

CAPTURE OF BATAVIA.

[The following letter from Gen. Anshutz, (a native of the city of New-York) is copied from the London Gazette Extraordinary of the 10th Dec. It furnishes all the particulars of a conquest, which has been rendered uncommonly interesting, from the skill and courage displayed in the action, and the important consequences resulting from it.]

Head-quarters, Weltevrede, Java, Dec. 31, 1811.

My Lord—After a short but arduous campaign, the troops you did me honor to place under my orders, have taken the capital of Java, have assaulted and carried the enemy's formidable works at Cornelis, have defeated and dispersed their collected forces, and have driven them from the kingdoms of Bantam and Jacatra. This brilliant success over a well appointed and disciplined force, greatly superior in numbers, and in every respect well equipped, in the result of the great zeal, gallantry, and discipline of the troops, qualities which they have possessed in a degree certainly never surpassed. It is my duty to lay before your Lordship the details of their success, but it is not in my power to do them the justice they deserve, or to express how much their country is indebted to them for their great exertions.

Your Lordship is acquainted with the reasons that induced me to attempt a landing in the neighborhood of Batavia. It was effected without opposition at the village of Chillingheing, twelve miles east of the city, on the 4th instant. My intention was to proceed from thence by the direct road to Cornelis, where the enemy's force was said to be assembled in a strongly fortified position, and to place the City of Batavia in my rear, from whence alone I could expect to derive supplies equal to the arduous contest we were engaged in. As some time was required to make preparations for an inland movement, I judged it proper to reconnoitre the road by the coast leading to Batavia, and observe how far it would be practicable to penetrate by that route. I was aware that it was extremely strong, and, if well defended, nearly impracticable. Advancing with part of the army, I had the satisfaction to find that it was not disputed with us, and the only obstacle to our progress was occasioned by the destruction of the bridge over the Cijcol river. I approached the river on the 6th, and observing during that evening a large fire in Batavia, I concluded it was the intention of the enemy to evacuate that city; and with this impression I directed the advance of the army, under Colonel Gillespie, to pass the river in boats on the succeeding night. They lodged themselves in the suburbs of the City, and a temporary bridge was hastily constructed on the morning of the 8th, capable of supporting light artillery. On that day the burghers of Batavia applied for protection and surrendered the city without opposition, the garrison having retreated to Weltevrede.

The possession of Batavia was of the utmost importance. Though large stores-houses of public property were burnt by the enemy, previous to their retreat, and every effort made to destroy the remainder, we were fortunate in preserving some valuable granaries, and other stores. The city, although abandoned by the principal inhabitants, was filled with an industrious race of people, who could be particularly useful to the army. Provisions were in abundance, and an easy communication preserved with the fleet.

In the night of the 8th, a feeble attempt was made by the enemy, to cut off a small guard I had sent for the security of the place, but the troops of the advance had, unknown to them, reinforced the party early in the evening, and the attack was repulsed. The advance under Colonel Gillespie occupied the city on the 9th.

Very early on the morning of the 10th, I directed Col. Gillespie, with his corps, to move from Batavia, towards the enemy's cantonment, at Weltevrede, supported by two brigades of infantry, that marched before break of day through the city, and followed his route. The cantonment was abandoned, but the enemy were in force a little beyond it, and about two miles in advance of their works at Cornelis. Their position was strong, and defended by an abatis, occupied by 3000 of their best troops, and four guns of horse artillery—Col. Gillespie attacked it with spirit and judgment, and, after an obstinate resistance, carried it at the point of the bayonet, completely routed their force, and took their guns. A strong column from their works advanced to their support, but our line being arrived, they were instantly pursued, and driven under shelter of their batteries.

In this affair, so creditable to Col. Gillespie, and all the corps of the advance, the grenadier company of the 78th, and the detachment of the 39th regiment particularly distinguished themselves, by charging and capturing the enemy's artillery. Our loss was trifling, compared with the enemy's, which may be estimated at about five hundred men, with Brigadier-General Alberti, dangerously wounded.

Though we had hitherto been successful, beyond my most sanguine expectations, our further progress became extremely difficult, and somewhat doubtful.

The enemy, greatly superior in numbers, was strongly entrenched in a position, between the Great River Jacatra and the Slogen, an artificial water-course, neither of which was fordable. This position was shut up by a deep trench, and was palisaded, between redoubts, and many batteries, mounted with heavy cannon, occupied the most commanding grounds within the lines. The forts, Cornelis was in the centre and the whole of the works was defended by a numerous and well organized artillery. The season was now far advanced, the heat too violent, and our numbers insufficient, to admit of regular approaches. To carry the works by assault was the alternative, and on that I decided. In aid of this measure, I erected some batteries, to dislodge the principal redoubts, and for two days kept up a heavy fire from twenty of them, between eight mortars and howitzers. Their execution was great, and I had the pleasure to find, that this answered at the commencement of each day, by a far more numerous artillery, we daily silenced their nearest batteries, considerably disturbed every part of their position, and were evidently superior in our fire.

At dawn of day, on the 26th, the assault was made. The principal attack was entrusted to that gallant and experienced officer, Col. Gillespie. He had the infantry of the advance, and the grenadiers of the line with him, and was supported by Col. Gibbs, with the 59th Regiment, and the 4th Battalion of Bengal Volunteers. They were intended if possible to surprise the redoubt No. 3, constructed by the enemy beyond the Slogen, and to endeavour to cross the bridge over that stream with the fugitives, and then to assault the redoubts, within the lines, Col. Gillespie attacking those to the left, and Col. Gibbs to the right. Lieutenant Gen. M'Leod, with six companies of the 69th, was directed to follow a path, on the bank of the great river, and when the attack had commenced on the Slogen, to endeavour to possess himself of the enemy's redoubt No. 2. Major Tule, with the flank corps of the reserve, reinforced by two troops of cavalry, four guns of horse artillery, two companies of the 69th, and the Grenadiers of the reserve was directed to attack the corps at Campong Maylayo, on the West of the great River, and endeavour to cross the bridge at that post.

The remainder of the army under Major Gen. Whitherald, was at the batteries, where a column, under Colonel Wood, consisting of the 7th Regiment, and the 5th Volunteer Battalion, was directed to advance against the enemy in front, and at a favorable moment, when aided by the other attacks to force his way, if possible, and open the position for the line.

The enemy was under arms, and prepared for the combat, and General Jansens, the Commander in Chief, was in the re-argue where it commenced. Col. Gillespie, after a long detour through a close and intricate country, came on their advance, routed it in an instant, and with a rapidity never surpassed, under a heavy fire of grape and musquetry, possessed himself of the advanced redoubt, No. 3. He passed the bridge with the fugitives, under a tremendous fire, and assaulted and carried with the bayonet the redoubt, No. 1, after a most obstinate resistance. Here the two divisions of the column supported. Col. Gibbs, turned to the right, and with the 50th and part of the 78th, who had now forced their way in front, carried the redoubt No. 1. A tremendous explosion of the magazine of this work (whether accidental or designed is not ascertained), took place at the instant of its capture, and destroyed a number of gallant officers and men, who at the moment were crowded on its ramparts, which the enemy had abandoned. The redoubt, No. 2, against which Lieut. Col. Wood's attack was directed, was carried in as gallant a style, and in the moment of victory. The front of the position was now opened and the troops rushed in from every quarter. During the operations on the right, Colonel Gillespie pursued the advantage to the Slogen, and the enemy's position was

taken as the rear, and being joined by Lieutenant Col. M'Leod, of the 59th, with part of that corps, he directed him to attack the park of artillery, which that Officer carried in a most masterly manner, putting to flight a body of the enemy's cavalry that formed and attempted to defend it. A sharp fire of musquetry was now kept up by a strong body of the enemy, who had taken post in the lines in front of Fort Cornelis; but were driven from thence, the fort taken, and the enemy completely dispersed. They were pursued by Colonel Gillespie, with the 11th regiment, a party of Sepoys, and the seamen from the batteries under Captain Syer, of the Royal Navy. By this time the cavalry and horse artillery had effected a passage through the lines, the former commanded by Major Travers, and the latter by Captain Noble; and, with the gallant Colonel at their head the pursuit was continued till the whole of the enemy's army was killed, taken or dispersed.

Major Tule's attack was equally spirited, but after routing the enemy's force at Campong Maylayo, and killing many of them, he found the bridge to be one fire, and was unable to penetrate further.

I have the honor to inclose a return of the loss sustained, from our landing on the 4th to the 26th inclusive. Sincerely I lament its extent, and the many valuable and able Officers that have unfortunately fallen; but when the prepared state of the enemy, their numbers, and the strength of their positions, are considered, I trust it will not be deemed heavier than might be expected. Their loss greatly exceeded it. In the action of the 26th, the numbers killed were immense, but it has been impossible to form any accurate statement of the amount. About one thousand have been buried in the works, multitudes were cut down in the retreat, the rivers are crowded up with the dead, and the boats and woods are filled with the wounded who have since expired. We have taken near five thousand prisoners, among whom are three General Officers, thirty four Field Officers, twenty Captains and one hundred and fifty subaltern Officers. General Jansens made his escape with difficulty during the action, and reached Zutenzorg, a distance of 30 miles, with a few cavalry, the sole remains of an army of 10,000 men. This place he has since evacuated, and fled to the eastward. A detachment of our troops is in possession of it.

The superior discipline and invincible courage, which have so highly distinguished the British army were never more fully displayed, and I have the heartfelt pleasure to add, that they have not been clouded by any acts of insubordination.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of the orders I have directed to be issued, thanking the troops in general for their services, and particularizing some of the officers, who, by their rank or situation, were more fortunate than their equally gallant companions, in opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and serving their Sovereign and their country. But I must not omit not owing to your Lordship the very particular merit of Col. Gillespie to whose assistance in planning the principal attack, and to whose gallantry, energy and judgment in executing it, the success is greatly to be attributed.

To the General Staff of the Army, as well as my own Staff, I feel myself particularly indebted.—The professional knowledge, zeal and activity of Col. Eden, Quarter Master-General, have been essentially useful to me; but I cannot express how much I have been benefited by the able assistance and laborious exertions of Col. Agnew, the Adjutant-General, an Officer whose active and meritorious services have frequently attracted the notice and received the thanks of the government in India.

It is with particular pleasure I assure your Lordship, that I have received the most cordial support from the Hon. Rear Admiral Stopford and Com. Broughton, during the period of their Commanding the squadron. The former was pleased to allow a body of 500 seamen, under the valuable Officer Cap. Sayer, of the Leeda, to assist at our batteries. Their services were particularly useful, and I have the satisfaction to assure you, that both the artillery and engineers were actuated by the same zeal, in performing their respective duties that has been so conspicuous in all ranks and departments, though from the deficiency of the means of their disposal, their operations were unavoidably embarrassed with unusual difficulties.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) S. AU-CHMUTY, Lieut. Gen.

[The officers killed are Lieut. Monro, Lieut. Paton, Lieut. Col. Wm. M'Leod, Capt. M. Kennedy, Capt. W. Opherts, Capt. Patrick Ross, Lt. Hutcheson, Lieut. W. Warring, Lt. Wm. A. Hinkins, Lt. Ferguson, Ensign Wolfe, Lt. Col. Clarges, Ensign N. M'Leod, and Major, W. Cambell. Total wounded, 8 Lieut. Colonels, 2 Majors, 14 Captains, 36 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 53 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, 518 rank and file.]

Boston, Feb. 21.—The schr. Hotspur, Knowles, in 41 days from France, put into Hampton Roads, the 5th inst. Capt. K. informs, that accounts had just arrived at Bordeaux previous to his sailing of a bloody battle that was fought in the south of Spain.—Could not say who commanded the respective forces, nor give any other particulars, than that the French had been surprised, lost a great number of men, and had four generals killed.

THE LONDON GLOBE OF DEC. 26. The Paris message had been published in Paris without comment. The Monitor gives many despatches from Spain.—But excepting the recapture of the Asturias, they do not detail any events of importance. It is remarkable, that in one Monitor there should be Censures on three of the French Generals in Spain: On Girard for gross neglect; on Reynard for presumption; and on Gaudin for a false deed. We do not hear of any fresh reinforcements going to Spain.

The British frigate Macedonia, Capt. Lord Fitzroy, has arrived in Hampton Roads from England, and her despatches sent on shore. She left Lisbon the 8th of Jan and has on board Mr. Stewart, one of the commissioners for South America. It is supposed that she touched at Norfolk to take Mr. Morrison, another of the commissioners—but Mr. M. sailed from New York about a week ago in the brig Colibri.—This is the frigate, no doubt, that was thought to be the Constitution.

The Mullet schooner, with mails for New-York which left Plymouth on the 14th, put back on the 21st, on account of head winds, sailed again on the 22d. of December.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to the Editor of the Democratic Press in Philadelphia—dated, Nov. 31, 1811.

"We cannot yet determine what success will attend Mr. Barlow's mission to this country; all we know is, that his reception, from the first moment of his arrival, has been so very flattering, that many have augured happy results." [Mr. Barlow then is carried through a great deal of flattery till he arrives at the door of the Emperor's Cabinet, for which the writer takes a little breath and observes that] "the Parisians are charmed with this debut of our minister."

"BORDEAUX, Dec. 21.—If we may believe general reports, some definite commercial arrangement is negotiating in Paris with Joel Barlow, Esq.—and it is said the result will be very satisfactory. The frigate Constitution, expected to sail in all this month, or early in January, will probably be the bearer of interesting news for America. This moment, we learn that the Russia, from Baltimore, is in the river."

"Batavia, Sunday Evening, Dec. 29, 1811." "Mr. Myers, the Consul, has handed to us the following list of vessels given up by the Emperor—Ship— at Amsterdam, giving a cargo of tea on board, admitted by paying duty.—The Star, at Boulogne, permission to depart and go to Dunkirk to load.—The Peluchans at Toulon, permission to depart and go to Marseilles to load.—The Aravis, with a cargo of Tobacco, had been visited by British vessels and under the Berlin and Milan Decrees, has been given up together with the cargo.—The Wampus has permission to support her cargo and to export the amount thereof.—The two Brothers, at St. Maloes, has permission to depart with the amount of her cargo.—The Advanture, at Nantz, has also liberty to sail. Other reclamations are under examination, whereof the result may be shortly expected. The following vessels have just arrived.—The Bog Clo, of New York, ship Lark, from Philad. via N. York, schooner Sussamah Melme, do; ship Union, do; Philad.

From the United States Papers. Various rumours had been widely circulated for a few days past of negotiations on the tapis between our government and the British minister. These rumours have ever assumed a more and more singular character, and have at length assumed a form so singular, that it is scarcely possible to suppose that any

We have every reason to believe that there is no foundation whatever for these ephemeral reports—and that there never was a more hopeless prospect of an accommodation with Great Britain than at present.—(Nat. Int.)

From the New-York Public Advertiser, of Feb. 12.

The reports which are in circulation, that the Secretary of State and Mr. Foster, are in negotiation on the subject of the treaty proposed by Lords Holland and Auckland, and which treaty Mr. Jefferson refused to submit to the Senate of the United States, we have it in our power to assert, from the most respectable authority, are totally destitute of foundation.

From Washington, Feb. 7, 1812.

"The House have been most of this day engaged in the discussion of private claims, and bills and reports arising from them. The bill authorizing a detachment of 100,000 of the militia, has been agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

"About eight minutes after four o'clock this morning a shock of earthquake was very sensibly felt here. It was more severe than that of a fortnight ago yesterday. Many people were awakened by it. It continued upwards of two minutes, unaccompanied with any noise.

FROM WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

Nothing particular has transpired, for some days past, on this interesting Theatre. There is nothing in negotiation between Foster and Monroe, the rumours afloat to the contrary notwithstanding. The committee on foreign relations have been deeply engaged in conference, for some time, in devising some wise scheme to bring the question between this country and G. Britain to a definitive issue; but after the plan was matured, and about to be reported, it blew up, and, as it is supposed, by the intervention of the secretary of State, the committee have continued their session, and a report of moment is speedily expected.

An adjournment of Congress is now agitated: it will be moved in a day or two, and will probably succeed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Thursday, Feb. 13.

Mr. Bacon requested that the committee of ways and means might have leave to sit during the session of the house, to mature their revenue plans. Granted.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill for amending the militia of the U. States.—Mr. Lacey in the chair. The house adjourned without disposing of the bill.

SPECIFICATION Of the late Appropriations in Congress.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Old Military Establishment, Additional Military Force, Company of Rangers, Navy Establishment for 1812, Defence of the Maritime Frontiers, and a total sum of \$13,768,779.49.

TAKING CANADA—Again.—A respectable lady in New-York, was recently ordered, in a note, to deposit, that night, in a certain place, four hundred dollars in gold and silver,—or that she should perish soon, either by fire, or poison. She consulted the Police—made the deposit—and two gentlemen appeared about 11 o'clock; who in the act of bearing off their booty, were apprehended. They were examined the next day before a magistrate. Their names were Douglas and Wadsworth. The latter gentleman had in his pocket a letter from the Secretary of War, notifying him, that he was appointed an Ensign in the U. States Army.

If Canada is to be invaded by such officers—it is time for them to look out.

P. S. The two Gentlemen above named were indicted for conspiracy, have been tried, and found guilty. In the course of the trial, it appeared, that they were both before the Police, about three months ago, for passing counterfeit money; but were dismissed for want of evidence.

The negroes in Lexington have lately made several attempts to burn the Town; they have set fire to several factories there are three condemned to be hanged.

PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council, to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are settled on the Indian land in the County of Haldimand, without due authority, or licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all white persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without such Licence, under a Penalty for the first Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the second and every subsequent offence of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the Law which subjects his contravention to such penalties; and further to declare, that the law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me, that among the white people resident upon the Indian lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Hon.ble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper-Canada, this first day of February, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty second year of His Majesty's Reign. (Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, President. By His Honor's Command, WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intitled, "An Ordinance to prevent the selling of strong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as also to deter Persons from buying their Arms or Clothing, and for other purposes relative to the Trade and Intercourse with the said Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to settle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, or under a Penalty of Ten Pounds for the first offence, and Twenty Pounds for the second, and every other subsequent offence.

IV. It shall, and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to sue for the Penalties and Forfeitures aforesaid, by information before one or more of the Commissioners of the Peace of the District in which any offence against any of the above articles of this Ordinance shall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such information, in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witness (being some other than the informer himself) and to inflict the said imprisonment, and to levy the said Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the costs of suing for the same, by a warrant to seize and sell the goods or lands of the offender. Provided always that such information shall be brought within six calendar months from the time that the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

YORK, Feb. 14, 1812.—[This evening, the Members of the Legislature, the Officers of the Garrison, and the principal gentlemen of the Town and neighbourhood (amounting to sixty-two guests) partook of a most elegant dinner, provided for them at the Government House, on the opening of the Provincial Parliament.]

FOR SALE BY JOHN SELLWICK.

TEN Boxes of Superior Blue and Black Cloth, a few Boxes of Second quality mixed ditto, and 30 Chests of the Single Teas.—[Dated 14th Feb. 1812.]

MONTREAL, February 29.

On the night of Saturday or Sunday last, a gang of lawless villains forcibly broke into the store of Alexander Henry, Esq., and robbed it of 34 chests of Tea, which had been formerly seized by the Custom House Officers as smuggled property. The manner in which they entered the store, deserves description; and proves that the burglars had been previously well acquainted with the premises. They first penetrated into the neighboring yard of Mrs. Lacass—entered the stable where a wooden partition divides it from the garret of Mr. Henry's store. This they broke through by boring an upper and lower line of holes with an auger exactly parallel with each other, driving in the intermediate space, and thus making sufficient room for a chest to pass. With an iron crow, or some such instrument, they raised three of the floor planks then got at the Tea, which has not yet been discovered or heard of. From the nature of the labor, it must have taken a dozen hands and experienced rogues full three hours to complete the arduous task. Some weeks ago, a similar game was played at L'aprairie, when 19 chests of Tea were carried off. When we consider that our country swarms with such vagabonds as are here mentioned, who will attempt any thing however desperate, it is highly improper to deposit any seized goods in private warehouses; they ought to be put into His Majesty's Stores where guards are placed over them, which would operate as a check to smuggling. In fact, if different measures are not pursued by the Custom-House officers, the establishment will become almost useless. We are happy to see that Mr. Henry has offered a reward of 200 dollars, and we sincerely hope that this handsome sum will produce a discovery of the villains so that they may be made an example of.

We understand that we are not only indebted to some of our new townships for large quantities of whisky, but also for Drovers, which we are informed are manufacturing in that quarter, to an extent that is likely to be very serious in its consequences. The public cannot therefore be too much on their guard in attending to the dollars they may receive, as it is apprehended that a great number made of base metal will come into circulation from this new mint, which will require very particular care in detecting.

MONTREAL, 2d March.—The very uncommon winter we have, has caused the greatest hardships to the poor in every part of the country. Although the snow has been 4 and 5 feet deep, at present, it is light—the fall has not been more than in ordinary winters, not having any thaws it has not settled any.—In several of the villages from 2 to 4 families have taken up their lodgings in one house, and converted the deserted houses, stables &c. into fire-wood.—Wood has been sold here last week, by the load, at the rate of 8 to 10 dollars per cord.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, 28th Feb. Jas. Stuart, Esq. Member for the County of Montreal, took his seat in the House.

Mr. Papineau from the Committee on Moulton's Petition, reported in favor of the same, and a Bill, allowing him an exclusive privilege for navigating STEAM BOATS, between Quebec and Montreal, was introduced and read a first time.

The Bill for continuing the ALIEN ACT, was referred to a Committee of the whole to-morrow.

SATURDAY, 29. Mr. Speaker, and the House went up to the Castle of St. Lewis with the following ADDRESS, in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton and their several Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, Lieutenant General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick, and in the Islands of Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and the Bermudas, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency:

WE, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return Your Excellency our humble thanks for your Speech, at the opening of the session.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, having been most graciously pleased, on behalf, and in the name of His Majesty, to appoint Your Excellency Governor in Chief of the British American Provinces, is an additional mark of the paternal solicitude for the welfare of His Canadian Subjects, which we have on all occasions experienced, and for which we feel truly grateful; and Your Excellency having hastened to assume the Administration of this Province, without waiting the arrival of your Commission, calls forth our best thanks.

We sincerely lament with your Excellency the continued sufferings of our venerable and beloved Sovereign, and altho' we have felt no diminution of that anxious care which his so eminently distinguished his long reign, our most ardent wishes would have been highly gratified, since the reins of Government have passed into the hands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by any favorable information upon the interesting subject of His Majesty's health.

We participate, with equal pride and satisfaction, in the congratulations of your Excellency, on the brilliant achievements which have taken place in the delivery of Portugal, and for the rescue of Spain from the tyranny of the Chief Ruler in France. We offer, in humble thankfulness to the great Sovereign of the universe, our grateful acknowledgements for these events, and for having permitted British valor to be the means of displaying his benefits to those unfortunate nations.

Amidst the wondrous changes that mark the present age, we have viewed with awful anxiety, altho' remote spectators, the scenes of horror that desolate Europe; and whilst our mother country, so presciently protected by nature, has had her political existence involved in the fate of surrounding nations, we feel a proper sense of gratitude for having been enabled, undisturbed hitherto in the habitations of our fathers, to view, without alarm, the distant storm; whose lowering aspect seems now to threaten this peaceful and happy region.

Should the wise measures and magnanimous conduct of the Prince Regent, fail to operate a change in the unfeeling disposition and hostile character of the Government of the United States, sensible as we are that it will require no common energy to withstand their efforts and perform the important duties, which will devolve upon us, we confidently assure your Excellency, that in the loyalty, unanimity and zeal of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects, you will find resources, under the protection of divine Providence, fully adequate to the crisis.

We beseech your Excellency to be persuaded, that viewing these circumstances, we will use our utmost care and vigilance in securing the Colony from open invasion or insidious aggression: we will give our attention to those acts which your Excellency regards as essential to the preservation of His Majesty's Government, as by law lawfully established in this Colony, notwithstanding the repugnance we might feel from a proper use of one of them, and the bad effects which might have resulted therefrom, to His Majesty's Government, had it not been for the unshaken fidelity of His Majesty's loyal Canadian subjects, and their conviction of the goodness of His Majesty's government, and the transient inconveniences which, from the common fate of humankind, are inevitable; we will however assure your Excellency, that the confidence we place in your Excellency, diminishes considerably our fears of the use which might hereafter be made of this Act. And your Excellency may be persuaded, we shall regard it as a fortunate opportunity, to manifest our attachment to His Majesty's Government, and our gratitude for the benefits we have experienced, by granting to His Majesty, such a price as may be suited to the exigencies of the times, and as will enable his loyal Canadian subjects, to show their zeal for His Majesty, in repelling any sudden attack made by a raminary force, and effectually to participate in the defence of their country, against a regular invasion at any future period.

The amelioration of the internal communications throughout the Province, the increase of commerce, and the encouragement of agriculture, should also meet our early and serious attention; and we will endeavour to adopt such measures as will contribute to the welfare of every part of the Province of our jurisdiction, and to the comfort and convenience, for their comfort and welfare of the people of this Province, and we will be ready to attend to the expeditious discharge of the duties which shall be entrusted to you, and your Excellency may rely on our united

supplies as may be found requisite to meet the pressure of the times, and those services connected with the security of the Province.

The splendid political and exalted moral virtues exercised by our fellow subjects in Great Britain, and which have firmly secured the Empire against the machinations of our implacable foe, cannot but increase our disposition to follow their example...

The circumstances of the times imperiously call upon us to express to your Excellency, our readiness and that of our constituents, to meet whatever events may arise out of them, without fear of the result...

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:— Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I return you my thanks for this loyal address.

I feel obliged to you for the assurances you have given me, of your attention to those acts which I have considered to be essential for the preservation of His Majesty's government...

Messages from the Legislative Council were received with Bills for continuing the Alien Act, and the Act for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government...

Molson's Steam Boat Bill was read the second time. The House then went into Committee to consider if it is expedient to repeal the Act for repairing the CASTLE of St. LEWIS...

A petition of Francis Hood and Joseph Jacob, praying for a BRIDGE over the Montmorency, above the Falls, was brought up and referred to a special committee.

The Bills from the Legislative Council for continuing the Alien Act and the Act for the better preservation of His Majesty's government, were read for the second time...

MONDAY, 2d March.—Mr. Blanchet from the special committee on the petition of Jacques Morin, for the exclusive privilege of building a BRIDGE over the Bras St. Nicholas...

The House then went into committee on the Alien Act, which was reported with amendments, in which the house concurred; and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Irwin presented a Message from His Excellency the Governor in Chief with the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government, which Committee obtained leave to sit again, to-morrow.

TUESDAY, 3d March.—A Petition from the Inhabitants of Maskinongeé, praying for a Law for Regulating the COMMON, was brought up, and referred to a Special Committee.

A petition from Joseph Roi, of Montreal, against the Election of Mr. Stuart, was read, and the consideration of the motion for its being brought up, was deferred till to-morrow.

Petitions from E. L. Dumont, Esq. for exclusive privileges for erecting BRIDGES AND SLUICES at the River Jacques, were brought up, & referred to a Special Committee.

The Bill from the Legislative Council, for continuing the ALIEN ACT, with Amendments, was passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

Jacques Morin's Bridge Bill, was read the second time and referred.

The Bill from the Legislative Council, for the TRIAL OF WOMEN in certain cases, was read a second time and referred.

Answer to the Epigram which appeared in the last issue. That "Impertinent Puffery," a name rather hard To a "gently reposing innocent Bard."

THEATRE. AMATEUR PLAY. Under the Patronage of His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF.

On SATURDAY the 14th Inst. will be performed, By the Officers of the Garrison, The Comedy of THE CURE for the HEART ACHE.

With the Farce of THE MOCK DOCTOR. Boxes and places to be taken at the Theatre.

TRINITY-HOUSE, MONTREAL, 20th Feb. 1812. PERSONS willing to contract for laying the usual BUOYS and BEACONS in Lake St. Peter, at Isle Platte...

SALES BY AUCTION. On FRIDAY next the 6th inst. at the 'Subscribers' Auction Room.

A General assortment of DRY GOODS, amongst which are a few pieces real superfine Cloths, fine and common do. Flannels, two cases Chemise and Calicoes...

On SATURDAY next the 7th inst. at JONES, WHITE & MELVIN'S Auction Room, at ONE o'clock.

A Very general assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in fine and coarse cloths, flannels, castimers, muslins, cambricks, striped and white cottons, bed tick, damask table cloths, &c. &c.

On MONDAY the 16th current, at the House of Mr. JOHN RENNERT, St. John's Street, Upper-Town, at One o'clock.

THE whole of his STOCK of GROCERIES, consisting of 12 barrels Muscovado Sugar, Loaf Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Pepper, &c. &c.

By Auction will be Sold, on TUESDAY the 24th Day of MARCH Instant, and following days, at the House No. 11, St. John's Street, the following moveable property and effects...

ALL the Stock in Trade of the deceased, consisting in about 1800 lb. dry Snuff, 5 Hogheads of Leaf Tobacco, a quantity of Plug and Twist, do. Flour mills, Sieves, Boxes, Casks, Brass wire, Oil of Rodium, and other articles.

As also all the Household Furniture belonging to the said Estates, consisting in mahogany dining and card tables, side board, grand Royal Patent Port Pot, a small do. Secretary and Book Case, Sopha's, prints, looking Glasses, an Eight day Clock in a mahogany case, a mahogany four post and other bedsteads, oil cloths, Brussels and other carpets, a polished Register Stove, a quantity of fashionable plate, gold and silver Watches, Books, Kitchen utensils, feather beds, Mattresses, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, table and bed linen, and two horses, four cows, two oxen, poultry, half covered calash, two carriages, sleighs, harness, and farming utensils.

To be Sold by Licitation, in the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, first of the WEDNESDAY 1st APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the morning, 2d of the WEDNESDAY 8th, and the adjudication the 15th of the same month.

1st. THREE Percies of Land in front, or thereabout, by forty arpents in depth, undivided, and, included in a land situate in the first range of St. Valier, containing in the whole, one acre and eight perches of land in front, or thereabout, by the said depth of forty arpents; the whole bounded in front to the north by the south bank of the River St. Lawrence, and behind to the south, at the end of the said depth, joining on one side, to the south west, wholly, to Sieur Antoine Roi, and on the other side, to the north east, to Sieur Francois Marceau.

2d. Two twelfths of all the buildings erected upon the whole of the said land above described, consisting of the following buildings. 1st. A log House, covered with planks and shingled, of about forty five feet long by twenty wide or thereabout.

3d. A small frame bake house covered and enclosed with boards, the whole covered with straw.

4th. A small two other twelfth parts, undivided, of the wood growing on two certain portions of ground, situated in the third range of the parish and seigniorie of St. Valier; the said woods to be cut only once, to wit: one of the said portions making part of the land of Mr. Jean Marie Tanguay, containing in the whole, an arpent and a half in front by two arpents in depth; and the other being part of the land of Mr. Louis Michel Colbeck, representing Jean Baptiste Besonet, containing in the whole, an arpent and one perch of land in front, by about eight arpents in depth; which said twelfth of lands, buildings and wood, as above described, belong to Ursule Roi and Elizabeth Roi, minors, as heirs of FRANCOIS ROI and the late MARGUERITE BRUNEAU, his first wife, deceased.

UNCLAIMED.—A Small Box of Cloths, by the Brig Dolphin, Captain Sievewright, from London, (direction defaced,) the owner may have them upon proving property and paying charges, by applying to LINITHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

TO LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN FIRST MAY.—That large and elegant Stone Building, with out houses and Garden, pleasantly situated in St. Famille Street, near Hope's Gate. For further particulars apply to the proprietor. JOHN GOUDIE, Jun. Quebec, 2d March, 1812.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE, 130 barrels Sugar, 70 puncheons Jamaica Spirits, 31 ditto Leward Island, 100 barrels Rozini, 40 ton assorted flat Iron, 10 ton best staple Cordage from 1 1/2 to 3 1/2, 12 coils hawser lidd, from 3 1/2 to 5 1/2, 10000 feet white pine timber.

TO LET FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THAT Spacious Stone HOUSE advantageously situated for Trade, the corner of St. John's and St. Stanislas Street; the said House is 50 feet by 40, with spacious dry floored cellars, and may be conveniently divided for two families having two stair cases.

FOR SALE, THAT fine HOUSE, formerly belonging to the late Honorable Charles De Lanaudiere, situated in the Upper Town of Quebec, Rue des Paveuses, No. 9, with a fine Lot, Stable, Hangar, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber having purchased that House late the property of Francois Dublois, Fabrique Street, Upper-Town, this is to advertise all who may have any demands on the said House, to produce their claims to J. VORIER, Esq. Lower Town, on or before the 14th day of April next, or the Subscriber will save himself of this advertisement.

PAR LA MALLE DE BURLINGTON. BOSTON, le 21 Février.—La Goëlette Hotspur, Knowles, en 41 jours de France, a mis dans la Rade d'Halifax, le 5 du courant. Le Capitaine Knowles informe qu'il est arrivé à Bourdeaux, avant son départ, des nouvelles d'une bataille sanglante dans le Sud de l'Espagne.

On a reçu des papiers Français jusqu'au 12 Décembre. Le Message du Président a été publié à Paris sans commentaire. Le Moniteur donne plusieurs dépêches d'Espagne. Mais si l'on en excepte la ré-occupation de l'Autriche, elles ne contiennent aucun événement important.

Il a circulé pendant plusieurs jours divers bruits d'une négociation sur le tapis entre notre Gouvernement et le Ministre Anglais. Ces bruits ont été jusqu'à désigner les particularités d'un arrangement idéal comme si cet arrangement eût été le sujet de la négociation.

DE WASHINGTON, le 12 Février.—Il n'a rien transpiré de particulier, depuis quelques jours, de ce Théâtre intéressant. Il n'y a rien en négociation entre Foster et Munroe, nonobstant les rumeurs contraires.

Chambre des Représentans, Jeudi 13 Février.—Mr. Bacon a demandé que le Comité des voies et moyens eût permission de siéger durant la Session de la Chambre, pour mettre à maturité son plan de réforme.

Montreal, Feb. 29.—Dans la nuit de Samedi ou Dimanche dernier, une bande de voleurs sont entrés de force dans le Magasin de Mr. Alexander Henry, et y ont volé 34 caisses de Thé, qui avoient été dernièrement soulevés par les Officiers de la Douane comme contrebanded.

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PARLEMENT PROVINCIAL DU BAS-CANADA. CHAMBRE D'ASSEMBLÉE. SAMEDI, FEVRIER, 29.—Mr. l'Orateur et la Chambre se sont réunis au Château St. Louis avec l'Adresse suivante: A Son Excellence SIR GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, Capitaine Général et Gouverneur en Chef, dans et pour les Provinces du Bas-Canada, Haut Canada, Nouvelle-Ecosse, Nouveau-Brunswick et des Iles du Prince Edward & du Cap Breton et leurs différentes Dépendances, Vice-Admiral d'icelles: Lieutenant Général et Commandant de toutes les Forces de Sa Majesté dans lesdites Provinces du Bas-Canada, Haut-Canada, Nouvelle-Ecosse, Nouveau Brunswick et leurs différentes Dépendances et dans les Iles du Cap Breton Terre-Neuve et des Bermudes.

Nous, les Fidèles et Loyaux Sujets de Sa Majesté, les Comunes du Bas-Canada, assemblés en Parlement Provincial, prions Votre Excellence de nous permettre de lui offrir nos remerciements de votre Harangue à l'ouverture de cette Session.

C'est avec le sentiment de la plus vive reconnaissance que nous avons appris la nomination qu'il a plu au Prince Régent, au nom de sa Majesté, de faire de la personne de Votre Excellence pour la placer à la tête de ce Gouvernement: C'est une nouvelle marque de la sollicitude paternelle avec laquelle il veille à votre bonheur.

Nous ne pouvons que louer la sagesse de la conduite du Prince Régent ne pouvant engager le Gouvernement des Etats Unis à changer ses dispositions hostiles, convenant comme nous le sommes de la nécessité de mettre et d'avoir toute l'énergie dont nous sommes capables pour nous acquitter des devoirs importants que les circonstances nous ont appelés à remplir, nous pouvons assurer avec confiance, qu'avec le secours de la divine Providence, votre Excellence trouvera dans la loyauté et le zèle unanime des sujets Canadiens de sa Majesté des ressources proportionnées aux besoins.

Nous prions votre Excellence d'être persuadés que sous ces circonstances nous redoublons nos soins et notre vigilance pour mettre la Colonie en sûreté soit contre une invasion ouverte ou contre des agressions insidieuses. Nous donnerons toute attention à ces actes que votre Excellence regarde comme essentiels à la préservation du Gouvernement de sa Majesté, tel qu'il est heureusement établi par la loi en cette Colonie, malgré toute la répugnance que doit nous donner l'abus qu'on a fait d'un de ses actes et des mauvais effets qui en ont résulté pour le Gouvernement de sa Majesté, sans la fidélité inébranlable des Loyaux Sujets Canadiens de sa Majesté, et la conviction où ils sont de la bonté de son Gouvernement, nonobstant les inconvénients passagers qui par le sort ordinaire des choses humaines, sont inévitables.

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TABLE METEOROLOGIQUE. FEVRIER ET MARS, 1812. Table with columns for Days, Temperature, Wind, and Barometer.

Pour la suite des Procès de la Chambre, voyez l'Anglais.

