

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRELIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. iv. 5.

VOLUME X.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1814.

[NUMBER 11.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED for His Majesty's Service, the under-mentioned quantity of STONE and SAND,—viz.
200 Toises Cape Rouge, building }
20 do. Ange Gardien, quoin } Stone.
60 do. do. paving }
2500 Single Loads of Sand—

To be delivered on the beach at Saint Roc's, at the periods and in the proportions following, viz.

61 Toises of Cape Rouge, 7 Toises of Ange Gardien Quoin, 20 Toises of Ange Gardien paving Stone, and 833 Single Loads of Sand, in the Month of May next, and the same proportions continued to be delivered every successive Month until the whole of the above quantities shall be completed.

Sealed Proposals from persons willing to furnish the above Stone and Sand, will be received at this Office, on or before the 10th day of April next, to be endorsed "Proposals for Stone or Sand" and directed to the Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, }
Quebec, 10th March, 1814.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED for His Majesty's Service, the under-mentioned quantity of Timber, &c.

10,000 Feet cube of grey oak, from 18 to 30 feet long, and from 10 to 15 inches square.

40 Sticks of round grey oak, from 18 to 30 feet long, 12 inches diameter at the small end, and free from ring & knots.

8,000 Feet of 3 inches grey oak plank, from 14 to 20 feet long, straight on the edges.

6,000 Feet of 2½ inches grey oak plank, from 14 to 20 feet long, straight on the edges.

7,000 Feet of 2 inches grey oak plank, from 14 to 20 feet long, straight on the edges.

6,000 Feet of 1½ inches grey oak plank, from 14 to 20 feet long, straight on the edges.

4,000 Feet of 1¼ inches grey oak plank, from 14 to 20 feet long.

5,000 Feet of 1 inch grey oak board, from 14 to 20 feet long, straight on the edges.

14,000 Feet cube of white Pine from 20 to 60 feet long, and from 10 to 20 inches square.

60,000 Feet 3 inch white pine plank, 12 feet long, square measure.

60,000 Feet 2½ inch white pine plank, 12 feet long, square measure.

80,000 Feet 2 inches white pine plank 12 feet long, square measure.

100,000 Feet 1½ inch white pine plank, 12 feet long, square measure.

9,000 in No. 10 inch pine Boards, 10 feet long, ea. from Kamouraska, first quality.

9,000 in No. 10 inch pine Boards, 10 feet long ea. from Kamouraska, second quality.

120 Sticks of straight Cedar, 36 feet long, 10 inches diameter at the small end, free from hollow.

40 Sticks round Ash from 18 to 30 feet long, 12 inches diameter at small end, free from knots.

30 Sticks round or square black Birch, from 18 to 30 feet long, 12 inches diameter at the small end.

40 Sticks round Hickory from 18 to 30 feet long, 12 inches diameter at the small end, free from ring and knots.

50,000 Cedar Shingles.

The above Timber to be of the growth of high grounds of good and Merchantable quality, and this year's cutting; to be delivered on the King's Wharf, St. Roc's, between the first days of May and August next, except the 120 Sticks of Straight Cedar, which are to be delivered in the Month of May next.

Sealed Proposals from Persons willing to furnish the above articles, will be received at this Office, on or before the 10th day of April next, to be endorsed "Proposals for Timber or Shingles," (as the case may be) and directed to the Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, }
Quebec, 10th March, 1814.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED for His Majesty's Service—
120,000 well Baked BRICKS,
To be delivered on the King's Wharf, St. Roc's, between the 1st days of May and August next.

Sealed proposals from persons willing to furnish the above Bricks, will be received at this Office, on or before the 10th day of April next, to be endorsed "Proposals for Bricks," and directed to the Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, }
Quebec, 10th March, 1814.

CONTRACT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR IN HEALTH.

QUEBEC, 15 MARCH, 1814.

SEALD Tenders (marked P. W. in health) will be received for victualling and supplying Prisoners of War in health, until the 25th April ensuing, at No. 12 Palace street, where, by applying to Capt. Kempt, R. N. the terms of contract can be seen, and the lowest tender (if advantageous to government) will be accepted.—The Contract to commence the first day of May next, and to continue for four months certain, with one month's warning.

CONTRACT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR IN HOSPITAL.

QUEBEC, 15 MARCH, 1814.

SEALD Tenders (marked P. W. Hospital) will be received for victualling and supplying the Prisoners of War in Hospital, (now at Lower Bijou) until the 25th April next, at No. 12, Palace street, where by applying to Capt. Kempt, R. N. the terms of contract can be seen, and the lowest tender (if advantageous to government) will be accepted.—The Contract to commence the first of May next, and to continue for four months certain, with one month's warning.

N. B. Penalty Bonds will be required for the due performance of the above Contracts, with two securities.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

QUEBEC, March 14, 1814.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 53d year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills" (the provisions thereof being explained, and further regulated by an Act of the 53d year of His Majesty's reign,) have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 30 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at NINETEEN per cent, sterling, discount.

N. B. The said Commissioners meet every Monday fortnight at 10 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Blackwood, Post Lewis street, where written communications on the subject of Exchange will be received and duly attended to.

FOR SALE.

AT the ETCHAMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery

50 M. feet merchantable Pine Boards, } 50 ft 40 feet in
21 M. do. 1½ do. } length.

40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, }
60 M. do. 3 do. }
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank, }
99 M. do. Oak do. }

Deck Plank and Sheathing Boards, and a constant supply of well seasoned Window Siles, 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.

1st May, 1814.

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and Seventy Puncheons Grenada Rum, Sixty Bbls. and Ten Tierces Coffee.
Five pipes Cogniac Brandy of an excellent quality.
Two Bbls James River Leaf Tobacco.

CHS. F. ALLWIN.
Quebec, 18th Jan'y. 1814.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

200 puncheons Leeward Island Rum,
30 do. Jamaica Spirits,
20 bbls. and 50 barrels Muscovado Sugar,
9 bbls. Leaf Sugar,
16 cases Claret, to be deliv'd by 2 dozens,
300 French Burr Stones,
6 cases Soap,
Large table and West India Codfish,
10 dozen best Florence Oil, and a few bushels best boiling Pease.

BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.
Quebec, 30 Nov. 1813.

ON SALE,

LIVERPOOL SALT.
Earthenware, assorted,
Spanish red Wine,
Port Wine,
Real old Cogniac Brandy,
Strong Jamaica Rum,
Claret,
Writing and Blotting Paper,
Gulf and Kip Leather,
Leather Portmanteaux,
Soap in boxes,
Linen, coarse and fine, in pieces from 6½ to 50 yards,
Linen Shirts, coarse and fine,
Linen and Cotton, white and coloured Thread,
Table Linen,
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Boots, superfine and fine Coats and Waistcoats,
Socking Web Pantalooms,
Patent Boot Tops.

W. MAGEE Jr. & Co.
St. Peter street, December 1, 1813.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Merchantable and refuse Pine Boards,
1 M Ps. 2½ inch 12 feet Pine Plank,
10 M Standard West India Staves,
3 M feet white Oak Timber,
Ready made Ash Oars,
150 rope Packs for the Madeira market.
The above articles will be sold low for cash.

THOMAS LEE, Junr.
Quebec, 8th October, 1813.

TO BE SOLD or LEASED, for one or more years—the *Hendon House* of BELMONT, with the whole or such part of the Farm as may be agreed upon. The land is in excellent order, and produces from 18 to 20,000 bundles of hay annually.
Quebec, May 1. 1814.

FOR SALE.

20,000 first quality Kamouraska Boards,
St. Paul Bay Boards,
Do. 2 inch Planks,
Do. 2½ do.,
Do. 2 inch Cedar do.,
10,000 feet squared Cedar Timber,
4,000 Oak Staves,
300 pairs of Ash Oars,
10,000 best fire Bricks, and
Essence of spruce as usual, for cash only.

THOS. WILSON
Quebec, 22d June, 1813.

NEWLY imported and for Sale by the Subscriber a quantity of Superior old Port Wine in Bbls.
THOMAS CHRISTIE.
Quebec, August 31, 1813.

SEAMEN WANTED.

FOR the EARL ST. VINCENT, Transport, now lying at Wolfe's Cove.—Able seamen will receive five pounds and ordinary seamen four pounds per month; to be put on pay immediately on joining the ship. Quebec, 5th March, 1814.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORE, MARKET PLACE, LOWER TOWN.

- 50 Pieces 7-4 fine and superfine cloth,
 - 1000 Pair military and dressed shoes,
 - 100 Pieces Scots and Irish sheetings,
 - 40 do. Russia do.
 - 400 do. low priced Irish Linens,
 - 2 Cables 7 1/2 and 9 inch
 - 6 Hawsers from 4 1/2 to 6 inch, } Simple cordage.
 - 15 Coils from 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 do.
 - 50 rasks assorted Nails,
 - 10 do. best horse shoe do.
 - 10 do. assorted spikes,
 - 20 doz. best steel polished axes,
 - 10 doz. do. felling do.
 - 10 doz. Grabbing Hoes,
 - 20 doz. long handled Frying Pans,
 - 15 doz. best Spades,
 - 10 doz. ditto Shovels,
 - 30 German Pit and Cut Saws,
 - 120 Bundles best blistered and spring Steel,
 - 40 Bundles triple plate Iron.
- A few pipes excellent Port Wine, &c. &c.

JAMES ROSS & CO.

15th March, 1814.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

AND FF Gun powder, in half and qr. bbls
Port Wine in pipes,
Best English white Wine Vinegar,
Irish Beef in bbls. and Tierces,
Blistered, German, square and tilted Steel,
12 Packages of Ironmongery, Saddlery, &c. containing almost every article necessary to the establishment of a concern of that description,
Shovels, Frying Pans, Carriage Springs and Money Chests,
5 bales 9 8 Scotch Flaxen Sheeting,
250 pieces assorted Canvas,
Sealing Wax, Writing Paper and Wafers by the case, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO,

About 15,000 pieces of merchantable Pine Boards and Plank, 1, 1 1/2 and 2 inches thick.

JAS. HENDERSON.

Quebec, 5th March, 1814.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE No. 51 Saint-au-Matlot street, with the Hangard, a dry Cellar and a Vault—on separately three floors of the House, the Hangard, the Cellar and Vault.—Apply to—

JOHN JONES.

Quebec, 15 February, 1814.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES, No. 2, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town.

TWO hundred Firkins good table Butter, King's Arms, double Gloucester and Cheshire cheese, gunpowder, hyson, hyson skin, sonchong, and congo Teas by the chest, Rice in tierces, barley, oatmeal, coffee and muscovado sugar in barrels, muscatel and Smyrna raisins, currants, Jordan, shell'd and bitter almonds, French plums, sweet oil in bottles, Poland and Montreal starch, single and double refined sugar, chocolate, soap and candles in boxes, with a general assortment of groceries.

ALSO—Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry, Marsella and Spanish Wines by the Quarter Cask or dozen, French and Spanish Brandy, Real Hollands and American Gin, Jamaica & Grenada Spirits, Shrub, Peppermint, Noyau and French Liqueurs in cases, London Porter by the Hogshead or dozen, Lime Juice, Montreal Cider,

JOHN TORRANCE,

Quebec, 17th Feb 1814.

TO LET on the 1st May next,

ENTEELE apartments ready furnished, at House No. 12 Palace Street.—Apply to

MARY M'GREGOR.

Quebec, 7th March, 1814.

MISSING

A case marked

No. 1.

Landed from the Sloop, at Brehaut's Wharf, on the 6th November last. Any person having knowledge of the same, is requested to give information thereof to the Editor. All reasonable charges will be paid. Quebec, 20th Decr. 1813.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of May next.

THAT large Stone STORE, at the North end of the Cal-de-Sac, appertaining to the Corporation of the TRINITY HOUSE OF QUEBEC.—Terms and Conditions may be known by applying to Mr. LINDSAY, No. 8, Rampart Street. Quebec, 15th February, 1814.

TO LET,

And possession given on the first of May next.

THE UNION HOTEL and Coffee-House, situate on the Grand Parade in the Upper Town, Quebec. Terms and conditions may be known by applying to Mr. LINDSAY, No. 8, Rampart Street. Quebec, 8th February, 1814.

To be sold or Let

AND possession given on the 1st May next,—that three story stone House, Champlain street, Lower Town, the property of the Subscriber. For particulars, apply to the Proprietor, on the premises.

DAVID DOUGLAS.

Likewise, to be sold.

THAT agreeably situated Cottage, outside of St. Lewis gate. Apply as above.

Quebec, 4th Jan'y. 1814.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER—

A few pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks of old London particular Madeira Wine, Leaf and Muscovado Sugars, and few bags and barrels of the best Coffee.

BREHAUT & SHEPPARD—

Quebec, 15th February, 1814.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWENTY pipes of the best Cognac Brandy, a few puncheons of old Jamaica Spirits, Forty barrels of Rosin, Two Patent 14 inch Cables, 120 fathom each, 4 x 5, 6 x 7 Hawsers, Twenty tons of flat Iron assorted, Ten cwt of assorted Turnbuckles from one to four inch diameter, And a Schooner of 70 tons, complete: fit for the West Indian or Newfoundland trade.

JOHN GOUDIE, Ship Builder, St. Roch.

Quebec, Feb. 26, 1814.

COLTMANS & HALE have for SALE,

BEST Newcastle Coals, on the Wharf No. 1, St. Peter street, the sails, rigging and other stores complete, lately belonging to the Brig Nancy, about 150 tons register.

A patent Windlass for a vessel of 300 to 400 tons

A set composition Rudder Irons,

2 1/2 Tons Lignum vitae,

2 do. Oakum,

1 do. Copper Bolts and Nails,

2 do. Round and square Iron,

4 Hawsers, 5 to 8 inches,

A few Coils Cordage,

Steel,

Capstan spindle, Windlass necks.

A set of Pump Gear, Blocks of various sizes, sheathing Paper, sheet Copper and sundry other articles adapted to ship building.

ALSO,

A few Pipes Port-Wine.

Quebec, 20th December, 1813.

ON SALE, AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES—

150 Puncheons strong and fine flavored Jamaica Rum, 25 Do. do. high proof Leewards do. 15 Pipes Sicilian Wine—otherwise called Bronti Madeira,

5 Boxes tambric Muslins, and a few packages Household Furniture,

5 Boxes S. fine Cotton Shirting,

20 Cases fancy printed Calicoes,

3 Bales mix'd Kerseymeres,

3 Bales white Flannels,

A Choice Assortment of Ribbons, Sewing Silks,

and Twist, Men's fine Beaver and silk Hats,

10 Hnds. fine York and James River Tobacco,

60 Baskets fine old Cheshire & Gloucester Cheese,

54 Crates of assorted Earthen Ware,

A few Casks 16 Board, & 28 Covering Nails,

Black Lead Ground,

500 bushels white Liverpool Salt,

50 Chaldrons Cannel Coal,

Bottled Linseed Oil in Hhds. and Jars, Whiting

Crown Blue, Cordage from 12 thread to 9 inch,

Barlton,—Five casks assorted Glass Ware,

60 Barrels pickled Salmon and 30 Barrels pickled Herrings,

The whole of which will be sold low for Cash, or at short credit.

GEO. SYMES,

Quebec, 30th Nov. 1813.

NOTICE.

To the Branch Pilots of the River Saint Lawrence.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Branch Pilots of the River Saint Lawrence, who have taken or may in future take charge of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, that the Pilotage will be paid by the undersigned, Treasurer of the Trinity House of Quebec, upon proper Certificates from the Captains or Commanding Officers of such Ships or Vessels, of the services performed.

WM. LINDSAY,

Treas. T. H. Q.

Quebec, 22 February, 1814.

AVIS.

Aux Pilotes sous licence, de la Riviere Saint Laurent.

AVIS est donne par le present aux Pilotes sous licence de la riviere Saint Laurent, qui ont pris, ou qui pourront, à l'avenir, prendre la charge d'aucuns navires ou vaisseaux de sa majeste, que le pilotage sera paye par le sous-signe, Tresorier de la Maison de Frimite de Quebec, en recevant des certificats valables des capitaines ou officiers commandants, de tels navires ou vaisseaux des services faits.

WM. LINDSAY,

Tres. M. T. Q.

Quebec, 22 Fevrier, 1814.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER—

20 Puncheons, strong Jamaica Spirits,

90 Ditto Leeward Island Rum,

25 Tierces } Coffee,

40 Barrels } do.

19 Pipes Gin,

3 Pipes } fine L. P. Madeira Wine,

2 Hogsheads } do.

2 Qr. casks } do.

1 Pipe Port Wine,

7 Cases real creme de Noyau,

115 Kegs Butter,

100 Do. Plug Tobacco,

300 Sides Sole Leather,

160 Do. black Harness do.

6 Do. Bridle do.

11 Hhds. best strong Calf, and army Shoes,

12 M. standards, white oak Staves,

7 M. feet Oak } Timber,

10 M. do. Pine } do.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.

Quebec, 18th January, 1814.

[By particular desire we publish the following]

Heads of Impeachment of JONATHAN SEWELL, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Province of Lower-Canada, in this present Provincial Parliament assembled, in their own name, and in the name of all the Commons of the said Province.

FIRST.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, Chief Justice of the Province of Lower-Canada, hath traitorously and wickedly endeavoured to subvert the Constitution and established Government of the said Province, and instead thereof, to introduce an arbitrary tyrannical Government against Law, which he hath declared by traitorous and wicked opinions, counsel, conduct, judgments, practices and actions.

SECONDLY.—That, in pursuance of those traitorous and wicked purposes, the said JONATHAN SEWELL hath disregarded the authority of the Legislature of this Province, and in the Courts of Justice wherein he hath presided and sat, hath usurped powers and authority which belong to the Legislature alone, and made regulations subversive of the Constitution and Laws of this Province.

THIRDLY.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, being Chief Justice of this Province, and President of the Provincial Court of Appeals, in pursuance of the traitorous and wicked purposes aforesaid, did, on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, make and publish, and cause to be made and published, by the Court of Appeals, various regulations, under the name of "Rules and Orders of Practice," repugnant and contrary to the Laws of this Province, whereby the said JONATHAN SEWELL, wickedly and traitorously, in so far as in him lay, endeavoured and laboured to change, alter and modify, and to cause to be changed, altered and modified, by the said Court of Appeals, the Laws of this Province, which he was sworn to administer, and assumed legislative authority, and by the said regulations imposed illegal burthens and restraints upon His Majesty's subjects in the exercise of their legal rights, and attributed to the said Court unconstitutional and illegal powers and authority, altogether inconsistent with the duties of the said Court, and subversive of the liberty and just legal rights of His Majesty's subjects in this Province.

FOURTHLY.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, being Chief Justice of this Province, and as such presiding in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the district of Quebec, in pursuance of the traitorous and wicked purposes aforesaid, did, in the Term of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, make and publish, and cause to be made and published, by the said last mentioned Court, various regulations, under the name of "Rules and Orders of Practice," repugnant and contrary to Law, by which regulations the said JONATHAN SEWELL, in so far as in him lay, endeavoured and laboured to change, alter and modify, and cause to be changed, altered and modified, by the said last mentioned Court, the Laws of this Province, which he was sworn to administer, and assumed legislative authority, and by the said regulations imposed illegal burthens and restraints upon His Majesty's subjects in the exercise of their legal rights, and thereby attributed to the said last mentioned Court unconstitutional and illegal powers and authority, altogether inconsistent with the duties of the said Court, and subversive of the liberty and just legal rights of His Majesty's subjects in this Province.

FIFTHLY.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, being such Chief Justice and President of the Provincial Court of Appeals, as aforesaid, and as well by the duties as the oaths of his Offices, bound to maintain, support and administer the Laws of this Province, and award justice to His Majesty's subjects according to the said Laws, hath nevertheless, in contempt of the said Laws, and in violation of his said duty and oaths, set aside the said Laws, and substituted his will and pleasure instead thereof, by divers unconstitutional, illegal, unjust and oppressive rules, orders and judgments, which he hath made and rendered, to the manifest injury and oppression of His Majesty's subjects in this Province, and in subversion of their most important political and civil rights.

SIXTHLY.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, being Chief Justice, as aforesaid, and also Speaker of the Legislative Council of this Province, and Chairman of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, did, by false and malicious slanders against His Majesty's Canadian Subjects, and the Assembly of this Province, poison and incense the mind of Sir JAMES CRAIG, being Governor in Chief of this Province, against them, and mislead and

deceive him in the discharge of his duties as such Governor, and did, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, advise, counsel, and induce the said Sir JAMES CRAIG, being Governor in Chief of this Province, against them, and mislead and deceive him in the discharge of his duties as such Governor, and did, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, advise, counsel, and induce the said Sir JAMES CRAIG, being Governor in Chief as aforesaid, to make and deliver on that occasion a Speech, wherein the Constitutional rights and privileges of the Assembly of Lower-Canada were grossly violated, the Members of that body insulted, and their conduct misrepresented.

SEVENTHLY.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, being such Chief Justice, Speaker of the Legislative Council and Chairman of the Executive Council as aforesaid, in pursuance of his traitorous and wicked purposes aforesaid, and intending to oppress His Majesty's Subjects and prevent all opposition to his tyrannical views, did counsel and advise the said Sir JAMES CRAIG, being Governor in Chief as aforesaid, to remove and dismiss divers loyal and deserving Subjects of His Majesty from Offices of profit and honour, who were accordingly so removed and dismissed, without the semblance of reason to justify it, but merely because they were inimical, or supposed to be inimical, to the measures and policy promoted by the said JONATHAN SEWELL, and in order, in one instance, to procure the advancement of his brother.

EIGHTHLY.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, in order in the strongest manner to mark his contempt for the liberties and rights of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, and his disrespect for their Representatives, and for the Constitution of this Province, did in the Summer of the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, among other removals and dismissals from office as aforesaid, counsel, advise, and induce the said Sir JAMES CRAIG, being Governor in Chief, as aforesaid, to dismiss JEAN ANTOINE PANET, Esquire, who then was and during fifteen years preceding, had been, and still is Speaker of the Assembly of Lower-Canada, and in the full enjoyment of the esteem and confidence of his Country, from His Majesty's service as Lieutenant Colonel of a Battalion of Militia, in the City of Quebec, without any reason to palliate or excuse such an Act of injustice.

NINTHLY.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, being such Chief Justice, Speaker of the Legislative Council and Chairman of the Executive Council as aforesaid, regardless of the dignity and duties of his high offices, and in pursuance of his traitorous and wicked purposes aforesaid, did, by an undue exercise of his official influence, in the month of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, persuade and induce PIERRE EDOUARD DUBOIS, Printer of the Laws of this Province, to establish a News-Paper, under the name of the "Free Canadian," to promote his factious views, and for the purpose of calumniating and vilifying part of His Majesty's Subjects, and certain Members of the Assembly of this Province, who were obnoxious to the said JONATHAN SEWELL, into which paper the said JONATHAN SEWELL caused to be introduced various articles containing gross libels on part of His Majesty's Subjects, and on the Assembly of Lower-Canada; and that the said JONATHAN SEWELL did compromise the honour and dignity of His Majesty's Government, by pledging its support to the said Paper, and holding out assurances of its favour to those by whom said Paper might be conducted and supported.

TENTHLY.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, being such Chief Justice, Speaker of the Legislative Council and Chairman of the Executive Council as aforesaid, in pursuance of his traitorous and wicked purposes aforesaid, and intending to extinguish all reasonable freedom of the Press, destroy the rights, liberties and security of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, and suppress all complaint of tyranny and oppression, did in the month of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, counsel, advise, promote and approve the sending of an armed Military force to break open the dwelling House and Printing Office of one CHARLES LE FRANÇOIS, being one of His Majesty's peaceable Subjects in the City of Quebec, and there arrest and imprison the said CHARLES LE FRANÇOIS, and seize and bring away forcibly a Printing Press, with various private papers; which measure of lawless violence was accordingly executed,

and the said Press and papers have since remained deposited in the Court House in the City of Quebec, with the knowledge and approbation, and under the eye of the said JONATHAN SEWELL.

ELEVENTHLY.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, being such Chief Justice, Speaker of the Legislative Council and Chairman of the Executive Council of the said Province, in pursuance of his traitorous and wicked purposes aforesaid, with the intention of oppressing individuals supposed to be suspicious of his character and views, and inimical to his policy, and for the purpose of raising them in the public estimation, and preventing their re-election as Members of the Assembly of Lower-Canada, did counsel, advise, promote and approve the arrest of PIERRE BEDARD, FRANÇOIS BLANCHET, and JEAN THOMAS TASCHEREAU, Esquires, upon the false and unfounded pretext of their having been guilty of Treasonable Practices, whereby they might be deprived of the benefit of Bail, and by means of the influence derived from his high offices, under the Government, caused them to be imprisoned on the said charge, in the common Gaol of the District of Quebec, for a long space of time, and at length to be discharged without having been brought to a trial.

TWELFTHLY.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, availing himself of the influence of his said Offices, in pursuance of his traitorous and wicked purposes aforesaid, and in order to mislead the Public, deceive His Majesty's Government, and obtain pretexts for illegal and oppressive measures, instigated and promoted various acts of tyranny and oppression similar to those last mentioned, in other parts of the province, whereby divers individuals upon the false pretext of having been guilty of treasonable practices were exposed to unjust prosecutions, imprisoned and oppressed, and one of them FRANÇOIS CORNELL, being old and infirm, was by the rigour of his imprisonment deprived of life, and thereby general alarm and apprehension were excited in His Majesty's Subjects.

THIRTEENTHLY.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, being Chief Justice, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Chairman of the Executive Council as aforesaid, in pursuance of his traitorous and wicked purposes aforesaid, on the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, being a time when profound tranquillity prevailed in the province, and when no murmurs were heard, or discontents felt, other than those produced by the tyrannical and oppressive measures previously adopted by the advice of the said JONATHAN SEWELL, and when the loyalty of His Majesty's subjects and their attachment to his Government were nevertheless, unimpaired, did maliciously, traitorously, and wickedly infuse into the mind of the said Sir JAMES CRAIG, being Governor in Chief, as aforesaid, the most false and unfounded suspicious and alarms, respecting the disposition and intentions of His Majesty's Canadian subjects; and did counsel, advise, and induce the said Sir JAMES CRAIG to issue a Proclamation, extraordinary and unprecedented as well in style as in matter, wherein the arbitrary, unjust, and oppressive imprisonment of the said PIERRE BEDARD, FRANÇOIS BLANCHET, and JEAN THOMAS TASCHEREAU, was referred to in such manner, as might induce a belief of their Guilt, and excite the greatest odium against them, and wherein such statements were made as implied that the Province was in a state apprehending open insurrection and rebellion, whereby the character of His Majesty's Canadian subjects was most falsely calumniated, great injustice done to private individuals, and foreign states may have been drawn, and there is the greatest reason to believe from subsequent events were drawn, into a belief of such disloyalty in His Majesty's Canadian subjects as would render the Province an easy conquest.

FOURTEENTHLY.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, being such Chief Justice as aforesaid, in pursuance of his traitorous and wicked purposes aforesaid, did labour and endeavour, by means of his official influence, to extend and confirm the unfounded imputations made, and alarm excited by the said Proclamation, in the Term of the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction held in the said Month of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, read the said Proclamation in open Court, for the purpose of influencing the minds of the Grand and Petit Jurors, in the exercise of their respective duties.

FIFTEENTHLY.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, being such Chief Justice, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Chairman of the Executive Council as aforesaid, in pursuance of his traitorous and wicked purposes aforesaid, hath laboured and endeavoured to produce in His Majesty's Government an ill opinion of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects, with a view to oppress

them, and favour the progress of American influence in this Province, and hath traitorously and wickedly abused the power and authority of his high offices, to promote the advantageous establishment of Americans, being Subjects of the Government of the United-States of America, in this Province, and to pave the way for American predominance therein, to the great prejudice and injury of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects, and with a view to the subversion of His Majesty's Government.

SIXTEENTHLY.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, influenced by a desire to accelerate a political connexion of this Province, with part of the United-States of America, and to deprive His Majesty's Canadian Subjects of their present Constitutional Laws, did in or about the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, enter into a base and wicked confederacy with one JOHN HENRY, an adventurer of suspicious character, for the purpose of sowing and exasperating dissension among the Subjects of the Government of the said United-States, and producing among them insurrection and rebellion, and a consequent dismemberment of the union, and in furtherance of the objects of the said confederacy, did, by artful and false representations, counsel, advice, and induce Sir James Craig, being Governor in Chief of this Province, to send the said JOHN HENRY on a mission to the said United-States, whereby the attainment of the views of the said JONATHAN SEWELL was to be promoted, and the said JONATHAN SEWELL became and was a channel for the correspondence of the said JOHN HENRY, respecting his mission aforesaid; by which conduct the said JONATHAN SEWELL hath exposed His Majesty's Government to imputations reflecting on its honour, and hath rendered himself unworthy of any place of trust under His Majesty's Government.

SEVENTEENTHLY.—That the said JONATHAN SEWELL, being such Chief Justice, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Chairman of the Executive Council as aforesaid, hath laboured and still doth labour to promote division and animosity between the Legislative Council and Assembly of this Province, and hath exerted his influence as Speaker as aforesaid to prevent the passing, in the said Council, of salutary Laws, which had been passed in the said Assembly, and hath during the present war with the United-States of America fomented dissension among His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, and endeavoured, by various arts and practices, to prevent a reliance on the Loyalty and Bravery of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects, and produce a want of confidence in the administration of His Majesty's Government, and thereby weaken its exertions.

All which crimes and misdemeanors, above mentioned, were done and committed by the said JONATHAN SEWELL, Chief Justice of the Province of Lower-Canada, whereby he the said JONATHAN SEWELL, hath traitorously and wickedly and maliciously laboured to alienate the hearts of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province from His Majesty, and to cause a division between them, and to subvert the constitution and Laws of this Province, and to introduce an arbitrary and tyrannical Government, contrary to his own knowledge, and the known Laws of this province; and thereby he the said J. SEWELL, hath not only broken his own oath but also as far as in him lay, broken the King's oath to his people, whereof the said JONATHAN SEWELL, representing His Majesty in so high an Office of Justice, had in this province the custody: For all which the said commons do impeach the said JONATHAN SEWELL; hereby reserving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any other accusation or impeachment against the said JONATHAN SEWELL, and adopting such conclusions and prayer upon the premises, as Law and Justice may require.

Heads of Impeachment of James Monk, Esquire, Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Lower-Canada, by the Commons of Lower-Canada, in this present Provincial Parliament assembled, in their own name, and in the name of all the Commons of the said Province.

FIRST.—That the said James Monk, Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Lower-Canada, hath traitorously and wickedly endeavoured to subvert the Constitution and established Government of the said Province, and instead thereof to introduce an arbitrary & tyrannical Government, against Law, which he hath declared by traitorous and wicked opinions, counsels, conduct, judgments, practices and actions.

SECONDLY.—That in pursuance of those traitorous and wicked purposes, the said James Monk hath disre-

garded the authority of the Legislature of this Province, and in the Courts of Justice wherein he hath presided and sat, hath usurped powers and authority which belong to the Legislature alone, and made regulations subversive of the Constitution and Laws of this Province.

THIRTIETH.—That the said James Monk, being Chief Justice of the said Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, and President of the Provincial Court of Appeals, in causes appealed from the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, in pursuance of the traitorous and wicked purposes aforesaid, did, on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, make, consent to, concur in, approve and publish, and caused to be made and published, by the said Court of Appeals, various regulations, under the name of "Rules and Orders of Practice," in the Provincial Court of Appeals, repugnant and contrary to the Laws of this Province, whereby the said James Monk wickedly and traitorously, in so far as in him lay, endeavoured and laboured to change, alter and modify, and cause to be changed, altered and modified, by the said Court of Appeals, the Laws of this Province, which he was sworn to administer, and assumed legislative authority, and by the said Regulations imposed illegal burthens and restraints upon His Majesty's subjects in the exercise of their legal rights, and attributed to the said Court unconstitutional and illegal powers and authority, altogether inconsistent with the duties of the said Court, and subversive of the liberty and just and legal rights of His Majesty's subjects in this Province.

FOURTIETH.—That the said James Monk, being Chief Justice of the said Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, as aforesaid, in pursuance of the traitorous and wicked purposes aforesaid, did, in the term of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, make and publish, and cause to be made and published by the said last mentioned Court, various Regulations, under the name of "Rules and Orders of Practice," repugnant and contrary to the Laws of this Province, by which Regulations the said James Monk, in so far as in him lay, endeavoured and laboured to change, alter and modify, and to cause to be changed, altered and modified, by the said last mentioned Court, the Laws of this Province, which he had sworn to administer, and assumed legislative authority, and by the said Regulations imposed illegal burthens and restraints upon His Majesty's Subjects, in the exercise of their legal rights, and thereby attributed to the said last mentioned Court unconstitutional and illegal powers and authority, altogether inconsistent with the duties of the said Court, and subversive of the liberty, and just and legal rights of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province.

FIFTIETH.—That the said James Monk, being such Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeals as aforesaid, and as well by the duties as the oaths of his office bound to maintain, support and administer the laws of this Province, and award Justice to His Majesty's Subjects, according to the said laws, hath, nevertheless, in contempt of the said laws, and in violation of his said duties and oaths, set aside the said laws, and substituted his will and pleasure instead thereof, by diverse unconstitutional, illegal, unjust and oppressive Rules, Orders and Judgments, which he hath made and rendered, to the manifest injury and oppression of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, and in subversion of their most important political and civil rights.

SIXTIETH.—That the said James Monk, being such Chief Justice as aforesaid, in pursuance of his traitorous and wicked purposes aforesaid, hath, in the exercise of his judicial powers, openly and publicly ascribed to the said Court of King's Bench, the power of altering, changing and modifying the laws of this Province, and hath alleged and declared, that such power had been recognized by all the Judges of the land in the Provincial Court of Appeals, and on such his false, traitorous and wicked opinions and declarations, hath founded judgments of the said Court.

SEVENTIETH.—That the said James Monk, being such Chief Justice as aforesaid, and bound by the laws of this Province to protect and maintain the personal liberty of His Majesty's Subjects, and relieve them from illegal and unjust imprisonment, hath, nevertheless, contrary to his duty, and in contempt of the said laws, denied Writs of Habeas Corpus to persons legally confined to them, and thereby deprived His Majesty's Subjects of their dearest and most important rights, and hath wilfully oppressed them.

EIGHTIETH.—That the said James Monk, being such

Chief Justice as aforesaid, hath, in certain cases, promoted, counselled and advised Criminal Prosecutions, and hath afterwards exercised his judicial powers, as such Chief Justice, and hath sat in judgment upon such Prosecutions.

All which crimes and misdemeanors above mentioned, were done and committed by the said James Monk, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, whereby he the said James Monk hath traitorously, wickedly and maliciously laboured to alienate the hearts of His Majesty's subjects in this province from His Majesty, and to cause a division between them, and to subvert the constitution and laws of this province, and to introduce an arbitrary and tyrannical Government, contrary to his own knowledge, and the known laws of this province: And thereby he the said James Monk hath not only broken his own oath, but also, as far as in him lay, hath broken the King's Oath to his people, whereof the said James Monk, Esquire, representing His Majesty in so high an office of Justice, had in the said District of Montreal, the custody.

For all which the said commons do impeach the said James Monk, hereby reserving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any other accusation or impeachment against the said James Monk, and adopting such conclusions and prayer upon the premises as law and justice may require.

St. JOHN, N. B. Feb. 11.

The Common Council of the City having taken upon themselves the expense of providing Sleighs, for transporting as far as Fredericton, the brave Volunteer Seamen who have passed through this City on their way to Lake Ontario, the following letter was addressed by Captain SENHOUSE, Senior Officer commanding in the Bay of Fundy, to His Worship the Mayor:—

His Majesty's Ship Martin,
St. John, February 3, 1814.

SIR,—I beg you will accept, and express to the Corporation of the City of Saint John, my warmest acknowledgments in behalf of the Commander in Chief, the Right Honourable Sir JOHN BORELACK WARREN, and the Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines, comprising the Naval detachment destined for the Lake, for the ready zeal, generosity, and patriotism, displayed by the Corporation Body in voting unanimously to bestow a sum to provide conveyances for the Naval Volunteers on their way to Fredericton.

As long as I remain on this station I shall ever be ready as far as my limited powers will admit, to evince the strong sense I entertain of this instance of loyal attachment which assuredly cannot easily be surpassed.

I beg also to offer my acknowledgments to Messrs. MILLER and HANCOCK, for the excellent arrangement made by them which was productive of undisturbed regularity.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient humble,

St. John,

H. F. SENHOUSE, Commander,
and Senior Officer in the
Bay of Fundy.

WILLIAM CLEMENT, Esq.

Mayor of the City of St. John.

We are happy to find, that this act of liberality on the part of the Corporation towards the Naval Seamen, has been followed up by the loyal and patriotic inhabitants of this City towards the gallant King's Regiment, to defray the expense of the conveyance of which, insighs, as far as Fredericton, a subscription was opened, and in the course of a very few hours more than sufficient for the purpose was made up.

Thus may our infatuate enemy be convinced that although the freezing of the Saint Lawrence may for a short period obstruct the passage of reinforcements to Canada, yet other sources for their conveyance remain open; and that our armies in that quarter can be augmented at any season of the year with greater facility than theirs can be recruited.—City Gazette.

St. JOHN, N. B. Feb. 18.

The following Address was presented to Major BUCK, previous to his departure from St. Andrews:—

SAINT ANDREWS, FEBRUARY 10, 1814.

The Magistrates and Inhabitants of Saint Andrews, understanding, that you are ordered from this place with the detachment under your command, feel it a duty incumbent on them to express their regret, that your services should be required in another quarter; and, at the same time, to make known to you the high sense, they

entertain of your conduct and abilities, during your command, in promoting, and strengthening a peaceful disposition upon the Lines; and the very satisfactory and endearing manner, with which you have, upon all occasions, conducted, yourself towards the Inhabitants of this Country—the remembrance of which will be ever fresh upon their minds.

They sincerely wish you future welfare and prosperity, and confidently think, that whenever you shall be more actively employed, that you will fully confirm the great opinion, they have formed of your talents.

To Major BUCK, commanding
at Saint Andrews.

To which the subjoined Reply was made:—
GENTLEMEN,

Your Address has given me very great satisfaction in finding my conduct approved of. My regret at leaving this place is greatly heightened by being removed from a community from which I have received the utmost civility and hospitality. I must think the peaceable disposition observed upon the Lines, originates more from the good sense and orderly conduct of the Inhabitants, than from any exertions of mine.

I heartily thank you for your good wishes for my future welfare and prosperity, and it will be the greatest wish of my life to realize the fond expectations of the Magistrates and Inhabitants of St. Andrews, for whom I shall ever entertain the highest regard.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and

very humble servant,

THOMAS BUCK, Major 8th,
or King's Regt.

To the Magistrates and Inhabitants
of Saint Andrews.

A CARD

LIEUT. COLONEL ROBERTSON on his taking leave of the Province of New-Brunswick, finds it impossible to express the sentiments he feels at the prompt zeal and liberality of its Inhabitants, but more particularly as evinced by the loyalty and generosity of the community of this City, which demands the highest eulogiums, and he begs to assure them that their patriotic conduct on this occasion can never be obliterated from his own or the recollection of the Corps he has the honor to command, in whose name he offers unfeigned thanks for the Voluntary Contribution so speedily entered into by them, to alleviate the hard hips of the Soldiers of the King's Regiment, in the arduous undertaking of a march to the Canada at this inclement season.

He requests Messrs. DONALD and NEHEMIAH MERRITT will accept his best thanks for their joint exertions and arrangements on the occasion.

St. John, 12th February, 1814.

DIED—At Fredericton, N. B. on the 23d January last, in the 62d year of his age, universally esteemed and lamented, Doctor CHARLES LARLE, late Assistant Surgeon of the 104th Regt.

PROCLAMATION:—

WILLIAM FREDERICK, Prince of Orange and Nassau.

MY feelings, upon my entrance this day into this capital, are inexpressible. Restored to that people whom I never ceased to bear in remembrance, I behold myself, after nineteen years absence, as a father in the midst of his family.

Never, Netherlanders, shall my reception in Holland—never shall my entrance into Amsterdam, be effaced from my memory; and, by your love I promise you, you shall not find yourselves deceived. It is your wish, Netherlanders, that I should stand in a higher relation towards you, than I should have stood in had I never been absent. Your confidence, your love, places the sovereignty in my hands; and I am urged on all sides to assume it, in as much as the necessity of the country, and the situation of Europe, require that I should do so.

Be it so. I shall sacrifice my own opinions to your wishes; I undertake what the Netherlands offer me; but I undertake it alone under the guarantee of a wise Constitution, which shall secure your

freedom against all impossible future abuses; I undertake it, under the full impression of the duties which this acceptance imposes upon me.

My ancestors gave birth to your independence. The maintenance thereof shall be the incessant task of me and my posterity.

I rely, in the present circumstances still somewhat critical, upon your co-operation and sacrifices; and after a short period of exertion, under God's assistance, no foreigner shall any longer be able, upon your own territory, to resist the arms of the renovated nation and the triumphant arms of our allies.

Done at the Council-house of Amsterdam, this 2d of December, 1812.

BOSTON, MARCH 2

ENVOYS TO SWEDEN.

The John Adams, on a mission of war, with Messrs. Clay and Russell, Envoys, and Messrs. Lawrence, Shaler, and Hughes, their Secretaries, on board, sailed from New-York for Sweden, on Friday last. May brisk and prosperous gales attend them.

FROM FRANCE—LATE.

A passenger in the *Meteor* from France, which left Nantz the 26th Decr, informs that there was then no news in circulation—which in the state of the French press is evidence that nothing favorable to "the tyrant" had occurred; and that Bayonne had not surrendered.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Gordon, mentioned in our last as having put to sea, grounded down into Hampton Roads with that intention, but the wind falling very light, she returned to Craney Island, where, at last accounts, she remained at anchor.

The following United States' vessels are now at sea, viz: the *Essex*, Capt. Porter—*Constitution*, Capt. Stewart—*Adams*, Capt. Morris—*Frolic*, Capt. Bainbridge—*Syren*, Lt. Parker—*Enterprise*, Lt. Renshaw—*Rattlesnake*, Lt. Creighton.

Between two and three hundred British troops, prisoners of war, are expected in a day or two to pass through this town for Salem there to embark for Halifax.

In one of the supply bills lately passed the British Parliament, was grant of 110,000 sterling, for the suffering clergy and laity of France.—[Nearly half a million of dollars.]

The British Government has given official notice of the raising of the blockades of the ports of Holland, and certain ports in the Adriatic.

Extract of a letter from Kingston (U. S.) March 7th 1814.—"We are all quiet here, but busy employed in preparing for next campaign. Some of the best guns taken at Fort Niagara are arrived here; among them is a 6 pounder, taken from the British at Tienon in New Jersey, the 3d January 1777—one 8 inch howitzer, taken with Lord Cornwallis, at York Town in Virginia—also a most beautiful Spanish, and a very handsome French Gun; one of which is named LA TRIOMPHANTE, and the other LA ROUGISSANTE. One of them is the *Motto*, 'ULTIMA RATIO REGUM'."

When you collect that they were found in the possession of *Picturesque Republicans*, it appears a curious combination."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MARCH, 1814.

THURSDAY, 3.—At the hour appointed, Mr. Speaker and the House went up to the Castle of St. Lewis with the Address of this House.

To HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE PREVOST, BARONET, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

We His Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Lower-Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to inform Your Excellency, that we are bound ourselves constrained by a sense of duty to

direct our attention to certain abuses of a dangerous nature in the Courts of Justice, in which Jonathan Sewell, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Province, and James Monk, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal respectively preside, and to high offences committed by them, upon all which we have framed Heads of Impeachment against the said Jonathan Sewell and James Monk, Esquires, an Humble Representation to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which we have now the honour of presenting to Your Excellency, and pray that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to transmit them to His Majesty's Ministers, to be laid before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Considering the nature of the Charges which it has been our duty to exhibit against the said Jonathan Sewell and James Monk, Esquires, we deem it incumbent upon us most respectfully to represent to Your Excellency, that it is not consistent with the honour of His Majesty's Government or the interest of his Subjects, that the said Jonathan Sewell and James Monk, Esquires, do continue in the execution of their respective offices, while the said charges are dependent against them, and we humbly pray that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to suspend them from their said Offices until His Majesty's pleasure may be known.

(For His Excellency's answer see our last.)

FRIDAY 4.—A message was received from the Legislative Council, announcing their concurrence to the Bill to continue the Acts to provide temporary Houses of Correction, in the several Districts of this Province.

An engrossed Bill to grant to the Ladies of the Order of Charity, in the City of Montreal, a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned, was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

An engrossed Bill to repeal part of, and amend an Act of the 53d of His Majesty, to grant certain duties to His Majesty towards supplying the wants of the Province, during the present war with the United States of America, was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The order of the day to receive the report of the Committees of the whole house, on the Bill to extend the provisions of the Act for facilitating the circulation of army Bills, being read,—It was resolved, that the said Bill and Report, be recommitted to a Committee of the whole house to-morrow.

The House went into Committee on His Excellency the Governor's message relating to a Goal and Court hall at New Carlisle, in the Bay of Chaleurs, passed several resolutions which were ordered to be reported to-morrow.

A Bill to grant to His Majesty a duty on the income arising from Civil Offices and Pensions, &c, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House went into a Committee to consider what sum it may be proper to add to that already appropriated for the relief of insane persons and foundlings, and reported several Resolutions, which were ordered to be reported to-morrow.

The House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Militia Act now in force in this Province, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

SATURDAY 5.—The order of the day for the House to go into Committee on the Bill to extend the provisions of the Acts for facilitating the Circulation of Army Bills, was postponed till Monday next.

The Resolutions of the Committee on His Excellency the Governor's Message, relating to the Prison and Court Hall at New Carlisle, in the Bay of Chaleurs, were reported to the House according to order, and being agreed to, leave was given to bring in a Bill pursuant thereto; and a Bill was accordingly presented to the House, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House then went into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Militia Act now in force in this Province, made some further progress and obtained leave to sit again on Monday next.

MONDAY, 7th March.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the perverse and wicked advice given to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, on the subject of the Constitutional Rights and Privileges of this House, and the endeavors of evil disposed advisers, to lead him into error, and to embroil him with His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province, this House has not, in any respect, altered the opinion it has ever entertained of the wisdom of His Excellency's Administration of the Government, and is determined to adopt the measures it had deemed necessary for the support of the Government, and the Defence of the Province.

It was then
RESOLVED—That it is expedient to name a person as Agent on the part of this House, for the purpose of concoucing and advancing in England, the proceedings of this House on the accusations brought against Jonathan Sewell and James Monk, Esquires, and to initiate the necessary measures on the part of His Majesty's Government to enable this House to pursue the said accusations with effect.

RESOLVED—That James Stewart, esq. Member of this House be Agent on the part of the said House, for the aforesaid purposes.

RESOLVED—That this House form itself into a Committee of the whole, to-morrow, to take into consideration what sum it will be necessary to grant for defraying the expenses of the said Agent.

An engrossed bill for granting to His Majesty a duty on the incomes arising from Civil Offices and Pensions, to be applied to the defence of the province, was read the third time and passed. Ordered that it be taken to the Council.

A bill for granting a sum of money for the relief of insane persons and foundlings was read the second time. Ordered that the bill be engrossed.

The House in committee on the Army-bill made several amendments and the report was postponed to the morrow. The New-Canada bill was read the second time. Ordered that it be engrossed.

The House went into committee on the Militia bill.

TUESDAY, 8—A message was received from the Legislative Council, announcing the concurrence of the Council in the bill which exempts from certain duties salt imported for the use of the fisheries, without amendment. The House in committee on the Militia bill reported several amendments, in which the House concurred. Ordered that the bill as amended be engrossed.

The House in committee for considering what sum is to be allowed to James Stuart, esq. as Agent for conducting in England the proceedings on the impeachments of Jonathan Sewell and James Monk, esquires, passed a Resolution. The report was postponed to the morrow.

The Committee on the Army-bill reported amendments, in which the House concurred, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

An engrossed bill for granting a further sum of money for the relief of insane persons and foundlings, and an engrossed bill for granting a further sum of money for the purposes of erecting a prison and Court hall at New Carlisle was read for the third time and passed. Ordered that they be taken to the Legislative Council.

WEDNESDAY, 9—The committee of the whole House to consider the necessity of granting a sum of money to James Stuart, esquire, as Agent of the House, to forward and manage, in England, the impeachments against Jonathan Sewell and James Monk, esquires; reported a Resolution to that effect, which was agreed to; and an instruction to the committee on the bill to continue the levying of the duties under the act 53d Geo. III. cap. 1, was given to them in the said bill the sum of £2000, for the purposes aforesaid, as one of the appropriations of the present session.

The committee to draw up reasons for disagreeing to the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the bill to erect a house of industry in the city of Montreal, reported the said reasons, which being agreed to, it was resolved that a conference be desired with the Legislative Council to communicate to them the said reasons.

An engrossed bill to amend the Militia act now in force, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, 10—A message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to the conference desired by the Assembly, on the subject matter of the amendments made by their honours to the bill for erecting a house of industry in the city of Montreal, and members were appointed to manage the said conference on the part of the House.

The Committee to whom was re-committed the engrossed bill to continue the levying of the duties under the 53d Geo. III. cap. 1, presented a bill to

continue the levying of the said duties and to apply certain sums of money for the purposes therein mentioned, which was read a first and second time, amended and ordered to be engrossed.

FRIDAY 11, An engrossed Bill to continue the levying of the duties under the Act 53d Geo. III. Cap. I. and to apply certain sums of money for the purposes therein mentioned, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The master in chancery came down to the House with messages from the Legislative Council, announcing that their Honours had passed the Bill to repeal and amend certain parts of the Judicature Act, without any amendment; and the Bill to grant a certain sum of money to the ladies of the order of charity in the City of Montreal for the purposes therein mentioned, without any amendment.

An engrossed Bill therein mentioned for facilitating the circulation of Army Bills was read a third time, amended and ordered to the Legislative Council.

A message was received from the Legislative Council announcing that their Honours had passed the Bill for regulating Bakers in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal and in the Town of Three Rivers, with several amendments.

And the said amendments being taken into consideration and agreed to, the Bill was ordered back to the Legislative Council.

SATURDAY 12—The Master in Chancery came down to the House with messages from the Legislative Council announcing that their Honours had passed the bill to continue the levying of the duties under the Act 53d Geo. III. cap. 1 and to apply certain sums of money for the purposes therein mentioned, and the bill to repeal, part of and amend an Act of the 53d Geo. III. for granting duties to His Majesty, to supply the wants of the Province during the present war with the United States of America, with several amendments to each of them. And also,

The Bill to grant an additional sum of money for the support of insane persons and foundlings; and the bill to erect a Common Goal at New Carlisle, in the District of Gaspé, without any amendments.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

Yesterday, being the day appointed for the meeting of the Provincial Legislature, at a few minutes past one o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, attended by the respective officers, proceeded in the usual state to the Council Chamber; when the Speaker and Members of the House being commanded to attend, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following **SPEECH**—

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council; Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

On meeting you again in General Assembly, I feel particular satisfaction at having it in my power to congratulate you upon the unexampled series of splendid victories, which have attended His Majesty's Arms and those of his Allies, during the late campaign in Europe; and as, from your local situation, you may be supposed to feel a more immediate interest in the events which have occurred in this part of the world, during the same period, I with equal pleasure and sincerity, congratulate you on our late successes in the Canadas; against which Province, the whole of the Military operations of the Americans appear to have been directed.

Notwithstanding some partial advantages obtained by the Enemy and his arrogant expectations, that the Canadas would prove an easy conquest, we find that the judicious arrangements made by the British Commander of the Forces, carried into execution by able Officers, having under their brave and well-disciplined Troops, and aided by the zealous exertions of a gallant, loyal and determined Militia, have so completely frustrated the projects of the Invaders, that they have not only been expelled from those Provinces by inferior numbers; but the British Flag now flies triumphantly on the Fort of Niagara, and the American Frontier is at the mercy of the Conquerors.

The gallantry and good conduct so conspicuous in the

Canadian Militia, during this campaign offer an example worthy of imitation to the Militia of Nova Scotia; and should the active services of the latter be required, I make no doubt but they will emulate the zeal and courage so nobly displayed by the loyal and patriotic Inhabitants of the Canadas.

You will have heard (I hope with satisfaction,) that Great-Britain, far from being too much elated in the hour of her prosperity, has made an offer to enter into discussion with the Government of the United-States, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, not inconsistent with the established maxims of public Law, or with the Maritime Rights of the British Empire. It is not for me to make any observations upon the consultative proposals thus offered, further than to remark, that as the President of the United-States in making this communication to Congress, recommends—"A continuation of the preparations for war"—It will also be prudent in us, to continue those measures hitherto thought necessary for our security and defence, in the same manner as if no such overtures had been made.

I have directed an Estimate for the Civil Establishment, and for such other Services as appear necessary to be provided for, to be presented to you; and I trust, it will appear by the statement of the public expenditure for the last year, which I have ordered to be laid before you, that the utmost economy (consistent with the situation of the Country) has been observed, in the application of the Monies placed at my disposal. By thus husbanding our resources, we shall, I hope, be prepared to meet more pressing exigencies, should they present themselves.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: The confidence I have in your liberality, leaves me no doubt but you will make the necessary provisions for the Civil Establishment, and for the other Services specified in the Estimate; and that you will likewise grant such further Supplies, as the situation of affairs may appear to require.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council: Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Loan of Provincial Notes required for the Military Chest, and authorized by the Act of the last Session, has been completed; and, exclusive of the advantages arising to the public, I am happy to find that great accommodation has been afforded to individuals by the circulation of this paper.

The principal part of the Notes which were first issued, have remained already in the Treasury; and the whole will, I hope, be speedily cancelled, at a very inconsiderable charge of interest to the Province.

In endeavouring to carry into effect the system which was adopted last Session for the improvement of the Great Roads leading from the Capital through the Province, some obstacles have presented themselves; but as these difficulties may I hope be surmounted, it will be advisable to appropriate a reasonable Sum for continuing this necessary undertaking.

Being aware, that it must be inconvenient to many of the Members, who come from distant parts of the County, to be detained at Halifax longer than is absolutely requisite, permit me to recommend to you the utmost assiduity and attention to the dispatch of business; and, be assured of my cordial co-operation in any measures which may appear conducive to the welfare and security of the Province.

The Speaker and the Members then returned to the Assembly Room; where the Speech was read from the Chair—and a Committee being appointed to draft an Address to His Excellency, the House soon after adjourned to 11 o'clock this day.

The following captured Vessels have lately arrived at Bermuda:—

Ship Alkmonce, captured by the (Raglave,
 Sukey, by Nielsen & Jansen, cargo Oil,
 Rising States, do do,
 Monticello, by Albion, cargo Oil,
 John & James, by Endymion, do,
 Mary-Ann, by Sophie and others,
 United States, by Valiant and Acasta, Stockholm,
 Brig Massacre, by the Fox,
 Betsey, by Dragon, cargo Flour, &c,
 George, do do,
 Atlanta, do do,
 Phoebe, do do,
 George, do do,
 Mathew, cargo Flour and Bread,
 Eliala, by Narcissus, do, and Onions,
 Rosario, by Pictou, do,
 Growler & Whim, by Recruit, cargo Rice

Elizabeth, by Valiant,
 Fredericksburg, by Dragon & Armide.
 Ann & Eliza, by Families & Loire, Rice,
 Regulator, by Dragon, Flour & Tar.
 Casar, by Dragon and other, Flour.
 Betsey & Fanny, by Belvidera and others.
 Caroline Dragon and others,
 Oliver H. Perry, by Endymion. Flour &c.
 Sloop Polly, cargo Flour.
 Betsey, by Dotterel, cargo Hay, &c.
 New-York, by Dragon & others, Flour.
 Phoenix, do, do, do.
 Dolphin, by Lacedemonian, Onions, &c.
 Brookhaven, by Albion.

QUEBEC, MARCH 15, 1814.

Since our last we have been favored with Boston papers to the 2d instant, by which it appears that the two American peace envoys, sailed for Gothenburg, on the 25th ult. with their three Secretaries. These added to the two other Envoys, who had preceded them with their Secretaries, will form a goodly number of negotiators. It is said that with many Councillors there is safety. We know not how far the term safety will apply in the present instance. Were it changed for chicanery it would, we conceive, be somewhat more appropriate.

We have read the correspondence of last summer and fall between the American Secretary at war and General Wilkinson, respecting their war operations, as laid before Congress, containing their deep laid projects against Kingston and Montreal. The conclusion to be drawn from the whole is that the mountain laboured long, and at last, brought forth less than a mouse.—It was also in contemplation to have taken Michilimackinac, but the plea of the season being too far advanced, rendered the attempt abortive.

The capture of Kingston is the great *sine qua non* of American success against the Canadas. Any thing done to the westward of that post the American Secretary considers as taking the lion by the tail only. To strike at Kingston is to strike at the heart. If this cannot be effected by force of arms, the second object is to starve it by cutting off the communication, by a lodgment below it. Their plans being made public it will be the less difficult to counteract them. Nothing but the attacks of a great overwhelming force, at different points, are to be dreaded; but where, wanting the States are in the sinews of war, is such a force to be mustered. If their temporary monsters be only kept at bay, dispersion is the certain result.

European news continues stagnant. Nine dates are however received in the States to the 25th December, but no new event is mentioned.

The whole of the 2d battalion of the 8th or King's regiment, that left New Brunswick, for this province, are arrived in town. Their number is 440. About 70 remained behind, the greater part in the hospital. The same that came with them, and who left Quebec, for the lakes, amount to 200. There were also a few marines. The very liberal conduct of the inhabitants of New Brunswick, in their contributions and assistance, in forwarding them on their way is deserving of all praise.

On Sunday arrived in town, from above, 50 Indians of different nations, to join Norton, his wife, and Aid-de-camp, a chief, who have been here about a month, and have entered into all the gaieties and festivities of civilized life. Among the Indians last arrived, is a sister of Tecumseh, a son of whom remains sick in Montreal. A talk was held by them this day, at one o'clock, at the Castle. It is said their business is of much the same nature as was that of an assemblage of Indians here during Lord Dorchester's administration. The number now present is the greatest ever known on such an occasion. They were saluted by two field pieces, placed on the parade for the purpose, on their approach to, and return from the Castle. They are to be entertained with fireworks on the Esplanade on Friday evening; for which preparations have been making since yesterday morning. Seven guns were fired to day on each salute. The 70th band of music attended at the Castle.

Extract of a letter from Halifax dated 16th Feby. 1814.
 "There is here a great demand for young students in Physic and surgery, for H. M. Navy and troops. Young students in Canada might have a good opportunity of advancing in that branch and acquiring soon a perfect knowledge of it."

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Tune:—"Success to the Dutchess wherever she goes."

Ye sons of fair Canada, alive to the call
 Of duty most sacred, of glory, and honor,
 Resolved with your country to stand or to fall,
 And gloriously crowd to true liberty's banner;
 Thus loyal and free
 You always shall be,
 Your king and your country rewards shall bestow,
 And gratitude raise
 The song to your praise,
 May your Volunteers conquer wherever they go!

In history's volume the sage shall record,
 How in anarchy sunk, led on by distinction,
 'Gainst this loyal province, Yankees pointed the sword,
 Obeying the nod of vile party and faction.

To your country still true,
 To arms straight you flew,
 With ardor to combat the insolent foe;
 While Britannia, with pride,
 Triumphantly cried,
 May my volunteers conquer wherever they go!

Attached to our country, our king, and our laws,
 No party shall rule us, no faction disserve;
 We'll conquer or perish in this glorious cause—
 Our motto shall be—George and freedom forever,

To win glory's charms,
 More brethren in arms,
 Shall join us, as streams will enlarge as they flow;
 Be sacred their name
 In the records of fame,
 May our volunteers conquer wherever they go!

At college our students the ardor have caught,
 Of patriots distinguished in Greece and in Rome;
 By such bright examples, so gloriously taught,
 To fight for their country in life's early bloom.

How, in every age,
 The hero and sage
 United and conquered for freedom, they know,
 For their country enrolled,
 Like the patriots of old,
 The laurel shall wreath them wherever they go.

All ranks, all professions, shall boldly unite,
 The lawyer, the student, the farmer, the trader,
 In one armed host, for their country to fight,
 Their rights to preserve and repel the invader.

By this valiant band
 Protected we'll stand,
 As long as the tide in the Saint Lawrence shall flow,
 To them trophies raise,
 And the loud songs of praise,
 May our volunteers conquer the unnatural foe!

TOAST.

May Britons be ever averse to invading the rights of others, but jealous in defending their own.

THREE RIVERS, MARCH 11, 1814.

Mr. Printer,

I observe with some degree of astonishment many writings published in the public prints of this province dated from this place, calling in question the conduct of a number of persons residing in Quebec, Montreal, Upper-Canada, &c. signed the Anti-Jacobin. I am fully convinced this Anti-Jacobin writer never resided in this District, as he would have found sufficient matter of abuse for his pen without calling the late worthy Sir James Craig's measures into question. I am also astonished to see the parliament so closely examining the conduct of the Chief Justices, with respect to Rules of Practice. Do they forget we have a Judge here whose Rules of Practice made and put into force by him, are the most extraordinary? Do they forget we have a Police Officer established here, with a President accompanied with a salary of two hundred pounds

sterling per annum, and that we have no Rules of Police since last September, and can have none until next September? Do they forget that no Bridge will be allowed over the ditch at Champlain from Electioneering motives?

I am called to dinner, my next shall be more explicit.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The price of BREAD, for this month, is 1s. 9d. and 2s. 2d.

MONTREAL, MARCH 12.

On Thursday evening, Commodore BARCLAY, arrived in this City from Upper Canada.

MARRIED.

At Kingston, (U. C.) Captain DOBBS, of the Royal Navy, to Miss CARTWRIGHT, daughter of Hon. Richard Cartwright.

At the same place, Capt. HECTOR MCKAY, to ELIZA, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Breckinridge of Montreal.

At Berthier, THOS. WEBSTER, Esq. of D'Oroville, to Miss MORRISON.

Extract of a letter from York, dated 22d Feb. 1814.

"The House of Assembly of Upper-Canada have resolved that the Proclamation of Gen. De Rottenburg declaring Martial Law, was an arbitrary, and unconstitutional measure, tending to destroy the Laws of the Province; and ordered that the said resolution be entered on the Journals of the House."

THE next QUEBEC ASSEMBLY will be on Thursday, the 17th inst. Dancing to commence precisely at eight o'clock.
 Quebec, 7th March, 1814.

KEY FOUND.

A LARGE KEY (supposedly of an Iron Chest) was found yesterday.—It may be had at this office, on paying the expense of advertising.
 Quebec, March 15, 1814.

TO BE LET.

And possession given the 1st of May next,

THE Lower Rooms in Freemason Hall, now occupied by Henry McAnnisley, Taylor—For particulars apply to the Office of G. & W. HAMILTON or at G. HORTON'S Store, opposite.
 Quebec, March 15, 1814.

NOTICE.

SUPPOSED to have been stolen, 2 pieces of Irish LINEN, which when off red for sale was detained by the subscriber. Any person or persons who have lost the same may have it by proving the property and paying for this advertisement.—Apply to J. BENHAM, Garden street.
 Quebec, March 10, 1814.

FOR SALE.

GARDEN SEEDS, received fall 1813, catalogues of which may be had on applying to the subscriber, also 300 bushels of Potatoes of a superior quality—any quantity required will be delivered at any quarter of the town, at 4s. per bushel, cash.
 Quebec, 15th March 1814.

JOHN MAGNIDER.

LOST.

ABOUT ten ago, between the Court House and Market Place, a Silver SNUFF-BOX, having the initials F. C. and R. G. on it. Whoever will bring it to the Editor will be handsomely rewarded.
 Quebec, 15th March, 1814.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,

CABLE of 14 inches,
 Anchors from 14 to 20 cwt,
 Square, bolt, flat and rod Iron,
 Madeira and Port Wine, Claret in cases of 3 dozen each,
 Bell's Ale, and a few punchbombs of Rum,
 ALSO,

2 cases White Wax,
 do. of Linen Ticks.
 Quebec, 14 March, 1814.

CONTRAT AVEC LE GOUVERNEMENT.

On a besoin, pour le service de Sa Majesté, de la quantité sous-mentionnée de Pierre et de Sable, savoir :

- 200 Toises de Pierre à bâtir, du Cap-rouge,
- 20 do. de Coins de l'Ange-Gardien,
- 60 do. de Pierres de do. à paver,
- 2500 Charges simples de Sable.

A être livrées sur la grève à St. Roch, aux tems et dans les proportions suivantes, savoir :—

- 67 toises de pierre du Cap-rouge, 7 toises de coins de l'Ange-Gardien, 20 toises de pierre à paver de l'Ange-Gardien, et 833 charges simples de sable, dans le mois de Mai prochain, et les mêmes proportions continuées à être livrées tous les mois consécutifs, jusqu'à ce que toutes les quantités ci-dessus, soient complétées.

Des propositions cachetées des personnes disposées à fournir les pierres et le sable sus-mentionnés seront reçues à ce bureau, le ou avant le 10e d'Avril prochain, à être endossées "Propositions pour les Pierres et le Sable," et adressées au Commissaire-Général.

Bureau du Commissaire-Général,
Québec, le 10e Mars, 1814.

CONTRAT AVEC LE GOUVERNEMENT.

On a besoin pour le service de Sa Majesté, de la quantité sous-mentionnée de BOIS, &c.

- 10,000 pieds cubes de chêne gris, depuis 18 à 20 p. de long et 10 à 15 pouces quarrés.

- 40 corps d'arbre ronds de chêne gris, depuis 18 à 20 p. de long, 12 p. de diamètre au petit bout, sans gerçures ni nœuds.

- 8,000 pieds de planches de chêne gris, de 3 p. de long, depuis 14 jusqu'à 20 p. de long, les bords droits.

- 6,000 pieds de do. de 2 1/2 p. de long, depuis 14 jusqu'à 20 p. de long, les bords droits.

- 7,000 pieds de do. de 2 p. de long, do. do. do.

- 4,000 pieds de do. de 1 1/2 p. de long, do. do. do.

- 6,000 p. de do. de 1 1/2 p. de long, depuis 14 jusqu'à 20 p. de long.

- 5,000 p. de do. de 1 p. de long, depuis 14 jusqu'à 20 p. de long, les bords droits.

- 14,000 p. cubes de Pin blanc, depuis 20 jusqu'à 60 p. de long, et de 10 à 20 p. de quarrés.

- 60,000 p. de planches de pin blanc, de 3 p. de long, 12 p. de large, mesure quarrée.

- 60,000 p. de do. de 2 1/2 p. de long, 12 p. de large, mesure quarrée.

- 80,000 p. de do. de 2 p. de long, do. do. do.

- 100,000 p. de do. de 1 1/2 p. de long, do. do. do.

- 9,000 p. de pin, de 1 p. de long, de 10 p. de long, de la première qualité.

- 9,000 p. de do. de 1 p. de long, 10 p. de long, de la seconde qualité.

- 120 corps d'arbres de cèdre, droits, de 36 p. de long, 10 p. de diamètre au petit bout et solides.

- 40 do. de frêne, ronds, de 18 à 20 p. de long, 12 p. de diamètre au petit bout, sans nœuds.

- 30 do. de bouleau n-r, ronds ou quarrés, de 18 à 30 p. de long et 12 p. de diamètre au petit bout.

- 40 do. de noyé, ronds, de 18 à 30 p. de long, 12 p. de diamètre au petit bout, sans gerçures et sans nœuds.

- 50,000 bardeaux de cèdre.

Tout le bois ci-dessus à être du cru de terres hautes, d'une qualité bonne et marchande, et coupe cette année.

à être livré sur le quai du Roi à St. Roch, entre les premiers jours de Mai et Août prochain, excepté les 120 corps d'arbres de cèdres droits, qui seront livrés au mois de mai prochain.

Les propositions scellées des personnes qui voudront fournir les articles ci-dessus, seront reçues à ce bureau, le ou avant le dixième jour d'Avril prochain, à être endossées "Propositions pour Bois ou bardeaux," (selon le cas) et adressées au Commissaire-Général.

Bureau du Commissaire-Général,
Québec, 10e Mars, 1814.

TO BE LET, and possession given the 1st of May next,

THAT extensive HOUSE and premises, with

two Bake Houses and two Ovens (formerly occupied by the late Mr. John Saul) situated in St. Helen street.—For particulars, enquire of Mr. JAMES G. HANNA, Upper Town.

Quebec, 8th February, 1814.

CONTRAT AVEC LE GOUVERNEMENT.

On a besoin pour le service de Sa Majesté de—

- 120,000 BRIQUES bien cuites,—

A être livrées sur le quai du Roi à St. Roch, entre les premiers jours de Mai et Août.

Des propositions scellées des personnes qui voudront fournir les dites briques, seront reçues à ce bureau, le ou avant le 10e d'Avril prochain, à être endossées "Propositions pour Briques," et adressées au Commissaire-Général.

Bureau du Commissaire-Général,
Québec, le 10e Mars, 1814.

CONTRAT POUR LES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE EN SANTE.

Quence, 15 Mars, 1814.

DES propositions cachetées (marquées P. G. en sinité) seront reçues pour avitailler et pourvoir aux besoins des Prisonniers de Guerre, en sinité, jusqu'au 25me d'Avril prochain, à No. 12, Rue du Palais, où, en s'adressant au Capitaine KEGER, M. R. on peut voir les conditions du contrat, et l'offre la plus raisonnable, si elle est avantageuse au gouvernement, sera reçue.—Le Contrat devra commencer au premier jour de Mai prochain, et continuer pendant quatre mois, sans faute, avec un mois d'avertissement.

Le Contrat devra commencer au premier jour de Mai prochain, et continuer pendant quatre mois, sans faute, avec un mois d'avertissement.

N. B. On exigera une obligation pénale avec des cautions pour la due exécution des contrats ci-dessus.

CONTRAT POUR LES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE A L'HOPITAL.

Quence, 15 Mars, 1814.

DES propositions cachetées (marquées P. G. à l'hôpital) seront reçues pour avitailler et pourvoir aux besoins des Prisonniers de Guerre à l'Hôpital (à présent au Bas Bâton) jusqu'au 25me d'Avril prochain, en s'adressant au Capitaine KEGER, M. R. No. 12, rue du Palais, où l'on peut voir les conditions du contrat, et l'offre la plus raisonnable, si elle est avantageuse au gouvernement, sera reçue.—Le contrat devra commencer le premier de Mai prochain, et continuer quatre mois, sans faute, avec un mois d'avertissement.

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TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st May next, THAT pleasantly situated dwelling House, the property of Capt. C. DUCHESNAY, on the banks of the St. Charles, near Scott's Bridge; together with out-houses, gardens, 30 acres of land, and a commodious cellar. The dwelling-house will be let with, or without the land, as may suit the lessee.

Application to be made to the Hon. A. L. J. DUCHESNAY, Hope Street, Quebec, 26th Jan. 1814.

FOR SALE.

At the New Printing Office, Blank Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Prices Current, Seamen's Articles, &c.

MR. PADER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he continues to give Lessons in the SPANISH and ITALIAN LANGUAGES.

Mr. PADER being a native of Italy, his Pupils may obtain from him a correct pronunciation of that Language.—Mr. P. cannot be sufficiently grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has received from some of the most respectable persons in this City. Application to be made at the New Printing Office, Quebec, 13th Jan. 1814.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

SEVEN Pipes best old Cognac Brandy, 8 Pipes real Holland Geneva, BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

Quebec, 18th January, 1814.

TO SHIP CARPENTERS.

WANTED, TWO or THREE MEN to undertake making the Mast, Spill, Yards, caps, tops and Trussel Trees, for a vessel now building at New-Liverpool, to whom liberal Wages will be given by the day, or, if preferred, a sum for making the whole complete.—Carpenters are also wanted to commence on the 1st day of March, either by the foot or by the day, inquire at the Subscribers' Office, GEO. & WM. HAMILTON, Quebec, 18th January, 1814.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his House, No. 12 Lower Town Market Place : 3000 Minots Liverpool Salt, 500 Lisbon do. 150 Barrels best Prime Beef, Quebec, January 4, 1814. C. SMITH.

FOR SALE,

500 Minots Lisbon Salt, Superior brown Stout in bottles, Double refined Loaf Sugar, Best Jordan Almonds, Pickled and Smoked Tongues, Castor Oil, China Tea Sets, Paris White, &c. 4th Jan. 1814. T. AYLWIN.

UNCLAIMED GOODS PER SALUS.

A CASE marked S [in a diamond] No. 1, containing, as appears by said vessel's manifest, to M. E. Smith. The owner may have it on paying freight and charges to

GEORGE SYMES.

6th Dec. 1813.

State of the THUNDERBOLT, for the past week at 8 o'clock, A. M. 37, 25, 19, 29, 16, 10, 20.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 3, St. Lewis street, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 21, Broad street.

CLOCK WORK of every description perfectly repaired, by

THOMAS HUNTER,

No. 1 Hope street.

Quebec, 1st February, 1814.