



THE LAST TOKEN; OR, "REMEMBER ME."

WRITTEN ON THE PRINCESS ADELIA'S MOURNFUL REPLY TO HER MOTHER'S BOND.

With all the virtues blest, and every grace, To charn the world, and dignify my race, My lips are seal'd by fate's blest decree, The fat Apollo thus bespoke her sire: Faint on the bed of sickness lying, My spirit from its mansion flying, Not long the light those languid eyes will see, My Friend, my Father, and my King, Oh wear a Daughter's mournful ring, Receive the token, and remember me!

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Doctor Robertson, who a few months ago fled from his bail in England, and escaped to Amsterdam, has been arrested there, and sent to Paris as an English spy.

Nov. 26.—This morning Mr. Gore Jones was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, to receive judgment: the Court sentenced him to twelve months imprisonment in the House of Correction, Colcham-fields.

Nov. 27.—The King of Sweden has obtained permission to remain in this country as a private Gentleman, and to go where he pleases; he refuses all pecuniary aid or pomp. He is attended by a confidential friend, an Englishman, and the domestic. He means to visit all our great cities and manufactories. He dined and spent the evening with the Prince of Conti and the Bourbons, at Mrs. Weston, on Saturday last.

D. Danasco de Torre, Corregidor of Niagara, lately carried with him to the palace of the Usurper his two little sons, in the uniform of the civic guard of horse. Joseph caressed them, and, turning to the youngest, asked him, pointing to his father, "For what did you get this shirt?" "The young one instantly answered—"To kill the French." Joseph turned on his heel, and the father retired in confusion.

Nov. 24.—One of Junot's Aides-de-Camp, disguised as a Spanish countryman, has been seized by the armed peasantry upon the frontiers of Portugal, and sent to Lisbon. He was endeavouring, under cover of this disguise, to reach Almeida, from whence he was to make his way to Paris. There were found upon him two interesting papers; the one, Massena's signal report of the battle of Busaco, addressed to Berthier; the other containing a string of questions, which it was expected would be put to him by Buonaparte, together with the answers which the Aide-de-Camp was to make to these presumed enquiries. Massena's account of the battle of Busaco is not materially different from that given by our Commander, except in regard to the loss sustained. Massena informs the War-Minister, that the English acknowledged having lost 4000 men on that occasion. It will be recollected that the Official, and certainly accurate return, stated the loss of the allied English and Portuguese army at about 10000 men. It is probable that the French add this to the estimate of their own loss, which is calculated at about 3000 killed and wounded. The Officer who was arrested, having been put under examination as a spy, declared that his verbal instructions were to require from Buonaparte a reinforcement of 40,000 men.

Paris Journals to the 20th instant have arrived in town. They contain an official confirmation of the pregnancy of the Empress. Amidst all satisfaction, however, which Buonaparte affects to feel upon this occasion, it is evident from an article which might be denominated strictures on Collet-house Politicians, that he does not feel him so perfectly at ease as he pretends to appear. He has succeeded in silencing the press, but it seems he cannot hinder men from talking. The despot complains, that "countries the most tranquil, and the most attached to the Government by feeling and interest," are seized by these newsmongers, to be in a "state of revolt."

Now Buonaparte calls the Government of Don Joseph the legitimate Government of Spain; and it is one to which he pretends the people are attached by interest and feeling. "The politicians of Paris must not insinuate that there are any revolts in Spain. No! all is going on in the best style in that country, under the mild and liberal sway of a Monarch of the Corsican stock. As we expected to find, when we began to read the article, it ends, as usual, with a tirade against the English. All the reports derogatory to the honour of the Emperor of the French are disseminated by the eternal enemies of the Continent, in his own good city of Paris." After the gentle hints which Buonaparte gives his loving citizens of Paris, that he is not unacquainted with their scandalous gossipings in coffee-houses, so much to the disparagement of him and his allies, he must be a hardy politician indeed, who will venture for the future to indulge his loyalty on such dangerous topics.

The capture of Mr. Mackenzie's negotiation for an exchange of prisoners is imputed, as might have been foreseen, to the impudence and infamy of the British Government. Nor is this all. Mr. Mackenzie himself comes in for a large share of personal abuse. "This," as Mr. Burke would have said, "comes of sending an embassy to the anti-chamber of arrogance." Amidst all its pompous follies, of which the new French Court is so fond of making a display, it is every now and then disclosing the coarseness and vulgarity of its origin, by the disgusting personal abuse which it heaps upon individuals who merit its displeasure. Whenever the real grounds upon which the negotiation failed are made public, we have no doubt it will be seen, that the Government of this country was disposed to make any sacrifices, consistent with the national honour, for an exchange, and not as the French Ruler asserts, that the whole course of the negotiation was at issue of subtleties on our parts.

Nov. 28.—This morning Messrs. Harvey and Fisher, the Printer and Publisher of *The Day* newspaper, were brought up to the Court of King's Bench, to receive sentence for a libel on the House of Guano, published in the *Day*. The Court sentenced them to twelve months imprisonment in Newgate; and, at the expiration of their sentence, to give security for their good behaviour, themselves in 200l. each, and two sureties in 100l. each, for three years.

Mr. Daniel Lovely, the Proprietor and Publisher of *The Statesman* newspaper, was also brought up to receive sentence, for copying the same libel into *The Statesman*, and was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Newgate. For another libel on the Commissioners of the Income Tax at Manchester he was likewise sentenced to another twelve months imprisonment in Newgate, and at the expiration of that term to give security himself in 500l. and two sureties in 250l. each, for three years.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Moniteur of the 15th contains a Decree, incorporating the Valais with the French Empire, under the title of the department of the *Simplon*.

UNITED STATES.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

Sections of the non-intercourse Act, in operation against Great Britain since the first day of February.—viz. the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, as follows.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the twentieth day of May next, the entrance of the harbours and waters of the United States, and the territories thereof, be, and the same is hereby intended to all ships or vessels sailing under the flag of Great-Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either of these said nations, chartered, or employed by the government of either country for the sole purpose of carrying letters or dispatches, and also vessels forced in by distress or by the danger of the sea, only excepted. And if any ship or vessel sailing under the flag of Great-Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, and not excepted as aforesaid, shall after the twentieth of May next arrive, either with or without a cargo, within the limits of the United States, or of the territories thereof, such ship or vessel, together with the cargo, if any, which may be found on board, shall be forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States, or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction; and all and every act and acts heretofore passed, which shall be within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the twentieth day of May next, it shall not be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, from any port or place situated in Great-Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, nor from any port or place situated in France, or in any of her colonies or dependencies, nor from any port or place in the actual possession of either Great-Britain or France, nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place whatever, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, being the growth, produce or manufacture of France or any of her colonies or dependencies, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of any place or country in the actual possession of either France or Great-Britain. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the cargoes of ships or vessels wholly owned by the citizens of the United States, which had cleared for any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope, prior to the twenty second day of December, one thousand, eight hundred and seven, or which had departed for such port by permission of the President; and the acts supplementary to the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the 20th of May, be imported into the U. States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall after the said twentieth of May be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention of importing the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, all such articles, as well as other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the twentieth of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention to import the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and with the knowledge of the owner or master of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, such ship or vessel, boat or carriage, shall be forfeited, and the owner and master thereof shall moreover each forfeit and pay treble the value of such article.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, and which shall nevertheless be on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, arriving after the said twentieth of May next, in the United States, or the territories thereof, shall be omitted in the manifest, report or entry of the master or the person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, or shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner, or consigned to the consignee of such articles, or shall be imported or landed, or attempted to be imported or landed, without a permit, the same penalties, fines and forfeitures shall be incurred and may be recovered, as in the case of similar omission or omissions, landing, importation, or attempt to land or import, in relation to articles liable to duties on their importation into the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval officer, Surveyor, or other officer of the customs, shall have the like power and authority to seize goods, wares and merchandise, imported contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody, until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not; and to enter any ship or vessel, dwelling house, store, building or other place, for the purpose of searching for, and seizing any such goods, wares and merchandise, which he or they now have by law, in relation to goods, wares and merchandise, subject to duty; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandise, knowing them to be liable to seizure, by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandise so concealed or purchased.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the following additions shall be made to the oath or affirmation taken by the master or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel arriving in any port of the United States, or the territories thereof, after the twentieth of May, viz. "I further swear or affirm, that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, on board, (insert the denomination and name of the vessel) any goods, wares, or merchandise, the importation of which into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law: And I do further swear or affirm, that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares or merchandise, on board the said vessel, or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately and without delay, make due report thereof to the collector of the port of this district."

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the following addition be made, after the twentieth of May, to the oath or affirmation taken by importers, consignees or agents, at the time of entering goods imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, viz. "I also swear or affirm, that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief amongst the said goods, wares or merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which, into the United States or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law; and I do further swear or affirm, that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares or merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, I will immediately and without delay, report the same to the collector of this district."

Sec. 11. Points out the methods to be adopted for recovering, distributing and accounting for the Penalties and Forfeitures, which may be incurred under the preceding Sections of the Act.

place situated in France, or in any of her colonies or dependencies, nor from any port or place in the actual possession of either Great-Britain or France, nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place whatever, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, being the growth, produce or manufacture of France or any of her colonies or dependencies, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of any place or country in the actual possession of either France or Great-Britain. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the cargoes of ships or vessels wholly owned by the citizens of the United States, which had cleared for any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope, prior to the twenty second day of December, one thousand, eight hundred and seven, or which had departed for such port by permission of the President; and the acts supplementary to the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States.

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NORFOLK, Feb. 4.—Arrived ship Commodore Rogers; 34 days from Bayonne. The Berlin and Milan decrees were not revoked; on the contrary privateers were fitting out with the utmost activity, which capture all American vessels, whose condemnation follows with certainty. The internal state of France is represented as deplorable beyond conception. Great discontents are manifested, and nothing has more tended to increase them than the war in Spain and Portugal.

A gentleman who was at Bayonne for many weeks previous to the departure of the Commodore Rogers, states that no reinforcements for the armies in Spain had passed through that place for some time. It was a common observation in France, that as the French armies suffered more for want of provisions, than for want of military stores, reinforcements of men would only increase the distress. There are some who are so malicious as to insinuate that the Emperor, would not be sorry for the loss of his armies in Spain, in which (and in high command) are some of the most notorious Jacobins in France, a character of all others, now, more degraded and detested.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Rumour have been circulating for a day or two past, on the authority of private letters from Natchez, of a British force having reached Florida—and on the paper which we received by the last mail from Natchez are written the words "a British fleet at Mobile." Notwithstanding these concurrent circumstances, we are of opinion that no credit is due to the report. If there were any foundation for such a report, we should probably have heard of it through a less circuitous channel, than that through which we now receive it.

Mr. Scriver, the French Minister, reached this city on Tuesday; was yesterday received by the Secretary of State, and will to day be presented to the President.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12. Extract of a letter from an intelligent American, dated Gottenburg, Dec. 15, to respectable house in this city.

"On the 22d ult we came too, in Mattew harbour, the captain and myself went up to Carlsbam, to procure an anchor, and learn the situation of the place. An anchor was procured, and in two days afterwards the declaration of war was made known. On the 24th inst. I learnt the intention of the Government to detain every vessel laden with colonial goods—I then went by land to the ship, and got the captain to proceed without delay to the island of Hanno where the British frigate lay. I had to return to Carlsbam to settle the accounts, procure our protest, and write you letters of advice. I instructed the captain how to proceed if I did not get on board before he sailed with the convoy; but so confident was I of getting on board, that I left all my papers and cloths in the ship. The ship just got in time out of the power of the Swedes—the following day every vessel was detained, and on the 7th inst. the documents of one hundred and thirty vessels, lying at Carlsbam, were taken from them, sealed up, and are to be sent to Gottenburg. The Continental System is going into operation as fast as it can in Sweden. The situation of an immense valu-

able American property deposited in Sweden, is very distressing. No export is now permitted, and I think it will all come under the Tariff Duty before Spring, which will eat it up. We could not reach a Russian port and there is now no other place left us, but England; that we are permitted to enter, where the property will be safe."

BOSTON, February 20.

We have accounts direct from Lisbon, to the 28th December. The armies had not made any important movement since the former dates. A French party had been frustrated in an attempt to retake Coimbra and Oporto.

From a Gibraltar Paper.

CADIZ, Dec. 9.—We have just received from England, 10,000 muskets, 100,000 flints; a million cartridges, 9 pieces of cannon, and 500 barrels gun-powder.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 22.—The Batawark of 74 guns, has arrived at Cadiz with four millions of dollars; and twenty millions more are shortly expected from Mexico. The French have thrown some small shells into Cadiz; but without doing much damage.

Provisions and money have been remitted to Algeiras, where several thousand men are daily expected. The British Troops both at the Isla and in the Barracks of Cadiz are perfectly healthy.

From French papers to Jan. 19.

On the 25th Dec. Bonaparte issued, from the Palace of the Thuilleries, a Decree, relative to the cultivation of tobacco within his dominions.

The repudiated Empress, Josephine, lived at her chateau, in the vicinity of Paris. Fouché, having been suspected of giving information to Lucien Bonaparte of the intentions of his brother Napoleon, had suddenly disappeared.

Talleyrand was at Paris, though not in any public situation; but the Emperor was so far reconciled to him, as to see, and it was believed, to consult him.

It was believed that 500,000 men had been marched into Spain since the commencement of the war.

The Jews.—The Journal of the Empire, contains the following article:—"Casel, Dec. 20, 1810.—The Jews within this kingdom enjoy at present, all the civil rights which the liberality of the Emperor Napoleon has bestowed upon them. They form a part of the National Guard, lately established here, and in the King's Guard there are several officers of that denomination. A vast number of Jews have been sent to Spain, in the army, who have been promoted, as a reward for their services. Israelite apprentices are taken by the Mechanics of this country, and the Jewish Merchants are now permitted to buy and possess property, whether in country or town. Within the kingdom of Westphalia, including the country of Hanover, the number of Jews amount to 18,000.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—We have news from the Isle of France, to Oct. 10. The English had lost six frigates in that sea, viz. the Iphigenia 36, Neriede 56, Africaine 38, Ceylon 38, Sirius 36—the two last were burnt after getting aground.—The crews of the vessels which had landed and fortified the rock of Passa, had surrendered. The Wyndham and Astelle Indianes were also taken, with 1290 troops, ammunition and money. Among the officers taken were Generals Weatherall and Abercrombie. There were 2290 British prisoners at the Isle of France: which was well supplied, and had more than 5000 armed defenders. The French frigates Astrea, Manche, Minerve, Bellone, Ephigene and Neriede, were on a cruise.—[The last Moniteur contained later accounts than the above. One of which was a long letter from the French Admiral, giving the details of the recapture, by the English, of the Africaine of 38, the Ceylon of 38 guns, and the capture of the Venus French frigate of 44, by the Boadicea, Commodore Rowley, on board which were Gen. Abercrombie and many of the above prisoners. The Astelle Indianes also escaped. It will be recollected, that we had accounts of the loss of most of the above frigates several weeks since from the Cape of Good-Hope.—The Indianes captured, were supposed to be stray vessels of the expedition against the Isle of France, which sailed from India; and which was to rendezvous at the Island of Bourbon. At the last dates that island remained in the hands of the English.]

From a London Paper.

Napoleon is said to have ordered the burning of all the trees in France, which produce a fruit called *Poire d'Angleterre*, alleging that they are of English origin.

The Penelope, Captain Brown, now lying at Deptford, has made a voyage to the West-Indies and back again, without the use of any cordage whatever, excepting only the running rigging, the cables and all the standing rigging being made entirely of iron.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.

A letter from Washington, received at Philadelphia, says—"It is reported here, that the French Minister, Scriver, is instructed to demand that we should interdict our vessels from going to Cadiz or Lisbon."

"Ship Ann-Maria, Bell, 34 days from Liverpool, for this port, put into New-York yesterday, and was seized under the non-importation act."—Coffee-House Books, Philad.

It is calculated that 7-8ths of all the goods, arrived at this port from foreign countries, since the 2d of February, have been seized by government, under the pretended Non-Intercourse Law with England.—N. Y. Evening Post.

From New-York, Feb. 20.—The British brig Jane, from Savannah, for Liverpool, was sent into Charleston by the French privateer Duke of Dantzic. Off Charleston Bar, was fired at by a British brig, a British sch. in co. within a mile of the bar, said to be in pursuit of the prize just sent in by the above Frenchman.

Also, an the British Government sch. Hunter, O'Bryan, 12 days from Halifax, with Despatches, and the Aide-de-Camp of the Governor of Halifax, passenger.

A report has been in circulation, that some British and Spanish troops had marched into the Floridas and compelled the American troops to retire. This account appears to be premature: for our last intelligence from that quarter mentions that the Spanish garrisons at the Mobile and at Pensacola had quietly surrendered themselves to the policy of our government. The insurrection in the upper parts of the Mississippi territory has been quelled, and Gen. Hampton returned to New Orleans.

Latest from Buenos Ayres.—Capt. Gardier, of the ship Fame, arrived at Baltimore from Buenos Ayres, informs, that when he sailed that port was blockaded, by the Monte-Videan squadron, consisting of two corvettes, 3 brigs 1 schooner, and 1 felucca. Adm. de Courcy, commanding the British squadron on the Brazil station, had insisted on raising the blockade as respected English vessels: the squadron gave way, at the same time the government of Monte Video protested against the conduct of the British Admiral. A certain number of days had been allowed to the neutral vessels at Buenos Ayres to complete their business, at the expiration of which it was expected they would be obliged to depart. The Junta at Buenos Ayres were employed in fitting some small armed vessels and recruiting an army, in which they succeeded rapidly. The whole interior of South America was said to be joining their cause. Chili had formed a Junta; the province of Cocho Bamba, one of the most warlike of S. America, had deposed their governor and taken part with the people of Buenos Ayres.

A letter from Washington of the 17th instant, states, that the question on the Bank (in the Senate where the Bill originally) would probably be taken on Monday, and carried by a majority of three.

The new State, hitherto the Orleans Territory, is to be styled the State of Jefferson.

A southern paper mentions, that there are no less than nineteen Steam-Boats now running, building or in contemplation, in the United States and Canada.

Census of Massachusetts and Maine.

Table with 4 columns: State, 1810, 1800, Gain in 10 yr's. Massachusetts: 471,940, 422,845, 48,795. Maine: 228,705, 151,000, 77,705. Total: 700,645, 573,845, 126,800.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, 1st March.—The question of concurrence was put on the reasons to be offered to the Legislative Council at conference for disagreeing to the amendments made by the Honors to the Bill for continuing the laws which authorize the Justices of the Peace to make regulations of Police; and the same being agreed to, a conference was ordered to be desired, with the Legislative Council.

A message was received from the Legislative Council announcing their concurrence in the Bill to continue and amend the act to regulate the Provincial Post Houses, with several amendments; and the Bill to amend the Act for the regulation of Pilots and Shipping, without any amendments.

An engrossed Bill to continue the Duties under the act of the 45th, Geo. III. was read a third time and passed. The House went into a Committee off the Bill to continue the Lumber, and passed the same with several amendments, which were reported to the House.

SATURDAY, 2.—A Petition of G. W. Allsopp, praying for the privilege of erecting a bridge over the river Jacques Cartier, near the ferry, was presented to the House. An engrossed Bill to erect a Bridge over the river Montmorency, was read a third time and passed.

The House in Committee on Houses of Correction, resolved, that the New Goal for the district of Quebec, is sufficiently secure and extensive to serve for the purposes of a House of Correction for several years to come, which was reported to the House.

The House went into a Committee on His Excellency the Governor in Chief's message of the 25th ult. relative to a deficiency in the sum granted by the Act of the 18th of the King, for repairing the old Castle of St. Lewis, made some progress and asked leave to sit again.

MONDAY, 4.—The question of concurrence was put on amendments reported to the Bill for continuing the Lumber Act and said amendments having been agreed to, the Bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution reported by the Committee of the whole House, declaring "that the New Prison for the district of Quebec, contains lodgings sufficiently secure and extensive for the detention, for several years to come, of the number of persons that may be legally confined in a House of Correction," was unanimously agreed to.

The House in Committee took into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill for continuing and amending the Act regulating Provincial Post Houses, and passed several resolutions rejecting the said amendments; and having resumed, approved the said resolutions, and a Committee was named to draw up reasons to be offered to the Legislative Council for not concurring in the said amendments.

TUESDAY, March 5. An engrossed Bill to continue and amend the Lumber Act, was read for the third time and passed. The House went into a Committee on the Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief of the 25th of February last, and resolved to present an Address to His Excellency, praying him to cause the detailed accounts for the repairs made to the Castle of St. Louis to be transmitted.

It was then resolved that there should be a call of the House for Monday the 25th of the present month of March.

WEDNESDAY, 6th.—Mr. Papineau Junr. one of the Messengers appointed to carry up the address of this House to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, of yesterday, reported, that he had presented the said address to His Excellency; and that His Excellency had been pleased to say, that "Being extremely desirous to give every satisfaction in a matter of public expenditure, which has been conducted, so immediately under his directions, he would give the necessary orders for the request of the House being complied with."

Mr. Papineau Junr. from the Committee appointed to propose reasons to be offered to a conference with the Legislative Council for disagreeing to the amendments made by the Honors to the Bill to continue and amend the Act for regulating Provincial Post-Houses, reported the said amendments, which were agreed to; and a conference ordered to be desired accordingly.

The contingent accounts since the end of the last Session were ordered to be laid before the House by the Clerk.

QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1811.

Bristol, Nov. 24; arrived, New Liverpool, Ritchie, from Quebec.—Belfast, Nov. 19; arrived, Lively, from Montreal.—Plymouth, Nov. 26, arrived, Dorset, Spence, from Quebec.—Deer, Dec. 4, ar. Hope, Skelton, from Quebec.—The Hussar, Patterson, arrived at Portsmouth, parted from the fleet under convoy of H. M. S. Banne Citoyenne, in a gale of wind.—Dec. 1, The Snow, St. Lawrence, Rickwood, from Quebec to Greenock, put into Sydney, Cape Breton, on the 25th August, leaky, with four feet water in her hold: she was obliged to discharge her cargo.

MARKETS—QUEBEC.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. From Wednesday 27th Feby. to Wednesday 7th March 1811. Beef per lb in the market, 20 0/4 to 0 0 5/8. Do, in the Butchers stalls, 0 0 6 to 0 0 7 1/2. Mutton, 0 0 7 1/2 to 0 0 9. Veal, 0 0 7 1/2 to 0 0 10. Pork, 0 0 7 1/2 to 0 0 10. Salt butter per lb, 0 1 0 to 0 1 5. Tallow, 0 10 0 to 0 1 0. Flour per Cwt, 1 11 8 to 2 0 0. Peas per minot, 0 11 8 to 0 12 6. Oats, 0 3 0 to 0 3 6. Hay per 100 bundles, 3 14 0 to 4 10 0. Straw, 1 13 4 to 1 17 6. Wood per Cord, 0 0 0 to 1 0 0.

DIED.—On the 1st inst. in the Manse of the order of La Trappe, Cantine Mounds, H. Ter. the Reverend Father is Antoine Langlois, a native of Quebec (Can.) One term of this religious house he assumed the name of Frere Marie-Bernard, by which he was most generally known. Frere Bernard often officiated in the church of this place, where his exemplary piety endeared him to all who had an opportunity to converse his zeal in the cause of christianity.

THEATRE.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, 12th March, 1811. Will be performed,

THE OLD MAID.

To which will be added,

THE APPRENTICE.

Places to be taken at Armstrong's Tavern.

The public are respectfully informed, that when Boxes or benches no greater number of places can be kept than Tickets are taken for.

Boxes and Pit 5s.—Upper 2s. 6d.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA. WHEREAS by virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding circuit pleas, in and for the said District of Quebec, at the suit of Samuel Hays, of the city of Quebec, merchant, against the lands and tenements of Gabriel Talbot, Tavern-Keeper, of the said city, to me directed: I have before me seized, taken into execution and announced for sale, belonging to the said GABRIEL TAILLON, an Englishman, and being in the city of Quebec, Street and

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Auction will be Sold, on FRIDAY next the 8th instant, at the Subscriber's Rooms without reserve, at ONE o'clock. An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting among other articles of ounce threads, Gingham, Irish Linens, Bed Ticks, Brown Holland and Table Cloths, Military Shirts and Glassware. JOHN JONES, Auctioneer, 8th March, 1811. On WEDNESDAY next the 15th inst. on the Wharf occupied by the Subscriber, at ONE o'clock. TWENTY Barrels bright Muscovado Sugar, 60 Bushels Boiling Peas, 25 do. Barley, 150 do. Flax seed, 50 Spanish Hides, 1 Cask Honey, 10 Barrels Tar, 10 Barrels Pitch, 1 do. Fresh Capers, Table Cod fish, Iron, &c. and a variety of other articles. L. DELAMARE, Auctioneer, 6th March, 1811. On WEDNESDAY next the 15th inst. at Jones White & Melvin's Auction Room, at ONE o'clock. A Well chosen assortment of Goods consisting of Cloths, Fishings, Bed Ticks, Striped and white Cottons, a few large Dimask Table Cloths, Calicoes, Worked and Tanned Muslins, large Shawls, Threads, Lint-strings, &c. &c. ALSO, 15 Casks Nails, 15 Boxes B. Mould Candles, a few Barrels bright muscovado Sugar, pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Tobacco and other articles. Quebec, 7th March, 1811.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS will be held, at the Subscriber's Rooms, at ONE o'clock, on every THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this present Month of March, and of the succeeding months, for the purpose of disposing of the property belonging to the Estate of Mr. JAMES SANDERSON, deceased, and of other considerable Consignments. Those who are indebted to the said late Mr. Sanderson, are required to pay their Accounts to the Subscriber (as Curator) only. He has for Sale, Hyson and Singlo Teas, Loaf Sugar, and a few pieces of Pelisse Cloth. Cyder, and Porter and Ale. JOHN JONES, Auctioneer, 4th March, 1811. Auct. & Br. JONES, WHITE & MELVIN will have Public Sales at their Auction Room, on Wednesdays and Saturdays in each week. Quebec, 13th Jan. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—The Subscriber having opened an AUCTION ROOM, in this town, expects to meet with Encouragement from his Friends and the Public, hoping that the attention which shall be paid to business entrusted to him, will meet their approbation. S. ZEPHIRIN KIMBER, Auctioneer, 27th Feb. 1811. Auct. & Brok. FOR SALE BY PETER BREHAUT & Co. Seventy Pipes Spanish Wine, 9 Hhd. Malaga, 7 Pipes Port Wine, 7 Ditto Roussillon do. 1 Hhd. Marcellino, 2 Cases best bottled Madeira, 15 Hogheads Muscovado Sugar, 2 Barrels, 36 Do. Bref, 40 Boxes Bloom Raisins, 40 Casks black and yellow Rosin, 10 Boxes of Soap, 15 Cwts. best Cork, 1000 Minots Liverpool Salt, 200 Cwts. good Farine Entiere, 150 — F. Eng. Biscuit, 1200 Minots best boiling Pease, 20 Boxes Hyson skin Tea, 150 Burr Stones, 125 Sides American Leather, 25 — Detroit do. 4000 Minots best seed wheat to arrive in first vessel from Montreal. Quebec, 7th March, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—All those who have any pretensions by debt or otherwise, on the succession of the late Miss CATHERINE JUST, are requested to give them in duly attested to the Subscriber in the space of two months from this date, at which time the business of the said Estate will be finally settled between the Heirs. G. VANFELSON, Advocate, Quebec, 7th March, 1811. For SALE or to be LET, and possession given 1st MAY next, THE valuable and convenient property now occupied by John Painter Esqr. consisting of a large dwelling House, a yard behind the dwelling house, to which is very easy access, a Stone Store with a cellar under the same, and other Stores, with a stable & Chaise house, and a good well of water in the yard, for further particulars enquire of OBADIAH AYLWIN, Près de Ville, 6th March, 1811.

MONTEAL, 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 Pierre Berthelet of Montreal Merchant, against the lands and tenements of Benjamin M. Forbes of the same place, tanner, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said BENJAMIN M. FORBES, a lot of ground or emplacement situated in the Saint Lawrence Suburbs of Montreal, containing about one hundred and sixty feet in front, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth, bounded in the front, by the main Street of the said suburbs, on one side, and in the rear, by Thomas Evans, Esquire, and on the other side by Raymond Plessis, with a Stone house, tannery, and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said lot of ground or emplacement, and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at my Office in the City of Montreal, on TUESDAY the SIXTEENTH day of JULY 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 ground or emplacement, 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 shall be admitted or taken, the whole or a part of the said lot of ground or emplacement, and premises or of any charge, or servitude on the same will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. Sheriff's Office, 28th February, 1811.

PAR LA DERNIERE MALLE DE BOSTON. NORFOLK, (Virginia) le 2 Fév.—Arrive, Le Navire Commodore Rogers, en 34 jours de Bayonne. Les décrets de Berlin et de Milan n'étoient point révoqués, au contraire on équipoit des corsaires avec la plus grande activité, qui prennent tous les vaisseaux Américains, dont la condamnation qui suit est certaine. On représente l'intérieur de la France comme étant dans l'état le plus déplorable que l'on puisse concevoir. L'on n'a plus d'espérance de la guerre en Espagne et en Portugal. Un Monsieur qui étoit à Bayonne plusieurs semaines avant le départ du Commodore Rogers, dit qu'il n'avoit pas vu depuis quelque temps aucun renfort par mer pour les armées en Espagne. On observoit communément en France, que comme les armées Françaises en Espagne souffroient plus par le manque de provisions que par le manque de force numérique, les renforts d'hommes ne seroient qu'à augmenter la détresse. Il y en a qui sont assez malin que d'insinuer que l'empereur ne seroit pas fâché de la perte de ses armées en Espagne, dans lesquelles il y a des Jacobins les plus noires de France (et qui ont le commandement) caractère qui est maintenant le plus détesté.

WASHINGTON, le 16 Février.—Il a couru un bruit ces deux ou trois jours derniers, sur l'autorité de lettres privées de Natchez, qu'il seroit rendu une force Angloise dans la Floride, et sur le papier que nous avo reçu par la dernière Malle de Natchez sur ces mots: «Une Flotte Angloise à Mobile». Nous n'avons toutes ces circonstances nous sommes l'opinion que l'on ne doit point ajouter foi à ces rapports. S'il y avoit un fondement à ces rapports, nous les aurions certainement par une voie moins indirecte que celle par laquelle nous les avons reçus.

Mr. Bernier, Ministre François, est arrivé en cette Ville. Mardi il a été reçu hier par le Secrétaire d'Etat et sera aujourd'hui présenté au Président. [National Intelligence.]

BOSTON, le 20 Février.—Nous avons des nouvelles directes de Lisbonne jusqu'au 28 Décembre.—Les armées n'avoient fait aucun mouvement important depuis les dernières nouvelles. Un parti François voulant essayer de reprendre Coimbra et Oporto fut frustré dans son attente.

CADIX, le 6 Dec.—Nous venons de recevoir d'Angleterre 10,000 mousquets, 100,000 pierres à fusil, un million de cartouches, 2 pièces de canons, et 5000 barils de poudre.

CORRALCARR, le 22 Dec.—Le Bulwark de 74 canons est arrivé à Cadix avec quatre millions de piastres, et l'on en attend sous peu encore vingt millions. Les François ont lancé quelques petites bombes dans Cadix, mais sans faire beaucoup de dommage.

On a envoyé des provisions et de l'argent à Algéziyas, où l'on attend plusieurs mille hommes. Les troupes Angloises, tant à l'île que dans les casernes de Cadix, sont dans un état de sante parfaite.

Des Papiers François jusqu'au 19 Janvier. Le 29 Décembre, Bonaparte a émané du Palais des Thuilleries, un Décret relatif à la culture du Tabac dans ses domaines.

L'Impératrice répudiée, Joséphine, demeureroit dans son château, dans le voisinage de Paris. Fouche ayant été soupçonné d'avoir donné à Lucien Bonaparte information des intentions de son frère Napoléon, a disparu subitement.

Talleyrand étoit à Paris, quoique sans aucune situation publique; mais l'Empereur étoit tellement reconcilié avec lui qu'il le voyoit, et à ce qu'on croit, le consultoit. On pense qu'il a été envoyé 500,000 hommes en Espagne depuis le commencement de la guerre.

LES JUIFS.—Le Journal de l'Empire contient l'article suivant: «Casel, le 20 Décembre, 1810.—Les Juifs en ce royaume jouissent à présent de tous les droits civils que la Ébénérité de l'Empereur Napoléon leur a accordés. Ils forment une partie de la garde nationale, dernièrement établie, et il y a plusieurs officiers de cette dénomination dans la garde du Roi. Il a été envoyé un grand nombre de Juifs dans l'armée en Espagne, qui ont été promus en récompense de leurs services. Les Mécaniciens de ce pays prennent des apprentis Israélites, et il est maintenant permis aux Juifs d'acheter et de posséder des propriétés soit dans la campagne ou dans la ville. Dans le Royaume de Westphalie, comprenant le pays de Hanovre, le nombre des Juifs se monte à 18,000.

PARIS, le 24 Décembre.—Nous avons des nouvelles de l'île de France jusqu'au 10 Octobre. Les Anglois ont perdu six frégates en cette mer, savoir: l'Alphigénia, St. Néréide, 26. Africaine, 38, Ceylon, 38, Sirius, 31 et Magicienne 37—Les deux dernières furent brûlées après s'être échouées. Les équipages des vaisseaux qui étoient débarqués et avoient fortifié le Rocher La Trappe étoient perdus. Les vaisseaux de guerre des Indes Wyndham et Astelle, ont été pris avec 1200 hommes de troupes de l'Armée et de l'argent. Parmi les Officiers pris étoient les Généraux Weatherall et Abercrombie. Il y avoit 8300 prisonniers Anglois à l'île de France, qui avoit plus de 8000 défenseurs armés. Les frégates Astrea, Manche, Minerva, Bellone, Imogene et Néréide étoient en croisière.

Les derniers moniteurs contenoient des nouvelles plus récentes que celles ci-dessus. Une desquelles étoit une longue lettre de l'Amiral François, donnant les détails de la reprise par les Anglois de l'Africaine des Indes, Ceylon de 38 canons et de la prise de la Vega frégate Française de 34 par la Boadica, Commodore Rowley à bord de laquelle étoient le Général Abercrombie, et plusieurs des prisonniers ci-dessus. Le vaisseau de Guerre Indien Astelle étoit aussi échappé. On se rappellera que nous avons vu du Cap de Bonne Espérance, il y a plusieurs semaines, des nouvelles de la perte de la plus grande partie des frégates sus-dites. On pense que les vaisseaux de guerre Indiens pris étoient des vaisseaux qui s'étoient perdus et étoient de l'expédition contre l'île de France, et qu'étoient parrris des Indes, et devoient se rejoindre à l'île Bourbon. Aux dernières dates, cette île étoit restée entre les mains des Anglois.—Boston Centinel.

D'un Papier de Londres. On dit que Napoléon a ordonné de brûler tous les arbres qui produisent un fruit appelé poire d'Angleterre, alléguant qu'ils sont l'origine Angloise.

Le Penelope, Capitaine Brown, maintenant mouillé à Deptford, a fait un voyage aux îles et en est revenu sans se servir d'aucun cordage quelconque à l'exception de la partie mobile des agrès; les cables et tous les agrès fixes sont de fer.

Boston, 25 Février. Une lettre de Washington, reçue à Philadelphie dit: «On rapporte ici que le Ministre François, Serrurier, a instruit de demander que nous défendions à nos vaisseaux d'aller à Cadix ou à Lisbonne.

«Le Navire Ann-Maria, Bell, en 44 jours de Liverpool, pour ce port, a mis à New-York hier, et a été saisi en vertu de l'Acte de Non-Importation.» [Livres du Coll. Philadelphie.]

On a calculé que les 2/3 de toutes les marchandises arrivées des pays étrangers en ce port, depuis le 2 Février, ont été saisis en vertu de la prétendue loi de Non-Importation avec l'Angleterre.

Il y a eu un rapport en circulation, que quelques troupes Angloises et Espagnoles étoient entrées dans les Florides et avoient forcé les troupes Américaines de se retirer. Cette nouvelle paroit prématurée: car nos dernières nouvelles de ce quartier mentionnent que les garnisons Espagnoles sur le Mobile, et à Pensacola, s'étoient tranquillement rendues à la Police de notre Gouvernement. Les insurrections, dans le haut du territoire du Mississipi ont été apaisées, et le Général Hampton est retourné à la Nouvelle Orleans.

Nouvelles récentes de Buenos Ayres. Le Capt. Gardner du Navire Fame, arrivé à Baltimore de Buenos Ayres, informe, que lorsqu'il fut vu, ce port étoit bloqué, par l'escadre de Monte-Video, consistant en deux corvettes, trois brigs, une goëlette et une felouque. L'Amiral de Corcy, commandant l'Escadre Angloise sur la station du Brésil, avoit insisté à lever le blocus par rapport aux vaisseaux Anglois; l'Escadre céda, en même temps le Gouvernement de Monte-Video protesta contre la conduite de l'Amiral Anglois. Il avoit été alloué un certain nombre de jours aux vaisseaux neutres qui étoient à Buenos Ayres pour finir leurs affaires, au bout du quel temps on pense qu'ils seront obligés de partir. Le Junta à Buenos Ayres étoit employé à équiper quelques petits vaisseaux armés et à recruter une armée, en quoi il réussissoient rapidement. On dit que tout l'intérieur de l'Amérique du Sud jouit leur cause. Le Chili avoit formé un Junta; la Province de Cocho Bamba, une des plus guerrières de l'Amérique du Sud, avoit déposé son Gouverneur et avoit pris parti avec le peuple de Buenos Ayres.

Le nouvel Etat, ci-devant le territoire d'Orléans, doit être appelé l'Etat de Jefferson.

Un papier du Sud mentionne qu'il n'y a pas moins de dix-neuf Steam-Boats qui vont maintenant, qui se bâtissent ou sont en contemplation dans les Etats-Unis et en Canada.

Extrait d'une lettre de la Nouvelle Orleans, le 15 Janvier. «La révolte parmi les noirs est finie. Les chefs ont tous été pris et exécutés.»

PARLEMENT PROVINCIAL DU BAS-CANADA. CHAMBRE D'ASSEMBLEE.

Vendredi, le 1er.—La question de concurrence fut mise sur les raisons à donner au Conseil Législatif pour n'avoir pas consenti aux amendemens faits au Bill de Police, lesquelles étoient accordées, il fut ordonné de demander une conférence avec le Conseil Législatif.

Message du Conseil Législatif annonçant sa concurrence au Bill des Maisons de l'ore avec plusieurs amendemens, et au Bill qui règle les Prêtres, sans amendement.

Un Bill grossyé qui continue les Droits de l'Acte de la 45e. Geo. III. fut lu pour la troisième fois et passé.

La Chambre en Comité passa le Bill du Commerce des

Bois avec plusieurs amendemens, lesquels furent rapporté à la Chambre.

Samedi, le 2.—Une Requête de G. W. Allsopp demandant le privilège d'ériger un pont sur la Rivière Jacques Cartier près de la Traversé fut présentée à la Chambre.

Un Bill grossyé pour ériger un Pont sur la Rivière Montmorency fut lu pour la troisième fois et passé.

La Chambre en Comité sur les Maisons de Correction résolut que la nouvelle Prison du District de Québec est assez sûre et étendue pour servir de Maison de Correction pour plusieurs années à venir; laquelle résolut on fut rapportée à la Chambre.

La Chambre en Comité sur le Message de Son Excellence du 25e du mois dernier, relativement à un déficit dans la somme accordée pour la réparation du Château St. Louis, fit quelques progrès et obtint permission de siéger de nouveau.

Le 4 Mars.—La question de concurrence fut mise sur les amendemens rapportés au Bill pour continuer l'acte qui règle le commerce des bois, et les dits amendemens ayant été accordés, il fut ordonné de grossver le Bill tel qu'amendé.

La Résolution rapportée par le Comité de toute la Chambre déclarant que les Nouvelles Prisons du District de Québec contenoient un logement suffisamment sûr et étendu pour y détenir d'ici à plusieurs années le nombre de personnes qui le galeinent pourroient être confinées dans une maison de correction, fut accordée unanimement.

La Chambre en Comité prit en considération les amendemens faits par le Conseil Législatif au Bill des Maisons de Poste, et passa plusieurs Résolutions pour rejeter les dits amendemens; et la Chambre ayant résolu, approuva les dits Résolutions; et un Comité fut nommé pour déduire des raisons à offrir au Conseil Législatif pour lesquelles la Chambre n'a point couru aux dits amendemens.

Mardi 4 Mars.—Un Bill grossyé pour continuer et amender l'acte qui règle le commerce des bois fut lu une troisième fois et passé.

La Chambre en Comité sur le message de Son Excellence, du 25e. Février dernier, résolut de présenter une Adresse à Son Excellence le priant de faire transmettre les comptes détaillés des réparations faites au Château St. Louis.

Ensuite il fut résolu qu'il seroit fait un appel nominal de la Chambre Lundi le 25e. du présent Mois de Mars.

Mercredi, le 6.—Mr. Papineau, fils, un des Messagers nommés pour porter l'Adresse de la Chambre à Son Excellence, vint hier, fit rapport qu'il avoit présenté l'Adresse et que Son Excellence avoit bien voulu dire que: «Désirant donner toute satisfaction sur les matières de dépenses publiques, qui ont été faites sous sa direction, il donnoit ses ordres pour que les dits de la Chambre soient remplis.»

Mr. Papineau, fils, du Comité nommé pour préparer les raisons à donner en une conférence avec le Conseil Législatif pour n'avoir pas consenti aux amendemens faits au Bill des Maisons de Poste, fit rapport des dites raisons, lesquelles furent accordées, et ordonné en conséquence qu'il soit demandé une conférence.

Il fut ordonné qu'il soit demandé au Conseil Législatif de la dernière session soient mis devant la Chambre par le Greffier.

MARCHE DE QUEBEC. Depuis Mercredi, 27e. Fevri. jusqu'à Mercredi, 6e. Mars 1811. Beef par lb. dans le Marché, 0 4 a 0 5 1/2. Ditto dans les extra, 0 0 6 a 0 0 7. Le Mouton lb. 0 0 7 1/2 a 0 0 9. Le Veau, 0 0 7 1/2 a 0 0 10. Le Lard par lb. 0 0 7 1/2 a 0 0 10. Le beurre sale par lb. 0 1 0 a 0 1 8. Le Suif, 0 0 10 a 0 1 0. Le Farine par quintal, 1 11 8 a 2 0 0. Pois pr. minot, 0 11 8 a 0 12 6. Avoine do. 0 3 0 a 0 3 6. Le Foin par 100 bottes, 3 14 0 a 4 10 0. La Paille, 1 15 4 a 1 17 6. Bois, 0 0 0 a 1 0 0.

MOUROT.—Le premier du courant, dans le Monastère de l'Ordre de la Trappe, Cantine Monnois, Territoire des Illinois, le Révérend Louis Antoine Langlois, natif de Québec, en Canada; en entrant dans cette maison religieuse il prit le nom de Frère Marie Bernard, sous lequel il étoit le plus généralement connu. Le Père Bernard a souvent officié dans l'église de ce lieu, où sa piété emplit la rendu cher à tous ceux qui ont eu occasion d'observer son zèle dans la cause de la Religion.

PAR ENCAN. Sera vendu LUNDI prochain le 11 du courant sur le Quai occupé par le Soussigné, à une heure. VINGT quarts de belle cassonade, 60 Minots de pois cuisans, 25 Minots d'Orge, 150 Minots de graine de lin, 50 Cérés de Cuir Espagnol, 1 Baril de miel, 10 quarts de goudron, 10 quarts de Pral, 1 Baril de capres fraîches, morue de cable, Fer &c. et une variété d'autres articles. La. DELAMARE, Auctioneer, 6e. Mars, 1811. Enc. & Court.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Le Soussigné ayant ouvert une Chambre d'Encan en cette ville, espère d'être encouragé par ses amis et le public, et que l'attention qu'il mettra aux affaires qui on lui confiera, sera reçue avec approbation. S. ZEPHIRIN KIMBER, Auctioneer, 19e. Fev. 1811. Enc. & Court.

A VENDRE par PETER BREHAUT, & Co. Six-vingt-dix pipes de vin d'Espagne, 9 Barriques do. do. 7 Do. do. de Malaga, 5 Pipes do. de Port, 6 Do. do. de Roussillon, 1 Barrique do. de Marcellino, 2 Cases d'excellent Madere en bouteilles, 15 Boucarts de Cassonade, 20 Quarts do. 36 Do. de Beuf, 40 Cases de raisins verts, 40 Gâteaux de Réme jaunes, 10 Cases de savon, 15 Quiniaux d'excellens bouchons de lége, 1000 Minots de sel de Liverpool, 200 Quiniaux de bonne farine entiere, 1200 Minots de pois cuisans, 20 Cases de thé Hyson Skin, 150 Pierres à mentes, 125 Cérés de Cuir Américain, 25 Do. do. du Détroit, 4000 Minots de bled de semence qui arriveront dans les premiers vaisseaux de Montréal.—Québec, 7. Mars, 1811.

ALEXANDRE ROLLAND, MAITRE EN TAILLE D'ARMES, prévient Respectueusement les Gentilhommes de la Cité de Québec, qu'à la sollicitation de plusieurs personnes respectables, il se propose d'ouvrir en cette Cité une SALLE D'ARMES, où il se fera un devoir d'Instruire en tous genre l'Écrite ceux qui lui feront l'honneur d'être de ses Écoliers. Tous Messieurs désirant de s'instruire dans cet Art sont priés d'Apposer leurs signatures au bas de la Souscription ouverte à cet effet à l'Hôtel de Plume, où ils seront informés des Règles et Conditions imposées.—Québec le 6e Mars 1811.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Ceux qui ont quelques prétentions, soit par dette ou autrement sur la succession de Demoiselle CATHERINE JESU, dernièrement décédée, sont requis de les produire dans le délai de six mois de cette date, au quel temps les affaires de la dite succession seront finalement réglées entre ses héritiers. Québec, 7 Mars, 1811. G. VANFELSON, Avocat.

ON a besoin d'un jeune homme de bonne famille pour servir dans un Magazin de détail qui s'ache l'Anglois et le Français, qui étende la tenue des livres, qui ait de l'expérience dans un Magazin de détail, et qui soit muni de bonnes recommandations, il seroit en outre de bons gages.—S'adresser à l'Imprimerie.—Québec, 10e. Mars, 1811.

A LOUER et possession dans l'imédiatement ou au prochain de MAI prochain; CETTE MAISON, neuve bien bâtie et construite sur le bord de la Rivière et vis-à-vis l'Hôtel de l'Union, bien adaptée pour une famille; ayant une remise, étable et autres dépendances, et un bon jardin, où il y a un pair d'escaliers qui conduisent à la Cour, et un jardin; pour l'information, s'adresser à MARGARET BLACK, Québec, le 24 Fevrier, 1811.

A VENDRE ou à louer, et possession de la née le 1er. Mai prochain.—Une belle propriété, commodément occupée par John Painter, Esqr., consistant en une grande Maison, une cour derrière la Maison, à laquelle l'accès est facile; Un magasin en pierre avec une cave dessous, et autres magasins, avec une écurie, remise et un excellent puits dans la cour. Pour les particularités, s'adresser à OBADIAH AYLWIN, Près de Ville, le 6 Mars, 1811.

PROVINCE DU BAS-CANADA, V. O. QU'EN VERTU D'UN ORDRE DE LA COUR DE QUEBEC. L'ORDRE D'EXECUTION émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le dit District de Québec, à la poursuite de Sandford Hoyt Marchand, demeurant à Québec, dans le dit District de Québec, contre les terres et possessions de Gabriel Tailion Aubergère, demeurant à Québec, à moi adressé, j'ai ci-devant saisi, pris en exécution et avéré pour être vendu, comme appartenant au dit GABRIEL TAILION, un emplacement de trente pieds de front sur quarante pied de profondeur, sis et situé en la Cité de Québec, Rue et Faubourg St. Valéry, borné au Nord-Ouest par Augustin Dalairé, et au Nord-Est par Charles Desguise dit Flamand, avec une maison dessus construite de pierre sur pièces de trente pieds de front sur vingt huit pieds de profondeur, lequel emplacement et dépendances n'ont pu être vendus en conséquence d'une opposition fin de charge de Marie Madeleine veuve de Pierre Vincent; Et vu qu'en vertu d'un ORDRE de vendition exposé au dit Cour du Banc du Roi, à moi adressé, il m'est ordonné de procéder à la vente du dit emplacement aux charges mentionnées en la dite opposition après trois criées suivant la loi. Je donne avis par le présent que le dit emplacement et les dépendances seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut et dernier enchérisseur à la SALLE D'AUDIENCE, dans la Cité de Québec, MARDI le VINGT SIXIEME JOUR de MARS courant, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels temps et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées. JA. SHEPHERD, Shérif. Québec, 7 Mars, 1811.

MONTEAL, EN VERTU D'UN ORDRE D'EXECUTION. L'ORDRE émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté pour les causes civiles dans et pour le District de Montreal susdit, à la poursuite de Pierre Berthelet, Matchard, contre les terres et possessions de Benjamin M. Forbes, du dit lieu, l'anneur, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant audit BENJAMIN M. FORBES, un lot de terre ou emplacement situé dans le Faubourg St. Laurent de Montreal, contenant environ cent soixante pieds de front sur cent cinquante pieds de profondeur, borné en front par la grande Rue dudit Faubourg, d'un côté et par derrière par Thomas Evans, Ecuyer, et de l'autre côté par Raymond Plessis, avec une maison de pierre, Tannerie et autres bâtimens dessus construits. Or je donne avis par le présent que le dit lot de terre ou emplacement et prémisses seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon Bureau dans la Cité de MONTREAL, MARDI le SEIZIEME JOUR de JULI, Le T prochain à DIX heures du matin auxquels temps et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées. FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Shérif.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur le lot de terre ou emplacement ci-dessus désigné, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit et servitude, sont par le présent avis d'en donner avis au dit Shérif à son Bureau dans la Cité de Montreal, suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition n'aura manqué au dit lot de terre ou partie du dit lot de terre ou emplacement, ou au dit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui précèdent la vente, sous peine de nullité de la vente.—Bureau du Shérif, le 28e Fevrier, 1811.

EMPLOYMENT FOR LEISURE HOURS. The following BOOKS are for Sale at the Printing Office, No. 3, Mountain-street. The North American Pilot, super-royal. Serre's Little Sea Forch, with beautiful Views. Corbold's Chart of Sacred History. The Costume of the Russian Army, with a superb Portrait of the Emperor Alexander. HATTEL'S PRECEDENTS, Volume of Impeachments. MURPHY'S Translation of Tacitus, 4 vols. CHAMBAUD'S FR. & ENG. and ENG. & FR. DICTIONNAIRES, 5 vols. Leland's History of Ireland, 3 vols. ROA'S TABLES for facilitating the calculations of Navigation. OCTAVO. Cobbett's Parliamentary History, 6 vols. to be continued. Do. State Trials, do. La Belle Assemblée, from Jan. to July, Inclusive, 1810. The Merchant's and Shipmaster's Ready Calculator. The present system of Land Surveying, by William Stephenson, 810. FOURCROY'S Chemistry, translated, with Notes, by Thomson, 3 vols. Stenhouse's Interest Tables, and Complete Ready Reckoner. Somerville's Chase, printed by Bunsen, with Wood Cut by The Annual Army List, for 1809. Report on Vaccination, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons. Baker's Translation of Livius' History of Rome, 6 vols. Public Characters, 1800.—Watkins' Biographical Dictionary. Moore's Navigation. Belsham's Memoirs of the Reign of Geo. III. with the Naval Gazetteer. Smith's Wealth of Nations, 3 vols. Gaborne's Duties of Men in the Higher and Middle Classes of Duties of Women. Hamilton's Introduction to Merchandize. Bigland's Geographical and Historical View of the World, London, 1810, 6 vols. Nelson's Festivals of the Church of England. Adams' View of Universal History, 8 vols. Burke's Works, 6 vols. Cayley's Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 2 vols. Goldsmith's Natural History, abridged by Mrs. Pilkington. Bradstreet's Sabine Farm, a Poem, 1810. Sir Triumphant, edited by Walter Scott. The Seaman's Guide and Coaster's Companion. Moore's Navigation. Walker's Gazetteer. Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek. Latin and Scripture Names. Public Characters, 1809—10. Spanish Heroism, or the Battle of Roncevalles, a Metrical Romance, by John Bellour, London, 1810. Schrevel's Lexicon. The Gentleman's Stable Directory, by Mr. Taplin, 2 vols. Elements of Chemistry, by Lavoisier, translated by Mr. Kirt. Murray's English Grammar, 2 vols. The Flowers of Literature, 1809—10. Aikin's Geographical Descriptions, 2 vols. Bailey's Etymological Dictionary. Friends evening Amusements, or the Beauty of the Heavens. The Cabinet of Poetry, 1808, with Portraits, 6 vols. The Wonders of the Human Body. Aikin's Select Collection of English Songs. Underwood's Diseases of Children, 3 vols. Memoirs of Mary Ann Clarke. Potts' Compendious Law Dictionary. The World Displayed, or a New Plan, by Greig. Taylor's Miscellany's Assistant. Geography on a popular plan, by Goldsmith. Montaigne's spirit of Laws, 2 vols. Cleland's Life of Pitt, with Portraits. Memoirs of Marimont, written by himself, 4 vols. Newcor's British Nymphs. The Beauties of Johnson. Blair's Class books, or Lessons for every Day in the Year. Field's speaker. New Novels—The Alderman and the Peer, 3 vols.—The Returnant, 2 vols.—Newman's Marine Dictionary. Goldsmith's history of England, for the use of Schools. The Castles of Aulps and Dunbarry, a Highland Story. Daniel's World in Miniature. Instructive Rambles in London, by Elizabeth Heine, 1809. Howland's English and Greek Vocabulary, arranged system. Murray's English Reader. Adams' Elements of Useful Knowledge. Pratt's Etymological Dictionary. Pratt's Introduction to Grammar, by Woodburn. Mrs. Trimmer's history of Quadrages.

