

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA, QUEBEC, 30th June, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS—EMBODIED MILITIA.

At a General Court Martial, held at St. Thomas, on the 27th of June, 1812, on Servant Quirouet, a Militiaman, serving in the Fourth Battalion of Select Embodied Militia, at St. Thomas:

1^o For misbehaviour, at different times, since his arrival at the Rendezvous of St. Thomas, up to the 25th of June, notwithstanding he had been pardoned upon promise of good behaviour.

2^o For having refused to settle his account with his Captain, and other Officers representing his Captain; for aggravated misbehaviour towards Lieutenant Pratte, by making use of threatening and provoking language, and even challenging him to fight.

3^o For having maliciously circulated false reports, by saying that His Excellency the Commander in Chief, when he was present at St. Thomas, had said, that he, the Prisoner, was to receive five dollars per month, besides two shillings weekly.

The Court, after having weighed the evidence offered on the part of the Prosecutor, and having considered that the said Servant Quirouet had acknowledged himself guilty of the first and third charges preferred against him, is of opinion that the said Servant Quirouet is guilty of the three charges preferred against him, viz: Of having, on the 25th day of the present month of June,

1^o Refused to settle his account with his Captain, and other Officers representing his Captain.

2^o Of aggravated misbehaviour towards Lieutenant Edward Pratte, of the 4th Battalion of Select Embodied Militia, at St. Thomas, by making use of threatening and provoking language towards the said Edward Pratte, and even challenging him to fight.

3^o Of having maliciously circulated false reports, by saying that His Excellency the Commander in Chief, when he was present at St. Thomas, had said, that the Militiamen were to receive five dollars per month, besides two shillings weekly, and that they oblige their Captains to pay them that amount.—Therefore Sentence him, the said Servant Quirouet, to be imprisoned one calendar month in the Common Gaol of Quebec.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief approves the above Sentence, and orders that it be executed according to its form and tenor. His Excellency the Commander in Chief further orders, that the charges preferred against the said Militiaman, Servant Quirouet, and also the Sentence of the Court Martial, be read at the head of all the Corps of Embodied Militia, and entered in their Regimental Orderly Books.

X. LANAUDIERE, Dep. Adj. Gen. of Militia.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA, QUEBEC, 4th July, 1812.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, has been pleased to divide the following Battalions of the Militia of the Province of Lower-Canada, viz:

The First Division of Boucherville, to form two Battalions.

First Battalion, or Division of Boucherville, The Hon'ble Rene A. de Boucherville, Colonel. The same Field Officers as heretofore.

Second Battalion of Boucherville, or Division of Beauharbois.

The Hon. Rene A. de Boucherville, Colonel. Charles Wm. Grant, of Longueuil, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, Commission dated 15th May, 1812. Edme Henry, Major, do. do. Saugnet, Senior, Captain, Aide Major, do. do. Thomas Bushy, do. do. 16th do.

The North Division of Three-Rivers, to form three Battalions.

First Battalion, or Division of Three-Rivers, Thomas Coffin, Colonel.

Ls. Ch. Foucher, Lieut.-Colonel.

Ant. P. de Courval, Major, Commission dated 18th May, 1812.

Louis Gagy, Major, do. 19th do.

Second Battalion, or Division of Rivet du Loup, Thomas Coffin, Colonel.

Nicolas St. Martin, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, Commission dated 16th May, 1812.

Francois Boucher, Major, do. do.

Third Battalion, or Division of Ste. Anne, Thomas Coffin, Colonel.

Joachim Lanouette, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, Commission dated 20th May, 1812.

Benjamin Frobisher, Major, do. 21st May, 1812.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has also been pleased to appoint Captain Etienne Guy, to be Major in the Division of Longue Pointe, Commission dated 22d May, 1812.

And the Rev. Mr. Michel Noel, Priest, to be Chaplain to the 4th Battalion of Select Embodied Militia, Commission dated 25th June, 1812.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 4th JULY, 1812.

No news of importance has reached this City since Thursday. Letters have, however, been received from New-York, of the 26th ult. which state that Mr. Foster remained at Washington on the 23d of that month.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation, declaring War in the usual form, and recommending unanimity amongst the people. The Congress is occupied with a project of raising supplies without having recourse to direct taxation, and for this purpose it is proposed to repeal the non-importation laws, and double the duties.

The following are extracts from New-York papers of the 25th June.

NEW-YORK, June 25.

Captain Lester, of the Brig Indian Chief, from Madeira, informs, that on the 18th inst. in lat. 36, 30, lon. 67, he fell in with and spoke the Jamaica fleet, of 100 sail, bound home, under convoy of a Frigate and a Brig.—And, on Tuesday morning last, the 22d, he spoke Commodore Rodgers and his Squadron, and informed him of speaking the Jamaica fleet. The crew of the President gave three cheers, and went in pursuit of the fleet.

List of British Ships of War on the Halifax Station, according to Steele, in February last. Total—1 ship of the line, 2 receiving ships, 4 frigates, 9 sloops of war, and 7 schooners.

Occupation of Florida.—It is stated in the Alexandrian Gazette of Tuesday that the secret business brought before the House of Representatives on Monday, is believed to be a proposition to take possession of Florida.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

Outrage and Riot at Baltimore.

At 10 o'clock on Monday night, a mob assembled at Baltimore and completely destroyed the office and printing house of the Baltimore Federal Republican. Mr. Wagner, the editor, escaped without injury. One of the rioters was killed by a team of the office falling upon him. When the riot subsided there at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the mob had mostly dispersed; a few, however, were still parading the streets with a drum and life.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, June 22.

The House passed the bill, concerning Letters of Marque, Prizes and Prize Goods.

Supplement to the Quebec Gazette, July 4, 1812.

This morning the brigade of flank Companies under the command of Col. Young, of the King's, marched from the encampment on the plains for Montreal. These men will be the first wherever there is danger. They count amongst them Conquerors at Alexandria, Copenhagen and Martinique; and they are all of that description of men, who, in the fields of Spain and Portugal, have gathered laurels from the brows of the Conquerors of Austerlitz, of Jena, and of Friedland.

His Excellency the COMMANDER IN CHIEF, was at Berthier on Thursday.

We have authority to say that a division of the 103d. Regt. passed the Brandy Pots this morning.

Rumours.—Since the Congress of the United States has been pleased to enact war against these Provinces, we have had a thousand rumours in daily circulation; some favourable, some unfavourable, some having a distant relation to the truth, some pure inventions; all tinged with absurdity, or horribly magnified and distorted. It is a part of the system of a feeble enemy, to perplex the public mind with such rumours; it succeeds for some time, as the eagerness for news, where all are interested, is apt to obscure the judgment.

One of the most fertile of the subjects upon which rumour for these two days past, has been plying his thousand tongues, is the riotous conduct of some bateau-men or voyageurs, in the vicinity of Montreal. It appears that these gentlemen happened to fancy that they had a better right to some deserters from the embodied Militia at La Prairie, than the party that had apprehended them; they accordingly rescued one of the number, and having continued to be riotous, and refusing to give up the rescued man and the ringleaders in the rescue, a party of Troops and Militia, with Magistrates at their head, went from Montreal to bring them to reason. Exhortations proving vain, they were dispersed by force, one of the offenders killed and two or three wounded, and a dozen sent to gaol at Montreal. The affair did not end here, if rumour speaks the truth. That it will not end there, we are pretty certain: for if there is any man in this country so wicked as knowingly to obstruct the laws, he most assuredly will be punished. If there are any so ignorant as not to know, that the first duty of every man is to obey those who have lawful authority over them, they must be instructed, and we fear, ignorance so gross can only be removed by example.

Amidst the diversity of important events which has marked the progress of the present contest, there is none that deserves more serious attention, because there is none that has wrought a greater change in the political aspect of the times, than the late declaration of war by the United States of America against Great Britain. For many years past, the English nation has, in a manner, been fighting single-handed against the world. It has contended alone, and unassisted, in any one point of importance, by any power of the continent of Europe, in the prosecution of the war; and has defended the liberties of mankind, and supported the existence of oppressed nations, against the most formidable and gigantic power that the annals of history have ever known or recorded. It is true that America was for a long time allied with Great Britain in commercial interests, and subsequently assumed a character which she denominated neutral, but which, from the fraudulent trade pursued by her citizens, was, in fact, more dangerous than open warfare, in the same proportion that secret and unmanly assassination, is more to be dreaded than bold and undisguised hostility. When the Americans, however, found that the British Ministry were determined to counteract this dishonourable trade, so aptly and justly termed near in disguise; that the vigorous measures adopted by England, were rapidly closing up the sources of this unjustifiable traffic, and that the disgraceful wealth which they had formerly enjoyed, no longer continued to flow in to them; they then began a course of murmurings and complaints, and assumed a more violent language, and an attitude of more determined insult, insolence and hostility, which has at last terminated in an actual declaration of war.

Had the British and American nations been in a state of equality, as far as respects the situation of the relations of each with other powers, had both countries been in a state of peace, we might then be more inclined to make allowance for any course of intemperate policy which the feelings naturally arising from real or imagined injury or aggression on the part of Great Britain, might tempt the American Cabinet to pursue; but when, as in the present instance, the awful contest involving the liberties and happiness of the world, is supported by G. Britain alone; when she alone presents a barrier (hitherto, and we trust, forever, insuperable) to the gigantic strides of an overwhelming tyranny, which, but for her, would long ere this have reached, assailed, and annihilated America herself; when the course of policy of which the American government have so much and so angrily complained, may without great difficulty be proved expedient, necessary and just; and when, if it were otherwise, if it were even as unjust and injurious to the interests and rights of America, as she would have us believe it to be, it would still be excusable, and ought to be excused on account of the state of danger, and of urgent necessity in which G. Britain now finds herself placed; and when, in addition to all this, we know that the voice of the American nation is almost universally raised in deprecation of the measure now adopted,—we look in vain for an excuse, for one palliating circumstance, and still more vainly seek for one motive of expediency, policy, honour or necessity, on which it can be justified. No, it is a war—unwise, unjust, cruel and ungenerous, on the part of America—and as such, in its commencement, in its progress, and as long as life and strength remain, and the love of liberty, of our Monarch and of our Country, nerves our arm, we will repel the unprovoked attacks of our contemptible foe.

Canadians, we alone will be exposed to the hostilities of this our new, and apparently determined enemy. We stand in the very front and van of the battle, and on us will be turned the whole tide and fury of the war. Look forward, my countrymen, to the prospect presented to your view, and to the havoc, desolation and misery that will, for a time, be poured down upon you. Look not at this scene, however, with feelings of dread and consternation as to the event of the conflict, but with a steady eye, and unmoved and immovable heart of courage, of patriotism, and of loyalty, watch the coming of the foe, and let him once more know defeat, disgrace and discomfiture on the plains of Canada.—Let those who vain-gloriously boasted that the conquest of your country would be easy—that like the Roman commander, their generals would only have to come, to see, and to subdue you—who vilified you with epithets at once scurrilous, unmanly and undeserved, now learn and feel that you can despise their empty menaces, frustrate their haughty expectations, humble their overweening pride, and punish with the severest chastisement, their low and contemptible scurrility. Fly then, Canadians and countrymen, to your posts, and let them be posts of honour, as they are of danger.—Rally round the tombs which contain the remains of your ancestors, and let not the holy ground be polluted by the unallowed foot of your foe.—Rally round the home which contains your parents, your wives, your children, and every other source of domestic happiness and enjoyment, and let not the hand of violence be raised against those who have been the supporters of your infancy, the companions of your maturity, and the consolations of your old age; nor let rapine and bloodshed approach those habitations which have hitherto known but peace, comfort, contentment and security.—Rally round the sanctified altars of your Holy Religion, and its consecrated and venerable Ministers, whose lives are devoted to your good; and let not the footsteps of those who know neither morality nor religion, defile the sanctuary of Catholic adoration.—And, though ast, not least, rally round the venerable Constitution of that parent country whose fostering hand, has

for more than half a century, cherished, nourished, guarded and protected you; and let not the last days of an aged Monarch, whose life has been worn out in watching with paternal anxiety over the welfare of you and our fellow subjects, be embittered by the loss of his loyal Canadians.

Canadians and countrymen, we would finally address you in the polished, nervous and energetic language of one who is as powerful in the field as in the cabinet:—"You have witnessed but as remote spectators, the awful scenes which desolate Europe; and while Britain, built by nature for herself, against infection and the hand of war," has had her political existence involved in the fate of the surrounding nations, you have, hitherto undisturbed, in the habitations of your fathers, viewed without alarm, the distant storm, which now seems bending its course towards this peaceful and happy region.—Let then an energy proportionate to the importance of the objects which you are defending; let the love of your homes and your families, your respect and reverence for your endangered religion, and all the ardour of true patriotism, unshaken loyalty, and undaunted courage, fire your bosoms and nerve your arms, in the hour of danger and of conflict, and the invading enemy shall fly before you, like chaff before the whirlwind. Canadians, we have no cause to fear. We meet not a disciplined army; we meet not an enemy renowned for military achievements, or formidable in war: think then of the disgrace that will attend us if we fail in the performance of our duty, if our insulting enemy should triumphantly drive us from our homes, "hitherto peaceful and undisturbed." But this will never happen, while Britain's arm supports us, and that support we will have, until Britain shall herself fail in the wreck of nature, and her sun of glory set forever.

QUEBEC, SAMEDI, le 4 Juillet 1812.

Il n'est parvenu en cette Ville aucune nouvelle importante depuis Jeudi.—On a reçu cependant des lettres de New-York du 26 du mois dernier, qui disent que Mr. Foster étoit encore à Washington le 22 de ce mois.

Le Président des Etats-Unis a émané une Proclamation qui déclare la Guerre dans la forme ordinaire et recommande l'unanimité parmi le peuple. Le Congrès est occupé d'un projet de lever des subsides sans avoir recours à une taxation directe, et pour cela l'on propose de rappeler les lois de Non-importation et de doubler les Droits.

Ce qui suit est extrait de Papiers de New-York du 25 Juin.

New-York, le 25 Juin.—Le Capitaine Lester, du Brig Indian Chief, venant de Madère, informe que le 18 du courant en latitude 36.34, longitude 67, il rencontra et parla à la flotte de la Jamaïque de 100 voiles, qui s'en alloit en Angleterre, sous convoi d'une Frégate et d'un Brig. Et Mardi dernier le 22 du courant au matin, il parla au Commodore Rogers et à son Escadre, et l'informa qu'il avoit parlé à la flotte de la Jamaïque. L'équipage de la Frégate Président fit trois cris de joie, et ils partirent à la poursuite de la flotte.

Liste des Vaisseaux de Guerre à la Station d'Halifax, suivant la liste de Steel en Février dernier.—1 vaisseau de ligne, 6 frégates, 9 corvettes et 7 goëlettes.

New-York, le 23 Juin.—La Gazette d'Alexandrie de Mardi dit que l'on croit que les affaires secrètes mises devant le Congrès Lundi sont une proposition pour prendre possession de la Floride.

PHILADELPHIE, le 24 Juin.—Outrage et sédition à Baltimore.—Lundi à dix heures du soir la populace s'assembla à Baltimore et détruisit entièrement l'imprimerie et les bureaux du Baltimore Federal Republican. Mr. Wagner l'éditeur s'échappa sain et sauf. Un des écrivains fut tué par une pierre de l'office qui tomba sur lui. Lorsque la diligence Pilot partit de là hier à 3 heures, la populace s'étoit presque toute dispersée; il y en avoit encore quelques-uns cependant dans les Rues avec un tambour et un fifre.

WASHINGTON, le 22 Juin.—La Chambre a passé le Bill concernant les Lettres de Marque, les Prises et Marchandises de prise.

Ce matin la Brigade de Compagnies des flancs sous le commandement du Colonel Young du 8e Régiment est partie du camp sur les Plaines pour aller à Montréal. Ces hommes seront les premiers par-tout où il y aura du danger. Ils comptent parmi eux des Conquerans d'Alexandrie, de Copenhague, et de la Martinique; et ce sont tous de ces hommes, qui, dans les champs de l'Espagne et du Portugal ont cueilli des lauriers sur le front des Conquerans d'Austerlitz, de Jena, et de Friedland.

Son Excellence le Commandant en Chef étoit à Berthier Jeudi.

Nous apprenons de bonne autorité qu'une division du 103e Régiment a passé les Pots à l'eau de six ce matin.

BRUTS.—Depuis qu'il a plu au Congrès des Etats-Unis de déclarer la guerre à ces Provinces, nous avons eu tous les jours mille nouvelles en circulation; les unes favorables, les autres défavorables, quelques unes bien éloignées de la vérité, d'autres de pures inventions; toutes contenant des absurdités ou terriblement aggrémentes, et défigurées. C'est une partie du système d'un ennemi faible de troubler l'esprit public par de pareilles nouvelles; il réussit pendant quelque temps, parce que l'avidité que l'on a pour les nouvelles est dans le cas d'obscurcir le jugement.

Entre les sujets les plus fertiles sur lesquels la Renommée a ces deux ou trois jours derniers exercé ses cent langues, est la conduite séditieuse de quelques Bateaux ou Voyageurs dans le Voisage de Montréal. Il paroit que ces Messieurs s'étoient imaginés qu'ils avoient plus de droit à quelques Déserteurs de la source incorporée à La Prairie que le parti qui les avoit pris, en conséquence ils en retirèrent un, et ayant conçu l'idée d'être solitaires et refusant de livrer l'homme qu'ils avoient saisi et les Chefs de ceux qui l'avoient retiré, un parti de troupes et la Milice, avec des Magistrats à leur tête, partirent de Montréal pour les amener à la raison. Les exhortations étant infructueuses, ils furent dispersés par la force; un des d'eux fut tué et deux ou trois blessés, et une douzaine envoyés en Prison à Montréal. L'affaire ne se termina point; cependant, si la renommée dit la vérité, elle ne se terminera pas là, nous en sommes bien certains; car s'il y a un homme dans le Pays assez malin pour empêcher l'opération des lois, très assurément il sera puni, s'il y en a d'assez ignorans pour le pas avoir quel premier devoir de tout homme est d'obéir à ceux qui ont une autorité légale sur eux, il faut qu'ils soient instruits, et nous craignons bien qu'une ignorance aussi grossière ne puisse être guérie que par l'exemple.

Parmi la diversité des événements importants qui ont marqué les progrès de la contestation actuelle, il n'y en a point qui mérite une plus sérieuse attention, par lequel il y en a point qui ait opéré un plus grand changement dans l'aspect politique des temps, que la déclaration récente de guerre par les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique contre la Grande-Bretagne. Depuis plusieurs années la nation Angloise a, pour ainsi dire, combattu seule contre l'Univers. Elle a combattu seule, et sans l'assistance d'aucune puissance du continent de l'Europe dans aucun point d'importance, dans la continuation de la guerre; et elle a défendu la liberté du Genre humain, et soutenu l'existence des nations opprimées contre la puissance la plus formidable et la plus gigantesque que les annales de l'histoire aient jamais connue ou mentionnée. Il est vrai que l'Amérique a été long tems alliée avec l'Angleterre dans les intérêts de commerce, et par la suite elle s'est donnée un caractère qu'elle appelloit neutre, mais qui par le commerce frauduleux fait par leurs citoyens, étoit dans le fond plus dangereux qu'une guerre ouverte, dans la même proportion qu'un assassin lâche et secret est plus à redouter qu'une hostilité hardie et sans déguisement. Lorsque les Américains virent que le Ministère Anglois étoit déterminé à opposer ce commerce déshonorant, si justement nommé Guerre déguisée; que les mesures vigoureuses adoptées par l'Angleterre, seroient rapidement les sources de ce trafic injuste, et que les richesses déshonorantes dont ils avoient eu de tant jadis, ne continueroient plus à couler chez eux; alors ils commencèrent à murmurer et à se plaindre, ils employèrent un langage plus violent,

et prirent une attitude d'insulte, d'insolence et d'hostilité plus déterminées, qui s'est enfin terminée en une déclaration actuelle de guerre.

Si les nations Angloise et Américaine eussent été en un état d'égalité, quant à la situation des relations de chacune avec les autres puissances, si les deux pays eussent été en un état de paix, nous pourrions alors être plus portés à pardonner cette politique inmodérée que les sensations excitées par les injures ou agressions réelles ou imaginaires de la part de la Grande-Bretagne, pourroient porter le Cabinet Américain à suivre; mais lorsque, comme dans le cas présent, la contestation qui enveloppe la liberté et le bonheur de l'univers est supportée par l'Angleterre seule; lorsqu'elle seule présente une barrière (jusqu'à présent, et nous espérons pour toujours, insurmontable) aux pas gigantesques d'une tyrannie accablante, qui, sans l'Angleterre, auroit depuis long-tems atteint, assailli et anéanti l'Amérique elle-même; lorsque le cours de la politique dont le Gouvernement Américain s'est tant et si amèrement plaint, peut, sans grande difficulté être prouvé expédient, nécessaire et juste, et lorsque, s'il en étoit autrement, s'il étoit même aussi injuste et injurieux aux intérêts et aux droits de l'Amérique qu'elle voudroit nous le faire croire, il seroit encore excusable, et devroit être excusé à cause de l'état de danger et de nécessité pressante dans lequel la Grande-Bretagne se trouve maintenant placée; et lorsque en addition à tout ceci, nous savons que la voix de la Nation Américaine est presque universellement élevée contre la mesure maintenant adoptée,—nous cherchons en vain une excuse, et encore plus vainement cherchons-nous un motif de condescendance, de politique, d'honneur ou de nécessité sur lequel on puisse la justifier. Non, c'est une guerre—impudente, injuste, cruelle et lâche, de la part de l'Amérique—et comme telle, dans son commencement, dans ses progrès, et tant qu'il nous restera de la vie et de la force, et que l'amour de la liberté, de notre monarchie et de notre Pays nous animera, nous repousserons les attaques de notre ennemi méprisable.

Canadiens, nous serons seuls exposés aux hostilités de notre ennemi nouveau et en apparence déterminé. Nous sommes dans le front et dans l'avant garde de la bataille, et toute la furie de la guerre se tournera contre nous. Regardez en avant, Compatriotes, voyez la perspective qui s'offre à votre vue, et la dissolution de la misère qui, pour un tems, fondra sur vous.—Ne regardez pas cette scène avec crainte et consternation, mais d'un œil ferme et avec courage, patriotisme et loyauté, attendez la venue de l'ennemi, et faites-lui connaître encore la défaite, la disgrâce et la déroute dans les plaines du Canada: Que ceux qui se sont orgueilleusement vantés que la conquête de votre Pays seroit aisée—que comme le Commandant Romain, leurs Généraux n'auroient seulement qu'à venir, voir et vous vaincre; qui vous ont ravilis par des épithètes injurieuses, basses et non méritées, apprennent maintenant et sentent que vous pouvez mépriser leurs menaces, frustrer leurs desseins orgueilleux, humilier leur orgueil, et punir des plus sévères châtiements, leurs basses et méprisables plaisanteries. Volés donc, Canadiens et Compatriotes, à vos postes, et que ce soit des postes d'honneur—comme ils le sont de danger.—Ralliez-vous autour des tombaux qui contiennent les restes de vos ancêtres, et ne souffrez point que la terre sainte soit polluee par les pieds profanes de votre ennemi: ralliez-vous autour de vos habitations qui contiennent vos parents, vos femmes, vos enfans et toutes les autres sources du bonheur domestique, et ne souffrez pas que des mains violentes se lèvent contre ceux qui ont été les soutiens de votre enfance, vos compagnons dans l'âge mûr, et votre consolation dans la vieillesse; et ne souffrez point que la rapine et le sang approchent de ces habitations qui jusqu'ici n'ont connu que la paix, le contentement et la sécurité.—Ralliez-vous autour des autels sacrés de votre religion sainte et de ses Ministres vénérables, dont les vies sont dédiées à votre bien; et ne souffrez pas que les pas de ceux qui ne connaissent ni morale ni religion souillent le sanctuaire du Culte Catholique: Et, quoique le dernier ce n'est pas le moindre, ralliez-vous autour de la vénérable Constitution de cette Mère-Patrie dont la main protectrice vous a nourris, gardés et protégés pendant plus d'un demi siècle; et ne souffrez pas que les derniers jours d'un Monarque âgé, dont la vie s'est usée à veiller avec une sollicitude paternelle au bien être de vous et de vos concitoyens, soient ulcérés par la perte de ses loyaux Canadiens.

Canadiens et Compatriotes, nous vous adresserons finalement dans le langage poli, nerveux et énergique d'une personne qui est aussi puissante dans le Champ de bataille que dans le Cabinet. Vous avez été témoins, comme spectateurs éloignés, des scènes d'horreur qui desolent l'Europe; et tandis que la Grande Bretagne "formée par la nature pour elle-même, à l'abri de l'infection et du pouvoir de la guerre" a vu son existence politique enveloppée dans le destin des nations qui l'environnent, vous avez jusqu'à présent, tranquillement, dans les habitations de vos pères, regardé l'orage éloigné qui paroît maintenant diriger son cours vers cette région paisible et heureuse. Qu'une énergie proportionnée à l'importance des objets que vous défendez; que l'amour de vos propriétés et de vos familles, votre respect pour votre Religion en danger, et toute l'ardeur du vrai patriotisme, une loyauté inébranlable, un courage intrépide enflamment vos cœurs dans le tems du danger et du combat, et l'ennemi fuira devant vous, comme la paille au vent. Canadiens, nous n'avons aucune raison de craindre. Nous ne rencontrerons pas une armée disciplinée; nous ne rencontrerons pas un ennemi renommé par ses exploits militaires ni formidable dans la guerre; jugez donc du déshonneur qui nous suivroit si nous manquions à notre devoir, si notre ennemi nous chassoit, avec triomphe de nos habitations, "jusqu'à présent paisibles et tranquilles." Mais cela n'arrivera jamais tant que le bras de l'Angleterre nous souterra, et nous aurons ce support jusqu'à ce que l'Angleterre elle-même tombe en décadence, et que son soleil de gloire s'abaisse pour toujours.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec, June 15, 1812.

WANTED for the Supply of His Majesty's Forces in Lower Canada, FRESH BEEF, of good quality, for the period of Eight Months, to commence on the 1st of September next ensuing, and to be delivered at the following posts:

Table with 2 columns: Post Name and Quantity. Quebec, about 3000 pounds daily. Three Rivers, 400. Montreal, 1000. Chambly, 200. William Henry, 300. St. John's, 100.

Proposals from persons willing to furnish the same, for each Garrison separately, and for Quebec and Montreal any part thereof, in quantities not less than 500 pounds daily, will be received at this Office on or before the 24th July next.

To be paid for in Cash, or Government Bills, at 30 days sight, at the rate of exchange at which Government Bills are negotiated in this Office, at the option of the Commissary General.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec, 15th June, 1812.

WANTED for the Supply of His Majesty's Forces, about Two thousand Barrels of fine FLOUR, to be delivered on the King's Wharf, Quebec, on or before the 1st September next, subject to inspection, and warranted to keep good and sound twelve months after delivery. Security will be required.

Payable in Cash or Government Bills, at 30 days sight, at the rate of exchange at which Government Bills are negotiated at this Office, at the option of the Commissary General. Tenders will be received at this Office, on or before the 1st July next.

PAYMENT OF ASSESSMENTS.

THE Assessments, which according to Law ought to have been made between the 10th May and the 10th June, having been finished this year, on account of the badness of the weather, only on the 24th inst. Notice is hereby given, that I will be ready to receive the amount of the respective Assessments and Commutation money for personal labour, on WEDNESDAY the FIRST JULY, at my office in the Lower Town, No. 7, Sault-au-Matelot Street, between the hours of NINE of the Clock in the forenoon and TWO o'clock in the afternoon, during the time required by Law; after which time, all persons who shall have neglected to pay, will be liable to be prosecuted.

By Order of the Commissioners, P. FL. BAILLAIRGE, Road Treasurer, Quebec, 24th June, 1812.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS in the House No. 42, Champlain Street.—Apply to Mrs. DUNCANSON, in the Cul de Sac.—June 10, 1812.



*Page(s) manquante(s)
ou non-numérisée(s)*

Veillez vous informer auprès du personnel de BAnQ
en utilisant le formulaire de référence à distance, qui se trouve en ligne :

https://www.banq.qc.ca/formulaires/formulaire_reference/index.html

ou par téléphone **1-800-363-9028**

**Bibliothèque
et Archives
nationales**

Québec 