



THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1812.

[N^o. 2457.]

JEUDI, LE 16 AVRIL, 1812.



By His Excellency SIR GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, President of the Province of Lower-Canada, and Administrator of the Government of the said Province; Lieutenant-General, and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and in the Islands of Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and the Bahamas, &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is the bounden Duty of all His Majesty's Subjects, constantly to humble themselves before Almighty God, and fervently to renew their supplications for Divine Aid and Protection, more especially during the continuance of a contest so sanguinary and awful, as that in which His Majesty, in behalf of the British Empire, is now engaged, and most particularly when the other calamities of the present times are so sadly embittered by the personal affliction of our beloved Sovereign.

And whereas His Majesty for this solemn purpose, is graciously pleased to order a day of Public Fasting and Humiliation, to be observed every year in His European Dominions, and it is highly becoming that so pious an Example should be imitated in this part of the British Empire; I have thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Executive Council of this Province, to appoint Friday, the Eighth day of May next, to be a day of Public Fasting and Humiliation, to be Devoutly and Religiously observed as such, by all His Majesty's Subjects throughout this His Province of Lower Canada: That in deep humility and contrition, we may acknowledge and bewail our manifold transgressions; and join in earnest supplications to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, for protection, and every other blessing, to Our Most Gracious Sovereign, to his Family, and to his People, and most especially for the restoration of Health, and Comfort to the Royal Sufferer; fervently imploring the Divine favor, and assistance, to crown with success the exertions of His Majesty's Arms, by Sea and Land, and those of his Allies, fighting in defence of their just Rights; that so the wicked devices of his Enemies may be frustrated, the blessings of Peace restored, and the happiness of mankind preserved and increased.

And I do hereby strictly charge and command the said Public Fast and Humiliation, to be Devoutly observed by all His Majesty's Subjects throughout this His Province of Lower Canada, as they hope for the Protection of Almighty God, or desire to avert from their Country, and from themselves, the Evils and Calamities afflicting other Nations.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this Seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second year of His Majesty's Reign.

GEORGE PREVOST.

By His Excellency's Command,
Jno. TAYLOR, Dep. Sec.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BE it known to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of the authority of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, issued at the request of Lambert Richard, habitant, residing in the parish of Cape St. Ignace, widower of the deceased Marie Victoire Bernier, in his quality of Tutor to Marie Louise, Marie Victoire, François Frederick and François Lambert, minor children, issue of his marriage with the said late Marie Victoire Bernier, upon advice homologated in Court, of the relations and friends of the said minors, on SATURDAY, the FOURTH day of APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the morning, at Quebec, in the Court of King's Bench, in the Court House, Court sitting, will be proceeded to the first *Crie* by Licitation, of the land hereafter described, belonging to the Communauté of the said Lambert Richard with the said late Marie Victoire Bernier; the second *Crie* will take place on Saturday the eleventh of the same month, at same place and hour, and on SATURDAY the EIGHTEENTH of APRIL next, at Quebec aforesaid, in the said Court House, Court sitting, at Ten o'clock in the morning, will be made the third and last *Crie*, sale and ADJUDICATION of the said land, upon the charges, clauses and conditions of the sale, which will be deposited in the office of the said Court, before the sale.

Those who may have claims either by inheritance, dowry, mortgage, servitude or otherwise, upon the said land, are required to make known the same in writing, at the Office of the said Court before the sale.—For further information, apply to Maître Louis Plamondon, Advocate, at his Office, in the Upper-Town of Quebec, No. 16, Ste. Famille Street.

Boundaries and Description of the Land for Sale.

A land of two arpents in front, by thirty arpents in depth, situated in the second range of the parish of St. Louis, Seigneurie of Lotbinière, bounded in front by the Seigneurial line, which separates the Seigneurie of Lotbinière aforesaid, from that of the Ladies of the Ursulines of Quebec; and behind at the end of the said thirty arpents, joining to the south west to Simon Croteau, and to the north east to Ignace Goudreau, upon which land is erected a Log House, of fifteen feet square, also a barn of twenty-two feet in length, by twenty-two feet in breadth, and a stable adjoining, of same breadth, and fifteen feet in length.

LOUIS PLAMONDON, Advocate.

Quebec, 11th March, 1812.

TO BE SOLD OR LET from the 1st of May next. An Emplacement situated in the Parish of St. Marie Nouvelle Beauce, near the Parish Church, bounded in front by the King's Highway, and in the rear by the River Chaudière, on which emplacement there is erected a handsome House of sixty feet in length by thirty in breadth. The House is in an agreeable situation and convenient for a family, who might be inclined to retire into the country. It would likewise be worth the attention of a person who would wish to engage in Trade; as it lies on the New Road, now opening, which leads to the Kennebec river, in the United States. One half of the House is at present occupied by Mrs. Chevalier de Tonnancour, and the other half, by Mr. James Burke. For the terms apply to the Subscriber at Ste. Marie Nouvelle Beauce.

T. T. FASCHEREAU.

Ste. Marie, 15th Decr. 1811.

QUEBEC ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

MR. BARBER impressed with the liveliest gratitude, for the distinguished Patronage, with which he has been honored, by the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec, since his establishment in this city, offers his sincere and unfeigned thanks; and solicits a continuance of that support, which has been so liberally bestowed: He assures them, his utmost exertions, shall be used, towards the advancement, of his Pupils, in the various departments, of Orthography, Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Recitation, Declamation, and a regular course of Arithmetic.

The strictest attention will be paid to their Morals.

Mr. B. begs leave to apprise the Parents and Guardians of Canadian Children, who wish them instructed, in the English Language, that they will consult their interest, by placing them under his charge; being perfectly conversant in the French Language, he is thereby enabled, to facilitate their progress, and make them acquainted with the Language, in a much shorter space of time.

Terms made known at the Academy, No. 5, Couillard Street, 3 doors from Mr. D. Robertson's (Baker.) Quebec, 9th April, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those to whom it may concern, that by virtue of an authority of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, granted upon the petition, of François Huot, in his quality of Tutor to the minor children of the late François Chavigny de la Chevroitière, and of Marguerite Robitaille, Nicholas de Villier, in his quality of natural Tutor to the minor children issue of his marriage with the late Elizabeth Chavigny de la Chevroitière, his wife deceased; Joseph Chavigny de la Chevroitière, in his quality of Curator to Joseph Marie Chavigny de la Chevroitière, Advocate, an absentee from this Province, and also Marie Chavigny de la Chevroitière, wife of Charles Armand dit Lafflamme, joiner, residing at Quebec, on the advice of the relations and friends of the said minors and absentee, homologated in Court, there will be proceeded, on Saturday the fourth day of April next, at Ten of the Clock in the forenoon, in the Court House of Quebec, the said Court then sitting, to the first *crie* by licitation, of the emplacement hereafter described, depending on the succession of the late Marie Josephine HAMELIN, in her life time widow of the late François Chavigny DE LA CHEVROITIÈRE, that the second *crie* will be on Saturday the eleventh day of the said month of April, at the same place and hour, and that on Saturday the EIGHTEENTH day of the said month of APRIL, at the said City of Quebec, in the said Court House, there will be proceeded to the third and last *crie*, sale and adjudication of the said emplacement, on the charges, clauses and conditions of the *enchère*, which will be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the said Court, before the time of sale.

Those who may have any pretensions either by right of inheritance, dowry, mortgage, servitude, or otherwise, on the said Emplacement, are hereby required to make a declaration thereof in writing, at the Office of the Clerk of the said Court, before the sale; and for further information, to apply to Mr. JAMES LE BLOND, Advocate, at his Office, in the Upper Town of Quebec, Garden Street, No. 5.

The following is the description and boundaries of the emplacement, for sale:—

An Emplacement situated lying and being in the St. John Suburbs of Quebec, of fifty feet in front, by eighty in depth; bounded in front by the south side of St. John Street, in the rear at the termination of the said depth, to the north-east, by a New Street, and to the south-west by Joseph Lecompte, with a Log House, hanger, and other building thereon erected.

JAS. LE BLOND, Advocate.

TO BE SOLD.—An EMPLACEMENT of 100 arpents or thereabout in front, by half an arpent in depth, situate in the Parish of Pointe aux Trembles, Seigneurie of Neuville, near and opposite to the Church of the said Parish, with two Stone HOUSES thereon erected, having good Cellars; a Hangar and Stables; the whole well adapted for business.—For further particulars apply to Mr. JEAN GUILLET, proprietor, on the premises.

Pointe aux Trembles, 21st March, 1812.

FOR SALE.—THE GRIST MILL of St. Marguerite, situated within the Borough of Three Rivers, apply to MOSES HART, 20th February, 1812.

Report of the commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the state of New-York, entitled "an act to provide for the improvement of the internal navigation of the State," passed April 8, 1811, for the consideration of all matters relating to the said internal navigation.

The commissioners appointed in and by an act to provide for the improvement of the internal navigation of the state, beg leave to REPORT:

THAT, in obedience to the directions of the said act, they made application to congress and to the legislatures of the several states and territories, copies of which are annexed in the papers marked No. 1, and No. 2. They conceived it proper also, to address the President of the United States, on the subject of their appointment, and annex a copy of their letter to him, No. 3.

Moreover, considering the magnitude of the object, they deemed it advisable to depute two of their members to the general government, with their letter to the President, and application to the senate and house of representatives.—A copy of the report made by that deputation, on the 24th of last month, is also annexed, marked No. 4. It appears from this report that, although it be uncertain whether the national government will do any thing, it is certain they will do nothing from which immediate aid can be derived. The deputation found itself obliged, by prudential considerations, not only to blend the navigation between Lake Erie and Hudson's river, with objects, some of which are subservient to local interest, but to refrain from asking an advance or even an appropriation of money.—The utmost they hoped to obtain was a grant of land. A grant so limited as not to take effect until after the canal should be completed, at the expense of New-York.

It might have been expected that so moderate a request, coupled with the offer that no toll should be taken) would have been immediately granted.

The motives which led to doubt and delay, are unknown to the commissioners; and their profound respect for those to whom is committed the conduct of our national affairs, forbids them to hazard a conjecture. But if the offer had been, or should be accepted, still the canal is to be made by the state. So that if the bounty of Congress had granted the entreated boon, it would have been merely the purchase, at less than its cost, of a most valuable object; by paying for it a tract of unsaleable land.

The commissioners, in their first report, took the liberty to express the opinion, that an offer of the canal should be made to the national government; and they saw with pleasure and with pride, that the legislature (concurring in this opinion) adopted the most honorable measures for inducing the United States to acquire it. But, the offer made & not accepted, the state is at liberty to consult and pursue the maxims of policy. These seem imperatively to demand that the canal be made by her, and for her own account, as soon as circumstances will permit. It is believed that a revenue may be derived from it, far exceeding the interest of what it will cost; and it seems just that those of our citizens who have no immediate interest in the work, should find retribution for their share of the cost (if any) in a revenue which will lessen their future contributions. Whether this subject be considered with a view to commerce and finance, or on the more extensive scale of policy, there would be a want of wisdom, and almost of piety, not to employ for public advantage those means which Divine Providence has placed so completely within our power.

The commissioners have received some replies to the applications they made to the states and territories.

The legislature of Tennessee, on the 16th of November, resolved that their Senators and Representatives should be requested to support any laudable attempts made to the Congress of the United States, soliciting the aid of the general government in relation to the canal navigation between Hudson's river and the great lakes.

On the 4th of November the legislature of New-Jersey say, "Although we feel a deep interest in promoting every attempt to open a communication, by means of canal navigation, between the great lakes and the navigable rivers running through the Atlantic states; and are fully sensible that such communication would tend to enrich, consolidate and strengthen the union; yet as we have not sufficient means for completing the plans of public improvement within this state, already projected, and deemed of the first importance to our immediate prosperity, it would not be advisable, at present, to lend assistance to improvements in other states. And although we anticipate with pleasure, judging from the enlightened policy hitherto pursued in extending public improvements by our national government, that the time is not far distant when from the rapidly increasing wealth of our country, the vast plans of extending canal navigation will be carried into effect, so as to form a chain of communications from the waters of the Hudson river to the great lakes, and from the lakes to the Mississippi: Yet as that period has not arrived, we see nothing to warrant us in giving instructions to our representatives in Congress, as to the measures they shall pursue, when this subject shall come before them."

The legislature of Connecticut, at general assembly holden at New-Haven, on the second Thursday of October, resolved, that it was inexpedient to take any measures on the application of the commissioners appointed by the state of New-York for opening a communication by means of a canal navigation between the great lakes and Hudson's river. The reasons assigned by the committee on whose report the resolution was made, were, that the state could not supply money, and (having elected able men to assist in the councils of the nation) confided national interests to the unbiased judgment of those whose duty it was to attend to them; and whose means of information are such as to enable them to perform that duty in the best manner.

The legislature of Vermont, on the 30th and 31st October, expressed the opinion that the object was well worthy of consideration; but conceiving the period when they received the communication to be too late to decide a subject of such importance, they postponed the further consideration to their next session.

On the 29th and 30th of January, the legislature of Massachusetts, with the impartial and dignified wisdom of conscious greatness, resolved unanimously, that the Senators of that commonwealth should be instructed, and their representatives requested, to use their influence for promoting, by all reasonable encouragement, (in such mode as congress in their wisdom might direct) the opening of a communication, by means of a canal navigation, between the great lakes and Hudson's river: regard being had to the special benefit which would accrue to the state of New-York from the accomplishment of that project.

The legislature of Ohio, also, has (as will be perceived by the message of his excellency the Governor) fully approved of the plan.

The commissioners have moreover received a paper signed Reuben Attwater, acting governor of Michigan, A. B. Woodward, J. Witherell, and countersigned Jos. Watson, secretary, which is of the following purport:—"whereas the commissioners of internal navigation in the state of New-York have addressed to the governor and judges of the territory of Michigan, certain communications relative to a canal in the state of New-York, which being considered, resolved unanimously, that in the opinion of the undersigned, the canal contemplated by the commissioners of internal navigation in the state of New-York, from Black Rock to Rome would not be so desirable as a canal round the cataract of Niagara, and another by the falls of the Oswego. Passed the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve."

The commissioners have too much respect for these gentlemen to suppose they would have given this opinion without information and consideration. Wherefore, they must infer that the information received was not founded in fact; or that, not having habitually turned their attention to objects of this sort, they are not so well qualified to judge, as the consciousness of intelligence respecting matters more familiar to their minds may have led them to suppose.—The commissioners, previous to their former report, viewed the country, caused surveys to be made, obtained all the information in their power, listened to the reasons on either side with impartial attention; and although they have not the vanity to oppose their judgment to that of professional men, persist in believing that the conclusions they drew were not unfounded. They feel so much the more confidence in their opinion, as it accords with that of Mr. Weston, whose abilities as an engineer (in this particular department) are unquestioned. To that gentleman their report was transmitted by one of his friends; and in reply (after treating of the means to obtain sufficient water at the summit level of Rome) he says "supposing your fears on this subject to be removed, you have no further obstacles to encounter, in your progress westward, until you arrive at Oswego falls. From thence to Oswego is the great work. I know not whether I ever declared that it was impossible to conduct a canal by this route, I should rather think it was the technical term impracticable, of course restricted in the sense mentioned in the report; and under those limitations, I still deem it so; and such I am persuaded it will be declared by every practical professional man. But supposing your wishes accomplished, the question then occurs, would the trade of the lakes be directed into this channel, from its natural one down the St. Lawrence. On the superior facilities afforded by this river, for the transportation of produce, I perfectly agree with the commissioners having traversed it twice between Kingston and Montreal, and each time viewed it very attentively. I can therefore assert with confidence, that I know of no existing navigation, of such extent, which can be rendered perfect at so small an expense. However, should your noble plan, of uniting Lake Erie with the Hudson, be carried into effect, you have to fear no rivalry. The commerce of the enormous extent of country bordering on the upper lakes, is yours forever; and to such an incalculable amount as would baffle all conjecture to conceive."

If the Michigan gentlemen were alone in their opinion, it might be useless to say any thing, seeing there is little probability that any contribution will be required from them. But there are, it is said, men of influential character who preach the same doctrine. To this effect they assume, what remains to be proved, not only that lock navigation by the falls of Oswego and cataract of Niagara is practicable, but that it is both cheaper and better than a canal direct from the Niagara to the Hudson river. On the practicability it would be superfluous to add a remark; for those who believe they can, from a cursory view or no view at all, judge better than such men as Mr. Weston, after critical examination of the ground, will hardly expect to obtain the confidence of others, however great their reliance on themselves. Nevertheless, these gentlemen are entreated seriously to consider whether it be prudent, or even honest, to hazard misleading those who think well of them, and thereby involving the state in great and fruitless expense. And this must be the consequence of undertaking the work they recommend. That the cost will be great is certified by all who possess competent judgment and information. That it will be fruitless may be proved by facts visible to every one, who chooses to open his eyes. In the gazettes of this city are advertised the rates at which goods will be carried from the ports of Lake Ontario, to Ogdensburg, and thence to Montreal. The first are lower than have heretofore prevailed between Lewistown and Oswego. The second are fifty five cents in sacks, and eighty-eight cents in boats, for a barrel of flour. But to ascend Oswego river by locks, and then, after crossing Onondaga lake, to ascend Wood creek in boats, which, for great part of the way, must be rowed by men, would, it is believed, cost not less than fifty cents per barrel; because if three men

bring up thirty barrels in five days, at fifty cents per barrel they would earn only one dollar per day each; allowing for toll nothing, for delay while waiting for freight nothing, for wear and tear of boat nothing, and nothing for the return empty, if no freight should offer.

Thus it seems probable that produce could not be taken from Oswego to Rome, for less than from Ogdensburg to Montreal; so that the communication which professional men, after due examination, consider as impracticable, unless at an enormous expense, wholly disproportionate to the object, but which some gentlemen assume, without examination, to be very simple, would, if completed, be of no avail. Instead of drawing to us the trade of our neighbors, it would turn much of our trade to them. Farmers who cannot vend their produce by land, from beyond Geneva to Albany, must carry it to one of the few bad harbors on Lake Ontario, there to wait the arrival of schooners from Ogdensburg. But, it is certain, even if a commerce with those vast regions which surround the great lakes, be put out of the question, that the inhabitants of our western counties must be greatly benefited by a navigable canal, dug at a distance from Lake Ontario—Let the mind be turned to a tract of country, fifty miles wide, and stretched out east and west on the south side of that lake. It cannot be denied that, if good harbours were abundant on its shores, and if adjacent country offered good roads, the average distance of carriage must be at least twenty-five miles—but, inasmuch as the harbours are few, it must be sixty or seventy from many parts of the tract. Under these circumstances, let it be supposed that a canal should be ran east and west through the middle. As that would be accessible in every part, it is evident that the extreme distance of land carriage would be less than the mean distance at present. The conclusion is so clear, that to say more would not shew proper respect to the wisdom of the Legislature. There is another part of the subject, however, which stands in close connexion with what has just been advanced, and which, coming in support of Mr. Weston's opinion on the effect of the canal in securing to this state the commerce of the western world, it would be unjust to withhold.

The commissioners pray leave, then, to revert to and develop the basis of a calculation stated in their first report. Two horses can, in still water, draw a boat laden with fifty tons at the rate of two miles and a half in an hour, wherefore the progress in eight hours will be twenty miles.—This, then, is the smallest distance which can reasonably be expected in one day. Now, as three men will be required to manage and steer a boat, the daily allowance of five dollars may be made for men and horses, being one dollar each; and that is surely enough. But a further allowance must be made for use of the boat, profit of the owner, and time unavoidably lost. It may be well to appropriate to these objects all the return freight, and charge the whole expense, to and fro, on what may be called the export cargo. This will, of course, double the amount, and bring it to ten dollars for twenty miles, or fifty cents per mile. Wherefore the extent of what it can cost to transport fifty tons one mile, on a canal, being fifty cents, the rate is one cent per ton per mile. To this perhaps it will be objected, that experience in this state does by no means justify so low an estimate. But there is no such experience, for there is no canal navigation in the state; and the commissioners have already, in their first report, stated the objections to following rivers, creeks, brooks and torrents, by the main strength of men, instead of drawing boats by horses along the tranquil surface of a canal.

Let it be supposed that the windings of a canal to far exceed those of the present road, as that the length from Lake Erie to Hudson's river shall be three hundred and fifty miles; consequently that the transportation of a ton will cost three hundred and fifty cents. To this let two hundred and fifty cents be added, for toll, the amount will then be six hundred cents per ton; and taking ten barrels of flour to a ton, the transportation of each barrel will cost sixty cents. If to this twenty cents be added for freight to New-York, the total will be but eight cents, (from the port of discharge on Lake Erie, to the commercial emporium of New-York, and the risk of this route is so trifling as not to merit notice. By the advertisement already alluded to, it appears that the lowest price of freight (and for part of the way in hazardous craft) is ninety three cents per barrel of flour, from Lewistown to Montreal. Instead of adding for insurance, let something be taken away, and let it be supposed that hereafter both freight and insurance shall cost but ninety cents, even then nine barrels of flour will be taken from above the falls of Niagara to New-York, for the same price that eight can be taken now from below those falls to Montreal. The expense of passing from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario must be added. And here, let it be asked, what kind of locks are those which gentlemen project round the cataract of Niagara. Every expense which may be needful to facilitate the navigation through the rapid at Black Rock must be encountered, in the one case as in the other.—But when a large vessel, from Lake Erie, shall have brought her cargo to within a small distance of the cataract, it would be ridiculous to put it on board of small boats merely to descend by locks, to Lake Ontario, and then put it again on board of large vessels to cross that Lake. It would be equally ridiculous to attempt the transportation, on either Lake, in small boats. The locks, then, to be of use, must be such as will take up and let down vessels which navigate the lakes. These then are the locks which the state is desired to make, in the expectation that after a vessel from the upper lakes shall have descended into Ontario, she will stop at the difficult and dangerous port of Oswego, instead of going on easily and safely to Ogdensburg. The inventors and abettors of this project may have the best and most patriotic intentions, but their scheme, if carried into effect, would encroach (by the resources of New-York) the wealth of Canada and the power of Great-Britain. Before this subject be dismissed it may not be improper to compare the expense of transportation on a canal with that on a "turnpike road." The cost of carriage from Albany to Utica, by land, is seventy-five cents per hundred, or fifteen dollars per ton. Were the distance one hundred miles, (which it is not) one fifth of it, or twenty miles, would cost three dollars, and forty miles would cost six. The proposed canal will, then, to every useful purpose, produce the same effect as if Lake Erie were brought within forty miles of Hudson's river. In other words, the great Lakes, those inland seas, admitting of navigation with vessels of the largest burthen, and girt by shores exceeding two thousand miles, would be connected with the Atlantic by a portage of only forty miles. The country between Hudson's river and Lake Erie, within twenty miles of the canal, a country whose natural advantages are not surpassed by any other of equal extent on the globe, would, thus, be virtually condensed within a space whose medium distance from the tide waters of the ocean would be but thirty miles. Hence the most important consequences to the prosperity of our country would be produced. Among these, as an item worth mullings, may be reckoned the saving of those articles which would otherwise not be produced, or would be suffered to perish from the impracticability of bringing them to market.

It is impossible to ascertain, and is difficult to imagine, how much toll would be collected. The amount of transportation might be estimated by subjecting probabilities to calculation. But, like our advance in numbers and wealth, calculation outruns fancy. Things which twenty years ago a man would have been laughed at for believing, we now see. At that time the most ardent mind proceeding on established facts by the unerring rules of arithmetic, was obliged to drop the pen at results which imagination could not embrace. Under circumstances of this sort, there can be no doubt that those microscopic minds which, habitually occupied in the consideration of what is little, are incapable of discerning what is great, and who already stigmatize the proposed canal as a romantic scheme; will, not unsparingly, distribute the epithets, absurd, ridiculous, chimerical, on the estimate of what it may produce. The commissioners must, nevertheless, have the hardihood to brave the sneers and sarcasms of men, who, with too much pride to study, and too much wit to check, undervalue what they do not understand, and condemn what they cannot comprehend.

(To be Continued.)

BOSTON, APRIL 3.

Latest from England.—In addition to the papers received at New-York, the latest of which were the 27th of February, we have received London papers, by the arrival in this port of the *Rapid*, *Cannet*, to the 8th of March.

From these several papers we collect the following intelligence. The proceedings of our Congress down to the debates on Porter's resolutions and their adoption, the Message of the President and the hostile character of our legislative measures had by no means produced that alarm, which the advocates of those measures promised, would strike the British government and nation, on receiving our threats of war. On the contrary, the ministerialists, and they have now an uncommonly commanding majority, say they have done and are disposed to do their utmost to effect an accommodation. But that as America asks concessions of them in favour of France—menaces war, unless the Orders in Council should be repealed, leaving the French decrees in force—an accommodation seemed to be out of the question.

The letter of the Prince Regent, now liberated from the restrictions imposed upon him, on his first accepting the regency, expresses his approbation of the great measures and recent policy of the administration.—This leaves no room to expect any material changes in ministry or measures.

Extract of a letter from London, dated late in February, to a Commercial house in N. York, received per the *Orbit*.

"The intelligence from Paris is not very cheering, as it is supposed that Mr. Barlow does not make much progress in his negotiations with the French Government. The Council of Princes in Paris have condemned several American vessels that were captured by French privateers in the Baltic; and the French Government have resolved to condemn all similar captures."

LONDON, Feb. 19. The restrictions on the Prince Regent were removed on the expiration of the act of Parliament by which they were laid on. His Royal Highness has retained the whole of the old ministry, having previously made overtures to Lord Grey and Grenville to join the administration, which were rejected.

Lord Castlereagh has succeeded to Lord Wellesley's situation in the ministry.

Peace between England and Sweden, and war with the United States, were events daily expected. Heavy impressions were making for manning the British Navy, supposed to be preparatory to a state of hostility with America.

The King of the Two Sicilies has abdicated the throne.

Bonaparte has seized on Swedish Pomerania, as part of a plan to appropriate to himself the whole southern coast of the Baltic.

Feb. 20.—The Marquis Wellesley yesterday resigned the seals of Office. Lord Sidmouth, Castlereagh, and Buckinghamshire, it is expected will have seats in the Cabinet. It is also said, that Lord Powis is to succeed the Duke of Richmond in Ireland, his Grace having expressed a wish to return home.

Lord Wellington has been created an Earl by the Prince Regent.

Feb. 22.—Yesterday Lord Viscount Castlereagh was introduced to the Prince Regent, and received from His Royal Highness the Seals of Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. A morning paper states that his Lordship, previously to his accepting this high situation, came to an explicit understanding with Mr. Percival on the question concerning the Catholics of Ireland, as far as respected his own liberal sentiments on that important subject. No other official appointments took place.

Mr. Brougham gave notice in the House of Commons that he would move an address to the Prince Regent, on the 3d March, for the repeal of the Orders in Council. The Marquis of Lansdown was to make a similar motion in the Lords.

It is not true that Mr. Whitbread has joined the Ministry in favor of the orders in Council. But his call for papers on that subject was negatived by a very large majority in Parliament.

Scilly has been occupied by British troops, and tranquillity restored.—The French party has been completely put down, and emissaries from Italy banished from the island. The King has abdicated the throne, and the Queen is to meddle no more with politics.

March 7.—It is said that Bonaparte has called upon the Prussian Government for its quota of men, in aid of his intended war against Russia.

All the Swedish vessels and packets, found at Stralsund, have been converted to the use of the French, the Swedish flag hauled down, and that of the French hoisted in its stead; the French Consul at Stralsund having been charged with conveying to the introduction of British merchandise into Swedish Pomerania, has been arrested. The French found about an hundred thousand dollars belonging to the Swedish Government at Stralsund. The Swedes are also to be treated with the greatest personal contempt by their invaders, whenever they meet them.

The letters from St. Petersburg continue to represent the Russian Cabinet to be favourable to the commercial intercourse with Britain. A new Ukase is stated to have been issued, which authorizes the introduction of several articles of commerce into the Russian ports, that were not included in the provision of the Ukase under which the trade of last year was carried on. The prospects of the commercial community were improving, as the Emperor was receding from the Continental System; and not only at St. Petersburg, but all over the North of Germany, it is confidently supposed that these measures will lead to war.

A letter from Gottenburgh, Feb. 28, says, "the French have committed many acts of hostility, and have levied heavy contributions in Pomerania. The result of these proceedings was expected to be a war between this country and France, in which Russia will be comprehended as the ally of Sweden."

The following is a letter from Stockholm, Feb. 4.—"It has been understood here for some time, that war would take place between Russia and France. I am now informed, that a Russian courier has just arrived from St. Petersburg bearing despatches that realise this expectation."

Every account from the continent strengthens the expectation, of a speedy rupture between France and Russia. Alexander continued to make regulations more favorable to British commerce; and Bonaparte has an army of 150,000 men in Hungary and on the Vistula, ready to act against Russia.

It is stated in a letter from Denmark, that the King of Denmark has interdicted French privateers bringing their prizes into his ports. A coldness is said to be increasing between him and his great friend Napoleon.

We have received intelligence of great importance from Sweden, which states, that Bernadotte has ordered a levy of no less than 8,000 men to be made in the Kingdom of Sweden, who are to be ready to take the field in the ensuing spring. The various departments under Government have been ordered to provide during the winter for the establishment of magazines and hospitals. For the subsistence of this large force, supplies of grain are to be procured from the ports of Russia and Swedish Pomerania. A measure of this magnitude, so much beyond the accustomed exertions of Sweden, could hardly have been adopted without a view to hostilities in some quarter or other, on an extensive scale. Bernadotte, it is said, both in his language and his conduct, shews a disposition to adhere to all treaties with fidelity; but will suffer no attempts to be made upon the independence of Sweden.

The Commander in Chief has notified in general orders, new regulations relative to the dress of Officers. All General Officers, when dressed in their uniforms, are to wear one aiguillette on the right shoulder, instead of epaulettes. They are likewise to wear plain hats, with the usual cord and tassels, with ostrich feathers round the brim. No other officer, or soldier of any description whatever, is to wear white feathers round the brim of the hat; which is henceforth to be considered the exclusive distinction of a General Officer. There are also particular regulations for the dress of General Officers of heavy cavalry, light dragoons, and hussars, and for the Officers of infantry and Field Officers.

According to the latest accounts, the Grand Vizir a few days after the armistice, demanded negotiations for the purpose of treating of a peace. After an exchange of several flags of truce on both sides, M. Italicini repaired from Bucharest to Giurgewo, where he was met by a Turkish Plenipotentiary; and the first conference took place on the day of the departure of the courier.

The Richard from Quebec, has arrived at Vigo in distress.

The Prince Regent's Letter to the Duke of York, on the Subject of a change of Administration.

Carlton House, Feb. 15, 1812.

"My Dearest Brother,

"As the restrictions on the exercise of the Royal Authority will shortly expire, when I must make my arrangements for the future administration of the powers with which I am invested, I think it right to communicate these sentiments which I was withheld from expressing at an earlier period of the Session, by my warmest desire, that the expected motion on the affairs of Ireland, might undergo the deliberate discussion of Parliament, unmixed with any other consideration.

"I think it hardly necessary to call your recollection to the recent circumstances under which I assumed the authority delegated to me by Parliament. At a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger, I was called upon to make a selection of persons to whom I should intrust the functions of the Executive Government.—My sense of duty to my Royal Father, solely decided that choice; and every private feeling gave way to considerations which admitted of no doubt or hesitation. I trust I acted in that respect as the genuine representative of the August person whose functions I was appointed to discharge; and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that such was the opinion of persons, for whose judgment and honourable feelings I entertain the highest respect, in various instances, as you well know. When the law of the last session left me at full liberty, I waved any personal gratification, in order that his Majesty might resume on his return to health, every power and prerogative belonging to his crown. I certainly am the last man in the kingdom to whom it can be permitted to despair of our royal father's recovery.

"A new era is arrived, and I cannot but reflect with satisfaction on the events which have distinguished the short period of my restricted Regency. Instead of suffering in the loss of any of her possessions, by the gigantic force which has been employed against them, Great Britain has added most important acquisitions to her empire: the national faith has been preserved inviolate towards our allies; and if character is strength, applied to a nation, the increased and increasing reputation of his Majesty's arms, will shew to the nations of the Continent, how much they may still achieve when animated by a glorious spirit of resistance to a foreign yoke. In the critical situation of the war in the Peninsula, I shall be most anxious to avoid every measure which can lead my Allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system. Perseverance alone can achieve the great object in question, and I cannot withhold my approbation from those who have honourably distinguished themselves in support of it. I have no predilection to indulge—no resentments to gratify—no objects to obtain but such as are common to the whole empire. If such is the leading principle of my conduct, and I can appeal to the past as the evidence of what the future will be, I flatter myself I shall meet with the support of Parliament, and of a candid and enlightened nation.

"Having made this communication of my sentiments in this new and extraordinary crisis of our affairs, I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification I should feel, if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my public life were formed, would strengthen my hands and constitute a part of my Government. With such support, and aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, I shall look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain was ever engaged.

"You are authorised to communicate these sentiments to Lord Grey, who, I have no doubt, will make them known to Lord Grenville. I am always, my dearest Frederick, your ever affectionate Brother. (Signed) GEORGE, P. R.

"P.S. I shall send a copy of this letter immediately to Mr. Percival."

Letter of Lords Grey and Grenville, in answer to the above:

"February, 15, 1812."

"SIR—We beg leave humbly to express to your Royal Highness, our dutiful acknowledgments for the gracious and condescending manner in which you have had the goodness to communicate to us the letter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the arrangements to be now made for the future administration of the public affairs: we take this liberty of availing ourselves of your gracious permission, to address to your Royal Highness in this form what has occurred to us in consequence of that communication. The Prince Regent, after expressing to your Royal Highness in that letter his sentiments on various public matters, has, in the concluding paragraph, condescended to intimate his wish, that some of those persons with whom the early habits of his public life were formed, would strengthen his Royal Highness's hands, and constitute a part of his Government: And his Royal Highness is pleased to add, that with such support, aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, he would look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain has been engaged. On the other parts of his Royal Highness's letter we do not presume to offer any observations: but in the concluding paragraph, we may venture to suppose ourselves included in the gracious wish which it expresses, we owe it in obedience and duty to his Royal Highness, to explain ourselves with frankness and sincerity. We beg leave most earnestly to assure His Royal Highness, that no sacrifices, except those of honor and duty, could appear to us too great to be made, for the purpose of healing the divisions of our country, and uniting both its government and its people. All personal considerations we entirely disclaim; we rest on public measures; and it is on this ground alone, that we must express, without reserve, the impossibility of our uniting with the present Government. Our differences of opinion are too many and too important to admit of such an union. His Royal Highness will, we are confident, do us the justice to remember that we have twice already acted on this impression; in 1809, on the proposition then made to us under his Majesty's authority; and last year, when his Royal Highness was pleased to require our advice respecting the formation of a new Government. The reasons which we then humbly submitted to him are strengthened by the increasing dangers of the times; nor has there, down to the present moment, appeared even any approximation towards such an agreement of opinion on the public interests, as can alone form a basis for the honorable union of parties previously opposed to each other. Into the details of those differences we are unwilling to enter; they embrace almost all the leading features of the present policy of the empire; but his Royal Highness has, himself been pleased to advert to the late deliberations of Parliament on the affairs of Ireland. This subject, is, above all others, important in itself, and connected with the most pressing dangers. Far from concurring in the sentiments which his Majesty's Ministers have, on that occasion, so recently expressed, we entertain opinions directly opposite: we are firmly persuaded of the necessity of a total change in the present system of that country, and of the immediate repeal of those civil disabilities under which so large a portion of his Majesty's subjects still labour on account of their religious opinions. To recommend to Parliament this repeal, is the first advice which it would be our duty to offer to his Royal Highness, could we, even for the shortest time, make ourselves responsible for any farther delay in the prospect of a measure, without which we could entertain no hope of rendering ourselves useful to his Royal Highness, or to the country. We have only further to beg your Royal Highness to lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the expression of our earnest wishes for whatever may best promote the ease, honor and advantage of his Royal Highness's Government, and the success of his endeavors for the public welfare. We have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) GREY. GRENVILLE."

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Translated for the New-York Gazette.

From the *Liben Gazette* of January 29.

Extract of Dispatch from his Excellency Lord Wellington, Count of Vimere, addressed to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, from his Head-Quarters at Gallegos, dated on the 20th January, 1812.

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

In conformity to my determination the attack [on Ciudad Rodrigo] was made yesterday evening in 5 different columns, composed of the troops of the 3d and light divisions, and of the Brigade under the command of Brigadier General Pack. The two columns of the right were led by Lieutenant Col. O'Toole of the 2d Portuguese Chasseurs, and Major Riege of the 5th Regiment—it being the object of these two columns to protect the march of Major General Mackinnon, whose brigade formed the third column, and proceeded to the breach made in the wall of the fausse-braye—these 3 columns were composed of the troops of the 3d division, and were all commanded by Lieut. General Picton.

The 4th column, composed of the 43d and 52 Regiments, and part of the 95th, all belonging to the light divisions under the orders of Major Gen. Crawford, attacked on the left in front of the suburb of San Francisco, covering at the same time the left of the attack, that the 3d division, was making at the principal breach.

The 5th column, composed of General Pack's brigade made a false attack upon the south front of the place—Besides these 5 columns the 94th Regiment, belonging to the 3d division, proceeded along the ditch in two columns upon the right of Major Gen. Mackinnon's brigade, for the purpose of protecting the descent of that corps to the ditch, its attack upon the breach of the fausse-braye, and facilitating the destruction of the obstacles, which it was supposed the enemy might oppose to its progress.

All these attacks were made with success, and Brigadier Gen. Pack, exceeded my hopes, by converting his false attack into a real one: and his advanced guard, under the command of Major Linch, having pursued the enemy's troops that garrisoned the exterior works as far as the fausse-braye, made prisoners of all who opposed it.

Major Riege of the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment, after scaling the wall of the fausse-braye assaulted the main wall at the principal breach, in conjunction with the 24th regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Campbell which had marched along the ditch at the same time, and had mounted by the breach of the fausse-braye, both entering before the brigade of Major General Mac Kinnon. These two regiments not only covered effectually the march of Major General Mac Kinnon's brigade from the trenches by their first movements and operations, but also preceded it in the attack.

Major General Crawford and Major General Vandeleur with the troops of the light division on the left were also considerably advanced, and in less than half an hour after the commencement of the attack, our troops had possessed themselves of the walls of the place, and formed on the platform, which obliged the enemy to surrender; having suffered great loss during the conflict.

I am very sorry to have to add that our loss has been great, particularly in officers of the first rank and estimation in the army. Major Gen. Mac Kinnon after having bravely mounted the breach, was unfortunately killed by the explosion of a powder magazine that the enemy had near it, and after having in the most skillful manner led the troops under his command. Maj. Gen. Crawford, also received a severe wound when he was leading to the assault the light division, and I fear that I shall be for some time deprived of his services. Major Gen. Vandeleur was likewise wounded, but not so severely, and was able to continue in the field until the end of the action.

I have also to add Lieut. Col. Cockburn of the 52 regiment, and Maj. George Napier, who commanded the detachment of the light division destined to mount first the breach, was wounded at the top of it.

I have much satisfaction in informing your Excellency how general has been the good conduct, valor, patience and perseverance in great toil, exhibited by the generals, officers and troops of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and light divisions, and Gen. Pack's brigade, who formed the siege, and distinguished themselves in the operations of it.

At another opportunity I shall transmit to your Excellency a detailed account of the effects that we found in the place; but I believe there will be found 153 pieces, including the battering train of the French army, and a great quantity of ammunition. We have taken prisoners the Governor, General Barriat, with about 78 officers and 1700 soldiers.

God preserve your Excellency many years.—Head quarters at Gallegos, 20th Jan. 1812.

[The French loss was 79 officers and 1680 soldiers, prisoners. Total 1709.

The loss of the allied army, from the 16th to the 19th, was, Portuguese killed, wounded and missing, 118—English do. 631. In the town of Rodrigo the English found in immense quantity of military stores, and 153 pieces of artillery.]

Later accounts from Spain.—The ship *Hantress* has arrived at Alexandria, from Cadiz, with Spanish papers to Feb. 5th. The Cortes had concluded their new Constitution.

Count Dorsenne, together with a part of the imperial guards had set out for France.

The French were defeated the 28th of November, at Osocilla, (near Soria) by Brigadier General Duran.

On the 16th Jan. Gen. Morillo was at Caceres, with his Division.

Valencia held out as late as the 25th of January, when large supplies had been introduced.

The French had entirely evacuated Asturias.

The British had advanced as far as Salamanca, and part of Marmont's army was marching towards Valencia, to reinforce Suchet.

We understand that Mr. Foster, the British Minister, had an interview with Mr. Monroe on Saturday, at which he informed the Secretary of State, that whenever the Government of the United States would produce to himself or to the Government of Great Britain an official document of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, the orders in Council would be immediately revoked; and that should Congress pass a law authorizing merchant vessels to arm for the purpose of resisting the "right of search," it would be considered a Declaration of War, and his functions as British Minister would from that moment cease.—[*Mercurius Advertiser*.]

The National Intelligencer says of the dispatches by the Gleaner, that it has "every reason to believe, they are not of a character favourable to our rights or interests." It quotes the London Courier as saying, Britain ought not to lose a moment in hostile preparations against America, in consequence of the adoption of the report of the committee of foreign relations. The Intelligencer then concludes with the declaration, that "the period has arrived when AMERICA MUST APPEAL TO ARMS."

From WASHINGTON, March 27.—Nothing will be done as to ulterior measures, until your eastern elections are over.

It is rumored that Mr. Foster received by the Gleaner letters of recall, to be used if necessary. I know not what authority there is for the report.

The account of the burning of the ships *Asia*, and the *Gershon*, by the French, presented to the House a few days since by Mr. Pitkin, has certainly operated somewhat as a damper on the war fever.

The Baltimore Federal Republican says Mr. Foster has demanded that a minister be sent to England, and that the promise of one has been made by our government. Cesar Rodney will certainly go to England before next October, either as Envoy or one of three commissioners.

The same paper says that an expectation of an Embargo had produced great confusion in that city, all the flour, &c. that could be got hold of having been shipped off. The editor observes, "In our judgements, there is a much greater likelihood of an Earthquake than an embargo." Electioneering considerations take place of every thing else.

The National Intelligencer, the mouth piece of the Cabinet, says since the last despatches have arrived from England—"Let us then no longer deceive ourselves; the period is arrived when the rights and honor of our country must be asserted by an appeal to arms!"

From the National Intelligencer March 19.—Congress have passed some acts and originated others.

To fill up the ranks and prolong the enlistments of the present army;

To raise an additional regular force of twenty-five thousand men;

To authorise the employment of a volunteer force of fifty thousand men;

To raise six companies of mounted Rangers for the defence of our western frontier;

To arm the Militia;

To authorise detachments of Militia;

To complete the fortification of our maritime frontier;

To repair and fit out our whole naval force;

To procure camp equipment, baggage wagons, &c. &c.

To purchase ordnance and military stores;

To purchase a vast supply of sulphur and saltpetre;

To make further provision for the corps of engineers;

To establish a quarter-master's department and create commissary generals, &c.

To provide for the support of the army and navy for the ensuing year;

To authorise a loan of eleven millions to defray these great expenses.

And have taken steps evincing their determination to lay taxes to raise a revenue to pay the interest of the war loans, &c. is all this nothing?

But it may be asked, and indeed the question has been already put—why are not the men enlisted?—why have not recruiting parties been sent out?

In reply to these questions, we need only state a single fact: that it was only in the course of the last week that the Senate confirmed a part of the appointments of officers in the new army, without whose aid recruiting could not be commenced.

We have understood that letters of appointment have been immediately expedited to those whose appointments have been confirmed, and that the recruiting will be forthwith vigorously commenced.

In relation to other preparations, we are not in the habit of prying into Executive secrets, but we should deem the Head of the War Department remiss in his duty if he have not caused ample preparation of military stores, camp equipment, clothing, &c. to be prepared, in a quantity sufficient to meet the probable demand. But we feel a confidence, that he has performed this important, this all essential duty; and that those who exult in the idea of their country's impudent imbecility and nakedness will find their views of profiting by her distress most happily thwarted, to the joy of every real friend of his country.

Recruiting districts.—New-York will compose five districts. Principal rendezvous at New York, Schenectady, Rome, Canandaigua, and Wilkesborough.

Connecticut will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at Litchfield.

Rhode-Island will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at Providence.

Massachusetts will compose three districts.—Principal rendezvous at Boston Springfield, and Pittsfield.

Maine will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Augusta, and Portland.

Vermont will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Montpelier, and Burlington.

New-Hampshire will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Concord, and Dartmouth.

BOSTON, April 3. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town dated Canton, Dec. 9, 1811.—The ship *Tarquin* which carried out the settlers to Columbia River, after landing them, was taken by the natives, and blown up by the crew, at a port very near the one in which Capt. Salter was taken. Capt. Hills of the Otter (of Boston) had also a very narrow escape, the natives at one time having possession of his vessel.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Flour 63s. to 65 per bbl. Pot Ashes 44 do. to 45s; pearls 46s. to 48s.

Indian Hostilities.—The following is an extract of a letter from Louisiana Territory, dated Feb. 18, 1812.

"You ask me what are the impressions in this Territory, as to Indian hostilities since the battle on the Wabash. The apprehensions of the great body of inhabitants, are, that we shall have a general Indian war; the northern Indians last week killed a family in the district of St. Charles, and manifested a determination to make an attack on Fort Madison, situated 300 miles up the Mississippi above St. Louis; Governor Harrison marched yesterday with part of the St. Louis militia, for the upper settlements in Mississippi. My own opinion is, that the middle districts will not be visited by the hostile Indians; but the northern settlements will, I think, be taken up, unless great exertions are made by the government."

ALBANY, March 26. On last advices from Washington represent every thing as dark, doubtful and uncertain.—To-day an immediate declaration of war—to-morrow embargo, and then no war—no embargo. It is a terrible situation.—THE PEOPLE must speak out or we are ruined and undone.—Has the State of New-York, or its Legislature, no voice?

ALBANY, March 31. **PROROGATION.** On Friday last, for the first time since the independence of this state was established, the Legislature was prorogued by his Excellency the Governor, for the purpose of stopping the final passage, in the Senate, of the bill for incorporating the Bank of America.

"The Assembly and Senate are prorogued until the twenty-first day of May next, then to meet in the Capitol, in the city of Albany."

HUDSON, March 30. **INVENTION.**—The plan of a Passage Boat, to be propelled by the aid of Horses, the invention of a citizen of this place, has been handed about for some time past in the mechanic circles of this city; and most of those who have taken the trouble to examine its principles, have expressed their decided opinion of the feasibility of reducing them to practice, at much less expense, and with equal benefit to the public, with the steam boats that now navigate this river.

The inventor is well known for the correctness of his knowledge in mechanics; but of that unobtrusive turn of mind, that would sooner leave the fruits of his study to perish, than the rust of neglect, than to busy himself in obtaining for his invention the patronage of the public. This succinct account of it is given, with a view to introduce it to the consideration of the monied capitalists of this part of the country.

MONTREAL, April 13. The ship *Tarquin*, an account of which is given under the Boston head, carried out the party of settlers that went from this city in the spring of 1810, under Mr. Alexander McKay.

Recruiting.—Perhaps no recruiting Regiment in this country ever met with so great success as that of the *Glangary Sharpshooters*.—This regiment has had enlisting orders about five weeks, and it is said they have already enlisted about 500 men. The *Newfoundland* and *Canadian Fusible* Regiments are also said to have improved by this uncommon spirit for enlistment, but although their success has been uncommonly good, it does not in any shape equal that of the *Glangary Regiment*.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. **FRIDAY, 10th April.**—A Bill to apply a further sum of money towards the completing of the Common Gaol for the district of Quebec, was presented to the House, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

An engrossed Bill for better regulating the Common of Marquette was read a third time, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The Committee to whom it was referred to draw up reasons for this House to persist in their amendments to the bill to continue the Alien Act, reported the said reasons accordingly, which were agreed to, and ordered to be communicated to the Legislative Council by message.

The House in Committee on that part of his Excellency the Governor's Speech, at the opening of the Session, relative to such aid as the exigencies of the times may require, resolved, as the opinion of the Committee, that it is expedient to grant to His Majesty a sum of £20,000, to be employed for such services as the safety of the Province and the exigencies of the times may require; and a further sum of £30,000, to be employed in case of war between Great Britain and the United States of America, or in case of an invasion of this Province; and the House being resumed, the report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

SATURDAY, 11th.—The House went into Committee on the Bill to authorise *Jacques Marin* to erect a Bridge over the Bras St. Nicholas, Riviere du Sud, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

The question of concurrence was put on the amendments of the Committee of the whole House, to the Bill to amend the Act for regulating Pilots and Shipping in the Port of Quebec, and the said amendments being agreed to, the Bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee of the whole House to whom was referred the Bill to repeal the Act for ameliorating the Castle of St. Lewis, reported several amendments, which were agreed to,

and the Bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed.
The House went into Committee on the Bill for appointing an Agent in the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland for transacting the public affairs of this Province, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.
A Bill for applying a further sum of money towards the completing of a common Gaol in the District of Quebec, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.
A Bill for the more easy recovery of small debts in certain parts of this Province, was read a second time, and the further consideration of it postponed until the first of August next.
A Bill to authorise François Huot and Joseph Jacob, to erect a Bridge over the falls of Montmorency, and another to authorise John Goudie to erect a Bridge below the said Falls, were severally read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

MONDAY 13.—A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of their having passed the bill to continue two several acts containing regulations for the Gaspe Fisheries.
An engrossed bill to amend the Act of the 45th, for regulating Pilots and Shipping in the Port of Quebec, and for other purposes, was read a third time and ordered to the Legislative Council.
An engrossed bill for applying a further sum of money towards the building and completing the Quebec Gaol, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The Committee to whom was referred that part of His Excellency the Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session, relating to such aid as the security of the Province and the exigencies of the times may require, reported several resolutions, which being amended and agreed to, it was—
Resolved, that it is expedient to grant as a supply to His Majesty, £20,000 currency, to be employed for such services as the safety of the Province or the exigencies of the times may require, in case where the Governor might conceive it threatened with invasion; and a further sum of £20,000 in case of war between Great Britain and the United States of America, or in case of invasion.

The Committee on the public accounts was then ordered, to enquire into the ways and means for granting the above supply to His Majesty.

A petition from the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu, praying for an Aid for the support of their Hospital, was presented to the House, and referred to a special committee.
An engrossed bill from the Legislative Council, to secure the liberty of the subject, was read the third time and passed.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, acquainting the House of their having passed the bill to continue and amend the Militia Act; and a bill for limiting the time during which, penal actions may be brought in the Courts of this Province.

A bill to establish a House of Industry in the City of Montreal, was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the whole House on Friday next.

The House then resolved to go into a Committee of the whole, on the petitions of John Anderson and Joseph Craven, and on the report of the Special Committee to whom they were referred.

TUESDAY, 14.—An engrossed bill to defray the expenses of the Members of the Assembly, and to provide a fund for the same, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.
An engrossed bill to repeal the levying of the duties under the Act for repairing the Castle of St. Lewis, and for other purposes, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

A committee was appointed to enquire into the Acts passed under the present constitution, under which duties are levied, in order that they may be consolidated into Act, and to report by bill or otherwise.

A petition of sundry inhabitants of the North shore below Cape Tourmente, in the County of Northumberland, was presented to the House, and ordered to remain on the table.

A bill to continue an Act to give further power to Government to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases in this Province, was presented, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

The committee then went into a committee on the bill to authorize Jacques Morin, Junr. to erect a Bridge over the Bras St. Nicolas, County of Devon.

WEDNESDAY, 15th.—The House went into a Committee on the bill to authorize Jacques Morin, Junr. to erect a Bridge over the Bras St. Nicolas, County of Devon, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

There will be a DRAWING ROOM at the Castle, on THURSDAY EVENING the 16th inst. at EIGHT o'Clock.
F. L. COORE, A. D. C.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 16th April, 1812.

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint PHILIPPE FILLEUL, to be under Schoolmaster for the free School of Royal foundation, established in the Parish of St. Thomas, in the District of Quebec, by commission dated the 13th inst.

And ALEXIS BOURRET, of the City of Montreal, Esq., as Attorney, Advocate, and Council, for each and every the Courts held in this Province, by commission dated the 15th inst.

QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1812.

Our readers will find in this day's Gazette, London news to the 7th of last month, received at Boston on the 1st inst. by the vessel of 21 days from London.

The most interesting features of the intelligence are, the continuance in office of the Ministry which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent found in power when he assumed the government; and the reports of war between France and the northern powers of the European Continent. The former destroys the hope which was entertained in the United States, of the accession of a ministry more favorable to the pretensions of that country, on the expiration of the restrictions of the Regency Act; the latter, have been so long in circulation, that they now excite little attention; but, we are fully persuaded, that the event which they predict, is at no great distance. To the powers within the reach of Bonaparte, there is no middle course; an entire subservience to his views against England, or war with him, are the only alternatives; and there is no Government, whose passions and interests are not the same as his, and which has any prospect remaining of asserting its independence, which will not ultimately prefer the latter.

Such being the tyranny which France exercises over the nations of Europe, attainable by her power, it is a matter of astonishment to find the United States of America, apparently on the eve of war with England, which offers the only barrier between them and that power. Such is nevertheless the case; and such is the melancholy demonstration which a people, amongst whom knowledge and independence is more diffused than in any other country, are about to give to the world, that they are inadequate to the management of their great national concerns. What is the object for which this people, under these circumstances, are going to war with England? A trade, in reality of little consequence to the United States, with the enemy of Great Britain, but which supports his unproductive system of commercial warfare against her; a trade which they cannot carry on without subduing a navy which has annihilated all the navies of Europe, and to which they have to oppose only some six or seven frigates, and a few dozen of miserable gun boats! It is in such a war, that they seem willing to sacrifice thousands of useful lives, bring affliction and ruin on thousands of innocent people on both sides, and sink themselves in debt and misery! Where, we ask, is there an example of a war produced by the passions, the folly and corruption of Courts, more senseless than this war, about to be waged by a people who are their own governors?

For the Militia Promotions this week, see the French column.

The report of the Commissioners appointed by the state of New York, on the subject of the proposed Canal between the great Lakes and the Hudson River, is well worth the attention of every body who has the prosperity of the Canada and their connection with Great Britain, at heart.

MONTREAL, APRIL 13.

LATER THAN BY MAIL.

A gentleman who arrived in town last evening, who has positively favored us with the loan of a Boston paper of the 4th inst., from which we extract the following.

BOSTON, April 4.

EMBARGO—By Express from Washington, in 75 hours. Last evening at 6 o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Otis received the following letter from Washington, containing the highly alarming information, that an EMBARGO would be proposed to Congress on Wednesday last.

Washington, March 31, 1812.

"Hon. Harrison G. Otis,
"Mr. Cathoun, of South Carolina, a member of the Committee of Foreign Relations, has this moment informed Mr. Quincy, that the Committee of Foreign Relations, have decided to lay a proposition for an Embargo on the table of the House of Representatives to-morrow. This information may be depended on from the respectability of the source from whence it is derived; and the measure to be recommended, it is understood, meets the approbation of the Executive."

JAMES LLOYD,
JOSHUA QUINCY,
JAMES EMOTT.

In addition to the above, our informant adds that information had been received previous to his leaving Boston, that the EMBARGO BILL had passed in the House of Representatives, by a majority of 21 votes, and would undoubtedly pass in the Senate.

CASH wanted for Bills of Exchange, upon The Right Honble. and Honble. the Board of Ordnance, for £700 Sterling.—Sealed proposals addressed to LARRATT SMITH, Esq., at his Office, No. 8, Palace Street, to be delivered, on or before the 1st day of May next—"Proposals for Bills" to be written on the cover with the address; and offers for any part of the above as low as £50 will be received.
Quebec, 15th April, 1812.

THOMAS HORSMAN & Co. beg leave to inform the Public that they have opened a Pharmacy in the House occupied by F. Blanchet, Esq., No. 1, Palace Street, where they have for Sale on the most reasonable terms, DRUGS & MEDICINES of every kind.

T. H. & Co. having a correspondence with one of the most eminent Druggists in London, expect by the first arrivals from England, a very extensive assortment of Drugs, &c. including those Patent Medicines most in use, and every other article connected with the Medical Profession, and they assure those Physicians and Army Surgeons, who favor them with their Prescriptions, that they shall be put up in the neatest manner and with the greatest accuracy, as Mr. HORSMAN will devote all his time and attention to the Pharmacy.

Orders from Practitioners in the Country will receive the earliest attention, and the Medicines packed in the best manner, and forwarded with the greatest dispatch.—Medicine Chests of all sizes prepared in the best manner and on the shortest notice.—Quebec, 16th April, 1812.

For other new Advertisements, see Supplement.

PAR LA MALLE DE BURLINGTON.

Boston, le 3 Avril.—Outre les papiers reçus à New-York dont le plus récent va jusqu'au 27 Février, nous avons reçu des papiers de Londres, jusqu'au 8 Mars, par l'arrivée dans ce port du *Rapit*, Cammet.

Dans ces différents papiers nous trouvons les nouvelles suivantes. Les procédés de notre Congrès jusqu'aux débats sur les résolutions de Potter et leur adoption. Le Message du Président et le caractère hostile de nos mesures législatives n'ont nullement causé cette alarme, que les défenseurs de ces mesures promettoient devoir frapper le Gouvernement et la nation Britannique, en recevant nos menaces de guerre. Au contraire, les ministériels, et ils ont maintenant une majorité supérieure, disent qu'ils ont fait et qu'ils sont disposés à faire tous leurs efforts pour effectuer un accommodement. Mais comme l'Amérique exige de ceux des concessions en faveur de la France, menaçant de la guerre, à moins que les ordres en Conseil soient révoqués, laissant les Décrets Français en force, un accommodement paraît hors de la question.

La lettre du Prince Régent, maintenant dérogé des restrictions qui lui étoient imposées, exprime son approbation des grandes mesures et de la politique récente de l'administration. Elle ne laisse aucun lieu d'espérer aucun changement matériel dans le ministère ou dans les mesures.

Extrait d'une lettre de Londres, datée de la fin de Février, à une maison commerçante à New-York, reçue par l'Orbit.

"Les nouvelles de Paris ne sont pas bien agréables, car on pense que Mr. Barlow ne fait pas beaucoup de progrès dans ses négociations avec le Gouvernement Français. Le Conseil des prises à Paris a condamné plusieurs vaisseaux Américains pris des corsaires Français dans la Baltique; et le Gouvernement Français est résolu de condamner toutes semblables prises."

LONDRES, le 10 Février.—Les restrictions imposées sur le Prince Régent ont été levées à l'expiration de l'acte du Parlement par lequel elles ont été imposées. Son Altesse Royale a retenu tout l'ancien ministère, ayant préalablement proposé aux Lords Grey et Grenville de joindre l'administration, ce qu'ils ont refusé.

Le Lord Castlereagh a succédé à la place du Lord Wellesley dans le Ministère.

La paix entre l'Angleterre et la Suède, et la guerre avec les Etats-Unis sont des événements auxquels on s'attend de jour en jour. On presse vivement afin d'équiper la marine Anglaise, et l'on suppose que c'est pour se préparer à un état d'hostilité avec l'Amérique.

Le Roi des deux Siciles a abdiqué le Trône.
Bonaparte s'est emparé de la Poméranie Suédoise, comme étant une partie de son plan pour s'approprier toute la côte Sud de la Baltique.

Le 20 Février.—Le Marquis Wellesley a résigné hier les sceaux d'office. On pense que les Lords Sidmouth, Castlereagh et Buckinghamshire, auront des sièges dans le Cabinet. On dit aussi que Lord Powis doit succéder au Duc de Richmond en Islande, sa grace ayant témoigné un désir de retourner chez lui.

Le Lord Wellington a été créé Comte par le Prince Régent.

Le 22 Février.—Hier, le Lord Viscount Castlereagh a été introduit au Prince Régent et a reçu de Son Altesse Royale les Sceaux de Secrétaire d'Etat en Chef pour les affaires Etrangères. Un papier du matin dit que sa Seigneurie, avant d'accepter ce poste élevé, a eu une correspondance avec Mr. Perceval sur la question concernant les Catholiques d'Irlande, en ce qui regardait ses propres sentiments sur ce sujet important. Il n'y a point eu d'autres nominations officielles.

Le Lord Castlereagh, en acceptant un siège dans le Cabinet a stipulé qu'il serait libre de voter comme il lui plairait, sur la question des Catholiques.

Mr. Brougham a donné avis dans la Chambre des Communes qu'il proposerait une adresse au Prince Régent, le 3 Mars, pour la révocation des Ordres en Conseil. Le Marquis de Lansdowne devait faire une semblable motion dans la Chambre des Lords.

Il n'est pas vrai que Mr. Whitbread ait joint le Ministère en faveur des Ordres en Conseil. Mais sa demande de papiers sur ce sujet, a été négative par une très-grande majorité en Parlement.

La Sicile a été occupée par des troupes Anglaises et la tranquillité a été rétablie. Le parti Français a été complètement abattu, et les émissaires d'Italie bannis de l'île. Le Roi a abdiqué le Trône, et la Reine ne doit plus se mêler de politique.

Le 7 Mars.—On dit que Bonaparte a demandé au Gouvernement Prussien sa quote part d'hommes, pour aider dans sa guerre projetée contre la Russie.

Tous les vaisseaux et paperebots Suédois, trouvés à Stralsund, ont été pris pour l'usage des Français, le Pavillon Suédois abattu et celui des Français mis à sa place; le Consul Français à Stralsund ayant été accusé d'avoir souffert l'introduction de marchandises Anglaises dans la Poméranie Suédoise, a été arrêté. Les Français ont trouvé environ cent mille piastres appartenant au Gouverneur de Suède à Stralsund. Les Suédois doivent aussi être traités avec le plus grand mépris par leurs conquérants, lorsqu'ils les rencontreront.

Les lettres de St. Petersburg continuent à représenter la détermination du Cabinet Russe d'être favorable à la communication commerciale avec l'Angleterre. On dit qu'il est sorti un nouvel Ukase, qui autorise l'introduction de divers articles de commerce dans les Ports Russes, qui n'étoient pas inclus dans la provision de l'Ukase en vertu duquel le commerce de l'année dernière a été fait.

La perspective du commerce augmentoit, à mesure que l'Empereur abandonnoit le Système du Continent; et non seulement à Saint Petersburg, mais dans tout le Nord de l'Allemagne, on pense que ces mesures conduiront à la guerre.

Une lettre de Gottenbourg, du 28 Février, dit, que les Français ont commis plusieurs actes d'hostilités, et ont levé de fortes contributions dans la Poméranie. On pense que le résultat de ces procédés sera une guerre entre ce pays et la France, dans laquelle la Russie sera comprise comme l'alliée de la Suède.

Ce qui suit est une lettre de Stockholm, du 4 Février.

"On a entendu dire ici pendant quelque temps, qu'il y avait la guerre entre la Russie et la France. Je suis maintenant informé, qu'il vient d'arriver de Saint Petersburg un Courrier qui apporte des dépêches qui réalisent cette nouvelle."

Suivant les dernières nouvelles, le grand Vizir quelques jours après l'armistice a demandé des négociations pour traiter de la paix. Après avoir échangé de pavillons de trêve des deux côtés, Mr. Itinsky s'est rendu de Bucharest à Giurgewo, où il a été rejoint par un Plénipotentiaire Turc; et la première conférence a eu lieu le jour du départ du Courier.

Le *Richard*, de Québec, est arrivé à Vigo en détresse. Il doit partir des transports vers la fin de Mars avec deux régiments pour le Canada, pour relever les 41e et 49e régiments, qui ont été quelques années dans ce pays, et qui ont maintenant ordre d'aller en Portugal.—*London Evening Advertiser*, du 3 Janvier.

Toutes les nouvelles du Continent confirment l'attente où l'on est d'une prompte rupture entre la France et la Russie. Alexandre continuait à faire des réglemens plus favorables au commerce Anglois; et Bonaparte a une armée de 150,000 hommes en Hongrie et sur la Vistule, prête à agir contre la Russie.

Une lettre du Danemarck dit que le Roi de Danemarck a défendu aux corsaires Français d'amener leurs prises dans ses ports. On dit que le refroidissement augmente entre lui et son grand ami Napoléon.

Nous avons reçu une nouvelle importante de Suède, qui dit, que Bernadotte a ordonné une levée de pas moins de 80,000 hommes qui doit être faite dans le Royaume de Suède, lesquels doivent être prêts à se mettre en campagne au printemps prochain. Il a été ordonné aux différents départemens du gouvernement de pourvoir durant l'hiver à l'établissement de magasins et d'hôpitaux. Pour la subsistance de cette grande force, on doit se procurer des grains des ports de la Russie et de la Poméranie Suédoise.

Une pareille mesure, si au-delà des efforts ordinaires de la Suède, ne peut guères avoir été adoptée sans une vue d'hostilités sur quelque endroit et sur un grand plan. On dit que Bernadotte montre, dans son langage et dans sa conduite, une disposition à adhérer à tous les traités avec fidélité; mais qu'il ne souffrira aucune tentative sur l'indépendance de la Suède.

Le Commandant en Chef a annoncé dans des ordres généraux, de nouveaux réglemens concernant l'habillement des officiers. Tous les officiers généraux, lorsqu'ils seront habillés en uniforme, porteront une aiguillette sur l'épaule droite, au lieu d'épaulettes. Ils porteront aussi des chapeaux unis, avec les cordons et les glands ordinaires, avec des plumes d'autruches autour du bord. Aucun autre officier ou soldat d'aucune description quelconque, ne portera des plumes blanches autour du bord du chapeau; ce qui sera à l'avenir regardé comme la distinction exclusive d'un officier général. Il y a aussi des réglemens particuliers pour l'habillement des officiers généraux de cavalerie, des Dragons légers et des Hussards, et pour les officiers d'infanterie et de l'Etat-Major.

Boston, le 31 Mars.—Le navire *Hunter* est arrivé de Cadix à Alexandrie avec des papiers Espagnols jusqu'au 5 Février. Les Cortes ont conclu leur nouvelle constitution.—Le Comte Dorsenne avec une partie des gardes impériales doit partir pour la France.—Les Français ont été défaits le 28 Novembre, à Osoela (près de Soria) par le Brigadier général Duran.—Le Général Morillo étoit à Cadix le 16 Janvier avec sa division. Valence tenoit encore bon le 25 Janvier, qu'il y a été introduit des renforts. Les Français avoient entièrement évacués les Asturies. Les Anglois étoient avancés jusqu'à Salamanque, et une partie de l'armée de Marmont marchoit vers Valence pour renforcer Suchet.

Plus récent que par la Malle.

MONTREAL, le 13 Avril.—Un Monsieur arrivé en Ville hier au soir nous a fait la politesse de nous prêter un papier de Boston du 4 du courant dont nous avons extrait ce qui suit.

Boston, le 4 Avril.

Embargo. Par un exprès de Washington en 76 heures. Hier au soir à six heures, l'Honorable Mr. Otis a reçu la lettre suivante de Washington, contenant la nouvelle très alarmante qu'un Embargo devoit être proposé au Congrès Mercantile dernier.

WASHINGTON, le 31 Mars, 1812.

"L'Hon. Harrison G. Otis,
"Mr. Cathoun, de la Caroline du Sud, Membre du Comité des Relations Etrangères, vient d'informer Mr. Quincy, que le Comité des Relations Etrangères a décidé de mettre demain sur la Table de la Chambre des Représentants une proposition pour un Embargo. On peut compter sur cette information d'après la source respectable d'où elle vient; et la mesure recommandée a rencontré, dit-on, l'approbation de l'Exécutif."

JAMES LLOYD,
JOSHUA QUINCY,
JAMES EMOTT.

En addition à ce que ci-dessus, la personne qui nous a apporté la nouvelle dit qu'avant son départ de Boston, on avoit eu information que le bill d'Embargo avoit passé dans la Chambre des Représentants par une majorité de 21, et passeroit indubitablement dans le Sénat.

PARLEMENT PROVINCIAL

DU

BAS-CANADA.

CHAMBRE D'ASSEMBLÉE.

MERCREDI, le 8.—Le bill pour amender l'acte qui pourvoit des Maisons de correction temporaires, et le bill pour incorporer la Société bienveillante des Artisans, ont été lus pour la troisième fois et passés.

Les Amendemens rapportés sur le Bill de la *Commune de Masquignon* ont été accordés, le Bill lu pour la seconde fois, et ordonné qu'il soit grossy.

Les Résolutions du Comité Général sur la Requête des Commissaires pour l'Erection d'une Prison à Québec ont été accordées, et il a été donné permission d'introduire un Bill pour approprier £650 pour finir la dite Prison.

La Chambre s'est formée en Comité sur le Bill pour nommer un Agent Provincial pour résider en Angleterre, le Comité a obtenu permission de siéger de nouveau Samedi.—Ajouré à Vendredi.

VENDREDI, le 10 Avril.—Il a été présenté à la Chambre un bill pour appliquer une autre somme d'argent pour compléter la Prison de Québec, lequel a été lu pour la première fois; ordonné qu'il soit lu une seconde fois demain.

Le bill grossy pour mieux régler la *Commune de Masquignon* a été lu pour la troisième fois, passé et ordonné qu'il soit porté au Conseil Législatif.

Le Comité chargé de préparer les raisons pour lesquelles la Chambre persiste dans ses amendemens au Bill des *Etrangers*, a fait rapport des dites raisons, lesquelles ont été accordées et ordonné qu'elles soient communiquées au Conseil Législatif.

La Chambre en Comité sur la partie de la Harangue de Son Excellence qui rapporte aux *Aides* que les circonstances pourroient requérir, a résolu qu'il est expédient d'accorder à Sa Majesté une somme de £20,000 pour être employée aux services que la sûreté de la Province et les circonstances pourroient requérir; et une autre somme de £20,000 pour être employée en cas de guerre entre l'Angleterre et les Etats-Unis, ou en cas d'invasion de cette Province; ordonné que le rapport du Comité soit reçu Lundi prochain.

SAMEDI, le 11.—La Chambre en Comité sur le bill du Pont de Jacques Morin, a fait rapport de quelque progrès et a obtenu permission de siéger de nouveau Mardi prochain.

La question de concurrence a été mise sur les amendemens du Comité général au bill pour amender l'acte qui règle les *Pilotes* lesquels ont été accordés, et ordonné que le bill tel qu'amendé soit grossy.

Le Comité général auquel avoit été réitéré le bill qui rappelle l'acte pour réprimer le *Château Saint Louis*, a fait rapport de plusieurs amendemens, lesquels ont été accordés, et ordonné que le bill tel qu'amendé soit grossy.

La Chambre en Comité sur le bill pour nommer un Agent Provincial, a fait rapport de quelques progrès et a obtenu permission de siéger de nouveau Mercredi prochain.

Le Bill pour appliquer une autre somme d'argent pour compléter la Prison de Québec a été lu pour la seconde fois, et ordonné qu'il soit grossy.

Le Bill pour faciliter le recouvrement des *petites Dettes*, sur certaines parties de cette Province a été lu pour la seconde fois, et la considération ultérieure en a été renvoyée au premier

jour d'Août prochain.

Le Bill du Pont de François Huot et Joseph Jacob au-dessus du Sauc Montmorency, et le Bill du Pont de John Goudie au-dessous du dit Sauc ont été lus pour la seconde fois et réitérés à un Comité Spécial.

Lundi, le 13.—Il a été reçu un Message du Conseil Législatif annonçant sa concurrence au Bill de MILLICE.

Pour la suite des procès, voyez l'Anglois.

GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.

Il y aura une ASSEMBLÉE au Château, JEUDI, le 16 du courant à HUIT heures du soir.
F. L. COORE, A. D. C.

BUREAU DE L'ADJUDANT GENERAL DES MILICES.

QUEBEC, 16e. Avril, 1812.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le COMMANDANT EN CHEF Sir GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, de faire le dédoublement des Bataillons des Villes de Québec, et de Montréal, avec les Promotions suivantes:

La première Division de la Ville de Québec, pour être formée en trois Bataillons sous les Ordres de J. BRX. LE COMTE DURET, Colonel, Commandant.

Le premier Bataillon comprendra les Compagnies de la Ville et Banlieue seulement.

Le Second Bataillon ou Division de l'Isle d'Orléans, aura pour Lt. Colonel Commandant, JACQUES VOYER, par commission datée du 5e. Avril, 1812, et OLIVIER PERRAULT, Major, de même date.

Le troisième Bataillon ou Division de St. Valier, aura pour Lt. Colonel CHARLES FREMONT, par commission datée du 2e. Avril 1812; FERROL ROY, Major du 7e. do. et LOUIS TURGEON, ditto du 8e. do.

La seconde Division de la Ville de Québec, pour être formée en trois Bataillons sous les ordres de LOUIS DE SALABERRY, Colonel, Commandant.

Le premier Bataillon comprendra les Compagnies de la Ville et Banlieue seulement, FELIX TERT, est appointé Major de ce Bataillon, par commission datée du 3e. Avril 1812, et PIERRE BRUNEAU ditto du 10e. ditto.

Le Second Bataillon ou Division de Lorbinière, aura pour Lt. Colonel Commandant JOHN CALDWELL, par commission datée du 4e. Avril, et J. BTE TILLY NOEL, Major du 5e. ditto.

Le troisième Bataillon ou Division de Ste. Marie Nouvelle Beauce, aura pour Lt. Colonel Commandant T. P. T. TACHELIER, par commission datée du 1er Avril 1812, J. T. TACHELIER, Major, du 5e. ditto.

La seconde Division de la Ville de Montréal pour être formée en deux Bataillons.

Le premier Bataillon comprendra les Compagnies de la Ville et Banlieue seulement, et sera sous les ordres de JACQUES HERVIEUX, Lt. Colonel Commandant; LOUIS GUY, Major, par commission du 1er. Avril 1812.

Le second Bataillon ou Division de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, aura pour Lt. Colonel Commandant, NIVARD ST. DIZIER, par commission datée du 3e. Avril 1812; PHILIPPE LEPROHON, Major, du 2e. ditto.

Les Compagnies des Campagnes de la Pointe aux Trembles, Longue Pointe, et de la Rivière des Prairies, qui appartiennent au 3e. Bataillon de la Ville sont maintenant réunies à la Division de l'Assomption, sous les Ordres de l'Honble P. R. DE ST. OURS, et la troisième Division de la Ville de Montréal, comprendra les Compagnies de la Ville et Banlieue seulement, sous les Ordres du Colonel P. FORETIER, GABRIEL FRANCHER est appointé Major de ce Bataillon, par commission datée du 14e. Avril, à la place de CHS. DURET, qui a résigné.

Il a aussi plu à Son Excellence le Commandant en Chef d'appointer F. X. MALHOT Major à la Division de St. Ours, par Commission datée du 5 Mars, 1812; et de faire au premier Bataillon de Québec, Les promotions suivantes.

Lieut. F. X. DURET, pour être Capitaine par Commission datée du 19e. Mars 1812, à la Place de J. Voyer promu.

Lieut. F. X. DURET, do. par Commission datée du 20. do.

Lieut. F. X. DURET, do. par Commission datée du 1er. Avril 1812.

Lieut. PHILIPPE DE GASPE, do. par Commission du 2e. Avril, à la place de Chas. Deléry, promu.

Au second Bataillon de la Ville de Québec.

Lieut. BERNARD ANT. PANET, pour do. par Commission du 16e. Mars 1812 à la place d'OL. PERRAULT promu.

Lieut. MICHEL CLOUET, do. par Commission du 17e. Mars, à la place de P. Bruneau promu.

Au second Bataillon de la Ville de Montréal.

Lieut. LOUIS PLESSIS, pour do. par Commission du 1er. Avril, à la place de Louis Guy promu.

Lieut. THS. BARON, do. par Commission du 2e. Avril, à la place de Ph. Leprohon promu.

Lieut. Ls. ROY PORTERANCE, do. par Commission du 3e. do.

Lieut. S. DE BRAYEV, do. par Commission du 4e. do.

Au Troisième Bataillon de Montréal.

Lieut. W. MOUTIER, pour être Capitaine par Commission datée du 6e. Avril 1812, à la place de G. Francher, promu.

Lieut. J. D. LAPOINTE, do. par Commission du 7e. Avril, à la place de P. Berthier, qui a résigné.

Lieut. J. M. LAMOTHE, do. par Commission du 8e. do. à la place de Chs. Larivière, résigné.

Lieut. S. DUMAS, do. par Commission du 9e. do. à la place de S. St. Omer, qui a résigné.

Lieut. F. X. BENDER, do. par Commission du 10e. do. à la place de P. A. Dérézy, absent.

Lieut. LOUIS CHARLAND, do. par Commission du 11e. do.

Lieut. P. H. LATOUR, père do. par Commission du 12e. do.

Lieut. H. LATOUR, do. par Commission du 14e. do.

Au Troisième Bataillon de la Ville de Québec.

Capt. W. LINDAT, pour être Major par Commission datée le 2e. Avril, 1812.

Lieut. THS. PLACE, pour être Capitaine par Commission du 9e. do.

QUEBEC.

JEUDI, LE 10 AVRIL, 1



PROSPECTUS
Pour l'impression par souscription
D'UN
DICTIONNAIRE DE LA JURISPRUDENCE CIVILE
DU
BAS-CANADA.

AU PUBLIC.

IL y a bien près d'un siècle et demi que la Jurisprudence de ce pays fut fixée d'une manière certaine. Ce fut à l'époque de l'établissement du Conseil Supérieur. On y introduisit la Jurisprudence suivie alors au Parlement de Paris; c'est celle que nous suivons encore aujourd'hui. Néanmoins, comme cela devait nécessairement arriver pendant une longue suite d'années, elle a subi des modifications nombreuses, et sous quelques rapports, des changements importants. Il a fallu quelquefois la plier, pour ainsi dire, aux usages du peuple auquel elle étoit destinée à servir de règle. De nouveaux besoins, la différence des temps, des lieux, et bien d'autres circonstances ont exigé l'établissement de nouvelles lois, ou forcé d'ajouter des dispositions nouvelles aux anciennes. Je ne parle ici que de la Jurisprudence civile, puisque les lois criminelles qui nous régissent avant la conquête, ont fait place aux Loix Criminelles d'Angleterre dans la Province. Il est juste de faire observer que pendant ce long intervalle, plusieurs parties de la Jurisprudence civile du pays qui nous a d'abord donné ses lois, ont aussi subi des changements assez multipliés, adaptés aux temps et aux circonstances, avant la révolution qui a changé la face de la Jurisprudence comme de tout le reste, pendant que nous avons conservé plusieurs des lois qui ont subi ces changements ailleurs, dans le même état où nous les avions reçues.

Je n'ai pas besoin après cet exposé de faire observer que ceux qui veulent acquiescer à une connaissance exacte et détaillée de notre Jurisprudence Civile, doivent nécessairement rencontrer, dans l'étude qu'ils en font, un grand nombre de difficultés qu'il seroit nécessaire d'expliquer. J'ai cru trouver un moyen de m'y employer avec quelque succès, en travaillant, depuis plusieurs années sur le Dictionnaire de Ferrière, et retranchant de cet ouvrage, ce qui étoit entièrement étranger à notre Jurisprudence Civile, en ajoutant à un grand nombre d'articles les explications nécessaires pour faire connaître les changements qu'elle a subis, en y insérant de nouveaux articles pour faire connaître les dispositions nouvelles, ou les modifications qu'on y a ajoutées, enfin en y ajoutant des articles nouveaux ou des remarques sur des objets que l'auteur avoit passés sous silence. C'est le fruit de ce travail que j'offre au public, s'il veut bien l'accueillir.

Il étoit aisé de sentir qu'un travail de cette nature est ingrat autant qu'obscur, et qu'il offre peu de satisfaction à l'auteur, je puis me flatter au moins qu'il sera utile. Il le sera au jurisconsulte en lui servant de répertoire pour venir au secours de sa mémoire et le dispenser de recherches sur des objets épars, rassemblés ici sous une même point de vue et pour ainsi dire à un foyer commun; aux jeunes gens qui se livrent à l'étude des Loix, en éclaircissant d'avance une partie des difficultés qu'ils peuvent y rencontrer, à ceux qui peuvent être employés dans la législation en leur mettant à même d'apprécier l'importance d'un coup d'œil toutes les parties qui composent notre jurisprudence, enfin à tous ceux qui peuvent avoir besoin ou désirer d'acquiescer à une connaissance générale de lois civiles de ce pays.

Je me propose de faire imprimer cet ouvrage sous le titre de DICTIONNAIRE DE LA JURISPRUDENCE CIVILE DU BAS-CANADA, tiré du Dictionnaire de Ferrière, avec des remarques, additions et explications nécessaires pour faire connaître l'état actuel de la Jurisprudence Civile du Bas-Canada.

L'impression sera commencée aussitôt qu'il y aura un nombre suffisant de souscripteurs pour fournir aux frais de l'impression.

L'ouvrage sera en deux parties ou tomes, qui pourront se relier en un volume de neuf cents à mille pages, si l'ouvrage est imprimé en caractères semblables à ceux qui ont été employés pour l'édition du Dictionnaire de Ferrière de 1740, ou d'un peu moins, s'il est imprimé en caractères plus petits, ce que je ne puis encore exactement déterminer.

La souscription sera de Trois Livres Dix chellings, courant, pour l'ouvrage entier, dont moitié payable à la livraison de la première partie de l'ouvrage, le reste à la livraison de la seconde. Je me propose de rendre un compte plus ample de mon ouvrage dans un avertissement que je mettrai à la tête de l'ouvrage.

16e Mars, 1812. D. B. VIGER.

Les souscriptions seront reçues—

- A QUÉBEC—à la Nouvelle Imprimerie et chez Mr. John Neilson;
- A MONTREAL—chez Mr. N. Menclier et chez Mr. James Brown;
- A BERTHELE—chez Joseph Bondy, Ecuyer;
- A ST. DENIS—chez Mr. Seraphin Chénier;
- AUX TROIS RIVIERES—chez Eschil Hart, Ecuyer;
- A NICOLET—chez Joseph Carnal, Ecuyer;
- A LA RIVIERE OUELLE—chez P. Gagnon, Ecuyer.

AVERTISSEMENT.

ON fait savoir à tous qu'il appartiendra qu'en vertu de l'autorisation de la Cour du Banc du Roi du District de Québec, émanée à la requête de Lambert Richard, Habitant, demeurant en la Paroisse du Cap St. Ignace, veuf de défunte Marie Victoire Bernier, en sa qualité de tuteur, à Marie Louise, Marie Victoire, François Frédéric et François Lambert, enfants mineurs, issus de son mariage avec la dite Marie Louise Bernier, sur l'avis homologué en Justice des pères et amis des dits mineurs, il sera Samedi le Quatrième jour d'Avril prochain, à dix heures du matin, à Québec, en la Cour du Banc du Roi, en la Salle d'Audience, Cour tenante, procédé à la première criée par licitation de la terre ci-après désignée, dépendant de la succession de défunte Marie Josephine Hamelin, de son vivant veuve de feu François Chavigny de la Chevrolière, que la seconde criée se fera Samedi le onze du même mois, au dit lieu et heure, et que Samedi le dix-huitième jour du dit mois d'Avril, au dit Québec, en la dite Salle d'Audience, il sera, Cour tenante, à dix heures du matin, procédé à la troisième et dernière criée, vente et adjudication du dit emplacement, aux charges, clauses et conditions de l'enchère qui sera déposée au Greffe de la dite Cour avant la vente.

Ceux qui prétendent avoir quelque droit d'héritage, douaire, hypothèque, servitude ou autrement sur ledit emplacement, sont requis d'en faire leur déclaration par écrit au Greffe de la dite Cour avant la vente. Pour plus amples informations il faut s'adresser à Mre. Jacques Leblond, Avocat, en son Etude, en la Haute-ville de Québec, Rue des Jardins, No. 5.

Ensuit la teneur et désignation de l'emplacement à vendre. Un Emplacement a été situé en la Faubourg St. Jean de Québec de cinquante pieds front sur quatre-vingts de profondeur, borné par devant au côté sud de la Rue St. Jean, par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur, au nord-est à une Rue neuve et au Sud-Ouest à Joseph Lecompte, avec une maison en bois, de pièces sur pièces, un hangar et autres bâtiments dessus construits.

JAS. LEBLOND.

Québec, 31 Mars, 1812.

VENDRE PAR LICITATION en la

Cour du Banc du Roi à Québec, lère criée Lundi le six Avril prochain, 2me. criée Lundi le treize Avril et l'adjudication Lundi le 20 Avril, à neuf heures du matin. Un Emplacement situé Faubourg St. Roch, Rue du Roi, de cinquante pieds de front sur, cinquante pieds de profondeur, borné par devant au Nord à la rue du Roi, par derrière au Sud à Joseph L'Heureux, d'un côté au Nord-Est au fossé qui conduit l'eau au Moulin, et d'autre côté au Sud-Ouest à Jean Marie Lachance, avec une maison dessus construite en bois, de pièces sur pièces, de vingt-un pieds de front sur vingt-six de profondeur, lambrissée proprement en dehors; aussi un appentis au côté Ouest de la dite maison et autres dépendances. Le tout dépendant de la communauté qui a été entre Jean Baptiste Dompierre et Marguerite Duille, son épouse, décédée, et appartenant moitié au dit Jean Baptiste Dompierre, et l'autre moitié à David Dompierre, enfant mineur issu du dit mariage. Moitié du prix restera entre les mains de l'adjudicataire jusqu'à la majorité du dit mineur en payant l'intérêt annuellement au dit Jean Baptiste Dompierre.

Quiconque prétend quelques droits d'héritage, servitude, hypothèque ou autres sur les dits emplacement et maison sont requis d'en faire leur déclaration au Greffe de la dite Cour avant l'adjudication. Et pour plus amples informations, voir les affiches en Ville, les conditions au Greffe, et s'adresser à l'Avocat, sousigné, en son Etude, Rue St. Stanislas, près les nouvelles Prisons.

A. CARON.

Québec, le 30 Mars, 1812

VENDRE le Moulin à farine de Ste. Margue-

rite, situé dans le Bourg des Trois-Rivières, s'adresser à MOSES HART.

Québec, 11e. Mars, 1812. Avocat.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Le Soussigné, E. Landriaux, vivant Prêtre, décédé à Lotbinière, prévient ceux qui doivent à la succession du dit Messire P. L. Landriaux, de payer incessamment au Soussigné, résident dans la dite Paroisse de Lotbinière; et ceux à qui la dite succession peut devoir, sont, par le présent, prévenus de présenter leur comptes, d'ici au premier Mai prochain, afin qu'ils soient vérifiés et ajustés.

Lotbinière, 27e. Janv. 1812.

AVERTISSEMENT.—A louer pour use ou plusieurs années, à commencer au premier de Mai prochain, les emplacements du Soussigné, situés à la Canoterie de cette Basse-Ville de Québec, comprenant un quat spacieux, faisant face à la rivière St. Charles et joignant d'un côté celui de Mr. John M'Nider, et d'autre côté celui de Mr. Thos. Wilson. De plus une superbe maison de pierres à deux étages, de hangars en pierres et en bois, écuries et autres bâties sur l'emplacement avoisinant le quel, le tout en bon état. Ceux qui désirent voir le tout, peuvent s'adresser au Propriétaire Soussigné, sur les lieux, tous les jours depuis huit heures du matin jusqu'à midi.

Québec, 17 Février, 1812. ANTHONY VAN EISEN.

MONTREAL, EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION Savoir. Émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal susdit, à la poursuite de Peter Pangman, Ecuyer, Seigneur en possession de la Seigneurie de la Chenaie, contre les terres et possessions de Celestin Courtois, Cultivateur, de la Paroisse de l'Assomption dans le dit District, et Joseph Moreau sa femme, ci-devant, par un premier mariage, femme de, et commune en biens avec Antoine Aimond, décédé, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant aux dits CELESTIN COURTOIS et JOSEPH MOREAU, un lot de terre situé dans la Paroisse de Saint Henry, dans la Seigneurie de Lachenaye susdite, dans ledit District, contenant trois arpents de front, sur trente arpents en profondeur, borné en front par le côté nord de la Rivière Mascouche, par derrière par des terres non concédées, d'un côté par Antoine Daunay dit Cadet, et de l'autre côté par Jean Gagnon, ou leurs représentants, avec les améliorations faites sur icelui, et dépendances y appartenantes. Or je donne avis par le présent que le dit lot de terre et prémisses seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur à la Porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de Saint Henry susdite, LUNDI, le DIX-SEPTIEME jour d'AOUT prochain à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur le lot de terre et prémisses ci-dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis audit Sheriff, à son Bureau, dans la Cité de Montréal, suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie du dit lot de terre et prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelui ne sera reçue par ledit Sheriff, durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Sheriff, le 4 Avril, 1812.

MONTREAL, EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION Savoir. Émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal susdit, à la poursuite de Benedict Paul Wagner, Marchand, de Québec, contre les terres et possessions d'Archibald McLaren, Aubergiste, du Côté du Lac, dans la Seigneurie de Soulanges dans le District de Montréal susdit, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant audit ARCHIBALD McLAREN, 1^o. Un lot de terre situé dans la dite Seigneurie de Soulanges, dans la Paroisse de Saint Joseph, dans le dit District, contenant un arpent de front sur un arpent en profondeur, borné en front par le chemin du Roi, par derrière et d'un côté au Sud-Ouest par la terre de Dominique L'Ortie, et de l'autre côté au Nord-Est par la terre de François Prieur, avec une maison et autres bâiments dessus construits. 2^o. Un lot de terre situé sur le Lac Saint François, dans la Paroisse de Saint Joseph et Seigneurie de Soulanges susdites, communément connu sous la désignation de lot Numero quarante sept, contenant trois arpents de front, sur vingt arpents en profondeur, borné en front par le dit Lac, par derrière par des terres non-concédées, d'un côté au Nord-Est par le lot Numero quarante-six, et de l'autre côté au Sud-Ouest par le lot Numero quarante-huit. Or je donne avis par le présent que ledits lots de terre et prémisses seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur à la Porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de St. Joseph de Soulanges susdite, LUNDI, le DIX-SEPTIEME jour d'AOUT prochain, à dix heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les lots de terre et prémisses ci-dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis audit Sheriff, à son Bureau, dans la Cité de Montréal, suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dits lots de terre et prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelui ne sera reçue par le dit Sheriff, durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Sheriff, le 4 Avril, 1812.

MONTREAL, EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION Savoir. Émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal susdit, à la poursuite de Jacob Hall, Manufacturier, de Montréal, et Lewis Lyman, Droguiste, du même lieu, contre les terres et possessions d'Obadiah Winters, et Ebenezer Winters, Cultivateurs, d'Argenteuil, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant auxdits OBADIAH WINTERS & EBENEZER WINTERS, quatre lots ou morceaux de terre, sis et situés dans la Seigneurie d'Argenteuil dans ledit District, dans la partie communément appelée l'Etablissement du milieu, ou Beach Ridge, chaque lot contenant trois arpents de front sur trente arpents en profondeur, distingués par Nos. 12, 13, 14 & 15, ledits lots bornés en front par le chemin qui divise les concessions sur ladite hauteur, en profondeur par des terres non-concédées, d'un côté par Numero onze, et de l'autre côté par Numero seize, avec tous les bâiments et améliorations sur icelui, ainsi que ledits lots de terre sont et s'étendent. Or je donne avis par le présent que ledits lots de terre et prémisses seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur à la porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de Saint Benoit, dans le dit District, LUNDI, le DIX-SEPTIEME jour d'AOUT prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les lots de terres et prémisses ci-dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis audit Sheriff, dans la Cité de Montréal, suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie desdits lots de terre ou prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelui, ne sera reçue par ledit Sheriff, durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Sheriff, le 4 Avril, 1812.

MONTREAL, EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION Savoir. Émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal susdit, à la poursuite de Julien Perrault, boulanger, de Montréal, contre les terres et possessions de Bazile Paré, cultivateur, de Chateaugay, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant au dit BAZILE PARÉ, un moulin à scie situé au rapide des pins rouges, en un lieu appelé Williams-town, dans la Seigneurie d'Amfield, dans le dit District, avec toutes ses fourmures, consistant en ses roues, et tournant avec deux grandes scies, et autres dépendances, le dit moulin à scie contenant environ trente pieds de front, sur quarante pieds en profondeur, avec le droit de faire aller et tourner le dit moulin dans la dite Seigneurie. Or je donne avis par le présent que le dit moulin à scie, ensemble avec ses fourmures et autres dépendances, sera vendu et adjugé au plus haut enchérisseur à la Porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de Chateaugay susdite, LUNDI le DIX-SEPTIEME jour d'AOUT prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur le moulin à scie et ses dépendances ci-dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son bureau dans la Cité de Montréal, suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie du dit moulin et ses dépendances, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelui, ne sera reçue par le dit Sheriff durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Sheriff, le 4 Avril, 1812.

On vient de publier chez JAMES BROWN à Montréal, et se trouve chez JOHN NEILSON, à Québec.

ORDRE DIVINI OFFICI RECITANDI et Missae celebrande juxta Breviarium et Missale Romanum pro anno Bisextili 1812.—Prix, trente sols.

ON VIENT DE PUBLIER

Avec l'Approbation de S. G. Monseigneur l'Evêque de Québec

L'AME ELEVE'E A DIEU

PAR LES REFLEXIONS ET LES SENTIMENS POUR CHAQUE JOUR DU MOIS.

Les consolations et les ressources que le Chrétien peut puiser dans cet ouvrage, sont trop bien connus pour qu'il soit besoin d'en faire un détail: et le grand nombre d'Editions qui en ont été imprimées en Europe prouvent combien ce livre précieux a été recherché par toutes les familles.

Il se vend sept Shellings et demi chez

FRS. DURETTE, Québec.

JOHN NEILSON, Québec.

JAS. BROWN, Montréal.

RENE KIMBERT, Trois-Rivières.

JOSEPH CARTIER, fils, Rivière Chambly.

MONTREAL, BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Peter Pangman, Esq. Seigneur, in possession of the Seigneurie of Lachenaye, against the lands and tenements of Celestin Courtois, of l'Assomption, in the said district, yeoman, and Joseph Moreau, his wife, heretofore by a first marriage the wife of, and commune en biens with Antoine Aimond, deceased; to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said CELESTIN COURTOIS, and JOSEPH MOREAU, a lot of land situated in the parish of Saint Henry, in the Seigneurie of Lachenaye aforesaid, in the said district, containing three arpents in front, by thirty arpents in depth, bounded in the front, by the north side of the river Mascouche, in the rear by ungranted land, on one side by Antoine Daunay, dit Cadet, and on the other side by Jean Gagnon, or their representatives, with the improvements made thereon, and dependencies thereto belonging. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lot of land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the parish of Saint Henry, aforesaid, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST next; at TEN of the Clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lot of land and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the city of Montreal, according to Law; and further that no opposition afin d'annuler or afin de distraire, the whole or any part of the said lot of land and premises, or afin de charge or servitude on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff, during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, 4th April, 1812.

MONTREAL, BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Benedict Paul Wagner, of Québec, merchant, against the lands and tenements of Archibald McLaren, of Coteau du Lac, in the Seigneurie of Soulanges, in the District of Montreal, aforesaid, lun-keeper, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said ARCHIBALD McLAREN—1. A lot of ground situated in the said District of Soulanges, in the parish of Saint Joseph, in the said district, containing one arpent in front by one arpent in depth, bounded in front by the King's highway, in the rear and on one side to the south west, by the land of Dominique L'Ortie, and on the other side to the north east, by the land of François Prieur, with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon erected.—2. A lot of land situated upon Lake Saint Francis, in the parish of Saint Joseph, and Seigneurie of Soulanges aforesaid, commonly known by the name of number forty seven, containing three arpents in front, by twenty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the said Lake, in the rear by ungranted land, on one side to the north east, by lot number forty-six, and on the other side to the south west, by lot number forty-eight. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lots of land and premises, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the parish of Saint Joseph, of Soulanges aforesaid, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN of the Clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lots of land and premises, by mortgage, or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the city of Montreal, according to Law; and further that no opposition afin d'annuler or afin de distraire, the whole or any part of the said lots of land and premises, or afin de charge or servitude on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, 4th April, 1812.

MONTREAL, BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Jacob Hall, of Montréal, manufacturer, and Lewis Lyman of the same place, Drugist, against the lands and tenements of Obadiah Winters and Ebenezer Winters, of Argenteuil, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said OBADIAH WINTERS and EBENEZER WINTERS, four lots or parcels of land, situate lying and being in the Seigneurie of Argenteuil, in the said district, in that part commonly called the middle settlement, or Beach Ridge, each lot consisting of three arpents in front, and thirty arpents in depth, distinguished by Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, the said lots bounded in front, by the road that divides the concessions on the said ridge in depth by ungranted land, on one side by number eleven, and on the other side by number sixteen, with all and every the buildings and improvements made thereon, as the said four lots of land and premises are extend. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lots of land and premises, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door of the parish of Saint Benoit, in the said district, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the said lots of land and premises, by mortgage, or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the city of Montreal, according to Law; and further that no opposition afin d'annuler or afin de distraire, the whole or any part of the said lots of land and premises, or afin de charge or servitude on the same will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, 4th April, 1812.

MONTREAL, BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Julien Perrault, of Montréal, Baker, against the lands and tenements of Bazile Paré, of Chateaugay, in the said district, yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said BAZILE PARÉ, a Saw Mill, situated at the rapide des pins rouges, at a place called Williams' Town, in the Seigneurie of Amfield, in the said district, with all its implements, consisting in its wheels, and turning with two large saws, and other dependencies, the said saw mill, containing about thirty feet in front, by forty feet in depth, with the right of working and turning (faire aller et tourner) the said mill in the said Seigneurie. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said saw mill, together with its implements and other dependencies, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the parish of Chateaugay aforesaid, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described saw mill and its dependencies, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to Law; and further that no opposition afin d'annuler or afin de distraire, the whole of the said saw mill, and its dependencies, or afin de charge or servitude, on the same will be received by the said Sheriff, during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, 4th April, 1812.

WHEREAS a pile of PINE DEALS has been laying on the Beach upwards of three years, opposite the land of Doctor Karch, in the parish of Saint Antoine, and no person having claim'd them—Notice is hereby given, that if the said Plank is not claim'd within six months from this date, they will be sold to pay expenses.

Québec, April 7, 1812. J. LAMBLY, H. M.

QUEBEC: Printed and published by J. NEILSON, No. 5, Mountain-Street.—Price 20s. per ann.

De l'Imprimerie de JOHN NEILSON, Rue la Montagne, No. 5. Prix 20s. par An.