

AMERICAN WAR PARAGRAPHS.

From the National Intelligencer, Government Paper.

That an important crisis has arrived in the U. States is seen by every one: that it has been unavoidable is equally certain; and that it may be made to terminate with honor and advantage to a Republican government, cannot admit of a doubt.

We draw this conclusion from a firm belief that our councils will be wisely and honestly administered in every branch of the government, and that the people still possess those virtues and energies which were so eminently displayed in our Revolution.

The Embargo now laid is a measure whose true character cannot be mistaken. It is not war, nor does it inevitably lead to war. But if that result is avoided, however much to be regretted, it is evident it can be only by an honorable accommodation with the belligerents, on the various and grievous wrongs which this country has received from them.

Among the advantages to be derived from this measure are the following: It secures from pillage the vessels that are now in port; it warns the commanders of those who are abroad, to return home for safety; and it gives notice to foreign powers, that the period has arrived, when the manifold wrongs we have received from them must be redressed.

It would be dishonorable, and might be ruinous, if, without a redress of our wrongs, war did not promptly follow the expiration of the Embargo. No other alternative is left to our choice. Every other expedient has been tried, and failed. A new and more solemn position is now taken, which must be maintained. We cannot retrace our steps, and abandon perhaps forever, our most important rights.

Nor can we rest longer at the point at which we now pause. We must, without a redress of wrongs, advance, and war is the next step. It would be folly in the extreme to attempt to disguise from ourselves the true character of the present embargo. It is not an engine to be wielded in negotiation. From the privations to which it may expose the belligerents nothing ought to be expected. If relied on in that sense only, it is known that it would fail. It is a measure of precaution, intended principally as a warning to our own people, of the nature of the crisis which has arrived, and of the consequences into which it may lead.

If it produces any salutary effect with the belligerents, or with either, it must be by announcing to them, that the United States, disdaining longer to submit to dishonor, have resolved to accept the other alternative which they, by so many acts of injustice, have forced on them.

Britain took the lead in the career of violence and injustice. Every stage of the present war has been marked by some act which evinced the distinguished hostility of her government to this country. She has impressed our seamen from on board our own vessels, and held them in long and oppressive bondage. She has intercepted our lawful trade with nations with whom we were at peace. She has violated our jurisdiction; insulted us on our coast and in our harbors, and finally usurped the absolute dominion of the sea, forbidding our commerce with all nations with whom it does not suit her to allow it, and allowing it to none with whom she is not herself permitted to trade.

She has even set up the extravagant and unheard of pretension that we should become the fraudulent vehicles of her commerce, the carriers of her manufactures to the ports of her enemies, as the condition on which we should trade there at all. (False) Had we submitted to these oppressions, we should have sunk into a more degraded state than that of her colonies. Deprived of the profits which belong to dependent possessions, our sovereignty would have served only to expose us to a more striking light our humiliation and weakness.

France has exhibited, in her conduct towards neutral powers, the counterpart to this disgusting picture; she has been envious, in misdeeds, of the renewal of her great political career. If she has done less harm at sea, it is because her means were inferior to those of her rival. She declared the British Islands and all the British dominions in a state of blockade, when she had not a single ship on the ocean; and whenever her cruisers could escape from her ports, their course has been marked with the desolation of our unprotected commerce. But for the want of power on the ocean, and the failure of that full measure of waste of neutral trade which has characterized the conduct of Great Britain on that element, France has supplied the deficiency by her deeds on land.

By her Rambouillet, her Bayonne and other decrees, she has seized and confiscated all the vessels of the United States and their cargoes that were in port. Her has her desolating policy been confined to the limits of France only. It has been felt wherever her influence extended. Of this truth, Spain, Holland, Italy, &c. afford but too many examples.

If we look back to past events, we must be sensible that this crisis is an unavoidable one. We should be blind to the evidence of the most striking and important facts, if we did not perceive and acknowledge this great truth. It has been forced on us by the wrongs of the belligerents. It has been forced on us by the voice of the whole American people, who, deeply incensed at these wrongs, have called on their government for redress. When it is considered, that the sole alternative presented to us has been, between a base submission to these wrongs, and a manly assertion of their rights, there is much cause for surprise that this issue was not sooner made up.

From the National Intelligencer April 14.

The public attention has been drawn to the approaching arrival of the Hornet, as the period when the measures of our government will take a decisive character, or rather their final cast. We are among those who have attached to this event a high degree of importance, and have therefore looked to it with the utmost solicitude.

But if the reports which we now hear are true, that with England all hope of honorable accommodation is at an end, and that with France our negotiations are in a forwardness encouraging expectations of a favourable result, where is the motive for longer delay? The final step ought to be taken; and that step is WAR. By what course of measures we have reached the present crisis, is not now a question for freemen and patriots to discuss. It exists; and it is by open and manly war only that we can get through it with honor and advantage to the country. Our wrongs have been great—our cause is just—and if we are decided and firm, success is inevitable.

Let war therefore be forthwith proclaimed against England. With her there can be no motive for delay. Any further discussion any new attempt at negotiation, would be as fruitless as it would be dishonorable. With France we shall still be at liberty to pursue the course which circumstances may require. The advance she has already made by the repeal of her decrees; the manner of its reception by our government, and the prospect which exists of an amicable accommodation, entitle her to this preference. If she acquits herself to the just claims of the U. States, we shall have good cause to applaud our conduct in it, and if she fails, we shall always be at time to place her on the ground of her adversary. And on that ground, in that event, it is hoped she will be placed.

The accounts from Washington continue systematically contradictory—one day breathing war, the next "attending to peace." In the mean time, something like "a preparation" are sounded. The Intelligencer says, Gen. Dearborn has proceeded to Albany to act as General in Chief of the army of the North. General Hull is on his way to take command of the army of the West, and to fix his headquarters at Niagara; and Gen. Wilkinson with the army of the North, is to be stationed on the Mississippi. The day is in it if it does not look like War, or—something else.

In the Debate on the Embargo Law No. 1 Mr. Russell said, it would appear that the embargo is not preparatory to war, but it is not necessarily so, and it is not necessary that the speaker has a resolution. From his last statement other acts appear to be contemplated. Mr. Monroe said to the committee, that the president thought we ought to declare war, if we were to do so, unless Great Britain recedes of which the prospect is not bright. Mr. Monroe was asked by some of the committee whether the president would recommend it by message. He answered that he would, if he could be assured it would be acceptable to the house. He also said, Mr. Barlow had been instructed to represent to the French government our sense of the injuries received, and to press upon them our demands for reparation—that if she refused justice, the embargo would leave the policy as respects France, and in need of both countries, in our hands. He was asked if any essential alterations would be made within 60 days, in defence of our maritime frontier or seaports? Mr. M. answered that pretty considerable preparations would be made. He said New York was in a pretty respectable state of defence, but not such as to resist a formidable fleet—but, that it was not to be expected that such kind of war would be carried on. It was replied that we must

expect what commonly happens in wars.—Mr. M. said, that although a great distress and injury might take place in one part of the union it would not essentially affect the population or our resources at large. As to the prepared state of the country, he said in case of a declaration of war, the president would not feel himself bound to take upon himself more than his share of responsibility. Mr. M. said, the unprepared state of the country was the only reason why ulterior measures were deferred.

New-York, April 16.—Yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock, the U. S. frigates President, Com. Rodgers, and Essex, sailed from this port on a cruise. When the frigates got opposite Castle William, they fired from 6 to 8 twenty-four pound shots at the castle, for the purpose of trying its strength, which we are happy to state was found to be ball proof, and more than answers the most sanguine expectations. We understand, the Commodore will try a similar experiment on Fort Richmond, when he passes the Narrows.

People of New-York!—The Embargo Laws must be protected!—Your fathers, your sons and your brothers must gird on the armour of war—to repel the incursions of a foreign enemy—but to compel the freemen of America to submit to the most odious and detestable laws, calculated to please Bonaparte, and to ruin and enslave the people of the United States.

A CONSCRIPTION!

is already ordered—Read the following article from the Columbian.

Hostile Preparation.—We understand that his excellency governor Tompkins has received orders and instructions from the secretary of war, to detach and organize thirteen thousand of the militia of this state for immediate service, for which arms, ammunition, &c. are provided, and orders for draughting are expected to be issued forthwith. Peter B. Porter, Esq. is appointed by his excellency quarter-master general for this state. Every thing indicates a determination in our government to proceed to the ultima ratio.

Boston, April 23.

It is ascertained that Governor Gerry has received orders from the President of the United States, to draft from the militia of the state, 13,000 men, the quota assigned to Mass. the 25th; and that they be immediately organized and prepared for military duty. Where they are to march—or what duty is required of them, we have not learnt.—Perhaps the Chronicle or Patriot editors can inform the public.

Col. Porter has arrived in town to visit our forts and cause them to be supplied with additional military stores, and to place them in a situation the better to resist attack.

BY THE BURLINGTON MAIL.

From Portugal.—By the ship Canton, from Lisbon, which place she left on the 10th of March, we have received the following account of the British and French armies, viz.

That Lord Wellington will have it in his power to open before Badajos at least 70 pieces of heavy artillery, and although it should cause him to risk a general battle, some people believe he would not abandon the siege.

The French general Marmont is moving with a large force, towards Badajos, should it be invested, and there is a great probability that a general action will soon take place.—Lord Wellington will have a force of 70,000 men in the neighborhood of Badajos, and the French force are supposed to be about the same number.

On the 8th of March, Lord Wellington's head quarters were at Ferrudas, about 4 days march from Elvas, to which place he would move for that day. On the road thither, it was expected the army would halt only for a few days. Not only the spare artillery of the garrison of Elvas, but a large quantity of heavy pieces of ordnance were sent from Lisbon to the neighbourhood of Badajos, for the siege of that place.

FROM LISBON, March 7.—Lord Wellington is reported to have an army of 70,000 men near Elvas, and that operations against Badajos would begin the 10th March.—A French army of 70,000 was also stated to be about 70 miles from Badajos; and that a general battle was expected by the 16th of March.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Liverpool, dated March 21.

In proportion to the sales effected, American wheat would readily command 18s. 6d. or even 19s. per 70lb. Flour 7s. a 70s. per bush. We anticipate still higher prices. Rice has been sold at 28s. per cwt. *Nearly D4 a bushel.—Ev. Post.

Boston, April 17.

Latest from East Florida.—By an arrival at N. York, from St. Mary's, it is found, that Gen. Mathews was organizing and administering the government of Amelia Island in the name of the U. States. He has appointed a collector; and is permitting American vessels to clear out for ports in the United States, with cargoes of dry goods, &c. Three ships with cargoes for Philadelphia, were to sail the day after Capt. Johnson left St. Mary's.

The Revolutionists who had marched against St. Augustine, were repelled by the garrison, and obliged to retire. The U. States armed brig Vixen, it is said, had been ordered round to St. Augustine; and a body of our regular troops were on their march to reinforce the Revolutionary Band.

It is also said, that the English brig Racoon and a frigate, with troops were on their way from New Providence to strengthen the garrison at St. Augustine, and to aid the Spanish government in protecting their Colony.

It is likewise whispered at New York, but we have no mere conjecture, that the President and the Essex, both of which sailed from that port lately under the command of Commodore Rogers, are ordered to St. Augustine.

If these things are true, the people of the U. States may be plunged into a waiting and devastating war before they are aware of it.—British blood, for which the Bedlamites of Congress, your Periers, and your Clays, and your Grundries, appear so ardently to thirst, after they may reap upon Spanish ground; and our Canadian neighbors may possibly have a short respite from the ravages of the American soldiers.

From the Democratic Press.—Mr. Foster has written to the Chevalier D'Onis, that the Administration of the General Government has given him [F.] assurance, that the conduct of General Mathews, Com. of the brig and Com. Campbell is highly disapproved of, and that Amelia Island shall forthwith be redelivered up to the Spanish Commandant.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—We are informed from a respectable source, that Gen. W. Hampton has received orders to hold himself in readiness to take possession of Mobile in case any more troops are landed there; and six foreign troops are landed in Pensacola, to drive them from thence, and display the American flag in the ramparts.

The brig was boarded March 23, by 300 men, from two French frigates, from Nantes, which put on board the mate and crew, and took her to the brig ANVERS, of Nantes, from the West Indies with a cargo of 900 packages of rum and 700 lbs. of molasses, and three men belonging to a Portuguese Brig capt. on Saunders, from the West Indies bound home—both of which they had captured. Captains Curtis and Saunders were detained on board the frigates. An English merchant, a prisoner, was put on board the brig. He understood the frigates had destroyed about FOURTEEN AMERICAN VESSELS.

One of the frigates had about 70 prisoners who had been near taking her. A frigate had been sent off with dispatches supposed for an American port.

Capt. South arrived in Wilmington informs, that on the 21st March, last, 82, long 71, he was boarded by two French frigates, which had the day before TAKEN THREE AMERICAN VESSELS loaded with rum and Sugar, two of which they burnt, and the third loaded with salt which they sunk. Capt. S. saw the crews, but was not permitted to speak to them. He understood they had destroyed 13 AMERICAN VESSELS. Capt. S.'s schooner, being small and in ballast, they spared, but made him sign a promise that he would not mention that he had spoken the frigates until he arrived in the United States.

Capt. Holder has arrived in New-London, from France, his

vessel the Dolly of New-Orleans, from Liverpool, having been captured by a French frigate and burnt.

A brig from Rio Janeiro, for Portland, was at anchor off Cape May 10th inst. with the crew of an American ship, received from two French frigates—the ship having been at sea by said frigates whilst on her passage home from Rio Janeiro.

The Baltimore papers by yesterday's mail give a statement furnished by Capt. Delisle of the capture of his vessel, the Polly of Newburyport, bound to St. Barths, by the Mameleque corvette, Lt. Galabert, one of Ferret's squadron, and burnt by his order.—Lt. Galabert declares in writing, his capture to be made, "according to the orders of his Majesty (Napoleon) which are to consider as good prize all those which sail from or are destined for ports hostile to France." We have not room to day for any more particulars of these proofs of the existence of the execrable Berlin and Milan decrees.

Certificate.—Lieut. Galabert, commanding the brig of war Mameleque, belonging to the Emperor of France, having on the 27th of March, 1812, lat. 30, long. 61, stopped the American schr. Swift, of New-York, bound from Gibraltar to Baltimore, which had touched at Azeiras (Spain); and considering that this vessel is a legal prize, agreeably to the orders of his Imperial Majesty, which include all vessels bound to or from the ports of the enemies of France.—I have arrested said schooner, which, however, I release, (for peculiar reasons) on condition that one half the vessel and cargo shall belong to the captain and crew, and the other half to Mr. Delille, capt. of the American schr. Polly, lately captured by the Mameleque bound from the U. S. to Bartholomews, whose vessel we burnt—and said capt. Delille is hereby entitled, as before mentioned, to half interest and benefit from said vessel; for the performance of which, I have received their words of honor. J. M. GALABERT.

It is said, that Count Crillon, who came from England in the ship with Henry, has sailed for France with dispatches, and intelligence of our embargo.

The Recruiting Service.—It is said to be wonderfully benefited by the embargo law. The effect of non-importation and non-exportation, in other words, the temporary extinction of commerce, has thrown all the lower classes entirely out of employment, and will force them into the army in pursuit of a livelihood. If this be an advantage, we imagine it is the only benefit which may be expected to result from embargo.

IN SENATE, April 6.—The bill to authorize a detachment of the Militia, passed—Yeas 22. Nays 7.

The State Elections in Rhode-Island were held on Wednesday.—We have certain information that all the Departments of the State are decidedly federal. The disciples of Washington have done their duty, and Heaven has crowned their exertions with success.—Laud Deo!

Connecticut—always correct—had its election on Monday. The ghost of democracy scarcely appeared on the occasion. In most of the towns Gov. Griswold was unanimously voted for.

MASSACHUSETTS. For Governor STROONG, 51,833 For Hon. Mr. GERRY, 50,143 Majority 169

BY THE LATE ARRIVALS.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE. Admiralty Office, March 10.

Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Fremantle to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's ship Milford, Palermo Bay, Jan. 11, 1812

Sir—I have the honour to inclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter transmitted to me by Captain Rowley, of His Majesty's ship Eagle, detailing the capture of the French frigate Pomone, and Persons storeship, by His Majesty's ships Active, Alceste, and Union, on the 28th November, 1811.—I have the honour to be, Sir, T. F. FREMANTLE.

P. S. Captain Rowley, in his letter to me on the 18th ult. also mentions the loss of the French frigate Flora.—She was going from Trieste to Venice; was caught with a strong breeze, and stranded off Chiozza, when every soul on board perished, with the exception of five or six."

His Majesty's Alceste, off Lissa, Dec. 1, 1811.

Sir,—The enemy's squadron from Corfu, going to Trieste, were met with, on the 29th ult. by three of His Majesty's ships under my orders. The Pomone was chased and taken by the Unite, after a long run; the Pauline and Pomme chased by the Alceste and Active, and, after a most severe action of two hours and forty minutes, the Pomone was taken, totally dismantled, and Pauline escaped, owing to the Alceste having her mautop-must shot away. The Alceste has twenty killed and wounded; the Active about thirty two; and, I lament to say, Captain Gordon has lost a leg; and his First-Lieutenant an arm.

The details of the action I shall give the honour of transmitting by the first man of war going down.—I have the honour to be, Sir, MURRAY MAXWELL, Capt. Eagle, Senior Officer at Corfu, &c. &c.

LONDON, March, 16.—There is no news of the least consequence from Spain, official or unofficial, except the surrender of Peninsula to the French. There are plenty of reports however; and among others, the resumption of hostilities between the Turk and Russians,—the probability of a declaration on the part of the King of Prussia in favour of the Emperor ALEXANDER, should the latter make war with France,—and a new repudiation on the part of NAPOLEON, in consequence of a dispute between him and his Impress.

MARCH 23.—The Orient squadron, of which we noticed the escape from harbour yesterday, has not long eluded the observation of our cruisers, as we hope it will not long avoid an encounter with a competent force. There are now said to be two corvettes along with the four sail of the line. As soon almost as they commenced their adventurous voyage, which we now learn was on the 9th, they appear to have been seen and attended by the Diana frigate, of 36 guns, Captain FRANKS. This vessel afterwards fell in with the Pomme, 80 guns; and again at a subsequent period, discovered two sail of the line, the Pauline and Pauline, apparently standing in pursuit of the hostile squadron. On the morning of the 11th, the Diana being in lat. 48. 15. N. long. 5. 5. W. a firing was heard in the north-west, which capt. Ferris perceived, might proceed from an action between the French and the two ships whom he had seen in pursuit of them.

Sir RICHARD KING, with the Balaclava, Northumberland, and Colossus, was proceeding off Brest.

Yesterday Lord Keith had an audience of the PRINCE REGENT, at Carlton-house, and took leave of the Royal Highness, previous to his leaving town to take the command of the Channel fleet.

A letter from Gottenburgh, of the 13th, received yesterday, states, that the French troops in the 23rd had received orders to halt, owing, as it was explained, to some negotiation for an adjustment of the differences between Russia and France.

PRICE OF STOCKS. 3 per Ct. Con. Ann. 60 1/2 | Omnium, 4 1/2 dis | Consols for Acc. 63 1/2

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, March 16.

Earl Grosvenor gave notice of his intention to submit to their Lordships, a motion for going into a Committee on the State of the nation? A motion of considerable importance was made for Thursday next, and one of still greater importance was to be brought under their consideration, of which petition, if the prayer was not granted, the consequence, he apprehended, would be little short of rebellion. He was inclined to wait the event of that discussion, before he came forward with his own motions, a motion which was loudly called for in the present discouraging and distressed situation of the country, and the dejected and distressed state of the councils of Government. He would not name any particular day, but content himself with the general notice, that he intended soon to submit a motion on the State of the Nation.

MARCH 17.—The affairs of the north have at last assumed an aspect, which induces us to think seriously of a war between France and Russia. Both an Anhalt and a Heligoland mail arrived yesterday, and their contents sound alike of war. The writers, public or private, by these conveyances, take upon them to describe the amount and disposition of the French army. It consists, according to these, of two hundred thousand men, in four divisions, each division to be under the command of Massena, Berthier, Oudinot, or Davoust. It is evident that conjecture supplies a good deal here; yet there is enough left to impress the conviction, that there is no truce between Buonaparte and the Emperor Alexander at the present crisis. We are convinced that the former is prepared and bent upon war, whatever may be the condition of the latter. Either the imposing dread of the French army will enforce submission, or the real and experimental test of the sword will prove whether Russia is in future to be considered as an independent state.

The politics of Prussia and Sweden are still veiled in obscurity. The aggression upon Pomerania has called forth expressions of pain from the latter; but these are by no means conclusive of her resolutions to unite herself with Russia,—a power from whom she has sustained as great injury as from France. Colberg is said to be in a good state of defence, and the Governor thereof to have received orders from the Prussian Cabinet to maintain it. We wish he may perform his duty; though we cannot help entertaining doubts of the determination of both these powers.

Regular sets of the Monitor and other Paris papers to the 12th inst. reached town last night. The following is all they contain relative to the Peninsula:—

MADRID, Feb. 20.—The insurgents have been completely routed at Alcala, near Tarragona. They lost 1,800 men, and two pieces of cannon, which they had with them. General Ralle is in pursuit of the enemy, and unfortunate Catalonia will soon be delivered from its oppressors.

Captain Montal of the 22d dragons attacked and pursued the bands of the Physician and Escalera, consisting of 500 horse. They formed in order of battle near Ycones.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—Some couriers who have arrived from Constantinople, and lately passed through this city, assert, that the roads leading to Wallia and Schuda are covered with Asiatic troops. The Grand Vizier is at Wallia, where he is making preparations for the approaching campaign; and it is thought, he is decidedly determined upon attacking Servia.

Feb. 28.—It is said, that the Grand Vizier, after having collected the different dispersed Turkish corps in the cantonnements during the armistice, ordered the corps d'armes which was formed near Adrianople, to advance towards the Danube. He wishes to open the campaign with delat, to efface, if possible, the impression which reverses have left in the minds of the troops.

Yesterday Mr. Liston transacted business with Lord Castlereagh, at the Foreign Office, previously to setting off on his mission to Constantinople.

The Lord Mayor has convened a Common Hall, for Thursday next, "to consider the unprecedented and embarrassing situation of the country, and to adopt such measures as may be thought necessary for promoting enquiry into the state of public affairs,—for reforming public abuses,—and, above all, for effecting a reform in the representation of the people in Parliament."

MARCH 21.—The last letters from Stockholm speak in very positive terms of a good understanding being speedily established between the Courts of Stockholm and London. They further add that a Charge d'Affaires is going to be appointed to come over to this country.

The Funds, yesterday, experienced a considerable depression, the 3 per cent being down a 5/8. The depression is supposed to be owing to the magnitude of the loan which is supposed will be required for the service of the present year.

We are without any further accounts respecting the Florida squadron. By letters from Portsmouth, received yesterday, we find that Admiral DUBOIS, sailed on Thursday with the Venerable, Elizabeth, Plantagenet, Hotspur, and Osprey, in pursuit of the enemy's squadron. The Comet was ordered to follow.

Thursday Journals were issued, under which not only the Wines of France, but Brandy may be imported in return for Colonial Produce, Coffee, Hides, and the other commodities in the proportion of 5 for 4.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER-CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Thursday, April 30.—An engrossed bill to continue the Alien Act was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The committee of the whole house on the report of the special committee to whom was referred the petition of the Religious Ladies of the Hotel Dieu, with an instruction to consider also the report of the committee on the petition of the Religious Ladies of the General Hospital, reported sundry resolutions, viz: That the sum of £300 per annum, during four years, be granted to the ladies of the Hotel Dieu, to be employed in the care and support of the indigent sick attended to in their hospital; also the sum of £300 to the ladies of the General Hospital to reimburse them for their advances in fulfilling the obligations entered into by them with the commissioners for executing the act for the relief of insane persons, &c.

And bills to the above effect were brought in accordingly and read for the first time.

The house then went into a committee on the bills to authorize Francois Huot and Joseph Jacob, and John Gaudin, to erect bridges above and below the falls of Montmorency, passed the same with several amendments, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Friday, May 1.—A bill to grant a sum of money for the relief of indigent sick attended to in the Hotel Dieu, was read a second time, referred to a committee of the whole, reported, and ordered to be engrossed. And a bill to grant a sum of money to the Religious Ladies of the General Hospital for the purposes therein mentioned, was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The house went into committee on the bill to amend an ordinance therein mentioned, and make a more ample allowance to prisoners for debts, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The amendments from the committee of the whole house to Huot & Jacob, and John Gaudin's bills, for erecting bridges over the river Montmorency, were reported, agreed to, and the said bills ordered to be engrossed.

An engrossed bill to grant to John Molson, the exclusive privilege of navigating Steam Boats upon the river St. Lawrence, was received from the Legislative Council, and read a first time.

The Committee on the public-accounts, ordered to enquire into the ways and means for granting the supply to His Majesty, pursuant to the resolutions of the 13th of April last, reported as their opinion, that it is expedient to take £25,000 out of any unappropriated money; and that, to raise the further sum of £30,000, it is expedient to repeal that part of the 51st Geo. 3, cap. 1, which appropriates the moneys under the said act for the erection of the Parliament House, and to extend the duration of the said act for one year more, and also that it will be expedient to apply a certain sum of money towards such temporary repairs as may be required to the building now occupied by the Legislature.

SATURDAY, 2.—An engrossed bill to grant annually, for a limited time, a sum of money for the relief of indigent sick attended to in the Hotel Dieu of Quebec, and another bill to grant a sum of money to the religious ladies of the General Hospital, for the purposes therein mentioned, were both read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The Resolution of the Committee of the whole house on the report of the special committee ordered to enquire into the ways and means for granting the supply to His Majesty, pursuant to the Resolutions of the house of the 13th of April, were reported, agreed to, and a bill brought in accordingly, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House went into a committee on the bill for making a more ample allowance to prisoners confined for Debt, after some time the House resumed.



Monday, 4. Dumont's Bridge Bill was reported with amendments. Huot's Bridge Bill above the Falls of Montmorency, and Gaudin's below the Falls were passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, to grant to John Molson and his assigns, the exclusive privilege of navigating Steam Boats between Quebec and Montreal, which Committee broke up, and the House adjourned for want of a Quorum.

The House afterwards went into Committee on Dumont's Bridge Bill, went through the same, and reported, and the question of concurrence was ordered for to-morrow.

The House, according to order went into Committee on Alexis Gosselin's Bridge Bill, and afterwards adjourned for want of a Quorum.

TUESDAY, 5.—The bill for applying certain sums of money, &c. was read the third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, informing the House that the Legislative Council had passed the bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Benevolent Society's Bill, with amendments, and also the bill to regulate controverted elections.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.



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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the twenty-first day of March, which was in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, a Bill passed by the Legislative Council, and by the House of Assembly of the said Province of Lower Canada, was presented for His Majesty's assent, unto His Excellency Sir James Henry Craig, then Governor in Chief of the said Province, which said Bill is intitled, "An Act for erecting a Common Gaol with its dependencies in the District of Three-Rivers, and to provide the means for defraying the expenses thereof."—And Whereas the said Bill being so presented as aforesaid, then was by His Excellency Sir James Henry Craig, reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.—And Whereas on the eighteenth day of December now last past, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to declare His Majesty's approbation of the said Bill; and pursuant to His Majesty's pleasure, thereupon expressed, the said Bill then was confirmed, finally enacted and ratified accordingly. Therefore according to the Statute in such case made and provided, by this Proclamation, I do signify and make known to all His Majesty's subjects, and to all other persons whom it may concern, that the said Bill hath been laid before His Majesty's pleasure, and that His Majesty is pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to assent to the same. Wherefore all Judges, Justices, and other Officers and persons whom it may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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

GEORGE PREVOST.

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

QUEBEC.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1812.

Several vessels from London have arrived in this Port since our last. None of them have, however, brought any newspapers later than the 21st March, and these do not contain any intelligence of much moment.

The Ajax touched at Weymouth, on the 6th April, and the Captain states, that it was then generally believed there, that Badajoz had surrendered to His Majesty's Forces, in Spain.—It is possible that accounts from Lisbon, to the end of March, may have been received at Weymouth by the 6th April. The latest accounts received here from Lisbon, by way of the U. S. are of the 10th March. At that time, no accounts had been received there of the commencement of the siege; though preparations had been making for that purpose.

The American newspapers in the interest of the administration, have again resumed a very hostile character towards Great Britain; and Mr. Randolph has declared, in Congress, that a Declaration of War against her, before the close of the Session, was agitated in the Committee of Foreign Relations. We believe it is a fact, that detachments are ordered from the Militia of Massachusetts and New-York.

According to the National Intelligencer, it would seem as if there were a strong competition between France and Great Britain for the preference in the intended Declaration of War by the United States. Hitherto the balance has seemed rather inclined towards England; but we find by the latest papers from Boston, that "His Majesty the Emperor of France," has at present a small squadron on the American Coast, which is successfully engaged in supporting his pretensions, by sinking or burning American vessels.

The price of BREAD for this month is 11 1/4 and 13d.

ARRIVALS.

- MAY 2.—Ship Christopher, 429 Tons, S. Coward, 38 days from London, to Wm. Oviatt, in ballast.—Passengers Mr. Beard, wife and children.
Ship Hero, 602 T. S. Stephenson, 38 days from London, to Wm. Oviatt, in ballast.—Passenger Miss Harriet Martin.—Luggage, spoke H. M. Sloop Hazard, with convoy, for Newfoundland, lat. 30, long. 40, met so much ice on the coast of N. E. land, she was obliged to run to the southward to clear.

DIED. The 6th April, at his house in Compton, in this Province, PATRICK CORRO, Esquire, many years Justice of the Peace, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the fifth battalion of militia in the Townships; he was a zealous friend to the King's government, a kind husband, and a tender father; his loss is severely felt by an amiable, helpless, orphan family, as well as by a numerous acquaintance; his remains were interred the 8th with Masonic honors.

THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF, MISS POOLE respectfully informs the Public, that her Theatre is fixed for MONDAY the 11th of May.—Quebec, 29th April, 1812.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On SATURDAY next the 9th instant, at the Subscriber's Auction Room, (Sault au Matlot Street,) at ONE o'clock precisely, and to be continued every following Wednesday and Saturday during the season,

FIVE Pipes Superior Port Wine, 5 quarter casks do. 15 barrels best green coffee, 9 bags pimento, 13 cases best sweet oil, 3 bags pepper, an extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, 2 elegant china tea sets, some Household Furniture, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO.

Five excellent lots of ground, situate in the Suburbs of St. John, on the road leading to Abrams' Hill, a small distance beyond the property of Louis Gauthier, Esq.—A plan of the said lots of ground may be seen previous to the sale, by applying to the Brokers, JONES, WHITE & MELVIN, Quebec, 6th May, 1812. Auctioneers & Bro.

On MONDAY next, the 11th inst. will be Sold, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to the Estate of the late MRS. BOUCHAUD, No. 3, Sous-le-Fort Street.

CONSISTING of Mahogany Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads and Bedding, Carpets, Window Curtains, Looking Glasses, Trunks, Iron Stoves and Pipes, Silver Spoons, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

THOS. WILSON, Trustee to the Estate.

At His Majesty's CUSTOM-HOUSE of this Port, on FRIDAY, the 23d instant, at TWO o'clock, the following Goods condemned for illegal Importation, viz.

EIGHT Casks high proof well Burned Gun, 6 handsome well finished Silver Watches, 2 Casks Malaga Wine, superior quality, 1 Cask Twist Tobacco.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—Quebec, 5th May, 1812.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between FRANCIS RIDSDALE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, WILLIAM BACHELER COLTMAN, and JOHN COLTMAN, under the Firm of Francis Ridsdale & Co. at Leeds; Ridsdale, Hamilton & Colman at London; and John Colman & Co. at Quebec, expires this day, by mutual consent.

The liquidation of the business at Leeds will rest with Francis Ridsdale; at London with William Hamilton; and at Quebec with William Bachelier Colman and John Colman.

FRANCIS RIDSDALE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, THOMAS COLTMAN, Attorney for W. BACHELIER COLTMAN, THOMAS COLTMAN, Attorney for JOHN COLTMAN.

QUEBEC, April 30, 1812.

IN conformity to the above notice, all persons indebted to the said late Firm of JOHN COLTMAN & Co. which expired, by mutual consent, on the 31st Decr. 1811, are requested to make immediate payment to William Bachelier Colman and John Colman, or to either of them; and all persons having accounts against the said late Firm are requested to produce the same for adjustment and payment.

WILLIAM BACHELIER COLTMAN, JOHN COLTMAN.

DOCTOR PIERRE DE SALES LATERRIERE, informs the Public that he has formed a Partnership with his brother MARK PASCAL DE SALES LATERRIERE, and that their business will be continued under the same name, and in the same House in the Lower Town, No. 3, Notre-Dame Street. At same time he returns his sincere thanks to all those who have favored him with their confidence, and flatters himself with a continuation thereof.

QUEBEC, 22d April, 1812.

TIMBER Laid and sold on the 11th November, and in possession of Mr. FRANCOIS FORQUE, of Saint Michel, 12 pieces of Oak and 3 pieces of pine, marked J. P. R. M. O and O in a diamond. Likewise in the possession of Mr. PIERRE BEARON, of Point Levy, 20 Spars marked H. I. X. and 10 pieces of Oak, marked L. C. C. with the broad Arrow. If the said Timber and Spars is not claimed within 6 months from this date, it will be sold to pay expenses.

J. LAMBLEY, H. M.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, 4 Stout Draft HORSES that has been for these last 12 months employed in drawing of timber, by which these four Horses make a good team. If any person should want Horses of the above description, they can apply to the Subscriber.

PLIER GRANT, Lower-Town.

TO LET FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A THAT Large and Commodious STONE HOUSE pleasantly situated at St. Roc, on the River St. Charles, with Garden, two yards, Stabling for seven horses, catch and wood house, &c. the whole in excellent condition.—For particulars, enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.—St. Roc, 7th May, 1812. J. CAMPBELL.

TO LET—That pleasant situated COUNTRY DWELLING, known by the name of ROSE BANK, on the Ste. Foil Road, 2 1/2 miles from Town, likewise part of a Garden, and Field, with stabling, &c.—Also for sale, 100 acres of land on the front of the Bay of Quinte, 10 of which are clear, and bears good crops; the remainder in oak, pine and maple, of large sizes; the front is four acres, making a large cove and landing place, similar to the Cold-Sac; in this cove there has been 100 salmon taken in one night, being the only place in that quarter for fishing or rafting, as the shore in general is high.—For particulars, enquire of the proprietors, No. 45, Clarendon Street, Lower Town.—Quebec, 30th April, 1812. WM. HAMILTON.

TO LET—That Elegant House, Garden, Stables, and Coach House, together with or without the Farm, in the most pleasant Situation, four miles from Quebec, called St. PIERRE'S GROVE, at river St. Charles. For further particulars apply to BTE. J. CHATEAU DUCHESNAY, Quebec, 7th May, 1812.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, THE good BRIG KANGAROO, burthen per Register, 157 Tons—has just undergone a very complete repair, is a well known excellent vessel. If not chartered by 10th proximo, she will be laid on as a general ship, and as part of her cargo is now in possession of the Subscriber, she will be dispatched with every possible expedition. For terms, apply to Messrs. Henderson, Armour & Co. Montreal; or to WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co. Quebec, 20th April, 1812.

CASH wanted for Bills of Exchange, upon The Right-Honorable and Honorable the Board of Ordnance, for £800 Sterling.—Said office addressed to LARRY SMITH, Esq. at the Office, No. 8, Palace Street, to be delivered, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Proposals for Bills to be written on the cover with the address, and offered for any part of the above at low as £50 will be received.

WASHINGTON le 6 Avril.—Le Senat a passé le bill pour autoriser un détachement de la Milice Pour 22,000.

PARAGRAPHS AMERICAINS SUR LA GUERRE.

De National Intelligencer, papier du Gouvernement.

Qu'il soit arrivé une crise importante dans les Etats-Unis, c'est ce que tout le monde voit; qu'elle ait été inévitable c'est également certain; et qu'elle puisse se terminer avec honneur et avantage pour un Gouvernement Républicain, c'est ce dont on ne peut douter. Nous tirons cette conclusion d'après la ferme croyance que nous avons que nos conseillers seront sagement et honnêtement administrés dans toutes les branches du Gouvernement, et que le peuple possède encore ces vertus et cette énergie qui ont si éminemment paru dans notre Révolution.

L'Embargo maintenant imposé est une mesure sur le caractère duquel on ne peut se méprendre. Elle n'est point une guerre, et elle ne conduit point non plus inévitablement à la guerre. Mais si l'on évite ce résultat, quoique ce fût à regretter, il est évident qu'on ne peut le faire que par un accommodement honorable avec les belligérens sur les divers points et torts que ce pays a reçus d'eux.

Parmi les avantages que l'on peut tirer de cette mesure sont les suivants: Elle assure les vaisseaux qui sont dans les ports contre le pillage; elle avertit les commandans de ceux qui sont absens de retourner chez eux se mettre en sûreté; et elle donne avis aux puissances étrangères, que le tois est arrivé où les divers torts que nous avons reçus d'eux doivent être réparés.

Ce serait une chose déshonorante, et ce pourrait être une chose ruineuse, si, sans une réparation du tort qu'on nous a fait, la guerre ne suivait pas promptement l'expiration de l'Embargo. Nous n'avons point d'autre alternative. Nous avons essayé toutes sortes d'autres expédients qui ont marqué. Nous avons pris une autre position plus solennelle, qu'il faut que nous soutiendrons. Nous ne pouvons pas retourner sur nos pas et abandonner, peut-être pour toujours, nos droits les plus importants. Et nous ne pouvons pas en demeurer au point où nous sommes. Nous devons avancer, si nos torts ne sont point réparés, et la guerre est le premier pas. Ce serait une grande folie que de vouloir nous cacher le véritable caractère du présent Embargo. Ce n'est pas un instrument à manier en négociation. On ne doit rien attendre des privations auxquelles il peut exposer les belligérens. Si l'on se repose dessus, dans ce sens-là seulement, il est connu qu'il manquera. C'est une mesure de précaution, dont le but est principalement d'avertir notre peuple, de la nature de la crise qui a eu lieu et des conséquences auxquelles elle peut conduire. Si elle produit quelque effet salutaire chez les belligérens, ou chez l'un ou l'autre d'eux, ce doit être en leur honneur, que les Etats-Unis dédaignent se soumettre plus long-temps au déshonneur, et résolu d'accepter l'autre alternative, que, par tant d'actes d'injustice, ils ont été forcés de prendre.

La Grande Bretagne a marché la première dans la carrière de la violence et de l'injustice. Chaque pas dans la guerre présente a été marqué par quelque acte qui faisait voir l'immunité distinguée de son Gouvernement envers ce pays. Elle a pressé nos matelots de dessus nos propres vaisseaux, et les a tenus dans un esclavage long et oppressif. Elle a intercepté notre commerce légal avec des nations avec lesquelles nous étions en paix. Elle a violé notre juridiction; elle nous a insulté sur nos côtes et dans nos ports, et elle a finalement usurpé le domaine absolu de la mer, défendant notre commerce avec toutes les nations avec lesquelles il ne lui plait pas de le permettre, et ne le permettant à aucune de celles avec lesquelles il ne lui est pas permis à elle-même de commercer. Elle a proposé même la prétention extravagante et inouïe, que nous devissions les véhicules frauduleux de son commerce, les porteurs de ses manufactures aux ports de ses ennemis, si nous voulions y avoir aucun commerce.

Si nous nous fussions soumis à ces oppressions, nous serions tombés dans un état plus dégradé que celui de ces colonies. Privés de profits qui appartiennent à des possessions dépendantes, notre souveraineté n'aurait servi qu'à exposer notre humiliation et notre faiblesse dans un plus grand jour.

La France a fait voir dans sa conduite envers les puissances neutres la contre-partie de ce tableau dégoûtant; elle a été l'émule, en transgressions, de la renommée de sa grande compagnie hollandique. Si elle a fait moins de mal sur mer, c'est que ses moyens étoient inférieurs à ceux de sa rivale. Elle a déclaré les Iles Britanniques et tous les domaines Anglois en un état de blocus, tandis qu'elle n'avoit pas un seul vaisseau sur l'Océan; et lorsque ses croiseurs pouvoient s'échapper de ses ports leurs traces étoient marquées de la désolation de notre commerce sans protection. Mais pour le manque de pouvoir sur l'Océan, et la faillite de la mesure de la ruine du commerce neutre qui a caractérisé la conduite de la Grande-Bretagne sur cet élément, la France a supplié au défaut par ses faits sur terre. Par ses décrets de Rambouillet, de Bayonne et autres, elle a saisi et confisqué tous les vaisseaux des Etats-Unis et les cargaisons qui étoient dans les ports. Et sa politique désolante ne s'est pas bornée aux limites de la France seulement; elle a été sentie partout où son influence s'est étendue. L'Espagne, la Hollande, l'Italie, &c. ne peuvent que trop cette vérité.

Si nous jettons un coup d'œil sur les événements, nous verrons que cette crise a été inévitable. Nous serions aveugles sur l'évidence des faits les plus frappans et les plus importants, si nous n'apercevions pas et si nous ne reconnaissons pas cette grande vérité. Elle a été imprimée en nous par les torts des belligérens. Elle a été imprimée en nous par la voix de tout le peuple Américain, qui provoqua par ces injures, a eu recours à son Gouvernement pour réparation. Lorsque l'on considère, que la seule alternative qui nous a été présentée a été une soumission lâche à ces injures, et une défense courageuse de nos droits, on a lieu d'être surpris que cette affaire n'ait pas été plutôt terminée.

WASHINGTON le 6 Avril.—Le Senat a passé le bill pour autoriser un détachement de la Milice Pour 22,000. Les nouvelles de Washington continuent à être systématiquement contradictoires—un jour respirant la guerre—un autre la paix. Le même tems on parle de quelque chose qui a l'air de préparatifs. L'Intelligencer dit que le général Dearborn est allé à Albany pour agir comme général en chef de l'armée du nord. Le général Hull est en chemin pour prendre le commandement de l'armée de l'ouest, et fixer ses quartiers généraux à Niagara; et le général Wilkinson avec l'armée du sud doit être en station sur le Mississippi. Il y a du diable là-dedans si cela n'a pas l'air de guerre.—de quelque autre chose.

Un Baiser Démonstratif de Philadelphie dit que Mr. Foster a écrit à Don Ovis que le Président désapprouve hautement la conduite du Général Mathews, du Colonel Smythe et du Commandant Campbell, à l'île Amelia, et que l'île sera inconsciemment rendue au Commandant Espagnol.

BOSTON, le 23 Avril.—Il est certain que le Gouvernement Géry a reçu ordre du Président des Etats-Unis, de tirer de la Milice de l'Etat, 10,000 hommes, la quote part assignée à Massachusetts; et de les faire immédiatement organiser et préparer pour le service militaire. Nous ne savons pas où ils doivent aller ni quel service on exige d'eux. Peut-être que les Editors du Chronicle ou du Patriot pourrout en informer le Public.

Peuple de New-York! Les loix de l'Embargo doivent être protégées!! Vos pères, vos fils, et vos frères doivent s'armer pour la guerre—non pas pour repousser les incursions d'un ennemi étranger—mais pour libérer les hommes libres de l'Amérique à se soumettre aux loix les plus odieuses et les plus détestables, calculées pour plaire à Bonaparte, et pour ruiner le peuple des Etats-Unis et le réduire en esclavage.

UNE CONSCRIPTION!

est déjà ordonnée—Lisez l'article suivant tiré du Columbian.

Préparation hostile.—Nous apprenons que Son Excellence le Gouverneur Tompkins a reçu des ordres et des instructions du Secrétaire de la Guerre, pour détacher et organiser treize mille Militiens de cet Etat pour le service immédiat, pour lequel des munitions, des provisions, &c. sont pourvus, et l'on s'attend que les ordres pour tirer les Militiens vont être émanés immédiatement. Pour B. Porter, Ecuyer, est nommé par Son Excellence Quartier-maître général pour cet Etat. Tout indique que une détermination de la part de notre Gouvernement a eu venir à l'ultima ratio.

BOSTON, le 22 Avril.—Preuve sur Preuve.—Les papiers de Baltimore d'hier donnent un détail fourni par le Capitaine Deslisle de la prise de deux vaisseaux le Polig, de Newburyport, allant à Saint Barthélemy, par la Corvette Memphis, Lieutenant Galabert, de l'Escadre de Fretetier, et brûlé par son ordre. Le Lieutenant Galabert déclare par écrit, que ses captures sont faites suivant les ordres de Sa Majesté (Napoleon) qui regardent comme bonne prise tous ceux qui vont d'Amérique à l'étranger, au nom de la France. Nous avons par de place aujourd'hui pour insérer d'autres particularités de ces preuves de l'usage des d'écrits exécrables de Berlin et de Milan.

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

PROCLAMATION.

VU que le vingt-unième jour de Mars, qui étoit dans l'année de Notre Seigneur Jesus-Christ, Mil Huit Cent Onze, un Bill passé par le Conseil législatif et par la Chambre d'Assemblée de ladite Province du Bas-Canada, a été présenté, pour la Sanction de Sa Majesté, à Son Excellence Sir JAMES HENRY CRAIG, alors Gouverneur en Chef de ladite Province, lequel dit Bill est intitulé, "Acte pour ériger une PRISON COMMUNE, avec ses Dépendances, dans le District des TROIS RIVIERES, et pour voir aux moyens d'en défrayer les dépenses." Et VU que ledit Bill étoit ainsi présenté, comme susdit, a été alors réservé par Son Excellence Sir JAMES HENRY CRAIG pour la Signification du Plaisir de Sa Majesté sur icelui. Et VU que le Dix-huitième Jour de Décembre dernier, il a plu à Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent, au nom et de la part de Sa Majesté, Et par et de l'avis du Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté, de déclarer l'approbation de Son Altesse Royale audit Bill, et conformément au Plaisir de Son Altesse Royale, signifié sur icelui, ledit Bill a été alors confirmé, finalement passé et ratifié en conséquence.

En conséquence, suivant le Statut en ce cas fait et pourvu, je signifie et fais savoir, par cette Proclamation, à tous les Sujets de Sa Majesté, et à toutes autres personnes y intéressées, que ledit Bill a été mis devant Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent, et qu'il a plu à Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent, au nom et de la part de Sa Majesté, d'y consentir.

C'est pourquoi tous les Juges, Juges de Paix, et autres Officiers et Personnes y intéressées, sont par le présent requis d'en prendre connaissance; et de se gouverner en conséquence.

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

GEORGE PREVOST.

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

QUEBEC.

JEUDI, LE 7 MAI, 1812.

Depuis notre dernière, il est arrivé en ce port plusieurs vaisseaux de Londres. Aucun d'eux n'a cependant apporté de papiers plus récents que le 21 Mars, et ceux-ci ne contiennent aucune nouvelle importante.

L'Ajax a touché à Weymouth le 6 Avril, et le Capitaine dit que l'on y croit généralement, que Badajoz s'étoit rendu aux forces de Sa Majesté en Espagne. Il est possible qu'on eût reçu le 6 Avril à Weymouth des nouvelles de Lisbonne jusqu'à la fin de Mars. Les dernières nouvelles reçues ici de Lisbonne, par la voie des Etats-Unis sont du 10 Mars. On n'y avoit reçu alors aucune nouvelle du commencement du siège; quoiqu'il eût été fait des préparatifs pour cet objet.

Les papiers Américains qui sont dans les intérêts de l'Administration ont encore repris un caractère hostile envers l'Angleterre; et Mr. Randolph a déclaré dans le Congrès, qu'une déclaration de guerre contre elle, avant la fin de la Session, a été agitée dans le Comité des relations étrangères. Nous croyons que c'est un fait, qu'il a été ordonné des détachemens de la Milice de Massachusetts et de New-York.

Suivant le National Intelligencer, il paroît qu'il y auroit une forte compétition entre la France et l'Angleterre pour la préférence dans la Déclaration de guerre projetée par les Etats-Unis. Jusqu'à présent la balance a paru pencher vers l'Angleterre; mais nous voyons par les derniers papiers de Boston, que "Sa Majesté l'Empereur de France" a maintenant une petite escadre sur la côte Américaine, qui est engagé avec succès à soutenir ses prétentions, en coulant à fond ou brûlant les vaisseaux Américains.

Les Nouvelles et avertissemens omises faute de place paroîtront Jeudi prochain.

SAMEDI prochain, le 9 du courant, à la Chambre d'Arc des Souverains (rue du Saut au Matlot) et continué tous les MERCREDIS et SAMEDIS suivants pendant la saison, à une heure.

CINQ pipes de vin de port supérieur, 5 quarts de 15 quarts d'excellent café vert, 9 sacs de piment, 13 caisses d'excellente huile, 3 sacs de poivre, un assortiment général de marchandises sèches, 2 services à thé de porcelaine, meubles de ménage et une variété d'autres articles.

Aussi—5 lots de terre, situés dans le faubourg St. Jean, sur le chemin qui conduit à la Côte d'Abraham à une petite distance plus loin que la propriété de Louis Gauthier, Ecuyer. On peut voir un plan des dits lots de terre avant la vente en s'adressant aux Courtiers, JONES, WHITE & MELVIN, E. & C. Québec, le 6 Mai, 1812.

Sera vendu LUNDI prochain le 11e. Mai courant à une heure. TOUS les meubles de Ménage appartenant à la Succession de feu M. Bouchaud, No. 3, Rue Sous le Fort, consistant en bureaux de Mahogany, tables, chaises, lits et couchettes, tapis, rideaux de fenêtres, miroirs, tableaux, poêles de fer et tuyaux, colliers d'argent, ustensiles de cuisine, &c. &c. THOS. WILSON, Québec, le 6e. Mai, 1812. Syndic de la Succession

VENDREDI, le 22 du courant, à la Douane de Sa Majesté pour ce port, les articles suivants condamnés pour importation illégale, savoir: HUIT quarts d'excellent Genièvre, 6 Balles d'Ones d'argent bien finies, 2 quarts de vin de Malaga d'une qualité supérieure, 1 quart de tabac filé.

La vente commencera à 2 heures. La Douane, Québec le 5 MAI, 1812.

A LOUER. CETTE Maison élégante, Jardin, Etables et Bâtiments, mise avec ou sans la Ferme, dans la situation la plus agréable, à quatre miles de Québec, appelée SHEPHERD'S GROVE, sur la Rivière St. Charles. Pour les particularités s'adresser à J. B. JUCHEREAU DUCHESNAY, Québec, 6e. Mai, 1812.

Il a été trouvé à la dérive en Novembre dernier et en la possession de Mr. FRANCOIS FORQUE de Saint Michel, 12 pièces de cliens; 3 pièces de pin marquées Y. P. R. M. O. Aussi en la possession de Mr. PIERRE BEARON de la Pointe St. Charles, 20 Spars marqués H. I. X. une pièce de cliens marquée A. C. C. A. S. Il y a dix huit sacs de farine, pas rachetés d'ici à six mois, ils seront vendus pour payé le 21e. Le 1er. Mai, 1812. J. LAMBLEY, H. M.

