks to rest
By all his Country's wishes blest,
Let us proclaim our NELSON'S fame,
Tho' far from Britain venerate his Name.
Let us hail the bright day
Of his conquering ray;
May his mantle inspire
Every breast with desire
To prove that our Country shall still rule the waves
And Britons like NELSON shall never be slaves.

Ye who with WOLFE the foe withstood,
Ye who here stemm'd Rebellion's flood,
And ye the few to NELSON true,
Who crush'd with him the North's Confederate Crew.
Whilst you sies even here,
For your Warrior the Tear,
O remember with pride
How he fought, How he died;
And prove that your Country shall still rule the Waves
And Britons like NELSON shall never be slaves.

GOD SAVE THE KING

GOD SAVE Great George our King;
Long live our noble King,
God save the King;
Send him victorious
Happy and Glorious
Long to reign o'er us,
God save the King —
Unto a nation's prayer,
Great God incline thine ear;
Protect the King,
Friend to true liberty,

Sworn foe to Anarchy,
Oh! lead to Victory
But save the King.
From every latent foe,
From the Assassins Blow,
God shield the King!
O'er him thine arm extend,
For Britain's sake defend,
Our Father, Prince and Friend;
Great George our King.

RULE BRITANNIA,

With Additional Stanzas.

" WHEN BRITAIN first at Heaven's command,
" Arose from out the Azure main,
" This was the Charter of the land,
" And guardian Angels sung this strain,
" Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves,
" For Britons never will be slaves.

The Nations not so blest as thee
" Must in their turns to tyrants fall,
" While thou shalt flourish great and free,
" The dread and envy of them all.
" Rule Britannia &c.

" Still more majestic shalt thou rise,
" More dreadful from each foreign stroke,
" As the loud blast that rends the skies,
" Serves but to root thy native oak.
" Rule Britannia &c.

Thus sung the Bard of former days
Deep in his Country's Glory skill'd,
We—the prediction of his lays
Have seen triumphantly fulfill'd.
" Rule Britannia &c.

Britannia thron'd upon the Rock
Of Public virtue, hath withstood
The torrent war's repeated Shock
And Revolution's sweeping flood.
" Rule Britannia &c.

And while surrounding nations fear
Thunders, which to the poles are hurl'd,
She rules the Seas of either Sphere
And grasps the Trident of the world.
" Rule Britannia &c.

CHANSON.

La Marine d'Angleterre,
Rien n'égale sa disposition
Quand elle fait gronder son tonnerre,
Aussi-tôt rugit le lion.
Qu'à jamais sur les mers
Elle montre ses Pavillons !
Pour apprendre à l'univers,
Le vrai courage des Bretons.

La Garnison de cette Ville
Manifeste son intention ;
C'est, de vivre d'accord avec elle,
En militaire de renom.

Amis, joignons nous avec elle
D'une cordiale affection,
Pour servir le Roi d'un grand zèle,
Et pour l'honneur de la nation.

A Table restons pour la mémoire
Autant que nous le pourrons
Pour célébrer la victoire
Du défunt l'Amiral NELSON :
Et buvons tous, trois rasades,
A notre Grand Roi, et l'Albion,
Et que le succès de ses Armes,
Rende la Paix à la Nation.

To the tune of Andriou.

As britannia sat pensively viewing the ocean
From a bold craggy cliff that hung o'er the steep,
The clouds, winds & waves, with a dreadful commotion,
Laid bare on a sudden the bed of the deep.
The sea gods all cry, in a transport of joy,
Britannia now rules to britannia we fly,
And fate has decreed, 'tho' brave NELSON be slain,
That britannia alone shall rule o'er the main.
Then majestic arose the old wat'ry god,
And frowning thus sternly expresses his will,
The clouds, winds & waves, subside at his nod,
The sea gods all wait his commands to fulfil ;
Says he, I now own, my trident and crown,
A tribute that's due to NELSON'S renown,
Since fate has decreed, I ne'er shall complain,
That britannia alone, shall rule o'er the main:
Britannia sprang up, and with hand stretch'd to heav'n,
Display'd the bright charter of britain's blest Isle,
As the birth right of britons fair liberty's giv'n,
And plenty and peace shall on industry smile.
Mark, hark from on high, proclaim'd from the sky
That britons shall conquer or gloriously die,
Britannia, in triumph, shall rule o'er the waves,
And britons, brave britons, shall never be slaves.
Then fame blew a blast, that shook earth, sea & sky,
And virtues fair wreath resplendent display'd,
Brave NELSON rejoic'd for his country to die,
And honor immortal shall wait on his shade.
Britannia no more, your NELSON deplore,
Tho' triumphant he never return to your shore,
Since fate has decreed tho' NELSON be slain,
Britannia alone shall rule o'er the main.

CHANSON.

Sur l'Air du Grand Mavritte.

1
Puisque le zèle nous rassemble
Pour nous féliciter ensemble
De l'honneur qu'aujourd'hui a notre Roi
De seul sur l'onde faire la Loi,
Que tous les cœurs se réunissent
Pour célébrer le Tout-Puissant
Et que nos ennemis périssent
Des coups de son Bras triomphant.

2
Chantons dans ce jour la Victoire
De ce héros dont la mémoire
Sera à jamais pour tous les Anglois
Le souvenir de leurs exploits ;
De ce grand homme incomparable
Admisons les Combats divers,
Qui l'ont rendu si redoutable
Dans tous les lieux de l'univers.

3
A l'air gai de chaque village
On lit déjà l'heureux présage
De quelques faits des plus intéressans
Que l'on attend du Continent ;

Mais s'il arrive victoire
A ces puissances réunies,
On doit n'en attribuer la gloire
Qu'à GEORGE TROIS qui les appuie.

4
Du bas Canada les Milices
Voudroient signaler leurs services,
Et avec tous les Militaires présens
Se sacrifier en combattant ;
Que le courage qui les anime
Dure jusqu'à leur trépas !
Et qu'en devienne la victime
Qui pourroit ne l'approuver pas !

5
Du Souverain qui nous gouverne
Proclamons la Force des armes,
Et que nos voix s'elevent à cet instant
Pour s'écrier incontinent ;
Que ce Grand Monarque prospère
Dans tous ses glorieux projets
Et qu'il soit de toute la terre
Chéri comme de ses Sujets !

We have also been favoured with copies of some other Songs which were written for the occasion, but not being prepared in time were unavoidably omitted. These we present to our readers in the order in which we received them, without reference to their respective merits.

RULE BRITANNIA,

With two Additional Stanzas for the Occasion.

When Britain first at Heaven's command
Arose from out the azure main
This was the Charter of the Land
And Guardian Angels sung the Strain.
" Rule Britannia rule the waves
" For Britons never will be slaves.

The Nations not so blest as thee
" Must in their turns to Tyrants fall ;
" But thou shalt flourish great and free
" The pride and envy of them all.
" Rule Britannia &c.

These haughty Tyrants ne'er shall tame,
" All their attempts to bring thee down
" Shall but arouse thy martial flame
" To work their woe and thy renown.
" Rule Britannia &c.

Still more majestic shalt thou rise
" Affaulted by each foreign stroke,
" As the rude blast---that rends the skies,
" But serves to root thy native oak.
" Rule &c.

Thy naval Chiefs, their Country's pride,
" Shall point the way to victory,
" Shall bid thy fleets triumphant ride
" And teach to conquer---and to die.
" Rule &c.

But still superior to the rest
" Thy Darling NELSON'S name appears,
" Whose Tomb is---every Briton's breast
" Whose Elegy---a Nation's Tears.
" Rule Britannia &c.

THE SUN OF THE OCEAN,

To the celebrated tune---" May we n'er want a friend." &c.

WHEN NELSON'S first dawn on britannia arose,
" And illumin'd with glory the bounds of the waves ;
" 'Twas foretold, till his course of ambition should
" close,
" That the britons he cherish'd should never be slaves.
" For the spirit of valour that rul'd o'er the Pole,
" On his Country still beam'd with genial emotion,
" And Vict'ry proclaim'd thro' her boundless control,
" That Nelson alone " was the SUN OF THE OCEAN !"
" And Victory &c.

Whilst the Earth seem'd to move round this SUN
" of renown,
" And each Clime felt the conqu'ring force of his ray ;
" Where his Vanguard appear'd and his lustre was
" known,
" His foes ever shrunk from its blaze in dismay.
" And Victory &c.

When we saw the disturbers of Europe advance
" E'en the far distant Egypt with fraud to beguile,
" One spark from our SUN fir'd the navies of France,
" And gilded again the bleak shores of the Nile !
" And Victory &c.

When the Baltic beheld her confederacies form,
" (Like her winter) the chain & the Tempest
" arms ;
" The force of our Sun soon dispersing the Storm,
" Added lustre again to the land of it's charms !
" And Victory &c.

And last, when combin'd with the myriads of
" Spain, [seen]
" France assembled her fleets where Trafalgar was
" His Meridian of pow'r which no clouds could
" restrain,
" Dazzled Europe for ever and finish'd the scene.
" And Victory, &c.

Yet that Sun is no more ! it's last lustre of might,
" Was too great to be ever renew'd with the fame ;
" And scorning to set with less brilliance at night ;
" It sunk in the waves, 'at the noonday of Fame.
" Yet the spirit of valour that rul'd o'er the Pole
" For its country still lives with each grateful emotion
" And Vict'ry, proclaims thro' her endless control
" His mem'ry shall still be the SUN of the Ocean !
" And Victory &c.

SONG on the late Victory off Trafalgar.

OLD CHARON it is rumour'd some time in last October,
" Was working at his business upon the Stygian ferry,
" And growling as he's known to do, when neither drunk or sober,
" He row'd his fare across the Stream i'th' old and crazy wherry.

A Crowd of Souls he saw advance, British, French and Spanish,
" Claiming to be ferried o'er to th' Infernal Judges seat,
" Round one maim'd ghost the Britons crowd, while all the others vanish,
" Or sink dismay'd and hide their heads beneath the Hero's feet.

In his remaining hand he leads a valiant Spanish Knight,
" His Captive late, but now his friend, and seats him at his side ;
" A man who on Trafalgar's day had long maintain'd the fight,
" Until by British valor forc'd, he yielded, and he died.

And now before the Judges seat behold them all array'd,
" Their conduct weigh'd, their merits scan'd, their doom in silence waiting,
" Stern Minos now his brows unbent as he the crowd survey'd,
" And thus th' illustrious Chief address'd, His noble soul elating ;

NELSON, thy name, thy glorious deeds, ring thro' th' Elysian shore,
" Thy Piety, thy Country's tears, shall now reward'd be,
" Go, and take with thee All her sons, to bliss for evermore,
" Their faults in Patriot virtue lost, to all eternity.

For those who in th' Usurpers cause, their Country to enslave,
" Their blood in battle shed, 'tis meet, they find another doom,
" Not that in the Elysian fields, they join the good and brave,
" But on the barren Stygian shore, lamenting, they may roam.

When thus the Chief ; These valiant souls great Minos were deciev'd,
" Let not the Tyrants punishment mistaken valour feel,
" Ambition's dazzling power, they, their Country's cause believ'd,
" ON SPARE THE BRAVE ! tho' Britain's foes, and thy dread doom repeal.

He spake, and now the Judges sit in consultation grave,
" Minos at length their sentence pass :---NELSON, thy boon is given,
" Transcendent virtue such as thine prevails e'en past the grave,
" And Britain's sons, their vanquish'd foes lead to the joy's of Heav'n.

* * * Nous sommes mortifiés de n'avoir pu donner cette semaine la Traduction de la description des Bais de Trafalgar, ainsi que deux autres chansons françoises composées sur le sujet, mais elles paraîtront dans notre prochain numero.

Our readers have perused the modest affecting account of the total defeat of the Combined Fleets, and the ever to be lamented death of Lord Nelson, with those mixed feelings of grief, gratitude, and joy, which it is so well calculated to inspire. We have some interesting particulars to add to it:—

It has afforded much surprize, that the Combined Fleets should have adopted the resolution of putting to sea, and it has been supposed, that nothing but a total want of provisions could have induced them to hazard a battle with Lord Nelson. The fact was not so—they had received orders to put to sea the first opportunity that should be afforded them by our fleet being weakened by detachments from it, or by stress of weather to quit the blockade of Cadiz. Their object was to make for the Mediterranean, to collect in their passage the Carthagena Squadron, and to proceed to Toulon, where, being joined by the vessels in that port, they would have formed a fleet of between 40 and 50 of the line, with which it was their design to prevent, if possible, the sailing of any expedition with British troops from Malta, or any expedition with Russian troops from Corfu. Such is said to have been their plan; and the course they were steering, and Vice Admiral Collingwood's dispatches, justify us in giving credit to the assertion.—The enemy heard of Admiral Louis having been dispatched with seven sail of the line to Tétuan Bay for provisions and other necessaries, and they conceived that our fleet had been thereby diminished to about 20 sail of the line. It must not be imagined that his Lordship remained directly off Cadiz with his fleet, or within sight of the port. His great object was to induce them to come out. "Let them come out," he would often say—"My object is not to induce them by the display of all my force to remain in Port but to do every thing in my power to tempt them to come out." In pursuance of this design, he never kept all his fleet before Cadiz. This was the manner in which he stationed his fleet: The Euryalus frigate was within half a mile of the harbour to watch the enemy's movements, and give him the earliest intelligence.—Off the harbour, but at a greater distance, he had about seven or eight sail of the line. He remained himself off Cape St. Mary's with the remainder of his fleet and a line of frigates extended and communicated between him and the seven or eight sail off Cadiz.—The advantages of this plan was that he could receive supplies and reinforcements off Cape St. Mary's without the enemy's being informed of it, and thus they remained ignorant of the real force under his command. But being acquainted as we have already said, with the circumstance of Admiral Louis having been dispatched with seven sail of the line, they conceived his force not to amount to more than 20 sail of the line. Great praise is due to the admiralty for the active and vigorous exertions they had made to place Lord Nelson's force in the best possible state—the combined fleets at Cadiz had in a more particular manner fixed their attention—they had strong reason to suspect what their intentions were. Just before they came out of port, his Lordship had been reinforced by three or four sail of the line from home—of this, by Lord Nelson's judicious conduct in stationing his fleet, the enemy were uninformed.

His Lordship had received from the Admiralty on the 1st and 2d of Oct. such information as induced him to believe that the enemy would soon put to sea. He had arranged, before he left London to assume the command of the fleet, a plan by which he would fight the enemy upon a new principle; it was, we understand, extremely simple, but it was no sooner made known than it carried conviction to every naval officer; it afforded a complete remedy for that inconvenient system which requires a vast variety and frequent changes of signals. I shall never distract my fleet," he said, "in the day of battle with a superabundance of signals." On the 4th of October he ordered all captains on board the Victory and laid before them his new plan. It was one of the peculiar features of Lord Nelson's character to be able, by the clearness and precision of his plans and orders to make every man understand him in an instant; the new plan carried immediate conviction to them; they all exclaimed that it could not but be successful. The last order given before the action, was a short but comprehensive one—"England expects every man to do his duty." He determined himself to fight the Spanish Admiral's ship, the superb Santissima Trinidad. It is worthy of remark, that he had before gained the highest honour in grappling with the Santissima Trinida, in the action of the 14th February 1797, off Cape St. Vincent. She was the largest ship in the world, carried 136 guns, with four decks. Lord Nelson ordered his own ship to be carried alongside his old acquaintance, as he called her, and she was lashed to her. How well the action was fought, how severe the conflict, Ad. Collingwood's excellent letter sufficiently informs us. The enemy were engaged at the muzzle of their guns. Every one knows how full their ships are always of men; every 74 gun-ship has about 900 men; the Santissima Trinidad had 1600, including a corps, of troops, amongst whom were some sharpshooters. Captain Hardy, who saw from the manner in which these sharpshooters fired from the main top of the Santissima Trinidad into the Victory, that their object was to pick out the officers, and more particularly of course that greatest of all heroes, repeatedly requested, as we stated yesterday, Lord Nelson to change his coat, which was decorated with the stars of the different orders, or at least to put on a great coat over it. His Lordship replied that he had no time to do it. The first shot which killed near his Lordship, was his Secretary, Mr. Scott—he was killed by a musket ball which entered his head, and he fell dead instantly. The second shot, few minutes after, struck his Lordship, and entering below his left shoulder, took a direction thro' the vital parts—he staggered against the officer near him, and was immediately carried below. The surgeons were busily employed upon the wounded; his Lordship desired to take his turn. As soon as the Surgeon examined the wound he saw it was mortal. The gallant hero had his eyes fixed attentively upon him—he saw the Surgeon turn pale, and his countenance assume the deepest impressions of grief—"it is mortal, I see" he said. The Surgeon did not, or could not speak. He desired to be placed upon a chair, and directed captain Hardy to attend him. He speak no more of his wound, except when he first communicated to the captain the Surgeon's conviction. He employed the short time he lived, about an hour, in dictating orders relative to the battle, in receiving reports, in enquiring what was the condition of the enemy, and what ships had struck. He had from the first thought he should be wounded; but he spoke of the probability of it with his usual calmness. When he found just before the action that he had placed the enemy in such a situation that they could not avoid an engagement, he displayed the utmost animation, and his usual confidence of victory.

To the last moment of his precious life, he was able to give directions with the utmost clearness and precision. Like General Wolfe breathing out his life on the heights of Abraham, he enquired "whether the enemy gave way?" He was gratified with the intelligence conveyed him almost every moment, that more of the enemy's ships had struck. As life ebbed fast away the number augmented. He was told that fifteen had struck; he seemed enraptured with the intelligence. The last that struck before his death was the superb Santissima Trinidad. When he heard that she had struck he appeared convulsed with joy; he lived but a few moments afterwards. In his last moments, with that piety which had ever formed a distinguishing feature of his character, he returned thanks to God that he had permitted him to die in the arms of victory. He desired his blessing to be conveyed to all who were the nearest to his heart, and whom he could have wished to have again embraced; but the will of God be done." He laid his head upon the shoulder of Captain Hardy, who remained with him to the last, and in a few moments his gallant soul escaped for ever! Admiral Collingwood had previously received the account of his being mortally wounded.—Lord Nelson had sent him his final instructions, his affectionate regard, and his last farewell. It was known too on board the Santissima Trinidad that he had been wounded; just after he had received the wounds, there was a general shout on board the Spanish ships. Of the engagement we have received some few more particulars: the French and Spaniards both fought desperately; the former seemed to wish to clear themselves from the imputation thrown upon them by the latter, after the action with Calder, of having wished to make the Spaniards bear the brunt of the battle. Admiral Gravina is said to have declared that he had been thrust forward in that action, but that he would this time make the French take an equal share—they did so, and both fought bravely. Many of our ships had two or more on them at a time. The Temeraire was boarded by two ships at once, they poured upon the quarter deck in great numbers, rushed to the flag staff, and tore down the colours. Our gallant tars were in the highest degree enraged; they immediately turned to, cleared the deck of every one of the enemy, most were killed, the rest were forced overboard; the colours were hoisted amidst loud huzzas, and the two ships which had boarded her, were forced in their turn to strike their colours.

LONDON, November, 7.

That Bonaparte has succeeded, by some means or other, in nearly annihilating the Grand Austrian Army under the command of General Mack, is a fact about which it would be idle to entertain any doubts. We should be very unwilling to throw out any observations which

Nos lecteurs ont lu le récit modeste mais touchant de la défaite totale des flottes combinées, et de la mort à toujours déplorable du Lord Nelson, avec ces sentimens de douleur, de gratitude et de joie, qu'il est capable d'inspirer. Nous avons quelques particularités intéressantes à y ajouter:

On a été beaucoup surpris que les flottes combinées aient pris la résolution de mettre en mer, et on a supposé qu'il ne falloit pas moins qu'un manque total de provisions pour les induire à risquer une bataille avec le Lord Nelson. Ce ne fut pas le cas. Ils avoient reçu les ordres de faire voile à la première occasion que leur fourniroient nos flottes, soit en s'affaiblissant par des détachemens qu'ils pourroient envoyer, ou en quittant le blocus de Cadix par la force du mauvais tems. Leur objet étoit d'entrer dans la Méditerranée, afin de rassembler dans leur passage l'escadre de Carthagene, et de se rendre à Toulon, avec la quelle leur dessein étoit de ce port, ils auroient formé une flotte de 40 à 50 vaisseaux de ligne, avec la quelle leur dessein étoit d'empêcher, s'il eût été possible, le départ d'aucune expédition de Malte, avec des troupes Angloises, ou toute expédition de Corfu avec des troupes Russes. Voici ce que l'on dit avoir été leur plan; et la route qu'ils poursuivoient, avec les dépêches de l'Amiral Collingwood, nous autorisent à ajouter foi à cette assertion. L'ennemi entendit dire que l'Amiral Louis avoit été envoyé avec sept vaisseaux de ligne à la Baie Tetuan pour avoir des provisions et autres articles nécessaires, et conçut par là que notre flotte avoit été diminuée au nombre d'environ 20 vaisseaux de ligne. Il ne faut pas s'imaginer que sa Seigneurie resta directement vis-à-vis Cadix, ou en vue de ce port. Son grand objet étoit de les induire à sortir. "Qu'ils sortent," disoit-il souvent, "mon objet n'est pas de les exciter, par un étalage de toutes mes forces, à rester dans le port, mais de faire tout en mon pouvoir pour les tenter à sortir." En poursuivant ce dessein, il ne tint jamais toute sa flotte devant Cadix. Voici la manière dont il porta sa flotte. La frégate Euryalus étoit à un demi mille de l'entrée du havre pour veiller les mouvemens de l'ennemi et donner les premières nouvelles. Vis-à-vis le havre, mais à une plus grande distance, il avoit environ sept à huit vaisseaux de ligne. Il resta lui même à la hauteur de Ste. Marie avec le restant de sa flotte et une ligne de frégates qui s'étendoient. La communication entre lui et les sept à huit vaisseaux de ligne à la hauteur de Cadix. Les avantages de ce plan étoient qu'il pouvoit recevoir des subsides et du renfort à la hauteur du Cap Ste Marie, sans que l'ennemi en fut informé, et par ce moyen il ignora toujours la véritable force qu'il avoit sous son commandement. Mais ayant été informé, comme nous l'avons déjà dit, de la circonstance que l'Amiral Louis avoit été dépêché avec sept vaisseaux de ligne, il crut que ses forces n'alloient pas à plus de 20 vaisseaux de ligne. Il est dû beaucoup de louange à l'Amiral pour les efforts actifs et vigoureux qu'elle avoit fait, afin de mettre la flotte du Lord Nelson dans le meilleur état possible. Les flottes combinées à Cadix avoient fixé son attention d'une manière plus particulière. Elle avoit forte raison de soupçonner qu'elles pouvoient être leurs intentions. Avant qu'elles sortissent de port sa Seigneurie avoit eu un renfort de trois ou quatre vaisseaux de ligne—par la conduite judicieuse du Lord Nelson, dans la position de sa flotte, l'ennemi ignora tout ceci.

Sa Seigneurie avoit reçu des avis de l'Amiral, le 1er et 2e Octobre, qui lui firent croire que l'ennemi mettroit bientôt en mer. Avant son départ de Londres pour prendre le commandement de la flotte, il avoit formé un plan par lequel il devoit battre l'ennemi sur un nouveau principe; suivant ce que nous apprenons, il étoit extrêmement simple, mais il ne fut pas plutôt connu, qu'il porta la conviction dans l'esprit de chaque officier naval; il donnoit un remède complet contre ce système incommode qui demande une grande variété et des changemens fréquents de signaux. "Je ne retournerai jamais ma flotte," disoit-il "dans le jour du combat par une surabondance de signaux." Le 4 d'Octobre il fit venir à bord du Victory tous les capitaines et leur soumit son nouveau plan. C'étoit un des traits particuliers du caractère du Lord Nelson, d'être en état, par la clarté et la précision de ses plans et de ses ordres de se faire entendre dans un instant de tout homme; le nouveau plan leur porta aussitôt la conviction; ils s'écrièrent tous qu'il ne pouvoit manquer de réussir. Le dernier ordre qu'il donna avant l'action fut court mais rempli d'expressions "L'Angleterre s'attend que chaque homme fera son devoir." Il se détermina à combattre le vaisseau de l'Amiral Espagnol, le superbe Santissima Trinidad. Il est digne de remarque, qu'il avoit déjà acquis le plus grand honneur, lorsqu'il en vint aux mains avec la Santissima Trinidad, dans l'action du 14 Février 1797, à la hauteur du Cap St. Vincent. Il étoit le plus gros bâtiment du monde, il portoit 136 canons, avec quatre ponts. Le Lord Nelson donna les ordres de conduire son propre vaisseau à côté de son ancienne connaissance, comme il l'appelloit; et il y fut amariné. Combien l'action fut bien défendue, combien le combat fut opiniâtre, les lettres espelantes de l'Amiral Collingwood nous en informent suffisamment. Les canons étoient engagés à tout touchant des canons. Chacun fait combien leurs bâtimens sont toujours plus grands, monde, chaque vaisseau de 74 canons avoit environ 900 hommes; la Santissima Trinidad avoit 1600, compris un corps de troupes dans le quel y avoit quelques chasseurs.

Le Capitaine Hardy, qui vit d'après la manière dont ces troupes faisoient feu du haut des mâts de la Santissima Trinidad dans le Victory, que leur objet étoit de choisir tous les officiers, et conséquemment, plus particulièrement ce plus grand de tous les héros, supplia à plusieurs reprises, comme nous l'avons dit hier, le Lord Nelson de changer son habit, qui étoit décoré des étoiles des différens ordres, ou au moins de mettre une redingote par dessus. Sa Seigneurie répondit qu'il n'en avoit pas le tems. Le premier qui fut tué près de sa Seigneurie, fut son Secrétaire, Mr. Scott—Il fut tué par une balle qui passa dans sa tête, et il tomba mort sur le champ, la seconde balle, quelques minutes après, frappa sa Seigneurie, et entra audessous de son épaule gauche, et prit une direction à travers ses parties vitales—il chancela contre un officier près de lui, et fut aussitôt porté en bas. Les chirurgiens étoient occupés auprès des blessés, Sa Seigneurie demanda à prendre son tour. Des que le chirurgien fut examiné la blessure, il vit qu'elle étoit mortelle. Le brave héros avoit les yeux attentivement fixé sur lui—il vit le chirurgien devenir pâle, et son extérieur prit les impressions du chagrin le plus profond. "Je vois que le coup est mortel," dit-il. Le chirurgien ne parla point, ou ne pouvoit parler. Il demanda à être placé sur une chaise, et enjoignit au capitaine Hardy de rester auprès de lui. Il ne parla plus de la blessure, excepté lorsqu'il communiqua d'abord au capitaine sa conviction du chirurgien. Il employa le peu de tems qu'il recut, qui fut environ une heure, à donner des ordres concernant la bataille, à recevoir des rapports, à demander qu'elle étoit la condition de l'ennemi, et quels vaisseaux avoient ancré pavillon. Il avoit eu idée dès les premières instans qu'il seroit blessé; mais il avoit de cette probabilité avec son sang froid ordinaire. Lorsqu'il vit, justement avant l'action, qu'il avoit placé les ennemis dans cette situation qu'ils ne pouvoient plus éviter l'engagement, il déploya la plus grande ardeur, et sa confiance ordinaire dans la victoire.

Jusqu'au dernier moment de sa vie précieuse, il fut en état de donner des directions avec la plus grande clarté et précision. Semblable au Général Wolfe, rendant les derniers soupirs sur les hauteurs d'Abraham, il demanda, "si les ennemis plioient?" Il fut réjoui de la nouvelle que lui étoit portée presque à chaque instant que d'autres vaisseaux de l'ennemi venoient encore de se rendre. A mesure que sa vie avançoit rapidement vers sa fin, le nombre s'augmentoit. On lui dit que quinze avoient amené pavillon, il parut extasié par cette nouvelle. Le dernier qui se rendit avant sa mort fut le superbe Santissima Trinidad. Lorsqu'il entendit dire qu'il avoit amené, il parut transporté de joie; il ne recut que peu d'instans après. Dans ces derniers moments, il rendit grâces à Dieu, avec cette piété qui avoit toujours formé un trait distingué de son caractère, d'avoir bien voulu lui permettre de mourir dans les bras de la victoire. Il pria qu'on donnât sa bénédiction à tous ceux qui étoient les plus près de son cœur, et qu'il auroit désiré embrasser encore; "mais que la volonté de Dieu soit faite." Il appuya sa tête sur l'épaule du Capitaine Hardy, qui resta avec lui jusqu'au dernier moment; et quelque instans après, cette brave ame s'échappa pour toujours! L'Amiral Collingwood avoit préalablement reçu l'avis qu'il étoit mortellement blessé. Le Lord Nelson lui avoit envoyé ses instructions finales, ses regards affectionnés et ses derniers adieux. On avoit aussi à bord de la Santissima Trinidad qu'il avoit été blessé; aussitôt après qu'il eut reçu la blessure, il y eut un cri de joie général à bord des vaisseaux Espagnols. Nous avons reçu quelques nouvelles particularités de l'engagement, Les François et les Espagnols se battirent en désespérés; Les premiers parurent vouloir se justifier de l'imputation jetée sur eux par les derniers, après l'action avec Calder, d'avoir voulu faire soutenir aux Espagnols le choc du combat. On dit que l'Amiral Gravina avoit déclaré qu'il avoit été poussé en avant dans ce combat; mais qu'à cette fois-ci, il obligeoit les François à prendre part égale—c'est ce qu'ils firent, et tous deux se battirent bravement. Plusieurs de nos vaisseaux en avoient deux ou plus à la fois. Le Temeraire fut accablé par deux tout d'un coup; ils se jetterent sur le gaillard en grand nombre, coururent au pavillon et le déchirèrent. Nos braves matelots se sentirent enragés au vu de ce degré; ils se portèrent aussitôt sur le gaillard, qu'ils nettoyèrent de tous les ennemis, dont la plupart furent tués, et les autres jetés hors de bord; le pavillon

might have the effect of conveying a charge either upon the skill or upon the integrity of the Austrian commander, upon the *exparte* evidence which we have before us. It must be recollected that the only accounts we have hitherto received of the disastrous Campaign in Bavaria are those contained in the French papers or in those under the immediate influence of the French and therefore it would be unjust to decide upon the conduct of General Mack, merely upon the authority of the French statements. But if these statements contain any thing like the semblance of truth, it certainly is very difficult to account for the plan adopted by the Austrian General. Why if he found himself too weak to contend with the French he did not, in the first instance, fall back upon the Inn, by which means his Army would have been continually reinforced? why he suffered the French to go in his rear, and thereby to cut off his communication with the Austrian Dominions? Why he obstinately persisted in cooping up his Forces at Ulm in a position in which he could neither attack the enemy with advantage, nor defend himself with effect; and, finally, why, having consented to surrender his Army on the 25th he afterwards agreed that they should lay down their arms on the 30th are questions which we fear Gen. Mack will find difficult to answer satisfactorily. It is true that he might have no hope of having the blockade of Ulm raised by the 25th, but surely it was an object of the greatest importance to keep the French Army employed as long as possible on that side of Bavaria, in order to prevent them from marching towards the Inn, and attacking the Allies before the whole of the Russian Troops should arrive.—But it is now useless to reason upon the subject. The French Army were set at liberty on the 20th, and there can be no doubt but that they commenced their march as soon as possible towards the other extremity of Bavaria. But while we lament the disasters which our Ally has sustained, we by no means incline to feel any thing like dispondency, or to suppose that the French can have achieved the total destruction of the Austrian army with the loss of fifteen hundred men. It is true that the Official Bulletins do not mention any very obstinate Actions; but the Letters from the Seat of War of which there are several in the unofficial French Papers, all concur in stating that there were many severe engagements on many points of the Austrian line, in which the Austrian troops fought with their usual gallantry and perseverance. In these the French, though they ultimately succeeded, must have suffered considerably because it will be recollected the former fought in intrenchments. A considerable body of French Troops must also be sent to escort the Austrian prisoners to France. Bonaparte, with an army thus weakened, could not arrive on the Inn before the 26th of last month. He was at Ulm on the 21st, and the march to the Inn would take up at least five days.—There would therefore be time for a considerable army to collect on that river. No one can suppose for a moment that there were no troops of reserve left in the Austrian dominions. On the contrary, it is stated in the French papers themselves, that Austrian troops were assembling in all quarters on the Inn. It is ascertained beyond a doubt, that the division of general Kienmayer, consisting of 25,000 men, effected a junction, on the 15th ult. with the first Russian column, at least 58,000 strong. It is also now ascertained, that what we suggested as highly probable, is true, namely that the archduke Ferdinand succeeded in effecting his retreat, and we see reason to believe, with little short of 20,000 men. The archduke would doubtless hasten by a detour to join the army on the Inn. In addition to all this the 2d Russian column, consisting of 50,000 men, was expected to arrive on the Inn, at farthest by the 30th of last month. Thus, therefore, there is every reason to believe that a combined army, consisting of nearly 150,000 men, would be collected within a few days of the 26th of last month, not merely sufficient to make a stand against Bonaparte, but capable of depriving him of the fruits of those victories which he has so extraordinarily obtained. His only chance would be in overwhelming the first part of this force before the remainder could join; but such an event might, we should imagine, be without much difficulty prevented, by a little manœuvring on the part of the Russian and Austrian generals. If the latter skillfully retire until the force is properly combined and has received its full accession of numbers, Bonaparte in advancing may find himself in a situation of the utmost peril and hazard.

Bonaparte's force in Germany is immense. It cannot consist at present, including the Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops, of less than 160,000 men.

QUEBEC, January 16, 1806.

The following, received by the Burlington mail this morning, is the latest information from the fleet under Admiral COLLINGWOOD.

New-York, December, 14.

Further particulars of the late Naval Engagement.—This forenoon arrived the ship Hare, capt. Chew, in 42 days from Gibraltar. Capt. Chew informs, that on the 5th November he fell in with a British fleet consisting of 14 sail of the line under the command of Admiral Collingwood, and was informed by a Lieutenant of the fleet that, of the officers, only Lord Nelson and two Captains were killed in the late engagement off Cadiz; but that they had had thirteen of their ships disabled, which, however, with four prizes, had arrived at Gibraltar. The remainder of the prizes were either destroyed or lost. Some of them had drifted into Cadiz Bay, and were destroyed by the boats from the British fleet.—The Santissima Trinidad of 144 guns was destroyed in sight of Cadiz. On the same day Capt. Chew left the fleet with the Victory, (Lord Nelson's ship) and Bellisle, both under jury masts, bound to England, with Ad. Villeneuve on board. It is said ten thousand men were killed in the engagement.

The American papers contain a statement of the fate of the different vessels of the combined fleet, dated Cadiz, 25th October, as far as it was then known. The Santa Anna was driven into Cadiz Bay on the 23d, and was got possession of by some of the enemy's vessels which came out of the harbour for that purpose; the Bargo of 100 guns, one of these vessels, was however taken by the English; several of the ships which escaped from the action ran on shore and were lost with their crews. Admiral Gravina died of his wounds at Cadiz, his second D'Escano was severely wounded, and the French rear Admiral Magon was killed on board the Algeziras, which was afterwards lost. Only eleven of the whole fleet are stated to have got safe into port; They arrived at different intervals, and were almost all entirely disabled. The statement concludes thus "upwards of 1000 dead bodies have been drifted on shore in Cadiz Bay, the whole coast is covered with wreck."

Of the vessels which have escaped, five were Spanish and six French.

There is no later intelligence from the seat of war on the Continent than that which we had already received.

BY AUCTION

Will be sold on Wednesday next the 22nd instant, at Burns and Woolsey's Auction Room.

SEVEN Barrels Muscovado Sugar, 2 do Coffee, 5 Chests Single Green Tea, 5 Boxes Sheet Iron, 5 do Tin, 20 pieces Cloth various Colors, 4 pieces Yellow Baize, Hosiery, Calicoes, Linens, 4 Casks Seal Oil, 7 1-2 doz Old Madeira Wine &c. &c. &c.

Sale to begin at one o'clock.

Quebec 15th January, 1806.

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fut hissé au milieu des cris de joie, et les deux vaisseaux qui l'avoient accosté furent forcés à leur tour d'amener leurs pavillons.

5—7 Novembre.

Que Bonaparte a réussi, par quelques moyens ou autres, à presqu'annéantir la grande armée Autrichienne sous le commandement du Général Mack, est un fait dont il seroit inutile d'entretenir aucun doute. Nous serions bien éloignés de vouloir jeter aucune observation qui pourroit tendre à porter une accusation soit contre l'habileté ou l'intégrité du commandement Autrichien, d'après le témoignage *exparte* que nous avons devant nous. On doit se ressouvenir que les seuls avis que nous avons jusqu'à présent reçus de la campagne désastreuse dans la Bavière sont ceux contenus dans les papiers François, ou dans ceux sous l'influence immédiate de la France, et en conséquence il seroit injuste de décider sur la conduite du Général Mack, seulement d'après l'autorité des récits François. Mais si ces récits contiennent quelque chose de semblable à la vérité, il est certainement très difficile de rendre compte du plan adopté par le Général Autrichien. S'il s'est trouvé trop faible pour résister aux François, pourquoi n'a-t-il pas commencé par plier sur l'Inn, ce qui lui auroit formé des moyens de recevoir des renforts continuel? Pourquoi à-t-il souffert les François gagner son arrière, et par là couper sa communication avec les territoires Autrichiens? Pourquoi a-t-il obstinément persisté à renfermer ses forces à Ulm dans une position où il ne pouvoit ni attaquer l'ennemi avec avantage ni se défendre avec effet, et finalement, pourquoi, après avoir consenti à rendre son armée le 25, a-t-il ensuite accordé qu'elle mettroit bas les armes le 20? Nous craignons que le Général Mack ne trouveroit de la difficulté à répondre à ces questions d'une manière satisfaisante. Il est vrai qu'il pouvoit ne pas avoir d'espérance de voir lever le siège d'Ulm avant le 25; mais certainement c'étoit un objet de la plus grande importance de tenir l'armée Française employée autant que possible de ce côté là de Bavière, afin de les empêcher de marcher vers l'Inn, et d'attaquer les alliés avant l'arrivée de toutes les troupes Russes.

Mais il est actuellement inutile de raisonner sur ce sujet. L'armée Française fut mise en liberté le 20; et il n'y a point de doute qu'elle n'ait commencé sa marche aussitôt que possible vers l'autre extrémité de la Bavière. Mais en déplorant les défaites que notre Allié a souffertes, nous ne sommes nullement portés à sentir aucune espèce de desespoir, ou à supposer que les François puissent avoir accompli la destruction totale de l'armée Autrichienne avec la perte de quinze cents hommes. Il est vrai que les Bulletins officiels ne font mention d'aucune action très opiniâtre; mais les lettres du théâtre de la guerre, dont il y a plusieurs dans les papiers non officiels de France, concourent toutes à dire qu'il y eut beaucoup de batailles sanglantes dans bien des points de la ligne Autrichienne, dans les quelles les troupes Autrichiennes se battirent avec leur bravoure et leur persévérance ordinaire. Les François doivent y avoir souffert considérablement, quoi qu'ils aient eu finalement le dessus, parce qu'on doit se ressouvenir que les premiers se battoient dans des retranchements. Il fallut aussi envoyer un corps considérable de troupes Françaises pour escorter en France les prisonniers Autrichiens. Bonaparte avec une armée tellement affoiblie ne pouvoit arriver à l'Inn avant le 26 du mois dernier. Il étoit à Ulm le 21, et pour aller à l'Inn il lui falloit au moins une marche de cinq jours. Il y avoit donc le tems d'assembler une armée considérable sur cette rivière. Personne ne pourroit supposer un instant qu'il n'y avoit point de troupes de réserve laissées dans les territoires Autrichiens. Au contraire les papiers François même annoncent que les troupes Autrichiennes, s'assembloient dans tous les points sur l'Inn. Il est constaté au delà de tout doute, que la division de Général Kienmayer composée de 25,000 hommes, effectua une jonction le 15 du mois dernier, avec la première colonne Russe, forte au moins de 58,000 hommes. Il est aussi actuellement constaté, que ce que nous suggérâmes comme très probable est vrai, savoir, que l'archiduc Ferdinand réussit à effectuer sa retraite, et nous avons lieu de croire qu'il n'avoit guères moins que 20,000 hommes. Il n'y a point de doute que l'Archiduc ne se soit empressé à rejoindre l'armée sur l'Inn par un détour. En addition à tout ceci, la 2e, colonne Russe, composée de 50,000 hommes étoit attendue sur l'Inn, au plus tard le 30 du mois dernier. Ainsi donc, il y a tout lieu de croire qu'une armée combinée, composée de près de 150,000 hommes, aura été rassemblée à quelques jours près du 26 du mois dernier, non seulement suffisante pour résister à Bonaparte, mais capable de la priver du fruit de ces victoires qu'il a obtenus d'une manière si extraordinaire. Sa seule chance seroit d'écraser la première partie de cette force, avant que le reste put rejoindre; mais on s'imagine bien qu'il seroit possible de prévenir un pareil événement sans beaucoup de difficulté, par une petite manœuvre de la part des Généraux Russes et Autrichiens. Si les derniers se retirent habilement jusqu'à ce que la force soit bien combinée, et qu'elle ait reçu tous ses nombres, Bonaparte en avançant pourra se trouver dans une situation des plus périlleuses et hazardeuses.

QUEBEC, Janvier 16, 1806.

L'article suivant reçu ce matin par la malle de Burlington contient l'information la plus récente de la flotte sous l'Amiral COLLINGWOOD.

New-York, 21 Décembre.

Particularités plus amples de l'engagement Naval. Est arrivé ce matin le navire Hare; capit. Chew, en 42 jours de Gibraltar. Le capit. Chew informe que le 5 Novembre il rencontra une flotte Angloise composée de 14 vaisseaux de ligne sous le commandement de l'Amiral Collingwood, et fut informé par un Lieutenant de la flotte, que parmi les officiers, le Lord Nelson et deux capitaines avoient été les seuls tués dans le dernier combat à la hauteur de Cadix, mais qu'ils avoient eu treize de leurs vaisseaux démantelés, les quels, cependant, étoient arrivés à Gibraltar avec quatre prises. Le reste des vaisseaux capturés avoient été détruits ou perdus. Quelques uns deux avoient dérivé dans la Baie de Cadix, et avoient été détruits par les chaloupes de la flotte Angloise. La Santissima Trinidad de 144 canons fut détruite à la vue de Cadix. Le même jour le capit. Chew laissa la flotte avec le Victory (vaisseau du Lord Nelson) et le Bellisle, tous deux sous des mâts de fortune, destinés pour l'Angleterre, avec l'Amiral Villeneuve à bord. On dit qu'il y eut mille hommes de tués dans l'engagement.

Les papiers Américains contiennent un état du sort des différents vaisseaux de la flotte combinée, autant qu'il étoit connu, daté à Cadix le 25 d'Octobre. La Santa Anna fut dérivée dans la Baie de Cadix le 23, et fut prise en possession par quelques uns des vaisseaux ennemis qui sortirent du havre à cet effet; Le Bargo de 100 canons, un de ces vaisseaux, fut cependant pris par les Anglois; plusieurs des vaisseaux qui s'échappèrent de l'action se jetterent sur la côte, et furent perdus avec leurs équipages. L'Amiral Gravina mourut de ses blessures à Cadix, son second D'Escano fut sévèrement blessé. Le contre Amiral François Mayon fut tué à bord de l'Algeziras qui fut ensuite perdu. On annonce qu'il n'y eut que onze vaisseaux de toute la flotte qui arriverent à bon port. Ils arriverent à différents intervalles et étoient presque tous entièrement délabrés. Ce rapport conclut ainsi, "plus de 1000 corps morts ont été vus en dérive sur les rivages de la Baie de Cadix, toute la côte est couverte de débris."

Parmi les vaisseaux qui se sont échappés, cinq étoient Espagnols, et 6 François.

Il n'y a point de nouvelle plus récente du théâtre de la guerre sur le continent que ce qui a déjà paru.

A VENDRE PAR ENCAN.

Mercredi prochain, le 22 de ce mois, à la chambre d'encan de BURNS et WOOLSEY.

SEPT quarts de colsonade, 2 do de café, 5 caisses de thé vert singlo, 5 caisses de taule, 5 do. de fer blanc, 20 pieces de drap de différentes couleurs, 4 pieces de flanelle jaune, des bas, Indiennes, toiles, 4 futailles d'huile de Loupmarin, 7 1-2 douz. de vieux vin de Madere &c. &c. &c. La vente commencera à une heure. — 15e. Janvier, 1806.

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