



H. Blackstone Esq.

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MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.
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VOL. I.]

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[No. 1.

THE editor is thankful to his numerous and very respectable friends, who have done him the honor to come early forward, and give the support and weight of their names to this undertaking. His acknowledgments are in a particular manner due to those who have, obligingly, assisted him with their suggestions. Though, by their coming from opposite and various characters and interests, they are so multifarious, and some of them so contradictory, in their natures, that he is placed in a far worse predicament than the old man, his son, and his ass, in the fable. If ever an apology was realized, this most assuredly is, in the case of an editor of an open periodical paper, in a small society, peculiarly constituted like ours; and that in an aggravated degree. Strange to tell! even lawyers and doctors administer advice, gratis. All are anxious to see themselves in print. The parliament man, in his debates, the lawyer in reports of his arguments; the soldier in a list of promotions; the merchant in details of his exports and imports. The european wishes to be informed of the marriages, births, deaths, and all that relates to his friends at home. To him, his acquaintance is the whole world. One says "let your paper be a prop to the government;" another cries, "we do not want a government paper;" "we must have a free paper." Every man is desirous of being gratified in his own way. All which is very natural. Gentlemen, as far as it is here practicable, to the best of the editor's abilities, your wills shall all be done. But have candour, have mercy, have indulgence. Large allowances must be made for our immured and peculiar situation; and the difficulty of procuring intelligence. Time must be given for ordering the necessary publications from

England; which could not be done previous to a certain prospect of support; and a consequent determination to publish.

To the observations of some gentlemen, it may not be amiss thus publicly to say a few words. It has been remarked that the editorship of this paper is a great undertaking for one man. It is admitted. But it is a pretty general case. Most papers are so conducted. The best answer, however, to such a remark, is the following story.

"Dr. Goldsmith was concerned in a fortnightly publication, called, "The Gentleman's Journal." He was assisted by Dr. Kenrick, Bickerstaffe, and another gentleman, who undertook the compilation part. This journal was to do wonders for original writing, criticism, &c. but, each depending on the industry of the other, after one or two numbers, it fell off exceedingly, and, hardly lived to its sixth month. When it ceased to be published, a friend was observing what an extraordinary sudden death it had. "Not at all, Sir," says Goldsmith; "a very common case; it died of too many Doctors."

The gentleman, who had, mistakenly, conceived that the editor had been faulty in not using a capital, instead of a small letter, in a certain word, in the prospectus of this paper, will, it is hoped, pardon him, if, in addition to his private answer, to him, he ventures further to say, that while he does not enter the lists with that gentleman in politics, finance, trade, or the higher walks of science, he may, he trusts, without any great presumption on his part, or any great humiliation on the part of the gentleman, plume himself on a superiority of judgment in the choice between a capital and a small letter. His mode of using these letters

is not the result of caprice or accident, but of principle and system, arising from study, superior example, and experience. Let it not be thought that he has passed all his days at a state or counting-house desk. No, he has kept whole and long nights vigils, and those not a few, with scribblers, compilers, compositors, and printer's devils. Therefore when the gentleman, in question, meddled in such matters, does he not think that he acted the part of Alexander in the blacksmith's shop? Another gentleman, of a very long standing, in the province, and of some importance in the society, called on the editor to request him to publish the exports and imports. He is only sorry that the suggestion of the first gentleman was not of a like import. It would certainly, in that case, have met with more deference.

With the gentleman who, in a written note, declined subscribing to this paper, alledging the great expence he is already at, for english, american, and other papers, the editor is far from feeling any thing like dissatisfaction. He acknowledges obligations to him. And, as a proof of his conviction that he has his good wishes, notwithstanding this last small rebuff, he takes the liberty thus publicly, of requesting the occasional assistance of some of his papers. This gentleman will excuse him if he, at the same time, takes the further liberty to say, in answer to his note, that as there are but few in the same predicament with him, his reasons can be none with the public. The public will be always best served, and should be best pleased with a competition in all enterprize, whatever may be its nature.

If this paper be enlivened occasionally with any little pleasantries, in the stile of english papers, it is conceived that

there is too much good sense in the country to construe them amiss. They, most assuredly, will not be meant to hurt any man's feelings: or, in any degree, to lessen that respect for men and things, which the peace and good order of a well regulated society, require. Their principal object is to unbend the muscles, and to relieve this paper from that dryness for which most american papers are so distinguishable. Should any person, notwithstanding, take offence, that person must expect to be told the story of Hogarth's embarkation of the guards. Of this no further explanation is necessary at present.

Ride, si sapi—

MART.

The want of a minister to bait; of a party to support or asperse; of local revolutions, insurrections, frequent earthquakes, hurricanes, inundations, hangings, drownings, horrid murders, and such accidents, is to be sure matter of much lamentation and regret, to an editor, who wishes to interest his readers. To fabricate both them and political events, might, perhaps, be no very arduous task; but it is to be apprehended that, in such case, Quebec currency might sink, in value, even below New-York currency. However, if we cannot have them on the spot, nor fabricate them, without hazarding our reputation, we must be content with purloining them, wherever they are to be found.

It will be an erroneous idea to suppose, as a few have supposed, that a Saturday's paper can possess only the gleanings of news. Let it be recollected how often the roads are bad, in the winter; and particularly in the spring and fall; when the post arrives too late for the Quebec Gazette. In which case, this paper will take the lead. In the summer it will always have an equal chance, for the first news, by the river Saint Lawrence. But, at all times, much is left unsaid in the other papers.

Should there be any thing in this first paper of a nature not to please any individual, however well meant, the editor deprecates a too hasty condemnation. With a little patience, ample amends may be found in future numbers.

He cannot conclude without offering

his further acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have been polite enough to assist him with American and other papers.

A BONE FOR CRITICS.

A painter of eminence was once resolved to finish a piece which should please the whole world. When, therefore, he had drawn a picture, in which his utmost skill was exhausted, it was exposed in the public market-place, with directions at the bottom, for every spectator to mark with a brush, that lay by, every limb and feature which seemed erroneous. The spectators came, and in general applauded; but each willing to shew his talent at criticism, stigmatised whatever he thought proper. At evening, when the painter came, he was mortified to find the picture one universal blot; not a single stroke that had not the marks of disapprobation. Not satisfied with this trial, the next day he was resolved to try them in a different manner; and, exposing his picture as before, desired that every spectator would mark those beauties he approved or admired. The people complied, and the artist returning, found his picture covered with the marks of beauty: every stroke that had been yesterday condemned, now received the character of approbation. "Well (cries the painter), I now find, that the best way to please all the world, is to attempt pleasing one half of it."

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

[Via Norfolk.]

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Lisbon packet which has been permitted to sail, carries out a messenger from this government, with dispatches to Mr. Frere, the secretary of legation, who remains at Madrid. These dispatches, it is understood, contain the points on which Mr. Frere is instructed to obtain a definitive answer from the Spanish government, and if it be not satisfactory, war will be immediately declared. A Spanish messenger likewise carries out dispatches from the chevalier d'Anguaga to his court.

The sailing of the Spanish and Portuguese convoy, however is deterred. Spanish vessels now in our ports, however, are allowed to clear out.

Stocks have been on the decline for the last two days. The omnium was yesterday morning 6 per cent. premium, and the 3 per cents. 57. The probability of an immediate war with Spain, and the rumor that measures will be taken by the French to cut off all communications between this country and Holland, are stated to be the principal cause of the depreciation.

DISPUTE WITH SPAIN.

We have received the following letter from the chairman of the deputation of Spanish merchants:

SIR,

The substance and particulars of what passed at the interview which took place at Lord Harrowby's office, on Tuesday last, the 15th. inst. between his lordship and a committee of Spanish merchants, who, by his desire, waited on him, having been very erroneously stated in the public newspapers, I have been desired by the gentlemen of that committee, to request you to insert in your papers, the sole communication his lordship made on the occasion, which was in substance as follows:—

"That his lordship had desired to see us, in order to acquaint us, that his majesty's minister's had received intelligence, that considerable armaments were preparing in the ports of Spain, of which no explanation whatever had been received, nor did it appear likely that any satisfactory explanation could be given;—and his lordship added, that he thought it proper to communicate this information to us, in order that the merchants concerned in trade with Spain, might then act in their commercial concerns, as they might judge expedient."

Lord Harrowby gave no further information than the above on the subject in question either at the first meeting, or at the one of yesterday, which was confined to a particular application, from the merchants, for the convenience of trade.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant.

JOHN TURNBULL,

Chairman of the merchants trading to Spain and the Mediterranean.

Guilford-street, Sept. 23, 1804.

From the above communication of Lord Harrowby, it appears that ministers do not expect a very satisfactory answer from Spain, respecting the armaments in her ports, so that there seems but little chance of avoiding a rupture.

OCTOBER 18.

Advices were received this day, stating, that on the 5th instant, a squadron of his majesty's frigates, consisting of the *Indefatigable*, the *Medusa*, the *Amphion*, and the *Lively*, fell in with four frigates off St. Mary's, from Rio de la Plata, bound for Cadiz, and loaded with treasure. As they resisted the orders which our frigates were under, for detaining all Spanish ships of war till a satisfactory explanation had been given, in regard to the present armaments in the ports of Spain, an engagement took place, in which after a few broadsides, one of the Spanish frigates blew up, another with a rear admiral's flag struck. Immediately after the third also struck, and the fourth in endeavouring to make her escape, was overtaken by the *Lively*, and after a short action struck to her. She proved to be the *Fama*, of 34 guns and 300 men, had 12 killed and 30 wounded. She was commanded by a commodore.

The *Lively* arrived yesterday evening at Portsmouth with *La Fama*; the other two, *La Medea* and *La Clara*, are hourly expected. The treasure on board is estimated at twenty millions of dollars.

Capt. Moore, of the Indefatigable, was the commanding officer on this occasion.

The whole of the crew in the spanish frigate that was blown up, amounting to about 300 men, we are sorry to say, perished.

The affairs of Spain, with regard to this country, must soon take a decided turn. What the exasperated emperor may now determine on, is difficult to say, but he has certainly experienced a woeful disappointment in losing the treasure which he has so long been expecting, and after the receipt of which he would in all probability have plunged the unfortunate country into all the miseries of war. Notice of this important event was put up at Lloyds.

M. d'Oubril, the Russian chargé d'affaires, has at length, it is stated, quitted the territories of France, after several conferences with Talleyrand.

OCTOBER 18.

We have seen a letter from Dublin of the 13th, containing the following information, which we hope will prove exaggerated:—

DUBLIN, Oct. 13th.

“ At this very moment, 3 o'clock, a letter has been put into my hands from Leighlin-bridge in the county of Kildare, which comes from a person with whom I am well acquainted, and whose veracity I never had reason to doubt. The letter states that they were all in consternation at Leighlin-bridge, in consequence of having discovered a horrible plot. One of the conspirators has made a discovery, and has declared that the number of persons organized is very considerable, 30,000, but that number is probably much exaggerated.

“ The letter adds, what we have certainly no knowledge of here, that a committee of 70 of the ringleaders has been sitting in Dublin. The person who has made the discovery has pointed out a wood which was to be cut down, to be manufactured into pikes. The intelligence from Leighlin-bridge has been transmitted to government, who are not ignorant of the particulars, but who do not participate in the alarms which seem to have occupied the minds of the persons by whom the account of the plot was sent.

Such is the substance of the letter that has been received from Dublin. We must believe that the account has been greatly exaggerated. At any rate, as government are in possession of the intelligence, they will of course take every step to prevent any treasonable attempt that may be made. *Courier*

On Saturday next, we have been given to understand, the new form of government which Holland is to assume, is to be publicly declared. Preparatory to that event, the french troops have been increased upon the dutch frontier, for the purpose as has been stated, of adopting measures with respect to english merchandize, but really perhaps for the purpose of checking any discontent or disturbance which might take place in consequence of the changes in the government. Yet in the present state of the public mind in Holland, we do not expect that any attempt will be made to resist the tyranny of the french. Perhaps Bonaparte may have alarmed the dutch

with the idea of confiscating british produce, and of checking the trade with this country, for the purpose of diverting their attention from political subjects. He may mean to accompany the new changes in the constitution with some encouraging commercial declarations, and with assurance that the alarms of the dutch merchants are unfounded, and the dutch would then, we have no doubt, receive the new changes, if not with joy, at least without disapprobation. We believe the dutch to be very little sollicitous about any thing else but commerce. *Ibid*

The departure of the Russian chargé d'affaires M. D'Oubril, from Mentz, is a sufficient refutation of the rumor at Paris that the differences between Russia and France were likely to be adjusted. M. D'Oubril was kept at Mentz as a prisoner, or hostage for the french minister at Petersburg; and Bonaparte, with the insolence that forms a prominent feature of his character, wished to have it supposed that the person of his own minister would have been insecure had he not detained the Russian minister; thus treating the Russian government and nation, as a people against whom it was necessary to adopt the same precautions as against tribes and hordes of savages and barbarians. *Ibid*

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a naval officer on board the Foundroyant, admiral Sir Thomas Graves, off Brest, to a naval officer at Dundee, dated 7th September last. “ I have inclosed a list * of the enemy's fleet in the outer road of Brest. They are extremely formidable, and the finest ships I ever saw. They appear to me to be all ready for a start. I went in the Sirius frigate with Sir Thomas Graves to reconnoitre, and the weather being fine, we had a very good view indeed. We stood in so close, that we had the pleasure of being saluted from both sides of the entrance with shot and shells. A few days ago four french soldiers came off in a boat. They belonged to the 4th brigade of marine artillery. One is a very intelligent man indeed, and had been one of the noblese. The french soldiers have only 3d per diem, and a coarse suit of blue cloth once in three years. Bread and wine is very dear in France.

* FLOTTE DE BREST.

Guns.		Guns.	
Le Vengeur vaisseau		Le Watigni,	74
de l'amiral,	130	Le Brave,	74
Le Republicain,	120	Le Batave,	74
L'Invincible,	110	L'Eole,	74
Le Veteran,	80	L'Aquilon,	74
Le Jean Bart,	80	Le Diomedee,	74
Le Foundroyant,	80	Le Patriote,	74
L'Impetueux,	80	FRIGATES.	
L'Alliance,	80	La Valeureuse,	40
L'Ulisse,	74	L'Indienne,	40
Le Jupiter,	74	La Comete,	40
L'Alexandre,	74	La Volontaire,	40
Le Tourville,	74	La Felicite,	40
Le Cosart,	74		

None of the Hamburg mails, of which four are now due, have arrived, the winds having been for some time contrary; but French Journals to the 7th, and Dutch papers to the 15th, have come to hand.

The intended motions of Emperor Napo-

leon do not seem to have been known at Paris, for it is doubted whether he was to return down the Rhine and through Flanders to Boulogne, or was to proceed to Paris to the coronation. As he left Mentz on the 2d, and travels with rapidity, he may easily take another view of the flotilla at Boulogne previous to the coronation for which the Parisians are making very great preparations.

The Pope, according to some accounts, had fallen ill and could not proceed to Paris to attend. Other letters say he was to set off on the 26th or 27th ult. If his holiness feigns illness, Bonaparte may send him his physician! The General Seignior also is sick, and cannot salute Bonaparte as a revolutionary Emperor. Even the new Emperor of Austria appears to have met with some difficulty, and his revolutionary inauguration has been a second time postponed.

DEAL, Oct. 4.

Several ships of war from the Bologne station has just arrived in the Downs, and by them we are happy to learn that the expedition against the french gun-boats has completely succeeded.—There were about 200 outside of Bologne. The night was very dark, and every thing favorable.—A new invented machine floating under water, conducted by a small boat on the surface; the machine containing four tons of fuses and several barrels of gun-powder was carried one to one end of the french squadron and the other to the other.—These machines exploded after a given time, threw up the stones, destroying many of the french boats and threw the rest into confusion. Some fire ships were then sent among them. The land batteries, &c. firing briskly but without effect, as the night was dark. The french sent out boats full of men, but a dreadful havock was made among them all. It is said that upwards of 150 of the enemy's vessels were destroyed, and that none of our men were killed and a few only wounded.

PARIS, Sept. 25.

The audience which the english and russian ambassadors have had of the king of Prussia, have been ineffectual. We hear that the king declared his determination to remain neutral, and added even that he had engaged, under certain conditions, two other powers to follow his examples. He is said also to have written a letter to the emperor of Russia announcing his intention to contribute to the preservation of peace upon the continent.

It seems as if the misunderstanding said to have taken place between France and the Porte had been removed.

Spencer Smith, after a second intimation from the court of Vienna, has quitted Carlsbad to return to England.

The french chargé d'affaires at Stockholm is to quit Stockholm, as well as all the french in Sweden. It is even said they have received orders to that effect.

A french courier has been sent to Petersburg

to recall, it is said, M. Reyneval, the french chargé d'affaires.

French funds 5 3-4.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11.

The following document from our court chancellor, appeared here on the 7th instant :

" His Majesty, the king, has been pleased to inform me, by his gracious letter of the 26th of August, that for a long time the prevalent tone of most french journals and daily papers has been marked by a want of due respect for kings and princes, and for every lawful government : that this insolence, so worthy of chastisement, has continued to increase, and the consequences thereof have lately appeared in one of the newspapers most generally known, which has dared to insert expressions attacking the king's exalted person, and, consequently, the dignity of the empire ; and as this cannot be passed over without animadversion, his majesty has been pleased to order :

1. That from the hour when this notification is made public, the importation into the swedish empire, and the provinces belonging thereto, of french journals, weekly magazines, and daily papers, is strictly prohibited; and that no exception can be granted or demanded.

2. That all importation of books and writings, which may be printed in France in future, is likewise prohibited—those however which have already appeared are not included provided their contents be not contrary to the ordinance now in force ; but with respect to french books, which may be published in future, exceptions may be admitted, if an humble request be made for the purpose through the office of the king's court of chancery.

" In consequence whereof, I am required to publish this gracious command and ordinance of his majesty the king, that all people may conform themselves thereto.

(Ex Officio)

C. B. ZIBET.

A. D. HUMMEL.

Stockholm, Sept. 7. 1804."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Captain Tomkins, of the ship Thomas Wilson, who arrived at Norfolk on the 5th inst. brings London dates to the 18th of October. The leading articles, furnished by this arrival are published in the Commercial Advertiser, of this evening. They will be found unusually interesting. On a perusal of these, it will be found. -

That hostilities between England and Spain have actually commenced, and that three Spanish frigates, richly laden with the treasures of the South, to the amount of 20,000,000 dollars have been captured, and a fourth destroyed.

That the English squadron have made a successful expedition against the port of Bologne, in which 150 of the french gun-boats were destroyed--the remainder much injured, and many of their soldiers killed--

That much discontent prevailed in the French armies near Brest, and particularly among the Irish Guards.--

That a revolution in the government of Holland was soon to take place, and probably a monarchy to be established on the ruins of that ancient and prosperous Republic.--

That the misunderstanding between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sweden was assuming a more virulent and decided character ; the Minister of Sweden having, by order of his Majesty; presented to the French chargé d'affaires at Stockholm, a Note, written, as will be seen, in a stile of peculiar firmness and spirit --and

That the Russian Charge d'Affaires, after several unsuccessful conferences with the French Minister, had at length quitted the territories of France.

Those last circumstances justify the opinion, that Sweden and Russia will soon take an active and resolute part against the plunderer of Europe.

On the capture of the spanish frigates, the Philadelphia gazette has the following observations :

" Among the articles most interesting, those which relate to the approaching war between England and Spain, will more particularly attract the attention of our readers --To many it has long been a matter of surprise and astonishment that this period of the present british administration. During that part of the war in which Mr. Addington directed the concerns of the nation, a policy, with regard to its foreign relations, almost the reverse of that pursued by Mr. Pitt, was adopted. The energies of the nation were unfortunately often suffered to languish for want of suitable objects of enterprise ; and its high and scrupulous claim to discriminate justice nearly jeopardized by untimely and ill-judged forbearance--with Mr. Pitt the mere suspicion of national injury was a justifiable pretext for demanding explanation ; and, where explanation failed the "last resort" was unavoidable. Precisely in this situation was Spain to England when the present administration revived. Spain, if not the ally of France, was openly yielding to her the succors of her wealth and all the facilities of her friendship. England even overlooked these acts of indirect hostility ; until at length her vigilance and her prudence were awakened by the circumstance of Spain authorising extraordinary naval and military preparations. Any longer to forbear would have been the extreme of weakness and folly. Hence we find explanations were required by the british : and what was the consequence ?--Spain, under the heavy pressure of french influence, dare not avow with sincerity the motive of these preparations, nor deny, with boldness, that they grew out, and were the consequence of, her subserviency to the views of France.

In such a state of affairs, it were impossible for England to tolerate a treacherous peace ; and that an open war is inevitable, is amply manifested by the articles in this day's gazette."

On the disagreement between France and

Sweden, the Political Register thus remarks ;

The lofty and even contemptuous tone assumed by the king of Sweden, in his notice of the emperor Napoleon, announces his confidence in the support of Russia, and justifies the expectation of an immediate war on the continent of Europe, which the departure of the russian minister from France strongly corroborates."

By a gentleman arrived at Norfolk from St. Thomas, we understand that just before he left that island (about 18 days ago,) a vessel had arrived from Jeremie, with information that the french had abandoned the town of St. Domingo, and had surrendered themselves prisoners to the english.--D. A.

We are just informed that dispatches from London, subsequent in date to the 18th october, have been received by the Thos. Wilson, arrived at Norfolk, and they are said to confirm the intelligence of the capture of the spanish frigates.--Phil. pap.

The Morse Fortune, brig, with dispatches for the british commanders, on the west-india station, arrived on the 22d october, at Barbadoes, in 30 days from Portsmouth. The nature of them had not transpired, but were conjectured to relate to the threatening rupture with Spain.

TRADE WITH HAYTI.

A bill is now before Congress, to prevent the trade between the United States, and the island of St. Domingo, which now bears the name of Hayti--the name it bore when discovered by Columbus.--The pretence for this, is, that the trade being carried on in defiance of the laws of France, ought to be effectually restricted by the United States.--This the president has avowed in his message. The subject is highly important, and will doubtless receive a full discussion in Congress.--It will unquestionably be shewn, from the most acknowledged writers on the law of nations, that the black people of Hayti, having solemnly declared themselves a sovereign, free and independent nation ;--having adopted a Constitution, and having by their strength and valor demonstrated their power to maintain their Independence; ought to be considered and treated, by neutral nations, as an Independent State. Their case is not dissimilar to that of the people of the United States in 1778--1780.--It will also be shewn, that no Treaty between the United States and France exists, to prevent our acknowledging Hayti as an independent State--Thanks to the wisdom of the adams' administration ; who broke the shackle of guarantee, though at an immense expese. France can declare Hayti to be in a state of siege, as the English do the French ports in the channel ; and forbid all trade therewith ;--But there is no reason why the United States should by law forbid the trade in one case, more than in the other. That the trade with St. Domingo, is extremely lucrative, may be inferred from the great risks which our merchants and mariners run in the prosecution of it. An investigation may ascertain that there are a great number of good democrats engaged in the traffic ; and possibly this may impede the bill.

LAW REPORT.

ENNIS SUMMER ASSIZES.

CRIM. COF.

THIS was an action for damages, brought by the Rev. Charles Massy, against the most noble the Marquis of Headfort, for criminal conversation with plaintiff's wife. Damages at 40,000l.

Mr. Hoard stated the case for the plaintiff.—The plaintiff, the Rev. Charles Massy, is the second son of a gentleman of high distinction in this county, who has been more than once called to the representation of it by a free and honourable election; and not only so defended, but is a person of liberal education, a member of one of the learned professions, in the prime of life; a man not only of inoffensive manners, and of innocent life, but a man whose virtues correspond with his situation in society, and adorn the profession he has adopted.—In the year 1796, Mr. Massy became attached to Miss Rosslewin. Mr. Massy, being a second son, and not independent of the bounty of his father, possessed then a living but of 800l. a year. Sir Hugh Massy, his father, disapproved a match which had not fortune to support the claim of beauty, and had therefore proposed one with a young lady of a neighbouring county, which he conceived, in point of fortune and connection, far more eligible, and on that occasion had offered to settle on his son, the plaintiff 11000l. a year in landed property, together with the young lady's fortune; but, declining the hand of an amiable and accomplished lady, refusing an ample independent establishment, with the additional enjoyment of parental bounty and approbation, and foregoing all those advantages, Mr. Massy proved the sincerity and purity of his attachment, by a sacrifice of fortune to affection, and married Miss Rosslewin, in March 1796; and the happiness of the young couple for eight succeeding years, not only seemed to be, but really was, unmixed and unabating; he loving with constant and manly ardour—the wife with chaste and equal affection; and during the interval, Heaven had blessed their union with a boy, the bond and cement of their present happiness, the pledge and promise of future multiplied felicities. All was quiet, tranquil, and happy, until to the misfortune of this couple, and of this county, the Marquis of Headfort made his appearance at Limerick.—Mr. Massy happened to have had some years since a living in the county of Meath, where Lady Beatrix, the mother of the Marquis of Headfort, was a principal parsonage, and from whom, during his residence in the parish, Mr. Massy received much polite and hospitable attention: From this circumstance of his acquaintance with her, Mr. Massy wanted on her son, on his arrival at Limerick, invited him to his house, and strained his narrow means to give the son of Lady Beatrix every proof of his sense of her former attentions and politeness; but, whilst indulging the hospitable spirit of our country, little did Mr. Massy think he was introducing into his house the man who could conceive the blackest and basest designs against his peace and honor: that this stranger, so hospitably received, and affectionately cherished, was to pour poison into his peace, and make him a wretch; for no reasonable man could suppose that Lord Headfort, at his time, would

ever disturb the peace of any family—his age (for he is above fifty,) his figure, his face, made such a supposition not only improbable, but almost ridiculous; yet so it happened, this hoary veteran, in whom, like *Ætna*, the snow above did not quench the flames below, looked at Mrs. Massy, and marked her for ruin. Lord Headfort spent four days at *Summer-hill*, on his first visit, and was introduced by Mr. Massy to the gentlemen of the first rank and consideration in the county, the bishop of Limerick, brother-in-law to Mr. Massy, and every other gentleman and nobleman in the neighbourhood. I need not, in this most hospitable part of Ireland, mention to you the consequence. Lord Headfort was received, entertained, and cherished by the friends and relatives of Mr. Massy—Whilst Mr. Massy was endeavoring, by every polite and hospitable attention in his power, to render his temporary stay in this country not unpleasant to him, some anonymous letters first created in the breast of the plaintiff, no suspicion, but conveyed an intimation, that the Marquis of Headfort was too attentive to Mrs. Massy. Too confident in the virtue of his wife, too generous to credit informations so conveyed, and yet too prudent wholly to overlook or disregard it, Mr. Massy prohibited his wife's visits to Limerick, and this was followed up by intimating to Lord Headfort, that his Lordship's visits would be dispensed with at *Summer-hill*, his (Mr. Massy's) place of residence. Lord Headfort's visits were discontinued; his Lordship promised not to repeat them.—It will shock and appal you, Gentlemen, to hear the time and occasion which Lord Headfort selected for the final accomplishment of his designs upon the honor of this unfortunate woman, and the happiness of his host and his friend. The day was Sunday, the hour the time of Divine Service; yes, Gentlemen, on that day, and on that hour, set apart for the service of our Creator, whilst the Reverend Rector was bending before the altar of his God, invoking blessings, not only on his flock there assembled, but on the heads of the unfeeling and profligate destroyers of his comfort and honor; on such a day, at such an hour, upon such an occasion, did the noble Marquis think proper to commit this honorable breach of hospitable faith, this high minded violation of the little laws of your diminutive country, this contempt, I would almost call it this defiance, of the Almighty himself!—I have to state, what will be proved, that on Sunday, and at this hour, Marquis Headfort took off Mrs. Massy, from her husband's house, at *Summer-hill*: they crossed the *Shannon* in a boat, got into a chaise in waiting for them on the road, and from thence posted to *Pallas*, 18 miles only from *Summer-hill*; there he and Mrs. Massy, heedless of the misery and distraction of her unhappy husband, remained in the same room the whole of Sunday night:—the Noble Peer did not fly—no he made short and easy stages—not fearful of pursuit, nor as a criminal endeavoring to effect his escape, but as a conqueror parading slowly through the country, and quietly enjoying the glory and honor of his triumph. What was his triumph? The destruction of the friend he had denuded with agony, the pollution of a till then spotless and innocent woman. From *Pallas* his Lordship pursued his route to *Clonmell*, and there rested a night; from thence to *Waterford*, then

to England: where, I trust, he will ever remain; because I am satisfied that no advantage to be derived to the country from the most ample fortune expended here, could countervail the mischiefs that must flow from the application of enormous wealth to extravagant vices, and the example of such prodigal profligacy amongst us.

The first witness called was the Rev. Dr. Parket, who proved the marriage of the plaintiff with *Mary Ann Rosslewin*, his wife, in 1796. Mr. Massy was then about 23, the lady 18, lively and beautiful.

John stuckpole, Esq. said, he is uncle to the plaintiff, and also uncle to his wife. The plaintiff is the second son of Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, of *Donase*, in the county of *Clare*, and possessed of two livings of about 1000l. a year. The lady being the youngest of many sisters, her fortune was only about 200l. Sir Hugh Massy, the father of the plaintiff, possesses an estate of 5000l. a year. The plaintiff, has an elder brother married, who has only one child, a daughter. The plaintiff has one son by his wife—His marriage with Miss *Rosslewin* was a love-match. They were a very affectionate couple.

Patrick Dunn, servant to the plaintiff, saw the defendant at *Donase*, the time he took Mrs. Massy away. It was about one o'clock on a Sunday, after Christmas, when Mr. Massy was at church. She came to the defendant in the drawing room, and desired witness to go to her room and wait for her there, witness went, Mrs. Massy came to him, and asked him to carry a bundle and dressingbox for her which he did. The defendant was in the drawing-room at the time, with a pistol in his bosom, the stock of which was sticking out. Defendant handed Mrs. Massy down stairs, and they crossed the river *Shannon* in a boat. Witness having carried the box to the water side, went back for the maid, who followed her mistress. There was a carriage at the other side just ready; a pair of hackney horses; saw Marquis Headfort hand in Mr. Massy; he put in the maid and two bundles, and went in himself, and desired the driver to go on to Limerick; heard Mrs. Massy desire the maid to make haste.

Jane Atjohn, lived as housemaid at the inn, at *Pallas*, about January last; remembers the Marquis of Headfort and Mrs. Massy coming there, and sleeping together in the same bed.

Here the Counsel for the plaintiff closed his case.

Mr. QUINN stated the case for the defendant. He insisted that the plaintiff was a careless and negligent husband; that Mrs. Massy was young, volatile, and giddy; beautiful and vain, of uncommon levity of disposition, and addicted to the love of dress, even beyond the ordinary passion of her sex. She passed, he said, months at the houses of single gentlemen, unaccompanied or unattended, save occasionally by the plaintiff; and at *Galway* in particular, where she went on an excursion, the attentions of a military man of rank became so remarkable, and her encouragement so glaring, that her own connections found it necessary to snatch her from the spot, as from impending infamy, and hurried her to Limerick.

Thus engaged in fashionable life, defendant met her first at the races of Limerick, then at the races of *Mallow*, unattended by the plaintiff at either place; the attentions of a man of such su-

perior rank were too flattering to be declined, they passed under public observation at all places of public and private fashionable resort; the eyes of all companies were fixed upon them, and her reception of them being too obvious to pass unnoticed, became the subject of general conversation. She avowed to her relations her attachment to the defendant, and her determination to go off with him.

Colonel Pepper saw Mrs. Massey, some time in September or October last, at the races of Limerick; often met her at the Marquis's and elsewhere—dined with her at the Marquis's and does not recollect positively whether other ladies were always in company; but, to the best of his recollection, dined with her there when she was the only female present. Mr. Charles Massey was not always of the party. These dinners were at the Earl of Limerick's house; in which the Marquis resided. He knew Mrs. M. to remain there after dinner. Witness met the plaintiff in company with his wife, at the Marquis of Hertford's. The latter paid her much attention in the husband's presence, and she seemed much flattered by it. His attentions were so marked that they drew the observation of the gentlemen at the table. The company were generally composed of the officers of the Marquis of Hertford's Regiment.

Mr. G. Ponsonby made a very able speech to evidence on the part of the defendant; and Mr. Curran addressed the Jury, on behalf of the plaintiff, with his usual eloquence.

Bacon Smith then proceeded to recapitulate the evidence, as it appeared upon his notes; and having done so, closed his charge without any further observation on the law.—The trial lasted twelve hours. Verdict for plaintiff, 10,000l. at twelve o'clock at night, with costs.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Life Preserver.—An experiment was tried yesterday on the river, to ascertain the utility of this invention, which is intended not only to preserve the lives of these who wear it, but to enable them, from the buoyancy it affords them in the water, to afford relief, to others who may be in danger of drowning, and that without hazard to themselves.

At 12 o'clock at noon, six persons who had previously had the machines girted on, leaped out of their boats opposite Parliament stairs, above Westminster-bridge, and afforded a very curious sight to the spectators, the body being in a perpendicular position, the head and upper part of the shoulders only appearing above the water. In this state, their arms, legs, and all their limbs being at perfect liberty, they went down with the tide through Black-friar's bridge, surrounded by a great number of boats; they went through the middle of the stream, until they passed Strand-lane, where they came closer on the shore: they then came abreast of the Temple, where they again put off, which they did with no further trouble than a trifling steering with their hands.

The machine is very simple in contrivance, being composed of eight divisions, each made of strong sheet copper, firmly soldered and japanned, much on the principle of the balls used to float on cisterns. These are connected by straps,

and when the machine is put on, the lower girth fastens round the chest; from thence it is rolled up over the breast, but not higher than the armpits; from the upper part straps go over the shoulders, and are secured to the girth round the chest. When on, it has much the appearance in shape of a horse's collar the large end downwards. It is very safe, because if even two or three of the divisions should by any accident, but which is hardly possible, lose their wind and take water, there will still be buoyancy enough to keep up the body.

A numerous concourse of spectators, on land and water, appeared very highly pleased with this experiment, which met with complete success.

QUEBEC, 5th JANUARY.

The editor of this paper has in his possession a french M. S. written by the Jesuits, being a narration of the discoveries and first settlement of this country. The following translation of two passages, from it, accounts for the names, Canada and Quebec, in a manner he does not recollect ever to have seen in print.

"The french, says father Daniel, under the reign of Henry the Great, wished, after the example of the Spaniards, Portuguese, English and Dutch to cross the seas, in search of new lands; and to take a part in the conquest of the new world. But as they did not think of it until after the others, they, of course, fared the worst. The countries where mines of gold and pearl fisheries are to be found, being already occupied, they put up with Canada; a country, it must be admitted, healthier than the others, but which furnishes France with much less precious effects. A country which the Spaniards had already visited, if they are to be believed, and which they despised, saying, that there was nothing to be done, or to be got, for them, in so sad a climate. Hence the word Canada, which in Spanish signifies *nothing here*."

The writer, in another part, gives an account of two vessels being fitted out from Honfleur, in 1608. The first commanded by De Pontgrave; the last by Champlain. They both arrive at Tadousac, and anchor there. "Champlain, with his seamen and artisans, having embarked in boats, came up the river, observing the shores on both the north and south sides, as well as the rivers and bays, in order to find a com-

modious place for establishing himself. This, he conceived he found, in a place where the great river divides its waters, to form the island of Orleans; and where it contracts its bed more than in any other parts; from whence the inhabitants of the country have named it Quebec, which means *contraction, retrecissement*."

The people of the States charge the English with ignorance, because they do not know the names of the American State-officers and their relatives, as well as the Americans know the title of our king and the names of his sons. Preposterous! it is likening mutation to permanency; an ephemeron to an eagle; gun-boat N^o 1. to the Royal-George.

It is worthy of remark that the American states, have, contrary to their treaty, established, in their newly acquired territory of Louisiana, the same form of government as existed in this country, prior to the passing of the act, of the 31st year of his Majesty, giving us our present constitution. This is the act of a republic; of the people who raised such an outcry against the Quebec act. But what adds to the inconsistency is, that the great apostle of liberty, Paine, is the redoubted champion of this arbitrary system, in Louisiana, under his old signature of *Common sense*. But, as with all Paine's going, the Louisianians do not relish the pill, the President has recommended, to Congress, an amelioration. It is however thought that Congress is disposed to relax in a very small degree only, as may be seen by the following paragraph from the *Columbian Centinel*.

"The Louisiana delegates are respectable firm men.—They receive every mark of attention from the President, and his Ministers;—which is the most they will get; as I do not imagine any thing they can urge, will induce the Junta to recede from any material part of their colonial system."

We hear that the *Elect*, who had rather be *damm'd* than not *saved* their own way, have written, to England, for a successor to their late pastor.

A Right Reverend Prelate once asked Garrick, how it was that players made so much greater an impression on their auditors than the clergy did on theirs? His answer was, "Because, my Lord,

"we are in earnest."—For a pastor, of the kirk, to be in earnest, in a manner to cure the itch of secession, it is requisite that he should, at times, administer large and strong doses of brimstone.

In the farce of the *Plaideurs*, the judge, under the powerful influence of *Morpheus*, falls, in the middle of the pleadings, from his chair, on the floor. To prevent a like disaster, in our late spun-out *banalité* causes, the lawyers had address enough to keep open the eyes and ears of the judges, through the medium of the nose, by the application, occasionally, of a little pungent powder to their nostrils. It was made a question whether this ought not to be considered a bribe. If not a bribe, it certainly is a *stimulus*.

The *banalité* causes, are two causes, now pending, that bring into question the right of the *Seigneur* to compel his *cessitaires* to bring their grain to his mill. In one case, there is no agreement. In the other there is an agreement. The causes were ably, tho' rather tediously argued, for several days, out of term. When judgment is given, we will be more particular.

In the name of peace and a quiet life, can no remedy be found, in this country for the swarms of beggars with which the public is continually pestered?

Rhetoric, we understand, is considered here an essential part of a seminary education. Is it to this we are to attribute the very general and free use of the *hyperbole* in this country? In common language, this figure is called a *manner of speaking, une façon de parler*.

We shall in our next, or very shortly, publish the exports and imports of this country, for 12 succeeding years, from 1768 to 1779; which we hope to be able to follow up regularly to the present period.

It will be seen by a paragraph in this paper, under the title of "Trade with Hayti," that a bill has been reported in Congress, for interdicting the *St. Domingo* trade to the citizens of the States. Thus have the long arms of *Bonaparté* extended across the Atlantic.

Thus has this mighty hunter hunted down the independence, the proud independence of republicans, even in the wilds of America.

CANADIAN FENCIBLES.

In addition to the intelligence received of the Canadian Fencibles, destined to form a part of his Majesty's forces in the two Canadas, the following authentic information, received from a friend, leads us to hope that we shall not be long deprived of the services of so fine a corps; which mustered, in August last, 750 effective men.

Extract.

Air, 3d Sept. 1804

"Six companies of the Canadian regiment are here, and the remaining four are quartered at Irvine and Kilmarnock, where we are to remain during the winter; and be ready to embark for Canada, by the first spring fleet, from the Isle of Wight, for which place we, some time ago, had a route, but the men refused to march, and were encouraged in their mutinous conduct, by some evil disposed person in Glasgow* Government having yielded to them so far, at their own request, suffered them to remain in Scotland, and for this purpose sent a route for Ayrshire. Notwithstanding many ungrateful fellows still refused to obey orders, on which about eight of the ring-leaders were confined and sent to Edinburgh to be tried for their lives. I am sorry to say they richly deserve the most exemplary punishment, as every pains was taken to convince them of their error. They have now mostly joined quarters, and are very quiet."

* These persons endeavour, we understand, to impress the men with an idea that they were to be embarked for the East Indies.

If the fears of the writer of the following quotation, from the Boston Repository, are founded, what can we say better of republicanism, at present, than that it is another word for instability.

"Many people indulge an opinion that the divisions which now agitate the public mind, originate merely in a difference of sentiment respecting certain speculative principles, in politics, or the best mode of administering govern-

ment. This is a sad mistake. Observe attentively the character of those who compose a major part of the class called democrats; remark likewise the tenor of those instructions addressed to them through their public prints. It will then be impossible not to see that the controversy is of a more serious nature; that the points in dispute go to the foundation of social establishments, and aim at a total revolution in the present state of society: that ignorance, prejudice, profligacy and their concomitant want, are marshalled and combined against all laudable eminence.

It is true that some informed but unprincipled men are making use of these instruments solely with a view to effect their own selfish plans in pursuit of office; but should their object be accomplished, the evil will not end there. That malignant hostility which they have fostered against those, who either by inheritance or industry have arrived to affluence, will pursue its career like a torrent. The line of affluence is not easily drawn; competence will be the second sacrifice. Men of intrigue can easily raise the worst passions; they can lend them in the work of destruction, but they cannot stay them at pleasure; that sovereignty with which they have been flattered will be maintained, and will triumph over truth and justice, until, in the course of events, the strong arm of "physical power," will again restore order, and that, for a time, at the expence of civil liberty."

£5000 has been lately subscribed, with great spirit and alacrity, by the citizens of Quebec, in shares of £25. each, towards providing a commodious hotel and assembly-room, in the upper town. The site is yet to be fixed on.

We shall be attentive to publish the army promotions.

OBITUARY.

DIED—On Monday the 31st December, Mrs. Mary Coulson, an affectionate wife, tender mother, and pious christian. Her remains were attended to the place of interment, on Wednesday, by a numerous suite of friends.

On Tuesday the 1st instant, Mr.

Louis Borgia, Merchant; meritorious, not less for his activity and industry, than for his filial and fraternal affection. His remains were inhaled, on Friday, with military honors, as a Militia officer. His funeral was very numerously and very respectably attended.

POETRY.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE,

Written and spoken by *Thomas Cary*, the editor of this paper, at the opening of the Patagonian theatre; where, with some other gentlemen, he performed, a few evenings, for his amusement. The great object of this prologue was to exalt the theatre, with a view to its being put on as respectable a footing as possible.

To soften care, mend, and refine the age,
Are the great ends of a well-order'd stage.
Not such a stage as, in unbridled times,
Our *Charles* imported from licentious climes,
When decency of wit became the sport,
And *Comus* revel'd in a british court;
But such as suits a *George* and *Charlotte's* days,
When all that's decorous the scepter sways;
When the chaste buskin and the decent sock
By grandeur's worn, and greatness feels no
shock;

Peeress and peer with genius fill the scene,
Convinc'd that talents cannot rank demean.
The colledge soph feels the dramatic rage,
And struts his hour upon a public stage.

If, to turn back a retrospective eye;
We stately *Rome* and learned *Greece* desery,
There, for the drama, taste, with lib'ral hand,
Bids columns soar, and the rich pile expand;
Sculpture, well-pleas'd, exhausts its plastic art,
And breathing marble aids the scenic part:
If palaces and temples proudly rise,
With each the theatre in splendor vies.
Full well the ancients knew the stage's pow'r
To still the tempest of the troubled hour:
For, to familiarize the useful tale,
'Twas the charm'd tub they threw out to the
whale;

And moderns nothing of the lesson lose,
That pow'r's great magic art isto amuse,
Hence discord oft was lull'd to gentle peace,
And civic ire its clamours learn'd to cease:
Of labour's task the toil was render'd light,
And listless stupor rous'd to active might,

Where-ever *Rome* her conqu'ring armies led,
The taste the same, there the same passion spread;
Asia and *Afric* caught the gen'rous flame,
And of barbarians cast behind the name.
Wider and wider spread the drama's light,
'Till gothic rage sunk excellence in night.
There lost, for centuries, it dormant lay,
Till, with the press, again it saw the day.
Nor barely saw—for, in a sudden blaze,
The drama's sun shot forth resplendent rays.
Thick as had been the gloomy veil of night
Lo! *Shakespear* rose, and all again was light.

Shakespear whose eye look'd varied nature
through,

Whose magic pen her motley image drew.
Hence the mind, form, and feature of the age,
Are, in nice tints, reflected from the stage.
Guilt, torn by all the horrors of remorse,
There sees the air-drawn dagger in his course;
Whilst, by a slender thread, o'er hangs his fate,
Which sure descends, in vengeance, soon or late.
Tyrants, knaves, fools, of ev'ry shape and hue,
Are, in *terrorem*, there hung up to view.

Not that such scenes can any here appal,
No, heav'n be prais'd, they are *europæan* all.
Unless some doughty *Quixote* of the quill,
Of fame ambitious, to display his skill,
Some little local foible should desery,
And view it with a microscopic eye,
The mole-hill for a giant mountain take,
And form some horrid plot on a mistake;
And, to conclude, our manager engage
To bring't to light upon his monstrous stage.
Who hopes, in time, if you the wish approve,
Within a somewhat larger sphere to move;
Meanwhile, for all our studies, toil and pains,
We count your plaudits as our richest gains.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, JAN. 1805.

Days.	8 o'Clock A. M.			3 o'Clock P. M.		
	Ther.	Bar.	Weather.	Ther.	Bar.	Weather.
1	6	29.2	fine	16	29.2	fine
2	9	29.1½	hazy	6	29.2	fine
3	18	29.4	fine	5	29.4	fine
4	-3	29.1½	hazy	0	29.2	drift
5	-20	29.5	fine			

Note. This sign—(minus) prefixed to a number denotes so many degrees below zero, on Fahrenheit's scale.

CONDITIONS of this PAPER.

THE subscription, to *Quebec* subscribers, is one guinea, and to country subscribers, five dollars, per annum; payable at the end of the year; to commence from the date of the first paper: The charge, for a single advertisement, not exceeding ten lines, will be the moderate sum of five shillings, for the first insertion; and two shillings and six pence for every subsequent insertion. For a double advertisement the price for the first insertion, is 7/6. and for every subsequent insertion, 3/9.

Single numbers to be had, at the editors, at 6d. each.

ALL communications, intended for this paper, must be sent to the editor, free of postage; at whose house the office of the *Quebec Mercury* is established.

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PERSONS, meaning to subscribe, are requested to come forward as early as possible.

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Will be sold by the subscriber, at the *Union Tavern*, upper-town, on Monday evening the 14th. instant.

A valuable collection of Books, consisting of several hundred volumes, among which are the following:

Encyclopedia Britanica, 18 vols. bound in 36.	
Hume's History of England	9 vols.
Statistical account of Scotland,	18 vols.
Parliamentary Debates,	28 vols.
L'esprit des Journaux,	52 vols.
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A perspective Box for viewing prints with 27 views, a fine toned Guitar, Spy glasses, Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. &c.

A Catalogue of the Books may be seen at the Auctioneers

The Sale to begin at six o'clock.

THOS. CARY, Auc. & Brok.,
Quebec, 2d January, 1805.

PAR ENCAN

Sera vendue, par le *Soussigné*, à la *Tavern de l'Union*, sur le marché, à la *haute-ville*, Lundi au soir, le 14me du présent.

UNE collection considérable de Livres de prix, Anglois et François, consistant en plusieurs cens volumes, dont on peut voir le catalogue chez l'Encanteur.

(Voyez l'Anglois pour quelques unes des ouvrages)

Un Optique avec 27 vues, une Guitare de prix, des Telescopes, instruments de Mathématiques, et autres articles.

La Vente commencera à six heures.

THOS. CARY, Enc. & Court.,
Quebec, 2e Janvier, 1805.

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