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Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, being equally desirous to promote and perpetuate the good understanding and friendship which happily subsist between the subjects of the United Kingdom and the citizens of the United States, and for that purpose to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective countries, territories and people, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual convenience, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, and have given to them full powers to make and conclude a treaty of amity, navigation and commerce, that is to say, His Britannic Majesty has named for his plenipotentiaries, Henry Richard Vassall Lord Holland, one of his Majesty's privy council, and Lord Keeper of his Majesty's privy seal, and William Lord Auckland, one of his Majesty's privy council and president of the committee of council for all matters of trade and foreign plantations; and the president of the U. S. and with the advice of the senate thereof, hath appointed for their plenipotentiaries, James Munroe and William Pinkney, commissioners extraordinary and plenipotentiaries; who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed on the following articles.

ARTICLE I. There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between His Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the U. S. of America, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, of every degree, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE II. It is agreed that the several articles of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Majesty and the United States, made at London, on the 19th day of Nov. 1794, which have not expired, nor yet had their full operation and effect, shall be confirmed in their best form, and in their full tenor; and that the contracting parties will also from time to time enter into friendly explanations on the subject of the said articles, for the purpose of removing all such doubts as may arise or have arisen as to the true import of the same, as well as for the purpose of rendering the said articles more conformable to their mutual wishes and convenience.

ARTICLE III. His Majesty agrees that the vessels belonging to the U. S. and sailing direct from the ports of the said states, shall be admitted and hospitably received in all the sea ports and harbors of the British dominions in the East Indies, and that the citizens of the said U. S. may freely carry on a trade between the said territories and the said U. S. in all articles of which the importation or exportation respectively to or from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited. Provided, only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war between the British government and any other power or state whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government there, any military stores, or naval stores or rice.—The citizens of the U. S. shall pay for their vessels, when admitted into the said ports, no other or higher tonnage than shall be payable on British vessels, when admitted into the ports of the U. S. And they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in British vessels. But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the U. S. shall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the said British territories, to any port or place, except to some port or place in America, where the same shall be unladen, and such regulations shall be adopted by both parties, as shall from time to time be found necessary to enforce the due and faithful observance of this stipulation.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the U. S. to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories; but the vessels going with their original cargoes or part thereof, from one port of discharge to another, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. Neither is this article to be construed to allow the citizens of the said states to settle or reside within the said territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permission of the British government established there; and if any transgressions should be attempted against the regulations of the British government in this respect, the observance of the same shall and may be enforced against the citizens of America, in the same manner as against British subjects or others transgressing the same rule. And the citizens of the U. S. whenever they arrive in any port or harbor in the said territories, or if they should be permitted in manner aforesaid to go to any other place therein, shall always be subject to the laws, government and jurisdiction of whatever nature, established in such harbour, port or place, according as the same may be. The citizens of the U. S. may also touch for refreshment at the island of St. Helena, but subject in all respects to such regulations as the British government may from time to time establish there.

ARTICLE IV. There shall be between all the dominions of his Majesty in Europe and the territories of the U. S. a reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce and navigation. The people and inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty, freely and securely, and without hindrance and molestation, to come with their ships and cargoes to the lands, countries, cities, ports, places and rivers, within the dominions and territories aforesaid, to enter into the same, to resort there, and to remain and reside there, without any limitation of time also to hire and possess houses, and warehouses, for the purposes of their commerce; and generally, the merchants and traders on each side shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always, as to what respects this article, to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

ARTICLE V. It is agreed that no other or higher duties shall be paid by the ships or merchandise of the one party in the ports of the other than such as are paid by the like vessels or merchandise of all other nations. Nor shall any other or higher duty be imposed in one country on the importation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the other, than are or shall be payable on the importation of the like articles, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles to or from the territories of the two parties respectively, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. But the British government reserves to itself the right of imposing on American vessels entering into the British ports in Europe, a tonnage duty equal to that which shall at any time be payable by British vessels in the ports of America, and the government of the U. S. reserves to itself a right of imposing on British vessels, entering into the ports of the U. S. a tonnage duty equal to that which shall at any time be payable by American vessels in the British ports in Europe.

It is agreed that in the trade of the two countries with each other, the same duties of exportation and importation on all goods and merchandize, and also the same drawbacks and bounties shall be paid and allowed in either country, whether such importation or exportation shall be in British or American vessels.

ARTICLE VI. The high contracting parties not having been able to arrange at present by treaty, any commercial intercourse between the territories of the U. S. and his Majesty's islands and ports in the West Indies, agree that until that subject shall be regulated in a satisfactory manner, each of the parties shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, in respect to such an intercourse.

ARTICLE VII. It shall be free for the two contracting parties respectively, to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories aforesaid; and the said consuls shall enjoy those liberties and rights which belong to them by reason of their function. But, before any consul shall act as such, he shall be in the usual form, approved and admitted by the party to whom he is sent.—and it is hereby declared to be lawful and proper that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government, a consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be dismissed, or even sent back, the offending government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

Either of the parties may except from the residence of consuls, such particular places as such party shall judge proper to be so excepted.

ARTICLE VIII. It is agreed, that in all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained on just suspicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war, or for other lawful cause, the said vessel shall be brought to the nearest or most convenient port; and if any property of an enemy should be found on board such vessel, that part only which belongs to the enemy, or is otherwise confiscable, shall be made prize, and the vessel, unless by law subject to condemnation, shall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder of the cargo without any impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper measures shall be taken to prevent delay in deciding the cases of ships or cargoes so brought in for adjudication;—and in the payment or recovery of any indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the masters or owners of such ships.—It is also agreed that in all cases of unfounded detention, or other contravention of the regulations stipulated by the present treaty, the owners of the vessel and cargo so detained shall be allowed damages proportioned to the loss occasioned thereby, together with the costs and charges of the trial.

ARTICLE IX. In order to regulate what is in future to be esteemed contraband of war, it is agreed that under the said denomination shall be comprised all arms and implements serving for the purposes of war, by land or by sea, such as cannon, muskets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenades, carcasses, saucisses, carriages for cannon, musket-rests, bandoliers, gunpowder, matches, salt-petre, ball, pikes, swords, headpieces, cuirasses, halberds, lances, javelins, horse furniture, holsters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as also timber for ship building, copper in sheets, sail cloth, hemp, and cordage and in general (with the exception of unwrought iron and fire-planks; and also with the exception of tar and pitch, when not going to a port of naval equipment, in which case they shall be entitled to pre-emption) whatever may serve directly to the equipment of vessels and all the above articles are hereby declared to be just objects of confiscation, whenever they are attempted to be carried to an enemy. But no vessel shall be detained, on pretence of carrying contraband of war; unless some of the above mentioned articles, not excepted, are found on board of the said vessel at the time it is searched.

ARTICLE X. Whereas in consideration of the distance and of other circumstances incident to the situation of the high contracting parties, it may frequently happen that vessels may sail for a port or place, belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded or invested, it is agreed, that every vessel so circumstanced, may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be detained, nor her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless after such notice she shall again attempt to enter. But she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she may think proper. Nor shall any vessel, or goods of either party, that may have entered into such port or place, before the same was besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, and be found therein after the reduction or surrender of such place, be liable to confiscation, but shall be restored to the owners or proprietors thereof.

Neither of the parties when at war, shall, during the continuance of the treaty, take from on board the vessels of the other, the subjects of the opposite belligerent, unless they be in the actual employment of such belligerent.

ARTICLE XI. Whereas differences have arisen concerning the trading with the colonies of his Majesty's enemies, and the instructions given by his Majesty to his cruisers in regard thereto, it is agreed that during the present hostilities all articles of the growth, produce and manufacture of Europe, not being contraband of war, may be freely carried from the U. S. to the port of any colony, not blockaded, belonging to his Majesty's enemies, provided such goods shall previously have been entered and landed in the U. S. and shall have paid the ordinary duties on such articles so imported for home consumption, and on re-exportation shall after the drawback remain subject to a duty equivalent to not less than one per cent. ad valorem; and that the said goods and the vessels conveying the same shall from the time of their clearance from the American port, be bona fide the property of citizens and inhabitants of the U. S.; and in like manner that all articles not being contraband of war, and being the growth and produce of the enemy's colonies, may be brought to the U. S. and after having been there landed, may be freely carried from thence to any port of Europe, not blockaded, provided such goods shall previously have been entered and landed in the said U. S. and shall have paid the ordinary duties on colonial articles so imported for home consumption, and on re-exportation shall, after the drawback, remain subject to a duty equivalent to not less than 2 per cent. ad valorem; and provided that the said goods, and the vessel conveying the same, be bona fide the property of citizens and inhabitants of the U. S.

Provided always, that this article, or any thing therein contained, shall not operate to the prejudice of any right belonging to either party, but that after the expiration of the time limited for the article, the rights on both sides shall revive and be in full force.

ARTICLE XII. And whereas it is expedient to make special provisions respecting the maritime jurisdiction of the high contracting parties on the coast of their respective possessions in N. America, on account of peculiar circumstances belonging to those coasts, it is agreed that in all cases where one of the said high contracting parties shall be engaged in war, and the other shall be at peace, the belligerent power shall not stop, except for the purpose hereafter mentioned, the vessels of the neutral power, or the unarmed vessels of other nations, within five marine miles from the shore belonging to the said neutral power on the American seas.

Provided that the said stipulations shall not take effect in favour of the ships of any nation or nations, which shall not have agreed to respect the limit aforesaid, as the line of maritime jurisdiction of the said neutral state. And it is further stipulated, that if either of the high contracting parties shall be at war with any nation or nations, which shall not have agreed to respect the said special limit or line of maritime jurisdiction herein agreed upon, such contracting party shall have the right to stop or search any vessel beyond the limit of a cannon shot, or three marine miles from the said coasts of the neutral power, for the purpose of ascertaining the nation to which such vessel shall belong; and with respect to the ships and property of the nation or nations not having agreed to respect the aforesaid line of jurisdiction, the belligerent power shall exercise the same rights as if this article did not exist; and the several provisions stipulated by this article shall have full force and effect only during the continuance of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XIII. With respect to the searching of merchant ships, the commanders of ships of war and privateers shall conduct themselves as favorably as the course of the war then existing may possibly permit towards the most friendly power that may remain neutral, observing as much as possible the acknowledged principles and rules of the law of nations; and for the better security of the respective subjects and citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their suffering injuries by the men of war or privateers of either party, all commanders of ships of war and privateers, and all others the said subjects and citizens, shall forbear doing any damage to those of the other party, or committing any outrage against them; and if they act to the contrary, they shall be punished, and shall also be bound in their persons and estates to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the interest thereof, of whatever nature the said damages may be.

For this cause all commanders of privateers before they receive their commissions, shall hereafter be compelled to give before a competent judge, sufficient security by at least two responsible sureties, who have no interest in the said privateers, each of whom, together with the said commander, shall be jointly and severally bound in the sum of two thousand pounds sterling; or if such ship be provided with above 150 seamen, or soldiers, in the sum of 4000l. sterling, to satisfy all damages and injuries which the said privateers or officers, or men, or any of them, may do or commit during their cruise, contrary to the tenor of this treaty, or to the laws and instructions for regulating their conduct; and further, that in all cases of aggressions, the said commissions shall be revoked and annulled.

It is also agreed, that whenever a judge of a court of ad-

miralty, of either of the parties, shall pronounce sentence against any vessel or goods, or property, belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other party, a formal and duly authenticated copy of all the proceedings in the cause, and of the said sentence, shall if required, be delivered to the commander of the said vessel without the smallest delay, he paying all legal fees and demands for the same.

ARTICLE XIV. It is further agreed that both the said contracting parties shall not only refuse to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbour, conceal or assist them in any manner, but will bring to condign punishment all such inhabitants as shall be guilty of such acts or offences.

And all their ships, with the goods or merchandises taken by them and brought into the port of either of the said parties, shall be seized as far as they can be discovered, and shall be restored to the owners, or the factors, or agents duly deputed, and authorised in writing by them, (proper evidence being shewn in the court of admiralty for proving the property) even in case such effects should have passed into other hands by sale, if it be proved that the buyers knew, or had good reason to believe or suspect that they had been piratically taken.

ARTICLE XV. It is likewise agreed, that the subjects and citizens of the two nations shall not do any acts of hostility or violence against each other, nor accept commissions or instructions so to act, from any foreign prince or state, enemies of the other party, nor shall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite or endeavor to enlist in the military service, any of the subjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws against all such offences and aggressions shall be punctually executed; and if any subject or citizen of the said parties, respectively shall accept any foreign commission or letters of marque for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the said party to treat and punish the said subject or citizen, having such commission or letters of marque, as a pirate.

ARTICLE XVI. It is expressly stipulated that neither of the said contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal against the other on complaints of injuries and damages, until the said party shall first have presented to the other, a statement thereof, verified by competent proof and evidence, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall either have been refused or unreasonably delayed.

ARTICLE XVII. The ships of war of each of the contracting parties, shall at all times be hospitably received in the ports of the other, their officers and crews paying due respect to the laws and government of the country. The officers shall be treated with that respect which is due to the commissions which they bear; and if any insult should be offered to them by any of the inhabitants, all offenders in this respect shall be punished as disturbers of the peace and amity between the two countries. And both contracting parties agree, that in case any vessel of the one should, by stress of weather, danger from enemies or other misfortune, be reduced to the necessity of seeking shelter in any of the ports of the other, into which such vessel could not in ordinary cases claim to be admitted, she shall, on manifesting that necessity to the satisfaction of the government of the place, be hospitably received, and permitted to refit, and to purchase at the market price, such necessaries as she may stand in need of, conformably to such orders and regulations as the government of the place having respect to the circumstances of each case, shall prescribe. She shall not be allowed to break bulk or unload her cargo unless the same shall be bona fide necessary to her being refitted; nor shall she be obliged to pay any duties whatever, except only on such articles as she may be permitted to sell for the purpose aforesaid.

ARTICLE XVIII. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, (not being subjects or citizens of the said parties), who have commissions from any power or state in enmity with either nation, to arm their ships in the ports of either of the said parties, nor to sell what they have taken, nor in any other manner exchange the same, nor shall they be allowed to purchase more provisions than shall be necessary for their going to the nearest port of that prince or state from whom they obtained their commissions.

ARTICLE XIX. It shall be lawful for the ships of war and privateers belonging to the said parties respectively, to carry whithersoever they please, the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any fees to the offices of admiralty, or to any judges whatever, nor shall the said prizes when they arrive at and enter the ports of the said parties, be detained or seized, nor shall the searchers or other officers of those places visit such prizes (except for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo thereof on shore in any manner contrary to the established laws of revenue, navigation or commerce) nor shall such officers take cognizance of the validity of such prizes, but they shall be at liberty to hoist sail, and depart as speedily as may be, and carry their said prizes to the places mentioned in their said patents, which the commanders of the said ships of war or privateers shall be obliged to shew.

No shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as have made a prize upon the subjects or citizens of either of the said parties; but if forced by stress of weather or the dangers of the sea to enter them, particular care shall be taken to hasten their departure, and to cause them to retire as soon as possible: nothing in this treaty contained shall however be construed to operate contrary to the former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns or states; but the two parties agree, that while they continue in amity, neither of them will in future make any treaty, that shall be inconsistent with this or the preceding articles.

Neither of the said parties shall permit the ships or goods belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other, to be taken within cannon shot of the coast, nor within the jurisdiction described in article 12; so long as the provisions of the said article shall be in force, by ships of war, or others having commissions from any prince, republic or state whatever; but in case it should so happen, the party whose territorial rights shall thus have been violated, shall use his utmost endeavours to obtain from the offending party, full and ample satisfaction for the vessel or vessels so taken, whether the same be vessels of war or merchant vessels.

ARTICLE XX. If at any time a rupture should take place (which God forbid) between his Majesty and the U. S. the merchants and others of each of the two nations, residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade so long as they do it peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws; and in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the respective governments should think proper to order them to remove, the term of twelve months, from the publication of the order, shall be allowed them for that purpose, to remove with their families, effects, and property. But this favor shall not be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws; and, for greater certainty, it is declared, that such rupture shall not be deemed to exist while negotiations for accommodating differences shall be depending, nor until the respective ambassadors or ministers, if such there shall be, shall be recalled or sent home on account of such differences, and not on account of personal misconduct, according to the nature and degree of which both parties retain their rights, either to request the recall, or immediately to send home the ambassador or minister of the other; and that without prejudice to their mutual friendship and good understanding.

ARTICLE XXI. It is further agreed that his Majesty and the U. S. on mutual requisitions by them respectively, or by their respective ministers, or officers, authorized to make the same, will deliver up to justice all persons, who being charged with murder or forgery, committed within the jurisdiction of either shall seek an asylum within any of the countries of the other; provided, that this shall only be done on such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place, where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the offence had there been committed. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by those who make the requisition, and receive the fugitive.

ARTICLE XXII. In the event of a shipwreck happening in a place belonging to one of the high contracting parties,

not only every assistance shall be given to the unfortunate persons, and no violence done to them, but also the effects which they shall have thrown out of the ship into the sea, shall not be concealed or detained, nor damaged under any pretext whatever. On the contrary, the above mentioned effects and merchandise shall be preserved, and restored to them, upon a suitable recompense being given to those who shall have assisted in saving their persons, vessels and effects.

ARTICLE XXIII. And it being the intention of the high contracting parties, that the people of their respective dominions shall continue to be on the footing of the most favored nation, it is agreed, that in case either party shall hereafter grant any additional advantages in navigation or trade, to any other nation, the subject or citizens of the other party shall fully participate therein.

ARTICLE XXIV. The high contracting parties engage to communicate to each other, without delay, all such laws as have been or shall be hereafter enacted by their respective legislatures, as also all measures which shall have been taken for the abolition or limitation of the African slave trade; and they further agree to use their best endeavors to procure the co-operation of other powers for the final and complete abolition of a trade so repugnant to the principles of justice and humanity.

ARTICLE XXV. And it is further agreed, that nothing herein contained shall contravene or affect the due execution of any treaty or treaties, now actually subsisting between either of the high contracting parties and any other power or powers.

ARTICLE XXVI. This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified by his Majesty, and by the president of the U. S. with the advice of their senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on his Majesty, and on the said states, for ten years, from the date of the exchange of the said ratification, and shall be reciprocally executed and observed with punctuality and the most sincere regard to good faith.

In faith whereof, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries on the part of his Majesty, the King of Great Britain, and the commissioners extraordinary and plenipotentiaries on the part of the U. S. of America, have signed this present treaty, and have caused to be affixed thereto the seal of our arms. Done at London, this 31st day of December, 1866.

SEAL. (Signed) VASSALL HOLLAND, AUCKLAND.
SEAL. (Signed) JAS. MONROE.
SEAL. (Signed) Wm. PINKNEY.

LONDON, DEC. 31, 1866.

The undersigned Henry Richard Vassall Lord Holland, and William Lord Auckland, plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, have the honour to inform James Munroe and William Pinkney, commissioners extraordinary and plenipotentiaries of the U. S. A. that they are now ready to proceed to the signature of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, on the articles of which they have mutually agreed.

But at the same time, they have it in command from his Majesty, to call the attention of the commissioners of the U. S. to some extraordinary proceedings which have lately taken place on the continent of Europe, said to communicate to them officially the sentiments of his Majesty's government thereon.

The proceedings alluded to are certain declarations and orders of the French government issued at Berlin on the 21st of November last.

In those orders, the French government seeks to justify or palliate its own unjust pretensions, by imputing to Great Britain principles which she never professed, and practices which never existed. His Majesty is accused of a systematic and general disregard of the law of nations, recognized by civilized states, and more particularly of an unwarrantable extension of the right of blockade; whereas his Majesty may confidently appeal to the world, on his uniform respect for neutral rights, and his general and scrupulous adherence to the law of nations, without conceding to contrast his conduct in these particulars with that of his enemy; and with regard to the only specific charge, it is notorious that he has never declared any port to be in a state of blockade, without allowing to that object a force sufficient to make the entrance into them manifestly dangerous.

By such allegations, unfounded as they are, the enemy attempts to justify his pretensions of confiscating as lawful prize, all produce of English industry or manufacture, tho' it be the property of neutrals; of excluding from his harbors every neutral vessel, which has touched at any port of his Majesty's dominions, tho' employed in an innocent commerce; and of declaring Great Britain to be in a state of blockade, tho' his own naval ports and arsenals are actually blockaded, and he is unable to station any naval force whatever, before any port of the united kingdom.

Such principles are in themselves extravagant and repugnant to the law of nations; and the pretensions founded on them, tho' professedly directed solely against Great Britain, tend to alter the practice of war among civilized nations, and utterly to subvert the rights and independence of neutral powers. The undersigned cannot, therefore, believe, that the enemy will ever seriously attempt to enforce such a system. If he should, they are confident that the good sense of the American government will perceive the fatal consequences of such pretensions to neutral commerce, and that its spirit and regard to national honor will prevent its acquiescence in such palpable violations of its rights, and injurious encroachments on its interests.

If however the enemy should carry these threats into execution, and if neutral nations, contrary to all expectation, should acquiesce in such usurpations, his Majesty might probably be compelled, however reluctantly, to retaliate in his just defence, and to adopt, in regard to the commerce of neutral nations with his enemies, the same measures which those nations shall have permitted to be enforced against their commerce with his subjects. The commissioners of the United States will therefore feel, that at a moment when his Majesty and all neutral nations are threatened with such an extension of the belligerent pretensions of his enemies, he cannot enter into the stipulations of the present treaty, without an explanation from the United States, of their intentions, or a reservation on the part of his Majesty in the case above mentioned, if it should ever occur.

The undersigned considering that the distance of the American government renders any immediate explanation on this subject impossible, and animated by a desire of forwarding the beneficial work, in which they are engaged, are authorized by his Majesty to conclude the treaty without delay.—They proceed to the signature under the full persuasion that before the treaty shall be returned from America with the ratification of the U. S. the enemy will either have formally abandoned or tacitly relinquished his unjust pretensions, or that the government of the U. S. by its conduct or assurances, will give security to his Majesty that it will not submit to such innovations in the established system of maritime law, and the undersigned have presented this note from an anxious wish that it should be clearly understood on both sides, that without such an abandonment on the part of the enemy, or such assurances, or such conduct on the part of the U. S. his Majesty will not consider himself bound by the present signature of his commissioners to ratify the treaty, or precluded from adopting such measures as may seem necessary for counteracting the designs of his enemy.

The undersigned cannot conclude without expressing their satisfaction at the prospect of accomplishing an object so important to the interests and friendly connexion of both nations, and their just sense of the conciliatory disposition manifested by the commissioners of the U. S. during the whole course of the negotiation.

(Signed) VASSALL HOLLAND, AUCKLAND.

To James Munroe, Esq. U. S. William Pinkney, Esq. U. S.

[The foregoing treaty was rejected by the President of the United States in March 1867, without even deigning to consult the Senate on the subject; and it appears by the official papers laid before the Congress, that it was not till the 22d May following, that he thought it necessary to mention the Berlin decree of Nov. 21, 1866, to the American Ambassador at Paris.

The advantages offered by England in this treaty; *Advantages far beyond any thing which the United States are entitled to from a consideration of their power, the manner in which it was*

...and the remission, if it were nothing worse, in showing a disposition to oppose the Berlin decree, are incontestable proofs of the hostility of those who compose the American administration to Great Britain, or that they had imbibed the absurd notion that they could dictate their own terms with her. They are, therefore, the real authors of the distresses which their country has been thrown into by its differences with Great Britain.

There cannot be a doubt, but that the good sense of the American people will finally enable them to discover this, and, as they have always the means in their own hands, it is equally certain that the party now in power, will shortly fall to rise no more.

From London Papers received in the West-Indies.

DECLARATION.

"The proposals made by the Governments of Russia and France have not terminated in any negotiation; and as the correspondence is concluded, His Majesty thinks fit immediately to make public the result. The continual appearance of a negotiation after seeing that it was absolutely impossible to obtain a peace, would only be advantageous to the enemy. It would offer to France an opportunity to sow discord and jealousy in the councils of those who are united to resist oppression, and the illusive prospect of a peace between Great Britain and France could only be prejudicial to those nations which groan under the tyranny of French allies, or those which preserve a vacillating and precarious independence, if among them there should be any which actually is wavering between the inevitable ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the consequent risks of an effort to liberate itself. Those proposals would hold out the vain hope that they might be permitted to renew their tranquility, or would alarm them with the fear of remaining alone in the contest. His Majesty was fully persuaded that this was the principal object of France in the proposals that were made to him from Erfurth, at a time when such terrible consequences would result from the decision of peace or war, both from its importance and the uncertainty of the result. His Majesty saw the necessity of investigating, if it were possible, the views and designs of the enemy. It was difficult for His Majesty to believe that the Emperor of Russia should so blindly have delivered himself up to the violence and ambition of that power, with whom his Imperial Majesty has unfortunately allied himself; and he should be disposed to assist openly in the usurpation of the Spanish monarchy, and to acknowledge and defend the rights which France has arrogated to herself; to depose and imprison the Royal Family, and to compel them by force to transfer to her the oath of fidelity of an independent nation; therefore, when it was proposed to His Majesty to enter into a negotiation for a general peace, in concert with his allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *uti possidetis*, which until now has been a subject of so many disputes, or on any basis whatever, compatible with justice, honor, and equality; His Majesty determined to oppose to this feigned candor and moderation, a candor real and sincere, on his part.

His Majesty declared he was ready to enter the negotiation in concert with his allies, and therefore communicated to them immediately the proposals which he had received. But as his Majesty was not leagued with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, he judged it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted in the face of the world with that nation, be considered not less sacred nor less obligatory on his Majesty, than the most solemn treaties; that his Majesty would negotiate in concert with the Spanish Government, in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.—The answer given by France to this proposal of His Majesty, discovered immediately the veil which was used to cover its schemes, and showed at once the ignorance and injustice of that Government. To the Spanish nation in general they have applied the degrading title of Spanish Insurgents, and the demand of the admission of the Spanish Government as a party in the negotiation, was thrown aside as inadmissible and insulting! His Majesty has received, with as much astonishment as sorrow, the answer of the Emperor of Russia, which, although to the same effect, is less indecorous in its tone and manner. He characterizes as an insurrection, the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in favor of their legitimate sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; and has sanctioned by the authority of his Imperial Majesty, an usurpation which has not its equal in the history of the world. His Majesty would have readily embraced the opportunity of a negotiation that would have presented some hope or prospect of a peace compatible with justice and honor. His Majesty regrets extremely any thing which will aggravate and prolong the sufferings of Europe; but neither the honor of his Majesty nor the generosity of the British nation will permit him to commence a negotiation by abandoning a loyal and brave people, who are fighting for all that is most dear to men, and whose efforts in a cause so notoriously just his Majesty has obliged himself most solemnly to support.—*Westminster, Dec. 15. 1808.*

LONDON, Dec. 10. It is reported that Bonaparte reached Madrid the 29th November; and that the Supreme Junta left Aranjuez for Toledo, the 23d.

Private letter from Corunna, Nov. 27, 1808. Blake's army was defeated through the cowardice and baseness of some of his officers, who are dismissed from the service. I am afraid the fate of Spain is decided, and that Bonaparte will be at Madrid before Christmas.

December 1. Advice, without date or place, are said to be received of the entire defeat of Castanos.—He is stated to have been deceived by the French, to have crossed the Ebro; and after the defeat of Blake, to have been assailed in his rear by Ney, and the result was dreadful. In consequence, Generals Moore and Baird are ordered to retreat. General Hope, with the cavalry and artillery, belonging to General Moore, is at Madrid; and if Generals Moore and Baird are retreating, he must be cut off.

Gen. Moore is at Salamanca, without horse or artillery; which are at Madrid. General Baird is at Astorga, with his horse in a condition unfit for service, dying daily in numbers; and unable to drag off the guns through the execrable roads.

December 1. An order has been issued by the Supreme Junta for raising 100,000 men in the different provinces; but the government does not appear to possess sufficient ways and means for one third the number. Our army has already suffered much from want of provisions up to the country.

The following is said to be an extract of a letter from an Officer in Gen. Baird's army, dated—*Villa Franca, Nov. 29, 1808.*

"I got to Astorga from Oriedo, the 23d; on the 24th, the army retreated, but advanced the 24th.—The French are in great force, having nearly 100,000 men at Burgos, Valladolid, Villaven, and their cavalry at Rio Seco. The two English armies have not joined; and it is uncertain when they will. When we retreated on the 23d, every one thought the French to be near; but on the 24th we advanced to our old position. Blake (Roman's) army has been defeated and scattered.—There were only 3,000 men at Leon a week ago; though the Spaniards told us every where, that there were from 30 to 40,000. If we cannot form a junction with Gen. Moore, both armies must retreat *sur leurs pas*. This is a wretched country. I am sure the French would do them good here; but as an Englishman I cannot wish them to gain a footing here; though I am afraid they will eventually succeed. It is said the French have pushed on a column to Oviedo to pass by Lugo, and intercept our retreat; but that is uncertain. The Spaniards do not act with the spirit they might."

Decr. 14.—We this morning received Paris papers to the 11th instant, containing the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Bulletins of the French army in Spain.

The 11th Bulletin is dated Aranda de Duero, and gives an account of the defeat of Castanos. The action took place on the 23d at Tudela. It commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning and ended in the defeat and dispersal of the Spanish army of which 3000 including 300 officers, were taken prisoner, and 4000 were left on the field of battle or driven into the Ebro. The remainder of the defeated army were pursued by the French cavalry, part in the direction of Saragossa, and part in the direction of Agreda and Tarazona, on the frontiers of Arragon. The pursuit was continued to the 25th inclusive, on which day a division of French cavalry arrived at Ron, (on the Duero). The number of prisoners taken between that and the 23d amounted to 3000 all of the line. No quarters was given to the armed prisoners. It is remarkable, that although the Monitors to the 11th have been received, yet the last Bulletin, the 12th, is contained in the paper of the 5th, and the following Monitors contain no intelligence whatever from Spain. At the latest

date, the 27th, Bonaparte's head quarters were at Aranda de Duero, a town of Spain in Old Castile, on the Duero, about 30 leagues north of Madrid, to which Capital, the bulletin boasts, it is only a pleasant walk. Besides the killed, wounded, and taken in the disastrous battle of Tudela, the Spaniards lost 30 pieces of cannon. The French Generals particularly engaged in the action, were the Duke of Montebello, (Lasnes) and the Duke of Comagiano, (Mouzey). Had the division of the Duke of Elchingen (Ney) been in its position, it is said, not a Spaniard would have escaped. The bulletins, previous to the 11th, relate chiefly to the operations against Blake's army.—The French divisions that defeated it consisted chiefly of the divisions of the Duke of Belluno, (Victor), Duke of Dalmatia, (Soult), and the Duke of Dauntzig, (Lefebvre).

In the battle of Tudela, on the 23d, the Spanish Army under Castanos, amounted only to 45,000 men. Its position is said to have been absolutely bad, and that it did not make a formidable resistance.

LONDON, December 15.—Rotterdam papers state that an English vessel from S. America sent into the Meuse by a Danish privateer, has brought advice that the English and Portuguese agents at Buenos Ayres had failed in their Mission.—That Lamers had received extensive powers from King Joseph and had declared his resolution to remain a faithful ally of France.

STAR OFFICE, 3 O'CLOCK.

We stop the press to insert such particulars as we have been allowed to transpire from the Government officers:

BULLETIN.—Accounts have been received from Saragossa, dated the 26th, stating that General Castanos, hearing that the French were moving a corps upon Soria from Burgos, and passing the Ebro at Logrono, had assembled an army of 40,000 foot and 4000 horse, and had taken up a position in an oblique line from Tudela to Borja. This position was unfavorable, at Tudela, the right and the advanced part of the position, was commanded by heights, and was indefensible. The French took advantage of this error, and having collected an army of 45,000 men, commenced their attack on the Spanish right on the 23d, and defeated two divisions of the Valencians and Murcians, who retreated with considerable loss towards Saragossa. Subsequent accounts from Saragossa, of the 25th, state that the Arragonese and Andalusian division, did not suffer much, and had been able to retire in order, which is confirmed by the French accounts.

The precise rout taken by General Castanos's army is not given. Saragossa was to be defended by 15,000 strong. General Hope's division arrived at Villa Castin on the 28th ult. and would be at Arvola the 29th, on his rout to Salamanca, in the neighborhood of which place it was expected he would form a junction with Sir John Moore.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 9.—Several ships are ordered to Spain, to protect our transports, in bringing off our troops.

NEW-YORK, Feby. 23.—By the British brig FOX, arrived at Philadelphia from Jamaica, we have received Kingston papers to the end of January. We extract therefrom the following article relative to reported events in Spain.

"By the arrival of the ship Westmoreland, Bridson, from Liverpool, on Thursday, the following very different and most glorious information has been received, which bears every mark of authenticity, and fully justifies the wisdom of Gen. Blake's retreat; on the 17th of December, while the Westmoreland lay at Madeira, the British Consul at Funchal, Archibald Bromlie, Esq. paid a visit to Captain Bridson, and informed him that a vessel had just then arrived in the bay, in a very quick passage from Gibraltar, the Captain of which stated, that previous to his sailing, news had reached there, express from Spain, of a signal victory having been gained by the combined armies of Spain and England, between the Ebro and Bayonne, over a large army of the French, said to be commanded by Marshal Ney; that the loss of the French amounted to no less than 45,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the remainder completely routed; some time prior to this action, which terminated so gloriously for the cause of the brave Spaniards, the gallant Sir John Moore had joined them, with a large reinforcement, which determined the patriots to give battle to the enemy, the result of which was as above described."

"After the engagement they took such measures as to intirely cut off the enemy's retreat. The Spanish army was commanded by the Marquis de Romana."

"The Captain adds that this information was received with great demonstrations of joy at Gibraltar. The town and garrison were illuminated and the shipping fired a salute in commemoration of the occasion."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havanna to his correspondent in the city, dated January 26, received by the Diana.

"I am truly sorry to inform you that by the arrival yesterday of the ship Fortune from Liverpool (which place she left the 20th ult.)—the news from Spain is of a very disagreeable nature. Bonaparte is at the head of his armies, which appear to be victorious in all directions; he has separately beat Castanos, Blake, and the Marquis Romana, all of whom seem to be retreating towards Madrid, as do the English (who have not yet come into action) under Sir John Moore, Baird and Hope. How all this has happened I cannot conceive, for our numbers ought to be four times as great as the French, but they had not concentrated their forces, and this man (who is the devil himself) has taken advantage of it, and in his usual way, has beaten them in detail, one after another. One of his Bulletins has been in his sight of Madrid, and I should not be surprised to learn that he had taken it. The London papers reach to the 17th December."

A Gentleman who came passenger in the Diana, politely favoured us with the Havana Aurora of the 28th ult. We had not time to translate its contents for this morning's paper. It contains Liverpool dates to the 20th December brought to Havana by the ship Fortune.

KINGSTON, Jan. 28. Our London papers by the Mary, are to the 15th December. The Patriots of Spain have experienced a reverse of fortune but not to that extent that the gasconading bulletins of the Monitor proclaim, for the Cornwall Gazette of the 17th under the head of Good News says there is reason to hope that the British troops have formed a junction with the Patriots and given a check to the insidious invaders of Spain.

The Mars Cutter, arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon which place she left on the 5th December, with dispatches from Madrid dated November 27, Captain A. McCaehy, of the 11th Regt. was passenger, he informed that the news was of the most favorable nature. The affairs of Spain, had taken a sudden turn in favor of the Patriots—that they had rallied since the defeat of Castanos and cut off 70,000 of the French. Since the news from Madrid.—It serves to show that Bonaparte was not there the 27th.

NEW YORK, Feby. 23.—A schooner has arrived at Baltimore from Havanna, which place she left on the 5th instant. A letter was received in town yesterday by a gentleman of respectability, dated at Havanna, Feb. 4th, stating that in consequence of news just arrived from Spain favorable to the patriots, the people of Havanna were in high spirits—that the place had been illuminated, and every other demonstration of joy exhibited.

By this day's mail we shall probably receive the particulars of this battle, if a battle has been fought.—Other letters by the same vessel of the same date mention nothing of the above information. A passenger arrived in this city yesterday, who came out in the above schooner. The American vessels that had been seized at Havanna were all released on the 3d instant.

A letter of the 25th January has been received at New-York from Havanna, stating that a vessel had arrived there from Malaga, with intelligence that the united British and Spanish Armies had attacked the French on the 9th December, and the latter were defeated, with the loss of 14,000 killed, and 16,000 prisoners.—The editor of the New-York paper states, that the name of the Gentleman who gave the above information, was left at the office.

Abstract of the New non-intercourse Bill.

Sec. 1st interdicts immediately the entrance of the public armed vessels of those powers into our waters, except to such as are in distress, to packets, to such as have dispatches, and such as are pursued by enemies.—Sec. 2d prohibits all intercourse with interdicted foreign vessels under a penalty of five and imprisonment.—Sec. 3d interdicts from a blank date the entrance, (except as in the first section) of all vessels under the flag of either of those powers or owned wholly or partially by their

subjects, under a forfeiture of vessel and cargo.—Sec. 4th, From the 20th of May next, importations are prohibited from those countries, their colonies, dependencies and all ports & places in their actual possession, and also of all goods produced in such countries, colonies, &c.—Sec. 5th and 6th, impose a forfeiture of the goods and a treble value for importing or loading with such intent, any of the goods prohibited in the preceding section; and also the forfeiture of the ship or other vehicle if belonging to the same owner, and also all the other goods belonging to such owner. The ship or vehicle is to be forfeited, though it belong to a different owner, if he or the master knew of illegal intent, to import, and in that case each shall forfeit treble the value of the prohibited goods.—Sec. 7th imposes the usual penalties, fines and forfeitures in case of omitting the prohibited goods in the manifest, or landing or attempting to land them.—Sec. 8th, the usual powers are given to the officers of the customs to search, seize and keep prohibited goods. Double the value is forfeited by those who conceal or knowingly buy such goods.—Sec. 9th and 10th, prescribe additional oaths to be taken by the master of a vessel arriving, and by the importer.—Sec. 11th, And be it further enacted, that if either G. Britain or France shall revoke such of her orders, decrees, laws or edicts as violate the lawful commerce, and neutral rights of the U. S. as generally acknowledged by the laws of nations, of which revocation the President of the United States shall give public notice by proclamation, the operation of this act, and also of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the U. S. and the several acts supplementary thereto, shall so far as relates to the nation making such revocation forthwith cease and determine.—The revocation not to affect penalties incurred, and thereafter vessels clearing for such foreign place, to give bond in double the value in vessel and cargo, that they will go to no prohibited port.—Sec. 12th repeals the embargo laws from the 4th of March, as respects exports to other foreign places, saving forfeitures incurred.—Sec. 13th provides that vessels bound out of the U. S. shall give bond in double the value of the vessel and cargo, not to sail without a clearance, nor to proceed to a prohibited place, nor to be engaged in any prohibited trade, nor put any thing aboard any other vessel, nor remain aboard longer than the term allowed in the bond, and that she shall comply with the 2d section of the forcing law in all respects. Proof is to be exhibited of the landing of the cargo abroad.—Sec. 14th, The embargo provisions which subjects coasters and boats to give bond and load under inspection and to detention on account of their cargoes are repealed, except as to ports adjacent to foreign possessions. Penalties saved from the repeal.—Sec. 15th, Coasting vessels to give bond for double the value of vessel and cargo not to go to a foreign port and to reland the cargo in the U. S. Bay and river craft need give no security beyond 150 dollars per ton.—Sec. 16th, vessels escaping contrary to law, to be forfeited with their cargoes, and also a sum equal to the value of both.—Sec. 17th, provides for the recovery, distribution and remission of penalties in the usual manner.

From Washington, Feb. 19, 1809.

The non-intercourse bill passed the House of Representatives yesterday in committee of the whole, but not by a very large majority. The thing appears to drive heavily. No one has spoken much in favour of it. I am doubtful whether it will pass in the House. It is impossible to determine the intention of the leaders; in fact they know not what they shall do themselves. They seem to raise the embargo without a Substitute—this is their own language—but I do not altogether credit their assertions.

YORK (U. C.) Feb. 3.—This day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the usual formalities, opened the Session of the Legislature, and was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

It is a great satisfaction to me, at this important period to avail myself of the General Sense of the Country; and I how meet you with a full confidence in your best exertions to frame such Laws, as may further promote the Happiness, the Prosperity, and the Security of this Province.

The Trust, with which you are now invested, is of the utmost importance to your Country; the proper discharge of that Trust, will reflect the highest Honor on yourselves.

Your general and local knowledge of this Province, will point out, what may be most conducive to its Prosperity, while the important situation in which you are now placed, enables you to avail yourselves of that knowledge.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have directed as usual, the Public Accounts to be laid before you, not doubting but that you will bestow on them, the attention which they deserve.

Arrangements with the Province of Lower Canada, with respect to Revenue, will terminate on the first day of March next, and the Legislature of that Province, have passed a Law conditionally to continue them, to the twenty fifth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and eleven. It will be for you to consider how far it may be expedient to concur with them in this measure.

Some alterations relative to the value of certain Gold Coins having been made during the last Session of the Legislature of Lower Canada, which operate to the disadvantage of this Province, it will not be unworthy of your attention to investigate the propriety of giving them a corresponding value.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The eventual times in which we live, demand our most serious attention.—While we contemplate with pleasure and pride, the noble and successful stand for liberty, and the interests of mankind, which Great Britain has made amidst the awful conflicts of contending nations; we ought attentively to consider our own situation and circumstances. Hitherto we have enjoyed tranquility, plenty and peace; how long it may please the Supreme Ruler of Nations, thus to favor us, is wisely concealed from our view. But under such circumstances it becomes us to prepare ourselves to meet every event, and to evince by our zeal and loyalty, that we know the value of our Constitution, and are worthy the name of British subjects."

In the evening the members of the Legislative Council, and of the House of Assembly, the Officers of the Garrison and several Gentlemen of the Town and neighbourhood, dined with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the Government House.

The House of Assembly have chosen SAMUEL STREET, Esq. their speaker.

MONTREAL, March 6.—We noticed in our last paper, that some hundred hardy Americans had passed through town, going on to the Seigniory, which Mr. Fletcher had lately purchased of J. Papineau, Esq. upon the Grand River.—We now are assured that upwards of 160 have actually gone, and more daily expected, to the amount of Two Hundred in all, with many yoke of the large American Oxen. Several ship Carpenters of the first reputations and considerable property are among the number of men gone up.

We understand that Mr. F. has favorable contracts for lumber, and sufficiently extensive for the application of these men during the principal part of the ensuing season. Success in the prompt execution of this enterprise is very desirable, from the ultimate advantages which may result to the Province. (Can. Courant.)

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

QUEBEC.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1809.

The news, relating to the war in Spain, received yesterday, have in a great measure dispelled the apprehensions which a want of due attention to the accounts received subsequent to the date of the last Gazette had given rise to.

These were nothing more than some extracts of the 10th Dec. from the London papers, mentioned in our last as received at New-York from Aragua. The latest dates from Corunna, on which the intelligence given in these extracts was founded, were of the 2d December; and consequently could give nothing so late from Madrid, by four or five days, as the news from Cadiz.

It will be remembered that by the arrival from Cadiz Madrid Gazette of the 29th Nov. were actually received at Boston. The substance of their contents; that there were no indications of any severe reverses is now confirmed by the

best of all possible evidence in this case, the French Bulletin; the substance of which to the 27th Nov. is given in this day's paper.

The total of the loss of Castanos's army in the action, with the French of the 23d Nov. and in the pursuit, is stated in the Bulletin at 9000. Those who have read the French official account of the events in Spain, previous to the evacuation of Madrid in August last, must consider this loss as by no means alarming. Nor does that army seem to be in any imminent danger. It is covered on its left by Saragossa, on its right it has a mountainous country extending all the way to the Sierra Morena, and in its rear the army of Catalonia; with the whole of the course of the Ebro, and the Province of Valencia, by which it can be supplied with provisions. It is certain that neither the army of Castanos nor Padalosa were destroyed up to the 27th Nov. We do not therefore, believe the reports that the English army was preparing to retreat, and re-embark. Indeed His Majesty's Declaration is ample proof of the falsity of the reports to that effect. What truth there may be in the renewed reports of the defeat of the French, we are unable to determine.

The Spanish cause, as yet, is by no means desperate. Nothing has happened nearly so disastrous as what must have been expected by the Spaniards themselves.

We take this opportunity to station the public against the news given in the London papers founded on private Letters from Spain, generally. Since we have attended to the affairs of Spain, we have repeatedly found them false both for and against the Spaniards. The opinion of these correspondents on the disposition of the Spanish people, in particular, deserves little attention. They are strangers in Spain, and like all strangers, are apt to form very erroneous opinions of a people with whose language and manners they are unacquainted.

The public will find in this day's paper the substance of the new non-intercourse bill, proposed in the American House of Representatives on the 12th ult. On the 19th the House had come to no decision on the subject. This is the new plan of the American administration, to save their honour, their places and their bacon. "We will not submit." But a partial raising of the embargo which this surely is, has already been stilled submission, by the famous non-submission Report of the 22d Nov. last. The following are its words "a partial repeal must from the situation of Europe, necessarily be actual submission to one of the aggressors, and war with the other. The report then goes on to say:

"The true effect of the proposition would be to open an indirect trade with Great Britain, which through St. Bartholomew and Havannah, Lisbon, Cadiz or Gottenburg, would receive, at prices reduced by glutted markets and for want of competition, all the provisions, naval stores, raw materials for her manufactures, and other articles which she may want. Whether she would be satisfied with that favorable state of things, or whether, considering that boon as a pledge of unqualified submission, she would according to the tenor of her orders, interrupt our scanty commerce with Russia, and occasionally, under some new pretext capture rather than purchase the cargoes intended for her own use, is equally uncertain and unimportant. Nor can it be doubted that a measure, which would supply exclusively one of the belligerents, would be war with the other. Considered merely as a question of profit, it would be much more eligible at once to raise the embargo in relation to Great Britain, as we would then, at least, have the advantages of a direct market with the consumer. But the proposition can only be defended on the ground that France is the only aggressor, and, that having no just reason to complain of England, it is our duty to submit to her orders. On that inadmissible position it would not only be more candid, but also a more dignified, as well as more advantageous course, openly to join England and to make war against France. The object would be clearly understood, an ally would be obtained, and the meanness of submission might be better palliated."

There is nothing to add to this; we perfectly agree in the reasoning of the report, and feel for a country reduced to such a humiliating situation by the inefficiency of its rulers. It is possible however, that this plan may not be adapted. The leaders of the Majority would no doubt be very glad to get rid of the matter, if they could do it without their situation being perceived by the people, and throw the responsibility on other shoulders.

The mast ships Neptune, Besant and London, Gledsdale, arrived safe in the W. Indies from this Port, the former on 17th January at Antigua, the latter on the 7th of same month at Jamaica.

Extract of a Letter received in this City, dated

ANTIGUA, 21st Jan. 1809.

"The Expedition is at a stand in consequence it is said of some disagreement about the command—the report of to day is that a General Officer is arrived at Barbudoes from Madeira, who will now take the chief command and hopes are entertained that something will be done. Antiquaque is said to be the object."

District of } A SESSION of the Court of King's QUEBEC, Bench of Criminal Jurisdiction for the said district will be holden at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Quebec, on WEDNESDAY the TWENTY SECOND day of MARCH, instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, whereof all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables and other ministers of Justice for the district aforesaid, whose duty it may be to attend the said Court, are to take notice that they be then and there in their own proper persons to do those things which the said Court may lawfully order and direct.

JA. SHEPHERD, Sheriff.

HALF PAY.—OFFICERS on half pay, of the

British American Forces, claiming abatement or exemption, under the Property Act, as having an income under 150l. per annum, are desired to take notice, that the Affidavits required for this purpose, must comprehend the whole of the period for which half pay is claimed; consequently, the Affidavits taken in June, must state from the 6th of April of the year preceding: But should any change in a person's Income prevent him from adopting the letter of the Form prescribed, an alteration accordingly, will be admitted.—Officers are farther apprised, that if the Affidavits of Income do not regularly accompany the usual half yearly papers, their half pay cannot be issued to their Agents, otherwise than subject to a deduction of ten per cent. JOHN HALE, Quebec, March 3, 1809.—Dep. Paymaster Gen. in Canada

OFFICE OF THE GRAND VOYER,

District of Quebec, 24 March, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER GRAND VOYER of the District of Quebec, hereby GIVES NOTICE, that with the approbation of His Excellency, the GOVERNOR in CHIEF of this Province, he has appointed MICHEL LERIBREAU of the City of Quebec, Esquire, to be his Deputy Grand Voyer for the district; and that the office of the Grand-Voyer will in future be held at the house of the said Deputy in the Upper Town of Quebec St. Anne Street No. 3.

G. TASCHEREAU, G. V.

THE CREDITORS of the Estate of the late

HENRY HALL, who have proved their debts, are requested to meet at the OFFICE of JEAN BELANGER, Esq. Public Notary, on WEDNESDAY the 15th inst. at TEN of the Clock in the forenoon, in order to receive a final dividend of the effects in the hands of the Subscribing Executors of the said estate.

J. CAMPBELL, Wm. HALL, MICH. CLOUET.

Quebec, 9th March, 1809.

CASH WANTED for a bill of Exchange at 30 days sight on Messrs. Greenwood, Cox & Co. London for about 2160 Sterling; offers to be addressed to Co. SHANKS, Commanding Canadian Regt. Three Rivers, before the 24th inst. when they will be opened.

"Offer for Bill" to be written on the cover with the address Three Rivers, 6th March, 1809.

FOR SALE, or TO LET.—THE HOUSE with an amplement situated near the General Hospital, formerly the property of the late Alex. Mercut, Esq. applicant to be made to PIERRE LEBLANC on the premises. Quebec, 6th March, 1809.

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UNION COMPANY QUEBEC.—A General Meeting of the Proprietors of shares in the Union Company of Quebec, will be held on SATURDAY the 10th day of MARCH, last, in the UNION HOTEL and COFFEE HOUSE Upper Town Quebec at ONE o'clock in the afternoon. By order Wm. LINDSAY, Junr. Quebec, 9th March, 1869. Clk. U. C. Q.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—and possession given on the 1st MAY next.

THAT FINE HOUSE situated on the road at the RIVER DU LOUP, (formerly the property of Dr. Arnold) advantageously situated for trade, with a hangar, stables, ice houses and other buildings; likewise a spacious garden planted with fruit trees; the whole in good order. For particulars apply to the Subscriber proprietor residing at Three Rivers. CHARLES FORTIER. Three Rivers, 6th March, 1869.

BY AUCTION.

JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room, on SATURDAY the 11th inst. at one o'clock.

A GENERAL assortment of Cloths blankets, calicoes, shawls, linens, striped cottons, threads, &c. &c. Also 2 pipes excellent Ligon wine, 3 purchases rum, 2 hds. treacle, 11 barrels sugar, and a variety of other articles. Quebec, 8th March, 1869.

By JOHN JONES at the UNION HOTEL on the Parade in the Upper Town, on THURSDAY next the 16th inst. March, at TWO o'clock.

THE CARGO of the Bark YOUNG JOHN, Capt. Peltier, stranded on Goose Island consisting of the following articles, vizt.

Wheat in bulk	about	4150 bushels.
Peas in do.		740 do.
Peas in bags		250 do.
Flax seed in do.		2368 do.
1036 Casks,		
Peas in Casks,		82 hds.
Peas in do.		71 Tierces,
Staves		3800 puns.
Pine Boards 10 feet by 1 1/2 Inch,		2200 do.
Pine timber		12

And on the same day will be sold a few pieces of Irish Linen, glassware, teas, indigo, loaf sugar in small lots, 4 casks fair Muscovado sugar, three Counter boxes, 3 tea sets of china each containing 40 pieces at least, and 3 horse nets and a few valuable books. Quebec, 9th March, 1869.

(Extraits des papiers de Londres reçues aux Isles.)

DECLARATION.

Les propositions faites par le Gouvernement de la Russie et de la France ne sont point terminées en négociation; et comme la correspondance est finie, Sa Majesté croit à propos de publier le résultat. L'apparence continuelle d'une négociation après avoir vu qu'il était absolument impossible d'obtenir une paix se voit avantageuse qu'à l'ennemi. Elle donnerait à la Chambre une occasion de semer la discorde et la jalousie dans les conseils de ceux qui sont unis pour résister à l'oppression, et la perspective illusoire d'une paix entre la Grande Bretagne et la France ne saurait qu'être un mal qui gênerait sous la tyrannie d'une alliance avec la France, ou à celles qui conservent une indépendance chancelante et précaire, si parmi elles il en est aucune qui balance entre la route inséparable d'une inactivité prolongée, et les risques des efforts pour se délivrer. Ces propositions les soutiendraient dans la vaine espérance de pouvoir renouveler leur tranquillité, ou leur inspireraient la crainte de demeurer seuls dans une dispute. Sa Majesté croit intimement persuadée que c'est la principale objection de la France dans les propositions qui lui furent faites d'Erferth, dans un temps où il aurait résulté de si terribles conséquences de la décision de la paix ou de la guerre, tant par son importance que par l'incertitude du résultat. Sa Majesté vit la nécessité de rechercher, s'il était possible, les vues et les desseins de l'ennemi. Il était difficile à Sa Majesté de croire que l'Empereur de Russie se fût livré si aveuglément à la violence et à l'arbitraire de cette puissance, à laquelle Sa Majesté Impériale s'était malheureusement alliée, qu'elle fut disposée à nier ouvertement à l'usurpation de la Monarchie Espagnole, et à reconnoître et à défendre les droits que la France s'est arrogés, à déposer et emprisonner la famille royale, et à les obliger de force à lui transporter le serment de fidélité d'une nation indépendante; c'est pourquoi, lorsqu'il fut proposé à Sa Majesté d'entrer en négociation pour une paix générale, de concert avec ses alliés, et de traiter soit sur la base de l'uti possidetis, qui a été jusqu'à présent le sujet de tant de disputes, ou sur une base quelconque, compatible avec la justice, l'honneur et l'égalité; Sa Majesté se déterminait à opposer une cascade réelle et sincère, à cette cascade et cette modération feintes.

Sa Majesté déclara qu'elle étoit prête à entrer en négociation de concert avec ses alliés, et en conséquence leur communication immédiate les propositions qui lui avoient été faites. Mais comme Sa Majesté n'étoit point liée avec l'Espagne par un traité formel d'alliance, elle jugea nécessaire de déclarer que les engagements qu'elle avoit contractés avec cette nation, à la face de toute la terre, seroient regardés comme n'étant pas moins sacrés ni moins obligatoires pour Sa Majesté, que les traités les plus solennels; que sa Majesté négocieroit de concert avec le Gouvernement Espagnol, au nom de Sa Majesté Catholique Ferdinand VII.—La réponse donnée par la France à cette proposition de sa Majesté découvrant immédiatement le voile, dont elle avoit couvert ses projets, et montra à la fois l'ignorance et l'impudence de ce Gouvernement. Il donneroit à la nation Espagnole en général le titre dégradant d'insurgés Espagnols, et la demande de l'admission du Gouvernement Espagnol comme partie dans la négociation, fut jetée de côté comme inadmissible et insultante; Sa Majesté a reçu, avec autant d'étonnement que de peine, la réponse de l'Empereur de Russie, et quoique pour le même objet, elle est moins indécente dans son ton et sa manière. Il traite d'insurrection les glorieux efforts du peuple Espagnol en faveur de leur souverain légitime et pour la défense de l'indépendance de leur pays; et il a sanctionné par l'autorité de Sa Majesté Impériale, une usurpation qui n'a point d'égalé dans l'histoire du monde. Sa Majesté auroit saisi l'occasion d'une négociation qui auroit présenté quelque espérance ou perspective d'une paix compatible avec la justice et l'honneur. Sa Majesté regrette extrêmement tout ce qui pourra aggraver et prolonger les souffrances de l'Europe, mais l'honneur de sa Majesté n'est pas le générosité de la nation Anglaise ne lui permettoit de commencer une négociation par abandonner un peuple loyal et brave, qui combat pour tout ce qui est plus cher aux hommes, et dont sa Majesté s'est très solennellement obligée de supporter les efforts dans une cause si notoirement juste.

Westminster, le 15 Dec. 1869.

LONDRES, le 10 Décembre 1869.—On rapporte que Bonaparte est arrivé à Madrid, le 28 Novembre, et que le Junta suprême l'a reçu à Aranjuez, le 21, pour aller à Tolédo.

Letter from the Congress, le 21 Novembre 1869.

La démission de l'armée a été refusée par la Chambre et la bassesse de quelques uns de ses officiers, qui ont été renvoyés du service. Les troupes qui sont de l'Espagne ne sont décidées, et que Bonaparte ne soit à Madrid avant Noël.

Le 12 Décembre.—On dit qu'on a reçu des avis sans date ni lieu, qui annoncent la défection entière de Castanos.—On dit qu'il a été trompé par les Français, qu'il a traversé l'Ebre, et qu'après la défection de Blake, il s'est assis dans son arriere par Ney, et que le résultat a été terrible. En conséquence les généraux Moore et Baird sont commandés de se retirer. Le général Hope, avec la cavalerie et l'artillerie du général Moore, est à Madrid; et si les généraux Moore et Baird se retirent, il faut qu'ils soient coupés. Le général Moore est à Salamagque, sans chevaux ni artillerie, qui sont à Madrid. Le général Baird est à Astorga, avec ses chevaux incapable de service mourant tous les jours en grand nombre, et incapables de traîner les canons dans les chemins étroits.

Le 13 Décembre.—Il a été émis un ordre par le Junta Suprême pour lever 400,000 hommes dans les différentes Provinces; mais le Gouvernement ne parait pas posséder assez de voies et de moyens pour un tiers du nombre. Les troupes ont déjà beaucoup souffert par le manque de provisions.

Ce qui suit est un extrait d'une lettre d'un Officier dans l'armée du général Baird.

Madrid, le 29 Nov. 1869.

Le me rends à Tolédo le 29 Nov. 1869; le 23 l'armée se retirait

mais avançait le 24. Les Français sont en grande force, ayant près de 100,000 hommes à Burgos, Valladolid, Villavieja et leur cavalerie à Rio Seco. Les deux armées Anglaises ne se sont pas jointes; et l'on ne sait pas quand elles le feront. Lorsque nous serons retirés le 23, chacun pensoit que les Français étoient près; mais le 24 nous avançâmes jusqu'à notre ancienne position. L'armée de Blake (Romana) a été défectée et éparée.—Il n'y avoit que 3000 hommes à Léon, il y a une semaine, quoique les Espagnols nous dissent partout, qu'ils étoient de 30 à 40,000. Si nous ne pouvons former une jonction avec Général Moore il faut que les deux armées se retirent sur leurs pas. C'est un misérable pays que celui-ci. Je suis sûr que les Français leur feroient du bien, mais comme Anglois je ne puis désirer qu'ils gagnent pied ici; cependant je crains qu'ils ne réussissent. On dit que les Français ont poussé une colonne à Ovillos pour passer par Loga et intercepter notre retraite, mais cela n'est pas certain. Les Espagnols n'agissent pas avec autant de courage qu'ils pourroient le faire.

DECEMBRE, 14.—Nous avons reçu ce matin des papiers de Paris jusqu'au 11 du courant, contenant les 5e, 6e, 7e, 8e, 9e, 10e, 11e, et 12e. Bulletins de l'armée Française en Espagne.

Le 11e. Bulletin est daté d'Aranda de Duero, et donne un détail de la défection de Castanos. L'action eut lieu le 23 à Tudela. Elle commença à 9 heures du matin et finit par la défection et la dispersion de l'armée Espagnole, dont 3300 comprenaient 300 officiers, furent faits prisonniers, et 4000 furent laissés sur le champ de bataille ou jetés dans l'Ebre. Le reste de l'armée défecta fut poursuivi par la cavalerie Française, partie dans la direction de Saragosse et partie dans la direction d'Agreda et de Tarraconna, sur les frontières de l'Arago. La poursuite fut continuée jusqu'au 25 inclusivement, auquel jour une division de Cavalerie Française arriva à Ros. Le nombre des prisonniers pris entre ce jour là et le 23 se montoit à 5000 tons de ligne. Il ne fut donné aucun quartier aux paysans armés. Il est remarquable que le Moniteur ait été reçu jusqu'au 11, cependant le dernier Bulletin qui est le 12e, est contenu dans le papier du 5, et les Moniteurs, suivans ne contiennent aucune nouvelle quelconque de l'Espagne. Aux dernières dates, le 27, les quartiers généraux de Bonaparte étoient à Aranda de Duero, Ville d'Espagne dans la Castille Vieille, sur le Duero, environ 30 lieues Nord de Madrid, à la quelle capitale le Bulletin dit que ce n'est qu'une agréable promenade. Outre ceux qui ont été tués, blessés et pris dans la malheureuse bataille de Tudela, les Espagnols ont perdu trente pièces de canon. Les Généraux Français particulièrement engagés dans l'action, étoient le Duc de Montebello, (Lasnes) et le Duc de Cornigliano, (Moncy). On dit que, si la division du Duc d'Elchingen, (Ney) eût été dans sa position, pas un Espagnol n'eût échappé. Les Bulletins dans le 11e, ont rapporté principalement aux opérations contre l'armée de Blake.—Les divisions Françaises qui ont défecté comprennent principalement la division du Duc de Bulluno (Victor) du Duc de Dalmatie, (Soult), et du Duc de Dantzick (LeFebvre).

Dans la bataille de Tudela, au 23, l'armée Espagnole sous Castanos, ne se montoit qu'à 45,000 hommes. On dit que sa position étoit absolument mauvaise, et qu'elle n'a pas fait une résistance formidable.

LONDRES, le 15 Décembre.—Des papiers de Rotterdam disent qu'un vaisseau Anglois venant de l'Amérique Meridionale, envoyé dans la Meuse par un corsaire Danois, a rapporté que les Agens Anglois et Portugais à Buenos Ayres avoient manqué dans leur mission.—Que Limiers avoit reçu du Roi Joseph des pouvoirs très étendus, et avoit déclaré sa résolution de demeurer allié fidèle de la France.

DE L'OFFICE DU STAR, à 3 heures.

Nous arrêtons la presse pour insérer les particularités qui ont pu transpirer des Officiers du Gouvernement.

BULLETIN.—On a reçu des nouvelles de Saragosse, datées du 26, qui disent que le Général Castanos, ayant appris que les Français faisoient mouvoir un corps de Burgos sur Sarria, avoit passé l'Ebre à Logrono, et avoit rassemblé une armée de 40,000 hommes de pied et 4000 chevaux, et avoit pris une position dans une ligne oblique de Tudela à Borja. Cette position n'étoit pas favorable, à Tudela, la droite et la partie avancée de la position, étoient commandés par les hauteurs, et étoient incapables de défense. Les Français profitèrent de cette faute, et ayant rassemblé une armée de 45,000 hommes, commencèrent leur attaque sur la droite Espagnole, le 23, et défirent deux divisions des Valenciens et des Murciens, qui se retirèrent vers Saragosse avec une perte considérable.

Des nouvelles subséquentes de Saragosse, du 25, disent que les divisions Aragonaise et Andalousiennes n'ont pas beaucoup souffert, et ont pu se retirer avec ordre, ce qui est confirmé par les rapports Français.

La route précise de l'armée du Général Castanos, n'est pas donnée.—Saragosse devoit être défendue par 15,000 hommes.

La division du Général Hope arriva à Villa Castin le 23 du mois dernier, et devoit être à Arevalo le 29, sur sa route pour Salamanca, et l'on s'attendoit que, dans le voisinage de ce lieu, il formeroit une jonction avec Sir John Moore.

PORTSMOUTH, le 9 Décembre.—On a envoyé plusieurs vaisseaux en Espagne, pour protéger nos transports, lorsqu'ils ramèneront nos troupes.

NEW-YORK, 25e Février.

Extrait de la Gazette de Philadelphie.—Nous avons reçu par le Fox, Brig Anglois de la Jamaïque, des papiers de Kingston jusqu'à la fin de Janvier. Nous en tirons l'article suivant sur les événements en Espagne, et nous le donnons sans faire de remarques.

Le bâtiment Westmoreland, (capitaine Bridson) est arrivé de Liverpool Jeudi (il n'y a point de quantième). Le capitaine dit que le 17 Décembre tandis que le Westmoreland étoit encore à Madere, le Consul Anglois à Funchal lui fit une visite, et lui apporta qu'il venoit d'arriver un bâtiment dans la baie après un court passage de Gibraltar; que le capitaine de ce bâtiment nouvellement arrivé, disoit que lors de son départ il étoit venu un exprès de l'Espagne avec la nouvelle que les armées unies des Anglois et des Espagnols avoient remportée une victoire signalée entre l'Ebre et Bayonne, sur une armée Française très nombreuse commandée par le maréchal Ney; et que les Français n'avoient pas perdu moins de 45,000 hommes de tués, et de tués, et de prisonniers, et que tout le reste de l'armée avoit été mis en fuite; quelque temps avant cette action qui s'est terminée si glorieusement pour la cause des braves Espagnols, Sir John Moore s'étoit joint à eux avec un gros corps de troupes, ce qui engagea les patriotes à livrer bataille à l'ennemi.

Après la bataille, l'on prit des mesures pour couper entièrement la retraite aux Français. L'armée Espagnole étoit commandée par le Marquis de Romana.

Le capitaine ajoute que cette nouvelle a été reçue à Gibraltar avec de grandes démonstrations de joie. La ville et la garnison étoient illuminées, et les bâtiments dans le port tirèrent du canon.

NEW-YORK, le 23 Février, 1869.—Il est arrivé à Baltimore, une goélette venant de la Havane, dont on est partie le 5 du courant. Un officier respectable de la ville reçut hier une lettre, datée de la Havane du 4 Février, qui dit qu'en conséquence de nouvelles venues d'Espagne, les nobles aux patriotes, le peuple de la Havane étoit plein d'ardeur.—Que l'ennemi avoit été illuminé, et qu'on avoit donné toutes les autres marques de joie.

Par la suite de ce jour nous aurons probablement les particularités de cette bataille, s'il y en a eu une. D'autres lettres de la même date par le même vaisseau ne mentionnent rien de la nouvelle espagnole.

Il est arrivé ici un passager hier, qui est venu dans cette goélette. Les vaisseaux Américains qui avoient été saisis à la Havane furent tous renvoyés le 3 du courant.

Une lettre de la Havane, du 25 Janvier, a été reçue à New-York, rapportant qu'il y étoit arrivé un vaisseau de Malaga, avec la nouvelle que les armées unies des Anglois et des Espagnols, avoient attaqué les Français le 9 Décembre, et que ceux-ci furent défaits, avec la perte 14,000 hommes tués, et 46,000 prisonniers.—[L'Editeur du papier de New-York, dit, que le nom du Monsieur qui a donné l'information ci-dessus, a été laissé en blanc.]

KINGSTON, 28 Janvier.—Nos papiers de Londres par le May sont jusqu'au 15 Décembre. Les Patriotes d'Espagne ont espéré jusqu'à un revers de fortune, mais nous ne sommes pas aussi grands que les généralissimes. Les bulletins du Moniteur ne donnent à entendre que la Gazette de Cornwall du 17e die, à l'égard des nouvelles nouvelles, qu'il y a lieu d'espérer que les troupes Anglaises ont formé une jonction avec les patriotes et ont donné un échec aux usurpateurs insoumis de l'Espagne.

Le Capitaine Baird, est arrivé à Falmouth, de Malaga le 11e de ce mois. Le 5 Décembre, après des dépêches de Madrid, de la date du 27 Novembre, Cap. A. M. Cochrane, du 11e Régiment étoit passé; il a rapporté que les nouvelles de la bataille de Tudela, les agens d'Espagne avoient pris un avantage

subit en faveur des Patriotes.—Qu'ils s'étoient ralliés depuis la défection de Castanos, et avoient coupé 25,000 Français. Elles servent à faire voir que Bonaparte n'étoit pas si sûr de lui.

WASHINGTON, 19 Février, 1869.—Le Bill de non-communication a passé dans la Chambre des Représentants, hier, dans un Comité de toute la Chambre, mais non par une grande majorité. L'affaire paroit être menée fortement. Aucun n'a beaucoup parlé en faveur. Je doute s'il passera dans la Chambre. Il est impossible de connaître l'intention des Chêfs; dans le fond, ils ne savent pas ce qu'ils feront eux-mêmes. Ils n'aiment point à lever l'Embaras qu'ils y mettent un substitut —c'est, la leur langage, mais je ne crois pas tout-à-fait leurs assertions.

YORK (Haut-Canada) le 3 Février 1869. Aujourd'hui Son Excellence, le Lieutenant Gouverneur, avec les formalités ordinaires, a ouvert la Session de la Législation, et il lui a plu délivrer la Harangue suivante aux deux Chambres.

Honorable Messieurs du Conseil Législatif, Et Messieurs de la Chambre d'Assemblée.

C'est une grande satisfaction pour moi, dans cet important période, de profiter du sentiment Général du pays; et je vous rencontre aujourd'hui dans la ferme confiance que vous ferez tous vos efforts pour faire des lois telles qu'elles puissent promouvoir le bonheur, la prospérité et la sûreté de cette Province.

La charge dont vous êtes revêtus est de la plus grande importance pour votre pays; à la manière dont vous en remplirez les devoirs, fera réjaillir le plus grand honneur sur vous-mêmes.

Vos connaissances générales et locales de cette Province, vous indiqueroient, ce qui peut conduire d'avantage à sa prospérité, tandis que la situation importante où vous êtes maintenant placés, vous met en état de profiter de ces connaissances.

Messieurs de la Chambre d'Assemblée.

Il a été ordonné, comme à l'ordinaire, que les comptes publics soient mis devant vous, ne doutant pas que vous ne leur donniez l'attention qu'ils méritent.

Les arrangements avec la Province du Bas-Canada, par rapport aux revenus, expireront le premier de Mars prochain, et la Législation de cette Province, a passé une loi conditionnellement pour le continuer jusqu'à vingt cinq de Mars, mil huit cents onze. Ce sera à vous à considérer jusqu'à quel point il sera expédient de concourir avec eux dans cette mesure.

Il a été fait quelques changements relativement à la valeur de certaines monnoies d'or, durant la dernière Session de la Législation du Bas-Canada, qui ont au désavantage de cette Province, il ne sera pas indigne de votre attention d'examiner si'il convient de leur donner une valeur correspondante.

Honorable Messieurs du Conseil Législatif, Et Messieurs de la Chambre d'Assemblée.

Le ténis rempli d'événemens dans lequel nous vivons, demande notre plus sérieuse attention.—Tandis que nous contemplons avec plaisir et avec une espèce d'orgueil, les efforts nobles et heureux, pour la liberté et les intérêts du genre humain, que la Grande Bretagne a faits, au milieu des conditions terribles des nations contendant; nous devons considérer attentivement notre propre situation et nos circonstances. Jusqu'à présent nous avons joui de la tranquillité, de l'abondance et de la paix; combien de ténis il plaira au conducteur Suprême des nations de nous favoriser ainsi, nous est sagement caché. Mais dans de telles circonstances, il nous convient de nous préparer à tout événement, et de faire voir par notre zèle et notre loyauté, que nous connoissons le prix de notre Constitution, et que nous sommes dignes du nom de Sujets Anglois.

Le soir les Membres du Conseil Législatif, et de la Chambre d'Assemblée, les officiers de la Garnison et plusieurs Messieurs de la Ville et des environs dînèrent avec son Excellence le Lieutenant Gouverneur à la maison du Gouvernement.

La Chambre d'Assemblée a choisi Samuel Street, Ecuyer, pour Orateur.

MONTREAL, 6e Mars, 1869.

Nous avons dit dans notre dernier papier qu'il avoit passé cent Américains par cette Ville, pour aller sur la Seigneurie, que Mr. Fletcher a récemment achetée de Joseph Papineau, Ecuyer, sur la Grande Rivière.—Nous sommes maintenant assurés que plus de 160 y sont maintenant allés, et qu'on en attend encore d'avantage tous les jours, au nombre de DEUX CENS en tout, avec plusieurs paires de beaux Beufs Américains. Plusieurs charpentiers de vaisseaux, de la première réputation, et ayant des propriétés considérables, sont du nombre.

Nous apprenons que Mr. Fletcher a fait des marchés très favorables pour des bois de construction, et assez étendus pour employer ces hommes durant la plus grande partie de la saison prochaine. Il est très à désirer que cette entreprise réussisse dans son exécution, par les grands avantages qui peuvent en résulter pour la Province.

GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.

QUEBEC: JEUDI, 9e MARS 1869.

Les nouvelles reçues hier, concernant la guerre en Espagne, ont beaucoup dissipé les craintes qu'un manque d'attention nécessaire aux nouvelles reçues depuis la date de notre dernière Gazette avoit causées.

Ces nouvelles n'étoient autre chose que quelques extraits du 10 Décembre, des papiers de Londres mentionnés dans notre dernière Gazette, tels que ceux de New-York, d'Antique. Les dernières dates de la Corogus, sur lesquelles la nouvelle donnée dans ces extraits étoit fondée, étoient du 2 de Décembre; et conséquemment ne pouvoient rien donner de Madrid, aussi récent, de quatre ou cinq jours, que les nouvelles de Cadix.

On se rappellera que par l'arrivée de Cadix, des Gazettes de Madrid du 29 Novembre furent reçues à Boston. La substance de leur contenu, qu'il n'y avoit aucune marque de revers considérable, est maintenant confirmée par le meilleur de tous les témoignages possibles dans ces cas, les Bulletins Français; dont on trouvera la substance jusqu'au 27 Novembre, dans le papier de ce jour.

Le total de la perte de l'armée de Castanos dans l'action avec les Français le 23 de Novembre, et dans la poursuite, se monte, suivant les Bulletins, à 9000 hommes. Ceux qui ont lu le rapport officiel Français des événements en Espagne avant l'évacuation de Madrid en Août dernier, ne doivent nullement regarder cette perte comme alarmante. Cette armée ne paroit pas non plus être en aucun danger imminent. Elle est couverte à la gauche par Saragosse, à sa droite elle a un pays rempli de montagnes qui s'étendent tout le long jusqu'à Sierra Morena, et par derrière l'armée de la Catalogne, et tout le cours de l'Ebre et la Province de Valence, par la quelle elle peut être fournie de provisions. Il est certain que si l'armée de Castanos, si celle de Palafox n'étoient détruites au 27 Novembre. C'est pourquoi, nous ne croyons point les rapports qui disent que l'armée Anglaise se préparoit à se retirer, et à rembarquer. La déclaration du Roi dans la Gazette de ce jour est une preuve du contraire. Quelle foi peut on ajouter aux rapports renouvelés de la défection des Français, dont ce que nous ne pouvons déterminer.

La cause Espagnole, n'est encore nullement désespérée. Il n'est rien arrivé d'aussi désastreux que ce à quoi doivent s'être attendus les Espagnols eux-mêmes.

Nous prenons cette occasion de prévenir le public contre les nouvelles données dans les papiers de Londres, publiées en général sur des lettres privées. Depuis que nous savons les affaires d'Espagne, nous les avons toujours trouvées fausses tant pour ce qui concerne les Espagnols. L'opinion de ces correspondans sur la disposition du peuple Espagnol, en particulier, mérite peu d'attention. Ils sont étrangers en Espagne, et comme tous les étrangers, sont sujets à former des opinions très erronées, sur un peuple dont ils ignorent le langage et les mœurs.

Ne point trouvera dans le papier de ce jour, la substance du nouveau Bill de non communication, proposé dans la Chambre des Représentants de l'Amérique, le 12 du mois dernier. Le 19, la Chambre n'étoit venue à aucune décision sur ce sujet. C'est le nouveau plan de l'administration Américaine, pour continuer à servir leur honneur, leurs places et leurs intérêts. Nous ne nous sommes point. Mais les nouveaux papiers de non communication du 22 Novembre dernier, a appelé son attention, une lettre de l'Editeur, qui sagement avertit. Vous n'avez pas un rapport partiel, soit nécessairement être, d'après la substance de l'histoire, mais d'après les nouvelles reçues, et d'après la guerre avec l'Espagne. Les rapports des correspondans, et le fait de ce qui est proposé, et d'après les nouvelles reçues, et d'après la guerre avec l'Espagne, qui par son caractère

mi et la Havane, Lisbonne, Cadix ou Gênes; soit, soit; à des prix réduits par l'abondance des marchés et le défaut de concurrence, toutes les provisions, les munitions pour la marine, les matériaux pour ses manufactures, et les autres articles dont elle peut avoir besoin. Il est également incertain et peu important qu'elle fut satisfaite de cet état de choses, ou qu'elle considérât cette faveur comme un gage d'une soumission non sollicitée, elle s'efforçeroit, suivant la teneur de ses ordres, d'interrompre cette continuation, et occasionnellement, sous quelque nouveau prétexte, sous prétexte de d'acheter les cargaisons destinées pour son propre usage. Et l'on ne peut douter qu'une mesure, qui suppléeroit exclusivement une des nations beligerantes, ne fût une guerre avec l'autre. Considérant la question d'après ce qui est comme une question de profit, il seroit de beaucoup préférable de lever tout de suite l'Embaras, quant à la Grande-Bretagne, parce que nous aurions, alors, au moins l'avantage d'un marché direct avec le consommateur. Mais la proposition ne peut être défendue que sur le principe, que la France est le seul agresseur, et que n'ayant aucune raison de nous plaindre de l'Angleterre, il est de notre devoir de nous soumettre à ses ordres. Dans cette supposition inadmissible, ce seroit un procédé non seulement plus caustique, mais encore plus honorable et plus avantageux, de joindre ouvertement l'Angleterre et de faire la guerre à la France. L'objet seroit plus clairement entendu, on obtiendrait un allié, et la bassesse d'une soumission pourroit être mieux palliée.

Il n'y a rien à ajouter à ceci, nous sommes parfaitement d'accord sur les raisons du rapport, et nous prenons en compassion un Pays réduit en un état si ridicule par l'incapacité de ses conducteurs.

Il est possible cependant que ce plan ne soit point adopté. Il n'y a point de doute que les chefs de la majorité ne fassent bien aises d'être débarrassés du sujet, s'ils pouvoient le faire sans que leurs intentions fussent apperçues du peuple, et faire retomber la responsabilité sur d'autres.

Les Navires Neptune, BRANT, et London, GLEDSDALE arrivèrent hier, de ce port, dans les lies, le premier à Antigue le 17 Janvier; le dernier le 7 du même mois à la Jamaïque.

Extrait d'une lettre reçue en cette Ville, datée d'ANTIQUE, le 21 Janvier, 1869.

L'expédition est arrivée, en conséquence, dit-on, de quelques divisions au sujet du commandement. Le rapport d'aujourd'hui est qu'un Officier Général est arrivé de Madère à la Barbade, pour prendre le commandement en chef, et l'on espère qu'il sera fait quelque chose. On dit que la Martinique est l'objet en vue.

Distric de QUEBEC. Une session de la Cour du Banc du Roi de juridiction criminelle pour le dit District, se tiendra à la Salle d'Audience, dans la Cité de Québec, MERCREDI le VINGT-DEUXIEME jour du présent mois de MARS, à ONZE heures du matin, dont tous Juges de Paix, Coronaires, Connétables et autres ministres de la Justice pour le District sus-dit, dont le devoir peut être d'assister à la dite Cour, doivent prendre connaissance, afin qu'ils se trouvent là et alors en personne, pour procéder aux affaires que la dite Cour pourra légalement ordonner et diriger.

Ja. SHEPHERD, Sheriff.

Quebec, 8e Mars, 1869.

Bureau du Grand Voyer du District de Québec, le 3e Mars, 1869.

JE Soussigné Grand Voyer du District de Québec, notifié par le présent, qu'avec l'agrément de son Excellence LE GOUVERNEUR EN CHEF de cette Province, j'ai nommé MICHEL BERTHELOT, Ecuyer, de la Ville de Québec, pour être mon Député Grand Voyer du District, et en conséquence je prévient que le Bureau du Grand Voyer, sera tenu à l'avenir en la maison du dit Député en la Ville de Québec, Rue Ste. Anne No. 3.

(Signé) G. TASCHEREAU, G. V.

COMPAGNIE DE L'UNION DE QUEBEC. Une Assemblée Générale des Propriétaires de parts dans la COMPAGNIE DE L'UNION DE QUEBEC, se tiendra SAMEDI le 18e jour de MARS, à l'HOTEL et CAFÉ DE L'UNION, dans la Haute Ville de Québec, à UNE heure de l'après-midi. Par ordre Wm. LINDSAY, Greff. C. U. Q.

AVENDR ou à LOUER.—LA MAISON avec un emplacement situé près de l'Hôpital Général appartenant autrefois à feu A. Meaut, Ecuyer, s'adresser à PIERRE LEBEL sur les lieux.—Quebec, 6e Mars, 1869.

MAISON A VENDRE, et la possession donnée au 1er Mai prochain.—CETTE BELLE MAISON située sur le chemin de la RIVIERE DU LOUP (ci-devant la propriété du Docteur ANOLDY) avantageusement située pour le commerce, avec un hangar spacieux, stable, glacière et autres bâtiments, aussi un superbe Jardin entouré d'arbres fruitiers, le tout dans le meilleur ordre.—Pour les particularités s'adresser au Soussigné, Propriétaire, Marchand aux Trois Rivières. CHARLES FORTIER. Trois Rivières, 6e Mars, 1869.

LES CREANCIERS de la Succession de Ven HENRY HALL, qui ont prouvé leurs dettes, sont priés de s'assembler en l'ÉTUDE de JEAN BELANGER, Ecuyer, Notaire Public, MERCREDI, le 15 du présent mois, à DIX heures du matin, aux fins de recevoir un dividende final des effets entre les mains des Soussignés, Exécuteurs de la dite succession. J. CAMPBELL, Wm. HALL, MICHEL CLOUET. Québec, 9 Mars, 1869.

PAR ENCAN. A la Chambre d'Encan de JONES et WHITE, SAMEDI prochain, le 11 du Courant, à une heure. UN assortiment général de draps, couvertes, indiennes, shawls, toiles, cotons rayés, fil &c. &c. Aussi 2 pipes d'excellent vin de Labonne, 3 tonnes de ram, 2 barriques de Melasse, 11 quarts de Cassonade, et une variété d'autres articles. Quebec, 8 Mars, 1869.

Par JOHN JONES, à l'HOTEL DE L'UNION, sur la Parade, dans la Haute Ville, JEUDI prochain, le 16 du présent mois de Mars, à 2 heures après midi.

LA CARGAISON de la Barque, Young John, Capt. Peltier, échouée à l'Isle aux Oies, comprenant les articles suivants, savoir:

Bled en grenier,	environ	4150 boisseaux.
Pois en ditto,		740 do.
Pois en sacs,		250
Graine de lin en ditto,		2368 do.
Potasse et Perlasse,		1036 quarts.
Pois en quarts,		82 barriques.
Pois en ditto,		71 tierces.
Douves,		3800 morceaux.
Planches de Pin de 10 pds. sur 1 1/2 pouce		2200 ditto.
Plançons de Pin,		12 ditto.

Et le même jour, sera vendu quelques pièces de toile d'Irlande, des verreries, du Thé, de l'Indigo, du Sucre en pains par petits lots, quatre quarts de belle Cassonade, trois Boîtes de Comptoir, trois assortimens de Porcelaine, contenant 40 pièces au moins chaque, et trois Trains pour les chevaux, et quelques livres de prix.

FOR SALE.—On favorable terms, a FARM pleasantly situated on the Ste. Foi Road, about three miles from this City, consisting of about 30 superficial Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling House and Barn erected thereon. An undeposited Title will be given, and further particulars known, by applying to Mr. Wm. Miller at his residence next door to the Post Office, or to the Subscribers. JONES & WHITE. Auctioneers, 101, St. Louis Street, Québec, 10th February, 1869.

USE with Hospital, for application.

Science Speciale de la paix tenue à Québec Lundi le 6e Mars 1809, Par CHAS. PINGUET, THOS. ALLISON et CLAUDE DENECLAUD.

District de Québec. Il est ordonné que, pendant ce mois, le pain blanc de quatre livres vaudra dix neuf copes et le pain blanc de six livres vingt cinq copes et les demis pains en proportion: et que les boulangers marquent leurs pains des lettres initiales de leurs noms.

De par la Cour PYKE & FERRAULT, Greff. P.

BUREAU DU DEPUTE COMMISSAIRE GENERAL. Québec, 19c Janvier, 1809.

ON a besoin pour les troupes de sa MAJESTE dans le Bas-Canada.

DIX MILLE CINQ CENS QUARTS DE FLEUR. SEPT MILLE CINQ CENS MINOTS DES MEILLEURS POIS.

Pour être livrés aux lieux suivants, dans les quantités et aux périodes ci-dessous spécifiées.

Au 20 Mai ou avant, 3000 quarts aux Magazins du Roi à Montréal.

Au 1er Juin ou avant, 2000 ditto ditto ditto. Au 1er Juin ou avant, 3000 ditto au Quai du Roi à Québec.

Au 1er Juillet ou avant, 2500 ditto ditto ditto.

Total 10500 Quarts. Pois. Total 7500 Minots.

La Fleur ci-dessus doit être de la Fine Fleur, dans de bons quarts, contenant 196lb net chaque, sujette à inspection; garantie qu'elle se conservera en bon état pendant douze mois de jour de la livraison—toute fleur trouvée défectueuse, dans l'espace de temps ci-dessus spécifiés, à être remplacée par le fournisseur par une égale quantité de bonne fleur.

Les propositions scellées, endossées "Fleur" ou "Pois" ou l'un et l'autre, seront reçues à ce Bureau, MERCREDI le 15e MARS prochain, pour le tout ou partie des fournitures ci-dessus, en quantité pas moindre de 300 quarts de fleur, ou 300 minots de Pois.

JAMES GREEN, D. C. Général.

BUREAU DU DEPUTE COMMISSAIRE GENERAL. Québec, 2e Fevrier, 1809.

ON a besoin pour les troupes de sa MAJESTE dans la Nouvelle Ecosse, Nouveau Brunswick, &c.

SEPT MILLE QUATRE CENS CINQUANTE QUARTS DE FLEUR. QUATRE MILLE MINOTS DES MEILLEURS POIS.

Pour être livrés sur le Quai du Roi à Québec, aux périodes ci-dessous spécifiées.

Au 15 Juin ou avant, 3000 quarts. 2000 minots. Au 1er Juillet ou avant, 2000 ditto. 2000 ditto.

Au 1er Août ou avant, 2450 ditto.

Total 7450 quarts. 4000 minots.

La Fleur ci-dessus doit être de la Fine Fleur, dans de bons quarts, contenant 196lb net chaque, sujette à inspection; garantie qu'elle se conservera en bon état pendant douze mois de jour de la livraison—toute fleur trouvée défectueuse, dans l'espace de temps ci-dessus spécifiés, à être remplacée par le fournisseur par une égale quantité de bonne fleur.

Les propositions scellées, endossées "Fleur" ou "Pois" ou l'un et l'autre, seront reçues à ce Bureau, MERCREDI le 15e MARS prochain, pour le tout ou partie des fournitures ci-dessus, en quantité pas moindre de 300 quarts de fleur, ou 200 minots de Pois.

JAMES GREEN, D. C. Général.

AVIS AUX OUVRIERS.—Le Comité appointé pour conduire la bâtisse d'une Eglise pour la Congrégation de l'Eglise d'Ecosse à Québec, s'étant accordé sur le plan de manière à pouvoir entrer en marché; les Maçons, Charpentiers et Menuisiers sont invités à aller chez JOHN BLACKWOOD, Ecuyer, où ils pourront voir la description de l'ouvrage proposé, LUNDI prochain, et à donner au dit John Blackwood, Ecuyer, d'ici au quinze du présent mois leurs propositions scellées, et marquées "Propositions pour l'Eglise d'Ecosse".

ALEX. SPARK, Secrétaire. Québec, 1er Mars, 1809.

A VENDRE.—De gré à gré ou adjugé au plus offrant enchérisseur, Lundi le 20 du présent mois, les immeubles ci-après, dépendant de la Communauté qui a été entre Feu Louis Gauvreau, en son vivant, Tanneur au Fauxbourg St. Jean de cette Ville et Dame Elizabeth Chandonnay, sa veuve.

1. Un espace de terrain situé au Fauxbourg Saint Jean de cette Ville, contenant trois emplacements et demi, de quarante pieds de front chacun, sur cinquante pieds de profondeur, faisant en tout soixante douze pieds de front, sur le niveau de la rue St. Eustache, sur quatre-vingt pieds de profondeur, à prendre à la place où étoit le moulin à l'eau en descendant, plus un petit terrain de vingt six pieds aussi de front, sur quarante pieds de profondeur, joignant le terrain ci-dessus, et enfin un petit terrain faisant un triangle avec la fontaine qui en dépend, borné d'un bout, par devant, à la dite rue St. Eustache, d'autre bout, par derrière aux héritiers et représentants Maranda, d'un côté, au Nord-Est aux mêmes, et d'autre côté, au nord ouest à François Dorion, avec deux maisons dessus construites dont l'une est en pierre et l'autre en bois: la majeure partie du dit terrain servant de jardin et planté d'excellents arbres fruitiers.

2. Un lopin de terre contenant un arpent ou environ de front, situé en la Banlieue de cette ville, sur la profondeur qu'il y a depuis le chemin de Roi qui conduit de cette ville, à St. Foi, à aller à la cime du coteau Ste. Genevieve, tenant le dit terrain d'un côté au nord est un nommé Naveau et d'autre côté au sud-ouest à Etienne Bois, par devant au dit chemin du Roi et par derrière aux terres de l'Humble. Henry Caldwell, avec une grange de vingt pieds carrés, construite sur le dit lopin de terre.

Pour plus amples informations et pour les conditions il faut s'adresser à la dite Dame veuve LOUIS GAUVREAU au Fauxbourg St. Jean. Québec, 1er Mars, 1809.

AVIS PUBLIC.—La Société d'ALEXANDER et ROBERT FERGUSON, de Ristigouche, Baie des Chaleurs, étant dissoute en conséquence de la mort d'Alexandre; Robert Ferguson, l'associé survivant, prie tous ceux à qui la dite Société doit, de présenter leurs comptes en bonne forme, pour en être payés immédiatement; et tous ceux qui doivent à la dite Société de payer sans délai, afin que les affaires soient finalement arrangées.

ROBERT FERGUSON. Ristigouche 25m. Fevrier, 1809.

AVIS PUBLIC est par le présent donné, que la Société existante entre Hart Logan et George Watt, Marchands de Montréal, tenant Commerce ci-devant sous le nom de LOGAN et WATT, a été DISSOLUE d'un consentement mutuel. Toutes dettes dues à la dite Société seront payées au dit HART LOGAN, et toutes les personnes à qui il est dû, sont priées d'envoyer leurs comptes au dit Hart Logan, afin qu'ils soient examinés et payés.

HART LOGAN. GEORGE WATT. Montréal, 27 Fevrier 1808.

Les affaires à l'avenir seront conduites par le Soussigné en son propre nom. HART LOGAN.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Le Soussigné ayant acquis de Sieur J. B. Vocelle dit Bellehumeur et de son épouse un EMPLACEMENT & MAISON situés en la Haute Ville de Québec, sur la Rue Ste. Ursule, prévient toutes personnes qui peuvent avoir des demandes, soit par hypothèque ou autrement, de l'en avoir des trois mois, tenus auquel le Soussigné fera le dernier paiement.

JEAN BAPTISTE CHAMBERLAND. Québec, 10e Fevrier, 1809.

VIN de MADERE.—A vendre par le soussigné quelque Pipes de Madere L. P. arrivé l'éte dernier dans le Brig Speedwell, à bon marché pour argent comptant ou à court crédit, à la pipe, à la Barrique, au quart off à la douzaine, pour la commodité des familles.

CHAS. HUNTER. Basse-Ville de Québec, 29 Janvier 1809.

ON a besoin d'un homme sûr et respectable, jeune ou de moyen âge, pour être commis pour les affaires du dehors, pour rester durant l'été et l'automne à l'endroit où est le bois de construction près de Wolf's Cove, et pour être employé ailleurs durant l'hiver.—A une personne de la description sus-dite, prête à devouer tout son temps et toute son attention à leurs affaires, il sera alloué un salaire honnête, convenable à sa tâche, on saura d'autres particularités en s'adressant à

MURE & JOLIFFE. Québec, 22 Fevrier, 1809.

N. B. Personne n'a besoin de se présenter, s'il n'a un caractère irréprochable.

A VENDRE à des conditions favorables.—Une TERRE agréablement située sur le chemin de Ste. Foi, à environ une lieue de cette ville, contenant environ 36 arpens en superficie avec une bonne maison et une grange dessus construites. On donnera un titre incontestable. Pour les particularités s'adresser à Mr. Wm. Millar à sa résidence à côté du Bureau de la Poste, ou aux Soussignés.

JONES & WHITE. N. B. Si la terre ci-dessus n'étoit pas vendue par vente privée avant Mercredi le 29 Mars prochain, elle sera alors vendue par ENCAN, à la chambre d'encan de JONES & WHITE, à 2 heures après midi.—Québec, 15 Fev. 1809.

A VENDRE.—Entrée vingt et trente tonnes de Rum.—Il faut s'adresser à JOHN DAVIDSON à Québec, 9e Fev. 1809.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Le Soussigné s'étant retiré du Commerce du Magasin de Marin's d'empresse d'informer ses amis et le public, qu'il a commencé la branche d'AGENCE et de COMMISSION, pour les Marchands, pour les Officiers à demi-payé, pour les applicants pour des terres de la Couronne, pour les Vendeurs et Acheteurs de lots de terres dans les diverses Seigneuries et Townships, et pour les autres personnes éloignées qui pourroient avoir besoin d'un Agent à Québec. Il sollicite et espère la protection du public en général, et se repose sur la continuation de l'amitié des Messieurs qui ont déjà employé, les assurant qu'il mettra tous ses soins à gagner et à conserver leur confiance.

Après le 1er de Mai prochain, il tiendra son Bureau et ses Magazins au No. 8, Rue sous le Fort, en la Basse-Ville, Québec, le 23 Fevrier, 1809. JOHN MUNRO.

Il a à vendre d'excellent Vin de Madere à la pipe, à la barrique ou au quart. Aussi quelques bons lots de terre dans le Township de Tring, dont les particularités seront détaillées aux personnes disposées à les acheter.

MONTRÉAL } EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION. Savoir: CUTION émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal sus-dit, à la poursuite de William Parker, Samuel Gerrard, John Ogilvy et Thomas Yeoward, de Montréal, Marchands associés, commerçant ensemble sous le nom de Parker, Gerrard, Ogilvy & Co. contre les terres et possessions appartenantes à la succession vacante de feu Barthelemi Billon, de son vivant Marchand au même lieu, entre les mains de John Blackwood, Junior, Curateur dument élu à la dite succession vacante, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant à la dite succession vacante du dit BARTHELEMI BILLON.—10. Un lot de terre ou emplacement situé dans le village de Ste. Genevieve, dans l'île de Montréal, dans le dit District, comprenant tout le terrain tant en front qu'en profondeur, sans garantie d'aucune mesure précise, savoir: le dit lot borné en front par la rivière des Prairies, par derrière par un nommé Antoine Paymand et par le chemin de Roi, d'un côté au Sud Ouest par une prairie appartenante à Alexis Berthelot, et de l'autre par une petite Rue, qui conduit à la rivière, avec un verger, et une maison de pierre dessus construite.—20. Un lot de terre ou emplacement situé dans le village de la Rivière du Chêne, dans la Paroisse de St. Eustache, dans le dit District, contenant un arpent en superficie borné en front par la Rue St. Eustache, par derrière par André St. Germain, d'un côté par Lambert Dumont Ecuyer, et de l'autre par la Rue St. Louis, avec une maison de bois et autres bâtiments dessus construits.—30. Un lot de terre ou emplacement situé au Sault aux Récollections, dans l'île de Montréal, dans le dit District, contenant un arpent plus ou moins en superficie, borné en front par le chemin de Roi par derrière par les Seigneurs de Montréal, d'un côté par Louis Brunet et de l'autre par la Rue St. Simon, avec une maison de pierre et autres bâtiments dessus construits, ensemble avec un verger, clos partie par une muraille et partie par une clôture de planches.—40. Un lot de terre ou emplacement situé à Varennes dans le dit District, contenant tout le terrain qui peut se trouver entre les lots d'Amable Richard et Pierre Lechevalier, représentant les héritiers de Joseph Le Dux, borné par devant par le chemin de Roi, et par derrière par le Fleuve St. Laurent, avec une maison dessus construite.—50. Un lot de terre ou emplacement situé à Varennes, dans le dit District, contenant tout le terrain qui peut se trouver entre le dit lot et celui du Sieur Aïme, borné par devant par le chemin de Roi et par derrière par le Fleuve St. Laurent. Or je donne maintenant avis par le présent que le premier lot de terre ou emplacement et prémisses ci-dessus décrits, seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur à la porte de l'Eglise de la paroisse de Ste. Genevieve sus-dite, LUNDI le 17e jour de JUILLET prochain, à DIX heures du matin; le second lot de terre ou emplacement et prémisses ci-dessus décrits, à la Porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de St. EUSTACHE sus-dit, MARDI le DIX-HUITIEME jour de JUILLET prochain, à DIX heures du matin; le troisième lot de terre ou emplacement et prémisses ci-dessus décrits à la Porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse du SAULT aux RECOLLETS sus-dit, MERCREDI le DIX-NEUVIEME jour de JUILLET prochain, à DIX heures du matin; et les deux lots de terre ou emplacements et prémisses ci-dessus décrits à la Porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de VARENNES sus-dit, à DIX heures du matin, LUNDI le VINGT-QUATRIEME jour de JUILLET prochain, auxquels temps et lieux respectivement les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

EDWD. WM. GRAY Sheriff. Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les lots de terre ou emplacements et prémisses 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 de distraire le tout ou partie desdits lots de terre et prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur iceux, ne sera reçue par le dit Sheriff durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Sheriff, 2e Mars, 1809.

MONTRÉAL } EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION. Savoir: CUTION émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal sus-dit, à la poursuite de Lewis Hoyck, contre les terres et possessions d'Ernest Keisman, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit ERNEST KEISMAN, un certain lot ou morceau de terre, comprenant neuf mille acres, sis et situés dans le Township de Bolton, dans le dit District, occupé par le dit Ernest Keisman comme tenancier en commun. Or je donne maintenant avis par le présent que les dits neuf mille acres de terre seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur, par lots de deux cents acres chaque, avec une allowance de cinq acres par cinquante cent acres pour les grands chemins, chaque lot à être tenu par l'acquéreur comme tenancier en commun, et non séparément, de la même manière qu'ils sont maintenant tenus par le dit Ernest Keisman, à mon bureau dans la Ville de Montréal, MARDI le DIX-HUITIEME jour de JUILLET prochain, à DIX heures du matin, aux quels temps et lieux les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

EDWD. WM. GRAY, Sheriff. Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur la dite terre ci-dessus désignée, 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 de distraire le tout ou partie desdits lots de terre et prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur iceux, ne sera reçue par le dit Sheriff durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Sheriff, 2e Mars, 1809.

MONTRÉAL } EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION. Savoir: CUTION émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal sus-dit, à la poursuite de Pierre Desautels, contre les terres et possessions de Joseph Lefebvre, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JOSEPH LEFEBVRE, une terre située dans la Seigneurie de Chateaugay, dans le dit District, contenant trois arpents de front, sur environ vingt-cinq arpents plus ou moins, de profondeur, bornée devant par le chemin de la Côte Sainte Marguerite, par derrière par des terres non-concédées, d'un côté, au Nord-Est, par Antoine Dessart, et de l'autre côté, au Sud-Ouest, par Pierre Lefebvre. Or je donne avis par le présent que la dite terre sera vendue et adjugée au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de Chateaugay sus-dite, LUNDI le DIX-SEPTIEME jour de JUILLET prochain, à DIX heures du matin, aux quels temps et lieux les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

EDWD. WM. GRAY Sheriff. Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur la dite terre ci-dessus désignée, 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 de distraire le tout ou partie desdits lots de terre et prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur iceux, ne sera reçue par le dit Sheriff durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Sheriff, 2e Mars, 1809.

MONTRÉAL } BY VIRTUE of a WRIT of EXECUTION. To wit: CUTION 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 William Parker, Samuel Gerrard, John Ogilvy and Thomas Yeoward, of Montreal, Merchants and Copartners, trading together under the firm of Parker, Gerrard, Ogilvy & Co. against the lands and tenements belonging to the vacant succession and Estate, of Barthelemi Billon, deceased, late of the same place, Merchant, in the hands of John Blackwood, Junior, Curator, duly appointed to the said vacant succession, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to said vacant Estate and Succession of the said BARTHELEMY BILLON.

1.—A lot of ground or emplacement situate, lying, and being in the village of Saint Genevieve, in the Island of Montreal, in the said District containing all the ground, as well in front as in depth, which is now inclosed and contained within the following boundaries, without guarantee of any precise measure, to wit: the said lot being bounded in front by the River Des Prairies, in the rear by one Antoine Paymand, and by the King's high road, on one side, to the south west, by a meadow belonging to Alexis Berthelot, and on the other side by a small street, leading to the river, with an orchard and a stone house thereon erected.—2. A lot of ground or emplacement situate, lying and being in the village of the river Du Chêne, in the parish of Saint Eustache, in the said district, containing one arpent in superficies, bounded in the front by Saint Eustache Street, in the rear by André Saint Germain, on one side by Lambert Dumont, Esq. and on the other side by St. Louis Street, with wooden house and other buildings thereon erected.—3. A lot of ground or emplacement situate, lying and being at the Sault aux Recollets, on the Island of Montreal, in the said district, containing one arpent, more or less, in superficies, bounded in the front by the King's high road, in the rear by the Seigneurs of Montreal, on one side by Louis Brunel, and on the other side by Saint Simon street, with a stone house and other buildings thereon erected, together with an orchard, in part inclosed, with a stone and in part with a board fence.—4. A lot of ground or emplacement, situate at Varennes, in the said district, containing all the ground which there may be found between the lots of Amable Richard and Pierre La Chenay, representing the Heirs of Joseph Le Dux, being bounded in the front by the King's high road, and in the rear by the river St. Lawrence, with a house thereon erected.—5. A lot of ground or emplacement situate at Varennes, in the said district, containing all the ground which may be found between the said lot and the lot of Sieur Aïme, bounded in the front by the King's high road, and in the rear by the river Saint Lawrence. Now I do hereby give notice that the first above described lot of ground or emplacement and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the Parish of Saint GENEVIEVE aforesaid, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of JULY next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon; the second lot of ground or emplacement and premises above described, at the Church door of the Parish of Saint EUSTACHE aforesaid, on TUESDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of JULY next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon; the third lot of ground or emplacement and premises, above described, at the Church door of the Parish of SAULT aux RECOLLETS aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY the NINETEENTH day of JULY next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon; and the two last above described lots of ground or emplacements and premises, at the church door of the Parish of VARENNES aforesaid, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, on MONDAY the TWENTY FOURTH day of JULY next, at which respective times and places the conditions of sale will be made known.

EDWD. WM. GRAY, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lots of ground or emplacement 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 ground and premises or afin de charge or servitude on the same; will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, 2d March, 1809.

MONTRÉAL } BY VIRTUE of a WRIT of EXECUTION. To wit: CUTION 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 Pierre Desautels, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Lefebvre, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said JOSEPH LEFEBVRE, a land situate in the seigniorie of Chateaugay, in the said District containing three arpents in front by about twenty five arpents, more or less, in depth, bounded in the front by the road of La Côte Sainte Marguerite, in the rear by unconceded land, on one side, to the north east, by Antoine Dessart, and on the other side, to the south west, by Pierre Lefebvre. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land 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 JULY next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the condition of sale will be made known.

EDWD. WM. GRAY, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described land, 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 land, or afin de charge or servitude on the same; will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, 2d March, 1809.

the whole or any part of the said land, or afin de charge or servitude on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, 2d March, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Copartnership lately subsisting between HART LOGAN and GEORGE WATT, of the City of Montreal, Merchants, heretofore carrying on trade under the firm of LOGAN and WATT, hath been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All debts due to the said Copartnership are to be paid to the said Hart Logan, and all persons to whom it is indebted are requested to send their accounts to the said Hart Logan, that they may be examined and paid.

HART LOGAN, GEORGE WATT. Montreal, 27th Feby. 1809.

N. B. The business will in future be carried on by the Subscriber in his own name. HART LOGAN.

THE SUBSCRIBER, begs leave to inform the Public (being advised, and encouraged by a few of his Friends) that he has taken his late Employer Mr. William Fraser Joiner's Shop, and now carries on that business on his own account, and intends to continue carrying on the same in all its branches; being determined to be as attentive and punctual as possible, he hopes to meet a share of the encouragement of his Friends and the Public.

Québec, 3d Jan'y. 1809. HUGH DUFF.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The partnership of ALEXANDER and ROBERT FERGUSON of Ristigouche Bay of Chaleur, being dissolved in consequence of the death of Alexander; Robert Ferguson the surviving partner requests all persons to whom the said partnership is indebted to present their accounts duly authenticated for immediate payment, and all those indebted to the said partnership to Discharge the same without delay that the concern may be finally settled.

ROBERT FERGUSON. Ristigouche 25th Feby. 1809.

TO BE SOLD—by private Sale, or adjudged to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the TWENTIETH INSTANT, the immovables hereafter described, belonging to the Communauté which existed between the late Louis Gauvreau, in his life time of St. John's Suburbs, Tanper, and Dame Elizabeth Chandonnay, his wife.—1. A piece of ground situated in St. John's Suburbs, of this City, containing three Emplacements and a half, of forty feet each, in front, by fifty feet in depth, making in the whole seventy-two feet in front on the line of St. Eustache street, by eighty feet in depth, beginning at the place where the water mill was, and running downwards.—Further a small lot of twenty six feet in front by forty feet in depth, joining the ground above described, and also a small piece of ground forming a triangle with the well thereon; bounded on one end in front, by St. Eustache street, on the other end in the rear, to the heirs or representatives Maranda, on one side to the north east, in the same manner, and on the other side, to the south west, by François Dorion; with two houses thereon erected, one of which is of stone and the other of wood; the greater part of the above ground being laid out in a garden planted with the best kind of fruit trees.—2. A piece of land containing an arpent or thereabouts in front, situated in the Banlieue of this City, by the depth which there may be between the King's highway leading from this City to Ste. Foi, and the summit of the Coteau Ste. Genevieve; the said piece of land adjoining on one side to the north east to one Naveau, and on the other side, to the south west, to Etienne Bois, in front, to the King's highway, and in the rear, to the lands of the Honorable Henry Caldwell, with a barn of twenty feet square thereon erected.

For further information, and for the conditions of sale, application to be made to the WIDOW LOUIS GAUVREAU, in St. John's Suburbs.—Québec, 1st March, 1809.

NOTICE.—A Special Committee having been appointed to superintend the building of a place of worship for the Congregation of the Church of Scotland in this City, the Subscribers to said undertaking are requested to pay their subscriptions, or such part thereof as may be convenient as early as possible, into the hands of JOHN BLACKWOOD, Esqr. who is appointed Treasurer, and it is expected that at least one half the amount will be paid in the course of the present month of March, in order that the Committee may be enabled to contract with workmen, and make advances in time, to provide materials to begin the building early in the Spring.

Those who have not yet subscribed and may be inclined to favour the undertaking, are informed that books are kept open at the houses of the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. John Mure, David Monro, John Paterson, Henry Black, John Munro, James Mitchell, James Ross, William Meiklejohn, David Ross and James Thompson, who will receive subscriptions, and account for them to the Treasurer.

Québec, 1st March, 1809. ALEX. SPARK, Secy.

NOTICE TO TRADESMEN.—The Committee appointed to superintend the building of a place of worship for the Congregation of the Church of Scotland in Québec, having so far agreed upon the plan of the intended building, as to enable them to enter into Contracts, Masons, Carpenters and Joiners are invited to call at the House of JOHN BLACKWOOD, Esqr. where they may see the descriptions of the work proposed, on MONDAY next, and to give in sealed proposals on or before the fifteenth instant to the said John Blackwood, Esqr. marked, "Proposals for the Scotch Church".

ALEXANDER SPARK, Secy. Québec, 1st March, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Subscriber having purchased of Mr. J. B. Vocelle dit Bellehumeur, an emplacement and house, situated in the Upper Town of Québec, in St. Ursule Street, requests all persons who have any claims on the same, either by mortgage or otherwise, to give him notice thereof before the expiration of three months, when he will pay the remainder of the purchase money.

J. Bte. CHAMBERLAND. Québec, 16th Feby. 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Subscriber having retired from the Ship Chandlery line, embraces an early opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the business of AGENCE and COMMISSION, for Merchants, for Officers on Half-pay, for Applicants for waste lands of the Crown, for sellers and buyers of lots of lands in the various seigneuries and townships, and for other persons at a distance, who may have occasion for an Agent in Québec. He solicits and hopes for the continuance of the public in general, and relies on the continuance of the friendship of those Gentlemen who have already employed him, pledging himself that it shall be his study to gain and secure their confidence.

His office and Stores after 1st May next, will be at No. 8, Rue sous le Fort, in the Lower Town. JOHN MUNRO. Québec, 23rd Feby. 1809.

He has for sale, best Madeira Wine by the pipe, hoghead or quarter cask. Also, a few valuable lots of land in the township of Tring, particulars of which will be communicated to any person disposed to purchase.

WANTED—A Steady respectable Young or Middle aged man, as an OUT-DOOR CLERK, to reside during the summer and fall at the Timber Ground near Wolfe's Cove, and to be employed elsewhere in the winter.—To a person of the above description willing to devote his whole time and attention to their concerns, and competent to the task, a very liberal Salary will be allowed, and further particulars may be known by applying to

Québec, 23d Feby. 1809. MURE & JOLIFFE. N. B. No person need apply unless of the most undeniably character.

MADEIRA WINE.—For Sale by the Subscriber, a few pipes L. P. Madeira arrived last summer in the Brig Speedwell, cheap for cash or short credit, by the pipe, hoghead, quarter cask, and dozen for the convenience of families.

CHARLES HUNTER. Québec 29th Jan'y. 1809. Lower-Town.