



THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1810.

[N. 2337]

JEUDI, LE 31 MAI, 1810.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

QUEBEC, 16th May, 1810.

WHEREAS a Petition has recently been presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief on the behalf of the Heirs of Alexander Ellice, Esquire, praying that a Patent may issue for the LANDS which they claim in the Townships of GODMANCHESTER and HINCHINBROOK.

Public Notice is hereby given to all Persons (if there be any) who have claims and pretensions to either of the lots asked by the Petitioners under any Location Certificate or otherwise, to file the same in the Office of the Clerk of the Executive Council on or before the 31st DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, and all Persons are hereby notified, that upon the 1st Day of September following a Grant will be made to the Heirs of the late Alexander Ellice, Esquire, of all and every the lots prayed for by them, for which no claim or pretension shall be so filed.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

(Signed) HERMAN W. RYLAND.

LANDS claimed by the Heirs of the late ALEXANDER ELLICE, Esquire, viz.

Lands supposed to lie in Godmanchester.

Numbers of the Lots.	Numbers of the Concessions.	Situation.	Names of the Original Certificate Holders.	No. of reference upon the certificate.	Net of acres in the original grant.	Net of acres in the concession.
Half of 18	3, 4 and 5th	Lake St. Francis	Jean Carlos	No. 1	300	300
Half of 18	3, 4, 5 and 6th	Ditto	Ant. Alex. Gelina	2	400	400
Half of 1	North side River	Chateauguy	Jean Ste. Perier	3	600	600
	do.	Ditto	Lieut. Jacques Gasson	4	500	500
	20, 21 and 22	Lake St. Francis	Charles La Chance	5	400	400
	11 & 12 in front on	Ditto	Bapt. Abram Demarets	6	600	600
	21N. side River	Chateauguy	Etienne Lamorandiere	7	950	950
	27 3d	Lake St. Francis	Joseph Martin	8	300	300
Half of 27	4th	Ditto	Lieut. Louis Moquin	9	650	650
Half of 37 & 38	3d and 4th	Ditto	Louis Grandbois	10	200	100
Part of 37 & 38	5th	Ditto	Joseph Cadieu	11	700	700
Half of 47 & 48	5d	Ditto	Capt. J. B. Hervieux	12	800	800
Half of 48	5d	Ditto	Lieut. J. B. Lemoine	13	600	600
All 49 & 50	5d	Ditto	Lieut. J. B. Hertel	14	750	750
Half of 58	5d	Ditto	Lieut. Bapt. Hervieux	15	550	550
Half of 44	3 and 4th	Chateauguy	Louis Lucas dit Francœur	16	300	300
Half of 14	N. side River	Ditto	Lieut. Aug. Ant. Houle	17	550	550
Half of 42	do.	Ditto	Jean B. Millette	18	200	200
Half of 26	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8th	Lake St. Francis	Louis Lessard or Le Sarre	19	350	350
Half of 15	1 and 2d	Ditto	Fras. Lamirand, Serjt.	20	350	350
Half of 25	3, 4 and 5th	Ditto	Charles Dazé	21	900	900
Quarter of 25	6th	Ditto	Lieut. Jos. Gamelin Gaucher	22	250	250
Half of 25	6th and 4th	Ditto	Amable Richard	23	350	350
Half of 13	in front of	Ditto	Claude l'Abbé	24	550	550
Half of 52 & all 53	3, 4 and 5th	Chateauguy	Nicholas Villemont	25	350	350
Half of 7	N. side River	Ditto	Louis Goyette	26	250	250
	do.	Ditto	Thomas Seer or Cire (including 1/2 of No. 47 per plan 1 con. 350)	27	250	250
Half of 22	3, 4, 5, 6 and 7th	Lake St. Francis	Aug. Le Sieur (including 1/2 of No. 47 per plan 2d, con. 350)	28	250	250
Half of 23	1 and 2d	Ditto	Louis Camirande	29	250	250
Half of 40	1 and 2d	Ditto	Pierre Balin	30	350	350
Half of 50	1 and 2d	Ditto	P. B. La Cour	31	500	500
Half of 50	1 and 2d	Ditto	Jean Marie Amiot	32	250	250
Half of 51	1, 2 and 5th	Chateauguy	Joseph Desjarlais	33	450	450
Half of 51	North Side	Ditto	Ditto	34	650	650
Half of 5	35 2d	Lake St. Francis	Guillaume Gravelle	35	100	100
E. Half of 42	3d	Ditto	Ignace Philastre	36	500	500
Half of 54	3, 4, 5, 6 and 7	Lake St. Francis	Pierre Plante	37	200	200
Half of 56	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	Ditto	Antoine Lessard	38	100	100
Half of 28	7	Ditto	Ensign P. Fleurymont de Noel	39	600	600
Quarter of 28	3, 4, 5 and 6	Ditto	Charles Auclair	40	550	550
Quarter of 28	7 and 8	Ditto	Ant. Auger	41	800	800
Half of 44	1 and 2d	Ditto	François Perrault	42	400	400
Half of 45	1 and 2d	Ditto	Louis Lamonde	43	400	400
Half of 20	3d	Ditto	Louis Nadon dit Letourneau	44	250	250
Half of 9	3d	Ditto	François Desmarais	45	500	500
Half of 39	3 and 4	Ditto	Lieut. La Marque	46	250	250
Half of 39	3 and 4	Ditto	Aug. Dazé	47	400	400
Half of 41	3 and 4	Ditto	Capt. Desmarais Beaubien	48	650	650
Half of 41	3 and 4	Ditto	Lieut. Ant. Dupré	49	250	250
All 51 & half of 52	35 2d	Lake St. Francis	Capt. Louis Renville	50	800	800
	18 and 19	North Side	Ant. St. George	51	350	350
Half of 3	3, 4 and 5th	Chateauguy	Joseph Adam	52	550	550
Half of 47	21 3d and 4	Ditto	Amable Plonfe	53	600	600
Half of 24	5	Ditto	Jean Marie Paquin	54	550	550
Half of 61	3 and 4	Ditto	Lieut. J. B. Destimauville	55	150	50
Quarter of 61	5	Ditto	Pierre Bergerin dit Langevin	56	600	600
All 48 & half of 49	1st	Lake St. Francis	Michel Lamirand	57	750	750
Part of 48 and 49	2d	Ditto	Augustin Sicard	58	250	250
Half of 19	3d and 4th	Lake St. Francis	Ensign Nichs. St. Martin	59	250	250
Quarter of 19	5th	Ditto	Lieut. Pierre Laronde	60	300	300
Half of 32	39 3, 4, 5 and 6th	Ditto	Joseph Bernier	61	300	300
All 31 and half of 30	1st	Ditto	Chs. Tadier (on plan 9)	62	1000	1000
Part of half 30 and 31	2d	Ditto	Frs. Lafleur	63	900	900
All of 30 & half of 29	3 and 4th	Ditto	Joseph Robert dit Namur	64	400	400
Half of 1	North Side	Chateauguy	Etienne Duval	65	200	200
Half of 52	1 and 2d	Lake St. Francis	Gilles Guérbois	66	150	150
Half of 20, 21 and 22	6th	Ditto		67	450	450
Half of 21	5th	Ditto		68	250	250
Half of 21	59, 60, 61 and 4th	Ditto		69	150	150

In Louis Lucas Certificate No. 15, is included Joseph Leonard's, Nicholas Villemont's, Louis Goyette's, and Jonas King's. None of these four have been sold to A. Ellice.

Lands supposed to lie in Hinchinbrook.

Half of 14	South Side	Chateauguy	Michael Beausson	59	250	250
Half of 14	Do.	Do.	Jean Ste. Jean Veine or J. B. Veine	60	300	300
Half of 16	Do.	Do.	Pierre Brigue	61	300	300
	12	Do.	Pierre Michel Beauchamp	62	1000	1000
	Do.	Do.	Samuel McKay's Widow	63	900	900
Half of 15	Do.	Do.	Joseph Bernier	64	400	400
Part of 10	Do.	Do.	Chs. Tadier (on plan 9)	65	200	200
Part of 10	Do.	Do.	Frs. Lafleur	66	150	150
Half of 10	Do.	Do.	Joseph Robert dit Namur	67	450	450
Half of 13	Do.	Do.	Etienne Duval	68	250	250
	Do.	Do.	Gilles Guérbois	69	150	150

Certified,

H. W. RYLAND.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Quebec, 29th May, 1810.

ALL Proprietors of Lots of Land situated in the several Townships of LEEDS, INVERNESS, IRELAND, HALLAM, CHESTER, WARWICK and SHIPTON, and lying on the road lately cut from the River Chateauguy to the river St. Francis, are hereby required to comply forthwith with the conditions of settlement contained in the respective grants of such Lots, and are hereby also notified that Actions shall be instituted for retaining to the Royal Domain all lots above described, which shall not be settled according to the terms of the said condition.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Quebec, 17th May, 1810.

WHEREAS a Petition has recently been presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief by Leonard Massey, praying that the following described Lots of Land situate on the North side of the entrance into Gaspé Bay, be granted to him in free and common socage, that is to say:

Bounded in front by Gaspé Bay, in the rear by unoccupied lands, on the South East by unoccupied lands, and on the North West by unoccupied lands; between the spot occupied by Le Houllier and said Indian Cove, containing in front, between the said boundaries about three acres upon six acres in depth.

ST. GEORGE'S COVE.
Bounded in front by Gaspé Bay, in the rear by unoccupied lands, on the South East by the spot occupied by Le Houllier, and on the North West by land occupied by Messrs. Remon

to Co. containing in front between the said boundaries, about two acres upon six acres in depth.

Public Notice is hereby given to all persons (if there be any) who have claims or pretensions, to either of the lots asked for by the petitioners, or to any part of either of them, under any location certificate or otherwise, to file the same in the office of the Clerk of the Executive Council, on or before the first day of November next, and that if no such claim or pretension shall be so filed, a grant of the said lots will be made upon the second day of November next.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor

in Chief, in Council.

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.

THURSDAY, 31st MAY, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern, LAURENCE DELISLE, an Apprentice Pilot for and below the Harbours of Quebec, will be examined according to law on Saturday next, and that MICHELS LAMIEUX, of Saint Lévi, Generalist Pilot and Gasconian Pilot, of Baieaux, having applied to be examined teaching their knowledge of the Harbours of Saint Lawrence, between the City of Quebec and Montreal, the said examinations will take place in the Trinity Hall, on Saturday next at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Attest Wm. LINDSAY, Jr.

By Ty. H. Q.

BOOKS MISSING.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
MISSING from the Library, appertaining to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, the 32d volume of Parliamentary Debates; The said Debates from July 4th 1808, to February 17th 1809, both days inclusive. As it is contrary to the Rules of the House, to take Books from the Library, the Clerk trusts that the person in whose possession it may be, will return it immediately.

Quebec, 31st May, 1810.

AN ACT

Concerning the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, no British or French armed vessel shall be permitted to enter the harbors or waters under the jurisdiction of the U. States; but every British and French armed vessel is hereby interdicted, except when they shall be forced in by distress, by the danger of the sea, or when charged with despatches or business from their government, or coming as a public Packet for the conveyance of letters; in which cases as well as in all others, when they shall be permitted to enter, the commanding officer shall immediately report his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or cause of his entering the harbor or waters of the U. States; and shall take such position therein as shall be assigned him by such collector, and shall conform himself, his vessel and crew, to such regulations respecting health, repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and departure as shall be signified to him by the said collector, under the authority and direction of the President of the U. States, and not conforming thereto, shall be required to depart from the U. States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all pacific intercourse with any interdicted foreign armed vessels, the officers or crew thereof, is hereby forbidden, and if any person shall afford any aid to such armed vessel, either in repairing her, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating the said armed vessel, contrary to this prohibition, unless for the purpose of carrying her beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the U. States, the person or persons so offending, shall be liable to be bound to their good behavior and shall moreover forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, to be recovered upon indictment or information, in any court of competent jurisdiction; one moiety thereof to the Treasury of the U. States, and the other moiety to the person who shall give information and prosecute the same to effect; Provided, that if the prosecution shall be by a public officer the whole forfeiture shall accrue to the Treasury of the U. States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred under the act entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," last mentioned, and also all the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred under the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, or under any of the several acts supplementary thereto, or to enforce the same, or under the acts to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be remitted in the manner provided by the said acts respectively, and in like manner as if the said Acts had continued in full force and effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case either Great Britain or France shall, before the third day of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the president of the United States shall declare by proclamation, and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid.

And the restrictions imposed by this act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker

of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate, pro-tempore.

APPROVED JAMES MADISON.

May 1, 1810.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

The details relating to the case of this Gentleman, and to the unfortunate occurrences which took place prior to, and at the time of his commitment to the Tower, are too voluminous for this paper. We shall confine ourselves to the principal facts.

The offence for which he was committed was a breach of privilege of the House of Commons, by publishing what it adjudged to be a libel on the House.

The vote of commitment passed the House, as our readers have been informed, on the morning of the 6th April; the Speaker's Warrant was issued in consequence immediately and the Sergeant at arms called at Sir Francis' House in Plymouth to execute it. He was told that Sir Francis was not at home. He afterwards sent a note to Sir Francis, intimating the object of his visit, and returned about 4 o'clock, when Sir Francis appointed next day at eleven, and informed the Sergeant that he would write to the Speaker on the subject. In the evening the Sergeant reported this to the Speaker, by whom he was required to execute his office immediately. He therefore returned to Sir Francis, who told him that he had written to the Speaker, and would resist the Warrant as illegal. From the commencement of the day a mob had assembled in front of Sir Francis' House; the Sergeant therefore applied to the Secretary for the Home Department, for the aid of force. He returned to Sir Francis' house the next morning, and was told that he was gone out, and that it was not known when he would return; the Sergeant therefore went to Wimbeldon in search of him. On his return to the House of Commons, he was informed that Sir Francis had been seen on horseback in the street. He returned to Sir Francis' house, and was refused admittance. On Sunday morning, the 8th, he went again to Sir Francis' house, without being able to obtain admittance, and remained with the officers in the neighbourhood, during the day. When it was first discovered that Sir Francis intended to resist, doubts, it seems, had arisen on the legality of the Sergeant's entering the house by force; a Cabinet Council was held, and the case was referred to the Attorney General, who was of opinion that it was justifiable, by analogy, from the legal course of proceedings at the suit of the King. On this opinion the Sergeant, accompanied with Police Officers and a Military Guard, forced the house of Sir Francis about ten o'clock. On the morning of the 9th, when he was surrounded without further resistance, and was conducted to the Tower under a powerful military escort.

From the morning of the 6th, till the night of the 9th, great numbers of people were collected in Piccadilly, and in different parts of London and Westminster, shouting "Burdett for ever," and insulting and pelting with dirt those who were obnoxious to them. On the evening of the 6th, they proceeded to break the windows of several houses. The Military was therefore called out, to disperse them, and parties of Dragoons were constantly occupied in that duty, which they effect d, amidst the hootings and peltings of the populace, by advancing their horses and striking with the flat of their swords. They were generally accompanied by a Magistrate, by whom the Riot Act was read several times during the disturbance. On the 7th, in the evening, the soldiers were assailed with brick bats, and in some instances fired on. At last they were allowed by a Magistrate to fire; several persons, on both sides, were wounded. On the 9th, upon the return of the troops from the Tower, they were again fired on, and returned the fire. It seems that in all, three persons were killed during the disturbance, or died of their wounds.

On the 10th, all was quiet. On the 15th, every thing, with respect to the military, had returned to its usual state.

Sir Francis Burdett actually wrote to the Sheriffs on the evening of the 7th, calling on them for protection, and they appeared, with a crowd of Constables, on the morning of the 8th. On their arrival, the troops removed from the front of Sir Francis' house to a considerable distance, towards each end of the street, and the constables occupied the environs of the house. On the 12th, Sir Francis wrote to the Speaker, notifying him that within a month from that date he would cause a Bill to be filed against him, in the Court of King's Bench, for a trespass and false imprisonment.

Coroners Inquests were held upon the bodies of the three men who were killed or died of wounds received during the disturbance. One of the verdicts was, justifiable homicide; the other two, murder, against Life Guardsmen unknown. The general conduct of the soldiers, for forbearance and moderation, is however acknowledged by all parties.

On the 13th April, Sir Samuel Romilly moved in the House of Commons for the discharge of Gale Jones, the commitment of whom, for reflecting on the House, gave rise to the alleged libel of Sir Francis Burdett. It was negatived, apparently on the ground of his not petitioning for his enlargement.

On the 17th April, there was a meeting of between five and six thousand of the Inhabitants of Westminster, in consequence of the commitment of their Representative, Sir Francis Burdett, when several resolutions, and a letter to Sir Francis, approving his conduct, and a petition and remonstrance to the House of Commons, were agreed to. The latter was presented the same day, by Lord Cochrane. Several other public meetings were called on the same occasion.

LONDON PAPERS.
to April 27th inclusive.

London, April 8.—Bonaparte, on his new marriage, is related to almost all the Royal Families in Europe. Besides being son-in-law to the Emperor of Austria, and nephew to the Archduke Charles, he is great nephew to the Queen of Naples, first cousin, to Ferdinand the Seventh, and to the Prince Regent of Portugal—he is also nephew to the daughter of Louis XVI. the Duchess of Angoulême.

Monday April 9. About ten o'clock this morning, before any great crowd was assembled before Sir F. Burdett's house, a ladder was raised to the first floor window, and a Constable ascended it, lifted up one of the windows, which being perceived, a Gentleman instantly shut down the window and forced the Constable to descend with precipitation. Baffled in the attempt to get into the house by these means, the Constables forced open the area gate, and entered the house by the kitchen. As soon as the Constables had secured an entrance, the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Colman, proceeded into the house and met the Baronet on the stairs. A conversation to the following effect is said to have taken place.

The Sergeant.—Sir Francis, you are my prisoner.
Sir Francis.—By what right, Sir, have you forced an entrance into my house, in violation of the law of the land?
The Sergeant.—Sir Francis, I am required to arrest you under the authority of this warrant.

Sir Francis.—Sir, I again ask you to exhibit to me the law that authorized you to break into my house?
The Sergeant.—My authority is in my hands.—It is a warrant signed by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Sir Francis.—Sir, I tell you, I know that warrant to be illegal. It does not justify you in securing any person in the open street, much less in breaking open my house.

The Sergeant.—I am justified in believing the Warrant of the Speaker, authorized by a vote of the Commons, to be a legal instrument, and I require you to surrender yourself to me in virtue of it.

Sir Francis.—Sir, do you demand me in the name of the King? In that case I am prepared to obey.

The Sergeant.—No, Sir, I repeat that I demand you in the name and by the authority of the Commons of England.

Sir Francis.—Sir, I deny that they have the power, and I desire you to take notice, that I consider the law of the land as violated in my person, and that I am taken from my house by an unlawful force.

The Sergeant and Messengers, and Constables, now took the Baronet into custody, and upon a signal being given, a glass coach approached the street door, and the cavalry made the greatest haste to surround the coach to the number of several hundred. The Baronet was put in first, and was followed by the Sergeant at Arms and another Officer. Two of the Baronet's friends got in after them, but as we understand, were obliged to get out again.

The coach, escorted by the cavalry, now set off at a quick rate, up Albemarle street, across Bond street, through Conduit street and Hanover square, for the New Road, in order to avoid passing through the main streets. The capture was made at an earlier hour than the crowd had been in the habit of assembling.—The event, therefore, was not immediately generally known. The Baronet had passed up Albemarle street, before a cry was set up, "They have taken him—they have dragged him out of his house."—The cry spread immediately far and wide; Piccadilly, Pall Mall, and St. James's street, were deserted, and the tide rolled rapidly after the Baronet's coach; but it went at so great a rate, that it was not overtaken.—The cavalcade went by the New Road, a very circuitous route. Fresh preparations had been made in the contemplation of a disturbance near the Tower. Troops were stationed near it, and a fresh regiment came up by water from Tilbury fort this morning. They were quartered in the New Mint, Tower-hill. The intelligence of the Baronet's approach to the City created considerable confusion, and the people deemed it advisable to shut their shops.

Tower Hill.—At 11 the crowd rather less than usual, but soon after, hearing Sir Francis was coming, the mob rushed in from all quarters, and both Tower Hill were soon covered.

Five minutes before 12, arrived 500 of the Foot Guards from Westminster. They came down Mark Lane, headed by the City Marshal, and a Civil Officer. They drew up three deep in the line from the Tower Gates, which were shut, covering the entrance.

Ten minutes past 12 an Officer of the 15th Light Dragoons rode smartly out from Jewry street, by the further side of the Trinity House.

A quarter past twelve, arrived about 20 of the Horse Guards, who rode up towards the Tower-gates. At the distance of 100 yards came about 800 of the 15th Light Dragoons then about 200 of the Horse Guards, having in the middle of them the coach containing Sir Francis Burdett.

It was a dark blue coach, drawn by four horses, the leaders having a postillion; a coachman on the box, and a man standing behind in a plain blue coat.

The windows of the coach were all down; Sir Francis sat on the right, behind; he sat forward, and was well seen. As he passed there was much huzzing, the Guards flourished their swords to intimidate the mob.

After the horse-guards came about 200 more of the 15th. As the procession entered by the further side of the Lower-hill in a serpentine form, the military spectacle was very grand.

This state of things remained for fully half an hour, the carriage covered by about 200 horse-guards, the line of foot-guards stretching from up Tower-hill, the 15th lining the sides of Tower-hill, to keep off the mob, which began to disperse.

Sir Francis was admitted about one o'clock.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

We have great satisfaction in announcing that tranquillity has been completely restored to the metropolis. However we may explore the late tumults, it ought not to pass unnoticed, that from first to last, there has not been manifested the slightest symptom of disloyalty, nor even a solitary cry heard among the crowd, that could be construed into disaffection to the State.

It appears from the most authentic accounts, that only two persons have been killed during the disturbances.

On Tuesday, a Proclamation was issued by His Majesty, for suppressing all outrages and illegal assemblies, and offering a reward of £500 for the discovery of any person concerned in firing at and wounding any of His Majesty's subjects, &c.

And on Thursday, a Proclamation, signed by the Secretary of State, was issued, offering a similar reward of £500 for the apprehension of the person who fired at Mr. Stephen Cowell, English in the Coldstream Guards.

London, Wednesday Evening, half past 7.

The metropolis has completely recovered from its late alarm, and every mouth is filled with praises of the unanimous conduct which actuated the House of Commons, in their deliberation yesterday.

The views of Sir F. Burdett are now completely developed, and we do not hear of him uttered in justification of any part of his recent conduct. The Hon. Baronet, accompanied by his son and a friend, were this day seen walking and taking the air in the Tower, unattended by guards. He is allowed a limited range of walk, and appeared perfectly reconciled.

A Treaty between Bonaparte and his brother, has taken place with respect to Holland, Zealand, Brabant, &c. are ceded to France. Till the British Orders in Council are revoked, French Custom-house Officers, supported by 18,000 troops, are to be stationed at the mouths of the rivers—the Dutch are to maintain and pay these troops; and are to have, at the disposal of France, constantly provisioned for six months, nine sail of the line, six frigates, and 100 gun-boats or other armed vessels. Should licenses be granted to merchantmen for any particular purpose, none are to be considered as valid, unless in the name of Bonaparte. All American vessels are put under sequestration. The whole Treaty, as well it might be expected, is worthy of his audacious author.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 17.

Mr. Whitbread wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question. The matter of his question was so strange and doubtful to himself, that he almost asked it now only to have it denied. Lord Chatham, as the nation had been given to understand, had resigned his place about two months ago; but it was whispered that the resignation was feint; that he

still held the office of Master-General of the Ordnance; that he still possessed the patronage; and moreover, that he still condescended to receive the salary. Was this monstrous story true? Could it be true? He (Mr. Whitbread) was anxious, absolutely anxious, for the credit of the Ministry, to have it answered in the negative.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that Lord Chatham still held his place. Till his resignation was received, it was his duty to retain it, and the young man was not to be regarded in places so circumstantially, until the appointment of a successor. The wherry business which occupied Government might account for that successor's not having been appointed; but Lord Chatham did not assist at the Cabinet.

Mr. Whitbread was astonished at this discovery. What! was this great delusion to be practiced on the people of England? A man resigned his place to the King (this was the statement of Ministers); he thus withdrew from the publicity of the situation; but how was this accomplished? By a vile delusion. For when the Minister gave the country to understand that Lord Chatham had retired, the contrary was the truth. The Minister had not been without opportunities of clearing up this point; for on being asked if the place was filled up, his constant answer was, that Government intended to fill it up as soon as possible, thereby plainly intimating that it was vacant. Was this to be sheltered under the pretext of a patent place? The question had not been whether Lord Chatham was a Cabinet Minister, but whether he was Master-General of the Ordnance. If his removal had not been perfectly understood, an address would have been moved to displace him. There was one more question, that he only required to have his full appetite for wonders satisfied. Did Lord Chatham continue to receive his salary?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer professed that he could not be certain on the point, as it was not within his office.

Mr. A. Cooper admitted, that he had received his salary up to the last quarter.

London, April 18.—We have received Dutch papers to a late date. The most prominent feature in them still continues to be a description of the festivities in the capital, and the departments, in honour of the Imperial nuptials; but we apprehend that our readers will not feel disappointed by our being somewhat sparing in our extracts upon that subject. The happy couple have returned to Compiegne, to spend the honeymoon; for as the Council of State observed to them in their late address, "the greatest of men have need of recreation."

It would be fortunate for the world if another of their observations, with regard to persons of this class, applied to their great man—"that in the bosom of their families they find that which can satisfy their hearts." King Louis was to leave Paris on Saturday night, on his return to Amsterdam. Numerous corps continue to pass through Bayonne, for Spain.

These letters also state, we hope on better authority, that the important fortress of Ceuta is at length garrisoned by British troops. General Fraser, with the 4th regiment of foot, landed took possession of it on the 24th of March, in consequence of a peremptory order to the Governor from the Junta at Cadiz. This Officer, it is said, had previously received an order from the renegade O'Farrell, commanding him to retain and defend Ceuta for his Sovereign, King Joseph.

With the most profound regret we announce the death of Lord Collingwood.—The *Nereus* frigate arrived on Monday at Portsmouth from Gibraltar, with the remains of this gallant and distinguished officer. His Lordship died on the 7th of March, on board his flag-ship, the *Ville de Paris*, off Minorca, from whence she had sailed on the preceding day on her way to England. Lord Collingwood had been seriously indisposed for several months, and recently obtained leave to come home for the purpose of re-establishing his health. Sir C. Cotton was appointed to succeed him in the command of the fleet on the Mediterranean station.

London, April 19.—A very interesting conversation took place in the House of Commons last night, upon the Verdict of the Coroners Jury, on the case stated in our Monday's paper, of one of the persons killed by the Military during the late disturbances.

A Petition was likewise presented by Mr. Lytleton, from Capt. Fokett, of the 15th Dragoons, of which the Duke of Cumberland is Colonel, against his Royal Highness.

The House adjourned till Monday next.

Yesterday three Gottenburgh mails arrived; their contents are very unimportant.

The Polish army is to be re-organized, and to amount in the whole to 60,000 men.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, April 20.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Red, to be Major-General of His Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, in the room of Vice-Admiral the Right Honourable Lord Collingwood, deceased.

London, April 20.—Yesterday morning the Infantry Regiments in and around London, passed in review in Hyde Park, before the commander in Chief, accompanied by many branches of the Royal Family. Some thousands of the Guards formed a part of the body, which consisted in all of about 10,000 men.

Letters of the 2d inst. by the last Gottenburgh Mail, state that the most rigorous measures were expected to be adopted this Summer by Swedish Government, to prevent trade between England and the Baltic. The Diet was to finish its deliberations in the first week in April.

London, April 21. A Mail from Lisbon arrived yesterday, with papers to the 5th. They re-affirm the previous accounts of the success of the Spaniards in Estremadura, and of the advance of a considerable corps of Roman's army, under the command of Ballasteros, on Seville. If this movement is continued, and conducted with the necessary enterprise and vigilance, it may probably produce a decisive effect on the military operations in Andalusia. If the French, as it is stated, have been obliged to withdraw from the provinces of Granada and Murcia on one side, and Estremadura on the other, their situation to the Southward of the Sierra, to say the least of it, is one of considerable peril. Instead of continuing their preparations for an attack upon the Isle of Leon, it is not unlikely they may abandon such intention, for the purpose of re-establishing their communications with La Mancha and the Eastern provinces.

The Letters from Lisbon express confident expectations of an engagement between the French and the allied British and Portuguese. The latter are computed at 100,000, but certainly between 60 and 70,000 troops. These are exclusive of forty-eight regiments of militia. The composition, as well as the extent, of this force, has inspired the inhabitants of Lisbon with a degree of confidence which they have felt at no period since the introduction of British troops. The population of Oporto was equally tranquil as to apprehensions of immediate danger from the enemy. The position occupied by the allied army were considered as affording, so long as they are maintained, perfect security to the north and south of Portugal. A large fleet of merchantmen arrived off Oporto Bar, on the 29 of March, from England.

Letters dated 6th inst. were received yesterday from St. Andero. They communicate the unpleasant intelligence of the failure of a plan to expel the French from that town and neighbourhood. The inhabitants have taken measures for rising on the troops by which it was occupied. Accordingly, on the 3d, a partial execution of the plot took place. About 100 of the French were surprised and killed in their quarters. An alarm, however, was spread, the garrison flew to arms, and in a short time overpowered the Spaniards, and put a great number of them to death. Near 200 of the principal inhabitants, it is said, have been sent off under escort to France.

Letters of the 30th ult. from Gibraltar, brought by the *Jason* frigate, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday, contain not the slightest allusion to the rumours, derived from the same place, of the defeat of the Spaniards in Catalonia. They mention many encouraging instances of the activity and enterprise of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Gibraltar. At their request, we understand, several British Officers, from the garrison, have been sent to command them; under whose direction and example they had been very successful in harassing and annoying that part of the French army that was sent to protect the operations against the Isle of Leon on that side.

A letter from Trinidad, of 16th February, received in Glasgow, says, "An American frigate, of 20 guns, searched two vessels the other day outside of the Grand Banks. Two affidavits, by the Captains, are in the Custom-house. The reason the American Captain gave for his conduct was, that the American ships had as good a right to search as the British."

April 21.—The fleet of men of war destined for the Baltic is expected to sail from Yarmouth this day.

His Majesty is said to have determined to undergo the operation of couching, and which we sincerely hope will have the happy effect of restoring him to the blessings of sight.

Paris Journals have reached us of the 6th instant: they contain nothing of importance. The details respecting the Imperial Marriage occupy whole pages of these Papers.

Yesterday we received German Papers till the 50th ult. and Swedish till the 4th instant. The latter contains the decree of the King of Sweden, of which we formerly gave an abstract, expressive of his adhesion to the Continental system, and prohibiting the admission of British ships, except such as are solely laden with salt, into any of his harbours, after the 4th day of April instant.

The following answer has been transmitted to the Petition lately sent from Hull, to the Lords of the Privy Council:—

Council-Office, Whitehall, April 18.

Sir.—The Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council having had under consideration the Petition of the Merchants and Shipowners of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, praying that no more licences may be granted to foreign vessels, permitting them to import timber from the Baltic, &c. I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Gentlemen of Hull, interested in the timber trade, that an abundant supply of timber is essential to the manufacturing and trading interests of Great Britain; and that it does not appear that an adequate supply of that article could have been secured if all importations from the Baltic had been suddenly interrupted.

I am, however, to observe, that the Lords of the Council have not recommended the granting of any licences for such importations in foreign vessels, from any ports where British vessels are permitted to enter; and that the increase of foreign vessels is the unavoidable consequence of the extension of the war, and the exclusion of British ships from the ports of the Continent.

I am directed further to state, that their Lordships have under consideration the expediency of submitting to Parliament that additional duties should be imposed on the importation of foreign timber; with a view to give a decided preference to timber, the growth of His Majesty's colonies in North America, which is allowed to be imported, duty free, by the law as it now stands.

"STEPHEN COTTELL."

"R. W. Moxon, Esq. Hull."

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT TWELVE.—3 per Ct. Cons. for money 70.—Do. for May 70½ 3 per Ct. Reduced 69½—Navy 5 per Cents.

CORN-EXCHANGE, April 28.—Wheat 78s. 90s. to 104s. Fine 110s. to 114s.

GLASGOW, April, 24.—From a statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer we observe, with great satisfaction, that the amount of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund for the last year, was no less than seven millions nineteen thousand pounds sterling, a sum nearly double that of any of the four preceding years; and that the receipts of the Excise and Customs, for the same period, were considerably more than any of the four preceding years. He concluded by saying, "He did not think it would be expedient to add any further tax to the public burdells."

PARIS, April 6. Their Imperial Majesties are not expected to return from Compiegne until the end of the present month, or the beginning of May. At two o'clock yesterday they passed through Saint Denis, on their way to Compiegne, attended by a numerous suite. The principal tragic performers of the Theatre Francaise were to set off this day for Compiegne.

His Serene Highness the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire has received permission from the Emperor to accept the Order of St. Stephen, which has been conferred upon him by the Emperor of Austria.

General Kalkreuth, Envoy Extraordinary from his Prussian Majesty, has arrived in this capital, accompanied by two aides-de-camp, and a Counselor of the Russian department for Foreign Affairs. The object of his Excellency's mission is to complement their Imperial Majesties in the name of his Sovereign.

April 7. His Majesty the King of Holland sets off this day on his return to his states.

His Excellency the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour has, pursuant to his Majesty's orders of the 4th inst. addressed the necessary authority to Prince Eugene Napoleon, and the Princes of Parma, Neuchâtel, Ealing, and Kmhall, to accept and wear the decoration of the Austrian Order of St. Stephen; as Grand Crosses; and to the Prince of Benevento, the Dukes of Cadore, Orontio, and Friuli, and Count Montecitorio, to accept the order of St. Leopold.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—The *Cour Gazette* of this day contains the following article:—

"RIGA, Feb. 17.

"We have just received here the important news of the approaching marriage of the Emperor Napoleon with an Archduchess of Austria, the eldest daughter of the Emperor Francis. This event has produced here the most pleasing sensation among all the enlightened classes, who see in this union a certain pledge of a durable peace upon the Continent, and a solid alliance between the three Emperors."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—The English Ambassador, whose health has been much impaired since his residence here, is making preparations for his departure. One of his Secretaries of Legation will act as Charge d'Affaires until the arrival of his successor.

Some privileged vessels have been allowed to go up the Black Sea, upon the condition of bringing return cargoes of grain. Permission has also been given to all importers of corn, without distinction, to dispose of it at the market price. We flatter ourselves that this measure will have the effect of supplying this capital with a sufficient stock of that article.

VIENNA, March 28.—It is reported that the Emperor intends to make a journey to Paris, accompanied by the Archduke Charles. The period of his setting off is not yet fixed.

VIENNA, March 30.—Advices have been received here by more than twenty emissaries, of the Russians having effected the passage of the Danube, near Orsova, and operated a junction with the Servians. It is, of course, inferred, that all hopes of peace in that quarter have vanished; and that our commercial intercourse with Constantinople, by way of Widin, will be interrupted for a long period. Cottons have, in consequence, had a sudden rise of 20 per cent.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, April 7.

The rumours of peace in circulation in Germany and Holland have produced an impression upon the commerce of these countries. The sensation created on the Amsterdam Exchange has been more considerable than in any other part. These rumours, however, while by some they have been regarded as founded in truth, have by others been considered as wholly destitute of foundation. Those who have a large stock on hand of colonial goods are much alarmed, because a peace with England would cause an immediate fall of at least 50 per cent. The mere report of an approximation has already sunk the price of colonial merchandise, and several houses are making offers to their correspondents.

BERLIN, April 26. Notwithstanding the profound secrecy observed in all that belongs to our political relations with Foreign Powers, it is remarked, that our Government, daily approximates to that of France, and that it has formally resolved to persist in the Continental System. We flatter ourselves, that General Count Kalkreuth, whom our Government had selected to execute an extraordinary mission to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, will be seen with pleasure by a Sovereign, who has given him some marks of his esteem.

Nothing certain has yet transpired relative to the reported journey of our Sovereign to Paris, accompanied by the Queen and the Emperor Alexander. It is, however, possible, that it may take place in the course of the summer.

COPENHAGEN, March 31.—His Highness Prince Christian Frederick will command the troops under orders to occupy our castles.

The English are digging a canal in the Isle of Anholt, from the place where they build their privateers to the strand. The garrison of the island principally consists of Highlanders.

AMSTERDAM, April 10.—In execution of the 8th article of the Treaty concluded at Paris, the greatest activity prevails in the King's yards. A number of hands are already employed in the dock here, to clear away the mud, in order to get the heavy ships afloat; and the commanders of the vessels in the Texel, who, upon the landing of the English, were removed, with their crews, to man the gun-boats, by which the further progress of the enemy was prevented, have been ordered by his Majesty to return, as soon as possible, to their respective vessels, and to resume their former commands.

ROTTERDAM, April 20.—A letter from Vienna says, "it is affirmed by persons worthy of credit, that one of our most celebrated negotiators at Paris, will repair to London, accompanied by a great percentage of the Court of France, to treat for a general pacification."

GIBRALTAR, March 20. The insurrection against the French has been extremely successful in all this neighbourhood. Their parties have been, every where dispersed, or cut off by the peasantry. Two Officers of artillery, Capt. Cowley and Lieut. Michell, have been sent out from this to head the peasantry, as they refuse to obey any Spanish Officers, from the general hatred and contempt into which the Government has fallen throughout the country.

March 24. By letters from Ceuta we learn that our troops landed yesterday morning, where they were received with the greatest cordiality, and were immediately put in possession of the citadel; so that this most important fortress is now secure from the designs of the French, who have been using every effort for some time past to form a party in that garrison in their favour. Two officers and 29 French prisoners were sent in here this evening by the Spaniards.

The Richard transport with two companies of the 4th foot on board, was lost in Cadiz harbour, in the late tempestuous gales. The troops, consisting of two captains, four subalterns, eight sergeants, and 114 rank and file, were made prisoners.

"CADIZ, March 31, 1818.

"In regard to public affairs, we have little to add to our last. The reinforcements from England are not yet arrived, but hourly expected. General Graham has taken the command of the army. Albuquerque has resigned that of the Spanish army, to which we understand BLAKE is appointed; and until his arrival CASTANOS himself commands. Albuquerque goes Ambassador to England.

"P. S. We have just the arrival of several transports from your side, with about 2000 British Troops more. There are actually twelve sail of the line in our bay (British); among them several three-deckers. We hope some offensive operations will be taken soon. The French have also appeared in the neighbourhood of Valencia, where it seems they have been repulsed."

CADIZ, March 31.—Nothing new has taken place here since my last; but at Huelva a party of the French went in to Mr. de Alameda, without distinction of age or sex.

Letters from Valencia state, that the French, in force about 12,000 men, attacked on the 5th the suburbs; but it appears that they were gallantly repulsed.

It is reported that, in consequence of previous successes our troops entered St. Olalla, on the 22d, to which point Major-General Don Francisco Ballasteros was directing his march to cut off the enemy's retreat.

The Junta of Seville has reported from Ayamonte to the Supreme Council of Regency, under date of the 24th instant, that the French have been completely driven out of Estremadura, and pursued by General Ballasteros, who arrived on the 22d in St. Olalla; and that the dispersed enemy retreated partly to Seville, and partly to the Sierra.

BADAJOS, April 2. The French division which left Merida for the Tagus has changed its movements, and is said to be at Alsedra and its vicinity, with some artillery of a small calibre. The division under the command of General Ballasteros is said to have conquered all the points of the Sierra; and thrown the French at Seville into consternation, so that we hope the standards of Ferdinand VII. will soon wave there; or if, to prevent that, the enemy's divisions should leave their posts, that the army of Cadiz and the Island will make a sally, and surround and destroy them.

"BADAJOS, April 11.

"Our combined army has defeated the French in Chiclana, Molina, and Puerto Real; in consequence of the said action, many wounded arrived at St. Lucar, and our communication by land with Cadiz is open; it is also said that our army intends to make a descent in Santa Maria, where the enemy has established his head-quarters, and that it would already have been effected but for the boisterousness of the weather. General Ballasteros continues to occupy the Sierra Morena, and to harass the enemy. General Carrera is this day to arrive in Coria with his division.

The desertion of the enemy in the principality of Catalonia is extraordinary; no less than 1900 men have come over to our banners within a short time.

LISBON, April 2.—We have witnessed for several days the disembarkation of numerous English troops, foot, horse, and artillery, who have lately arrived to reinforce the army with which his Britannic Majesty supports the defence of this kingdom and Spain. We are not yet acquainted with the exact number of these troops; but in order that our readers may be able to form an idea of the generous efforts of the British nation, we insert a further statement of the number of English ships which brought those excellent troops, and entered the port of this city, from the 25th to the 31st of last month, viz. four sail of the line, six frigates, seven schooners and brigs, and 153 large transports.

"According to the last intelligence from Cadiz, the French have been compelled to evacuate the post of Santa Maria, after an action, in which the Portuguese Regiment, No. 20, took a share. The report of the French having raised the blockade of Astorga, is also confirmed.—*The same Paper*, April 11.

LISBON, April 14.—"Certain intelligence has been received here, that Ballasteros is with his division at Ronquillo: The whole coast of Ronda is free, and Gen. Blake is marching to Despena Perros, at the head of 25,000 men. Nothing is known with certainty of King Joseph; it is however said, that he has left Andalusia. At Cadiz every thing is going on well. The French have abandoned several points which they have occupied; and it is generally thought that they will soon evacuate the whole territory. The Junta of Seville is in Ayamonte, whither they removed on the 4th instant. The French are retreating from Alva in the direction of Neiba.

"A report is current which seems to be well founded, that the Duke of Abrantes has raised the blockade of Astorga.—*Correo de Peninsula*, April 14.

"All the accounts which we receive from Spain state, that the French in that country every where meet with defeat. It was Gen. CARO, who, placing the French that were marching from Saragosa to Valencia, 18,000 in number, between two fires, put them completely to the route.

"It is also known, that the Spaniards have entered Aranjuez, and taken there 6000 stand of arms, and that the French are retreating to Burgos. In Estremadura, General Ballasteros is carrying every thing before him, and all the movements made by the French indicate an intention to retreat."

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

Quebec, May, 30, 1810.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY will be celebrated at the Castle on Monday the 4th of June, when there will be a Levee at One o'clock, and a Ball in the Evening for such Ladies and Gentlemen as have been presented. To begin at half after 8 o'clock EDWD. DEWAR, A. D. C.

QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1810.

We have been favored, since our last, with London papers to the 27th ultimo, inclusive.

These papers are principally filled with details and discussions relative to the imprisonment of J. Gale Jones and Sir Francis Burdett in virtue of votes of the House of Commons; with the case of the former, the readers of the Gazette are already, in some measure acquainted, and we have endeavored to give an idea of the state of affairs with respect to the latter, in another part of this paper.

The news from the Continent of Europe is very uninteresting. It is entirely in the power of Bonaparte, and the principal use he is making of that power, at present, is to exclude British Commerce, in which he is very successful, if regulations for that purpose are success. Some how or other, however, the trade of England is, at the present moment, more extensive than ever. Bonaparte and his new spouse have retired for a month to Compiegne, and they are afterwards, it is said, to visit different parts of France.

The accounts from Spain and Portugal reach nearly to the middle of April. The late disasters of the Spaniards seem to have given them new energy. After having overrun nearly the whole of the kingdom, the French have again been assailed with success, in almost every direction. They are re-assembling their forces, and may again defeat the Spaniards; but the hatred of the latter against their cruel and treacherous invaders, will not be diminished, and the same scenes will recommence as soon as they disperse to occupy the country.

BUREAU DU CONSEIL EXECUTIF.
QUÉBEC, le 16e Mai, 1810.

VU qu'il a été dernièrement présenté une requête à Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef pour les Héritiers de feu ALEXANDRE ELISE ECUYER, demandant qu'une patente des terres qu'ils reçoivent dans les Townships de Godmanchester et Hinchinbrook, leur soit accordée.

Avis Public est par le présent donné à toutes personnes (si aucune il y a) qui ont des droits ou prétentions à aucun des lots demandés par les pétitionnaires, en vertu de quelque certificat de location, ou autrement, de les faire dans le Bureau des Greffiers du Conseil Exécutif le ou avant le 31e Jour d'Août prochain, et toutes personnes, sans par le présent avis, de tous que le premier jour de Septembre suivant il sera fait une concession aux héritiers du feu Alexandre Elise Ecuier, de tous et chascuns les lots demandés pour eux, pour lesquels ils ont aucune réclamation ou prétention n'aura été ainsi faite.

Par ordre de son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef en conseil.

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Terres réclamées par les Héritiers de feu Alexandre Elise Ecuier.

Terres supposées situées dans Godmanchester.

Numéros des Lots.	Numéros des Concessions.	Situation.	Noms des Anciens Tenanciers par certificats.	Nombre des Ares sur les certificats.	Nombre des Ares sur les certificats.	Nombre des Ares sur les certificats.
Demi de 18	3, 4, & 5.	Lac St. François.	Jean Carlos.	300	300	
Demi de 18	3, 4, & 5.	Do.	Ant. Alexis Gelina.	400	400	
Demi de 1	12.	R. Chateauguay.	Jean Bte. Porlier.	300	300	
	20, 21 & 22.	Do.	Lieut. Jacques Gossion.	400	400	
	11 & 19 sur le front du	Lac St. François.	Charles Lachance.	500	500	
	22 Nord de la Rivière	Do.	Bapt. Abraham Desmarais.	600	600	
	27	Chateauguay.	Etienne Lamorandiere.	700	700	
Demi de 27	27	Lac St. François.	Joseph Martin.	800	800	
Tout 27 & demi de 38	3 & 4.	Do.	Lieut. Louis Moquin.	900	900	
Partie de 27 & 38	3 & 4.	Do.	Louis Grandbois.	100	100	
Demi de 47 & 47	3.	Do.	Joseph Cadieu.	100	100	
Demi de 48	3.	Do.	Capt. J. B. Hervieux.	1100	1100	
Tout 49 & 50	3.	Do.	Lieut. J. B. Lemoine.	1200	1200	
Tout 49 & demi de 50	3.	Do.	Lieut. Jean B. Hertel.	1300	1300	
Demi de 54	3 & 4.	Do.	Lieut. Bte. Hervieux.	1400	1400	
Demi de 44	3 & 4.	Chateauguay.	Louis Lucas dit Francoeur.	1500	1500	
Demi de 14	3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8	Lac St. François.	Jonas King.	1600	1600	
Demi de 14	3, 4 & 5	Do.	Lieut. Augt. Ant. Houle.	1700	1700	
Demi de 18	3 & 4	Do.	J. Bte. Millette.	1800	1800	
Demi de 25	3 & 4	Do.	Louis Lestard ou Lessard.	1900	1900	
Un quart de 25	3 & 4	Do.	Franch. Lamirande, Sergt.	2000	2000	
Demi de 25	3 & 4	Do.	Charles Bazé.	2100	2100	
Demi de 13	3 & 4	Do.	Lt. Joseph Gamelin, Gaucher.	2200	2200	
Demi de 62 & tout	3 & 4 & 5	Chateauguay.	Amable Richard.	2300	2300	
Demi de 7	3 & 4 & 5	Do.	Claude Labbé.	2400	2400	
Demi de 22	3, 4, 5, 6 & 7	Lac St. François.	Nicholas Villemont.	2500	2500	
Demi de 22	3, 4, 5, 6 & 7	Do.	Louis Goyette.	2600	2600	
Demi de 47	1 & 2	Do.	Thomas Seer ou Cire, com- prenant un 1/2 de No. 47 p. Plan 1er. concession. 350	2700	2700	
Demi de 49	1 & 2	Do.	A. Lestard, comprenant 1/2 de No. 47 p. Plan 2e Conces. 350	2800	2800	
Demi de 50	1 & 2	Do.	Louis Camirande.	2900	2900	
Demi de 50	1, 2 & 5	Do.	Pierre Balin.	3000	3000	
Demi de 51	1, 2 & 5	Do.	J. Bte. Lacourse.	3100	3100	
Demi de 5	1, 2 & 5	Chateauguay.	Jean Marie Amiot.	3200	3200	
	35	Lac St. François.	Joseph Desjardis.	3300	3300	
	36	Do.	Do.	3400	3400	
	3, 4, 5, 6 & 7	Lac St. François.	Guillaume Gravelle.	3500	3500	
Demi de 54	3, 4 & 5	Do.	Ignace Philibert.	3600	3600	
Demi de 58	3, 4, 5, 6.	Do.	Pierre Planté.	3700	3700	
Un 1/2 de 28	3, 4, 5 & 6.	Do.	Antoine Lestard.	3800	3800	
Demi de 44	3, 4, 5 & 6.	Do.	Enseigne P. Fleurimond de Noel.	3900	3900	
Un quart de 28	1 & 2	Do.	Charles Ayclair.	4000	4000	
Demi de 44	1 & 2	Do.	Ant. Augt.	4100	4100	
Tout 45	3.	Chateauguay.	François Petrucci.	4200	4200	
Demi de 20	3 & 4	Lac St. François.	Louis Lamond.	4300	4300	
Demi de 35	3 & 4	Do.	Louis Nadon dit Letourneau.	4400	4400	
Demi de 35	3 & 4	Do.	François Desmarais.	4500	4500	
Demi de 41	3 & 4	Do.	Lieut. Lamirande.	4600	4600	
Demi de 41	3 & 4	Do.	Augt. Dubé.	4700	4700	
Tout 51 & demi de 58	3 & 4	Do.	Capt. Desaulniers Beaubien.	4800	4800	
	18 & 19 & 2	Chateauguay.	Lieut. Ant. Dupré.	4900	4900	
Demi de 3	3 & 4	Lac St. François.	Capt. Louis Riville.	5000	5000	
Demi de 47	3, 4, & 5	Do.	Ant. St. George.	5100	5100	
Demi de 21	3, 4, & 5	Do.	Joseph Adam.	5200	5200	
Demi de 51	3, 4, & 5	Do.	Amable Plouffe.	5300	5300	
Un quart de 61	3, 4, & 5	Chateauguay.	Jean Marie Paquin.	5400	5400	
Tout 45 & demi de 49	3, 4, & 5	Lac St. François.	Lieut. J. B. Destimauville.	5500	5500	
Partie de 48 & 49	3, 4, & 5	Do.	Pier re-Bergevin dit Langevin.	5600	5600	
Demi de 19	3, 4, & 5	Do.	Michel Lamirande.	5700	5700	
Un quart de 19	3, 4, & 5	Do.	Augt. Sicard.	5800	5800	
Demi de 22	3, 4, & 5	Do.	Enseigne Nicha. St. Martin.	5900	5900	
Tout 31 & demi de 30	3, 4, & 5	Do.	Lieut. Pierre Laronde.	6000	6000	
Partie de 30 & 31	3, 4, & 5	Do.	Joseph Laerte.	6100	6100	
Tout 30 & demi de 29	3, 4, & 5	Chateauguay.	Hypolite Carisi.	6200	6200	
Demi de 1	1 & 2	Lac St. François.	Pierre ville Legras.	6300	6300	
Demi de 52	1 & 2	Do.	Joseph Etienne Deschambault.	6400	6400	
Demi de 20, 21 & 22	1 & 2	Do.		6500	6500	
Demi de 21	59 & 60 & 4	Do.		6600	6600	

Dans le Certificat de Louis Lucas, No. 15, est inclus le droit de Joseph Leonard
 Michel Villemont 24 do. celui d'Anna Cascelt
 Louis Goyette 25 do. celui d'Augt. Mingury.
 Jonas King 16 do. celui de Pierre Collet

Aucun des droits de ces quatre per-
 sonnes n'a été vendu à A. Ellice.

Terres supposées situées dans Hinchinbrook.

Demi de 14	An Sud de	Chateauguay.	Michel Baussin.	59	250	250
Demi de 14	Do.	Do.	Jean Bte. Jean Veine ou Veire.	60	350	350
Demi de 16	Do.	Do.	Pierre Briguette.	61	300	300
	12	Do.	Pierre Michel Beauchamp.	62	1000	1000
	7	Do.	Samuel McKay's Widow.	63	900	900
Demi de 15	Do.	Do.	Joseph Bernier.	64	400	400
Partie de 10	Do.	Do.	Ch. Tessier (sur le plan 9)	65	200	200
Partie de 10	Do.	Do.	Frax. Lafleur.	66	150	150
	11	Do.	Joseph Robert dit Namur.	67	450	450
Demi de 10	Do.	Do.	Etienne Duval.	68	250	250
Demi de 13	Do.	Do.	Gilles Guerbois.	68	150	150

Certifié
H. W. RYLAND,

BUREAU DU CONSEIL EXECUTIF.
QUÉBEC, le 29 Mai, 1810.

TOUTS les propriétaires de lots de terre situés dans les divers Townships de LEBAN, INVERNESS, IRLAND, HALIFAX, CHESTER, WARWICK, et Shipton, et qui sont sur le chemin de la Rivière St. Charles, depuis la Rivière Chaudière jusqu'à la Rivière St. François, sont par le présent avis requis de se conformer immédiatement à la condition d'établissement contenue dans les concessions respectives de ces lots de terre, et ils sont par le présent avis requis d'en donner avis qu'il sera commencé des actions, à un certain Domaine Royal tous les lots ci-dessus décrits qui ne seront pas établis, suivant les termes de la dite condition.

Par Ordre de Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef en Conseil.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Traduit par ordre de Son Excellence
X. LANAUDIERE, S. & T. F.

A VENDRE par licitation, en la Cour du Banc du Roi, à Québec, le 5e Crée Mardi le 5. 2de Crée Mardi le 12, et 3de Crée Mardi le 19. Vente et Adjudication, MARDI le 19 JUIN prochain à MIDI précis. Les emplacements ci-dessus désignés dépendent des communautés et successions de feu ISAAC DORION, en son vivant Voiturier, savoir: 1o. Un emplacement situé Fauxbourg Saint Jean de Québec, de 19 pieds de front sur 60 pieds de profondeur, borné par devant à la rue St. Jean, par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur; joignant d'un côté au Nord-Est, à la rue Villeneuve; d'autre côté, d'autre côté, au Sud-Ouest, à l'emplacement ci-dessus désigné; avec une maison de bois construite, à deux étages dont l'une est en pierre et l'autre en bois. 2o. Un emplacement situé Fauxbourg St. Jean de Québec, de 264 pieds de front ou environ,

sur 60 pieds de profondeur; borné par devant à la Rue St. Jean, et par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur; d'un côté joignant l'emplacement ci-dessus, d'autre côté à Berthelemy Gagnon, avec une maison de pierres sur pierres, sur acoles en pierre deus construite, et autres bâtiments. — Ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les dits emplacements, par hypothèque, servitude, ou autrement sont requis d'en donner avis au Sousigné avant la vente. — Et pour informations concernant les dits emplacements, et les conditions de vente, s'adresser au Sousigné en son étude en la Haute Ville de Québec, rue Ste. Famille.
G. VANFELSON, Avocat
 Québec, 31e Mai, 1810.

VENTE PAR LICITATION VOLONTAIRE,
 entre les Héritiers de feu Madame EMOND.

ON avertit le PUBLIC qu'il sera vendu par licitation, sur les lieux, SAMEDI le SEIZE de JUIN prochain, à UNE heure de l'après midi. Un emplacement situé en la Haute Ville de Québec, Rue St. George, qui consiste en quarante quatre pieds de front, plus ou moins, sur la dite Rue St. George, sur soixante pieds de profondeur ou environ, plus ou moins, à aller aboutir à la Rue Lalor, borné d'un côté, au Nord-Ouest, à Joseph Rouvier, représentant Lemoine, et d'autre côté, au Nord-Est, à Pierre Poulin; sur lequel il y a une grande maison en pierre d'environ 40 pieds de front sur 35 de profondeur, à un étage avec mansardes, et une belle cave, hangar et dépendances. — Pour plus amples informations, examen des titres et des conditions et charges de la vente, on s'adressera au Notaire soussigné en son Etude, Rue St. Jean.

J. BELANGER,
 Not. Pub.
 Québec, 30 Mai, 1810.

Province of Lower Canada. BY VIRTUE of a WRIT of EXECUTION. issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the said District of Québec, at the suit of Jean Baptiste Bonneau, Merchant, residing in the Parish of the Ebolements, against the lands and possessions of Joseph Gagné, fils de Jacques, of the said Parish of the Ebolements, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said JOSEPH GAGNE FILS DE JACQUES; A land of two arpents and two perches in front, situated lying and being in the Parish of Notre Dame de Bonsecours of the Ebolements, in the said District, bounded in the front at the top of the hill of the beach, and in the rear by the King's highway of the second concession, joining to the north-east to Etienne Tremblay, and to the south-west to René Bouchard, with buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land and buildings will be sold and adjudged to the highest and last bidder, at the Church door of Notre Dame de Bonsecours des Ebolements, on MONDAY the SIXTH day of AUGUST next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

JAS. SHEPHERD, Sheriff.
 All and every person or persons having claims on the above described land and buildings, 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 Québec, according to law; and further, that no opposition of annulment or of distraint the whole or any part of the above described land and buildings, or of charge or servitude on the same will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.
 Québec, 28th March, 1810.

Province of Lower Canada. BY VIRTUE of a WRIT of EXECUTION. issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the said District of Québec, at the suit of Jean Baptiste Bonneau, Merchant, residing in the Parish of the Ebolements, against the lands and possessions of Charles Gravelle, Blacksmith and Yeoman, of the said Parish of the Ebolements, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said CHARLES GRAVELLE; A Land of five arpents in front, situated lying and being in the Parish of Notre Dame de Bonsecours of the Ebolements, in the District aforesaid, bounded in front by the River St. Lawrence, and in the rear at the foot of the second bank, joining to the north-east, to Got Tremblay, and to the south-west, to Vincent Tremblay, with buildings thereon erected, an orchard and a fishery. Now I do hereby give notice that the land and buildings thereon erected, above described, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Church door of the Parish of Notre Dame de Bonsecours of the EBOULEMENTS, on MONDAY the SIXTH day of AUGUST, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

JAS. SHEPHERD, Sheriff.
 All and every person or persons having claims on the above described 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 Québec, according to law; and further, that no opposition of annulment or of distraint the whole or any part of the premises aforesaid, or of charge or servitude on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.
 Québec, 28th March, 1810.

Province of Lower Canada. EN VERTU d'un ORDRE DE EXECUTION émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le District de Québec susdit, à la poursuite de Jean Baptiste Bonneau, Marchand, demeurant en la Paroisse des Ebolements, contre les terres et possessions de Joseph Gagné, Fils de Jacques, de la dite Paroisse des Ebolements, Yeoman, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JOSEPH GAGNE FILS DE JACQUES, une terre de deux arpents et deux perches de front, sise et située en la Paroisse de Notre Dame de Bonsecours des Ebolements, dans le District susdit, bornée par devant au haut et bord de la Côte de la grève et par derrière au chemin du Roi de la deuxième concession; joignant au Nord-Est à Etienne Tremblay et au Sud-Ouest à René Bouchard, avec des bâtiments dessus construits. Or je donne avis par le présent que la dite terre et bâtiments dessus construits ci-dessus désignés, seront vendus et adjudgés au plus haut et dernier enchérisseur à la Porte de l'Eglise de NOTRE DAME DE BONSECOURS DES EBOULEMENTS, LUNDI LE SIXIEME Jour d'AOUT prochain, à ONZE heures du matin auxquelles tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

JAS. SHEPHERD, Sheriff.
 Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les terres ci-dessus décrites, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avis requis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau, dans la Cité de Québec, suivant la Loi; et de plus, qu'aucune opposition, afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dites terres, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue par le dit Sheriff durant les quinze jours qui précéderont le jour fixé par cet avertissement, pour la vente et adjudication d'icelles.
 Québec, 28e Mars, 1810.

Province of Lower Canada. EN VERTU d'un ORDRE DE EXECUTION émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi pour les causes civiles dans et pour le District de Québec susdit, à la poursuite de Jean Baptiste Bonneau marchand demeurant en la Paroisse des Ebolements, contre les terres et possessions de Charles Gravelle Forgeron et Yeoman de la dite Paroisse des Ebolements, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit CHARLES GRAVELLE, une terre de cinq arpents de front, sise et située en la Paroisse de Notre Dame de Bonsecours des Ebolements, dans le District susdit, bornée par devant au fleuve St. Laurent et par derrière au pied de la deuxième côte, joignant au Nord-Est à Got Tremblay et au Sud-Ouest à Vincent Tremblay, avec des bâtiments dessus construits, un verger et une pêche. Or je donne avis par le présent que la dite terre et bâtiments dessus construits, ci-dessus désignés, seront vendus et adjudgés au plus haut et dernier enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de NOTRE DAME DE BONSECOURS des EBOULEMENTS, LUNDI LE SIXIEME Jour d'AOUT prochain à ONZE heures du matin, auxquelles tems et lieu les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

JAS. SHEPHERD, Sheriff.
 Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les terres ci-dessus décrites, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avis requis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau, dans la Cité de Québec, suivant la Loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dites terres, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue par le dit Sheriff, durant les quinze jours qui précéderont le jour fixé par cet avertissement pour la vente et adjudication d'icelles.
 Québec, 28e Mars, 1810.

THREE RIVERS. BY VIRTUE of a WRIT of EXECUTION. issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the said District, at the suit of Joseph Marie de Tonnancour, Equier, of the parish of Yamaska, defendant in guarantee, against the lands and possessions of Michel Verrier, of the said Parish Yeoman, plaintiff in guarantee, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said MICHEL VERRIER, a land of one arpent in front, by twenty five arpents in depth, situated in the said Parish of Yamaska, to be taken from a land of three arpents and three fourths in front, beginning in front, at the petit Chêne; joining, on one side, to Etienne Pepin, and on the other side, to Marie Therese Alary widow of Alexis Cantars; which arpent in front has been adjudged to belong to the said Michel Verrier, in virtue of a judgment of the said Court of the 27th September, 1808; Now I do hereby give notice, that the said arpent of land in front, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the Parish of YAMASKA aforesaid, on MONDAY the TENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.
 All those who have any 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 town of Three Rivers, according to law; and further, that no opposition of annulment or of distraint the whole or any part of the said land, or of charge or servitude on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. — Sheriff's Office, 4th May, 1810.

THREE RIVERS. BY VIRTUE of a WRIT of EXECUTION. issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the said District, at the suit of Jacob Guy, Junior, of Peasach, in the state of Vermont, merchant, against the lands and tenements of John Francis Cushing, of the township of Shipton, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said JOHN PRENTICE CUSHING; Lots No. 11 in the first range, No. 2 et 3 in the eighth range, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 et 7 in the ninth range, No. 1 in the tenth range, No. 20 in the sixth range, No. 23 in the eighth range, the south-west half of No. 17, south-west half of No. 17, in the twelfth range, the north-east half of No. 17, in the eighth range, of the said township of Shipton, and lots No. 25 and 26 in the thirteenth range of the township of Stoke. — Now I do hereby give notice that the above mentioned lots of land will be separately sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office, on MONDAY the NINTH day of JULY next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.
 All and every person or persons having claims on the above mentioned lots of land, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the town of Three Rivers, according to law; and further, that no opposition of annulment or of distraint the whole or any part of the said lots of land, or of charge or servitude on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.
 Sheriff's Office, 5th March, 1810.

THREE RIVERS. BY VIRTUE of a WRIT of EXECUTION. issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Three Rivers aforesaid, at the suit of Alexander Hart, of the city of Montreal, merchant, against the lands and tenements of Levy Wyman, of the township of Compton, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said LEVY WYMAN; Lot No. 5, in the sixth range of the said township of Compton, about 27 acres of which are under improvement, with a log house and a barn thereon erected. — Now I do hereby give notice that the aforesaid lot of land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office, on MONDAY the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.
 All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lot of land and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the town of Three Rivers, according to law; and further, that no opposition of annulment or of distraint the whole or any part of the said land and premises, or of charge or servitude on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.
 Sheriff's Office, 6d April, 1810.

THREE RIVERS. EN VERTU d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION. émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi pour les causes civiles dans et pour le dit District, à la poursuite de Joseph Marie de Tonnancour, Equier, de la Paroisse de Yamaska, Défendeur en garantie contre les terres et possessions de Michel Verrier, Cultivateur de la même Paroisse. Demandeur en garantie, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit MICHEL VERRIER. Une terre d'un arpent de front, sur vingt cinq arpents de profondeur, située dans la dite Paroisse de Yamaska, à prendre dans une terre de trois arpents trois quarts de front, prenant au devant au petit Chêne, joignant d'un côté à Etienne Pepin, et de l'autre à Marie Therese Alary femme d'Alexis Cantars, lequel arpent de front a été déclaré appartenir au dit Michel Verrier, en vertu d'un Jugement de la dite Cour du 27 Septembre, 1808. Or je donne par le présent avis que la sus dite terre d'un arpent de front sera vendue et adjudgée au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de Yamaska susdit, LUNDI LE DIXIEME Jour de SEPTEMBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin aux quels tems et lieu les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, 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 avis requis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau, dans la Ville des Trois Rivières, suivant la Loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie de la dite terre, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelle, ne sera reçue par le dit Sheriff durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.
 Bureau du Sheriff, 4e Mai, 1810.

THREE RIVERS. EN VERTU d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION. émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le dit District, à la poursuite de Jacob Guy, Junior, de Peasach dans l'Etat de Vermont, Marchand, contre les terres et possessions de John Prentice Cushing, du Township de Shipton, Cultivateur, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JOHN PRENTICE CUSHING. — Les lots, No. 11 dans le premier rang, No. 2 et 3 dans le huitième rang, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 et 7 dans le neuvième rang, No. 23 dans le dixième rang, la moitié Sud-Ouest de No. 16, la moitié Sud-Ouest de No. 17 dans le douzième rang, la moitié Nord-Est de No. 17 dans le huitième rang du dit Township de Shipton, et les Lots No. 25 et 26 dans le treizième rang du Township de Stoke. Or je donne par le présent avis que les lots de terre ci-dessus mentionnés seront séparément vendus et adjudgés au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon BUREAU, LUNDI LE NEUVIEME Jour de Juillet prochain, à onze heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.
 Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les lots de terre ci-dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avis requis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau, dans la Ville des Trois Rivières suivant la Loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition, afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dits lots de terre, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.
 Bureau du Sheriff, le 9 Mars, 1810.

THREE RIVERS. EN VERTU d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION. émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois Rivières susdit, à la poursuite d'Alexander Hart de la Ville de Montréal, Marchand, contre les terres et possessions de Levy Wyman, du Township de Compton, Cultivateur, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit LEVY WYMAN. Lot No. 5, dans le sixième rang du dit Township de Compton, d'environ vingt-sept acres sont sous amélioration, avec une maison de pierres sur pierres et une grande dessus construite. Or je donne par le présent avis que le susdit lot de terre et prémisses seront vendus et adjudgés au plus haut enchérisse