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FROM THE RUTLAND HERALD.

Extraordinary Snake in Lake Ontario.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman residing near the Black River in the state of New-York, to his correspondent in Castleton—dated Wastertown, June 30th 1805.

"SIR,

"Four men of respectability, who belong to this place, were returning from Kingston, last week, in a boat across Lake Ontario, who when about half way home, espied a distant object lying off in the Lake; which they supposed to be a boat with her bottom up, they immediately steered towards it, with a design to make prize of her; when, with the swiftness of an arrow, it darted towards them and they discovered it to be a monster in the form of a SNAKE. They were dreadfully frightened, and pulled with all their might for the shore, which they soon gained, it being at no great distance. The monster closely pursued them, till gaining shoal water, it played backward and forward before them for two hours.—This afforded them leisure to recover from their surprise, and approach and survey it. It contracted itself in a spiral form, which they judged to be nearly eighteen feet in diameter. From the center of the curl, the head projected across the folds, lying even with a circumference almost as large as a hog's head; the eyes nearly the bigness of a pint bason; the mouth frightfully large, and the aspect terrible. The length, as it appeared, above the water, they judged to be 150 feet. The body appeared to be about the size of a barrel. After playing around, as stated above, he steered his course for a vessel, which had left Kingston at the same time with

themselves, bound to Niagara, and was out of sight in a moment.

"I understand that the Indians have frequently seen the same. He once attempted to pick a man out of a schooner who saved himself by jumping into the cabin. A number of boats have been lost in the Lake, which many have conjectured were destroyed by this monster. It is supposed to be of the same kind with that which infested the seas of Norway, as it is not difficult for it, when young, to come up the river St. Lawrence."

However incredible the above account may appear, the frightened imaginations of these spectators, have not represented this monster of a serpent, to be of such an enormous size, as the Sea Snake which was shot by the master of a ship, in the Norwegian seas, in 1756. The length of that, it will be recollected, was more than a hundred yards. The boat and ship-masters in those seas, seem to dread being overset by this sea-monster; and, on that account, provide themselves with quantities of castor, as they are known to have a remarkable aversion to the smell of that drug. It is probable that many who cross the Ontario would be happy to obtain a substance, equally efficacious, for their own security.

Extracts from late papers received at Salem.

Capt. Williams informs us, that the extension of Bonaparte's authority in Italy, which threatens to light up a new war upon the continent of Europe, appeared to be very mortifying to the people of that country. It was with great reluctance Genoa changed her flag for that of France; and though she was promised the enjoyment of her ancient

laws, customs and usages, yet on the change of government, they found themselves under a set of new officers from France, and loaded with French duties, and every regulation adopted to the benefit of the protecting country.

Naples continued to be over-awed by the French, though they had not yet attempted to enter that kingdom; but it was said that continual contributions were the price of their forbearance, and that they threatened to invade it, the moment a British or Russian soldier set foot upon its shores. A British 74 gun ship was still in waiting to take off the king and his family the moment such an event should take place.

The British expedition under Gen. Craig had arrived at Malta, where they seemed to be waiting to act according to the course of events. The Russians had also 30 or 40,000 men in the Seven Isles, and a number of ships of war in the bay of Naples. It is these forces, probably, that check the French in their design on Naples, as their passage to that city would be short and easy, and they would no doubt proceed to oppose the French, should they make a movement towards it.

The naval force of the British in the Mediterranean, since Lord Nelson left it to follow the tract of the Toulon squadron, was very inconsiderable, the ship of the line that was lying at Naples, was said to be the only one remaining in that sea,

M. Coteault, professor of Physic at Poitiers, has invented the model of a very ingenious machine, to be resorted to in cases of fire. This machine consists of six square cases, entering into one another, and which, by means of the necessary cordage and levers, can unfold like the different pieces of a telescope, and rise in less than 75 seconds from the

height of 14 feet, to that of 69. The whole is supported on four wheels, that move in every direction, which gives the machine great facility for carriage, and a great degree of fixedness, when the wheels are moved in opposite directions. The whole working of it only takes up about two minutes; the summit of the machine carries a horizontal moveable lever, and is susceptible of being lengthened or shortened, as occasion may require: it is provided with different steps, for the descent of persons and effects, as by a crane. The model is large enough to enable any person to ascertain its efficacy.

In consequence of incendiary attempts at Woolwich Arsenal, England, new regulations are adopted there, which are so strictly enforced, that one of the Princes has since been refused admission, on proceeding there with several noble friends—

A Leyden paper says—the Gallic government wish to introduce the French language into Holland to supercede the Dutch, in order the more securely to establish their influence.

THE JEWS.... Mr. Joseph Samuel C. F. Frey, (the converted Jew) preaches a stated lecture, at Mr. Bell's chapel, in Jewry-street, London, every Saturday evening, at seven o'clock.

It is in contemplation to collect together the converted Jews from different parts of this kingdom, and from the Continent (of whom more than twenty have been heard of) and to form them into a Christian church. This important measure, if practicable, may be the means of exciting among the posterity of Abraham a spirit of inquiry into the truth of Christianity. It would afford also a refuge to those who, on embracing the religion of Christ, are usually obliged to leave father, mother, and substance; and we hope it would also tend to stir up the zeal of those who are called Christians.

A prayer-meeting among a few converted Jews is already commenced, on the Friday evening, at Mr. Frey's apartments, No. 1, Little-Prescott-street, Goodman's fields; where his brethren are invited to converse with him.

As some of the British officers were once conversing with Dr. Stearns, an American astronomer, on the hardness of the times, whilst the late war continued in America, one of them, thinking to smoke the doctor, said to him, "Pray, sir, as you are a mathematician, can you tell us how long it will take to surmount insurmountable difficulties?" "Yes, Sir, (answered the doctor) just as long as it will take you to get at the bottom of the bottomless pit." "O devil take you (said the officer) you are too deep for me."

LONDON, SEPT. 2. to 10.

It is stated, that 350,000 Austrians, 250,000 Russians, and 40,000 Swedes, are ready to commence operations. Of these armies, it is said, that 100,000 Austrians, and an equal number of Russians, are to be employed on the Rhine; 200,000 Austrians, and 60,000 Russians, in Italy and Switzerland. The 40,000 Swedes, and an equal number of Russians, are said to be destined to retake Hanover; and according to the same reports, a British army will at the same time make an attack on Holland. It is added, that even the Turks are to cooperate in the grand attempt to rescue Europe from the gripe of an ambitious usurper, who seems desirous to monopolise the government of all states, and who has therefore made it a common cause with all states, to attempt his destruction. A all states part of the grand plan now in agitation is, it is understood, to invade Spain in different points, in order to induce the Spanish monarch to declare himself against the Corsican yoke, which he is said to be very willing to do. In the midst of these reports, it is natural to find some accounts of intended movements in favour of the unfortunate house of Bourbon; and it is accordingly said, that a large body of Russian and other troops, are to attempt some vulnerable part of France, headed by a Bourbon Prince, in the name of Louis XVIII, the rightful King of France, the Ally of England, Russia, Austria, Sweden, and Turkey, against the usurper of his throne and the oppressor of his subjects. His most Christian Majesty, it is also

confidently said is to be furnished with the means of raising a formidable army and that he is to issue a proclamation, to inform his subjects that their deliverance approaches, if they are willing to be rescued from disgrace, misery, and despotism.

The breaking up of the camp at Boulogne is fully confirmed by the crew of one of the enemy's gun-boats captured and sent into the Downs on Thursday. Early in the morning of that day several columns of the army struck their tents, and were marched away; and the day before, the whole of the force that was on board, of the Boulogne army, were suddenly disembarked, with their artillery, &c. and immediately began their march into the interior of the country.

The troops from Holland are to proceed with all possible expedition to Mentz.

Bonaparte was still at Boulogne on the 27th, giving the necessary orders for the marching of the troops from thence towards Germany. The conscripts are immediately to be called into actual service.

Sir D. Baird and Staff go to the Mediterranean in the Diadem, which, has a large sum in specie on board. Brigadier-general Beresford goes in the Narcissus, and brigadier-general Ferguson in the Leda; the three brigades to be employed in this expedition comprise nearly 10,000 men.

In the course of the week orders have been sent from the War-Office to the different military head quarters of our troops, requiring particular regiments to prepare for immediate embarkation for foreign service. The particular enterprise in contemplation of the British government we cannot be expected to be know at present, but whatever it may we have no doubt it is meant to operate as a powerful diversion in favour of the allies, and there are many points between the Texel and the Gulf of Genoa, where an English army may gather fresh laurels, and greatly contribute towards the deliverance of Europe.

The following are among the number of those that are to compose part of the expedition, whatever may be its destination: King's Dragoon Guards, 4th Dragoon Guards, 7th, 10th, 13th, 21st, Light Dragoons, a detachment of the

Royal Waggon Train, all the 1st battalions, twelve thousand men; but the number must be greatly exaggerated.

The first battalion of the Coldstream, and the 1st battalion of the third Regiment of Guards, now lying at Deal, are ordered for embarkation. The officers belonging to the battalions who were employed on the recruiting service, are ordered to join immediately.

On the 21st. ult. the Brest fleet, consisting of 18 two deckers, and three three deckers came out of Brest Harbour and anchored in Camoret Bay. The British fleet then consisted of 17 sail of the line. Admiral Cornwallis in the Ville de Paris, immediately stood in alone to within 2 miles of their anchorage under the fire of their batteries and mortars, to reconnoitre the enemy. He then returned to the fleet and gave orders for attacking the enemy at their anchorage next morning at day light. At 3 P. M. on the 22d. the fleet stood in, in close order of battle; but on its approach the enemy immediately got under way and ran into Brest harbor. The fleet stood after them close to the harbor's mouth, where it lay too for some time, in hopes that the enemy stimulated by the consideration of the inferior number of our squadron, and the presence of thousands of their own people which crowded all the surrounding heights, would come out and engage, but it was all in vain. The fleet then stood off, which as soon as it was perceived, the enemy came out, standing in along shore under their batteries. On perceiving this, the admiral again wore and stood after them; on which they again tacked and made for Brest harbour. The Ville de Paris, Cæsar and Montague, however succeeded in coming up within gun shot of their ships and exchanged several broadsides. Two of their ships were nearly cut off, they however succeeded in getting into port.

SEPTEMBER 9.

The extracts which we have given in our paper of this day from the French Journals, place the certainty of immediate war beyond all doubt. Slow as they have been to admit that the tranquillity of the Continent was likely to be disturbed by any probable contingency, the very Paris papers are at last

compelled to confess that hostilities are unavoidable. The breaking up of the camp at Boulogne is acknowledged to a certain extent; and the abandonment of the expedition from the ports of Holland is confirmed.

On Saturday Lord Nelson had an interview at the Admiralty with Lord Barham, and took his final leave of the Board, previous to his departure from town. His Lordship has, we understand, powers as unlimited as ever were entrusted to any naval commander. His instructions are, at the same time, the most concise ever delivered. They merely ascertain his command, which is to extend from Cadiz Bay to the whole of the Mediterranean Seas; and he is left at liberty to act according to any sudden exigency which may require the exercise of his judgement, as in his late pursuit of the combined fleet to the West Indies. The extraordinary confidence which is thus reposed in this illustrious commander, has been justly merited.

PARIS, August 30.

We are just informed that 25 or 30,000 men of the army of the coast are preparing to march for the Rhine to cover the frontiers, which seem to be threatened by the movements of the Austrians.

The troops embarked on board the fleets of the Texel and of Helvoetsluis, have received orders to disembark, and to march with all speed to Mentz. The first division is already landed, and it was to have reached Nimeguen by the 7th. The second and third divisions are immediately to take the same road. It is added, that a similar order has been issued at Boulogne for disembarking the troops from the Imperial flotilla.

LONDON, JULY 13.

We submit the following article to our Readers, without pledging ourselves for the authenticity of its contents; but we may at least venture to say, that, absurd and extravagant as it appears to be, there is nothing so absurd and extravagant in it that might not be expected from the wild ambition and desperate ferocity of the Corsican Usurper.—“A letter from Milan, dated the 20th of June, states, that the conspiracy against Bonaparte alarmed him so much that he for an instant almost lost his senses. The plot was denounced only half an hour before he was

to be crowned, but its extent was not known. If report is to be depended on, which would be incredible if it related to any character but a man absolutely intoxicated by the pride of unparalleled power, his perturbations were so great, that he repeatedly exclaimed in agony, “Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, do not desert me!—You, Jourdan, I may one day make a King of Austria:—You, Launes, shall reign in Portugal:—You, Bessieres, shall have Spain:—and you, St. Cyr, shall be the Sovereign of Naples.—To you, my faithful and brave officers, the riches of Great Britain belong.”—The ceremony of the Coronation was, in fact, deferred for more than an hour on account of this discovery, and the conspirators, whether real or pretended, five in number, three Frenchmen, one Italian, and one Swiss, were shot before the Usurper thought it safe to set off for the Cathedral. By a decree he has ordered, that for the future, when any proofs of a conspiracy appear (his agents will not be very scrupulous in determining upon the proofs) the accused persons are to be executed within thirty minutes after the discovery, without the tedious formality of a trial. From the continual agitation and restless disposition of this man, and his distrust of all that surround him (such must ever be the life of a tyrant) his health is obviously much impaired. In Italy as well as in France it is the common opinion, as far as any body can presume to vent their thoughts and feelings, if he dies a natural death, or falls the victim of an assassin, the Corsican Dynasty will be at an end, and the whole Corsican race be swept away into obscurity and dust. His brothers have long been despised, not only by the Generals and soldiers, but by all classes of people, for their insolence, and rapacity.”

AUGUST, 14

British Subsidies.—It is asserted, upon the authority of private letters, that a Treaty of Alliance has actually been signed by the Courts of St. James's, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Constantinople in which it is stipulated that the Russian army in the Mediterranean, which is to be augmented to 80,000 men is to be taken into the pay of Great Britain.

Whilst Lord NELSON was pursuing the enemy to the West Indies, the gallant Admiral's mind constantly dwelt upon the hope of falling in with the Combined Fleet. One day he jocosely observed—“There is just a Frenchman a piece for each English ship leaving me out of the question to fight the Spaniards; and when I haul down my COLOURS, I shall expect every captain of the fleet to follow my example, but not till then!”

In addition to the intelligence from India, which we laid before our readers on Wednesday, we have obtained some farther particulars of the operations of the army before Bhurt-pore. This important fortress is situate in a small, but one of the highest cultivated districts in India, the inhabitants of which are all of the same tribe, and connected either by consanguinity or other relations with each other. The

force with which Lord Lake sat down before the town, did not exceed twelve thousand men; and the works were of so great extent, that he was not enabled to masque more than one quarter of them. All the other parts of the garrison had communication with the open country, and the adherents of the Rajah were singularly brave and faithful. These circumstances are sufficient to account for the obstinacy of the defence; and yet, notwithstanding the gallantry with which it was maintained, little doubt was entertained that the place would speedily fall. Lord Lake attacked it at first under many disadvantages, being wholly unprovided with either mortars or a battering train. These deficiencies had been supplied when the Belle sailed from Bengal; and it was not expected that the resistance of the Rajah could be protracted much longer. Lord Lake had full six weeks before him to reduce Bharrapore; after that time, the periodical commencement of the land winds would compel him to discontinue the siege. The successful resistance of the enemy, it appears, had not inspired them with the hope of ultimately repulsing the besiegers; for the Rajah is flattered to have proposed, as the conditions of peace, to pay all the expences of the war against him, and to give besides three lacks of rupees to be distributed amongst our troops. These proposals were however rejected, as we understand, by order of the Governor General, who instructed the Commander in Chief to insist upon nothing less than an unconditional surrender. But it is further stated, that the Rajah, who defended the fortress with so much desperation, was resolved not to capitulate upon terms less advantageous than those he had proposed. He had with him his family and his treasure, and had declared his determination of blowing up the fortifications, and burying himself under their ruins, should our army obtain a footing in the place. It is probable, notwithstanding, that the Rajah has perceived the danger of his situation, and that some modification of the original terms has been acceded to by him. Marquis Wellesley appeared in unusual spirits at his levee before the sailing of the Belle, and it was thence inferred by his friends, that he had received some satisfactory information from the scene of action.

Of Holkar there is not a word said in the dispatches. We understand it is hardly known where he is. He is not in Bharrapore. He is supposed to be roaming about some where, with very few followers.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer belonging to the Fleet under Admiral Cornwallis, dated off Ubaat, Aug. 14th, received in town yesterday:

Sir Robert Calder has joined us with his squadron from off Ferrol, he having been obliged to quit that station, in consequence of his having suffered the Combined Fleet to get into Corunna.

Government has received advice, we understand, of the capture of the Hannibal, which was severely handled in her action with the Lively, struck to a frigate of 44 guns, the Illustrious being at the time in sight. The Hanni-

bal was formerly a British 74, and was taken about five years since in Algeziras Bay, where she grounded within reach of the Spanish batteries.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30.

This morning about 4 o'clock, the city was visited with as severe a thunder storm as we have experienced for some time. For upwards of an hour the firmament appeared to be in a blaze, and the loud and almost incessant peals of thunder, accompanied with torrents of hail and rain were truly awful. A ship lying in the stream opposite the State Prison, (Greenwich) was struck, her mainmast shivered and in other respects considerably injured. We also hear that a barn on the Jersey shore opposite the city, was set on fire by the lightning and totally consumed with all its contents.

Of the late Naval Engagement.—An arrival at Salem, from Bordeaux, enables us to present our readers, this evening, with the French official account of the late engagement between Sir Robert Calder and the Combined Fleet. In his communication to the Minister of Marine, the French Admiral observes—"Your Excellency will be persuaded, as I am, that this action has terminated *honorably for the combined arms*—and if it had not been for the fog, as impenetrable as it was lasting, which favored the manœuvring and RETREAT of the enemy, they would not have escaped our vengeance, and a decisive overthrow.

The French papers, from which the account is taken, are filled with bombastic details of this engagement, by which the Spaniards lost two of their heaviest ships, and had a number of others miserably shattered. And this they call *gaining a victory!*

Extract of a letter, dated Tunis, April 14, 1805.

Tunis at this moment exhibits a scene of misery and distress (occasioned by famine) beyond any description. The mountaineers feed on the few roots and herbs which the country affords, and many, as the only means to support life, on the putrifying carcasses of famished animals. The streets are crowded with naked bedouins, rendered ferocious by despair, whose importunate clamours call for charity, and not only render it painful, but even dangerous for a Christian to walk out. These are not evils inflicted by Heaven—they originate in the avarice and despotism of the government—and still civil commotion has not yet reared her standard. Our public affairs have been in so critical a situation for some time, as to render the decision of peace or war for one week certain.

Died, at Holles, the 23d Sept. aged 21, Mr. Benjamin Hudson. He was preparing for training—had washed out his gun, and immediately loaded it, and rammed a wet wax excessively hard, and fired. The wax never moved, but the lower end of the barrel split. A piece of the barrel went into his body little above his heart; on which he ran about three rods, and dropped down dead without speaking.

The National Intelligencer gives the following statement of the American Force late in the Mediterranean Sea.

Vessels names,	Guns.	Commanders.
Frigate President,	44	Com. S. Barron.
..... Constitution,	44	Capt. J. Rogers.
..... Constellation,	36	G. H. Campbell
..... Congress,	36	S. Decatur.
..... Essex,	32	J. Barron.
..... John Adams,	32	J. Shaw.
Brig... Syren,	18	Stewart.
..... Argus,	18	Hull.
Sch'r.. Vixen,	18	Smith.
..... Nautilus,	14	Dent.
..... Enterprize,	14	Robinson,
2 American bomb vessels—3 American gun boats.		
2 bomb vessels, procured in the Mediterranean.		
3 gun boats, do. do.		
On board this squadron there are 3200 men, including officers, seamen, marines, &c.		

YELLOW FEVER.

The following article respecting the Yellow Fever is copied from the New-Haven paper of Tuesday last. It is presumed to be from the pen of NOAH WEBSTER, Esq.

Palladium.

"The malignant fever has appeared in the United States so frequently during the last twelve years, that common diligence and fidelity in collecting facts can leave no great doubt as to the real amount of its danger.—If errors of a most pernicious tendency still prevail as to the origin, nature and contagion of the Yellow Fever, it must be owing to gross negligence or to prejudices which spurn at investigation, and resist the force of evidence which would produce conviction in every other case.

"From the facts which are faithfully collected, and published by physicians and others, a number of points are proved by evidence to be resisted.

"1st. The malignant or yellow fever is the disease of extreme heat, aided in many cases by morbid exhalations from putrifying animal and vegetable substances. But heat alone will produce it. Thus our seamen, when they pass into the tropical latitudes, are often seized with it, without infection or foul air.

"2d. The malignant or yellow fever, whether it proceeds from imported infection or from morbid causes among ourselves, is a disease peculiar to the summer and autumn. In our country, it has appeared in a few detached cases in June and July; but never makes much progress till late in August. From the uniformity of this fact, we may justly conclude, that no extensive mischief is ever to be apprehended from it so early as July; and of course, that the late alarm was unreasonably premature.

"3d. The malignant or yellow fever is infectious; like all other fevers which rapidly disorganize the animal frame. The poison of this disease is contained in the breath, the perspiration & the evacuations of the diseased. It adheres to the clothes and bedding; to the walls of rooms, and especially to the internal sides

of a vessel, which are moist and unventilated. The infection of this disease, as of all others, is capable of being carried from place to place; but is capable also, of being destroyed by air, water, soap-suds, fumigations with nitre, &c.

4th. The malignant fever often appears in detached cases, without spreading so as to become dangerous to the inhabitants in general, or creating any necessity of general alarm, interrupting business. In the year 1794, many cases occurred in New-York, without becoming a source of serious apprehension.—The same fact took place in Philadelphia in 1795 and 1796. A few highly marked cases appeared in New-York in 1797, without spreading. This is annually the case in most of the towns in the Carolines and Georgia. Detached cases of this disease appeared in Albany in 1798, without spreading or occasioning a desertion of the city. This fact is stated on the authority of Dr. Woodruff and Dr. McClellan.

Detached cases of the same disease appeared in Providence in two or three different years, before the year 1797, when it excited alarm. In Newport, Dr. Center had a case of carbuncular and glandular plague, in 1798. In the same year, Dr. Holyoke, of Salem, had several cases of malignant yellow fever, without exciting alarm. In none of these cases was there a pretence of foreign infection, nor any interruption of business. Shall we be told that these were not cases of the yellow fever? But the ablest Physicians our country affords declare them to be clear, unequivocal cases of that disease, and the writer has taken the facts from their testimony.

The inference from the facts is, that the appearance of yellow fever in a few cases, is not a certain proof that it will spread over a town: it may become extinct, without exhibiting any alarming contagion, and therefore a few cases occurring in July should not interrupt the business of a commercial town. Men who guide public opinion should be more careful to obtain correct notions of the real danger of the disease, before they take measures which must deprive thousands of their means of subsistence.

There is one error on this subject so extensively prejudicial, and so destructive of private happiness, that men of professional skill, and others as far as they have the power, ought to take great pains to correct. This is, the opinion that the contagion of this disease acts to a great distance, so as to communicate from the sick, to persons passing along the streets.

This error was adopted in 1793, by able physicians, and has been propagated among our citizens. From careful observations, during many years experience, our physicians have found this to be a mistake. During an epidemic in a large city, in close streets, the air may perhaps be so contaminated, as to be infectious; but as a general remark, it is now asserted with confidence by the most experienced physicians, that no person takes disease from the sick, unless he enters the apartment, and very rarely, unless he approaches so near as to take the breath and effluvia. And when the

room where the sick lies, is large, and kept clean and well aired, and the clothes and bedding are often changed, the nurses and attendants do not often take the disease. Instead, therefore, of communicating to a distance of many rods, the poison is harmless, as soon as it mixes with common air; and no person is in danger from passing by the house where the sick is confined.

There are many errors of opinion which do no harm; but on this subject, error does infinite mischief. It disturbs the peace of people who are not in the smallest danger; it creates needless fears, and interrupts business without any sufficient necessity.

OCTOBER 1.

American Commerce.—Our country has scarcely concluded a peace with one foe, when a more formidable seems ready to take up arms against her. The Tripolitans have scarcely learned that the American flag will not tamely submit to insult and injury, and that Americans will not, like some European states, pay tribute where no tribute is due; when the Spaniards, regardless as it would seem of individual right and national respect, treat us with the utmost arrogance, and appear determined to put both our patience and our prowess to the test. The time apparently is not far distant when this country must either debase herself by submitting to indignities the most disgraceful, or meet this insolent enemy in the fight—which is the more honorable alternative let such men as *Bainbridge* and *Eaton* decide.

In the North of Europe affairs continued to wear a more and more interesting aspect.—A new Continental Coalition hostile to France was daily assuming consistency and vigor.—It was embracing Russia, Austria, Sweden, and, (unnatural as it may seem) the Ottoman Porte. Russia was the lever which was to give motion to the operations. All she wanted was money; and this was again to be furnished by Great-Britain:—with what facility the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in London, will shew;—“*A subsidy of 3,500,000l. in specie, is now (August 16, 1805) packing up at the Bank, destined principally for the continent.*”

The small pox is making ravages in London, and several other populous towns in England. It is said 30 persons die weekly in London and its environs, of that disease. At Norwich, England, a general inoculation for the cow pox is immediately to take place.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Mr. Allan Melville, who came passenger in the brig *Acorn*, Capt. Folger, which arrived last night, in 30 days from Nantz, has politely favored us with Paris papers to the 23d August. We do not perceive, on a glance over them, that they announce any tidings of moment.

The Emperor Napoleon had returned to Paris, from the camp of the coast.—It was reported, that the camp was breaking up, and the troops filing off towards Germany.

SALEM, Sept. 27.

Earthquake.—Capt. WILLIAMS informs, that a few days before he left *Leghorn*, the mail from *Naples* brought the distressing tidings of a terrible earthquake which had destroyed a whole town in the neighbourhood of that city, and by which two thousand persons were supposed to have perished; and that the signs of further shocks continued, so that the greatest consternation and alarm prevailed in *Naples*, and the inhabitants had crowded on board the shipping, from an apprehension that that city would be involved in the destruction; and the vessels, from the same apprehension, had thought it prudent to haul off from the mole, and drop down into the bay, to be more safe from its effects.”

FROM A GREENOCK PAPER.

An unparalleled instance of the power of a horse, when assisted by art, was shewn near *Croydon* on Wednesday last. The *Surrey Iron Railway* being completed, and opened for the carriage of goods all the way from *Wardsworth* to *Merstham*, a bet was made between two Gentlemen, that a common horse could draw thirty-six tons for six miles along the road, and that he should draw this weight from a dead pull, as well as turn it round the occasional windings of the road. Wednesday last was fixed on for the trial; and a number of Gentlemen assembled near *Merstham* to see this extraordinary triumph of art. Twelve waggons loaded with stones, each waggon weighing above three tons, were chained together and a horse taken previously from the timber-cart of Mr. Harwood was yoked into the team. He started from near the *Fox Public house*, and drew the immense chain of waggons with apparent ease to near the turnpike at *Croydon*, a distance of six miles, in one hour and forty-one minutes, which is nearly at the rate of four miles an hour. In the course of this time he stopped four times, to shew that it was not by the impetus of the descent that the power was acquired—and after each stoppage he drew off the chain of waggons from a dead rest. Having gained his wager, Mr. Banks, the Gentleman who laid the bet, directed four more loaded waggons to be added to the cavalcade, with which the same horse again set off with undiminished power; and still further to shew the effect of the Railway in facilitating motion, he directed the attending workmen, to the number of about fifty, to mount on the waggons, and the horse proceeded without the least distress, and in truth, there appeared to be scarcely any limitation to the power of his draught. After the trial the waggons were taken to the weighing machine, and it appeared that the whole weight was as follows:—

	tons	cwt.	qr.
12 Wagons, first linked together,			
weighed	38	4	2
4 ditto afterwards attached	13	2	0
Supposed weight of 50 Labourers	4	0	0

Tons 55. 6 2

CURIOUS BARGAIN.—A gentleman last week bought from a dealer in Manchester 200 square yards of salt for 200 guineas. On being asked the price of it per square yard, the owner answered, "a guinea," and made a contract accordingly. The money paid bears no proportion to the value of the quantity sold.

Last week David Price was committed to Hereford Gaol, for breaking into the house of David Jones, of the parish of Michael-church, Eskley. The circumstances attending the apprehension of this man are rather curious: Mr. Jones returning home from Hereford, missed his watch from the mantle-piece and on finding his wife had not got it, they proceeded to inspect the house, when they discovered a window open, by which the depredator had gained admittance; Jones then desired his wife to go up stairs, and examine a large chest in their bed-chamber, to ascertain whether any cloaths it contained had been taken out; she returned in a few minutes trembling, and informed him a man was in the chest, on which, with admirable presence of mind, he instantly ran up stairs, followed by his wife, and getting on the lid of the chest, kept it down, whilst his wife placed upon it whatever things of weight presented themselves to her, and thus they kept watch over their prisoner till an opportunity occurred of apprehending him. During the time they were watching over their prisoner the friendly ticking of the watch informed them their property was safe, and the whole was found upon him.

SINGULAR FACT,

A few nights ago, a respectable inhabitant of Clonard, county of Meath, was alarmed in his bed by the shrieks of a person apparently in distress. With a view to save, if possible, the life of a fellow creature, he hastily arose, took his musquet, and endeavoured, by following the direction from whence the cries proceeded, to ascertain the object in affliction. After some time, he arrived at a ditch, full of water, on the surface of which he perceived something white; on taking hold of, and removing it to the bank of the ditch, he found himself in possession of a young woman almost lifeless, her hands bound with a towel, and her feet with a table cloth; he then took her to his house, where she experienced the utmost humanity from his family, through whose unceasing exertions she recovered in the course of the day following; prayers, threats, or entreaties, were used in vain to procure an explanation from her, as to the circumstance which led to the singular situation in which she was found. She remains obstinate, and except in this particular, conducts herself with great propriety.

CURE FOR THE DYSENTERY.

Take a pint of French brandy, rhubarb 1 lb worth, and half a pound of loaf sugar. The rhubarb to be pounded and mixed with brandy, set the loaf sugar on skewers over the brandy, set fire to the brandy, which will dissolve the sugar. A wine glass full of it every hour will certainly remove the dysentery.

HALIFAX, October 8.

The Nemesis and Mercury frigates, Avenger and Ranger sloops of war, with the fleet under convoy for Newfoundland, Quebec, and Halifax, sailed from a Falmouth the 30th August.

QUEBEC, 28, October.

On Saturday morning, by an oversight of the Gunner, a 24lb. shot was fired from the Pallas frigate, it passed through the house of Mr. Forton, Block-maker in the Cul de Sac, struck a stone out of the door frame of the house of Mr. W. Hamilton in Champlain Street, and after rebounding to the opposite side, it fell to the ground. Happily no damage was done but what may be repaired.

Yesterday, shortly after 3 o'clock P. M. the inhabitants round the Parade were alarmed by an unusual noise when, on looking out, they discovered the west end of the new Union coffee-house and assembly room in ruins. About a fourth part of the building had suddenly fallen. Fortunately it was Sunday and no workmen or other persons present. The walls were nearly finished. In addition to their having been ran up in haste, the weather has been unfavorable to the drying of the mortar. The wags attribute the fall to certain neighborly benedictions. Some damage is done to the premises of O. Perrault, Esq.

The Brig Recovery, from Jamaica, on her arrival, drifted aground in the Cul de sac, where she overset and bilged. She has since righted and is unloading. It blew hard, and was very dark at the time of her arrival.

The Jamaica trade is said to be much infested by privateers, from the different ports of Cuba:—The packet with the June mail was captured by one of them, July 20, after an action of two hours.

May 5 1801.—The Speedy, Brig, of 14 guns and 54 men, Capt. Lord Cochrane, being off Barcelona, fell in with and engaged, a Spanish xebec Frigate. Seeing the great disparity of Force, Lord Cochrane resolved to decide the Contest by Boarding, which, in a most intrepid and Gallant manner, he successfully performed at the Head of his whole crew. The prize proved to be the Gamo of 34 guns, manned with 319 Men, commanded by Don Francisco de Torn, who, with 14 of his men, were killed, and 41 wounded.

This may be reckoned among the most brilliant Actions during the War. The Speedy had three killed, & eight wounded including Lieut Parker.

June 9, 1805.—The Kangaroo Sloop Capt. G. C. Paling with the Speedy Brig, Capt. Ld. Cochrane, gallantly attacked a Spanish

Convoy of twelve Ships, anchored under the protection of a Strong Battery in the Bay of Oropeso. They commenced a spirited fire, which was warmly returned, till two in the afternoon; when, encouraged by a Felucca, of 12 guns, and two gun-boats, that came up, the action recommenced with fresh vigour on the part of the Enemy. Before four, the Xebec, and two of the gun-boats, sunk. The Battery with the remaining gun-boats, assisted by three in the offing, continued to annoy the Brigs, till about half past six, when the fire of the whole slackened. The Kangaroo then cut her cables and run nearer to the tower, upon which the gun-boats in the offing fled, and by seven the battery was silenced. The boats were employed till midnight in cutting out such vessels as were afloat. These were only three brigs, laden with wine, rice and bread.

The rest were either sunk or driven on shore. This gallant exploit was accomplished with the loss only of Mr T. Taylor, mid-shipman, of the Kangaroo, killed; Lieutenants Foulerton and Thompson, with eight men, wounded.

In the Month of June the Speedy (Brig) 14 Lord Cochrane, with his gallant crew, were taken by a French Squadron.

A singular fact. The writer of this paragraph having business, last Monday evening, in St. John Suburbs, it being dark, he carried a lantern with him. Just without the gate, along the outside of the foot-path runs a small stream of water. With his feet on the path and his face in the water, lay a man speechless and motionless. The writer stopped, took hold of him, and endeavored to raise him. The moment his face was out of the water, he requested further help; with a little assistance he raised himself on his feet. On asking him why he did not sooner call for help, he said he could not, having his face in the water. It appeared that he had drunk, but not enough to prevent his walking tolerably straight or speaking distinctly. Thus without the timely assistance rendered him, it is highly probable that a remarkable stout man, in the prime of life, for such he was, and having the look of a seaman, would have perished by suffocation, of the nature of drowning, in a stream of water of about an inch deep.

It is a fact, incredible as it may appear, that a Grand Jury, in a British province lately presented an acknowledged sober tradesman and house keeper, not for any indictable offence, but for his industry; the scene of which is the house he lives in.

DIED

On the 25th August last, His R. H. the Duke of Gloucester.

DIED] Lately, in Barbadoes, Lieutenant-General Sir WILLIAM MYERS, Bart. Commander in Chief of H. M. Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands; and Lieutenant Colonel THOMAS BRINLEY, Quarter Master General to H. M. troops in those Islands, and son of George Brinley, Esq. Commissary General to H. M. forces in British North America.

The death of Col. BRINLEY is a most afflictive circumstance to his relations; and will be long and deeply regretted by the many who justly respected his talents, and admired his truly amiable disposition.

In consequence of the death of General MYERS, Lieut. General BECKWITH is now Commander in Chief in those Islands:—His Excellency sailed from St. Vincent for Barbadoes, in H. M. S. Northumberland.

DIED] Last night, at ten o'clock P. M. after a lingering illness, MISS AMELIA PERRAULT, daughter of J. F. PERRAULT Esq. Prothonotary of the Court of King's bench for the District of Quebec. *Æt.* 17.

Died, of a cancer in his throat, Mr. Charles Bennet, upwards of forty years Organist of Truro church. This gentleman was respectably descended; but being in childhood deprived of his sight, by the bursting of a wooden gun, he was put under the tuition of the celebrated organist Stanly, with whom he continued seven years. He was soon after appointed organist of Truro; and during the earlier part of his life, taught his professional science through a great part of this his native country. His sprightly wit and convivial temper made him a welcome visitor wherever he went, and often has he "set the table in a roar." Although blind he delighted in amusements which would appear to give pleasure chiefly to the sight. He was partial to horticulture; and so exquisite was his touch, that he could distinguish and describe all his flowers, and even the different weeds which occasionally mixed them. Although he had reason to lament the effects of gun powder, yet he has been known to walk above a mile to hear fire-works let off, perfectly distinguishing between good and bad. He enjoyed a game at whist and played with skill and precision having previously marked his cards with a needle, so ingeniously, that the punctures were imperceptible to his adversaries; nor was he long in thus preparing the cards for his use.

He attended the Truro Theatre when honored by the performance of Mrs. Siddons. He scarcely ever failed to recollect any one whose voice he had once heard. He was the author of many musical compositions. Having a son a Lieutenant in the Navy, who was with Capt. Sir Edward Pelew and Carthew Reynolds, in several of their engagements he employed his poetical talents in celebrating their achievements. His memory remained unimpaired to the last; as an instance of which, he recollected that a considerable sum of money was due from him to a person who had no security for it; on which account he had it paid off immediately. He was ever punctual in his attendance at Church, and never allowed a slight illness, or any other consideration, to interfere with his public duty in that place.

MARRIED

On Monday last Mr. George Black, Cooper, to Mrs. Pearson, both of this City.

The Quebec Carpenters present their Compliments to the Editor of the Quebec Mercury, and request that they may be permitted, through his paper, to submit to the consideration of the Grand Jury of the Quarter Sessions, whether their chips are more dangerous to the community than the voluminous dry papers of a Notary's office; and whether there be any profession, trade, or calling, in a city, unattended with some danger. They further pray that the tears of old women may not be the criterion of decision in their case thus submitted.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—District of Quebec.

A Land of 8 perches 13 feet by one league. A do. of half an arpent by two arpents with a wooden house, and other buildings thereon; the whole in the parish of *Cape St. Ignace*, belonging to Nicolas Paradis, to be sold at the church door of the said parish, at ten o'clock on the 17th of February, at the suit of Louis Gagné.

Three Lands at Kamouraska to be sold at the Church door of the Parish of St. Louis of Kamouraska, at ten o'clock, on the 17th. of February next.

Two do. in the Parish of *St. André de la Rivière des Caps*, to be sold at the Church door of the said Parish at ten o'clock on the 24th. of February next. The whole belonging to Louis Choumard, Charles Guy, Joseph Levalleur, Isidore Potvin, of the parish of St. Louis of Kamouraska; Francois Marquis the younger and I. B. Dumont of the parish of *St. André de Pislet du Portage*, at the suit of Andrew Doe of Quebec.

Omicron is received, we will, if possible, publish it, but we are much staggered by the length.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—ARRIVED.

- Oct. 23, Ship Elizabeth, Rouel, from Halifax, sailed the 11th Oct. addressed to the Captain, cargo Rum & Sugar. Passenger Wm. Colman, Esqr, 159 tons.
—Schr. Beaver, A. McInure, from Labrador, sailed 8th Sept. addressed to A. Shaw, cargo Fur, &c. Passenger J. Thomas, 111 tons.
—24, Schooner Belle Canadienne, Ignace Derrocher, master, from St. Johns N. F. Land, 18 days passage, addressed to the master, cargo Rum, passenger P. Senet, 71 tons. Saw 2 Brigs & 1 Schooner bound up, one of the Brigs from Bristol.
—26, Brig Recovery, Captain Z. Townsend, from Kingston, Jamaica, sailed 28th Sept. under convoy of his M. S. Vanguard, Capt. N. Newman, addressed to Messrs. Munro & Bell, cargo Rum, passenger. Mr. C. Roche, 164 tons.

TWO GUINEAS REWARD.

LOST on Tuesday morning last, a WATCH, maker's name, Grant, Fleet street, London, No 2474.—Any person who will deliver the same at this Office, will receive the above Reward.
Quebec 16th October, 1805.

UNION HOTEL.

THOMAS HOLMES,

LATELY FROM LA PRAIRIE,

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

THOMAS HOLMES

Quebec 28th, October, 1805.

NOTICE.

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

Quebec 28th October, 1805.

A MASTER & MATE, WANTED.

FOR the Brig, PRESIDENT DUNN, about 140 tons Register measurement; built by John Munn, will have her Cargo on board and be ready for sea by the 12th. November and will sail for Greenock. Apply to
DAVID ANDERSON—St. Peter Street.
Quebec, 26th. October 1805

BY AUCTION

Will be sold without reserve on Thursday next 31st instant at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room.

TWENTY four dozen Madeira Wine
4 hhd. Claret—Hyson & Hyson skin tea, Saltpetre—worsted Hose & Gloves, cloths, Muslins, Calicoes, Linnens, Flannels, Hardware, Glass ware, 20 Barrels Montreal Apples—& a variety of other articles.

Sale will begin at one o'clock.

Quebec 28th October, 1805.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN BLACK.

Quebec, 7th August, 1805.

POETRY.

THE EMIGRANT'S GRAVE.

FOUNDED ON A TRUE STORY.

Why mourn ye—why strew ye these flow'rets around,
To yon new-sodded grave as your slow steps advance?

In yon new sodded grave (ever dear be the ground)
Lies the stranger we lov'd, the poor exile from France.

And is the poor exile at rest from his woe,
No longer the sport of misfortune and chance?
Mourn on, village mourners, my tears too shall flow
For the stranger we lov'd, the poor exile from France.

Oh! kind was his nature, though bitter his fate;
And gay was his converse, though broken his heart;—

No comfort, no hope, his own heart could elate,
Though comfort and hope he to all could impart.

Ever joyless himself, in the joys of the plain
Still foremost was he, mirth and pleasure to raise;
And sad was his soul, yet how blithe was his strain,
When he sung the glad song of more fortunate days.

One pleasure he knew—in his straw cover'd shed
For the snow beaten beggar his faggot to trim;
One tear of delight he could drop on the bread
Which he shar'd with the poor, who were poorer than him.

And when round his death-bed profusely we cast
Ev'ry gift, ev'ry solace our hamlet could bring,
He bless'd us with sighs, which we thought were
his last;

But he still had a pray'r for his country and king.

Poor exile, adieu! undisturb'd be thy sleep!
From the feast, from the wake, from the village-green dance,

How oft shall we wander, by moonlight to weep
O'er the stranger we lov'd the poor exile from France.

To the church-going bride shall thy mem'ry impart
One pang, as her eyes on thy cold relics glance;—
One rose from her garland, one tear from her heart,
Shall drop on the grave of the exile from France.

W. S.

FROM THE PICNIC.

AN EPIGRAM.—HOMUNCULUS, a little man.

A Counsel once, of pigmy size,
To make a motion did arise;
But KENYON'S* sight his sence defeated,
And thinking still the dwarf was seated—
" 'Tis common, Sir, with all," said he,
" To stand, when they're addressing me "
Dumb was the Counsel, and offended,
When thusa wag'd his cause defend:
" Justice, my Lord, from you my friend expects,
" You know, DE MINIMIS non curat lex!"

* This Epigram is founded in fact. † Mr. J. kyl.

FOR SALE

For ready money, or short credit, by

DAVID ANDERSON,

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

Quebec, 25th. October 1805.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JEREMIAH MCCARTHY, Senr.

Quebec, Oct. 26, 1805.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

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

ANGUS SHAW.

Quebec, 12th September, 1805.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UPPER TOWN OF QUEBEC.

GENTLEMEN,

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

I have the Honour to be, with respect,

Gentlemen,

Your very humble and very obdt. Servant.

J. L. BORGIA

Quebec, 10th October, 1805.

AUX ELECTEURS DE LA HAUTE VILLE DE QUEBEC.

MESSIEURS,

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

Messieurs,

Votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur.

J. L. BORGIA,

Quebec, 10 Octobre, 1805.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Just landed from on board the Chatty.

TWO Grand Piano Fortes with additional Keys, French frames and Damper Pedals.

Potter's best Patent German Flutes with additional Keys.

German Flutes tipt.

Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec, 9th August, 1805.

FOR SALE CHEAP

By the Subscriber.

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

JAMES GRAY.

Quebec 28th Sept. 1805.

FOR SALE

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

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

B. TREMAIN

Quebec, Sept. 7, 1805.

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