



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, aforesaid, at the suit of Peter Pangman, Esqr. Seignior, in possession of the Seigniorship of Lachenaye, against the lands and tenements of Celestin Courtois, of l'Assomption, in the said district, yeoman, and Joseph Moreau, his wife, heretofore by a first marriage the wife of, and common-law wife with Antoine Aimond, deceased, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said CELESTIN COURTOIS, and JOSEPH MOREAU, a lot of land situated in the parish of Saint Henry, in the Seigniorship of Lachenaye aforesaid, in the said district, containing three arpents in front, by thirty arpents in depth, bounded in the front, by the north side of the river Mascouche, in the rear by ungranted land, on one side by Antoine Daumy, dit Cadet, and on the other side by Jean Gagnon, or their representatives, with the improvements made thereon, and dependencies thereto belonging. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lot of land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the parish of Saint Henry, aforesaid, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN of the Clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lot of land and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to Law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler or afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lot of land and premises, or *afin de charge or servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff, during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

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 aforesaid, at the suit of Benedict Paul Wagner, of Quebec, Merchant, against the lands and tenements of Archibald McLaren, of *Coteau du Lac*, in the Seigniorship of Soulanges, in the District of Montreal, aforesaid, Inn-keeper, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said ARCHIBALD MCLAREN—1. A lot of ground situated in the said Seigniorship of Soulanges, in the parish of Saint Joseph, in the said district, containing one arpent in front by one arpent in depth, bounded in front by the King's highway, in the rear and on one side to the south west, by the land of Dominique L'Orrie, and on the other side to the north east, by the land of Francois Prieur, with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon erected.—2. A lot of land situated upon Lake Saint Francis, in the parish of Saint Joseph, and Seigniorship of Soulanges aforesaid, commonly known by the name of number forty seven, containing three arpents in front, by twenty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the said Lake, in the rear by ungranted land, on one side to the north east, by lot number forty six, and on the other side to the south west, by lot number forty eight. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lots of land and premises, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church-door of the parish of Saint Joseph, of Soulanges aforesaid, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN of the Clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lots 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 City of Montreal, according to Law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler or afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lots of land and premises, or *afin de charge or servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

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 aforesaid, at the suit of Jacob Hall, of Montreal, manufacturer, and Lewis Lyman of the same place, Druggist, against the lands and tenements of Obadiah Winters and Ebenezer Winters, of Argenteuil, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said OBADIAH WINTERS and EBENEZER WINTERS, four lots or parcels of land, situate lying and being in the Seigniorship of Argenteuil, in the said district, in that part commonly called the middle settlement, or Beach-Ridge, each lot consisting of three arpents in front, and thirty arpents in depth, distinguished by Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, the said lots bounded in front, by the road that divides the concessions on the said ridge in depth by ungranted land, on one side by number eleven, and on the other side by number sixteen, with all and every the buildings and improvements made thereon, as the said four lots of land and premises are and extend. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lots of land and premises, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door of the parish of Saint Benoit, in the said district, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the said lots 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 City of Montreal, according to Law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler or afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lots of land and premises, or *afin de charge or servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

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 aforesaid, at the suit of Joseph Hall, of Montreal, manufacturer, and Lewis Lyman of the same place, Druggist, against the lands and tenements of Obadiah Winters and Ebenezer Winters, of Argenteuil, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said OBADIAH WINTERS and EBENEZER WINTERS, four lots or parcels of land, situate lying and being in the Seigniorship of Argenteuil, in the said district, in that part commonly called the middle settlement, or Beach-Ridge, each lot consisting of three arpents in front, and thirty arpents in depth, distinguished by Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, the said lots bounded in front, by the road that divides the concessions on the said ridge in depth by ungranted land, on one side by number eleven, and on the other side by number sixteen, with all and every the buildings and improvements made thereon, as the said four lots of land and premises are and extend. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lots of land and premises, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door of the parish of Saint Benoit, in the said district, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the said lots 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 City of Montreal, according to Law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler or afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lots of land and premises, or *afin de charge or servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

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 aforesaid, at the suit of Julien Perrault, of Montreal, Baker, against the lands and tenements of Bazile Paré, of Chateaugay, in the said district, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said BAZILE PARÉ, a Saw Mill, situated at the rapid *des pins rouges*, at a place called Williams' Town, in the Seigniorship of Amfield, in the said district, with all its implements, consisting in its wheels, and turning with two large saws, and other dependencies, the said saw mill, containing about thirty feet in front, by forty feet in depth, with the right of working and turning *(sans aller et tourner)* the said mill in the said Seigniorship. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said saw mill, together with its implements and other dependencies, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church-door of the parish of Chateaugay aforesaid, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described saw mill and its dependencies, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to Law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler or afin de distraire*, the whole of the said saw mill, and its dependencies, or *afin de charge or servitude* on the same will be received by the said Sheriff, during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

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 aforesaid, at the suit of Julien Perrault, of Montreal, Baker, against the lands and tenements of Bazile Paré, of Chateaugay, in the said district, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said BAZILE PARÉ, a Saw Mill, situated at the rapid *des pins rouges*, at a place called Williams' Town, in the Seigniorship of Amfield, in the said district, with all its implements, consisting in its wheels, and turning with two large saws, and other dependencies, the said saw mill, containing about thirty feet in front, by forty feet in depth, with the right of working and turning *(sans aller et tourner)* the said mill in the said Seigniorship. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said saw mill, together with its implements and other dependencies, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church-door of the parish of Chateaugay aforesaid, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described saw mill and its dependencies, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to Law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler or afin de distraire*, the whole of the said saw mill, and its dependencies, or *afin de charge or servitude* on the same will be received by the said Sheriff, during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

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 aforesaid, at the suit of Julien Perrault, of Montreal, Baker, against the lands and tenements of Bazile Paré, of Chateaugay, in the said district, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said BAZILE PARÉ, a Saw Mill, situated at the rapid *des pins rouges*, at a place called Williams' Town, in the Seigniorship of Amfield, in the said district, with all its implements, consisting in its wheels, and turning with two large saws, and other dependencies, the said saw mill, containing about thirty feet in front, by forty feet in depth, with the right of working and turning *(sans aller et tourner)* the said mill in the said Seigniorship. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said saw mill, together with its implements and other dependencies, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church-door of the parish of Chateaugay aforesaid, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described saw mill and its dependencies, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to Law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler or afin de distraire*, the whole of the said saw mill, and its dependencies, or *afin de charge or servitude* on the same will be received by the said Sheriff, during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Three Rivers, at the suit of Henry Georgan, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, Attorney at Law, against the lands and tenements of Charles Lathrop, of the Township of Eaton, yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said CHARLES LATHROP.—A tract of land containing about one hundred superficial acres, being the middle part of lot No. 7, in the Fifth range of the said Township of Eaton, joining at the North end to Bradford, Hammond, and at the South end to A-a Governor, forty acres of which are under improvement, with a log House and framed barn thereon 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 or afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said tract of land or premises, or *afin de charge or servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.—Sheriff's Office, 1st Feb. 1812.

BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the said District of Three Rivers, at the suit of Francis Courcel, of the Parish of Lahaye, St. Antoine, Merchant, against the lands and tenements of Jennif in Hall, of the Township of Kingley, yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said JENNISON HALL.—Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 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740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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 or afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said lots of Land, or *afin de charge or servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.—Sheriff's Office, 29th January, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.—William Morrison of this City, having been duly elected to the vacant Estate and Succession of the late SAMUEL SONE, late Surgeon in His Majesty's Forces, requests all the Creditors of the said Sone to make immediately their demands, and all debtors to pay without delay in the hands of the said Curator. Quebec, 6th Nov. 1811. WM. MORRISON.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that GREAT BARONINS may be had at his Store, as he is now selling his Goods at very reduced prices for Cash. Printed calicoes from 9d. to 2s. per yd. shawls and handkerchiefs, cheap, gingham from 10d. to 3s. do. 6-4 & 9-8 cambric, jaconet and book muslin, hose, silk, cotton and worsted, all sizes; sewing silks, threads, tapes, bobbins and bindings, ribbons, ferretting, shirt buttons, pins and needles, buttons, gilt and plated, coat, vests in 30 pcs. blue, black, olive, mixt and grey cloth, 40 do. coating, different colours, flannels, baizes, blankets, counterpanes, 4-4 cotton darning, Shirting colico, striped cottons, men's shoes from 3s. 3d. to 10s. 4d. per pair, women's kid, and spanish and leather slippers and shoes, 3 London made harnesses and saddles, watches, gold chains and seals, and common do. Windsor soap in cakes, and an assortment of perfumery, military Hessian and jockey top boots, ready made clothes, sailors jackets and trousers, beaver hats, Bailey's blacking cakes, and a variety of other articles too numerous to insert here. N. B. Liberal allowances will be made to country merchants. Quebec, 19th Sept. 1811. JOSEPH CRAVEN.

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

FOR SALE.—Pine Boards 1st 2d Quality, do. Pine Plank, 1 1/2 inch thick, 10 to 10 feet long. Also, some of the best Ash Oars 12 to 24 feet long, Spars, Lathwood, Handspikes, and other articles of Lumber, upon which a deduction of 5 per cent will be made from the market prices, for Cash. THOS. LEE, Junr. Quebec, 3d Sept. 1812. Mountain street.

N. B. The Subscriber is provided with convenient crate and boxes for carrying the above articles of Lumber on board vessels, &c. when requested. T. L.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.—30 pipes very superior Port Wine } Just arrived in 58 hhls. } the } Claret and Muscovado Sugar, } Dozains. } Several first classed Jamaica Spirits, } Cordage and sails. } Copper in Bolt Rods, assorted, from 5-8ths to 1 1/2 inches. } Ditto Bolts and spikes. } Quebec, 5th Dec. 1811. WILLIAM OVIATT.

FOR SALE.—On reasonable terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange, 10 Puncheon good Strong proof Jamaica Rum, six small Casks of assorted Hardware intended for Retailers, a few Cases of Cambric Muslin, Cotton Shirting, and Umbrellas, Sail Cloth, Besant Popping of different qualities, Bags ready made, Paints, Window Glass, Cordage, Iron and three patent Combs. Quebec, 14th June, 1811. HENRY BLACK.

N. B. A fine proof Vault in excellent order to be sold and Freight wanted for 100 Barrels Ashes to London. H. B.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London, the Sarah, in addition to his former supply, a very choice Assortment of JEWELLERY, viz. Plate Ware, Gold & Silver Watches, Plain Eight Days Chamber and Quarter Clocks, Men's and Youth's Shoes, with every article in his line, which he offers for Sale for Cash. Quebec, 14th Nov. 1811. JAMES G. HANNA.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Curator to the vacant Estate, and Succession of the late JOSEPH FROISSARD, in his life-time of the City of Montreal, Esquire, requests all persons who have any demands against the said estate, to give in their Claims without delay to him the said Curator, or to DAVID OGDEN, Esquire, his attorney, in the City of Montreal, and all persons who are indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment. H. MACLENNIE, Curator. Montreal, Dec. 19, 1812.

FOR SALE, by the Box or otherwise, of a good quality and moderate price for Cash, at the Manufactory St. Roch, a little below Palace Gate, viz. Green and Black, Millinery, &c. &c. J. ALEXANDER. Quebec, 10th Dec. 1811.

FOR SALE.—North Shore SALMON per tierce, a few hhls. strong Jamaica SPIRITS. A. Quebec, 11th Dec. 1811. JACOB POZIR.

Province of Lower Canada, } BY virtue of a WRIT of DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, } FIERI FACIAS issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil Pleas, in and for the said District of Quebec, at the suit of Louis Fortier of the City of Quebec, Merchant, in the County of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, 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 common-law wife 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 Quebec, 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 lot of thirteen arpents in front, by forty arpents in depth, situate, lying and being in the second range of the Seigniorship of Rivier du Loup, at the place called the *Ruisseau Gros*, or the road to Lake Thimiquata, bounded in front to the South West by the said road of Lake Thimiquata, 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.—2<sup>o</sup>. A portion 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 Chamberlan, and to the North East, by Jean Bechard, 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. 20<sup>o</sup> 1<sup>o</sup> at the Church Door of the said Parish of RIVIER DU LOUP and 2<sup>o</sup> 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.

J.A. 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 Quebec, according to Law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler or afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said immovables above described, or *afin de charge or servitude* on the same will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. Quebec, 16th January, 1812.

Province of Lower Canada, } BY virtue of a WRIT of DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, } FIERI FACIAS issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil Pleas, in and for the said District of Quebec, at the suit of Jacob Pozer, of the City of Quebec, in the County of Quebec, and District of Quebec, Merchant, against the lands and possessions of Magdalene Jacobson, widow of Christopher Schaffer, in the Parish of Quebec, in the County of Quebec, and District of Quebec, and Joseph Schaffer, of the said Parish of Quebec, Mission, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said MAGDALENE JACOBSON, widow of Christopher Schaffer, and to the said JOSEPH SCHAEFFER, an Emplacement, situated in the Upper Town of Quebec, 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 Jacobson, 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 dependencies, 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

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

His Majesty is nearly in the same state in which he was previous to the late increase of his disorder.

H. HALFORD, J. WILLIS, M. BAILEY, R. WILLIS, W. HEBERDEN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JANUARY 24.

Mr. Brougham gave notice, that he should, after the removal of the restrictions from the Prince Regent, move, that a humble address be presented to His Royal Highness, to rescind the Orders in Council, and the system of licensing.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Lieut. Gen. Maitland feels the greatest satisfaction in notifying to the army the bravery and good conduct of a detachment of the 63d regiment, consisting of 250 men, under the command of Major Darley; this detachment, with 50 marines, commanded by Lt. Pison, landed from His Majesty's ships the Imperieuse and the Thames, in face of the enemy, who were about 1000 strong, commanded by Gen. Pignatelli Cerehina, attacked and carried the position of the enemy, and being themselves attacked, repulsed the enemy in charge, driving him from his ground, and maintaining their position two days; they also took a convoy of 9 gunboats and 20 other barks laden with naval articles, which were in the bay of Palmarus; two batteries were also taken, with a telegraph tower.

JAN. 25.—Two Heligoland mail arrived at a late hour this morning. The reports of war between Russia and France are revived with additional confidence.

By late accounts from other parts of the coast we have been informed, that a war between Russia (in conjunction with Prussia) and France is more confidentially looked for than ever, and that hostilities may be certainly expected to commence by the beginning of next month. The brave Prussian General Blucher is, it is said, to have a command in the Russian army.

OXFORD, Jan. 26.—Earthquake.—On Saturday last, the shock of an earthquake was felt in many places in this and the neighbouring counties.

JAN. 29.—The immediate result of Lord W. Bentinck's return to Paternoster and an interview with the King, is said to have been, that every difficulty was amicably arranged, and the arrest and trial of a number of French spies and emissaries ordered.

JANUARY 30.—Captures of a French Frigate.—There is no doubt (though the official accounts are not yet received) that another action, honorable to our naval arms, has been fought in the Adriatic. Whether there were more than the English Active, of 38, and the French Pomone, of 44 guns engaged, is not known; but it seems certain that the latter has been taken by the former, after a furious fight. Capt. Gordon has lost a leg but is doing well.

The following is a statement of the arms shipped from the Tower, for Spain and Portugal to the 31st December:—Spain 337,000 muskets, 4600 carbines, 8600 pistols, 101,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, 50,000,000 ball-cartridges, 8,500,000 lead ball, 35,900 barrels powder. Portugal, 434,000 muskets, 600 carbines, 21,200 rifles, 6000 pistols, 50,000 sets of accoutrements, 11,607,000 ball-cartridges, 60,000 lead balls, and 3000 barrels powder.

The Dasher arrived at Portsmouth from Batavia, in three months, with dispatches relative to the complete reduction of Java. The naval letters relate to the capture of different forts and ports in the Island. All the operations, military and naval, were conducted with admirable skill, steadiness and decision. A proclamation has been issued by Lord Minto, for the administration of the Island.

HELIGOLAND, Jan. 14.—We are extremely concerned to learn, from accounts brought by a flag of truce from Husum, the disastrous loss of the St. George, of 98 guns, and Defence, of 74 guns, on the coast of Jutland, with three brigs and some merchantmen. The St. George is said to have gone to the bottom, and every soul on board to have perished, and only seventeen of the other vessels to have been saved.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE PHILAD. REGISTER.

CADIZ, Jan. 24, 1812. Valencia held out on the 13th instant—Every exertion is making at Alicante and Carthagens to place them in the best state of defence—French troops are detaching from their lines before this city for the relief of Seville, which is seriously threatened by gun Hill.

Ciudad Rodrigo.—A Lisbon Gazette is received of the 31st January, containing a dispatch from Lord Wellington to the Governor of Lisbon, giving a detailed account of the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo. It appears that it was vigorously attacked on the 19th of January, at half past 7 o'clock in the evening at five different points and carried in less than half an hour. The English lost in killed 640, and the Portuguese 119 men. The number of killed on the part of the French is not known. The prisoners that fell into the hands of Lord Wellington, amounted to 1700 men and 78 officers, including the Governor. They found in the fort 153 pieces of ordnance, chiefly brass; 80,379 muskets and bayonets, and an immense quantity of ammunition of all sorts.

BOSTON, March 25.—Files of Lisbon papers to the 25th Jan. have been received in New York, but the one which contained the official details of the storm and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo had not been received. A subsequent letter of LORD WELLINGTON, dated Gallegos, 29th January, says "we are occupied in repairing the damage done to Ciudad Rodrigo, which we have put out of the danger of a coup-de-main." General MARMONT was in force between Alva and Salamanca the 24th, and a division had advanced to ascertain the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, and had then retreated to the Torres. A letter of Lord Wellington of the 5th February, is dated at Fez; and states that the French had no troops on the south side of the Torres; so that Marmont was not in haste to attempt the recapture of the city.

We have a file of Gibraltar papers to the 25th January. Valencia capitulated the 9th January, and Blake, with about 5000 men, were made prisoners. Marshal Suchet attempted to include the troops under Generals Mahi and Freyre, with 10,000 men, in the capitulation, though they had escaped to Alicante. We know not if Blake consented to this, but as the Regency had ordered Gen. Ballesteros to take command of those troops, it was not probable they would ratify the act, if made. In Lisbon the garrison was estimated at 16,000. This event has been anticipated as unavoidable; but had not produced any dejection in the Spanish Patriots, whose partisan warfare had been carried on with great activity and success in consequence of the corps which Suchet had concentrated to carry Valencia. These successes and the recapture of the important city of Rodrigo, are considered by the Patriots as more than an offset for their loss in Valencia.

CADIZ, Jan. 24.—Our most important news is the appointment of the new Regency of Five. General O'Donnell, Duke del Infantado, and Villavieja—and two to represent South America, Bosquero and Ravis.—As these men are brought in with the wish of Marquis Wellesley, the happiest results are expected.

INTER THAN BY MAIL.

BOSTON, March 30.—An arrival at Providence from St. Ubes, brings accounts, that Lord Wellington was on his march to attack Badajoz; that he had ordered supplies for 60,000 men; that Marmont and Dorsnes had been recently defeated in a smart action, in which Gen. Hill's cavalry had acquired the most distinguished honor.

A fresh reinforcement of Spanish troops have arrived at Porto Rico, for Vera Cruz.

The British ketch Gleaner arrived at Annapolis, from England, on Thursday last week, and landed a Messenger who proceeded immediately to Washington with despatches for Mr. Foster, to whom they were delivered on Saturday evening. They are thought, says a New York paper, to be of importance, as they prevented the Minister attending a party to which he had been invited.

The intelligent correspondent of the N. York Commercial Advertiser, thus writes from Washington:—

The amount of the news received here by the late despatches from England is, that the British Minister, Mr. Foster, has been directed to inquire of our administration the reasons of our armament.

That Mr. Whitbread, and others, in opposition, are, if possible, more indignant in consequence of our measures, than the majority in Parliament, and have expressed sentiments in favor of the above enquiry;

That it is incumbent on their government now to take a stand against our disposition to wrest from them their maritime rights;

That they advise immediate hostile measures against us;—and

That the British Cabinet have directed all their vessels of war in ordinary to be commissioned and put in order for sea. It is also said, that they have determined not to give up their orders in council, until proof is furnished of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees.

FROM WASHINGTON, March 22.

Mr. FOSTER, by a special Messenger, arrived in a ship of war at Annapolis, has received despatches from his Government, from which it is said, nothing can be expected in favor of a relinquishment of the ground taken by the British government; and that Mr. Whitbread has come out in opposition to the measures of our administration. These are reports of which I shall write you more particularly as soon as any communication is made. In the mean time I can assure you, from what I believe correct information, that our administration are determined on WAR, unless the Orders in Council should be repealed.

From the same, March 23.

Since I wrote you yesterday, I have been informed, that from the despatches to Mr. Foster, it is ascertained, that the British government are determined not to remove the Orders in Council, till they have satisfactory proof of the repeal of the Emperor's Decrees; that they have ordered reinforcements out to Nova-Scotia and Canada, and that the opposition have come out more severely against our government than the ministry themselves.

The Hornet had left England for France before the despatch frigate sailed.

John Bull's back is up, and has demanded the reason of our armaments.

Yours, &c.

Letters are received from different members of Congress which state, that a universal sentiment of indignation prevades the British nation upon the intelligence received from this country of the threat of our government to invade their provinces.—That their Minister, Mr. Foster, has received instructions to demand from government a direct and precise answer as to the object of our military preparations.—That he is also instructed to require from government, that a minister of equal rank with himself be sent to the British Court.—That Mr. Whitbread, the great advocate for the American claims has joined the administration; and, finally.—That the British Cabinet will not rescind the Orders in Council, until evidence be given of the rescinding of the French decrees.

Thus it appears, that unless our government retract their steps, THE DYE IS CAST, and WAR IS INEVITABLE. AN EMBARGO will be the first measure. It may be expected by every mail.

HENRY'S PLOT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 16, 1812.

The President of the United States communicated the following Message:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

I lay before Congress a letter from the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, to the Secretary of State.

March 13, 1812 JAMES MADISON.

THE LETTER.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, has read in the public papers of this city, with the deepest concern, the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, on the 9th inst. and the documents which accompanied it.

In the utter ignorance of the undersigned as to all the circumstances alluded to in those documents, he can only disclaim most solemnly on his own part the having had any knowledge whatever of the existence of such a mission, or of such transactions, as the communication of Mr. Henry refer to, and express his conviction that, from what he knows of those branches of His Majesty's government with which he is in the habit of having intercourse, no countenance whatever was given by them to any scheme hostile to the internal tranquility of the United States.

The undersigned, however, cannot but trust that the American government and the Congress of the United States, will take into consideration the character of the individual who has made the communication in question, and will suspend any further judgment on its merits until the circumstances shall have been made known to his Majesty's government.

(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

Washington, March 11, 1812.

The message was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations.

Extract to the Editor.

WASHINGTON, March 19. Mr. Porter, from the committee of foreign relations, made a report on the subject of Henry's disclosures. They state that they have not investigated their authenticity, as they have no doubt of their genuineness; that spies, though common in all countries, are for the purpose of observation; that Britain has sent a spy hither, whose sole object was to sow discord, and nourish disaffection and resistance to the general government; that the act was a deliberate one, and extremely wicked, and one which all good citizens should execrate and abhor with one voice.

The only evidence the committee had to report, (they were authorized to send for papers, &c.) according to the powers vested in them was the deposition of Count Edward de Crillon, a French gentleman, who came with Henry from England to Boston, and from thence here, and who was on intimate and confidential terms with him. The evidence of this man relates entirely to verbal and retired conversations with Henry, all of which correspond with the documents reported.—Henry detailed to him the most prominent features in the progress of his life, and that he was made a captain in our army under president Adams, through the influence of the British minister; that he resided for 5 years in Vermont, near the Canada line, in the character of a private gentleman, that Sir James Craig became desirous of his acquaintance, on account of a number of essays he wrote, abusing a republican government. He was in consequence invited to Quebec, where he staid some time, and then went to Montreal, where "all he had to fear and all he had to hope was made known to him." He then repaired to Boston with full powers to call out the fleet at the Halifax station. He was, while at Boston, to remain near certain leading characters, whose names he never mentioned; he spoke also to the Frenchman of his magnificent entertainments, which consumed the whole of his money; and of the bad conduct of the British ministry, who treated him with the greatest distinction till he claimed remuneration. Something appeared to have been intended for him, but he became disgusted with the numerous references, and ingratitude of the ministry. Before his departure he purchased an estate near the frontiers of Spain from the French court.—N. T. Columbian.

Extract from the Deposition of Mr. H. Bigelow of Baltimore.

He (the deponent) called on the Cashier of the Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore on the morning of the 13th inst. and in answer to an enquiry which the deponent made of the said Cashier, learned from him that about the middle of the last month, Mr. Henry called at the said Bank, and offered him, the Cashier, a Check from the Bank of Columbia upon the Mechanics' Bank of the city of New-York, for Forty Eight Thousand Dollars, with a request that he, the Cashier, would exchange for some smaller paper; and that he, the said Cashier, did accordingly give the said Henry smaller checks and bank notes for the said check, so drawn by the Bank of Columbia upon the Mechanics' Bank of the city of New-York, for the sum of Forty-Eight Thousand Dollars.

March 14, 1812—Sworn to before S. STERRETT.

Extract from the Boston Resolutions, 23d March, 1812.

RESOLVED, That the Federalists of this Metropolis, and its vicinity, regard with indignation and contempt the credulity and ignorance of a British Governor who could believe in the possibility of a disposition in the Federalists of the Eastern States to look up to England or to enter into a connexion with a Foreign Power under any circumstances for the purpose of effecting a Separation of the Union.

Resolved.—That the failure of the mission of the said HENRY, who by his own confession dared not even "to discover the purpose of his visit, or to shew his commission, or appear as an authorized agent" of the British Government to any individual, is an honorable testimony of the purity and integrity of the Disciples of WASHINGTON (who was himself accused as being of the British Party) which though not requisite to establish their character or to increase the satisfaction resulting from the proud consciousness of their uprightness, will serve to convince Great-Britain and the World, that the principles of the Federalists, are not to be learnt from their political opponents; the Federalists, are not to be found on in our present eminent attachment to our own country, and that in no period of political dissension will the interference of any foreign nation in the affairs of our country be countenanced or endured by us.

Resolved.—That we lament the omission of the President of the United States, in his Message to Congress, to do that justice to the people of the Eastern states which is so fully warranted by the discovery and documents by him communicated.—A fair occasion is here lost of vindicating the characters of a great portion of his Fellow-Citizens and of giving an official sanction to the patriotism of his political opponents, which must have been received by them as a pledge of that magnanimity which should ever actuate the measures of a Chief Magistrate, and which would have made upon foreign nations an indelible impression of the incorruptibility of the American People.—But we discern with regret, that instead of this wise and beneficent course; the language used by the President, is obscure and indefinite, and better adapted to confirm than to remove suspicions.—When we also consider that the enormous sum of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS has been paid by him to obtain knowledge of the mere circumstance that a British Governor three years since under the apprehension of a probable rupture between the two countries, employed an Agent upon an unsuccessful mission into the United States; and further that the information in his possession relative to this transaction was kept from Congress nearly the space of a month after it was received; and that it is made to assume the delusive appearance of a communication from Philadelphia many days subsequent to the time of its having been communicated at Washington.—When we also consider the interest probably taken by the President in the Elections of this Commonwealth from their future bearing upon the next Presidential Election.—we are compelled to regard the whole development of this British Intrigue, as principally and disingenuously intended to divert the attention of the good People of this State from the outrageous proceedings of their own Governor and Legislature, and from the prospect of War, of taxes, of commercial restrictions, of distress, poverty and ruin, which they cannot but perceive in the present measures of the National Government.—So that in the old outcry against a British Party the universal discontent of the honest men of all parties arising from the management of our State concerns, may be suspended; and the authors and promoters of our usurpation, proscription and intolerance be thus rescued from the censure of their constituents, and once more elected, to heap upon us new insults and oppressions, and to require this interference of the President by their good offices upon a future occasion.

Resolved.—That we have never ceased to regard the Union of these States, as an invaluable blessing endeared to us by the legacy of our Political Father;—and we have a perfect confidence, that our active and distinguished fellow-citizens who are opposed to the system of Embargo, Non Intercourse and Commercial Restrictions, are actuated by a desire to preserve this Union, by preventing the discontent and ruin incident to those systems. But while we adhere to the Union as our best hope, we do not forget that, "To preserve and protect Commerce were the principal motives of the People of this Commonwealth in according to it.—And if at any future period (which Heaven avert) our National Rulers shall manifest a determination to abandon or sacrifice Commerce, without which we cannot and wish not to exist;—we shall never resort to foreign aid to obtain that redress of grievances, which a great and free people are competent to effect by their own energy.

SALEM, (Mass.) March 24.

Since the reward paid to HENRY for his double treachery, we may expect to see the country full of speculators of this kind, some however will not be able to manage with the skill of Henry. Emery, or Joy, the British Spy now in our jail, probably thought he had nothing to do but run through the county proclaiming himself in that character in order to secure his reward.

There was great chucking among the Democrats in this town on Saturday...they had now got something that would inevitably put down the Federalists; but their Joy was soon turned into mourning.

The friends of truth, and enemies of imposture and villainy, in Haverhill, deserve great praise for the prompt measures they took to expose the British Spy Plot got up in that town in order to have an effect upon our elections.

BOSTON, MARCH 20 to 26.

Extract of a letter from an American in London, to his friend in Petersburg, dated January 17th, 1812.

AARON BURR is in London, and endeavours to scrape an acquaintance with every American, for the purpose of begging them for money. He walks the streets unobserved.

A letter was received in this city yesterday from a merchant in Boston, which states that the Council of New-Brunswick have imposed a discriminating duty of 5 per cent. on all English goods, in that province, not owned by British subjects.—Nat. Intel.

War! War!—We understand, that letters were yesterday received from General Dearborne, giving it as his opinion, that WAR is inevitable. The North American Insurance Company have declined writing on risks.

War Approaching.—The merchants are forewarned by the National Intelligencer, not to be lulled into a false security, by publications tending to induce a belief that government are not steadily and decidedly pursuing the course of war measures long since begun. Recruiting for the new army is to be forthwith vigorously carried on.

It is rumored that Col. Munroe is to have the chief command of the army against Canada, Gen. Dearborne preferring to retain his Collectorship.—Virg. Ps.

Recruiting Regulations.—The States and Territories are divided into six departments. Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, form one. Headquarters, Boston. A superior officer will be stationed at the H. Q. in each department, to superintend the recruiting service.

The States and Territories are divided into forty eight recruiting districts—of which Massachusetts will form three; principal rendezvous Boston, Springfield and Pittsfield. Maine, will compose two; principal rendezvous Augusta and Portland. New Hampshire will compose two; principal rendezvous Concord and Dartmouth.

Further preparation.—The cordwainers of Newark have contracted to furnish 36,000 pair of shoes for the United States, to be delivered at New-York or Albany.

Proposals for Issuing of Rations.

TENDERS in writing will be received at No 46, State-street, Albany, until the 15th of April next, for the supply and issue of all Rations that may be required for the troops of the United States, that may be stationed, marched or recruited in the following districts, from the first day of May next to the first day of June, 1813, inclusive.

1st. For all Rations that may be required in Oneida, Madison, Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer and St. Lawrence counties, principal Rendezvous at Rome.

2d. For all Rations that may be required in Onondaga, Cortland, Chenango, Cayuga, Seneca and Ontario counties, principal Rendezvous at Canandaigua.

3d. For all Rations that may be required in Schenectady, Montgomery, Schoharie, Otsego, Greene and Delaware, principal Rendezvous at Schenectady.

4th. For all Rations that may be required in the counties of Clinton, Franklin, and Essex, principal Rendezvous at Willsbrough.

MATHER & THORN.

Agents for the Contractor.

Albany, March 23d, 1812.

RUSSELLVILLE, (Ken.) Feb. 26.

Arrived in this place on Friday morning last Mr. John Vetter and crew, from N. Madrid from whom we learn, that they were on shore five miles below that place on Friday morning the 7th inst. at the time of the hard shock, and that

the water filled their barge and sunk it, with the whole of its contents, losing every thing but the clothes they had on. They offered, at New-Madrid, half their loading for a boat to save it, but no price was sufficient for the hire of a boat. Mrs. Walker offered a likely negro fellow for the use of a boat a few hours, but could not get it. The town of New-Madrid has sunk 12 feet below its former standing, but it is not covered with water; the houses are all thrown down, and the inhabitants moved off, except the French, who live in camps close to the river side, and have their boats tied near them in order to sail off, in case the earth should sink. It is said a fall equal to that of the Ohio is near New Madrid, and that several whirls are in the Mississippi river, some so strong as to sink every boat that comes within its suck; one boat was sunk with a family in it. The country from New-Madrid to the Grand Prairie is very much torn to pieces, and the Little Prairie almost entirely deluged. It was reported when our informants left that country, that some Indians, who had been out in search of some other Indians that were lost, had returned, and stated that they had discovered a Volcano at the head of the Arkansas, by the light of which they travelled three days and nights. A vast number of sawyers have risen in the Mississippi river.

No pencil can paint the distress of the many movers! Men, women and children, barefooted and naked! without money and without food!

KINGSTON, (U. C.) MARCH 24, 1812.

MR. EDITOR,

It is matter of surprise to your friends that you should in your last paper, have inserted so erroneous an account of the Militia Law; and the rather as it would have been easy for you to have obtained correct information on the subject. The Guardian, from which you have copied, is very bad authority.

The Militia Law provides, that two flank companies shall be formed from every Battalion, which are in no case to exceed one third of the number of men in such Battalion. They are to be composed of such as do not exceed forty years, and these companies are liable to be called out six days in every month to be trained and exercised until they shall have acquired a sufficient degree of experience. Where it is not convenient to assemble the whole company so frequently, it is provided that they may be drilled in squads or divisions. The men who compose these companies are, while they belong to them, exempt from performing Statute labor on the High Ways, from serving as Jurors and from discharging any parochial office; and are not liable to be arrested for debt.

It is intended that these companies shall be the first employed on actual service; and they may be marched to any part of the Province where the President shall think their services most required. But in this particular they do not at all differ from any detachment of the militia that might be called out under the former Law; and in other respects the additional time to be spent in learning their exercise seems to be pretty well compensated for by the exemptions they will enjoy.

This Law will doubtless soon be published, and in the mean time the particulars above stated may be satisfactory to the public, who may rely on their being correct.—One of your Subscribers.

MONTREAL April, 4.

SMUGGLING.

We are informed that 8 or 10 sleighs loaded with Teas, Tobacco, and India Goods, have lately been seized by the Custom-House-Officers of St. John's and properly secured. Several hundred chests of Tea, together with quantities of other prohibited and dutiable goods are now on our lines, and the owners thereof watching favorable moments to put their illegal projects into execution.

Yesterday was executed, in front of the Gaol, pursuant to his sentence, Jean Baptiste Potvin, alias Contant—convicted in the last criminal Term, of robbing with-sacrilege. We never before witnessed so large a concourse of people assembled on a similar occasion in this city.—The unhappy man died very penitent and resigned, with the hope of divine forgiveness.

On Friday the 27th ult. a woman of the name of McDonell was committed on the charge of an assault, with intent to murder on the person of Jacques Gaurin and Nicolas Millet, dit Champagne of Contre-cœur, in the house of the former. She perpetrated the horrid deed with an axe.—Millet has since died from the mortal wounds which he received on the head, and Gaurin suffers much from the severity of his wounds. Millet was nearly 75 years old, and Gaurin is about the same age. This truly unfortunate woman was in a state of mental derangement when she committed the lamentable deed, and had been so for some days previously. Her husband died lately in the Hospital here, and she was on her way from Machiche (where she and her husband had lived some time) to this city.—She had her son with her, a fine boy of about four years old, whom she frequently offered to people on the road, if they would take care of him.

MONTREAL, APRIL, 6.

In addition to the extracts taken from the Boston Gazette of Monday last, which we were favored with, we have been favored with a letter from one of the first houses in Boston, to a Mercantile house in this City, which states to the same amount and adds.

These are not reports, they may be relied on as facts, derived from a respectable member in Congress. Mr. Canning is again going into office; a considerable force will soon be sent out from England for Halifax; and an Embargo is shortly expected here as a preparatory step to War. We were certainly never more at a loss how to act.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF LOWER-CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, 2d April.—A bill to limit the time of penal actions in the Courts of this Province, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

A bill to appoint an Agent in the United Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, for transacting the public affairs of this Province, was presented to the house, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The committee to whom it had been referred to, inquire of the means best adapted to open a common sewer from the new goal to the river, reported they having made the enquiries under the order of reference, and the report was referred to the committee of the whole house on the report of the special committee, to whom was referred the petition of the Commissioners for erecting a new goal in the district of Quebec.

The House proceeded to the further consideration of the engrossed bill to continue and amend the militia act, and having made several amendments thereto, it then adjourned.

SATURDAY, 4.—The Committee to whom was referred the bill for regulating the Common of Masquesongue, reported their having gone through the same, and the bill and report were referred to a committee of the whole house on Tuesday next.

The committee to whom was referred the bill for amending the Pilot Act, reported several amendments, which, with the bill, were referred to a committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

A message was received from the Legislative Council with amendments to the bill from the Assembly to continue the Act for the maintenance of good order on Sundays and Holy-days.—And the said amendments being read, were agreed to, and the bill carried back to the Legislative Council.

Another message was also received from the Legislative Council with a bill to make perpetual an act to authorize the Judges in civil causes to delegate the power of administering oaths—and the said bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The House then took up the consideration of the engrossed bill to continue and amend the militia act, which was passed unanimously and ordered to the Legislative Council. It is declared in this Bill, that every man between the age of sixteen and fifty is a Militia man, and as such is obliged to enroll himself in the month of April each year.

In case of invasion or imminent danger thereof, the Governor has power to call out the whole or any part of the militia of the Province; and to keep them for such time as he may judge expedient, during such invasion.

The Governor is authorized to call out, by ballot or command, TWO THOUSAND BACHELORS between the ages of eighteen and thirty, and them to keep during ninety days between the first of May and the fifteenth of August, under the command of such officers as he shall appoint, and to march, train and exercise them, at such place or places as he shall see

point; provided it be at a distance of six miles from any cities, boroughs or posts where troops are quartered, except in case of war. At the end of one year one half of the 2000 are to be discharged and to be replaced by a new draft of 1000; and so every year successively. In case of war in the Province, they may be kept in service during two years.

The Governor may accept any number of volunteers who may offer their services, who shall be embodied and be subject to the same rules, orders and articles of war as the embodied militia men. But such volunteers as may be of the age, and description fixed for the embodied militia, shall not be exempt from balloting or being commanded for the said corps.

The embodied militia as well as the volunteers are to have the same pay and allowances as his Majesty's regular troops. No substitutes are to be allowed.

In case of invasion, any man who, after Proclamation from the Governor prohibiting all His Majesty's subjects from leaving the Province, shall quit the country without leave from the Governor, upon due conviction thereof, shall incur perpetual banishment, and have his property confiscated for the relief of such militia men as may have suffered during the war.

The Governor is empowered to apply £12000, yearly for militia purposes.

MONDAY, 6th April.—A Message was received from the Legislative Council, informing the House that the Council had passed the Bill for continuing the Act for regulating the inland trade between this Province and the United States, without any amendment.

A Bill for the more easy recovery of small debts, was introduced, read a first time, and the 2d reading ordered for Friday. The Special Committee to which was referred the Petition of Francois Huot and Jos. Jacob, for a Bridge above the Falls of Montmorency, and of John Goudie, for a Bridge below the Falls, reported in favour of the petitioners, and Bills were introduced accordingly, read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday.

The House resolved to persist in its amendments to the Alien Bill, and a Special Committee was appointed to draft the reasons for so doing, to be presented to the Legislative Council.

It was afterwards resolved that an enquiry be made into the state of the Province, and the public events which took place under the administration of Sir J. H. CRAIG; and a Secret Committee of five Members was appointed to proceed on the said enquiry, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report, from time to time, as they may deem expedient.

TUESDAY, 7th April.—The House in Committee went thro' the Bill for incorporating the Mechanics' Benevolent Society, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to amend the Act providing temporary Houses of Correction, was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

It was resolved that the consideration of the Order of the Day, relating to that part of his Excellency's Speech which refers to supplies for the defence of the Country, should have the preference of the other orders of the day on Friday.

The House then went into Committee on the Maskinonge Common Bill, and the report was ordered to be signed to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill to amend the Act regulating Pilots and Shipping in the Port of Quebec; and on the report of the Special Committee on the Petition of the Commissioners for building a Gaol at Quebec, and the reports were ordered to be received to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, 8th April.—The Bill to amend the Act providing temporary Houses of Correction, and the Bill for incorporating the Mechanics' Benevolent Society, were read a third time and passed.

The House in Committee made some progress on the Bill for repealing the Act for repairing the Chateau St. Louis, which Committee obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

The amendments reported to the Maskinonge Committee Bill were agreed to; and the Bill read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The resolutions of the Committee of the whole on the Petition of the Commissioners for erecting a Gaol at Quebec, were agreed to, and leave given to bring in a Bill to appropriate £26,500 for finishing the said Gaol.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill for appointing a Provincial Agent to reside in Great Britain, which Committee obtained leave to sit again on Saturday.

Adjourned 'til Friday.

**THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.**

There will be a DRAWING ROOM at the Castle, on THURSDAY EVENING the 16th inst. at 'EIGHT o'Clock.

F. L. COORE, A. D. C.

**QUEBEC:**  
THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1812.

The American papers received since our last, contain extracts from London papers to the 31st January, and also accounts from Spain and Portugal to the beginning of February. The substance of the whole, will be found under our foreign heads.

Yesterday's Montreal post brought extracts from a Boston paper of the 30th March, which we have also copied into this day's Gazette. These extracts seem to confirm what has been all along expected, that the threatening language, and hostile preparations in the United States, would have no effect in procuring any further concessions from His Majesty's Government. We have, however, no apprehension of the commencement of hostilities from that quarter; nor do we yet believe, that the Government of the United States will venture to have recourse to hostilities, upon the grounds of the present differences between the two countries. The warlike preparations which are now making, and the distrust and fears of both parties, may before long, give rise to new incidents, which will enable them to pass the Rubicon.

**POLICE**  
WEEKLY SITTINGS, Saturday, 28th March, 1812.

François Pessault, of the parish of Kamouraska, upon conviction of having sold and retailed Spirituous Liquors under three gallons, without licence, was sentenced to pay a fine of £10 sterling, with costs.

Jean Pierre Ouellet, of the parish of Riviere Ouelle, upon conviction of the like offence, was sentenced to pay a fine of £10 sterling, with costs.

Cyril Ouellet, of the same parish, upon conviction of the like offence, was sentenced to pay a fine of £10 sterling, with costs.

Paul Emond, of the same parish, upon conviction of the like offence, was sentenced to pay a fine of £10 sterling, with costs.

Pierre Amiraux, of the parish of Saint Anne du Sud, upon conviction of the like offence, was sentenced to pay a fine of £10 sterling, with costs.

Alexis Pelletier, of the parish of Kamouraska, upon conviction of the like offence, was sentenced to pay a fine of £10 sterling, with costs.

Michel Gauthier, Joseph Auchu, Benjamin Flaman, and Joseph Flaman, upon conviction of having deserted the service of William Hullet, of the parish of Sainte Foi, their master, were sentenced to be confined to hard labour in the house of correction, of this district, during four days, to pay the costs and then be discharged.

**THEATRE**  
**AMATEUR PLAY.**  
By desire of Col. Burns, and the Third Battalion of Militia. On SATURDAY Evening next, the 11th APRIL, will be presented by the Officers of the Garrison. The much admired Comedy of

**WILD OATS;**  
With the favorite Farce of **KILLING NO MURDER.**

**CASH** Wanted—a Sum not exceeding Two HUNDRED POUNDS, for Bills of Exchange drawn on the Public Service, on London or on New-Branswick.—Apply at this Office, or No. 21, Ste. Anne Street, Upper Town near the New Gaol.—Quebec, 9th April, 1812.

**WHEREAS** a pile of PINE DEALS has been laying on the Beach upwards of three years, opposite the land of Doctor Karch, in the parish of Saint Anne, and no person having claim'd them.—Notice is hereby given, that if the said Plank is not claim'd within six months from this date, they will be sold by public expences. Quebec, April 7, 1812. J. LAMBLY, H. M.



By His Excellency SIR GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, President of the Province of Lower-Canada, and Administrator of the Government of the said Province; Lieutenant-General, and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and in the Islands of Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and the Bahamas, &c. &c. &c.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

**WHEREAS** it is the bounden Duty of all His Majesty's Subjects, constantly to humble themselves before Almighty God, and fervently to renew their supplications for Divine Aid and Protection, more especially during the continuance of a contest so sanguinary and awful, as that in which His Majesty, in behalf of the British Empire, is now engaged, and most particularly when the other calamities of the present times are so sadly embittered by the personal affliction of our beloved Sovereign.

And whereas His Majesty for this solemn purpose, is graciously pleased to order a day of Public Fasting and Humiliation, to be observed every year in His European Dominions, and it is highly becoming that so pious an Example should be imitated in this part of the British Empire; I have thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Executive Council of this Province, to appoint Friday, the Eighth day of May next, to be a day of Public Fasting and Humiliation, to be Devoutly and Religiously observed as such, by all His Majesty's Subjects throughout this His Province of Lower Canada: That in deep humility and contrition, we may acknowledge and bewail our manifold transgressions; and join in earnest supplications to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, for protection, and every other blessing, to Our Most Gracious Sovereign, to his Family, and to his People, and most especially for the restoration of Health, and Comfort to the Royal Sufferer; fervently imploring the Divine favor, and assistance, to crown with success the exertions of His Majesty's Arms, by Sea and Land, and those of his Allies, fighting in defence of their Just Rights; that so the wicked devices of his Enemies may be frustrated, the blessings of Peace restored, and the happiness of mankind preserved and increased.

And I do hereby strictly charge and command the said Public Fast and Humiliation, to be Devoutly observed by all His Majesty's Subjects throughout this His Province of Lower Canada, as they hope for the Protection of Almighty God, or desire to avert from their Country, and from themselves, the Evils and Calamities afflicting other Nations.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arm, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this Seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second year of His Majesty's Reign.

GEORGE PREVOST.

By His Excellency's Command, JNO. TAYLOR, Dep. Sec.

Par Son Excellence SIR GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, President de la Province du Bas-Canada, et Administrateur du Gouvernement de la dite Province, Lieutenant Général et Commandant de toutes les Forces de Sa Majesté dans les Provinces du Bas-Canada et du Haut-Canada, de la Nouvelle Ecosse, du Nouveau Brunswick, et dans les Iles du Cap Breton, de Terre-Neuve et les Bahamas, &c. &c. &c.

**PROCLAMATION.**

**VU** qu'il est du devoir de tous les Sujets de Sa Majesté, de s'humilier constamment devant le Dieu Tout-Puissant, et de renouveler avec ferveur leurs prières pour l'assistance et la protection divines, plus particulièrement durant la continuation d'une contestation aussi terrible et sanguinaire que celle dans laquelle Sa Majesté, de la part de l'Empire Britannique, est maintenant engagée, et encore plus particulièrement lorsque les autres calamités des tems actuels sont si tristement aigrées par l'affliction personnelle de notre Souverain chéri.

Et vu qu'il a plu à Sa Majesté, pour cette fin Solennelle, d'ordonner un jour de Jeûne et d'Humiliation publique, qui doit être observé tous les ans dans ses Domaines Européens, et qu'il convient qu'un si pieux exemple soit suivi dans cette partie de l'Empire Britannique, j'ai jugé à propos, par et de l'avis du Conseil Exécutif de cette Province de fixer VENDREDI, le Huitième Jour de Mai prochain, pour être un jour de Jeûne et d'Humiliation publique, qui sera dévotement et religieusement observé comme tel par tous les Sujets de Sa Majesté dans cette Province du Bas-Canada: Afin qu'avec humilité et contrition sincère, nous reconnaissons et pléurons nos transgressions multipliées et que nous nous joignons en supplications sincères au Dieu Tout-Puissant de l'Univers, pour implorer sa protection et toutes ses autres grâces sur notre Très-Gracieux Souverain, sur sa Famille et sur son Peuple, et plus particulièrement pour le rétablissement de la Santé de Sa Personne Royale; suppliant avec ferveur la protection et l'assistance Divine, de couronner de succès les efforts des Armes de Sa Majesté par Mer et par Terre, et de celles de ses Alliés, qui combattent pour la défense de leurs justes droits. Que les desseins pervers de ses Ennemis soient frustrés, les douceurs de la Paix rendues, et le Bonheur du Genre-Humain conservé et augmenté.

Et j'enjoins et j'ordonne strictement, par le présent que les dits Jeûne et Humiliation publique soient dévotement observés par tous les Sujets de Sa Majesté dans cette Province du Bas-Canada, dans l'espérance de la protection du Dieu Tout-Puissant, et dans le désir de détourner de dessus leur Pays et de sur eux-mêmes les Maux et les Calamités qui affligent les autres Nations.

Donné sous mon Seing et le Sceau de mes Armes, au Château St. Louis, dans la Cité de Québec, le Septième Jour d'Avril, dans l'Année de Notre Seigneur, mil huit cent douze, et dans la Cinquante-deuxième Année du Règne de Sa Majesté.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Par Ordre de Son Excellence, JNO. TAYLOR, Dép. Sec. Traduit par Ordre de Son Excellence, X. LANAUERIE, S. et F. F.

LONDRES, le 31 Janvier.—Sa Majesté est à peu près dans le même état où elle étoit; avant la dernière augmentation de sa maladie.

H. HALFORD, J. WILLS, M. BAILLIE, R. WILLS, W. HEBERDEN, CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES, le 24 Janvier.

**ORDRE EN CONSEIL.**

Mr. Brougham a donné avis qu'après la levée des restrictions sur le Prince Régent, il ferait une motion pour qu'il soit présenté une humble adresse à Son Altesse Royale, pour rescinder les Ordres en Conseil, et le système de licences.

**ORDRE DU JOUR.**

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX, MESSINE, le 10 Novembre, 1811. Le Lieutenant Général Maitland ressent la plus grande satisfaction à annoncer à l'armée la bravoure et la bonne conduite d'un détachement du 62<sup>e</sup> Régiment, consistant en 250 hommes, sous le commandement du Major Darley; ce détachement, avec 50 marins, commandés par le Lieutenant Pison, débarqua des navires de Sa Majesté l'*Impétueux* et le *Thames*, en face de l'ennemi, qui étoit fort d'environ 1000 hommes, commandés par le général Pignatelli Cerchiara, attaqua et emporta la position de l'ennemi, et étant lui-même attaqué, repoussa l'ennemi en charge, le chassa de son terrain, et maintint sa position pendant deux jours; il prit aussi un convoi de 9 chaloupes canonnières et 20 autres barques chargées d'articles de marine, qui étoient dans la baie de Palmurus; il prit pareillement deux batteries, avec une tour à télégraphe.

Le 25 Janvier.—Il est arrivé ce matin deux malles de Helligoland. Les rapports de la guerre entre la Russie et la France sont renouvelés avec une nouvelle confiance.

Nous avons été informés par des nouvelles récentes d'autres parties de la côte, qu'on s'attend plus que jamais à une guerre entre la Russie (en conjonction avec la Prusse) et la France, et l'on peut certainement espérer que les hostilités commenceront au commencement du mois prochain. On dit que le brave général Prussien Blucher aura un Commandement dans l'armée Russe.

OXFORD, le 26 Janvier.—Tremblement de Terre.—Samedi dernier, une secousse de tremblement de terre s'est fait sentir ici et dans les Comtés voisins.

LONDRES, le 29 Janvier.—On dit que le résultat immédiat du retour du Lord W. Bentick à Palerme et d'une entrevue avec le Roi, a été, que toutes les difficultés ont été terminées à l'amiable, et qu'il a été ordonné d'arrêter un nombre d'espions et d'émissaires Français et de faire leur procès.

Le 30 Janvier.—Prise d'une Frégate Française.—Il n'y a point de doute (quoique les détails officiels n'aient point été reçus) qu'il y a eu sur la mer Adriatique une autre action honorable pour nos armées navales. On ne sait pas s'il y avoit plus que la Frégate Angloise *Active* de 38 canons, et la Frégate Française *Pompe* de 44 canons engagées; mais il paroît certain que cette dernière a été prise par la première après un premier combat. Le Capitaine Gordon a perdu une jambe, mais il va mieux maintenant.

Ce qui suit est un état des armes prises à la Tour et mises à bord pour l'Espagne et le Portugal, jusqu'au 31 Décembre.— Pour l'Espagne 337,000 mousquets, 46,000 carabines, 8600 pistolets, 101,000 accoutrements d'infanterie, 50,000 quarts de cartouches à balles, 8,500,000 balles de plomb, 35,900 quarts de poudre. Pour le Portugal, 434,000 mousquets, 600 carabines, 50,000 accoutrements, 11,007,000 cartouches à balles de plomb, et 3,000 quarts de poudre.

Le *Duiker* est arrivé de Batavia à Portsmouth, en trois mois avec des dépêches relatives à la réduction complète de Java. Les lettres navales ont rapport à la prise de différents forts et ports dans l'île. Toutes les opérations militaires et navales, ont été conduites avec une habileté, une fermeté et une décision admirables. Il a été émané une proclamation par le Lord Minto pour l'administration de l'île.

GAZETTE DE BOSTON, le 30 Mars.—Une arrivée de St. Ubes à Providence, rapporte que le Lord Wellington étoit en marche pour attaquer Badajoz; qu'il avoit ordonné des provisions pour 60,000 hommes; que Marmont et Dorsennes avoient été récemment défait dans une vive action, dans laquelle la cavalerie du Général Hill s'étoit avéc le plus grand honneur. Il étoit arrivé Un nouveau renfort de troupes Espagnoles à Porto Rico, destinées pour Vera Cruz.

Le Ketch Anglois Gleaner est arrivé d'Angleterre à Annapolis, Jeudi dernier et à mis à terre un Message qui est parti immédiatement pour Washington avec des dépêches pour Mr. Foster, à qui elles ont été livrées Samedi au soir. On croit, dit un papier de New-York, qu'elles sont d'importance, car elles ont empêché le ministre de se trouver à un parti auquel il étoit invité.

Le Correspondant du New-York Commercial Advertiser écrit ainsi de Washington:

« Le montant des nouvelles reçues ici par les dernières dépêches est que le Ministre Anglois Mr. Foster, a été commandé de demander à notre Administration les raisons de notre armement:—

« Que Mr. Whitebread et autres, de l'opposition, sont, s'il est possible, plus indignés de nos mesures que la majorité du Parlement, et ont exprimé leurs sentiments en faveur de la demande ci-dessus:—

« Qu'il est du devoir de leur Gouvernement de tenir ferme contre notre disposition à leur arracher leurs droits maritimes:—

« Qu'ils conseillent immédiatement des mesures hostiles contre nous; et

« Que le Cabinet Anglois a ordonné que tous les vaisseaux désarmés fussent mis en Commission et mis en ordre pour la mer.

« On dit aussi que les Anglois sont très-irrités et ne pas abandonner leurs ordres en Conseil qu'ils n'aient une preuve de la révocation des Décrets de Berlin et de Milan.»

DE WASHINGTON, le 22 Mars.

« Mr. Foster a reçu, par un Message spécial, arrivé en un vaisseau de guerre à Annapolis, des dépêches de Gouvernement, desquelles, dit-on, on ne peut rien espérer en faveur d'un abandon des principes du Gouvernement Anglois; et Mr. Whitebread est venu en opposition aux mesures de notre administration. Ce sont des rapports dont je vous écris plus particulièrement aussitôt qu'il y aura eu quelque communication de fait. En attendant je puis vous assurer, d'après des informations que je crois correctes, que notre Administration est déterminée à la guerre, à moins que les Ordres en Conseil ne soient rappelés. Votre, &c.»

Du même, le 23 Mars.

« Depuis que je vous ai écrit hier, j'ai été informé, que, par les dépêches à Mr. Foster, il est certain que le Gouvernement Anglois est déterminé à ne pas lever les Ordres en Conseil, qu'il n'ait des preuves satisfaisantes de la révocation des Décrets de l'Empereur; qu'il a ordonné des renforts pour la Nouvelle Ecosse et le Canada, et que l'opposition est plus sévère contre notre Gouvernement que le Ministre même.

« Le Hornet étoit parti d'Angleterre pour la France avant que la Frégate de Dépêches fût partie. Votre &c.»

On a reçu des Lettres de plusieurs membres du Congrès qui disent que la nation Angloise est généralement indignée de la nouvelle requête de ce pays des menaces de notre Gouvernement d'envahir leurs Provinces. Que leur Ministre Mr. Foster, a reçu ordre de demander à notre Gouvernement une réponse précise et directe sur l'objet de nos préparations militaires. Qu'il a aussi instruction de demander au gouvernement qu'il soit envoyé en Angleterre un ministre du même rang que lui. Que Mr. Whitebread, le grand avocat des prétentions Américaines, a joint l'Administration; et finalement que le Cabinet Anglois rescindra pas les Ordres en Conseil, qu'il n'y ait des preuves de la rescision des Décrets Français.

Ainsi il paroît que, à moins que notre Gouvernement ne retourne sur ses pas, les Des sont jetés et la Guerre est inévitable. Un Embargo sera la première mesure. On peut s'attendre à toutes les malles.

CHAMBRE DES REPRÉSENTANS, le 16 Mars, 1812. COMPLÉT DE HENRY.

Le Président des Etats-Unis a communiqué le Message suivant: Au Senat et à la Chambre des Représentans des Etats-Unis. Je mets devant le Congrès une lettre de l'Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la Grande-Bretagne, au Secrétaire d'Etat. JAMES MADISON. Le 13 Mars, 1812.

LEITRE. Le soussigné, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique auprès des Etats-Unis, a lu, avec la plus grande douleur, dans les Papiers publics de cette Ville, le Message du Président des Etats-Unis au Congrès, le 9 du courant, et les documents qui l'accompagnent. Dans l'ignorance parfaite des circonstances auxquelles il

déclarer solennellement que de sa part il n'a eu connaissance quelconque de l'existence d'une mission ou de transaction telles que celles auxquelles la communication de Mr. Henry fait allusion, et il témoigne la conviction qu'il est que, d'après ce qu'il connoît des branches du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté avec lesquelles il est dans l'habitude de communiquer, elles n'ont favorisé aucun projet quelconque hostile à la tranquillité intérieure des Etats Unis.

Le Soussigné, cependant, ne peut qu'espérer que le Gouvernemet Américain et le Congrès des Etats-Unis, prendront en considération le caractère de l'individu qui a fait la Communication en question, et suspendront tout autre jugement sur le mérite de ces communications jusqu'à ce que les circonstances aient été annoncées au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté.

Le Soussigné prie le Secrétaire d'Etat d'accepter l'assurance de sa plus haute considération. (Signé) AUG. J. FOSTER.

Washington, le 11 Mars 1812.

**PARLEMENT PROVINCIAL**

DU BAS-CANADA.

**CHAMBRE D'ASSEMBLÉE.**

VENDREDI, le 3 Avril.—Le Bill qui limite la durée des Actions Plénières dans les Cours de cette Province, a été lu pour la troisième fois, passé, et ordonné qu'il soit porté au Conseil Législatif.

Il a été présenté à la Chambre up Bill pour nommer un Agent dans le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, pour faire les affaires publiques de cette Province, lequel a été lu pour la première fois, et ordonné qu'il soit lu une seconde fois Lundi prochain.

Le Comité nommé pour s'enquérir des moyens les plus propres à ouvrir un égot des nouvelles Prisons à la Rivière, a fait rapport qu'en vertu de l'ordre de référence il avoit fait des enquetes, et le rapport a été référé au Comité général sur le rapport du Comité Spécial auquel avoit été référée la requête des Commissaires pour l'érection d'une nouvelle Prison dans le District de Québec.

La Chambre a procédé à la considération ultérieure du Bill grossoyé pour continuer et amender l'Acte de *Milice*, et y ayant fait plusieurs amendemens, elle s'est ajournée.

SAMEDI, le 4.—Le Comité auquel avoit été référé le Bill pour régler la Commune de *Marquisinag*, a rapporté qu'il l'avoit passé, et le Bill et le rapport ont été référés à un Comité Général pour Mardi prochain.

Le Comité auquel avoit été référé le Bill qui amende l'Acte des Pilotes, a fait rapport de plusieurs amendemens, lesquels, avec le Bill, ont été référés à un Comité général pour Mardi prochain.

Il a été reçu un Message du Conseil Législatif avec des amendemens au Bill de la Chambre pour continuer l'Acte pour le maintien du bon ordre les Dimanches et Fêtes. Et les dits amendemens étant lus, ils ont été accordés, et le Bill reporté au Conseil Législatif.

Il a été reçu un autre Message du Conseil Législatif avec un Bill pour rendre perpétuel un Acte qui autorise les Juges, dans les causes civiles, à diliguer le pouvoir d'administrer les biens, lequel a été lu pour la première fois et ordonné qu'il soit lu une seconde fois Mardi prochain.

La Chambre a pris en considération le Bill grossoyé qui continue et amende l'Acte de *Milice*, lequel a été lu pour la troisième fois, passé unanimement et ordonné qu'il soit porté au Conseil Législatif.

Ce Bill déclare que tout homme depuis seize jusqu'à cinquante ans est Milicien, et comme tel est obligé de s'enrôler dans le mois d'Avril chaque année.

En cas d'invasion ou de danger imminent, le Gouverneur a pouvoir d'appeler toute ou aucune partie de la Milice de la Province, et de la garder le tems qu'il jugera expédient, durant l'invasion.

Le Gouverneur est autorisé à appeler par ballots ou par Commandement DEUX MILLE GARÇONS entre l'âge de dix-huit et trente ans, et à les garder pendant quatre-vingt dix jours, entre le premier de Mai et le quinze d'Avril, sous le commandement des Officiers qu'il nommera; et à les faire marcher et exercer, à telle place ou places qu'il verra, pourvu que ce soit à une distance de deux lieues de toutes Villes, Bourgs ou Ports où il y a des troupes en quartiers, excepté en cas de guerre. Au bout d'une année, la moitié des 2000 seront déchargés et remplacés par une nouvelle levée de 1000; et ainsi chaque année successivement. En cas de guerre dans la Province, ils pourront être gardés en service pendant deux ans.

Le Gouverneur pourra accepter quelque nombre que ce soit de volontaires qui offriront leur services, lesquels seront incorporés et sujets aux mêmes règles, ordres et articles de guerre que la milice incorporée. Mais les volontaires qui pourront être de l'âge et de la description fixés pour la milice incorporée, ne seront pas exempts d'être ballottés ou commandés pour le dit corps.

La milice incorporée aussi bien que les volontaires auront la même paye et les mêmes allowances que les troupes réglées de Sa Majesté.

Il ne sera alloué aucun substitut. Dans le cas d'une invasion, tout homme qui, après une Proclamation du Gouverneur, défendant à tous les sujets de Sa Majesté de laisser la Province, quittera le pays sans la permission du Gouverneur, en étant convaincu, encourra un bannissement perpétuel, et ses propriétés seront confisquées pour le soulagement des miliciens qui auront souffert dans la guerre.

Le Gouverneur est autorisé à appliquer £12,000 par an pour la milice.

LUNDI, le 6.—Il a été reçu un Message du Conseil Législatif, informant la Chambre que le Conseil avoit passé le Bill pour continuer l'Acte qui règle le Commerce intérieur entre cette Province et les Etats Unis, sans amendement.

Il a été introduit un Bill pour fixer le recouvrement de petites dettes, lequel a été lu pour la première fois, et ordonné qu'il soit lu une seconde fois Vendredi.

Le Comité spécial auquel a été référée la requête de François Huot et Joseph Jacobs pour être un *Post de deux du Sud de Montmorency*, et celle de John Goudie pour en ériger un *au-dessous du même Sauc*, a fait rapport en faveur des pétitionnaires et il a été introduit des Bills en conséquence, lesquels ont été lus pour la première fois, ordonné qu'ils soient lus une seconde fois Vendredi.

La Chambre a résolu de persister dans ses amendemens au Bill des *Etrangers*, et il a été nommé un Comité spécial pour en déduire les raisons, lesquelles seront présentées au Conseil.

Il a été ensuite résolu qu'il soit fait une Enquête sur l'Etat de la Province et sur les évènements publics qui ont eu lieu sous l'Administration de Sir J. H. CRAIG, et il a été nommé un Comité secret de cinq Membres pour procéder à la dite enquête, avec pouvoir d'envoir querir les personnes, papiers et records, et de faire rapport de tems à autre ainsi qu'il le jugera à propos.

MARDI, le 7.—La Chambre en Comité a passé le Bill pour incorporer la *Société Bienveillante des Artisans*, et il a été ordonné que le Bill soit grossoyé.

La Chambre s'est formée en Comité sur le Bill de la Commune de *Marquisinag*; ordonné que le rapport soit reçu demain.

**GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.**

Il y aura une ASSEMBLÉE au Château, JEUDI, le 16 du courant à HUIT heures du soir.

F. L. COORE, A. D. C.

**QUEBEC.**

JEUDI, LE 9 AVRIL, 1812.

Les papiers Américains reçus depuis notre dernière, contiennent des extraits de papiers de Londres jusqu'au 31 Janvier; et aussi des nouvelles d'Espagne et de Portugal jusqu'au commencement de Février. On en trouvera la substance à l'article des nouvelles étrangères.

La Poste de Montréal d'Hier a apporté des Extraits d'un Papier de Boston du 30 Mars, que nous avons copiés dans la Gazette de ce jour. Ces extraits paroissent confirmer ce à quoi l'on s'est toujours attendu, que le langage menaçant et les préparations hostiles des Etats-Unis n'auront aucun effet à procurer quelque nouvelle Concession du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté. Cependant nous ne craignons nullement le commencement d'hostilités de ce côté-là; et nous ne croyons pas encore que le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis ose avoir recours aux hostilités, à cause des différends actuels entre les deux pays. Les préparations de guerre qui se font maintenant, et les défiances et les craintes de deux partis, pourront cependant, sous peu, donner lieu à de nouveaux incidents, qui les mettront en état de passer le Rubicon.

