



THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1812.

[N. 2453.]

JEUDI, LE 19 MARS, 1812.

SOCIÉTÉ DU FEU. Compte du Trésorier pour l'année finissant en Mars, 1811.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Lists payments for various services like printing, bookbinding, and supplies.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Lists receipts for the Society of Fire, including contributions from members.

Erreurs exceptées. Québec, 13 Avril, 1811. Signé MICHEL CLOUET.

Table with 2 columns: Ward and Amount. Lists the population of various wards in Quebec.

Published by order of Benjamin Tremain, Esq. President. FR. DURETTE, Secy.

BY virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal...

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. WAS pillaged from the subscriber's pocket, last evening at the Circus in this city, a RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK...

Montreal, March 18, 1812. ANDES JONES. N. B. The Subscriber will for the present reside at Mr. Samuel Hedge's Tavern...

SALE BY AUCTION. O. FRIDAY next the 20th inst. at the Neptune Inn, Lower Town, for account of the Underwriters or others concerned...

THE Hull of the SNOW PROVIDENCE, Henry Gateshill, Master, of 284 57-91 Tons Register measurement, with her lower Masts, and standing Rigging...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

Sto Prairie, (on the Mississippi, 761 miles from N. Orleans) Dec. 25th, 1811

DEAR SIR, Desires of offering the most correct information to society at large, and of contributing in some degree to the speculations of the philosopher, I am induced to give publicity to a few remarks concerning a Phenomenon of the most alarming nature.

Proceeding on a tour from Pittsburgh to N. Orleans, I entered the Mississippi where it receives the waters of the Ohio, on Friday, the 13th day of this month, and on the 15th, in the evening, landed on the left bank of this river, about 116 miles from the mouth of the Ohio.

It would not be improper to observe, that these waters are descended in a variety of small craft, but most generally in flat bottomed boats, built to serve a temporary purpose, and intended to float with the current, being supplied with oars, not so much to accelerate progress as to assist in navigating the boats, and avoiding the numerous bars, trees and timber, which greatly impede the navigation of this river.

Exposed to a most unpleasant alternative, we were compelled to remain where we were for the night, or subject ourselves to imminent hazard in navigating through the innumerable obstructions in the river; considering the danger of running two fold, we concluded to remain.

It was now light, and we had an opportunity of beholding in full extent all the horrors of our situation. During the four first shocks, tremendous and uninterrupted explosions, resembling a discharge of artillery, was heard from the opposite shore, at that time I implored them to the falling of the river banks.

During the day there was with very little intermission, a continued series of shocks, attended with innumerable explosions like the rolling of thunder; the bed of the river was incessantly disturbed, and the water boiled severely in every part.

Several small islands have been already annihilated, and from appearance many others must suffer the same fate. To one of these I ventured in a skiff, but it was impossible to examine it, for the ground sunk from my tread, and the least force applied to any part of it seemed to shake the whole.

which had thus riven the surface. I was gratified with seeing several places where those spouts which had so much attracted our wonder and admiration had arisen: they were generally on the beach, and have left large circular holes in the sand formed much like a funnel.

On Thursday morning the 19th, we loosed our cables with hearts filled with fervent gratitude to Providence, whose protection had supported us thro' the perils to which we had been exposed.

The shocks I conceive were most sensibly experienced upon the islands, and numbers of them have been much shattered, for I observed where the stratum of Earth was furthest it did not crack but undulated excessively: At Fort Pickering on the extremity of the Fourth Chickasaw Bluff and 249 miles from the mouth of the Ohio, the land is strong and high, here however the Earth was extremely agitated, and the black House which is almost a solid mass of hewn timber, trembled like the aspen leaf.

It is almost impossible to trace at present the exact origin of this earthquake, or where the greatest injuries have happened. From numerous inquiries, however, which I have made of persons above and below us at the time of the first shock, I am induced to believe, that we were very nearly in the height of it; the ruin immediately in the vicinity of the river, is most extensive on the right side in descending: For the first two days the veins appeared to run a due course from W. to E. afterwards they became more variable, and generally took a N. W. direction.

At New Madrid, 70 miles from the confluence of the Ohio and on the right hand, the utmost consternation prevailed amongst the inhabitants, confusion, terror and uproar presided, though the town were seen running for refuge to the country, whilst those in the country fled with like purpose towards the town; I am happy however to observe, that no material injury has been sustained.

At the Little Prairie, 103 miles from the same point, the shocks appear to have been more violent, and were attended with severe apprehensions, the town was deserted by its inhabitants, and not a single person was left but an old negro man, probably too infirm to fly, every one appeared to consider the woods and hills most safe, and in these confidence was reposed. Distinguishing however as are the outlines of such a picture, the latest accounts are not calculated to increase apprehensions. Several chimneys were destroyed and much land sunk, no lives however have been lost.

A little below Bayou River, 130 miles from the same point, and 18 miles from the spot where we lay, the ruin begins to be extensive and general. At Long Reach, 146 miles, there is one continued forest of roots and trees which have been ejected from the bed of the river.

The western country must suffer much from this dreadful scourge; its effects will, I fear, be more lasting than the fond hopes of the inhabitants in this section of the union may at present conceive. What have already been the interior injuries I cannot say. My opinion is, that they are inferior in extent and effect.

believe that there were many of these shocks which had they followed in quick succession were sufficient to shake into atoms the firmest edifices which are ever devised.

I landed often, and on the main shore as well as on several islands found evident traces of prior eruptions, all which seem corroborative of an opinion that the river was formed by some great earthquake—to me indeed, the bed appears to possess every necessary ingredient, nor have I a doubt but that here are at the bottom of the river strata upon strata of volcanic matter.

It is a circumstance well worthy of remark, that during the late convulsions the current of the river was almost instantaneously and rapidly increased. In times of the highest floods it rates at from 4 to 5 not per hour. The water is now low, and when we stopped on the 16th inst. at half after 4 P. M. we had then run from that morning 52 miles, rating at 6 hours generally. This current was increased for two days, and they fell to its usual force.—It is also singular that the water has fallen with astonishing rapidity. The most probable and casual solution of this fact, which presented itself to my mind, was, that the strength of the Mississippi current was greater than the tributary streams could support.—Either this must have been the case or some division of waters above has occurred, or destruction below has created some great basin or reservoir for the disemboguing of the main body of water.

Should other interesting circumstances occur relative to this Phenomenon, I will do me the pleasure of making you another communication. With much respect, I am Sir, your obedient servant. WILLIAM LEIGH PIERCE.

New-Orleans, Jan. 13th, 1812.

DEAR SIR, Agreeable to my promise in the last communication which I had the pleasure of making you, I present a further detail of the late Earthquake.

Its range appears to have been by no means confined to the Mississippi. It was felt in some degree throughout the Indian Territory and the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. I have conversed with gentlemen from Louisville and Lexington, (in Kentucky) who state it was severe in both those places. At the latter indeed it continued for twelve days, and did some considerable injuries to several dwellings. From thence it ranged the Ohio River, increasing in force until it entered the Mississippi, and extending down that river to Natchez, and probably a little lower. Beyond thence it was not perceived.

It is a singular, but well authenticated fact, that in several places on the Mississippi, where the shocks were most severe, the earth was rent (as it were) by two distinct processes. By one it was burst asunder and instantaneously closed, leaving no traces whatever of the shock; by the other it was rent, and an electric flash ran along the surface, tearing the earth to pieces in its progress.—These last were generally attended with an explosion, and streams of matter, in a liquid state, gushed from the gaps which were left open when the shocks subsided, and were in many instances of an immense depth.

It is also reported, through the medium of some Indians, from the country adjacent to the Washita, who arrived a few days since at the Walnut Hills, some distance above Natchez, that the Brazing Mountain, upon the Washita River, had been rent to its base. This information I received from a Settler at the Hills, and his appearance was such as to attach credit to his information. Your obedient servant, WM. L. PIERCE.

Table with multiple columns: Station, Limit, and various numerical data. Includes a 'TOTALS' row at the bottom.

THE STOREKEEPER OF THE ORDONANCE, being empowered to draw BILLS upon the Right Honble, and Honble, the Board of Ordnance for the Public service—Notice is hereby given, that the Proposals will be received by the respective Officers of the Ordnance at Quebec, from such persons as may be willing to take the same Bills as low as they may be given, if desired, for such offers as the respective Officers may approve. Quebec, 17th March, 1812.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, NOV. 12.

His Majesty's, November 11.

MEMORANDUM.

The Prince Regent having been graciously pleased, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to command, that, in commemoration of the brilliant victory obtained over the enemy, by a division of His Majesty's army, under the command of Lieutenant-General T. Graham, at Barrosa, on the 5th of March, 1811, the under-mentioned officers of the army, present on that occasion, should enjoy the privilege of bearing a medal; and His Royal Highness having approved of the medal which has been struck, is pleased to command, that it should be worn by the General Officers, suspended by a ribbon, of the colour of the sash, with a blue edge, round the neck, and by the Commanding Officers of Corps and Detachments, and the Chiefs of Military Departments, attached by a ribbon of the same colour to the button-hole of their uniform.

Lieut.-Gen. Graham—Major-Gen. Dilkes—Col. Wheatley, 1st Foot Guards—Lieut.-Colonel Belson, 28th Foot; Prevost, 67th; Onslow, 3d Guards; Barnard, 95th; M'Donald, Deputy Adjt. General; Schright, 1st Foot Guards; Brown, 38th Foot; Norcott, 95th; Cathcart, Dep.-Quartermaster-Genl.; Bush, 20th Portuguese Regiment; Duncan, Royal Artillery; Gough, 87th Regiment; and Major A. F. Baron Busche, 2d Light Dragoons King's German Legion.—By the command of His Royal Highness.

FREDERICK, Com. in Chief. H. TORRENS, Lt. Col. & Mil. Sec.

PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, November 12, 1811.

104th Regiment of Foot—To be Lieutenants, without purchase—Ensign L. Besserer, Ensign Thomas Leonard, Ensign C. D. Rankin, Ensign Samuel Rigby, Ensign J. B. M. Sutherland, Ensign Alexander Campbell, Ensign H. N. Moorsom, from the 24th Foot, Ensign Andrew Playfair, from the 32d Foot.—To be Ensigns—Ensign Darby Mahony, from the 4th West India Regiment, vice Besserer; James Gray, Genl. vice Leonard; Edward Wentworth Solonson, Genl. vice Rankin; Thomas Miller, Genl. vice Rigby; Sharpland Graves, Genl. vice Sutherland; John Macdonald, Gt. vice Campbell.

10th Royal Veteran Battalion—Quartermaster-Creighton Irwin, from the 5th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stanton, placed on the Retired List. Brevet.—To be Major-Generals in the Army, in Spain and Portugal only—Colonel James Kempt, of the 81st Foot; Brigadier-General W. Borthwick, of the Royal Artillery. STAFF.—Colonel Edward Macdonnell, late Dep.-Barrack-Master-General in Canada, to be Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in North America under the command of Sir George Prevost, vice Colonel Kempt.

War-Office, November 19, 1811.

8th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Bernard Clark, from the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Gardiner, who exchanges. 104th Dittó, Captain Jacob William Rogers, from the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Christian, appointed to the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion; Ensign George Croad, from the Royal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, without purchase.

War-Office, December 10, 1811.

64th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Ralph Johnson, from the 87th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Munro, whose appointment has not taken place. Captain Edward Currie, of the 90th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Capt. John Squire, of Royal Engineers, to be Major. George Thesiger, of the Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be Deputy Barrack-Master-General to the Forces in Canada, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donnell, resigned.

War-Office, December 21, 1811.

Canadian Fencibles—Ensign Alex. M'Millan, to be Lieutenant, vice Leven, promoted to the Nova Scotia Fencibles.—To be Ensigns—Pierre Gamelin, Genl. vice Grant, promoted; De Lorigniere, Genl. vice Stephenson, cashiered; Rd. Olivier, Genl. vice M'Millan; John De Hertel, Genl.

War-Office, December 30, 1811.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to appoint the following Officers to take rank by Brevet, as undermentioned; their Commissions to be dated 1st January, 1812.—LIEUTENANT-GENERALS—Sir Paulus Amilfus Irving, Br. Geo. Harris, Richard Vyse, William Viscount Cathcart, K. T. Banastre Tarleton, Sir Hew Dalrymple, Knt. Gordon Forbes, John Floyd, Oliver De Lancey, Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. James Stuart, John Whyte, Andrew John Drummond, John William Earl of Bridgewater, William Maxwell, George Earl of Pembroke, K. G. John Earl of Chatham, K. G. Alexander Campbell, Wm. Morshard, Francis Dundas, Alexander Ross, Hon. Francis Needham, Henry Pigot, to be GENERALS in the Army.

MAJOR-GENERALS—From Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart. to Sir William Carr Beresford, K. B. to be LIEUTENANT-GENERALS in the Army. COLONELS—From William Raymond, on half-pay 46th Foot, to Andrew Ross, of the 70th Foot, to be MAJOR-GENERALS in the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—From Henry John Cumming, of the 11th Light Dragoons, to Henry Edwd. Bunbury, of the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles, to be COLONELS in the Army. MAJORS—From William South, of 50th Foot, to William Hart, of the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS in the Army.

CAPTAINS—From Rt. Clitherow, of the 1st Foot Guards, to Alex. Mackay, of the 93d Ft. to be MAJORS in the Army. 5th Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Captain Serjenson Prescott to be Major, by purchase, vice Jones, who retires. 4th Regiment of Dragoons—Captain James Hugonin to be Major, by purchase, vice Dalhac, who retires. 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieut.-General Hon. George Grey, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice General Craig, deceased.

Major Thomas Davey, of the Royal Marines, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in New South Wales only. Major Nath. Eurslem, 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

To be Majors in the Army—Captain J. Maxwell Tylden, 33d Foot; Capt. C. Hill, Royal Horse Guards. General F. E. Gwyn, to be Governor of Sherness, vice Gen. Craig, deceased.

LONDON, January 2.—Admiral Young has arrived in town on leave of absence, from his command off the Scheldt. This gives strength to the belief, that there is no present prospect of the enemy's fleet venturing to sea. Sir R. Strathairn has the temporary command off Flushing during the absence of Admiral Young.

Sir T. Williams has assumed the command at the Nore, in the room of Sir H. Stanhope.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has been appointed Deputy Grand Master of the Fraternity of Masons, of which the Prince Regent is Grand Master. The honour became vacant by the death of Sir Peter Parker.

Loss of the St. George.—It is with real concern we have to state the loss of the St. George, of 98 guns.

The St. George, though well qualified for what the seamen call rough service, was an old vessel; she was built in 1785. Considerable apprehensions are also entertained for the safety of the Hero, Captain Newman, and the Defence, Captain Atkins, both of 74 guns.

Major Thomas Davey, of the Royal Marines, who has recently been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales, will shortly leave this country for the purpose of performing the duties of his new Sub-Governorship. He will take with him a large detachment of officers and men of the Royal Marines, all volunteers.

JAN. 2.—We understand that Ministers are in possession of communications from Sweden, which state, that Bernadote has ordered a levy of no less than 30,000 men to be made in the Kingdom of Sweden, who are to be ready to take the field in the ensuing spring.

The letters from Heligoland, delivered yesterday, revive the late accounts of serious differences between Russia and France, and add, that the expectation of a rupture between these Powers has gained considerable ground throughout Germany.

Dr. — at his house in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, General Francis Craig, Colonel of the 15th Light Dragoons, and Governor of Sherness.

General Craig has left the bulk of his fortune to Earl Harrington. The Will was opened on Wednesday. It is understood General Gray is to have his regiment.

Lisbon, Dec. 16.—The following is from the present distribution of the Army:—Light Division, Major-General Crauford—1st batt. 43d, 3d Portuguese Cacadores, & 95th, commanded by Col. Beckwith. Portuguese Light Division, Brigadier-General Pack—2d batt. 52d, 1st Portuguese Cacadores, & 95th, Brigadier-General Drummond. Third Division, Major-General Picton—45th, 74th, 88th, Colonel M'Kinnon. Portuguese Brigade, Colonel Sutton. 5th, 77th, 83d, 94th, Major-General Colville.

BY THE BURLINGTON MAIL.

BOSTON, March 6.

London papers to the 14th Jan. have been received at the office of the New York Gazette, by the brig Catharine Augusta, capt. Center, in 44 days from Plymouth, England. These papers (says the N. Y. Gazette,) contain but little news of moment.

No visible change had taken place in the King's health. Orders in Council will continue. Parliament has passed a vote of thanks to Lord Minto and Sir Samuel Auchmuty, for their spirited exertions in the East. The fiery rebellion in Dublin seems to have ended in smoke.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—In the late disastrous wreck of a part of our Baltic squadron, we lament to state, that not less than 2000 of our gallant seamen have unfortunately perished.

We lately quoted a proclamation of the Emperor of Russia for levying 100,000 men to reinforce his armies. The French papers this week contain a decree of Bonaparte's conservative senate, especially convened, for the purpose of calling out 120,000 conscripts of the year 1812. The coincidence in time and number seem to indicate that the levies of the rival Emperors are levelled at each other. An article in the French papers states, that the Russian and Turkish negotiators had concluded a treaty of peace, but that the Port had refused to ratify it, but nothing certain is yet known on this subject, besides the preparations that have been making by Bonaparte in the interior of Poland for the purpose of annoying Russia. The works and magazines formed at Dantzic seem to designate it for a grand naval and military station from whence to overawe the North.

On Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock, the Banking-house of Messrs. Fenton, Scott, Nicholson, and Smith of this place, known by the name of the "Leeds Commercial Bank," stopped payment, to the surprise and consternation of the whole town and neighborhood. The failure of BOLDERO & Co. is caused by the stoppage of a very eminent and respectable Bank at Leeds.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Letters from Ostend mention, that Joel Barlow insists upon the restitution of the American property, seized under the Rambouillet Decree, previous to the formation of any Commercial Treaty between the United States and France.

It is stated in some of the Petersburg letters, that the Exchange, which was a very short time since at 15, is now only at 10 roubles. From this circumstance, and the increasing confidence in Government paper, it is inferred, that Peace between Russia and Turkey is no longer viewed as doubtful. The American Commodores, Baron and Bainbridge, who were acting as supercargoes on board merchantmen, have been taken by Danish privateers and carried into Sweden. The former commanded the Chesapeake in the affair with the Leopard; the latter is considered one of the best seamen in the American navy.

Capt. Richards, of the ship Oronoko, who arrived at New-York on Monday last, informs that news reached Lisbon just before he sailed of the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, which was taken by assault by the British on the 18th of Jan. The latter had two regiments cut to pieces, and a General Officer killed, and General Packenham severely wounded.—The loss of the French in this action was also great. The French General Marmot, with 50,000 men, was marching towards Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was expected to arrive about the 24th.

On the 23d of January, the Spanish frigate Clencia arrived at Cadiz from Lima, with Four Millions of Dollars. She left the British 74 Bulwark, Capt. Fleming, at Lima, taking in specie for Cadiz. The Clencia brings the most flattering accounts from Peru. Perfect tranquillity existed, and the inhabitants displayed the greatest patriotism and attachment to the mother country. Amazing voluntary contributions had been raised for the support of the war in the Peninsula.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

Mr. Milfin, a respectable and intelligent gentleman who arrived a day or two ago from Cadiz, whence he had sailed about the 16th Jan. states that the scarcity of provisions was so great in Spain, that the French armies will be compelled to evacuate the country.

Mr. Bell, of Philadelphia, an equally respectable gentleman, who arrived from France in the Constitution frigate confirms the above. We understand he was privately informed by a person of note in Paris, that there was a famine in Spain, but that no person in France is permitted to speak of Spanish affairs.

Our correspondent at Washington, under date of Feb 25, informs us "that private letters from France of respectable authority, state that war between the Emperor of Russia and Bonaparte is inevitable. It is reported that the Prince Regent has declared that no change will take place in the conduct of the British government towards America." The articles extracted from the National Intelligencer, corroborate the last sentence of the above. On the whole, it is now settled that the news by the Constitution is unpleasant to the administration. It is not probable that the Hornet will bring any thing better.—(Reperatory.)

From the National Intelligencer of Feb. 25.

The United States frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull, has arrived in Hampton Roads. Charles Morris, Esq. the first Lieutenant, reached this city on Saturday night last, at ten o'clock, with despatches from our Minister in France and Charge d'Affairs in England. The frigate had a passage of 11 days from France.

It is understood that our Envoy, Mr. Barlow, was received in a very favourable manner, by the Emperor of France; that he had presented interesting explanations on the subject of his mission, and was then engaged in the discussion of them with the Minister of Foreign Relations.—It appears also that the despatches from our government to Mr. Barlow, transmitted by the Hornet, had been presented to him by Lieutenant Biddle.

It is said that no change had taken place in England at the time the Constitution left that country of a favourable character. The despatches from Mr. Russel, however, are understood to be of old date, and mostly duplicates.

The return of the Hornet may be daily expected; by which vessel we hope to receive information, respecting our foreign concerns, of a more decisive character.

The Hornet, Capt. Lawrence, arrived at Cherbourg on the 1st of January, in a passage of 24 days—13 days from land to land. Lieut. Biddle, bearer of despatches by the Hornet, arrived at Paris about an hour after Lieut. Morris left that city.

We understand the United States' sloop of war Wasp has been ordered to New-York to wait for despatches, which are to be sent out to France and England.

Bonaparte's Speech to Mr. Barlow, on his first formal introduction, is said to have been as follows:—"I am happy to receive a minister plenipotentiary from the United States, particularly so distinguished a gentleman, whose opinions are so well known to me—make the English respect your flag, and you will obtain every thing you wish from me."

Baltimore Whig.

Extract of another Letter from Paris, dated Dec. 16, 1811. "I have to inform you, that the ship Zeno, and cargo have been condemned on the 4th inst. by the Emperor, in a council of commerce. The lawyer is trying to get a copy of the condemnation; but it is very difficult, as the condemnation is pronounced by H. I. M. without trial or the usual forms being observed. The moment I procure this document I will hand it to you."

The ship Portland of Philadelphia, loaded with flour and rice, was boarded on the 11th Jan. by a French armed boat, off Rda, run on shore and BURNED.

New Orleans papers, to the 5th ult. have been received at Philadelphia by the Neptune. They notice a report that there had been an action to the Westward of the Balize, between a French privateer and one of our gun-boats. The grand jury at New Orleans, complain of fitting out privateers there, and the smuggling of merchandize. A small French schooner going out under suspicious circumstances, had been stopped by the U. States brig Syren, 8 leagues below the city, and sent back to New Orleans.

Rumours of War!—Several letters were received in town yesterday, from Baltimore, dated on the 28th ult. stating, "that accounts had reached that city from Washington, announcing War as inevitable; and that the belief, placed in the rumour, had been so strong, as to occasion a considerable fluctuation in the price of provisions, and other articles of exportation."

Our accounts, direct from Washington, are to the 27th; and they make no mention of any new alarms of War.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.—The engrossed bill, authorizing a loan of Eleven Millions of Dollars, was read a third time, and passed—92 to 29.

CONGRESS.—On the 27th the House of Representatives was engaged in discussing the subject of Internal Taxes. The second and third resolutions were passed.

On the 28th, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, containing a statement of Custom House duties. The subject of Internal Taxes was again called up. The resolution in favour of taxing Salt was rejected, 57 to 60. The Whisky Tax resolution came next; but after some debate the House adjourned till Monday.

All the Resolutions reported to the House of Representatives of the United States, by the Committee of "Ways and Means" have been agreed to in Committee of the whole by various majorities.

The President of the United States has approved and signed the act authorizing the President to accept and organize a Volunteer Military Force. The bill has of course become a law. It is understood that a long list of Officers, nominated for the Additional Army, has been transmitted by the President of the U. States to the Senate, for their concurrence.—N. Int.

From Washington, February 24, 1812.

"Mr. Wright, has reported a bill for the protection of American seamen. It has all the angry features of this gentleman's former reports on the subject of impressment. The arming Militia Bill has passed. A stand of arms is to be given to every citizen soldier, on arriving at the age of 18. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN VOTED THE PRESIDENT FOR SECRET SERVICES.—The bill in the loan bill has been filled up with ELEVEN MILLIONS—reimbursable not before Jan. 1, 1825.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Feb. 25th to a gentleman in this town. "The following nominations were this day made by the President to the Senate.—Officers in the new army—Messrs. Jno. L. Tuttle, (of the Senate, lieutenant. Col. of infantry Eleazer W. Ripley (speaker of the House of Representatives) do Joseph Loring, jun. Major. Alex. S. Brooks, Capt. Artillery. Samuel Noyes, do. Horse W. Watson, 1st Lieut. Infantry. Saml D. Harris, capt. 1st drag. A. Wheelock, 1st. Lt. John Roulstone, 2d do. Thomas Aspinwall, Major. John H. Henshaw, Capt. Infantry.

Governor Harrison's Victory.

Extract of a letter from the Governor of Louisiana, dated St. Louis, January 12, 1812. "I have just received despatches from Fort Madison, informing me that the Winebags-Indians have done much mischief above the garrison. Those Indians are supposed to have been in the late action. I expect hot work in the spring, and shall endeavour to be ready for it. 'Tis vain to suppose our difficulties are over; the belief that they have but just commenced, is much more rational."

PAEN FOR THE INVASION OF CANADA.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. PORTER a Member of the House of Representatives, as published in the National Intelligencer of the 25th Feby. 1812.

"Our professed object at the outset of the war, was to attack the British provinces; and here, he was ready to agree, the enemy was most vulnerable to our power. What then, he would ask the House, as practical men, was the best course to pursue to attain this object with the least sacrifice to ourselves? He possessed some knowledge of the situation and strength of the Canadas, which he had derived partly from personal observation, and partly from the information of respectable men who reside there. The British have about 5000 regular troops in Quebec, confined exclusively to the defence of that fortress. These they dare not march, in case of war, to any distance from Quebec, lest their retreat should be intercepted by a force, which could always be raised and sent in from the N. England states, on a few days notice. They could oppose no obstacle to the subjugation of the upper country. Independently of Quebec they had not more than 2 or 3000 regular troops in both the Canadas, and these dispersed over a country as many miles in extent as there were numbers of men. They had no formidable fortifications. Most of the efficient force they could oppose to us, consisted in a raw and undisciplined militia of about 20,000, who were, in every respect, inferior to our own—inferior in arms and equipments—inferior in discipline, and he might well say, inferior in national spirit. No reinforcement could be thrown in until the St. Lawrence becomes navigable, which will be about the last of May; and we might safely calculate that no troops would reach the upper country before the first of July. Would it not then be wise (if our object really were to occupy the Canadas) would it not be a saving of blood and treasure to calculate on an invasion before the time he had mentioned? We should all agree that it would; but he would ask whether we had made any effectual provision for enabling the President to take such a course? We must attack Canada, if at all, with regular troops or volunteers, or both. When he spoke of regular troops in contradistinction to volunteers, he meant by the former, men on long enlistments, who make the profession of arms their regular business, and, by the latter, men engaged for a short period and for a definite object, although, sir, city speaking, they were both regular troops and both volunteers. We had been told by some gentlemen, that the only proper force for this purpose was an army of regular troops—that they were more effective than volunteers—that it would be a waste of the best blood of the country to send volunteers on such a service. He was ready to agree that regular troops were better than volunteers; but had we got them? We have passed a law to raise 25,000 regular troops, but no reasonable man would say that they could be all raised in time to effect any important service during the present year. The officers were not yet appointed. The men were to be recruited in every part of the United States, from Maine to Georgia and Tennessee, and it would require some months after their enlistment to collect them together and march them to some common place of rendezvous on the enemy's lines. The question is not then the abstract one, whether regular troops are better than volunteers, but whether it is better to attack Canada with volunteers, while we have nothing to oppose us but militia, greatly inferior to our own; or whether it will be better to delay a year, and then make the invasion with regular troops, when we shall be met not only by regular, but by highly disciplined veteran troops, every way superior to ours, and, they too aided by an improved militia and the fortifications which this lapse of time will have given them an opportunity to erect. During this interval too, we should be exposed to the miseries of a savage war along our western frontiers; and, on the north, to the predatory irruptions of the Canadians.

"Mr. P. said, that he had never entertained any doubts on this subject, and, although he professed no skill as a military man, he could not hesitate in giving an opinion as to the course we ought to pursue. Let us, said he, raise 15 or 20,000 volunteers in the northern and eastern states. They may be easily obtained in companies, already associated; armed and disciplined, and ready to take the field by the middle of May. To these let us add 6 or 8000 regular troops, or whatever number of the 25,000 that shall then have been embodied. With this army we may over-run Canada, with the exception of Quebec, in a few weeks. Let the army descend to some point on the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec. There let a military post be established and the regular troops stationed. There the soldiers may have time to become dexterous artificers, and the officers practical engineers. And when they shall have acquired a competent degree of skill and science in their pro-

fession, and have been joined by other regular troops, they may proceed, at their leisure, to the siege and reduction of Quebec. As respects the injury to our enemy, Quebec will be taken in their hands than in ours. When its communication with the interior is cut off, the value of the Canadas will be but a shadow, and Quebec can only be supported at the immense expense of sending provisions from Europe. In the mean time, the volunteers may be detached from the army, go into the N. England states, be there reinforced, and proceed to the attack of Halifax and the Eastern provinces. The danger against the other day by the honorable gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Troup) of proceeding to Halifax, before the reduction of Quebec does not exist. The military maxim, that an enemy's fort is not to be left in your rear, does not apply. The distance between those places is so great, the country so rugged, barren and inhospitable, that it would be next to impossible to maintain an army from one place to the other. Besides, the garrison at Quebec would be always kept in check by our army stationed above it. During the whole of this time, the recruiting service would go on to supply the places of the volunteers; portions of whom would be successively dismissed, until the whole army would be converted into regular troops."

MONTREAL, March 16.

Extract of a Letter from a respectable Gentleman in New-York, to a Gentleman in this city, dated March 3d.

Ciudad Rodrigo, 26th Jan. 1812.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that Ciudad Rodrigo was taken by storm at 8 o'clock last night. There were two breaches practicable, one of which was assailed by General Picton's division, and the other by General Crawford's, whilst General Pack made a false attack on the other side of the town. There was very considerable resistance made to Gen. Picton's division, but Gen. Crawford lured the other breach, though not so wide, yet more practicable, as the enemy's attention had been called off from that quarter by Gen. Pack's feat. Gen. Crawford and Vandekar are wounded.—We have not lost many men.—The French Governor of this place and the whole of the garrison that escaped our bayonets are prisoners.—Marmont is still in motion.—As soon as he hears of this event, he will naturally make a retrograde movement.

Prisoners tried and Condemned at the Court of King's Bench, March Term, 1812.

Duncan McDougal, convicted of privately stealing in a shop—judgment to be hanged on the first of May next. Jean Baptiste Potvin, alias Jean Baptiste Cantant—indicted for burglary and sacrilege—convicted of robbing with sacrilege—sentenced to be hanged on the third day of April next. Stephen Trask, convicted of horse stealing—judgment, to be hanged on the first of May next.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 13.—The Committee to whom was referred the Bill to authorise Jacques Marin, junr. to erect a Bridge over the Bras St. Nicholas, in the county of Dequen, reported that the Committee had gone through the same, and made some amendments thereto; and the said amendments with the Bill were ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole on Monday next.

A petition of John Anderson, of the city of Quebec, was presented, setting forth, that proceedings in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, for the district of Quebec, in a certain cause therein pending, have been for a considerable time and continue to be suspended by reason of the incompetence of the Court, arising from the non-attendance of one of the Judges thereof, and praying relief in his behalf, and the same was referred to a special committee of five members.

The Chairman of the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred, to consider the expediency of granting an allowance to the Members of the Assembly of this Province, and what should be the ways and means, and also to fix the quantum of the said allowance, reported sundry Resolutions, which, after having gone through some amendments, were finally agreed to by the House, and are to the following effect:

"That it is expedient to grant an allowance to the Members of the Assembly. That the quantum of the allowance be Ten Shillings per day, from the day of their leaving home, for the sitting of the Assembly until their return home, at the rate of tea leagues per diem, for the distance between their home and the seat of the Provincial Parliament.

That the ways and means be an additional duty of 21 upon every gallon of Madeira wine; 1d upon every gallon of other wines, and 4d upon every gallon of rum, that may hereafter be imported into this Province. And a committee was appointed to bring in a Bill pursuant to the said resolutions.

The reasons offered by the Legislative Council for disagreeing to the amendments of the Assembly to the Bill for continuing the Alien Act, were then considered, and the further consideration of the said reasons were postponed till Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the report of the Committee appointed to prepare the necessary amendments to the Militia Act; and having resumed, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

SATURDAY, 13.—The Chairman of the committee to whom was referred the bill for limiting the time during which penal actions may be brought in Courts of Civil Jurisdiction in this Province, reported some amendments to the said bill; and the same were ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

A Petition of sundry Pilots for and below the Harbour of Quebec, praying a further advance on the rate of Pilotage, &c. was presented to the House, and referred to a special committee.

A petition of Joseph Croven, of the city of Quebec, merchant, setting forth, that proceedings in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, for the district of Quebec, in a certain cause therein pending, have been for a considerable time, and continue to be suspended by reason of the incompetence of that Court, arising from the non-attendance of one of the Judges thereof, and praying relief in this behalf, was presented to the house, and referred to the committee appointed to report on the petition of John Anderson.

A bill to authorise E. N. L. Dumont, Esquire, to erect a Bridge over the River St. Lawrence, was presented to the House, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The chairman of the Committee, to whom was referred the Bill from the Legislative Council, to continue the Act for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government, reported several amendments thereto, which, with the bill, were ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

An engrossed bill to grant to John Adair, the exclusive privilege of navigating one or more Steam Boats, between Quebec and Montreal, was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the special committee appointed to prepare the necessary amendments to the Militia Act; reported some progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The other orders of the day were read and postponed till Monday next, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, 16th. A petition of Jacques Lacombe, praying for leave to build a Toll Bridge over the River Assomption, and a petition of divers inhabitants of the Village of l'Assomption, in opposition thereto, were brought up, and referred to special committees. A Bill to defray the expenses of the Members of the House of Assembly, was presented from the committee appointed to prepare the same; read the first time, and ordered for the second reading on Monday.



**ORDRE D'EXECUTION.**  
Savoir: L'emané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal, à la poursuite de Jacques Desaut, Cultivateur de la Prairie et Marie Louise Lefebvre sa femme, contre les terres et possessions quittées et abandonnées par Pierre Bédard, Commerçant, de la Paroisse de Saint Constant, dans le dit District, maintenant entre les mains de John G. Dege, Crieur de la dite Cour, Curateur d'office élu à l'effet, comme étant vacantes, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme ayant été quittée et abandonnée par le dit PIERRE BÉDARD, comme susdit, une Terre située dans la dite Paroisse de Saint Constant, contenant deux arpens et demi de front sur vingt huit arpens ou moins en profondeur, sans garantie d'aucune mesure précise, bornée en front par les terres de la Côte Saint Régis, par derrière par les terres de La Tortue, ou Alexis Lantot, fils, et Beauvais, d'un côté par Jean Baptiste Goguet, et de l'autre côté par Pierre Fife, Joseph Lantot et Joseph Lonctin, avec une maison, deux Potasseries, Grange, et autres bâtiments dessus construits. Or je donne avis par le présent que la dite Terre et prémisses seront vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la Porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de SAINT CONSTANT susdite, LUNDI le VINGT-SEPTIEME jour de JUILLET prochain, à dix heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

**FREDR. W. ERMATINGER, Shériff.**  
Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur la terre et prémisses ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis audit Shériff, à son Bureau, dans la Cité de Montréal, suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie de la dite terre et prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles ne sera reçue par le dit Shériff, durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.  
Bureau du Shériff, le 14 Mars, 1812.

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

Ceux qui prétendent avoir quelque droit d'héritage, douaire, hypothèque, servitude ou autrement sur la dite terre, sont requis d'en faire leur déclaration par écrit au Greffe de la dite Cour avant le jour de l'adjudication.  
Pour plus amples informations il faut s'adresser à Mtre. Louis PLAMONDON, Avocat, en son étude, en la Haute-Ville de Québec, Rue Ste. Famille, No. 16.  
Ensuit la teneur et désignation de la terre à Vendre.—  
Une terre de deux arpens de front sur trente arpens de profondeur, située au second rang de la Paroisse de St. Louis, Seigneurie de Lotbinière, bornée par devant à la ligne Seigneuriale, qui sépare la seigneurie de Lotbinière susdite, et celle de Dames Ursulines de Québec, et par derrière au bout des dits trente arpens, tenant au Sud-Ouest à Simon Croteau, et au Nord-Est, à Ignace Goudreau; sur laquelle terre est construite une maison de pièce sur pièces, de quinze pieds quarrés, plus une grange de vingt deux pieds de long, sur vingt deux de large, et une étable y attenante de même largeur, et de quinze pieds de long.  
LOUIS PLAMONDON, Avocat  
Québec, 11e. Mars, 1812.

**SERA VENDU.**—A la Porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse, St. FRANÇOIS, NOUVELLE BEAUCE, au plus haut et dernier enchérisseur, après trois cries, dont la première sera Dimanche le 15, la seconde Dimanche le 22, et la troisième et dernière, Lundi le 30 du présent mois de MARS; Un emplacement situé en ladite Paroisse St. François près de l'Eglise, de trois quarts d'arpent de large sur autant de haut, avec une maison de bois dessus construite, de 40 pieds de long. Pour les particularités s'adresser à Messire LAMOTTE, Curé de St. Joseph, Nouvelle Beauce, ou à Mr. GERMAIN GAUDREAU en cette Ville. Québec, le 12 Mars, 1812.

**A VENDRE PAR JOHN STEWART.**  
A Dix Balles de drap superfine bleu et noir, quelques balles ditto de la seconde qualité gris et mélé, et 20 Caisses de thé Single. Québec, 22e. Janvier, 1812.

**JONES WHITE et MELVIN** auront des Encans à leur Chambre MERCREDIS et SAMEDIS de chaque Semaine. Québec, le 10 Janvier, 1812.

**LE Soussigné ayant loué le Foulon, donne avis par le présent à tous ceux qui ont du Bois dans le dit Foulon, que tout ce qui pourra rester après le dix de Mai prochain sera sujet aux mêmes rentes que chargées auparavant les Propriétaires.  
ROBERT RITCHIE.  
Québec le 11 Février 1811.**

**ON** vient de publier à la Nouvelle Imprimerie, sous l'autorité de sa Grandeur, Monseigneur l'Evêque de Québec, et se vend à la dite Imprimerie, et chez Mr. J. Neilson, Imprimeur et Libraire à Québec, et chez Mr. Brown à Montréal. L'Office pour la Fête de la Ste. Famille, qui se célèbre dans le Diocèse de Québec, le troisième Dimanche après Pâques: auquel est joint l'Office pour la fête du Sacerdote; à l'usage du Clergé de ce Diocèse. Prix 2s.

**A VENDRE** par les Soussignés, 80 Barrils de Poudre à tirer F. & F. à des conditions raisonnables pour argent comptant ou crédit approuvé.  
Le 16 Octobre, 1811. WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

**THE ANGLAIS.**—30 Caisses d'excellent Thé Anglois, nouvellement reçu et à vendre par WILLIAM HENDERSON, & Co.  
Québec, 26e. Septembre, 1811.

**A LOUER.**—Pour une année ou plus le Quai et les Hangars de la Brasserie du Cap Diamant. S'adresser sur les Prémisses.  
Québec, le 9 Mars, 1812. JNO RACEY.

**A VENDRE** à la Nouvelle Imprimerie et à cet Office, QUELQUES Copies des ACTES passés durant la dernière Session du Parlement Provincial, et publiés par autorité. Québec le 24e. Avril, 1811.

**ON** trouve maintenant à l'Imprimerie toutes sortes de LIVRES et de PAPIERIE. On peut y avoir des Catalogues des Livres avec les prix.  
Québec, 24e. Juillet, 1811.

**TROIS RIVIERES** 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 des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite de Francis Cutrell, Marchand, de la Paroisse de la Baye St. Antoine, contre les terres et possessions de Tension Hall, cultivateur, du Township de Kingsley, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit TENSION HALL, Les lots Nos. 4 & 5, dans le premier rang, 6 & 9 dans le second rang, et 9 dans le troisième rang du dit Township de Kingsley, et aussi le lot No. 8, dans le quatrième rang du dit Township de Durham. Or je donne avis par le présent que les sus-dits lots de terre seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon office, LUNDI le HUITIEME jour de JUIN prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auquel tems et lieu les conditions de vente seront énoncées. J. GUGY, Shériff.

**PREZ DES AVERTISSEMENTS.**  
SIX lignes et au-dessous... 7d.  
10 lignes et au-dessous... 10d.  
Au-delà de dix lignes... 4d par ligne. 1d. par ligne  
Dans les deux Langues.  
Le double des taux ci-dessus.  
Les avis et avis de directions écrits sont insérées dans les journaux...  
Les Ordres pour discontinuer les avis et avis doivent être en écrit, et livrés Mardi au soir au plus tard.  
Les Avertissements longs, ou qui demandent à être traduits, envoyés après le Mercredi, ne paraîtront point dans les deux Langues, dans le papier du lendemain.  
Il sera reçu aucun avertissement après dix heures, le jour de la Publication de la Gazette. Québec, le 26 Sept. 1811.

**PROVINCE DE BAS-CANADA.** EN vertu d'un Ordre de Fieri Facias émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles dans et pour le dit District de Québec, à la poursuite de Louis Fortier, Marchand, demeurant à Québec, dans le Comté de Québec, dans le District de Québec, contre les terres et possessions de Marie Elizabeth Amiot, veuve de Bernard Duberges, en son vivant Notaire Public, tant en son nom comme commune en biens avec le dit défunt son mari, que comme tutrice de ses enfans mineurs héritiers dudit défunt leur père, demeurant en la Paroisse de St. Louis de Kamouraska, dans le Comté de Cornwallis, dans le District de Québec, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant à la dite MARIE ELIZABETH AMIOT, en sa qualité, c'est à savoir, une terre de treize arpens de front sur quarante arpens de profondeur, sise et située en le second rang de la Seigneurie de la Rivière du Loup et à l'endroit nommé le ruisseau creux en le chemin du Lac Timisquata, bornée par devant au Sud Ouest au dit chemin du Lac Timisquata et courant au nord est la dite profondeur de quarante arpens, par le côté nord aux terres non concédées, et par le côté sud à Charles Ouellet ou les représentants de Roger. 20. Une terre d'un arpent de front sur environ deux arpens de profondeur, sise et située en le premier rang des concessions de la dite paroisse St. Louis de Kamouraska, près de l'Eglise, bornée par devant au fleuve St. Laurent et par derrière au chemin du Roi du dit premier rang, au Sud Ouest à Joseph Chamberland et au nord est à Jean Bédard ou ses représentants, avec une maison dessus construite, de pièce sur pièce. Or je donne avis par le présent que les immeubles ci-dessus désignés seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut et dernier enchérisseur, LUNDI le VINGTIEME jour de MAI prochain, c'est à savoir, le No. 1, à la porte de l'Eglise de la dite Rivière du Loup, et le No. 2, à la porte de l'Eglise de la dite Paroisse de Kamouraska, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux respectivement les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.  
JA. SHEPHERD, Shériff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les immeubles ci-dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis audit Shériff, 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 dits immeubles, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue par le dit Shériff, durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente. Québec, 16e. Janvier, 1812.

**TROIS RIVIERES** EN vertu d'un WRIT 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 d'Henry Geogin, Ecuyer, de la Cité de Montréal, Procureur en Loi, contre les terres et possessions de Charles Lothrop, cultivateur du Township d'Easton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit CHARLES LOTHROP. Un morceau de terre contenant environ cent acres en superficie, étant dans le milieu du Lot No. 7, dans le cinquième rang du dit Township d'Easton, joignant au Nord à Bradford Hammond, et au Sud à Asa Grosvenor, dont environ quarante acres sont en culture, avec une maison de bois, et une grange dessus construite. Or je donne par le présent avis que le sus-dit morceau de terre et bâtiments, sera vendu et adjugé au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon Bureau, LUNDI le HUITIEME jour de JUIN prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.  
L. GUGY, Shériff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur le morceau de terre et bâtiments ci-dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Shériff, 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 du dit morceau de terre et bâtiments ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles ne sera reçue par le dit Shériff, durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.  
Bureau du Shériff, 1er. Fevrier, 1812.

**PROVINCE DE BAS-CANADA.** EN vertu d'un ORDRE de Fieri Facias émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le District de Québec susdit, à la poursuite de Jacob Poyer, de la Ville de Québec, dans le Comté de Québec, dans le District de Québec, Marchand, contre les terres et possessions de Magdeleine Jacon, Veuve de Christopher Scheffer, de la Paroisse de Québec, dans le Comté de Québec, et Joseph Scheffer de la même Paroisse de Québec, maçon, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant à la dite MAGDELEINE JACON, Veuve de Christopher Scheffer, et au dit Joseph Scheffer, un emplacement situé en la Haute-Ville de Québec, rue des Grisons, de quatre pieds de front sur quatre-vingt pieds de profondeur, prenant par devant à la rue des Grisons et aboutissant par derrière à Mr. Fraser, joignant d'un côté à Louis Jacton, et d'autre côté à une rue, avec ensemble deux maisons dessus construite, dont l'une est en pierre et l'autre en bois, circonscrites et dépendances, sans en rien réserver. Or je donne avis par le présent que l'immeuble ci-dessus désigné sera vendu et adjugé au plus haut et dernier enchérisseur, en la Salle d'Audience, dans la Cité de Québec, LUNDI le VINGTIEME jour de MAI prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.  
JA. SHEPHERD, Shériff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur l'immeuble ci-dessus désigné, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Shériff, à son Bureau, dans la Cité de Québec susdite, suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie du dit immeuble, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelui, ne sera reçue par le dit Shériff durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente. Québec, 16e. Janvier, 1812.

**MR. M'ALLISTER** with grateful feelings towards his friends and the public, begs leave to solicit their future countenance.  
Madam Dumoulin's Boarding House, Québec, 26th Feb. 1812.

**WANTED.**—A Single Gentleman wishes to hire a BED CHAMBER, in a private family, either furnished or otherwise, in the Lower Town. Any person of respectability having a room of this description to let, will please address a line to J. B. at the Office of this Paper, stating terms &c. which will be instantly attended to.  
Québec, 3d Oct. 1811.

**JONES, WHITE & MELVIN** will have Public Sales at their Auction Room, on Wednesdays and Saturdays in each week. Québec, 10th Jan. 1812.

**NEW PAMPHLETS.**  
**JUST RECEIVED** and for Sale at this Office, A SERMON,  
Preached to the Members of the SELECT SURVEYOR'S LODGE at St. Armand—by the Hon. and Rev. CHARLES STEWART.  
The Nature and Necessity of working out our own Salvation, A SERMON.

**TO LET.**—For one or more years, the WHARE & STORE, at the Cape Diamond Brewery. For particulars, apply to JNO. RACEY.  
Québec, 9th March, 1812.

**RAN AWAY** from the Subscriber on the 5th inst. WILLIAM HUNTER, an indentured Apprentice. All persons are forbid harbouring the said Apprentice, on pain of being prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law.  
G. STANLEY.  
Québec, 9th March, 1812.

**GOVERNMENT BILLS FOR SALE.**  
PROPOSALS stating the rate of Exchange, at which persons are willing to take the same, will be received at this Office, and an immediate answer returned.  
Depy. Commissary General's Office,  
Québec, 27th July, 1811.

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

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

**Boundaries and Description of the Land for Sale.**  
A land of two arpents in front, by thirty arpents in depth, situated in the second range of the parish of St. Louis, Seigneurie of Lotbinière, bounded in front by the Seigneurial line, which separates the Seigneurie of Lotbinière aforesaid, from that of the Ladies of the Ursulines of Québec; and behind at the end of the said thirty arpents, joining to the south west to Simon Croteau, and to the north east to Ignace Goudreau, upon which land is erected a Log House, of fifteen feet square, also a barn of twenty-two feet in length, by twenty-two feet in breadth, and a stable adjoining, of same breadth, and fifteen feet in length.  
LOUIS PLAMONDON, Advocate.  
Québec, 11th March, 1812.

**FOR SALE, OR TO LET,** on the first of May next, THAT ONE COUNTRY HOUSE, known by the name Bas Bisou, with a large Garden belonging thereto, stables & coach-houses; only a mile distance from Québec, on the Lorette Road. Apply on the Premises to MCH. SAUVAGEAU.  
Québec, 19th March, 1812.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,**  
THE Subscribers have just received by the Dolphin from London  
4 pipes Port Wine, vintage 1804,  
10 do. prime do. of an excellent quality,  
10 cases white Wax, for the use of Churches,  
20 casks Vinegar, containing 30 gallons each,  
50 do. of London brown Stout, (Hibberts),  
40 do. of Burton Ale, (Johnsons),  
20 ton of Iron, 2 doz. of Copper, 20 boxes of Tin, and a variety of other articles.  
WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.  
Québec, 3d Dec. 1811.

**FRESH ENGLISH TEAS.**—30 Chests very Excellent, just received and for Sale by WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.  
Québec, 26th Sept. 1811.

**FOR SALE** by the Subscribers, 80 Bbls. F & F GUN-POWDER, on reasonable terms for Cash or approved Credit.  
WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.  
Québec, 16th Oct. 1811.

**GEORGE BROWNE, No. 2, St. Joseph Street,** Upper-Town, has for Sale.—A constant supply of Superior Port Madeira and Claret, real Cogniac Brandy, London Porter, Taunton Ale and Burton Beers in Casks and Bottles; Superfine, fine and coarse Woolen Cloths and Rose Blankets, Military, dress, and undress Beaver Hats, Gentlemen's boots and shoes, best London made Saddles, Bridles and double bits, double and single shot belts, powder flasks, steel chargers, screw drivers and flints; Wedgwood's finest cream colour'd ware in crates, each containing a complete dinner service, writing paper of all sorts, white wine vinegar in jars containing five and six gallons each, double and single refined sugar, also a few doubles Gloucester cheese.  
N. B. The Wines may be had in quantities not less than three, and the Porter, Ales, &c. not less than six dozen.  
Québec, 11th April, 1811.

**FOR SALE** at the Etchemin Saw Mills, opposite Sillery Cove:—  
50 M. feet Merchable inch Pine Board } 20 to 40 feet in length.  
20 M. do. do. do. do. }  
20 M. do. do. do. do. }  
60 M. do. do. do. do. }  
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Planks... 60 M. do. Oak do.  
Deck Planks and Sheathing Boards, and a constant supply of well Seasoned Window Stiles, Bars, Venetian Blinds, Door Frames, narrow Boards for Flooring, a quantity of Spars of various sizes, and R. Oak and Pine Plank and Boards.—Also, superfine and fine Flour, cabin and common Biscuit.—Apply to JOHN POWELL, on the premises.—14th June, 1811.

**BOOKS and STATIONARY** of every description may now be had at this Office; where Catalogues of the Books, with the prices, will be delivered to Customers.  
22d June, 1811.

**UNCLAIMED.**—A Small Box of Cloaths, by the Beg Dolphin, Captain Sievwright, from London, (direction defaced,) the owner may have them upon proving property and paying charges, by applying to LINIHORNE & JOLLIFFE.  
Québec, 1st March, 1811.

**JUST arrived and for Sale** by the Subscriber—  
A few Casks of Hibbert's very best London bottled Porter, 64 doz. each... ALSO,  
20 Hogsheads do. do. at a very low price, and warranted of the very best quality.  
Québec, 3d August, 1811. CHAS. HUNTER.

**FOR SALE** BY JOHN STEWART.  
**TEN** Bales of Superfine Blue and Black Cloth, a few Bales of Second Grey mixed ditto, and 20 Chests of fine Single Tea. Québec, 22d Jan. 1812.

**FOR Sale** by the Subscriber, a small assortment of Cordage, consisting of 1 Cable of 13 inches, 120 fathoms; 1 do of 12 inches;—New and twice laid hawsers and ropes, from 3 to 5 inch;—a few coils spynary.—Likewise a few casks of coffee and Muscovado sugar, which will be sold at a very reduced price.  
B. TREMAIN,  
Québec, 19th March, 1812. No. 5, St. Peter Street.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And for Sale at this Office—Price 5d. & 4s. per doz.  
**THE SHEET ALMANACK for the Leap Year 1812.**—Decr. 19th, 1811.

**GEORGE B. FILLMAR,** late master of the Band of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, respectfully begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the Town and vicinity of Québec, that his engagement with that regiment is now expired, and that he will from the first of March next, commence teaching the Piano or Harpsichord in Québec, and hopes that any ladies or gentlemen that will entrust their Children to his tuition, will reap every advantage from the attention he will always pay them.

N. B. Mr. Fillmar tunes and repairs instruments at the shortest notice.—Any directions by left left to Mr. GLOUCE STANLEY will be immediately attended to.  
Québec, 27th Feb. 1812.

**FOR SALE.**—At the New Printing Office and at the last session of the Provincial Parliament, and published by the authority—Québec, 25th April, 1811.

**PRICE OF ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
In one Language. 1st. insertion, each subsequent insertion, six lines and under... 2s. 6d.  
10 lines and under... 3s. 4d.  
Above 10 lines... 3d. 4d. per line, 1d. per line, Both Languages.  
Double the above rates.  
Advertisements without written directions are inserted in both Languages till forbid, and charged accordingly.  
Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Tuesday evening at latest.  
Long advertisements sent after Wednesday, or which require translation will not appear in both Languages in the next day's paper.  
No advertisements received after Ten o'clock on the day of publication.—Québec, 26th Sept. 1811.

**THE** Subscriber having leased WOLFE'S COVE, hereby gives notice to all those who may have Lumber of any description in the said Cove, that whatever may remain after the tenth day of May next, will be subject to the same Ground Rent, as has been heretofore charged by the late Lessee, Québec, Feby. 11, 1811. ROBERT RITCHIE.

**PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA.** BY virtue of a WRIT of Fieri Facias 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 Louis Fortier of the City of Québec, Merchant, in the County of Québec, in the District of Québec, against the lands and possessions of Marie Elizabeth Amiot, widow of Bernard Duberges in his life time, Notary Public, both in her own name and as co-mourge en biens with her said husband deceased, and tutrix to her minor children, heirs of their late father deceased, residing in the Parish of St. Louis of Kamouraska, in the County of Cornwallis, and District of Québec, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said MARIE ELIZABETH AMIOT, in her said quality, to wit: A land of thirteen arpents in front, by forty arpents in depth, situate, lying and being in the second range of the Seigneurie of Rivière du Loup, at the place called the Ruisseau Creux, or the road to Lake Timisquata, bounded in front to the South West, by the said road of Lake Timisquata, and running North West, to the end of the said depth, of forty arpents; to the North by ungranted lands, and to the South by Charles Ouellet, or the representatives of one Roger.—20. A piece of land of one arpent in front by about two arpents in depth, situate, lying and being in the first range of Concessions of the said Parish of St. Louis of Kamouraska, near the Church; bounded in front by the River St. Lawrence, and in the rear by the King's highway of the said first range, to the South West by Joseph Chamberland, and to the North East, by Jean Bédard, or his representatives, with a log House thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the immovables above described will be sold and adjudged to the highest and last bidder, on MONDAY the TWENTIETH day of MAY next, viz. No. 1 at the Church Door of the said Parish of RIVIERE DU LOUP and No. 2 at the Church Door of the said Parish of KAMOURASKA, at TEN of the Clock in the forenoon, at which times and places respectively, the conditions of sale will be made known.  
JA. SHEPHERD, Sheriff.

All those who have any pretensions on the immovables above described 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 *afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said immovables above described, or *afin de charge ou servitude* on the same will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.  
Québec, 16th January, 1812.

**PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA.** BY virtue of a WRIT of Fieri Facias 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 Jacob Pozer, of the City of Québec, in the County of Québec, and District of Québec, Merchant, against the lands and possessions of Magdeleine Jacon, widow of Christopher Scheffer, in the Parish of Québec, in the County of Québec, and District of Québec, and Joseph Scheffer, of the said Parish of Québec, Maçon, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said MAGDELEINE JACON, widow of Christopher Scheffer, and to the said JOSEPH SCHEFFER; An Emplacement, situated in the Upper Town of Québec, Grison Street, of forty feet in front, by eighty feet in depth; beginning in front at Grison Street, abutting in the rear to Mr. Fraser, joining on one side to Louis Jacton, and on the other side, to a Street; together with two Houses thereon erected, one of which is of Stone and the other of Wood, circumstances and dependances, without any reserve whatsoever. Now I do hereby give notice, that the immovables above described, will be sold and adjudged to the highest and last bidder, at the COURT HOUSE in the City of QUEBEC, on MONDAY the TWENTIETH day of MAY next, at ELEVEN of the Clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of Sale will be made known.  
JA. SHEPHERD, Sheriff.

All those who have any claims on the immovable above described, 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 *afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the immovable above described, or *afin de charge ou servitude* on the same will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.  
Québec, 16th Jan. 1812.

**THREE RIVERS** BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, to wit: BY virtue of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the said District of Three Rivers, at the suit of Henry Geogin, of the City of Montréal, Esquire, Attorney at Law, against the lands and tenements of Charles Lothrop, of the Township of Easton, yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said CHARLES LOTHROP.—A tract of land containing about one hundred superficial acres, being a middle part of lot No. 7, in the Fifth range of the said Township of Easton, joining at the North end to Bradford Hammond, and at the South end to Asa Grosvenor, forty acres of which a red line agreement, with a log House, and framed barn there erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said tract of land and premises, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office, on MONDAY the EIGHTH day of JUNE next, at TEN of the 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 tract 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 *afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said tract of land or premises, or *afin de charge ou servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.—Sheriff's Office, 1st Feb. 1812.

**THREE RIVERS** BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, to wit: BY virtue of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the said District of Three Rivers, at the suit of Francis Cortrell, of the Parish of Labaye, St. Antoine, Merchant, against the lands and tenements of Jennifer Hall, of the Township of Kingsley, yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said JENNIFER HALL.—Lots No. 4 and 5, in the first range, 6 and 9 in the second range, and No. 9 in the third range of the said Township of Kingsley. Also, lot No. 8 in the fourth range of the Township of Durham. Now I do hereby give notice that the aforesaid Lots of Land, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office, on MONDAY the EIGHTH day of JUNE 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 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 *afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said lots of Land, or *afin de charge ou servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.—Sheriff's Office, 29th January, 1812.

QUEBEC: Printed and published by J. NEILSON, No. 15 Mountain-Street.—Price 70s. per ann.  
De l'Imprimerie de JOHN NEILSON, Rue la Montagne, No. 15. Prix 70s. par an.