

THE
QUEBEC
GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1789.



LA
GAZETTE
DE
QUEBEC.

JEUDI, le 16 JUILLET, 1789.

LONDON, April 11 to 26.

A Project of vast importance is said to be in agitation in Germany, the King of Prussia being desirous to exchange his dominions on the Baltic, for the Electorate of Saxony, and to render the Electoral family hereditary Kings of Poland.—Should this project be crowned with success, that extensive and fertile country would be delivered from the tumultuous anarchy which has long disturbed it at home, and rendered its force contemptible abroad. The condition of twelve millions of wretched peasants would be rendered more tolerable; and two great kingdoms, that of Prussia and Poland, would be rendered still greater, and enabled to exert their united force for restraining the ambition of Austria and Russia.

APRIL 15.) A proposition has been made by Sir J. Dalrymple to this effect: That Egypt should be possessed by the English!

The possession of Egypt would enable England to conduct an Indian trade as great, in the West of Asia, as she does now in the West of Europe—a trade which Alexander planned in building Alexandria—which in part only had, on the Black and Caspian seas, enabled Mithridates to resist Rome; and which, if it gave us only a safe passage by Suez, would give us that trade which reared Venice into the first maritime power, put Constantinople in her hands, and so empowered her, that even in her decline she could cope with the league of Cambray, and the four great States of Europe then combined against her!

Egypt is now possessed by twenty-four usurping Beys, at variance with and independent of each other. Their military force is but 8000 undisciplined horse; their tribute to the Grand Seignior is but 150,000l. sterling, and about 150,000 tons of corn—out of which he supports the public establishments of troops, canals, mosques, &c. &c.

Slave Trade.—A Meeting was held this day, at noon, at the London Tavern, of the Merchants, and others concerned in the West-India Islands, and the trade thereof, on account of the proposed Regulations in respect to the African Slave-Trade, against the total Abolition of which it is resolved unanimously to petition both Houses of Parliament, when it shall become necessary, as a measure that would be highly injurious to individuals, and in the end fatal to the very existence of the trade of the West-India Islands.

The Meeting, in point of respectability, and commercial consequence, was the most important we have ever beheld; we may say, the whole of the West-India and African consequence were there, as well as our Manufacturers, all who are interested in this question.

LORD PENRYN, *in the Chair*, who with great precision stated the subject and importance of the Trade: That the Colonies would be deserted in case they were not supplied with Slaves for their cultivation; and that so far from any acts of inhumanity, it was to the interest of the master to take care of the Negroes, who were part of his personal estate.

MR. SPOONER, a merchant of considerable respectability, shewed the very great importance this trade was to the country; that its amount was, in the aggregate, several millions, and that so far from any advantages to this country, the French were ready, immediately on the vacuum, to fill the trade, which by precipitation, we should lose. That not only this consideration, but a more natural consequence would ensue—the decrease of our Navy, and what every Briton would shudder at the increase of the Maritime Power of France.

To shew the consequence of the Slave Trade to the commerce and wealth of this country, it is an undoubted fact, that one house in Liverpool has for several years sent betwixt nine and ten thousand slaves to the Island of Jamaica only. They have produced on an average 150 dollars per head, so as to have brought into this country the annual sum of more than three hundred and seventy thousand pounds. In addition to this it is to be remarked, that they were purchased for barter at the cost, with the manufactures of this country.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday April 8.

Royal Thanksgiving.—Lord Salisbury read a paper, expressing his Majesty's intention to go to St Paul's on the 23d inst. (St. George's day), and return thanks to the Almighty, in consideration of his having been almost miraculously released from the infirmity under which he has lately laboured.

Procession to St. Paul's.—The Lord Chancellor moved, that their Lordships, out of duty and respect for their Sovereign, attend him to St. Paul's Cathedral. Agreed.—The Lord Chancellor then moved, that Sir William Chambers, Surveyor-general, be ordered to attend at their bar, to receive instructions about preparing a place at the Cathedral for their Lordship's reception. Agreed.—The Lord Chancellor then moved that their Lordship's adjourn till Monday se'nnight. Agreed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday April 8.

Message from the King.—Mr. Pitt, at the bar of the House, read a Message from the King, signifying his Royal intention to go to St. Paul's on Thursday the 23d inst. to celebrate the goodness of Almighty God, for his late happy recovery. And that his Majesty had ordered proper accommodations for the Members of that House.

Address of Thanks.—Mr. Pitt then followed the delivery of the Message with these Motions which were agreed to:—"A humble Address of Thanks to his Majesty."—"That it be presented by such Members as are of his Majesty's Privy Council."—"That the House would attend on the 23d, at St. Paul's Cathedral as a House."—Adjourned to Monday the 20th.

The Contract is signed for the illumination of St. Paul's, the sum is £3,000. The Bank is to be illuminated on the day of the general Thanksgiving; and that in the spirit of superb taste, with 9,000 lamps of variegated colours.

Much care and judgment are necessary to regulate the procession, to prevent accidents. In a public rejoicing at Paris, May the 21st 1770, it cost the lives of near 1,500 persons who were trampled to death in one street.

LONDRES, du 11 au 26 Avril.

ON dit qu'un projet de grande importance est en agitation en Allemagne, le Roi de Prusse désirant changer les possessions sur la Baltique, pour l'électorat de Saxe, et rendre la famille électorale Rois héréditaires de Pologne. Si ce projet réussit, ce vaste et fertile pays sera délivré de l'anarchie tumultueuse qu'il a depuis longtemps troublé au dedans, et a rendu ses forces com-
temptibles au-dehors. La condition de douze millions de misérables païsans en deviendrait plus supportable; et deux grands royaumes, celui de Prusse et de Pologne, en deviendraient encore plus grands, et en état d'exercer leurs forces unies pour restreindre l'ambition de l'Autriche et de la Russie.

Le 16 Avril. Sir J. Dalrymple a fait une proposition à l'effet que l'Egypte soit en la possession des Anglois.

La possession de l'Egypte mettrait l'Angleterre en état d'étendre son commerce des Indes dans l'Ouest de l'Asie autant qu'elle fait maintenant dans l'Ouest de l'Europe. C'est à ce commerce que vivoit Alexandre l'oriental, il bâtit Alexandrie, qui seule en partie avoit mis Mithridate en état de résister aux Romains sur la Mer Noire et la Mer Caspienne, et qui, si elle nous donnoit seulement un libre passage par Suez, nous procureroit le commerce qui a élevé Venise au rang de la première puissance maritime, a mis Constantinople entre les mains, et lui a donné une telle puissance, que même dans son déclin elle pouvoit faire tête à la ligue de Cambray, et des quatre grands états d'Europe qui alors étoient combinés contre elle.

L'Egypte est maintenant possédée par vingt quatre Beys usurpateurs, qui ne s'accordent point et sont indépendants les uns des autres. Leurs forces militaires ne sont que de 8000 cavaliers indisciplinés; leurs tributs au Grand Seigneur ne sont que de cent trente mille livres sterling, et environ cent cinquante mille tonnaux de grains, sur quoi il supporte les charges civiles, les troupes, les canaux, les mosquées, &c. &c. &c.

Il y a eu aujourd'hui à midi à la Taverne de Londres une assemblée des Négocians et autres intéressés dans le Commerce des Isles Antilles, au sujet des réglemens proposés relatifs au commerce d'Esclaves, contre l'abolition totale duquel il est résolu unanimement de pétitionner les deux Chambres du Parlement, lorsqu'il sera nécessaire, comme une mesure qui seroit très préjudiciable aux individus, et enfin fatale au Commerce des Isles Antilles.

Cette assemblée étoit la plus importante que nous ayons jamais vu, en fait de respectabilité et de conséquence mercantile; nous pouvons dire que tout ce qu'il y a de gens de conséquence dans le commerce des Indes Occidentales et de l'Afrique y étoient, ainsi que nos manufacturiers, en un mot tous ceux qui sont intéressés dans cette affaire.

Lord Penryn sur le siège constata avec beaucoup de précision, le sujet et l'importance de ce commerce. Que les colonies seroient abandonnées dans le cas où elle ne seroit point fournie d'esclaves pour leur cultivation; et que bien loin qu'il y eut aucune inhumanité, c'étoit l'intérêt du maître d'avoir soin de ses nègres, puis qu'ils faisoient partie de ses biens.

Mr. Spooner, négociant notable, montra la grande importance de ce commerce pour la Grande Bretagne; qu'il rendoit plusieurs millions; et que loin de causer aucun désavantage à ce pays, les François étoient prêts à nous remplacer dans ce commerce, que nous abandonnerions précipitamment.

Que non seulement cette considération, mais une autre d'une conséquence plus naturelle, s'ensuivroit—le dépérissement de notre marine, et l'augmentation de la puissance maritime de France, dont l'idée devoit faire trembler tout Anglois.

Afin de faire voir de quelle conséquence est le trafic d'esclaves au commerce et à l'opulence de ce pays, c'est un fait certain, qu'une maison de Liverpool a depuis plusieurs années envoyé entre neuf et dix mille esclaves à l'Isle de la Jamaïque seulement. Ils ont produit 150 piastres par tête, de manière à apporter en ce pays la somme annuelle de plus de trois cens soixante dix mille livres sterling. On doit remarquer en outre qu'ils avoient été achetés par échange en Afrique pour des manufactures de ce pays.

CHAMBRE DES PAIRS, Mercredi 8 Avril.

Action de grâce Royale.—Lord Salisbury lut un papier, par lequel le Roi signifioit l'intention qu'il avoit d'aller à l'église de St. Paul le 23 présent, jour de St. George, pour remercier Dieu de sa guérison presque miraculeuse de l'infirmité dont il a été affligé récemment.

Procession à St. Paul.—Le Lord Chancelier agita alors que leurs Seigneuries, par devoir et respect pour leur Souverain, l'accompagnaient à la Cathédrale de St. Paul.—Consenti.—Le Lord Chancelier agita ensuite, que Sir William Chambers, Inspecteur Général, ait ordre de se rendre à la Barre, pour recevoir les instructions relatives à la préparation d'une place dans la Cathédrale pour la réception de leurs Seigneuries. Consenti. Le Lord Chancelier agita encore que leurs Seigneuries ajournent au 20. Consenti.

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES Mercredi 8 Avril.

Message de la part du Roi.—Mr. Pitt à la Barre de la Chambre, lut un Message du Roi, signifiant son intention d'aller Jeudi le 23 du Courant, célébrer la bonté de Dieu Tout-puissant pour son heureuse guérison. Il dit que sa Majesté avoit ordonné des accommodations convenables pour les membres de cette Chambre.

Adresse de Remerciemens.—Mr. Pitt suivit ensuite la livraison de ce message par ces motions, auxquelles on acquiesça. Une humble adresse de remerciemens à sa Majesté.—"Qu'elle soit présentée par ceux des Membres qui sont du Conseil Privé."—"Que la Chambre se rendroit le 23 à la Cathédrale de St. Paul en qualité de Chambre."—Ajournée à Lundi 20.

On a signé le contrat pour l'illumination de St. Paul.—La somme est de 3000l.—On fait toutes les préparations pour que tout soit complet le 23.

Le Banque doit être illuminée le jour de l'action de grâce général, dans un goût superbe: il y aura neuf mille lampes avec des couleurs variées.

By the *Jessie Anne Capt. Collins*, (arrived on Sunday last) we have the following

ACCOUNT OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION TO SAINT PAUL'S.

APRIL 23. We rejoice to announce to the public the happy termination of the religious procession of their Majesties to St. Paul's. The solemnity was conducted with great order, and in the whole line of march the utmost possible decorum was preserved; and that which was so much dreaded, tumult and bloodshed, did not occur in any one instance that has come to our ears. The anticipated dangers perhaps contributed to keep the streets more free from crowds than otherwise they might have been, and to the credit of the military we must say that they were more orderly and attentive to the people, than they generally are, when put into a street commission.

The Lords and Commons began to proceed at eight o'clock, which took up about two hours. The Speaker, in his robes, seated in the State Carriage, with his Mace-bearer and Chaplain, and accompanied by the House of Commons in coaches, set out from Palace-yard at a quarter after eight o'clock, and passed through the entrance at the Horse Guards into St. James's Park, went out at the Stable-yard, and ranged along Pall-mall and Charing-cross, followed by three Knight-Marshal-men, Clerk of the Crown, Masters in Chancery, and the twelve Judges, in the capacity of assistants to the House of Peers.

The Lord High Chancellor, in his robes of State, accompanied by all the Lords in coaches, following in the order of precedence, according to their respective titles, the youngest Baron going first, and the Duke of Norfolk bringing up the rear.

About twenty minutes after the Members of both Houses passed, the male branches of the Royal Family appeared in their different carriages, escorted by the Blues, in the following manner:—

The Duke of Cumberland, — The Duke of Gloucester, — The Duke of York, — The Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales's equipage was, in all its appointments, the most superb we ever saw. At twenty minutes before eleven, several of the Royal carriage, full of the attendants, appeared. — The following arrangements were settled by his Majesty himself. The carriages appeared at the door of the Queen's Palace, a quarter before ten o'clock.

ORDER. Carriages, — Queen's Bedchamber Women, — Maids of Honour, — Equerries, — Ladies of the Bedchamber, — Master of the Horse to the Queen (*Chariot*), — King's Leading Coach, — Equerries Coaches, — Lords of the Bedchamber, — Master of the Horse to the King (*Chariot*), — The King and Queen (*eight horses*), — Leading Coach, Princess Royal, — Princess Royal.

They were followed by a troop of Horse Guards, which closed the procession, consisting in all 305 carriages.

The female nobility, gentry, and others came down Holborn, proceeded along Snow-hill and Newgate-street, down Warwick-lane, along Pater-noster-row, and were set down at Cannon-alley, opposite the north door of the church, where an awning was erected; their carriages then proceeded to the end of Pater-noster-row, turned round to the left into Newgate-street, down to St. Martin's-le-Grand into Aldersgate-street, where they waited.

The Clergy with the Minor Canons and their friends, entered the church at the Dean's gate at eight o'clock.

The Aldermen with their ladies, and the principal City officers, between eight and nine, proceeded from the Mansion-house along Cheapside to the north-east corner of St. Paul's church-yard, and walked from thence to the north door of the church. The Members of the Common Council entered about the same time at the north-west gate.

All the Charity-children had previously entered the church at the north and south doors, by seven o'clock in the morning, and remained till the church was cleared.

The Gentlemen of the Artillery Company, with the Pioneers, and a party of the Toxophylites, or ancient Society of Archers, dressed in green, with bows and quivers, marched immediately before the Prince of Wales.

Between eleven and twelve the King's carriage arrived at Temple-Bar, where the Lord Mayor, having previously mounted his horse, presented the City sword to his Majesty, who graciously returned the same, and the Lord Mayor then rode before his Majesty to St. Paul's bare-headed, bearing the sword, amid the acclamations of thousands of spectators. The Lord Mayor was attended by the two Sheriffs, and the four Common Council-men, all on white horses.

His Majesty and the Royal Family alighted at the great West door of the Church, at the end of an awning erected over the whole flight of steps, the carriages remaining inside the rails of the Church-yard, during the whole of divine service.

Whoever the public are indebted to as conductors within that awful and magnificent building, deserve every praise that can be bestowed upon men. The arrangement of the military, consisting of the Grenadier Companies, was happy, the effect was grand, and the men never appeared better under arms, or behaved with so much decency and decorum. General Martin, and the other officers who commanded, paid the greatest attention to the awful solemnity. When the company approached the Charity Children from the great West-door, they were struck with one of the most full line pictures that could be exhibited to a feeling mind; eight thousand fine young children of different parishes, neatly clothed in their different uniforms, and so situated, as to be seen in one point of view, and saluting their different benefactors as they passed, with a song to their Creator. This surely was a treat for Majesty itself! and it was so expressed. The Queen stood and gazed with admiration; his Majesty did the same; and, in fact, the whole Royal Family could have continued an hour on the spot, had not their attendance been immediately called to another situation.

The children continued singing part of the hundredth psalm until their Majesties, the Royal Family, and their attendants were seated—the King and Queen were seated on a platform with a canopy similar to that in the House of Peers, ascending with three steps; the Earl of Salisbury with other Lords in waiting attending the King, and the Earl of Aylesbury and others behind the chair of the Queen. The Princess Royal and her two next Sisters had places on the left side of the choir near their Majesties; behind them were the Maids of Honour, Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, &c. on the opposite side were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Cumberland, and the Duke of Gloucester's son. The Peers held different situations on each side the choir. The House of Peers, Judges, Masters in Chancery, and Clerks of the House, were likewise in the body of the choir. The House of Commons were in two galleries over the stalls, and there not being room sufficient to contain them, several had seats allotted to them near the altar, among whom was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, &c. the Lord Chancellor sat in the stall belonging to the Dean, and opposite to him the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Moore, the Litany chaunted by the Rev. Messrs. Gibbons and Pearce, the Altar service read by the Dean and two tenor Residentiaries; the Anthem (by the King's express desire) "O Lord thou hast searched me out and known me," was sung by the gentlemen of the choir, the solo parts by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Messrs. Hudson, Bellamy and Gore. The Sermon was preached by the Bishop of London: the text was

from the Psalms—"O carry thou the Lord's leisure. Be strong, and He shall establish thy heart." Divine service ended soon after one, when the procession returned in an order the reverse of that in which it went.

Upon their Majesties return, they were preceded to Temple-bar by the Pioneers and Grenadiers of the Royal Artillery Company, and by a company of the Royal Archers, dressed in a green uniform, with their bows in their hands, elegant belts to their quivers; on which were embroidered, "Long Live the Kings."

When their Majesties were seated in their carriage, and waiting for their attendance, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York came to the carriage and conversed with their Majesties till the procession moved.

The Queen and Princesses were dressed in white, trimmed with blue; the King in blue. The Queen had an extraordinary flow of spirits. While her right hand seemed to be locked in his Majesty's, whose eye seldom turned to the spectators, she sat very erect, and exulted in the recovery!

When their Majesties arrived at Temple-bar, the crowd was so great, that they were obliged to wait a considerable time, during which the King conversed with the Lord Mayor.

His Majesty handed the Queen out of the coach at St. Paul's.

The equipages of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales were the most splendid and best appointed things ever exhibited. His set of Blacks, as well as his set of Greys, were perfect in their way.

Those of the Duke of York, a pair of Bays, were well also;—but much inferior.

The Corporation were represented in the procession, by a deputation, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the two Sheriffs, Deputies Leakey and Birch, Mr. Waddy, and Mr. Dixon. They were elegantly dressed, and their horses richly caparisoned. The other Members of the Body Corporate paraded from Guildhall through Cheapside, Newgate-street, the Old-Bailly, and Ludgate-street. They were in two divisions, each attended with a purple standard and an excellent band of music. The first division was led by Deputy Hallier, Deputy Nicholls, and Mr. Pope; and the other by Deputy White, Deputy Merry, and Mr. Box. After Divine Service they returned in procession to the London Tavern; where the day was concluded with that loyalty and harmony which characterizes the representatives of the first city in the universe.

That the Lord Mayor will be a Baronet is now certain; and that the Deputies Leakey and Birch will be Knighted is extremely probable.

The Lord Mayor was in a large cloak of purple velvet, that covered both his Lordship and his feed, which he managed with great skill and activity.

The Peers were not in their robes; nor did they receive the King at the West door. That was done only by the Clergy of St. Paul's.

The four City Members were no part of the procession.

In St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday were 167 Members of the House of Commons.

Scaffolds were erected on each side of the awning, under which their Majesties and the Royal Family entered the church; innumerable others were erected against the churches and houses the whole way from Pall-Mall to St. Paul's; many of them were decorated with carpets, and covered with green baize.—They were filled with rejoicing spectators, and the houses with ladies from top to bottom.

The acclamations of the crowds of people were unanimous, and seemed to convey an unmixed gratification to the Royal visitors. Her Majesty in particular appeared both in the procession and at the Cathedral remarkably cheerful.—His Majesty placid and serene.

That no material accident happened, we in a great measure attribute to the diligent attention of the Magistrates, the High Constables, and the rest of the Peace-Officers, who gave the most prudent and effectual directions to the military.

The City, in Holborn, raised a temporary bar, to mark their jurisdiction, and there affixed a paper of directions. On the western side of this bar, in different parts of Holborn, in St. Giles's, and Tottenham court-end, were parties of Light-horse and Constables.

No carriages passed in either direction through Holborn. The upper passage, both to and from the City, was, as people could find, through St. Martin's-le-Grand, Aldersgate-street, &c. For these regulations, the public obligation was to the City, the Lord Chamberlain, Marshal, &c. The expedience of them was apparent, when the service concluded, and the City was to be cleared.

Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill were covered with gravel, for the more easy passage of the Royal Family. From Temple-bar to St. Paul's, the streets were lined with the City trained Bands.

The whole of the public streets from Temple-bar to St. Paul's church was thoroughly repaired, and the whole covered late on Wednesday evening with a coat of fresh gravel, so as to give the street the appearance of an elegant country road. Nor did the rain wholly destroy the appearance that was intended. The price of seats fell very much. Those for which two guineas were asked, were let for one shilling.

The rain was very offensive to the spectators on scaffolds, and made a sad derangement in their dress; but they sat with patience, though wet to the skin, till the King came up.

The Park and Tower guns were fired three times, first, when their Majesties set out from St. James's; secondly, on their entrance into the City; and again on their Majesty's return.—The bells continued ringing all the morning. The whole was concluded by a *feu de joie* fired by the three regiments of guards in St. James's Park.

WINDSOR, April 23. The loyal inhabitants of this Royal borough observed the thanksgiving this day in the most solemn manner. At ten o'clock the Princesses Mary, Sophia and Amelia, attended by Miss Gouldworthy, &c. went from the Queen's Lodge to the chapel Royal, where divine service was performed.

At half-past ten, the Mayor and Corporation, followed by the children of the Sunday school, &c. went in procession from the Town-hall to the parish church. An excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Bostock, Vicar of the parish.—Eighty of the children were clothed by her Majesty in this occasion, all of them wore in their hat a garter-blue ribbon, with "LONG LIVE THE KING," in letters of gold; and to every one of them was given a medal, which was hung round their necks by an orange ribbon.—On one side is a head of the King, round which is "GOD SAVE THE KING." On the other "WHEN WE FORGET HIM, MAY GOD FORGET US—THURLOW—RESTORED TO HEALTH MARCH 1789." After Divine service, bread, &c. was distributed to each of the children by order of her Majesty. The churches were more crowded than was ever remembered, and every shop and house in the town was shut the whole day.

April 26. His Majesty, we are assured, intends to depart for his Hanoverian dominions the fifteenth of next month. Such an excursion as this, by exhibiting a variety of objects, and preventing the mind from setting intently on any, may confirm a recovery that has diffused so much joy over this country.

Nous prions nos lecteurs Français de nous excuser d'avoir omis cette semaine la Traduction de la Procession Royale à la Cathédrale de St. Paul, &c. étant obligés faute de place dans cette feuille, d'en différer l'insertion jusqu'à notre prochaine.

MONTREAL, July 9.

On Thursday evening last arrived here from Quebec, the Right Reverend Father in God, CHARLES Bishop of Nova Scotia. The Bishop was met at Pointe aux Trembles, and conducted into the city, and has since received the compliments of many of the most respectable inhabitants both of the Protestant and Romish persuasions. On Sunday morning he delivered to a numerous auditory an excellent discourse on the nature and end of confirmation, with a view to the administration of that ordinance next Sunday; and yesterday he received and answered the following Address from the Rector, Church-wardens, and Protestant inhabitants of this city.

To the Right Reverend Father in God, CHARLES NOVA SCOTIA, &c. &c.
THE Rector Church-wardens, and Protestant inhabitants of the city of Montreal, beg leave to congratulate you on your safe arrival in Canada, where their wishes invited you, and where your presence fills every heart well affected to the Church and State, with joy and comfort.

Sensible, Right Reverend Sir, of the vast benefits that must accrue to this country by the encouragement of true religion, piety, virtue, and learning, we are happy in the prospect of seeing them flourish under your spiritual care and patronage: In that light, we view your appointment as one of those distinguished blessings, which Divine Providence confers on a favoured people; and we acknowledge with the highest gratitude, His Majesty's paternal care and bounty, in placing at the head of the flock, a pastor and governor, so eminent for his merit and abilities.

The smiling prospect before us, gives us the joyful hope of seeing the Protestant Church in Canada, emerge from obscurity, and acquire under your auspices, the full enjoyment of her rights; and that the seeds of knowledge and truth, cultivated and cherished by your propitious hands, will disseminate and produce the fairest fruits.

We beg leave, Right Reverend Sir, to assure you of our earnest desire to concur with zeal and alacrity, in support of our Holy Faith, well convinced that her principles tend to the Glory of God, and to the Welfare and Happiness of Mankind.

We have the honor to be, with most profound respect,
RIGHT REVEREND SIR,
Your most obedient and humble servants,

Montreal, June 27, 1789.

Your most obedient and humble servants,

MONTREAL, le 9 JUILLET.

Jeudi dernier au soir arriva ici de Québec le Très Révérend Père en Dieu, Charles Evêque de la Nouvelle Ecosse. Il fut rencontré à la Pointe aux Trembles, et conduit en cette ville, où il a depuis reçu les compliments de plusieurs des plus respectables habitants, tant protestants que Catholiques Romains. Dimanche matin il fit un excellent discours à une nombreuse auditoire sur la nature et la fin de la Confirmation, ayant décliné de l'administration Dimanche prochain. Hier il reçut l'adresse suivante du Recteur, des Marguilliers et habitants Protestants de cette ville.

Au très Révérend Père en Dieu, CHARLES Nouvelle-Ecosse, &c. &c.
Le Recteur, les Marguilliers et Habitants Protestants de la ville de Montréal, prient qui leur soit permis de vous féliciter sur votre heureuse arrivée en Canada, où leurs vœux vous invitoient, et où votre présence remplit tous les cœurs bien affectionnés pour l'Eglise et l'Etat de joie et de consolation.

Sensibles, très Révérend Sieur, des grands biens qui doivent résulter à ce pays de l'en couragement de la vraie religion, de la piété, de la vertu et des sciences, nous avons l'heureuse perspective de les voir fleurir sous votre soin et votre protection spirituels. Nous voyons dans ce jour votre appointment comme un de ces biens distingués, que la Divine Providence confère à un peuple favorisé, et nous reconnaissons avec la plus grande gratitude les soins et la bonté de sa Majesté, en mettant à la tête du troupeau un pasteur et gouverneur si éminent par ses mérites et ses talents.

La riante perspective qui se présente devant nous nous donne le joyeux espoir de voir l'Eglise Protestante en Canada sort de l'obscurité, et acquiescer sous vos auspices la pleine jouissance de ses droits, et que les semences des connaissances et de la vérité, cultivées et chéries par vos mains propices, se répandront, et produiront les plus beaux fruits.

Nous prions qu'il vous plaise, Très Révérend Sieur, nous permettre de vous assurer que nous désirons sincèrement concourir avec vous avec zèle et alacrité, à l'état de notre sainte foi, bien convaincus que ces principes tendent à la gloire de Dieu, au bien-être et au bonheur de la gent humaine.

Nous avons l'honneur d'être avec le plus profond respect,
TRÈS RÉVÉREND SIEUR,
Vos très obéissants et humbles serviteurs,
MONTREAL, 17 Juin, 1789.
(Pour les Signatures voyez l'Anglais.)

-MONTREAL, 13 juillet, 1789.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC, 8th. JANUARY, 1788.



T being directed by an Act of the 25th of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for better examining and auditing the Public Accounts," that all Accountants are, at stated periods therein expressed, to remit copies of their accounts, with one Set of Vouchers, to the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, which, the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury observed, has not hitherto been complied with by all persons under my Command: All persons therefore of this description, in the Province of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and dependencies, and in Newfoundland, are hereby ordered to pay implicit Obedience to the Injunctions, relating to them individually, contained in the said Act.

FRANs. LE MAISTRE, M. S.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC, JUNE 29th, 1789.

ALL Accountants for public money to give in forthwith to the General of their district, a statement of the sums, for which they are accountable, to whom also they will report, whether they have complied with the order of the 8th January, 1788, directing them to remit copies of their Accounts, with one Set of Vouchers to the Commissioners for Auditing the public accounts; and such as have not, to explain the reasons for their not obeying said orders. These statements and reports to be forwarded to the Commander in Chief with all convenient speed.

FRANs. LE MAISTRE, M. S.

TAKEN AWAY IN MISTAKE,

BY some of the Carters, from along-side of the Ship LONDON, at the King's Wharf, about Three Weeks ago, a Case containing CHINA WARE, marked W. B.—The Person having it in Possession is requested to give Information of it to Capt. WM. BEATSON, or Mr. LYMBURNER.—QUEBEC, July 13, 1789.

EMPORTE' PAR ME'PRISE,

DE bord du Navire London le long du Quai du Roi, par quelqu'un des Chartiers, il y a environ treize semaines, une caisse contenant de la PORCELAINE marquée W. B. celui qui l'a en possession est prié d'en informer le Capitaine Beatson, ou Mr. Lymburner. QUEBEC, 13 Juillet, 1789.

To be SOLD on the most reasonable Terms,



A Piece of Land three arpents in front by forty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the Little River, on one side by Pierre Monarque, and on the other side by Mr. Logan; Also several other pieces or Lots of ground very cheap for ready money or upon a constituted rent. The whole situated in the Quebec Suburbs, near Montreal. For further information application is to be made to IGNACE LA CROIX of this city, who will sell the above premises.

MONTREAL, 1st July, 1789.

A V E N D R E,

AUX Termes les plus raisonnables, une Terre de trois arpents de front, sur quarante arpents de profondeur, prenant par devant la petite rivière, d'un côté à Pierre Monarque, de l'autre au Sieur Logan; en outre plusieurs autres emplacements à très bon compte, pour argent ou à constitut; le tout situé au faubourg de Québec. Pour plus amples informations, il faut s'adresser à Ignace la Croix de cette ville, qui en fera la vente. A MONTREAL, 1er Juillet, 1789.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of Common-pleas for the said district, at the suit of Elias Lock of London, merchant, by Edward William Gray, Esquire, his attorney, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Louis Fremont, late of the city of Quebec, merchant, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Louis Fremont, a lot on which is built a stone-house two stories high, situate on the road leading to the Cul-de-sac, in the Lower-town of Quebec, containing in front to the Westward seventy-five feet or thereabout, the course of the said street; and from said street leading to the Cul-de-sac Eastward forty-six feet or thereabout; and from that part which fronts the Cul-de-sac Northward twenty-four feet, which forms a wing or pavilion of twenty feet or thereabout, exceeding the breadth of the side of the said house which is twenty-six feet wide from without, and on the Northward eighteen feet or thereabout, which makes part of the yard that fronts the Cul-de-sac, and towards that part of the East-side of the yard which joins the lands of Mr. Chabot twenty feet or thereabout in depth, joining the wall in front of the said house.

The said house and lot bounded in front towards the Westward by the road leading to the Cul-de-sac, and bounded on the back part Eastward by the Cul-de-sac, and the said Chabot's lot; on one side Northward by the street leading to the Cul-de-sac, and on the other side Southward by the harbour of the Cul-de-sac: The above-mentioned house is vaulted, and there is a wharf on that side of the lot fronting the Cul-de-sac with a stable thereon built of wood: Now this is to give notice, that I shall expose the said premises to sale by public vendue, in the court-house in the city of Quebec, on Wednesday the twenty-second day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known, by

JA. SHEPHERD, SHERIFF.

All persons having prior claims on the above described premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to give notice thereof, in writing, to said Sheriff, at his office in Quebec, before the day of sale.

QUEBEC, 14th. MARCH, 1789.

ORDRES GENERAUX.

QUARTIERS GENERAUX, QUEBEC, 8 JANVIER, 1788.



YANT été ordonné par acte de la 25 année du règne de sa présente Majesté, intitulé, "Acte pour mieux examiner et vérifier les comptes publics," que tous Comptables aient, à certaines périodes fixées en icelui exprimées, à remettre des copies de leurs comptes et leurs authenticités, aux Commissaires constitués pour vérifier les comptes publics, à quel les Lords de la Trésorerie de Sa Majesté ont observé que toutes les personnes sous mon commandement ne se sont point conformées: C'est pourquoi tous ceux qui sont dans ce cas, dans la Province de Quebec, le Nouveau Brunswick, la Nouvelle Ecosse et leurs dépendances, et dans Terre-neuve, sont par le présent commandés d'obéir implicitement aux injonctions qui les concernent individuellement, comme contenus dans le dit Acte.

FRANs. LE MAISTRE, S. M.

ORDRES GENERAUX.

QUARTIERS GENERAUX, QUEBEC, 29 JUIN, 1789.

Il est ordonné à tous ceux qui sont comptables pour deniers publics de remettre incessamment au Général de leur district, un état des sommes pour lesquelles ils sont redevables, auquel aussi ils feront rapport, s'ils se sont conformés à l'ordre du 8 Janvier 1788, qui leur enjoint de produire des copies de leurs comptes, avec leurs authenticités aux Commissaires constitués pour vérifier les comptes publics; et ceux qui n'ont pas obéi aux dits ordres, d'en expliquer les raisons. Ces états et rapports doivent être envoyés au Commandant en Chef avec toute possible diligence.

FRANs. LE MAISTRE, S. M.

NOUVELLEMENT IMPORTE'

PAR LE NAVIRE L'ANNE, CAPT. MATTHIEU COLLINS, CHARGE' A BOURDEAUX, LES ARTICLES SUIVANS, SAVOIR;

Vieux VIN Rouge de Medoc, en barrique.	Sirups d'Orgeat, de Limon et de Capillaire.
Do. de Cahors, - - - do.	Truffes confites à l'huile.
Do. de Montserrat, - - - do.	Anchois, Olives et Capres fine.
Do. de Blanquetfort, - - - do.	Huile d'Olive en barils ou par Gallons.
Do. de Pailly, - - - do.	Savon de Marseille.
Do. de Bourg, - - - do.	Un assortiment des dragées fine, et bon bon.
Do. de Portes, - - - do.	de toute espèce, comme Pralines, Citronat.
Do. de Frantais, - - - do.	Fruits et Legumes au Sucre.
Do. Blanc de Grave, de Marillac, do.	Moules en Sucre, Dragées à Devices.
Do. de Langoivan, do.	Ditto Parfait Amour, Pastille d'Italie.
Do. de Côte, - - - do.	Anis frotté Sec.
VINS en Caisse.	Fromage de Gruyère et d'Auvergne.
Vin de Bourgogne, de Tonnere.	Artichaux Marinés, Vermicelli.
Do. de Medoc ou Clairat de Margaux.	De plus un petit assortiment des Marchandises
Do. Blanc de Grave, de Talence.	Francotte comme Toile large à Draps.
Do. de Frontignac Sec.	Linge de Table de Bearne et de Flandres, à
Do. de - - - do.	grand Orge et Oeil de Perdrix, Mouchoirs
Des LIQUEURS Fines.	de Choler et de Bearne.
Différentes espèces de fruits confis à l'eau-de-vie.	Toiles à Tapis.
Des Confitures seches de Tours en petite boete.	Etamines d'Agnes et du Mans pour Soutanes.
Do. en gélées assorti de Rouen.	Voile pour les Religieuses.
Des Prunes de Brignolles en boete de 2 et 3 livres.	Ceintures de laine pour les Pretres, et un
Des Prunes Dantes en caisse.	nombre d'autres articles, trop longs à détailler.
S'adresser à JAMES TOD à Québec, ou à QUESNEL BOUTILLIER & Co à Montréal.	

EN conséquence du rapport de l'Honorable John Collins, Ecuyer, un des Membres du Conseil Législatif de cette Province, et Député Arpenteur-général d'icelle, il a plu à son Excellence le très Honorable Lord DORCHESTER, Gouverneur-général et Commandant en Chef de la Province, &c. &c. de constituer le soussigné Arpenteur pour la Province de Québec.

QUEBEC, le 1er. Juillet, 1789.

DISTRICT de QUEBEC. EN vertu d'un Ordre d'Exécution émané de la Cour des Plaideurs communs de sa Majesté pour le dit district, à la poursuite d'Elias Lock de Londres, Négociant, par Edward William Gray, Ecuyer, son procureur, contre les effets, biens, terres et possessions de Louis Fremont, ci-devant de cette ville, Négociant, à moi adressé, j'ai fait et pris en exécution, comme appartenant au dit Louis Fremont, un emplacement sur lequel est bâtie une maison en pierre, à deux étages, située sur la rue qui conduit au Cul-de-sac de la Basse-ville de Québec, qui regarde la partie de l'Ouest, contenant 75 pieds ou environ de front en arrondissant sur la dite rue; ensuite de la dite rue en descendant au Cul-de-sac vers la partie de l'Est quarante-six pieds ou environ; ensuite sur la partie qui fait face au Cul-de-sac allant vers la partie du Nord vingt-quatre pieds, ce qui forme une aile en pavillon de 20 pieds ou environ excédant la largeur du côté de la dite maison qui est de 26 pieds de large de dehors en dehors; ensuite sur la même partie vers le Nord 18 pieds ou environ qui fait partie de la cour qui regarde le Cul-de-sac, vers la partie de l'Est le côté de la dite cour joignant le Sr. Chabot 20 pieds ou environ de profondeur, joignant le mur de face de la dite maison.

Les dite maison et terrain bornés par devant vers l'Ouest à la rue qui conduit au Cul-de-sac, par derrière vers l'Est au port du Cul-de-sac et au dit Chabot; d'un côté vers le Nord à la rue qui conduit au Cul-de-sac et d'autre côté vers le Sud au havre du Cul-de-sac; la maison voutée et ayant un quai du côté du Cul-de-sac, avec une écurie dessus construite en bois. Or j'avertis par le présent, que j'exposerai les dits biens en vente publique à la Chambre d'Audience en la ville de Québec, Mercredi le vingt-deuxième jour de Juillet prochain, à onze heures de matinée, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées par

JA: SHEPHERD, Sheriff.

Quiconque a des prétentions antérieures sur les biens sus-mentionnés, par hypothèque ou autrement, est par le présent requis d'en donner avis par écrit au dit sheriff, à son Bureau à Québec, avant le jour de la vente.

QUEBEC, 14 Mars, 1789.