

THE
QUEBEC
GAZETTE.

LA
GAZETTE
DE
QUEBEC.



THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1797.

JEUDI, LE 20 JUILLET, 1797.

ROBT. PRESCOTT GOV. R.



GEORGE the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to our much beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Lower Canada, and to our faithful and well beloved the Knights, Citizens and Burgeses of our said Province, greeting: Whereas the meeting of the Provincial Parliament stands prorogued to the twenty sixth day of July, instant, nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, we have thought fit further to prorogue the same to the fifteenth day of September next, so that you nor any of you on the said twenty sixth day of July, at our city of Quebec, to appear are to be held or constrained; for we do will that you and each of you be as to us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents firmly enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on the said fifteenth day of September at our city of Quebec, personally you be and appear to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in our said Provincial Parliament by the Common Council of our said Province by the favour of God may be ordained. In testimony whereof these our letters we have caused to be made patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be thereunto affixed; witness our trusty and well beloved ROBERT PRESCOTT, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, General and Commander in Chief of all our Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and their several Dependencies, and in the Island of Newfoundland, at the Castle of St. Lewis in our city of Quebec in our said Province of Lower Canada, the nineteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and of our reign the thirty seventh.

FINLAY, C. C. in Ch.

R. P.

GREAT BRITAIN.—LONDON, May 12.

Dispatches were yesterday received at Lord Grenville's office, containing intelligence that the King of Prussia had offered to act as mediator between Great Britain and France, and that the offer had been accepted by the Executive Directory. Stocks were rising in London, May 13, in consequence of the expectation of a general peace, and the restoration of subordination in the fleet.

QUEBEC, JULY 1797.

The TRIAL of DAVID M. LANE, for HIGH TREASON.

At seven o'clock in the morning of Friday the 7th of July the prisoner was put to the bar, and the panel of the petit jurors was called over. Eleven were challenged on the part of the Crown, and twenty four by the prisoner. The following gentlemen were sworn:

John Blackwood,	James Irvine,
John Crawford	James Orkney
John Painter	James Mason Goddard
David Munroe	Henry Cull
John Aire	Robert Morrough
John Jones	George Symes.

The Clerk of the Arraignment charged the jury, with the prisoner upon the indictment found by the grand jury against him, which consisted of two counts—The one for compassing the death of the King—the other, for adhering to the King's enemies. On each count fourteen overt acts were laid, which were in substance as follow, and the same on both counts:

- (1.) That the Prisoner conspired with divers persons unknown to solicit the enemies of the King to invade the Province:
- (2.) That he solicited the King's enemies to invade the Province:
- (3.) That he conspired with the King's enemies to excite a rebellion in the Province:
- (4.) That he conspired with divers persons unknown to aid and assist, and to seduce the King's subjects to aid and assist the enemy in an hostile invasion of the Province.
- (5.) That he incited and solicited divers of the King's subjects to join in the projected rebellion, and to assist the enemy in the projected invasion:
- (6.) That he incited and solicited divers persons (not being subjects) to levy war against the King in the Province, and to assist the enemy in the projected invasion:
- (7.) That for the same purposes he absolutely enlisted several persons:
- (8.) That he conspired with others to introduce arms and ammunition into the Province:
- (9.) That he collected intelligence respecting the disposition of the King's subjects towards his government, with intent to communicate it to the enemy:

(See the opposite Column.)

ROBT. PRESCOTT, GOV. R.



GEORGE Trois par la Grace de Dieu Roi de la Grande Bretagne, de France et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, &c. &c. A nos bien aimés et fidèles Conseillers Législatifs de notre Province du Bas Canada, et à nos fidèles et bien aimés les Chevalliers, Citoyens et Bourgeois de notre dite Province, SALUT—Vu que l'Assemblée du Parlement Provincial a été prorogée jusqu'au vingt sixième jour de Juillet courant; Neanmoins pour certaines causes et considérations nous avons jugé à propos de proroger icelle au Quinzième jour de Septembre prochain desorte que vous ni aucun de vous n'êtes tenus ni obligés de paraître dans notre Cité de Québec, le dit vingt sixième jour de Juillet, car Nous voulons que vous et chacun de vous soiez, quant à nous, entièrement déchargés à cet égard; Ordonnant et par la teneur de ces présentes, vous enjoignant fermement et à chacun de vous et à tous autres y intéressés, que vous soiez et paroissiez personnellement, et que chacun de vous soit et paroisse le dit quinziesme jour de Septembre dans notre dite Cité de Québec, pour traiter, faire, agir et conclure sur les choses qui pourront être ordonnées dans notre dit Parlement Provincial, par le commun Conseil de notre dite Province par la faveur de Dieu.—En Foi de quoi nous avons fait rendre ces presentes lettres Patentes et y avons fait apposer le Grand Sceau de notre dite Province; Témoin notre très fidèle et bien aimé ROBERT PRESCOTT, Ecuyer, Capitaine Général et Gouverneur en Chef de nos Provinces du Haut et Bas Canada, Nouvelle Ecosse, Nouveau Brunswick et leurs différentes dépendances et dans l'Isle de Terre Neuve, au Château Saint Louis dans notre dite Province du Bas Canada, le dix neuvième jour de Juillet, dans l'an de notre Seigneur, mil sept cent quatre vingt dix sept et dans la trente septième année de notre Règne.

FINLAY, C. C. Ch.

Pour vraie Traduction X. LANAUDIÈRE, S. & T. F.

R. P.

GRANDE BRETAGNE.—LONDRES, 12e MAI,

On a reçu hier, au Bureau du Lord Grenville, des dépêches, qui portent que le Roi de Prusse a offert d'agir en qualité de Médiateur entre la Grande Bretagne et la France, et que l'offre a été acceptée par le Directoire Exécutif! L'attente d'une paix générale faisoit hausser les fonds à Londres (13 Mai); et la subordination se rétablioit dans la flotte.

(Trial of David M. Lane; continued)

- (10.) That he acquired knowledge of the strength of Montreal, and of the means by which it might be invested by the enemy, with intent to communicate it to the enemy:
- (11.) That possessed of the information and knowledge set forth in the two last mentioned overt acts, he left the Province for the purpose of communicating both to the enemy:
- (12.) That he returned into the Province clandestinely under the assumed name of Jacob Felt:
- (13.) That he conspired with others to take the walled and garrisoned city of Quebec by surprise, to cause a miserable slaughter of the King's subjects, and to deliver it into the hands of the enemy: and,
- (14.) That with these views and intentions he entered the city of Quebec on the 12th day of May last.

The indictment was opened by Mr. CARON.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL entered fully into the case of the prisoner: He said, the duty of the office which he had the honor to hold under His Majesty's government called him to support the indictment which had just been opened—that it charged the prisoner with the highest crime on which a Canadian jury could give their verdict, and required from those who were impanelled the most serious attention, to the interests of the Crown on the one hand, to those of the prisoner on the other. He felt, he said, most sensibly what his own official situation required from him, and he wished he might discharge his duty, as well as he was confident the jury would discharge theirs; for whatever their verdict might be, he was convinced it would be that, which the justice of the case would dictate. He then stated, that the Indictment consisted of two Counts, which he observed were two distinct species of treason, compassing the King's death, and adhering to his enemies; both of which were founded on the ancient statute of 25. Edward III; that treason was distinguished from all other crimes which (generally speaking) consisted in the Act of the criminal, while treason consisted in the Intention, and that hence came the necessity of overt acts, in order to prove the treasonable intent. Human intellect could only judge of the operations of the mind by the actions of the body; and it was therefore upon the proof, which he should offer of the several overt acts laid in the indictment that the jury must form their opinion, whether the prisoner was guilty, or not guilty. He then enumerated the several overt Acts charged, on which he commented at length, observing that they resolved into this, that the prisoner had done the utmost in his power to excite a rebellion and to assist the Republic of France in an intended invasion of Canada, with a view to depose his Ma-

jeffry from the Government of the Province—and that this intention in the prisoner was not only an adherence to the King's enemies, but a compassing of his death; for that the political or civil death as well as the natural death of the Sovereign were both within the purview of the Statute—an attempt to destroy the political existence of the King tended not only to destroy the Sovereign himself, but to annihilate the constitution of his government; great therefore and abominable as all attempts against the person of the King were, the crime of compassing his political destruction was in its consequences to society equally atrocious. He wished not he said to infer that the prisoner was guilty because he was accused of the complicated treason charged in the indictment, he certainly stood (till proved to be guilty.) entitled to the full presumption of innocence, but he thought himself justified in calling the attention of the Jury to what must have been the situation of the Province had the attempt imputed to the prisoner succeeded but in part—a suspension of all civil rights, the horrors of war, and a daily expectation of something worse were the unavoidable consequences—but said the Attorney General “if success had ultimately crowned the attempt, our properties, our lives, and what is still more valuable than either, the happy Constitution of our Country, all that man can value in civil society, all that attaches us to existence; ourselves, our nearest and best connections, our Government, our Religion, our rational Liberty which we boast as British Subjects, all must have laid at the mercy of the French Republic—what that mercy is, let the black annals of the Republic tell: it is there indelibly recorded for the horror and execration of posterity in the blood of their lawful Sovereign, in the blood of their nobility, in the blood of their clergy, in the blood of thousands of the best and most innocent of their citizens.”

He observed that the prisoner was generally supposed to be an alien—a subject of the United States—but that this was immaterial—all persons within the Province owed a natural or local allegiance and if they acted contrary to the duty of either, they were guilty of Treason—in the scale of legal consideration no distinction was to be found. If we were traitorously betrayed whether by a subject or a foreigner, the injury to the public was the same—He then opened the evidence which he intended to produce, of the war he said he should not offer any proof, it was a fact of public notoriety—to support the remaining allegations of the indictment, he should call six witnesses, (here the Attorney General stated what would be proved by William Barnard, Elmer Cushing, François Chandonet, Thomas Butterfield, Charles Frichette and Jobu Black, but as what he stated, these witnesses did prove, we think it unnecessary to repeat what he said as we mean to give the substance of their respective depositions.)

He then stated the various facts, that had been adjudged, to be overt Acts of Treason, laying it down as a principle that all measures which manifest the Treasonable intent were such—It was not he said, his Province to state the Law upon the present case (which he conceived however was perfectly settled) That the Jury would receive from much higher and most certain authority, but he would advert to the excellent and learned Charge which had been given to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the Court, in which an intention to promote an invasion of the King's Dominions, by his enemies, followed by the actual entry of the party, into those Dominions, for the purpose of accomplishing his intention, was declared to be High Treason—and in which also words coupled with Acts; were recognized to be legal evidence of treason. These he observed were points of Law, undeniably settled and strongly applicable to the case of the Prisoner.

After some farther observations, the Attorney General concluded a Speech of two hours, in these words:

Gentlemen,

“I trust we shall lay before you, clear and full proof of all the overt Acts charged in the Indictment, but if one of them only, is established by two Witnesses, or two of them by one Witness to each, whose testimony you believe, the evidence will be sufficient—the Prisoner will not then be entitled to the presumption of innocence, the crime of High Treason, will stand proved against him, and your Verdict on the oath you have taken, according to the duty you owe to God, to your Sovereign and your country must be, that he is GUILTY, in manner and form, as he stands Indicted.

WITNESS FOR THE CROWN.

William Barnard—Deposed, that he was of Montreal, a British Subject, that he first saw the Prisoner, at the Province Line in July 1796; the Prisoner told him, he wished to have some private conversation with him, when alone the Prisoner said, “I have something of importance to communicate to you, it is a secret, in telling it I put my life into your hands,” he added, that it might appear singular for an apparent stranger to address him in that way, but that in fact, he the witness, was no stranger to the Prisoner, that he the Prisoner, had made many inquiries respecting him, and had been particularly recommended to him, as a man that might be trusted, that the Prisoner however exacted a solemn promise that the Witness would never divulge what he should tell him, which the Witness gave—He then said that he was there for the purpose, “of bringing about a revolution in Canada,” that he wished for assistance within the Province, and pressed the Witness to take an active part in the business, which he said should make his fortune, this the Witness refused and left him.—The Witness saw the Prisoner a few days after in Montreal, and was again solicited by him to join him.—The Witness again refused, the prisoner reminded him of his promise, not to divulge what he had told him, and assured him that he should be protected if he kept his secret—In November last the Witness saw the Prisoner again at La Prairie, near Montreal—the Prisoner then told him that things were ripening fast, that this was already a conquered country; that a French army and fleet would be in the river early in the Spring and pressed him again to take an active part, which the Witness professed himself unwilling to do, the Prisoner then asked him if he would engage to sound the minds of the people, and let him know who might be depended upon, that if he would and likewise inform him where the property of the Seminary and of the principal Merchants at Montreal was deposited, he should at all events be protected, on this the Witness said he would reflect, the Prisoner left him shortly after. The Witness said that previous to the last conversation he had given information to Mr. M'Cord, a Magistrate at Montreal of the Prisoner's views, and that by his advice, he appeared to acquiesce in his offers at the last interview, intending by that conduct to obtain more ample information of his intentions—but that the Prisoner did

not appear to be satisfied with him, and told him at parting, that he could not communicate any thing further to him, before he undertook to assist him.

Being cross examined by Mr. Pyke of Council for the Prisoner, the Witness said that he had not received, and had not been promised, nor did he expect from government or from any person, any reward whatever, for appearing as a Witness on this Trial.—That the prisoner had told him he was a Subject of the United States, but that he of his own knowledge could not say whether he was or was not.

Elmer Cushing—Deposed that he was a British subject, he had known the prisoner eleven years, he saw him at his own house at Montreal in November last, after some conversation with the prisoner respecting the then state of the Province, the witness expressing some fears respecting the loyalty of the Canadians, the prisoner asked to speak with him in private, they went into a private room when the prisoner after telling him that he had a secret to communicate to him which if known, would take his life, required of him an oath of secrecy which after a lengthy conversation, the witness took—the prisoner informed him that he was employed by Mr. Adet, the French Minister at Philadelphia, to promote an intended invasion of Canada in the spring by a fleet and army of 10,000 men, that he produced from his saddle bags a pair of shoes and from between the soles of one of them a paper signed “ADET” that this paper was a certificate purporting that Adet was interested in the concerns of the prisoner's family. This the prisoner told him would convince him that he was employed by the French republic, it was he said intentionally written in the obscure style in which he saw it, that it might not prove an evidence against him if he was taken.—He told him that he was then going to Philadelphia to communicate to Mr. Adet the information of which he was already possessed and should probably proceed from thence to France, and return to Philadelphia, but should certainly visit Canada in the spring—He told him that the object was to attack Quebec and Montreal at the same time, and that he in person was promised the command against the latter—that he was then just returned from the mountain of Montréal which he had been inspecting in every part and found that it commanded the city entirely, they meant he said to seize whatever property was in the hands of those who should be adverse to their views, to defray the expence of the expedition, and in the first instance effectually to secure the Priests and leading Characters of the Province—that it would indeed fare hard with all who were not favorable to their cause—that he had engaged several persons in the scheme who were resident near the Province Line, and they had undertaken to enlist a certain number of men each, that the arms and ammunition for these persons and for as many Canadians as would join, would be furnished from France through the United States of America—He then warmly solicited the witness to take an active part in the business, promising him a Commission in the French service, or any other reward he might ask, the Witness declined his offer—he then pressed him to engage to collect and give information of the state of the country, from time to time till the Spring—this also the Witness refused, “will you then said the Prisoner, engage to do your endeavour to keep the Canadians quiet for the present, the opposition they now make against the Road Act, is premature and highly detrimental to our interests,” the Prisoner finding that the Witness refused to assist in any way—advised him to reflect seriously on what he had said, adding, depend on it, this is a conquered country, he then told him to remember his oath and keep his secret, and that if he dared to divulge it to any one, his life should be the immediate forfeit—“I think” says he, “on reflection you will accept my offer, and it is probable that some one may be sent during the winter, to converse further with you, if any body is sent he will tell you that he is come to talk with you, on Family Matters.”—The Prisoner then left the Room, the Witness had no further conversation with him.—

Upon his cross examination, by Mr. Francklin also of Council for the Prisoner, he said that he had given information to Government respecting the prisoner's designs in November last—That he had not received or been promised nor did he expect any reward whatever for his evidence—He always understood and believed the prisoner to be a subject of the United States.

François Chandonet—Deposed, that he was a subject of the United States of America. He knew the prisoner for the first time about eleven months ago. He saw him near the Province line the beginning of last winter. The prisoner wished to speak to him in private. They walked out together, when the prisoner informed him, that he had been recommended to him; that he had something of the utmost importance to communicate to him, but required a promise of secrecy. The witness refused; but the prisoner, observing he supposed the witness would not wish to take his prisoner's life, said he would proceed: He then told the witness that he was employed by the French Republic to go into Canada to feel the pulse of the inhabitants, to learn whether they were well or ill affected to the government; that he had been in the Province and thought a large body of the inhabitants might be induced to join in a revolution. He wished the witness to assist in the undertaking. He observed that the witness was then going to reside at Saint Regis, on the river Saint Lawrence; that he, the prisoner, wished secretly to introduce into Lower Canada, in the spring of the year, a quantity of arms and ammunition, as well by the river Saint Lawrence as by Lake Champlain; and he thought the whole might be concealed in rafts of lumber: He added, that a great quantity might also be introduced into the Province in rafts of firewood, from the Chateauguay river, and that these would be the least suspected, as they would be thought to be rafts from Upper Canada: “Your situation,” said the prisoner, “at Saint Regis is much suited to these objects which I have in view.” The prisoner then informed him, that he had a brother who was coming to the lines with a large quantity of dry goods, to be sold for the purpose of procuring a quantity of provisions, to be ready when the cause might require them; and that his brother's store of goods would furnish him (the Prisoner) with a good excuse for going backwards and forwards. The Prisoner urged the Witness to engage in the business, which however he declined; upon which the Prisoner observed “that he was sorry and that if he (the Witness) divulged the conversation which had then passed between them, he (the Prisoner) must inevitably be hanged.”

On his cross examination, he said he did not know whether the Prisoner was or was not an American subject. That he (the Witness) was a Canadian by birth, that he left the Province in 1776, and was a naturalized subject of the United States.

(To be concluded in our next.)

By an arrival at Boston, Paris accounts have been received to the 18th May. It appears that the Chevalier D'Arânjo, the Portuguese minister, after refusing to accept of the conditions of peace offered by the Directory, had left that capital. The belligerent armies had remained entirely inactive ever since the signing of the Preliminaries of Peace.

Two British 74 gun ships and some smaller vessels were off Charleston Bar in the beginning of June, supposed destined for an attack on St. Augustine in East Florida.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20.

A St. John's N. B. Paper received by the Halifax Mail, contains accounts of a vessel having arrived there on the 30th June from New York, which spoke a vessel in Boston bay on the 27th, in thirty days from Gibraltar, and was informed that Admiral Jervis in a second engagement, with the Spanish fleet off Cadiz, had captured 15 sail, one of which is a four decker. The same paper revives the report of the capture of part of the Spanish flotilla. We give this as a report, hoping for a confirmation.

PORT OF QUEBEC—ARRIVED.

- July 14. Ship Brunthall, Anthony Curtis, Master, in 15 days from Halifax, in ballast addressed to Messrs Lymburner and Crawford.
- Brig. Peter, Richard Brown, Master, from Liverpool, sailed the 14th May, cargo, Salt, addressed to Messrs Parker, Gerard and Ogilvy, Montreal.
- 16. Ship Endeavor, Alexander Godfrey, Master in 36 days from Fayal, cargo Wines, addressed to the Master.
- Ship Aimwell, William Cummings, Master, in 21 days from Halifax, ballast, addressed to the Honble John Young.
- Brig Betsey, George Caithness, Master, in two months from Leith, cargo, Geneva and Coals, addressed to Mrs. J. Mure.
- 17. Schooner Providence, Charles Duhamel, Master, in 16 days from Halifax, cargo, Cotton and Naval Stores, addressed to Louis Duniere, Esq.
- Schooner Montreal, Joseph Migneron, Master, in two months and 7 days from Martinique, cargo Rum, Molasses and Coffee, addressed to Louis Duniere, Esq. Passengers Mr. and Miss Croisier with Family.

BY AUCTION,

Will be Sold on Thursday the 27th instant, at Lieutenant Colonel Dalion's House upon the Cape.

THE whole of his Household Furniture, consisting in Mahogany, Birch and deal dining, Card and Pembroke Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads with Curtains, Matresses, Window Curtains, Carpets, Stoves, glass and Crockery Ware, a Sopha, Looking glasses, writing Desks, Kitchen Furniture, an elegant new Gigg, a London made plated Harnes, only used three times, a handsome saddle horse and a Gigg do. two new saddles and bridles, two milch Cows and a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at twelve o'clock precisely, by
Quebec, 18th July, 1797. BURNS & WOOLSEY.

BY AUCTION,

Will be Sold on Wednesday the 26th instant, at Major Thomas's House, No. 12, Palace Street.

HIS Household Furniture consisting in an elegant four Post Bedstead, with Matrafs and Feather Bed, twelve large views of Canada, by Capt. Fisher and Capt. Hervey Smith—Tea Urns, plated Candle Sticks, patent Tea Trays and waiters, Carpets, a general Atlas and one of America only, a writing Case, Saddles and Bridles, a Cow and a number of other articles.

Sale to commence at twelve o'clock precisely, by
Quebec, 18th July, 1797. BURNS & WOOLSEY.

ON FRIDAY next the 21st Instant, will be Sold on Mr. Tod's Wharf.

THE Sails, Rigging and other materials saved from the Brigantine Trimmer stranded last Fall, amongst which are some Anchors and Cables nearly new.—Also 4 Pipes old London particular Madeira, a few Barrels Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, Flour in Barrels, Household Furniture, Boards, a neat Windfor two Wheel'd Chair, &c. &c.

Sale to begin precisely at two o'clock, by
Quebec, 18th July, 1797. BURNS & WOOLSEY.

FOR Sale, by Louis Boucher Lower Town, Stucco Lime for Plaster, of the first quality.

Quebec, 18th July, 1797.

A Vendre par Louis Boucher à la Basse ville, du platre de Stucco de la premiere qualité.

Quebec, 18 Juillet, 1797

FOR HALIFAX,



THE SCHOONER CATHERINE, François Boucher, Master, will be ready to sail on or before the 1st of August next, for passage apply to said Master, at No. 17, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town.
Quebec, 19th July, 1797.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON Thursday the third day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by the Subscriber, at his office in St Paul's Street; the following emplacements and buildings, belonging to William Dickson, soldier in His Majesty's Second Battalion of the Royal Canadian Volunteers.

No. 1. A lot of ground or emplacement, situate in the Quebec Suburbs of Montreal, containing sixty feet in front of the main street, and in depth eighty feet, together with the buildings thereon erected.

2. Another lot of ground or emplacement, situate in the said Quebec Suburbs, joining the above lot, containing in front eighty feet and the same in depth, with a stone house and other buildings thereon erected.—Further particulars and conditions of sale, will be made known by applying to
J. A. GRAY, Not. Pub.

All and every person or persons, who may have any claim or demand by mortgage or otherwise, in or upon the above described premises, are requested to give notice thereof in writing, at the office of the said Notary, on or before the day of sale.
Montreal, 12th June, 1797.

Par un vaisseau arrive à Boston, on a reçu des nouvelles de Paris jusqu'au 18 Mai. Il paroît que le Chevalier d'Arânjo, le Ministre Portugais, après avoir refusé de souscrire aux conditions de paix offertes par le Directoire, avoit laissé cette capitale. Les armées sur le continent étoient restées tout à fait dans l'inaction, depuis que les préliminaires de la Paix avoient été signés.

Deux vaisseaux Anglois de 74, et quelques bâtimens, de force inférieure étoient à la hauteur de Charleston au commencement de Juin; on les supposoit destinés pour aller faire une attaque, à St. Augustin dans la Floride de l'Est.

Le François du Procès de M. Lane paroît avec le restant de l'Anglois, la semaine prochaine.

JEUDI AU MATIN, 20 JUILLET.

Un papier de Saint Jean N. B. reçu par la maille d'Halifax, contient la nouvelle qu'un vaisseau y étoit arrivé le 30 Juin de la Nouvelle York, qui avoit vu un vaisseau le 27 dans la Baie de Boston en 30 jours de Gibraltar, de qui il avoit eu information, que l'Amiral Jervis, dans un second engagement avec la flotte Espagnole, à la hauteur de Cadix, avoit pris quinze vaisseaux, dont un étoit à quatre ponts. Ce même papier parle de la prise d'une partie de la flotte Espagnole.—Nous ne donnons cette nouvelle que comme un rapport, espérant qu'il sera confirmé.

PORT DE QUEBEC—ARRIVÉS.

- Juillet 14. Le Navire Brunthall, Anthony Curtis, Maitre, en 15 jours d'Halifax, avec du lest, adressé à Messrs Lymburner et Crawford.
- Le Brigantin Peter, Richard Brown, Maitre, de Liverpool, fit voile le 14 Mai, cargaison, sel, à l'adresse de Messrs Parker, Gerard et Ogilvie à Montreal.
- 16. Le Bateau Endeavour, Alexandre Godfrey, Maitre, en 36 jours de Fayal, cargaison, vins, à l'adresse du Maitre.
- Le Navire Aimwell, William Cummings, Maitre en 21 jours d'Halifax, avec du lest, adressé à l'Hon. John Young.
- Le Brigantin Betty, George Caithness, maitre, en deux mois de Leith, cargaison, Genièvre et charbons, adressé à Mr. J. Mure.
- 17. La Goelette Providence, Charles Duhamel, Maitre, en 16 jours d'Halifax, cargaison, coton et munitions navales, à l'adresse de Louis Duniere, Ecuyer.
- La Goelette Montreal, Joseph Migneron, Maitre, en deux mois et 7 jours de la Martinique, cargaison, Rum, Melasse et Café, à l'adresse de Louis Duniere, Ecuyer. Passagers Mr. et Mad, Croisier avec leur famille.

Circuit ou Tournée de 1797.

- Pour les Comtés de } Aux Presbyteres de Kamouraska, Vendredi le 30
 - Cornwallis. } Juin et Samedi le 1er Juillet.
 - Devon.—Pislet, Lundi et Mardi, les 3 et 4 Juillet.
 - Hertford.—St. Valier, Jeudi et Vendredi, les 6 et 7 ditto.
 - Dorchester.—St. Marie, Lundi et Mardi, les 10 et 11 ditto.
 - Hampshire.—Cap Santé, Lundi et Mardi les 17 et 18 ditto.
 - Buckinghamshire.—Lotbiniere, Mercredi et Jeudi les 19 et 20 ditto.
 - Northumberland.—St. Joachim, Lundi et Mardi les 24 et 25 ditto.
- Quebec, le 14e Juin, 1797. J. F. PERRAULT, Greff.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.—Quebec, 22d May, 1797.

THE Summer Mails via: Halifax, will be closed at this Office on the following days:

Saturday 27th May,	Saturday 19th August,
Saturday 10th June,	Saturday 21 September,
Saturday 24th Ditto.	Saturday 16th Ditto.
Saturday 8th July,	Saturday 30th Ditto.
Saturday 22d Ditto.	Saturday 14th October, 1st
Saturday 5th August,	Monthly Trip.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship Arcade, Thomas Wigham Commander, to sail on or about the 10th of August, has a spacious and commodious Cabin, with excellent Accommodations for Passengers, apply to John Blackwood, Esq. or the Captain on board, at the Queens wharf.—Quebec, 20th July, 1797.

Vendredi, le 21 du présent mois, il sera Vendu sur le quai de Mr. Tod.

LES Voiles, agrès et autres matériaux, sauvés du Brigantin TRIMMER, qui a échoué l'automne dernier; parmi lesquels il y a quelques ancres et cabies presque neufs.—Aussi 4 Pipes de vieux vin de Madere, particulier de Londres, quelques quarts de Cassonade, du Café, de la fleur en quarts, des meubles de ménage, des planches, une chaise élégante de Windfor montée sur deux roues &c. &c.

La Vente commencera à deux heures précises.
Quebec, 18 Juillet, 1797. BURNS & WOOLSEY.

POUR HALIFAX



LA Goelette Catherine, F. Boucher, Maitre, sera prête à faire voile d'ici au premier d'Août prochain, pour le passage s'adresser au dit Maitre, Rue Notre Dame, N°. 17, à la Basse-ville.
Quebec, 19e Juillet, 1797.

ENCAN PUBLIC

JEUDI le troisieme jour d'Août prochain, à onze heures du matin, il sera vendu par le Soussigné, en son étude, rue Saint Paul, les emplacements et batimens suivants, appartenants à William Dickson, soldat dans le second Bataillon des Royaux Volontaires Canadiens.

No. 1. Un emplacement situé dans le faubourg de Québec de la ville de Montréal, contenant soixante pieds sur le front de la grande rue et quatrevingt pieds de profondeur, avec les bâtimens dessus construits.

No. 2. Un autre emplacement situé dans le dit faubourg de Québec et joignant le terrain ci dessus, contenant quatrevingt pieds de front, sur semblable profondeur, avec une maison de pierre et autres bâtimens dessus construits. Pour plus amples informations et les conditions de la vente, s'adresser à
J. A. GRAY, Not. Pub.

Tous ceux qui peuvent avoir des prétentions ou demandes quelconques, soit par hypothèque ou autrement, sur les prémisses ci dessus désignées, sont requis d'en laisser avis par écrit, en l'étude du dit Notaire, d'ici au jour de la vente.—Montreal, 12e Juin, 1797.

FOR Sale the Sloop Peggy, about fifty Tons burthen, for particulars, apply to James Dunlop Esquire, Montreal or John Pagan at Quebec. Quebec, 20th July, 1797.

BY AUCTION,

Will be Sold, without reserve, on Saturday the 22d instant, at Burns and Woolsey's Auction Room.

TWENTY Pipes French prize Brandy, 47 Barrels Tar, 35 Barrels Pitch and 35 Coils Cordage imported in the two Friends, Captain Marétt from Jersey, and 10 Pipes very best London particular Madeira, just arrived in the Hope, Capt. Young direct from the Island, warranted as such, and equal in quality to any imported from thence.

N. B. Such persons as buy to the amount of one hundred pounds and upwards, will have credit for one half of their purchase, till the first day of October next, on furnishing the Brokers with an approved note.

Sale to begin precisely at one o'clock.

Quebec, 13th July, 1797.

WINES FOR SALE,

By L. & CH. FREMONT, at their STORE in the Lower Town.

Madeira, London particular at 30s per doz. Port, best quality, 30s per doz. Claret, best quality, 24s per doz.

Quebec, 13th July, 1797.

THE subscriber intends going to England the ensuing fall; he therefore requests all those who are indebted to him, to pay him previous to the 20th September next; some of the accounts remaining undischarged after that period will be sold at public auction, a list of which will be advertised in due time—and others will positively be paid for at the October term. His remaining stock he will sell at a very cheap rate, for cash or short credit.

FRANCIS BADGLEY.

Montreal, 3d July, 1797.

THE undersigned, after returning their sincere

thanks and grateful acknowledgments to their friends and the public in general for the very liberal encouragement they have experienced, hereby give notice that they have mutually agreed to dissolve their partnership (hitherto carried on under the firm of Gibb and Prior) on the 19th day of August next, ensuing; they therefore request all those who have any demands against the said partnership, to bring them in, and all those who are indebted to the said firm, to pay their accounts on or before the above period.

They further beg leave respectfully to inform their friends, that they mean to carry on business separately after the above date, Benajah Gibb at No. 122, St. Paul's street, and Thomas Prior at No. 22, Notre Dame street, where the favours of their former friends will be thankfully received and duly executed.

BENAJAH GIBB,
THOMAS PRIOR.

Montreal, 19th June, 1797.

WHEREAS the Partnership of C. C. Hall and Co. Quebec, and Hall Odber and Woolrich, Montreal, is dissolved by mutual consent, it is requested that all persons having any demands against them, may bring in their accounts, and those who are indebted to the above partnership, are hereby desired, to pay their accounts immediately, to T. T. Odber, Quebec, or James Woolrich, Montreal, who are authorized to settle the said concern.

T. T. ODBER for partners and self.

Quebec, 27th June, 1797.

TO BE LET

TO the first of May next, the Wharf and Stores at Près de Ville, also a Bake-house sufficient to bake 16 quintals of Biscuit per day, the Stores are sufficient to store thirty thousand bushels of wheat. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN PAGAN.

Quebec, 27th June, 1797.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. **B**y deed passed before the Subscriber and his Colleague Notary, on the twenty sixth instant, Jean Baptiste Noël Esquire, residing at St. Nicholas, in the County of Dorchester, hath purchased of the widow and heirs of Louis Crepeau all their rights on the lot and house situate in Sault au Matelot street, Lower Town of Quebec, depending on the community which existed between the said deceased and Marie Josette Leclere his widow.—Therefore all persons who have claims on the said premises either by mortgage, servitude or otherwise, are requested to make a declaration of the same, in the office of the said Subscriber, as soon as possible, the said purchaser, being obliged to pay the purchase money on the first day of October next, and after that time he will avail himself of this advertisement, against any person who may have neglected to make known their claims.

Quebec, 27th June, 1797.

CHAS. VOYER, Not. Pub.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber at the Manufactory near the Artillery Barracks, or at his House near the Old Goal Upper Town, Mould and Dipt Candles, wholesale or retail for Cash only:—Also Brown and Yellow Soap.

N. B. Superfine Soap, for shaving and washing the Skin, fine Linens, Muslins, Lawns, Laces &c. made by

THOS: RICHARDS.

Quebec, 23d May, 1797.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE, THE FOLLOWING BLANK, viz

POLICES of Insurance different kinds, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Attestations, Apprentices Indentures, Articles for shipping Seamen, Prices Current, Summonses, &c. &c. &c. with a variety of BOOKS & STATIONARY.

BOOK BINDING.

EVERY part of this Branch is now executed with dispatch and in the neatest manner at the Printing Office:

PRINTED BY JOHN NEILSON MOUNTAIN STREET

A Vendre, le bateau Peggy du port d'environ cinquante tonnea Pour plus amples informations s'adresser à James Dunlop, Ecuier, à Montréal, ou à John Pagan à Québec. Quebec, 20e Juillet, 1797.

PAR ENCAN,

Il sera vendu, sans réserve, Samedi le 22e du mois courant, à la Chambre d'Encan de Burns et Woolsey.

VINGT Pipes d'Eau-de-vie de France, de prise, 47 Quarts de Goudron, 35 Quarts de Bré, et 35 Roulleaux de Cordage, importés de Jersey dans les Two Friends, Capitaine Marétt, et 10 Pipes de Madère Particulier de Londres, de la meilleure qualité, qui viennent d'arriver dans le Hope, Capitaine Young, en droiture de l'Isle, garranti comme tel, et égal en qualité à aucun importé de cette Isle.

N. B. Ceux qui acheteront pour le montant de cent livres et au dessus, auront crédit pour moitié de leur acquisition jusqu'au premier jour d'Octobre prochain, en donnant aux Courtiers un Billet à leur satisfaction.

La vente commencera à une heure précisée.

Quebec, 13e Juillet, 1797.

VINS à VENDRE,

Par L. & CH. FREMONT, à leur MACAZIN, à la Basse-Ville.

Madere, particulier de Londres, à 36s par douz. Port, de la meilleure qualité, 30s par douz. Bourdeaux de la meilleure qualité, 24s par douz.—Quebec, 13e Juillet, 1797.

LE Souffigné a dessein de passer en Angleterre l'autonne prochain, il prie, en conséquence, tous ceux qui lui doivent de le payer avant le 20 de Septembre prochain; quelques uns des comptes qui resteront sans être acquittés à ce tems, seront vendus à l'encan, et il en sera publié une liste en tems convenable; il fera fait une poursuite pour les autres positivement au terme d'Octobre.—Il vendra son fonds de commerce à très bas prix, pour argent comptant ou à court crédit.

Montréal, 3e Juillet, 1797.

FRANCIS BADGLEY.

LES Souffignés pénétrés d'une vive reconnoissance pour leurs amis et le Public en général, qu'ils remercient sincèrement de la généreuse protection dont ils ont daigné les honorer, annoncent par le présent leur intention réciproque de dissoudre le 19 Août prochain leur Société, connue jusqu'ici sous le nom de GIBB et PRIOR. Ils avertissent en conséquence tous ceux qui ont des prétentions contre la dite société, de produire leurs titres; et tous ceux qui doivent à icelle, de satisfaire leurs dettes avant le jour ci-dessus marqué.

Ils prennent la liberté d'informer respectueusement leurs amis, qu'après la date susdite ils exerceront leur profession en particulier, Benajah Gibb au N° 122 Rue St. Paul, et Thomas Prior au N° 22 Rue Notre Dame, où ils rempliront avec ponctualité les ordres de leurs anciennes pratiques qu'ils recevront toujours avec reconnoissance.

Montréal, 19 Juin, 1797.

BENAJAH GIBB,
THOMAS PRIOR.

ATTENDU que la Société de C. C. Hall & Co. à Québec, et de Hall, Odber & Woolrich, à Montréal, est dissoute, de consentement mutuel, on prie toutes personnes qui ont des demandes contre eux de produire leurs comptes; et ceux qui doivent à la dite Société font par le présent requis de payer leurs comptes immédiatement à T. T. Odber, à Québec, ou à James Woolrich, à Montréal, étant dûment autorisés pour régler les dites affaires,

Quebec, 27 Juin, 1797.

T. T. ODBER faisant pour
lui et ses associés.

AVERTISSEMENT.

DISTRICT DE QUEBEC. **P**AR contrat passé devant le souffigné et son confrère Notaires le vingt six du mois courant, Jean Baptiste Noël, Ecuyer, demeurant en la paroisse de St. Nicolas comté Dorchester a acquis de la veuve et des héritiers de Louis Crepeau tous les droits de propriété qu'ils ont sur un emplacement et maison situés en la Balle ville rue du Sault au Matelot, dépendans de la communauté qui a été entre le dit défunt et Marie Josette Ledere sa veuve.

Or toute personne ou personnes qui ont des droits sur les dites prémisses soit par hypothèque, servitude ou autrement sont priées d'en faire déclaration en l'étude du dit souffigné le plutôt possible, le dit sieur acquéreur s'étant obligé de payer au premier Octobre prochain le prix de son acquisition, que s'il arrive qu'il soit troublé par la negligence de qu'elqu'un, il se prévaudra de cet avertissement.

Quebec le 27 Juin, 1797.

CHAS. VOYER, N. P.

A VENDRE par le Souffigné, à sa Manufactory près des Cazernes de l'Artillerie, ou à sa maison près des vieilles prisons, à la Haute-ville, de la Chandelle au Moulé ou à la baguette, en gros ou en détail, pour argent comptant seulement:—aussi du Savon brun et jaune. N. B. SAVON SUPERFIN, propre pour la Barbe, et pour laver la peau, les Toiles fines, la Mouffeline, les Baptistes, Dentelles, &c.

Quebec, 23e Mai, 1797.

Fait par

THOS: RICHARDS.

A VENDRE à l'IMPRIMERIE les BLANCS suivants Polices d'Assurances de différentes sortes, Lettres de change, Connoissemens, Obligations, Procurations ou plein-pouvoirs, Attestations, Breves d'apprentissage, Engagemens de matelots et prix courants, Sommations &c. &c. &c.

RELIURE.

TOUTES les parties de cette Branche sont maintenant exécutées avec expédition, et de la maniere la plus propre à l'Imprimerie,

Les Messieurs qui ont des gravures de cottes d'Armes, de cartes de visites &c. pourront en faire imprimer quelque nombre que ce soit, au plus court avis.—6e. Juin, 1797.

DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE J: NEILSON RUE LA MONTAGNE.