

SUPPLEMENT TO THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

VOL. XVII.]

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[No. 2.

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THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.

Debates continued.

HOUSE OF LORDS, SATURDAY, November 4.

The Earl of Liverpool rose to proceed in his speech, which he left off the preceding day. After recapitulating the points he had then pressed on their Lordships, he commented upon the conduct observed by her Majesty at the time when Captain Pechell refused to dine at the table with Bergami. Had she been conscious at that time of no degrading familiarity having existed between her and Bergami, she surely would not have shown any hesitation on the remonstrance being made to her: she would, on the contrary, have expressed a resentment becoming her high station, and complained to the Government at home of the conduct of this officer. And after this affair, why did she not conduct herself in such a manner towards Bergami, as to leave no room for scandal or suspicion of improper familiarity? His Lordship next referred to the facts stated by Demont to have occurred at Catania—the removal of Bergami into a room nearer to that of her royal highness, being seen coming out of his room in the morning with her pillow, and the crying of the child Victorie at night. The only other persons who could have known any thing of these facts were Mariette Bron, and the Countess of Oldi, and if the facts were not true, why were not these two persons called to contradict them? He contended then, that if Demont's testimony was in this instance judicially admitted, the adultery was proved beyond the possibility of doubt. The circumstance which occurred at Catania could not be an invention; for it was corroborated by other facts, respecting which no doubt whatever existed: such as his sleeping at first in one room across a courtyard, being afterwards removed to Oldi's room, &c. If the fact of coming out of his room in the morning with the pillow was believed, there could be no doubt of the adultery. And why did they not call Oldi, who is now in London, to contradict that fact? and until she was called, the fact must be believed. The Noble Earl next came to the statements that had been made as to sleeping under tents, both on land and at sea. It was singular, that when any accommodations were made on board the vessel, they were always made for the use of Bergami. With him the Princess was proved to have slept in a tent on land, and also slept generally under the same tent with her during the space of five weeks on board the vessel. This took place without the slightest necessity; and it was remarkable, that Mr. Brougham, in that most able and comprehensive speech, with which he opened her Majesty's defence, never once alluded to this part of the subject, although he must have known it to be the most material part of the case. Lieutenant Flynn said that he did not know where Bergami slept; was it possible that he, who had the direction of the ship, could be ignorant of that fact? and was it then to be supposed that there was no mystery in the business? As to Hownam, although an unwilling and prejudiced witness, the fact of Bergami sleeping under the tent was extorted from him. The Princess was exposed to no danger that could require that person to be near her, and to be under the tent every night during fine calm weather.—She was not in a common passage vessel, where several persons were put into inconvenient stations according to the will of the Captain.—She commanded the vessel herself, and could order any accommodations she chose. Would any woman thus situated, who wished to keep up the appearance of modesty, have acted in this way? She had ladies attending on her; why were they not in the tent with her? and what was there to prevent Lieutenants Flynn and Hownam from having their cots on the deck, in order to be in readiness to protect their Royal Mistress, if any danger was likely to happen to her? And if there was no harm in allowing a man to sleep under her tent, why did not these officers sleep there? As naval men they were the fittest to afford pro-

tection; for Lieutenant Hownam himself acknowledged that a landsman, such as Bergami was, could not be competent to afford the Princess protection on board the ship. What assistance could Bergami give, which might not be even given by Demont? It was impossible then to state a shadow of pretence for having Bergami under the tent, except for the purpose of carrying on the adulterous intercourse. And he would ask whether, in a calm sea, and during fine nights, it was possible to find a place where the crime of adultery could be perpetrated with greater facility than under the tent? Or whether it was possible to conceive, that a woman of any delicacy would have passed thirty nights with a man under a tent; or that she could have any other than a criminal motive in doing so? He would ask, if any man could lay his hand upon his heart, and say, that before the case of the Polacre was heard of, he was not satisfied from the evidence, that the Princess of Wales had been vehemently in love with Bergami? The two cases of the Polacre and Aum, taken together, in his opinion, left no doubt that the adultery had been committed. He then commented on the entertainments given in honour of Bergami at various places. When this was considered, and the fête given in honour of the day of St. Bartholomew, on board the Polacre, was remembered—when it was seen that the ship was illuminated, money given to the crew, and that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was seen walking arm in arm on the deck with Bergami, to cries of "Long live the Princess,"—"Long live the Baron Bergami,"—who that saw this would believe it possible that she would have acted such a part if she had not been under the influence of a criminal attachment? As to the Carlisle case, he believed it to be true. They had all heard the evidence given by Barbara Kress, and they had the advantage of observing the manner in which that evidence was given. He considered her to be a fair and an ingenuous witness, who had told a natural story, and had sworn but to that which she knew to be true. The character of Kress stood wholly unimpeached, and in such a case, any Judge would charge the Jury, that the fact was proved. He trusted that every Noble Lord would vote on the present occasion regardless of popular clamour out of doors, and regardless of those treasonable incendiaries, who would seize this or any other occasion, to suit their own and evil designs. A spirit of that kind was now abroad; and he wished to God he could say, the Queen had kept herself perfectly clear from such a party and their opinions. Unfortunately her answers to those addresses which were made to her, were of a character which must shock the mind of every man, who wished for the safety and domestic tranquillity of his country.

Lord Arden wished from his heart, the Bill was withdrawn, and the sense of the House on the Queen's case taken in some other way. As a Peer, and from the duty he owed the King, he felt bound to vote against the Bill.

Lord Falmouth said, if the guilt or innocence of the Queen was the only question, his duty would be clear, but there were other considerations which weighed most forcibly on his mind. If the Bill could not be passed without the Divorce Clause, he should vote against the second reading.

The Earl of Harrowby also declared, that if the Divorce Clause was persisted in, he would vote against the Bill.

Lord Lauderdale said, he should certainly oppose the Divorce Clause in the Committee.

Lord Ellenborough said, having concurred in the appointment of a secret Committee, and for inquiry into the Queen's conduct; having also voted for the first reading of the Bill, he had now to declare his opinion, that it was inexpedient and detrimental to the public interest to proceed any farther. When he voted for the first reading, he expected the guilt of her Majesty would have been proved in a manner the most clear and irresistible, and that when disclosures were made, they would create such a change in public opinion that the House would have even been called on by the nation to pass the Bill of Pains and Penalties. If his opinion were necessary, he would avow that he could not declare the Queen innocent, and that he was unwilling to pronounce her guilty; but there were many most material allegations not proved, and he was unwilling to vote for the measure if it rested at all upon suspicious testimony, and against which there existed a very strong and universal opinion.

Lord Ashburton said, he had not heard a syllable argued in defence of the bill which satisfied his mind of its justice or expediency. Be the evidence however, what it might, supposing it to be all that the noble earl (Liverpool) had stated it to be, still he was convinced that there were reasons which should induce their lordships not to pass the bill. This was an *ex post facto* bill, and that if done, he humbly conceived, was of itself sufficient to

cause it to be thrown out.—It was dangerous, unprecedented, and unconstitutional.

Lord Erskine who appeared to have recovered his usual state of health, opposed the second reading, in a very able and argumentative speech.

Lord De Dunstanville and Lord Manners supported the second reading of the bill.

The Duke of Newcastle said, he had been unable to be present during the defence, but having read over that testimony, he thought the Queen indisputably guilty of degrading and disgraceful adultery, and that he should vote, not only for the second reading, but for the infliction of the full penalties.

The Marquis of Lansdown animadverted, amidst the cheers of the House, on this declaration of the Duke of Newcastle, and asked if the course he pursued had in it any thing like even-handed justice? Was the intelligence he had obtained any thing like sufficient to enable a juror, a fair and impartial juror, to arrive at a fair and impartial verdict? Did such conduct become one of the judges on this great and solemn trial. This showed to what extremes the supporters of this measure were willing to go. The noble Marquis then addressed himself to the question before the House, took a luminous and candid view of the evidence, which he had declared was insufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty.

Monday, November 6.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at ten o'clock.

The Marquis of Lansdown resumed his speech in that part at which he left off on Saturday. His Lordship took a review of the evidence in favour of the bill, and showed that the principal witnesses were not entitled to credit. This, he said, was admitted on the other side, and the advocates for the measure were content to give up the evidence of Dumont, Majocchi, Rastelli, and Secchi; but he must say, their Lordships were bound not to dismiss any part of the evidence, and any of those cases to which they had been sworn. They were bound not to forget any one of those cases which had been collected from so many different parts of the world, and all of which bore the same character of falsehood. The interests of truth and justice required their Lordships to keep in remembrance the evidence on those cases, and to reflect seriously on the manner in which it had been procured. They should remember also, that her majesty's counsel had been prevented from going into the evidence of the conspiracy, by the technicalities of the courts below, though enough had been discovered to show that infamous means had been resorted to, for the collection of evidence—means which tarnished and contaminated the whole proceeding. His Lordship proceeded to argue at considerable length against this obnoxious bill, and protested solemnly against its further progress.

The Duke of Northumberland said, he considered the allegations contained in the preamble of the bill were satisfactory and substantially proved.

Lord Enniskillen considered the mass of evidence so contradictory, that he could not consent to convict any individual upon it, he therefore would oppose the second reading.

Lord Calhorne was of opinion that very gross and degrading conduct had been proved against her majesty; but could not upon the whole consider the evidence satisfactory.

The Marquis of Stafford said he must oppose the bill, as he deemed the evidence inconclusive.

Lord De Clifford spoke against the bill, and thought that in any stage or another the measure would be got rid of.

Lord Grantham opposed the second reading of the bill, on the same grounds as were taken by Lord Harewood.

Lord Blesinton, after a few observations upon the evidence with reference to the polacre, said he was determined to vote against the second reading of the bill.

Lord Gosford said, that he had heard enough of evidence to place him under the painful necessity of saying guilty to the charges; but to pursue the measure would be, in his opinion, extremely inexpedient. He ended by stating that he would vote against the second reading.

The Duke of Athol, as an honest man, found himself bound to declare that the case was proved, and that he ought to support the bill.

The Duke of Somerset declared that he should vote against the bill. His Lordship arose amidst the cries of "Question, question!"

Lord Grenville expressed the great pain with which he was bound to state that he deemed the case to have been fully established.

At three o'clock the call for the question became universal, and strangers were ordered to withdraw. When

ministers came to vote, a loud murmur was heard in the House.

At twenty-five minutes before four o'clock, the state of the votes was announced.

For the second reading of the bill..... 193
Against it 95

Majority in favour of the bill..... 28

The bill was accordingly read a second time.

The House then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, when the lords will go into a committee on the bill.

Tuesday, Nov. 7.

The House met at ten o'clock, and in the list of absentees the name of Lord Holland was read, who stated in a letter to the Lord Chancellor that he was absent from indisposition, but hoped to attend in the course of the day.

Preparations had been made for counsel at the bar, but it was directed that in future no arrangements of that kind should be made without a previous direction from the House.

Lord Dacre then rose, and after some preliminary observations presented the following protest from the Queen:

PROTEST.

"CAROLINE REGINA.
"To the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled.

"The Queen has learnt the decision of the lords upon the bill now before them. In the face of Parliament, of her family, and of her country, she does solemnly protest against it. Those who avowed themselves her persecutors have presumed to sit in judgment on the question between the Queen and themselves. Peers have given their voices against her, who had heard the whole evidence for the charge, and absented themselves during her defence. Others have come to the discussion from the secret committee with minds biased by a mass of slander, which her enemies have not dared to bring forward in the light.

"The Queen does not avail herself of her right to appear before the committee; for to her the details of the measure must be a matter of indifference; and, unless the course of these unexampled proceedings should bring the bill before the other branch of the legislature, she will make no reference whatever to the treatment experienced by her during the last twenty-five years.

"She now most deliberately, and before God asserts, that she is wholly innocent of the crime laid to her charge; and she awaits with unabated confidence, the final result of this unparalleled investigation.

(Signed) CAROLINE REGINA."

The Lord Chancellor said, that in all matters of discussion the person placed in that situation had a right to be heard after the second reading of the bill, and this paper might be entered as the address of the individual sending it, but it could not be entered as a protest; in which opinion Lord Liverpool concurred.

The Earl of Lauderdale protested against the members of the Secret Committee being considered as biased and incapacitated from exercising their privileges as peers of Parliament.

The Duke of Newcastle, Lord Somers, the Duke of Athol, and Lord Chesterfield, who had all been absent during part of the proceedings, and had given their votes against the Queen, thought themselves justified in giving that vote.

The Earl of Caernarvon thought that the investigation in which they had been recently engaged, rendered it necessary to attend to the whole proceeding, or else to decline giving a vote. If he had been on the Secret Committee he should have thought himself incapable of giving an impartial vote. Those declarations which went to claim a right to condemn, without hearing the whole of the evidence, were calculated to induce their lordships to trample on the vital principles of justice. The laws of Britain required that no person should be found guilty except by oral evidence, but there were some amongst them who had condemned the Queen without having heard the voice, or seen the face, of a single witness, without having read or attended to a single word of her defence, and yet these noble lords declared that they would award the severest measure of punishment to her Majesty. When this measure was brought forward, the Earl of Liverpool had said that he trusted no noble lord would presume to give a vote who did not hear the whole of the evidence. The Queen's protest said they had so presumed; and it was known that votes had been given by peers who were not only absent days but weeks. He trusted there was nothing so informal in the protest or paper now presented to the House as to require its repetition. The contents of it, as far as regarded matter of fact, were strictly true; but they were sure that if their lordships did not feel the force of them, the country would.

The Lord Chancellor repeated, that the document now presented might be received as an address, but in order to guard against its being drawn into a dangerous precedent, he thought it might be right to come to some such resolution as the following:—Notwithstanding the exceptions which the House might take to some parts of the paper now presented, the House does nevertheless under all the circumstances of the case, consent to receive the same as the representation of what her Majesty has further to state to the House in the present stage of these proceedings."

Lord Lauderdale proposed as an amendment, that the word *justly* should be added after the word *might*, and that it should read thus:—"Notwithstanding the exceptions which the House might justly make to some parts of the paper," &c. With this amendment the resolution passed, and the paper was entered accordingly.

The Earl of Liverpool then moved, "That the House do resolve itself into a committee on the Bill, entitled, 'An act to deprive her Majesty' &c.

Lord Darley protested against every part of this unfortunate proceeding. As to the division that had yesterday been come to, an estimate might be found of its real character, when it was stated that ten Junior Barons had said "Content," and eighteen Senior Barons had said "Non Content," and a large portion of the majority was composed of the accusers themselves.

The House then went into a committee. After some verbal alterations had been made in the preamble of the bill, and the name of Bergami decided to be "Bartholomew Bergami."

The Archbishop of York rose to oppose the Divorce clause, as he deemed marriage a sacred ordinance of religion. He admitted that without such clause the bill could not be supported. As a legislator he must oppose the bill, though if he were required to decide judicially he must say "Guilty."

The Bishop of Chester objected to the divorce clause, though he was satisfied that the charge had been proved; but judging as he wished to be judged, he would temper justice with mercy.

The Archbishop of Canterbury declared, that divorce for adultery *ex vinculo matrimonii* was warranted by the word of God, and by our Savior himself. He considered the case of adultery to have been established; and in that view he saw no objection, least of all on the ground of religion, to the bill proceeding.

The Bishop of Worcester, argued against the clause, the Bishops of Landaff and London in support of it; these prelates were opposed by the Earls Lauderdale and Darley.

Lord Donoughue regretted that there had not been a concurrent feeling on the Rev. Bench on this subject. He thought this a state measure, which ought to pass entire; and that they should not reject the divorce any more than any other part of the bill.

Lord Harrowby and Lord Fitzwilliam opposed the divorce clause.

Lord Liverpool stated that when there was no state necessity to demand a contrary proceeding, he thought the public voice ought to be attended to. On that principle he now acted, and as this clause was not called for by state necessity, he should vote against it.

The Lord Chancellor wished to hear the opinion of others before he expressed his own.

Lord Duncan considered these proceedings as founded in a base conspiracy, and supported by perjured evidence, and that the Queen was not guilty.

At four o'clock the House adjourned without coming to a division.

Wednesday, November 8.

The House was called over as usual, and Lord Beresford took the oaths and his seat.

Lords Holland, Minto, Darley, and Bollingbroke, as well as the Duke of Devonshire, being absent yesterday, applied for permission to add their names to the protest, the consideration of which was postponed till to-morrow.

The Archbishop of Tuam observed that their Lordships might find many texts in Scripture which denounced severe punishments and Divine wrath upon a man who should put away his wife. The Right Rev. Prelate then proceeded to argue strongly against the divorce clause, and to declare, that if this clause was retained, he could not vote for the third reading of the Bill.

The Bishop of Canterbury proposed that a clause should be introduced which should go to deprive the Queen of her civil rights, but leave her all her religious rights entire. Such a clause should have his support.

The Bishop of Chester and Lord Redesdale opposed the clause.

The Lord Chancellor said, his opinion was in favour of the clause; but for the religious prejudices of others, he was content to give it up.

Lord Lansdowne protested against the doctrine that there could be a woman existing in this country, the wife of the King, and yet not be the Queen Consort.

Lord Ellenborough could not agree to reject this clause; by doing so they would do no less than declare, that though the Queen was too bad for the State, she was still good enough for the King. To pass such a Bill would be a gross and seditious libel.

Lord King said there had been a great confusion of opinions upon this subject; there had been confusion amongst the ministers, confusion amongst the lawyers, and confusion amongst the prelates, (a laugh.) The scruples of the Bishops no doubt arose from religious considerations, and it was to be regretted that amongst the fathers of the Church of England there was not that conformity of opinion upon which that Church so much prided itself.

His Lordship said his mind had been somewhat prejudiced against her Majesty, as he feared their Lordships were, by reports of conduct long since passed. As the period to which he alluded it was said that the Queen had been guilty of the greatest indecencies, not with Bergami, but with other persons; that her Majesty, as Blackbeath, had been guilty of indecorum with Lord

Liverpool! (loud laughter);—and that she had played at blindman's buff with the Chancellor of the Exchequer (continued laughter.) He (Lord King) could not refer to the exact period at which those extraordinary and indecent proceedings took place.

The Earl of Liverpool.—"They never took place!" (Hear.)

Lord King.—"I cannot, I assure your Lordship, refer to the exact time, but it must have been, I think, when the Noble Earl was out of place, and looking for means to get into office, before the Regency." (Laughter.)

Earl of Liverpool.—"Never, upon my honour!" (Hear, hear.)

Lord King said, it was, then, an instance to the Noble Earl, how much reliance was to be placed upon reports. (Much laughter.)

Earl Grey said, four of the Bishops, it appeared, were on one side, and four on the other. For himself he had felt considerable difficulty in voting either for or against this clause; he had therefore formed the intention of giving no vote; but he now made up his mind to vote for retaining the clause, believing that it would place the House in such a situation that they might reject the Bill altogether, and thus confer upon the nation the greatest blessing it was in their power to confer. (Cheers.)

Lord Ellenborough said, that after all that had been said by his Noble and Learned Friend who usually sat upon the wool-sack, his objection to this Bill, without the clause of divorce, remained undiminished. He entertained of their Lordships to consider what they were in effect declaring to the country, by enacting that a person unfit for being the Queen of this country must remain the wife of the King. It was in fact passing a seditious libel against the King. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Somers and the Earl of Limerick would vote for the divorce clause.

The Earl of Essex was decidedly against the Bill altogether. He considered it as a measure arising out of a foul conspiracy. (Cheers.) He regretted much that her Majesty's conduct, subsequent to 1817, had not been investigated. Such an investigation was due to her; and the omission only arose from her persecutors knowing that if they extended it over a period fresher in the recollection of those who could contradict them, their plot would be exposed, (hear, hear.)

He had no doubt but hereafter the foul conspiracy would come out to light. He felt himself bound in justice to this illustrious and persecuted Princess to say, that in the year 1819, he had the honour of waiting upon her at Lyons, where he had witnessed the conduct of Bergami, and he had remarked that it was most respectful, and that her conduct towards him was most dignified and proper, (loud cheers.) He could not but wish, therefore, that the Bill should go to its third reading with all its imperfections on its head. (Cheers.)

These observations he had considered himself called on in justice to the conviction of his own mind, feeling, as he did, the utmost abhorrence at the injustice of the preamble, and the cruelty of enactments of this Bill. (Loud cheer.)

Lord Anson and the Earl of Caernarvon would support the divorce clause, in order to give the greatest possible chance of throwing out the bill.

The Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Ross, Earl Manservants, and Lord Hampden, would support all the enactments of the bill, the facts alleged in which they considered as established.

Earl Darley could not vote, directly or indirectly, for any part of this unprincipled, unjust, and cruel bill. The Committee then divided, when there appeared,

Contents for retaining the clause..... 129
Non contents against it..... 68

Majority for retaining the clause..... 67

Strangers were not re-admitted, but we hear that Lord King, alluding to her Majesty's claim to the succession to the Crown, moved that the following clause should form part of the bill:—"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in case the Crown of these realms shall at any time descend to her said Majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, then, and in such case, this present Act, and all the matters and things contained therein, shall become utterly void and of no effect, and the whole of the preamble thereof shall be deemed and taken to be false, calumnious, and scandalous, upon the same evidence on which it hath now been held to be sufficiently proved." (Loud cheering, with some cries of Order.)

Lord Colville (a Scotch Peer) and Lord Lauderdale, in great warmth, opposed the motion, which they considered as conveying a reflection upon those who supported the Bill.

Lord King said, that there could be nothing disorderly in imputing loyalty to the Noble Lords, as it was a necessary consequence of their regard for the first principles of the Constitution, by which every monarch was deemed "most excellent," without any regard to his conduct or character, the moment the Queen succeeded to the Throne they must change their belief of her conduct.

The clause was negatived without a division, and the chairman was directed to report the Bill. The House resumed, and ordered the Report to be received to-morrow.

(To be continued.)

QUEBEC, JANUARY 12, 1821.

Since our paper of Tuesday we have received further details of the proceedings in the House of Lords, on the bill of pains and penalties, against the queen; from which it evidently appears that the dextrous manœuvre of the queen's friends in voting, in the committee of the whole house, for retaining the divorce clause, was the great source of the small majority in favor of the third reading. The cabinet ministers in the house of lords almost, if not quite all, voted in the committee of the whole house, for expunging the divorce clause, when there was a considerable majority against them, it being a question on which many friends and many foes of the bill united. We cannot help congratulating the peaceable inhabitants of this country, on their good fortune in being at a distance from the tumults of such conflicts, and their results. The roarings of the noisy multitude reach us only upon paper; and that at a period long after the howlings of the storm have completely subsided. We have occasionally our miniature political bustles; but they are comparatively the scribbles of a Lilliputian couch round a teaboard; or, if the reader like the allusion better, that of Caligula's chariot, compared with the thunder he strove to emulate.

Unfortunate circumstance—We are sorry to hear from Isle au Noix, that during the night of the 31. instant, two Colour-serjeants of the 60th Regiment, being in pursuit of a deserter, fell through the ice and were drowned about three miles from the Island. They were accompanied by a Corporal, who also fell in, but providentially extricated himself from his perilous situation. Serje. Christian Weber has left a widow and two children, and Serje. Fred. Ott, a widow and four children, to deplore their loss.

THE QUEEN'S TRIAL—In order that our readers may be enabled to judge for themselves, it is our intention to continue the evidence, and give it fully, as soon as convenient.

ERROR CORRECTED

In the Account of the Female Compassionate Society, given in our last, for Stoves read Stores.

DIED.

On Saturday last, Mr. JOHN SALMON, Merchant, of this city. He has been upwards of forty year in this country, during which period he was respected by all who knew him.

**PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
LOWER-CANADA.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
JANUARY—1821.**

MONDAY, Jan. 8th.—The Committee on the accounts of Contingent Disbursements of the House, reported that they had examined the said accounts and referred the same to a Committee of the whole House on Friday next.

The House proceeded to take the Governor's Speech into consideration, by motion the consideration of the same was referred to to-morrow.

The consideration of the report of the Special Committee relating to Members voting upon petitions for corporations wherein they may be interested, was postponed.

TUESDAY, 9th—The reports of the Commissioners for the internal communications of Liffingham were received and read.

A bill was presented to the house for authorizing certain petitioners to incorporate themselves under the name of the Quebec Friendly Society. Resolved that the said Bill be read a second time on Saturday next.

The Honble Lt. Col. Ready was admitted within the bar of the House, and delivered the following message from his Excellency the Governor in Chief—"His Excellency the Governor in Chief lays

before the House accounts of the general expenditure incurred in the Administration of the Government during the last two years, and of the Revenue collected during the same period.

"His Excellency the Governor in Chief calls the attention of the House to the Commercial intercourse between this Province and Upper Canada, and between this Province and the United States.

A report of the Quebec Agricultural Committee was laid before the House.

It was resolved that the accounts laid before the House this day by the Governor in Chief, be referred to the Committee on the Estimate of the Civil List, adding four more members to the said Committee.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to the Governor in Chief, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of papers relating to the civil expenditure for the use of the Committee on the same.

It was moved to resolve that the expence and costs attending Private Bill, ought not to fall upon the public, and it is just and reasonable that such expence be delayed by those who apply for said Bills—referred to a Committee of the whole house on Saturday next.

A Committee was appointed to enquire what laws are expired, or about to expire.

Ordered, That that part of his Excellency's Speech relating to Courts of Justice be referred to the grand Committee on the Courts of Justice.

Ordered, That that part of his Excellency's Speech which relates to the settlement of Crown Lands be referred to a Committee.

Ordered, That that part of his Excellency's Speech which relates to Agriculture, be referred to a Committee.

That the different Reports of the Agricultural Societies, be referred to the same Committee.

The order of the day for the consideration relating to members voting upon Petitions for Corporations, wherein they may be interested, was postponed to Saturday next.

Resolved, That the Bill for adjusting differences by arbitration, be referred to a committee of the whole house on Saturday next.

QUEBEC ASSEMBLY.

THE NEXT QUEBEC ASSEMBLY will be on **THURSDAY, 25th January, 1821.**

Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock. Subscribers who have not taken up their tickets are requested to send to the office of the Treasurer for them.

UNFURNISHED LODGINGS, with or without Coach House and Stable, to Let, apply at No. 2, Lewis Street. 12th January, 1821.



*Fiddlers, your pins in temper fix,
And resin well your fiddlesticks,
And give your Italian tricks,
And give us Tullachgarum.*

It is well known that the Scotch dancing music is so peculiar in its style and taste, that no foreigner can do justice to its performance, like the natives.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city, are respectfully informed, if they would wish to have Scotch melodies introduced at their balls, by applying to the subscriber, they will be provided with two violin players and a bass, who are well acquainted with the fashionable dances, besides Strathspeys and Reels.

The subscriber, for his part, has the pleasure to say that he was in his Majesty's service for fourteen years, through England, Ireland and Scotland, and had the honor to play at most of the respectable families in those countries.

Lessons given to young gentlemen on moderate terms
J. MACKAGHNEY,
No. 80, St. John Suburbs.
12th January, 1821.

Best Timothy Hay for sale,
BY ANN RICHARDSON, apply at Mrs. E. PEARSON & Brother, No. 17, St. Peter street, 10th Jan. 1821.

MONTREAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
In conformity to the Articles of Association of the MONTREAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, the Stockholders are hereby required by the subscribing Directors, to meet at the Office of the said Company, in this City, on the first Monday in February next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of dissolving the said Company.—A statement of the affairs of the Institution may be seen by the Stockholders on application to the Secretary.—Montreal, 18th July, 1820.
Benja. Hall, Pres. John Frothingham, V. P.
Chas. Bowman, Olivier Berthelet,
Thomas Phillips, Ralph Taylor
Turton Penn, Hiram Nichols,
J. T. Barrett, A. Laframboise,
Jh. Roy, John Brown.
By order of the President and Directors,
J. BLEAKLEY, Secy.

JUVENILE ACADEMY,
No. 2, Hope-Street, Upper-Town.
T. MARSDEN begs his patrons to accept his acknowledgements, for their support and encouragement, and assures them, and the public, that every attention and exertion shall continue on his part, to further the improvement of his pupils.
N. B. The studies of his Day and Evening Schools recommence to-day after the vacation.
Quebec, Jan. 2d, 1821.

A Few cases White creaming Champagne, Red Burgundy & Hermitage Wines,
Of a superior quality imported from Rheims are offered for Sale by the Case, at a very low rate, by **JAMES GEORGE.**
Goudie's Wharf, 22d Decr. 1820.

JUST Received per Susan, and for sale by the subscribers:
5 pipes L. P. Madeira, | 20 cases W. Wax,
10 do. Cognac Brandy, | 10 pipes Geneva.
Also,
Fine and Common Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazettes, Cotton Shirting, 7-8 and 9-8 Printed Calicoes, 6-4 Cambrics, 4-4 and 6-4 Jaconnet Muslin, Canton Crape, Shawls and Scarfs, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Russia and imitation Sheetting, Brown Holland, Beaver and Kid Gloves, Sallampores, Baftas and long Cloths, the whole of which will be sold low for Cash.
WILLIAM MACKIE & Co
Quebec, 25th Sept. 1820.

SYNNOTT,
Painter, Glazier, Paper-hanger, &c.
RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec and its vicinity, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in the above business, and likewise has to inform them that he has removed to No. 14, St. Ursule Street, part of the House occupied by Mr. Sutherland, Plasterer, where their future favours will be thankfully received and executed with neatness and dispatch.
Quebec, May 4th, 1820.

AT PRIVATE SALE,
BY the Subscriber, six cases of assorted Stationery of a superior quality, each case contains an assortment of the different kinds of Stationery in general use—they are well worth the attention of dealers, and as it is desirable that they should be disposed of by the package, the prices are low and a liberal credit will be given on approved notes.
JOS. CARY,
29th Dec. 1820.

FOR SALE.
BY the Subscriber, 2000 feet of 2 inch Pine Plank, from 25 to 40 feet in length and 5 inches in breadth, completely Dry and fit for immediate use.
Also,
A few Barrels of excellent Hewings, and Pickled Sturgeon.
JOHN RAY,
December 29th, 1820. Au Palais.

G SPRATT respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that having taken the house recently occupied by Mr. Scott, adjoining Mr. Cary's the Auctioneer, St. Ann-street, he intends, on Monday, May 29th, to resume the instruction of young Gentlemen and Ladies in the different branches of useful and polite literature.—His system embraces Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, with the Use of the Globes, and the construction of Maps, Latin and Greek. He hopes, by assiduous attention to the improvement of his pupils, to ensure that flattering degree of approbation and patronage which has formerly been conferred on him.

Mrs. SPRATT also intends to instruct young Ladies in the useful branches of Needlework.

A few Boarders can be admitted, who will receive the advantages of additional improvement in conjunction with Mr. Spratt's own sons.

No. 7, St. Ann-street,
May 22, 1820.

WANTED,

A Young Woman as Nurse-maid, a good recommendation will be required.—Apply at this Office.—5th January, 1821.

EVENING SALE.

At the Union Hotel, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Evening, the 9th and 10th instant:—

AN extensive collection of New Books, chiefly of the latest publications, among them are the British Essayists, 45 vols. handsomely bound; Annals of George the Third; Ross's Voyage, &c. An assortment of Stationery of a superior quality, consisting of Folio Foolscap and Quarto Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Waters, India Rubber, black and red Ink, Rulers, Pencils, Penknives, &c.

—ALSO—

A quantity of plated Candlesticks, Silver Stands, and sets of Castors of Cut Glass, common ditto, Silver Fork, Table, Desert and Tea Spoons;—A few rich Gold Seals, Finger Rings, Branches and Breast Pins; and a number of Fancy Baskets. A few half pieces of remarkably fine Irish Linens.

The Sale to commence at SIX o'clock each evening.
J. CARY, A. & B.

4th January, 1821.

A VENDRE, aux magasins des sousignés, dans la rue St. Paul,—

Étoupes fine et supérieure, fabriquée tant dans le haut que dans le bas Canada.

Quelques quarts et demi-quarts de Fleur supérieure à pâtisserie, fraîche, faite de bled de Genessee, pour l'usage des familles, ou pour être exportée aux Indes occidentales,

Farine entière,
Biscuits de marine de différentes qualités,
Graine de lin, Pôls cuisans, Avoine et Son,
40 quarts de Lard du pays haut,
Environ 1500 Madriers d'épinette nets, sciés l'année dernière, et qui seront vendus à bon marché ou échangés.

AUSSEI—Tote, un petit assortiment de clous et autres quincailleries, qui seroient vendues à bon marché par la facture.

20 quarts de plomb à tirer de différentes qualités,
50 grosse de bouteilles à Potter.
Ferrures de gouvernail pour un vaisseau de 500 tonneaux.

COLTMAN & HALE.

Ils offrent aussi de louer à un prix modéré une partie du quai et dépendances qu'ils occupent, et qu'on trouveroit être bien adaptés pour les marchandises fines ou les denrées du pays.

Quebec, 15 Août, 1820.

Z GOFF respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general, that he has removed to No. 4, Champlain Street; where he humbly solicits a continuance of their favors.

May 10th, 1820.

THE Subscriber, Lessee of the Iron Works of St. Maurice, and those of Three Rivers, has to announce to his Customers, that he will be able at the opening of the Navigation to make a further reduction in the price of articles manufactured at these Works, and that from the selection he made, while in England of clever and experienced workmen, great improvement has been made in the appearance of the Goods, and particularly in the Hollow Ware, which will be found light and handsome, equal to similar articles imported from Great Britain. The Stoves made at St. Maurice are well known to be of a very superior quality.—Considerable reduction will also be made in the price of all kinds of Mill Machinery, Bar Iron, Plough Shares and Potash Kettles. A new Tarif will be prepared, and may be had by application to the Subscriber or to his Agents, Mr. JOHN PORTER, Montreal. Zac. M'LAULAY Esq. St. Maurice, EDWARD GUY, Three-Rivers, and BELL & STEWART, Quebec.

M^w. BELL.

Quebec, 10th January, 1820.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on Saturday Evening, at 7 o'clock P. M. between Hope Gate and the Upper Town Market Place, a packet containing 3 Silver Watches—viz.

2 Silver Watches name Geo. Clark, London, Capt. hard Enameled Dials with broad Pendants and shut over cases.—Also,

1 Watch London made, Capt and Mock Jewels with Seconds.

If found to be left at Balzaretto & Roi Auctioneers. Quebec, 4th Jan'y. 1821.

OATS, PEASE, AND LARD,

FOR SALE.

By **W. PHILLIPS.**

Goudie's wharf, Nov. 12, 1820.

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Quebec, 25th July, 1820.

THE Commissioners for Internal Communications for the County of Quebec, do hereby give notice, that they will hold their Office at the Dwelling House of Felix Terz, Esquire, Palace Street, in the Upper Town, and that the said Office will be open every Monday and Thursday, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, for receiving any communications which may be made to them relative to the improvements to be made in the said County for facilitating new means of communication, and also upon the probable amount of the expense of the works to be performed in furtherance of such improvements.

FOR SALE,

FIRST and second quality White Oak Timber,

Merchable Red Pine Timber and Spars,

Do. White do.

White and Red Pine Deals,

Spruce do.

Staves and Lathwood.

Apply to **H. ATKINSON.**

Goudie's Wharf, May 1, 1820.

NOTICE.

D. MACNEILL, UPHOLSTERER and PAPER HANGER, most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 24, Sous-la-Fort street, to No. 14, St. Stanislaus street, Upper Town, where he will be glad to receive orders in the above line and which he flatters himself he will be able to execute with neatness and dispatch.

Quebec, 17th Oct. 1820.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

and Possession given upon the 1st of May next.

THAT very commodious new house, No. 3, pleasantly situated in front of the Esplanade, lately occupied by the Deputy Quarter-Master General, with excellent stabling for five horses, coach house, office houses, a good yard, &c. &c. also to let three stalls.

Quebec, 6th Decr. 1819.

JOHN BOYD.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale at the Subscriber's Store, Lower-Town Market-place:

Sweet Oranges,
Fresh Figs in Boxes and Emils,
Common and Turkey Raisins,
Shell Almonds,
Spanish Nuts,
Best Aberdeen Marmalade,
Do. do. Honey,
Superfine Pearl Barley,
Scotch Groats,
Market and Bottle Baskets.

JOHN ESSON,

Quebec, 12th May, 1820.

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber being about to absent himself from this Province, has empowered Messrs. Charles J. Henshaw and Charles A. Holt, jointly and severally to collect and pay all demands, relating to the establishment here, since April last. And to act in the premises the same as if I were personally present.

LEVI BIGELOW.

Now on hand, at Goudie's Wharf, and for Sale at very low prices, the following:

500 barrels best Genesee Flour,

100 do. Lower Canada do.

300 do. Beef,

150 do. Pork,

50 kegs Butter and Lard,

20 barrels excellent cheese,

Pot and Pearl Ashes, and a few bhdts. excellent Tobacco,
Quebec, 27th Decr. 1820.

FOR SALE, at the stores of the subscribers, St. Paul street,—

Fine and superfine Flour, both of the Lower Province and Upper Country manufacture,
A few Barrels and Half Barrels Fresh Superfine Pastry Flour, manufactured from Genessee Wheat, for family use, or shipment to the West Indies,
Farine vatrière,
Newfoundland and ship biscuit of different qualities,
Flaxseed, Boiling Peas, Oats and Bran,
10 Barrels choice Upper Country Pork,
About 1500 Clean Spruce Deals of last year's sawing, which would be sold cheap or bartered.

ALSO,
Sheet Iron, a small assortment of Nails and other Ironmongery, which would be sold cheap by the invoice,
20 Cask-mould and patent Shot,
50 Gross Porter Bottles,
A set composition Rudder Irons for a vessel of about 500 Tons burthen.

COLTMAN & HALE.

Who also offer to Let, on moderate terms, a part of the Wharf and Premises occupied by them, which would be found well adapted either for Dry Goods or country produce.

Quebec, 15th August, 1820.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the public in general, that they have received per the John from London, Alexander from Liverpool, and Rebecca from Greenock, a general and extensive assortment of articles in the

Cabinet and Upholstery

line, which they offer for sale, on moderate terms, at their Furniture Warehouse, No. 4, St. Ann street, opposite the English Church.

ROBT. & ALEX. HADDAN.

Quebec, May 30th 1820.

Regu de la côte du Nord, et à vendre par le Sou-

signé, No. 19, Rue St. Paul,

Peaux de loure,

Ditto de martre,

Ditto de Cariboux,

Saucons frais en verges,

Huile de Loup-Marin et Plumes.

J. C. McTAVISH.

Août 14, 1820.

FOR SALE,

By **Rogerson, Hunter & Co.,** at their Stores, No. 8, St. Peter-street:

LEEWARD Island Rum, Cognac and Spanish Brandy, Whiskey, Beucarlo Wine, in pipes and hog-heads, Albathora & Foudellol Wines, in bottles, Molasses, very bright Jamaica Sugar, in barrels, Carolina Rice, in half-tiers, Raisins and Figs, in boxes of 28 lbs. Nuts and unshell Almonds, Mess and Prime Meat, Irish Hams, Salt, fine Flour, Biscuit, Nails, copper Spikes, Gunpowder, F, FF, FFF, and Irish Linens.

ALSO,
Just landed from on board the Brig Lord Wellington, from Plymouth, prime Port Wine, vintage 1815; Sherry Wine, in wood and bottles; Claret, in cases; very fine Cyder, in wood and bottles; yellow Soap, Candles, 4's, 5's & 8's; Stockholm Pitch and Tar, in barrels and half-barrels; black and white Varnish, Canvas and sewing Thread, Spirits of Turpentine, in carboys.

ROGERSON, HUNTER & Co.

Quebec, 2d June, 1820.

For Sale, by G. HENDERSON,

No. 7, Sault-au-Matelot Street, near the Bank:

NAILS and Spikes, Hoop Iron, Window-glass, Putty, Paints and Linseed Oil, Basket-salt, Corks, a few hogheads blue Printed ware, china, and the new invented Iron Stone ware, Umbrellas, Parasols, Writing Paper, a few packages Hats, Brushes, Fencing Pieces and Pistols, and a great variety of other articles.—

ALSO,

3 brass Bedsteads, complete,
MARBLE & white Stone CHIMNEY FRONTS,
Register, Plain, & Patent GRATES,
KITCHEN RANGES, & COAL STOVES,
Double and Single Carron Stoves,
Fenders, Fire Irons, & Dog Irons,
30th May, 1820.

A very great variety of the most fashionable and hand some Patterns.

Just received, per Ship **ST. LAWRENCE** from London,

And for Sale, by the Subscriber:—

100 doz. Hibbert's Porter,
20 do. fine East India Madairn,
20 do. fine old Red Port.

October 18, 1820.

ISAAC WILSON.