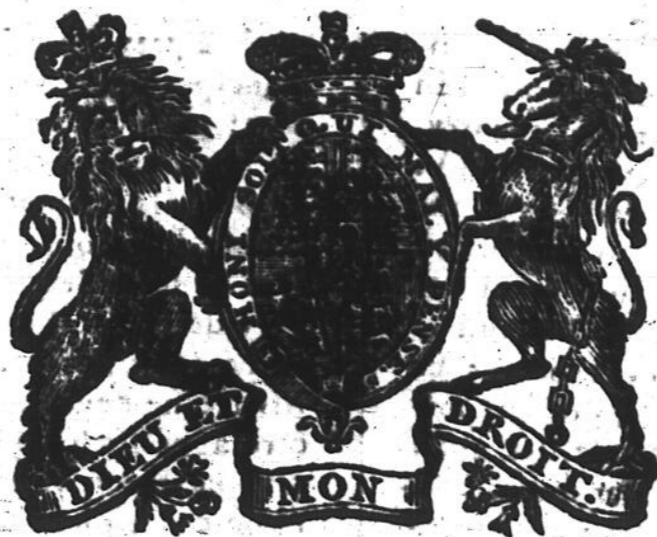


QUEBEC GAZETTE.



GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1804.

JEUDI, LE 23 FEVRIER, 1804.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Nov. 22.

The Marquis of Sligo rose, to move an Address of Thanks to His Majesty for the Speech which he had been most graciously pleased to deliver. The Noble Lord observed, that in calling the attention of their Lordships to the Address which he should have the honour to propose, it became necessary to remark on the peculiar situation in which the country is placed, from the daring and insolent threats of an overbearing and vindictive enemy, certainly the most arrogant that had ever ventured to menace Great-Britain. It would be in their Lordship's recollection that the enemy which we are called upon to resist, is one of the most desperate which history can furnish. If ever there was a period of more importance in the annals of history than another, this is the period. It was, he observed, one of more than ordinary danger, in which every person was called upon to stand forward in defence of their rights and liberties, their laws, constitution, and in fact, every thing which could be dear to them as a nation of freemen. That Englishmen are aware of the extent of their danger, he was well assured; they had manifested it in voluntarily coming forward; and should the enemy have the temerity to put his threats into execution, every individual would on the instant rush forward to repel him on the shores, and preserve inviolate to the latest posterity, that which is the boast of the nation—equal laws, and protection to all. The Noble Lord then adverted to the principal points contained in His Majesty's speech, and remarked, that many observations had been made on the responsibility attached to His Majesty's Ministers, relative to the success and final issue of the contest. He confessed he was not prepared to say so much dependance was to be attached. He was of opinion, the nation at large was concerned, and on it principally our dependance was to be placed. With this conviction on his mind, France, he had not the least doubt, would find her schemes of aggrandizement and plunder frustrated, and that invasion, which originated in the wild and visionary mind of the Ruler of that country, be turned on itself. The disturber of the repose and quiet of the rest of Europe; would find himself in a novel attitude, and learn from Great Britain, the fatal consequence attendant on a proud and domineering spirit, when directed against a free people. The Noble Lord took occasion to observe, on the notice in the speech respecting the Convention with Sweden, and remarked, that in all treaties entered into with Neutral Powers, it was requisite that Great Britain should preserve her character unimpeached, and the treaties be kept inviolate. He made some further observations, in the course of which he referred to the state of Ireland, and observed, that the spirit of rebellion which had manifested itself throughout that country, was completely put down, this he could assert from a long residence there. He complimented the loyalty and zeal of the volunteers, and trusted that the whole of the military force would, in a short period, not merely be directed to the defensive, but offensive operations. He concluded with moving the Address, which, as usual, contained an echo of the Speech.

The Earl of Limerick rose to second the Address. Whatever difference of opinion might prevail as to the competency of Ministers, there could, he observed, be but one sentiment as to the necessity of an immediate and prompt resistance of the enemy. The exertions which had been adverted to in the course of His Majesty's Speech, were such as to call forth the thanks of the country; exertions which had not been produced, in a similar manner, in any one period of history. The spirits of the people had been raised to the highest pitch; their hereditary valour, so truly characterized in the speech, had shone forth with additional lustre. That valour, which at Cressy and Poitiers contributed so essentially to fix the character for bravery of Britons in the highest point of view, was now exalted anew, and would, in the event of an invasion, terminate the contest with the same glory. If he was rightly informed, nearly half a million of men now appeared in arms. We were not, as had been tauntingly held forth, a nation of shopkeepers merely, but soldiers, all ready to come forward in defence of our rights, joining in the ranks, and eager to meet the trial which should conclude the war. It was most true, that we had been assiduous in cultivating the arts of peace, and it would be seen by the enemy, that we were equally attentive to the arts of war. In contemplating this large body of brave patriots, he could not help observing, with much pleasure, and with a considerable degree of satisfaction, that our arsenals and furnished arms for so large a proportion of the force. He understood that 300,000 men had received arms. This must augur well of the attention and assiduity of Ministers, who were entitled to the thanks of the country for taking care to furnish, in so short a time, such a large quantity of arms. The Noble Lord adverted to the next point in the Speech, which related to the capture of the enemy's possessions in the West Indies, which, he observed, was of much importance, inasmuch as they were of considerable value; and he trusted that the time is fast approaching, when the means, which at present we sustain for defensive measures, will be employed to act offensively against the common enemy. He then alluded to the situation of Ireland, and coincided in opinion with the Noble Mover of the address, that the spirit of rebellion is frustrated. He had an opportunity of being

CHAMBRE DES LORDS.—22 Nov.

Le Marquis de Sligo se leva pour proposer une Adresse de remerciements à sa Majesté pour la gracieuse Harangue qu'elle avoit bien voulu délivrer. Le noble Lord observa, qu'en appelant l'attention de leurs Seigneuries à l'Adresse qu'il alloit avoir l'honneur de proposer, il devoit nécessairement remarquer la situation particulière dans laquelle se trouvoit le pays, après les menaces audacieuses et insolentes d'un ennemi impétueux et vindicatif, certainement le plus arrogant qui avoit jamais osé menacer la Grande-Bretagne. Leurs Seigneuries voudroient bien se rappeler que l'ennemi que nous avons à résister étoit le plus désespéré que l'histoire pouvoit fournir. Si dans les annales de l'histoire il y avoit une époque de plus grande importance qu'une autre, c'étoit l'époque actuelle. Il observa que c'étoit un de ces dangers plus que communs, dans lequel chacun étoit appelé à défendre ses droits et libertés, les loix, la constitution et en un mot tout ce qui pouvoit être cher à une nation d'hommes libres. Que les Anglois connoissoient l'étendue de leur danger, c'étoit ce dont il étoit très bien assuré; ils l'avoient manifesté en offrant volontairement leurs services; et si l'ennemi avoit la témérité de mettre les menaces en exécution, chaque individu s'élançeroit à l'instant pour le repousser sur les rivages, afin de présenter intact à la prospérité la plus reculée ce qui faisoit le trophée de la nation, des loix égales et la protection pour tous. Le noble Lord s'arrêta alors sur les principaux points contenus dans la Harangue de sa Majesté, et remarqua qu'il avoit été fait bien des observations sur la responsabilité attachée aux Ministres de sa Majesté, quant au succès et à l'issue finale de la guerre. Il avouoit qu'il n'étoit pas prêt à dire qu'on dût y mettre tant de rapport. Il étoit d'opinion, que la nation en général y étoit intéressée, et que c'étoit principalement sur elle qu'étoit placée notre indépendance. D'après cette conviction, il n'avoit aucun doute que la France ne fut frustrée dans ses projets d'agrandissement et de pillage; et que l'invasion, qui avoit originé dans l'esprit extravagant et visionnaire du chef de ce pays, ne se tournât contre lui. Le perturbateur du repos et de la tranquillité du reste de l'Europe, se trouveroit dans une nouvelle attitude, et apprendroit de la Grande-Bretagne les conséquences fatales qui résulteroient d'un esprit fier et hautain, lorsque dirigé contre un peuple libre. Le noble Lord prit occasion d'observer, sur la notice dans la Harangue touchant la convention avec la Suède, et de remarquer, que dans tous les traités conclus avec les puissances neutres, il étoit nécessaire que la Grande-Bretagne conservât son caractère d'une manière à ne plus lui porter atteinte, et que les traités fussent regardés comme inviolables. Il fit quelques autres observations, dans le cours desquelles il parla de l'Irlande, et observa que l'esprit de rébellion qui s'étoit manifesté dans tout ce pays, étoit entièrement abattu, comme il pouvoit l'assurer par la longue résidence qu'il y avoit faite. Il exalta la loyauté et le zèle des volontaires, et se flattoit qu'avant qu'il fut peu, toute la force militaire ne seroit pas employée à des opérations purement défensives, mais aussi offensives. Il finit par proposer l'Adresse, qui, comme à l'ordinaire, contient un écho de la Harangue.

Le Comte de Limerick se leva pour seconder l'adresse, et observa que quelque différence d'opinion qui put prévaloir quant à la compétence des ministres, les sentimens ne pouvoient être que les mêmes quant à la nécessité de porter une résistance prompte et vive contre l'ennemi. Les opérations qui avoient été indiquées par la Harangue de sa Majesté étoient telles qu'elles devoient exciter la reconnaissance de ce pays; opérations qui n'avoient jamais été originées d'une manière semblable dans aucune période de l'histoire. L'esprit du peuple avoit été élevé au plus haut degré; la valeur nationale y étoit si bien caractérisée qu'elle paroïssoit avec un nouveau lustre. Le courage qui, à Cressy et à Poitiers contribua si essentiellement à fixer la bravoure des Bretons au plus haut degré d'élevation, s'étoit montré de nouveau, et au cas d'invasion, il termineroit cette contestation avec un succès non moins glorieux.

Il étoit certainement vrai, que nous avons été assidus à cultiver les arts de la paix, et l'ennemi verroit que nous n'étions pas moins attentifs pour les arts de la guerre. Lorsqu'il contemploit ce gros corps de braves patriotes, il ne pouvoit s'empêcher d'observer, avec beaucoup de plaisir et avec un degré de satisfaction extraordinaire, que nos arsenaux avoient fourni des armes pour une force aussi prodigieuse. Suivant ce qu'il avoit appris, 300,000 hommes avoient été munis d'armes. Ceci devoit faire augurer favorablement de l'attention et de l'assiduité des ministres, qui avoient droit à la reconnaissance du pays, pour leurs soins à fournir, en si peu de tems, une quantité d'armes aussi considérable. Le Noble Lord parla du second point dans la Harangue, concernant la capture des possessions de l'ennemi dans les Isles, ce qu'il regardoit comme de grande importance, d'autant plus qu'elles étoient d'une très grande valeur; et il se flattoit que le tems approchoit rapidement, où les moyens qui étoient actuellement employés à des mesures défensives, le seroient à agir d'une manière offensive contre l'ennemi commun. Il parla, ensuite de la situation de l'Irlande, et étoit de la même opinion que l'Honorable Membre qui avoit proposé l'adresse, que l'esprit de rébellion étoit frustré. Il avoit eu occasion d'être informé des objets qui avoient induit quelques uns de ceux qui y étoient en-

made acquainted with the objects which had induced some of those who engaged in it, to take an active part. Many of them were deeply involved in French principles, and were in expectation of assistance from that country. He hoped, however, that all of them were returned to the paths of loyalty. To effect this desirable purpose, much credit was due to the exertions of the volunteers of that kingdom; they had greatly contributed to keep down the spirit of rebellion. The Noble Lord then observed there was one point to which he wished to call their Lordship's attention, on which he must be allowed to express his regret that it had not been carried into execution; he meant the militia force. He was firmly of opinion the services of the militia ought not to be confined to limited stations, but should be called upon when occasion might require, in the same manner as the regular force, and liable to the same regulations. The country had witnessed the exertions which those who volunteered had used, with credit to themselves, and benefit to the country. It would, he observed, materially contribute to the beneficial issue of the contest. The next point in the Speech was that which respected the additional burthen to be imposed. However we might lament the necessity, it could not for a moment be objected to. The convention which had been entered into with Sweden, would, he trusted, not be met with difficulty, but must be approved of, as it was a circumstance of no small moment that this country should be strict in her engagements; and it could not be the wish to embarrass or prejudice the rights of neutral powers. He then referred to the part of the Speech in which His Majesty expresses his determination to make his people's cause his own, and to stand by them in the moment of danger, and of actual invasion. His Lordship trusted there was not one heart in the country, so cold or deadened to feeling, as not to beat with enthusiasm in the support of a beloved Monarch's cause. Well might His Majesty rely on the zeal and assistance of his people, whose dangers he had promised to share. They would be anxious to rush forward in a mass, to rally round his person, and preserve it sacred from the touch of a foreign and barbarous mercenary, already glutted with the blood and spoils of the surrounding unoffending nations. Then would the despotic foe find the talisman of the French rule broken to pieces. The other Powers in Europe would be drawn from their torpor; France be obliged to abdicate her possessions, and this little island be the means of procuring the restoration of Peace. Not such a Peace as might be termed a delusive one, or hollow truce, but a Peace founded on real, solid and substantial grounds of security, preserving to the other nations an equal balance of power in the scale, and securing to them their rights and immunities sacred.

The Address was then read and agreed to *nem. dis.* and the Lords with White Staves ordered to present the same to His Majesty.

The usual routine business was gone through at the opening of the Session, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Nov. 22.

The address was moved by the Hon. Cropley Ashley, and seconded by Mr. Baland.

Mr. Fox, as soon as the last speaker sat down, got up, and spoke in substance as follows:—I am not, on the present occasion, disposed to enter into the consideration of the general question to which the Address refers, nor to dispute the soundness of the arguments employed by the Hon. Mover and Seconder of the Address. I rise merely to advert to two points—one of which is omitted in the Speech, and the other is particularly alluded to. The point omitted in the Speech is the Mediation of Russia; a subject on which I cannot help thinking the House had a fair right to expect some communication: In the course of the last Session of Parliament, when I called the attention of the House to the Mediation of the Court of St. Petersburg, a Noble Secretary of State, not now in this House, did, as strongly as language can express, pledge Ministers as not only ready to accept a Mediation of Russia, if offered, but if not offered, directly to solicit it. The Noble Lord distinctly pledged himself that Ministers were not only willing to hear the ideas of the Court of Russia, as to the best mode of bringing about an accommodation of the differences betwixt this country and France, but ready to state what their own ideas were of the most practicable means of restoring a good understanding betwixt the two Countries. From all that I have seen, heard, or observed I have every reason to think that the Noble Secretary was sincere in the pledge which he then gave, and Ministers have acted on that declaration. One would have naturally thought, then, that in a Speech from the Throne, at the opening of a new Session, and after such an interval had taken place, as might afford some grounds of ascertaining how far the application was likely to be successful, His Majesty would have referred to the subject, and put the House in possession of the means of determining how far any negotiations were likely to lead to the result which was in view. I am sensible that this is not the particular day for taking up the consideration of the success or failure of these negotiations; but the information, the want of which I complain of in the Speech, will be very necessary, when, on a future day, it may come to be discussed. The other point to which I wish to allude, is one particularly referred to in the Speech. In that part of the Speech which refers to the situation of Ireland, the House are congratulated on the suppression of the late rebellion in that country, and a confident hope is held out of the permanent continuance of tranquillity. From past experience, I cannot easily flatter myself that such a hope will be realized. I can see no reason to think that permanent tranquillity will be established in Ireland while the present system is pursued. In the Speech it is asserted, that the leaders of the late rebellion had in view the introduction of French dominion into Ireland, and that the whole plan of the insurrection was founded on the co-operation of a French force, destined to overthrow the British Constitution as now established in Ireland. Whatever be the crimes of the men who were the authors of the late rebellion, I wish in speaking of them to be guided by justice. But, Sir, have not the leaders of the insurrection most unequivocally disclaimed all idea of a connection with the French Government? Have they not avowed, that they reprobated such a connection, even with an idea of promoting their own views?

(See French column opposite.)

gagés à prendre une part active. Plusieurs d'entre eux étoient imbus des principes François, et attendoient du secours de ce pays. Il espéroit cependant, que tous étoient rentrés dans le soutien de la loyauté. Beaucoup étoit dû aux efforts des volontaires de ce Royaume, pour effectuer cette fin désirable, ils avoient beaucoup contribué à réprimer l'esprit de rébellion. Le Noble Lord observa alors qu'il y avoit un point où il desiroit attirer l'attention de leurs Seigneuries, et où il ne pouvoit s'empêcher d'exprimer son regret de ce qu'il n'avoit pas été mis en exécution: il vouloit parler de la force de la Milice. Il étoit fermement d'opinion que les services de la Milice ne devoient pas être restreints à des stations limitées, mais devoient être appelés lorsque le besoin le demandoit, de même que les forces régulières, et devoient être sujettes aux mêmes réglemens. Le pays avoit été témoin des efforts de ceux qui avoient fait volontairement le service, qu'ils s'étoient acquis du crédit en faisant l'avantage du pays. Il observa que ce seroit essentiellement contribuer à l'issue favorable de la guerre. Le point qui venoit ensuite dans la Harangue concernoit le fardeau additionnel à imposer. Quelque déplorable qu'en fut la nécessité, on ne pouvoit y objecter un instant.

La convention qui avoit été faite avec la Suede, ne rancontroit point de difficulté, mais il se flattoit qu'elle seroit approuvée, comme c'étoit une circonstance qui n'étoit point d'une foible importance que ce pays fut strict dans ses engagements; et on ne pouvoit désirer de gêner ou de porter préjudice aux droits des puissances neutres. Il s'arrêta ensuite sur cette partie de la Harangue de sa Majesté, qui exprimoit la résolution de faire sa propre cause de celle de son peuple, et de se ranger contre lui dans le moment du danger et d'invasion actuelle. Sa Seigneurie se fioit qu'il n'y avoit point dans le pays un cœur assez froid ou assez dur pour n'être point frappé d'enthousiasme dans le soutien de la cause d'un monarque chéri. C'étoit avec droit que sa Majesté pouvoit compter sur le zèle et l'assistance de son peuple, lorsqu'elle promettoit de partager ses dangers. Tout leur désir seroit de sortir en masse, de se rallier autour de sa personne, et de la préserver comme chose sacrée contre l'atouchement d'un mercenaire étranger et barbare, déjà rassasié du sang et des dépouilles des nations paisibles qui l'environnent. C'est alors que l'ennemi despot trouveroit le talisman de la domination Française brisé en pièces. Les autres puissances de l'Europe sortiroient de leur engourdissement, la France seroit obligée d'abdiquer à ses possessions, et cette petite Ile seroit l'instrument qui auroit rétabli la paix. Non une paix qu'on pouvoit traiter de paix illusoire, ou une terre sans fondement, mais une paix fondée sur des bases réelles, solides et substantielles de sûreté, conservant pour les autres nations une balance égale de pouvoir, et leur assurant leurs droits et immunités sacrées.

L'adresse fut alors lue et passée *nem. dis.* et il fut ordonné aux Lords de la présenter à sa Majesté.

La routine ordinaire des affaires à l'ouverture de la Session se passa, et la Chambre s'ajourna.

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.—22 Nov.

L'Adresse fut proposée par l'Hon. Cropley Ashley, secondé par Mr. Baland; et aussi passée unanimement, "*Omnes homines, omnes populi, eadem sententiam habent.*"

Mr. Fox, malgré son intention de ne point s'opposer à l'Adresse, parla du silence de la Harangue sur la médiation de la Russie.

Mr. Addington, déclara sans équivoque, que la médiation de l'Empereur étoit acceptée par le Gouvernement, mais que toute espérance d'accommodement étoit dissipée. Il ajouta que la production des papiers sur ce sujet n'étoit arrêtée que par des circonstances momentanées.

La question fut remise encore une fois de la part de la Chaire, et accordée, personne ne s'y opposant. Un Comité fut appointé pour préparer une adresse. En bien peu de minutes la Chambre se trouva entièrement vidée de Membres, quoiqu'il y en eut beaucoup, et elle s'ajourna.

Whatever atrocities the rebellion exhibited, and certainly no man can think or hear with greater horror of these atrocities than I do, I must contend that it is not just to stigmatize the authors of the rebellion with at all leaguening themselves with the French Government in their views of destroying all connection with this country. This, I allow, is not the day on which the consideration of the affairs of Ireland can come fairly before the House, but I should feel that I was not doing my duty to my country if I were even now to let it be supposed that there can be any rational hope of the continuance of permanent tranquillity in Ireland, unless some measures were resorted to of a nature very different from those now employed. When we recollect the description given of the general loyalty of the people of Ireland, when we recollect the presentations given by Gentlemen in this House, we shall be careful of attaching much weight to any general representations of the state of that country. On a subject so important as this is, I cannot think it either wise or safe to trust much to general words. I hope and trust that Gentlemen will keep their minds open for any future discussion which this subject may create. I trust they will not so far be influenced by representation now given, or confide so implicitly in general assertions, as to think future enquiry unnecessary. It is the duty of every man to revolve the matter deeply in his mind, and not to forsall any measures or any decision which may hereafter take place. The Members of this House could not feel themselves otherwise than guilty if they suffered themselves to believe in the continuance of Irish tranquillity, because the country is represented as now contented, and because hopes are held out that this contentment may be permanent.

Mr. Fox sat down with declaring that he should not disturb the unanimity which there seemed every reason to think would be maintained in the vote for the Address.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer. I am happy, Sir, to find that the Hon. Gentlemen who has just sat down has not intimated an intention of moving an amendment to the motion for the Address. In now rising it is not my wish to occupy the attention of the House longer than will be sufficient to enable me to notice one or two of the observations which have fal-

jen from him. The Hon. Gentlemen has alluded to points, the omission of one of which in the speech, he thinks requires explanation, and the notice of the other is not, in his opinion, free from censure. The points are, the silence observed relative to the mediation of Russia, and the manner in which the present situation of Ireland is adverted to. The Honourable Gentlemen has stated with accuracy the pledge, as given by my noble friend now in another place. My Noble Friend certainly did state that His Majesty's Ministers were not only ready to accept of the mediation of Russia, if offered by that Court, but he went still further, and clearly pledged himself that we were ready to solicit the mediation, regardless of all lesser consideration of punctilio and etiquette, if it was not directly offered. At this moment I have no difficulty in saying that the pledge of my noble Friend has been completely fulfilled. I wish the House clearly to understand that the mediation of Russia was accepted, but from the discussions to which it gave rise, His Majesty's Ministers had reason to see that it was not likely to be of any advantage in accomplishing the object in view. I am not, however, at all astonished to find that the Honourable Gentlemen express surprise at not receiving more information relative to this subject, nor do I think the regret he has shewn at finding any account of the issue of the negotiation omitted in His Majesty's speech at all unreasonable. I can assure the Hon. Gentlemen and the House, that His Majesty's servants have no wish whatever at present to withhold all the information in their power respecting the discussions which have taken place. The fact is, however, that circumstances of a nature which I hope may be temporary, but which I will not positively pledge myself will turn out to be of that nature, did prevent Ministers from making a communication to the House. Their wish was to conceal no information which could at all throw light on the subject; but they did not wish that the communication which they made should be imperfect, as it necessarily must have been, if made under existing circumstances. Though I will not absolutely pledge myself to make a communication even if the obstacle arising from the circumstances to which I have referred were removed, yet I can have no difficulty in saying that I should not be unwilling to gratify the House with the information in question, if it appeared to be the general wish of the House that this information should be granted. What I have said on this topic is, I trust, sufficient to convince the House that the omission of the mediation of Russia in the speech was perfectly justified by circumstances. I will now, Sir, advert to what the Hon. Gentleman said on the manner in which the speech notices the present situation of Ireland. In His Majesty's speech a hope is expressed that such part of his deluded subjects as have swerved from their allegiance are now convinced of their error, and that having compared the advantages they enjoy from the protection of a free constitution with the condition of those countries which are under the dominion of the French Government, they will cordially and zealously concur in resisting any attempt that may be made against the security and independence of the United Kingdom. I admit, with the Hon. Gentlemen, that even to the worst of traitors justice is a debt which is due; but do not see how in this instance any injustice has been done to the leaders of the late rebellion in Ireland. The Honourable Gentleman contends that it is unjust to attribute to the leaders of that rebellion any designs of introducing French dominion into Ireland. I cannot admit that the passage in question will fairly admit of such a construction. It is merely intended to convey this idea, that the deluded part of the population of Ireland, who might be disposed to employ French aid in destroying their connection with this country, would be diverted from their views by contemplating the contrast between the condition of their own country and the countries now groaning under the miseries of French domination. It is true, Sir, that several of the rebel leaders have expressly declared their abhorrence of any alliance with the French Government. They have declared that they would burn every blade of grass which had been polluted by the footsteps of a French soldier. It may be allowed that some of the persons making such declarations were in circumstances which leads us the less to doubt their sincerity. I will even concede to the Honourable Member, that some of the declarations might be true; but if it be meant to assert that none of the leaders of the late Irish rebellion were inclined to court an alliance with France, I must be permitted most peremptorily to deny such a position. I have the best means of knowing that such assertions are founded in gross falshood. Let it be recollected too what happened during the rebellion. Let it be recollected that many of the leaders, though they had no idea of introducing a French Government into their country, were not indisposed to admit French aid to enable them with more prospect of success to prosecute their own views. They were willing to admit this at the hazard of what they considered as a contingent, but I must ever consider a certain evil, the evil of being compelled to contend against French dominion, even after they had succeeded in separating themselves from this part of the empire. But let this be as it may, let the views of the Irish be as separate as possible from any notion of French alliance, my position is, that the contrast of their own condition, and that of those nations which the French Government has subjugated, would induce them at all events to resist the common enemy of the civilised world. This contrast, would, I am persuaded, operate as the strongest inducement for them to abstain from the prosecution of views which can only expose them to destruction. The Hon. Gentleman says, that in the speech, instead of the hope expressed of such an event, it would have been better if the word wish had been introduced. I can sincerely declare, that I feel not only considerable hope, but the most fervent wish, that the effect to which I have been referring may speedily be accomplished. Viewing the comparative state of Ireland with what it has been, I can with confidence affirm that, among a large proportion of the formerly disaffected population the effect has been experienced, though I must add, with the deepest regret, that it is yet far from being universal. But the Hon. Gentleman says, it is impossible to expect the continuance of tranquillity in Ireland, without attending more particularly to the real situation of the country, and some plan of removing existing grievances is resorted to. Whether it would be fit at all to argue the question of the state of Ireland in the present state of affairs, I shall leave to the wisdom of the House to discover. For my own part, I am not a-

ware of the possibility of such a discussion at this moment being productive of one solid advantage. On the contrary, I am thoroughly persuaded that the agitation of the question, in the present great crisis of affairs, could only tend to aggravate those evils which I am sure the Hon. Member must, as sincerely as any man, deplore, without producing any one of those advantages which the Hon. Gentleman is so anxious to accomplish. The Hon. Gentleman has recommended to Members to keep their minds open for future discussion, to avoid the formation of prepossessions, to be ready for the consideration of the question, whenever it occurs, with moderation and impartiality. It is hardly necessary for me to give any pledge to the House, if the subject is ever brought regularly under discussion, what conduct I may think it my duty to pursue. I shall studiously endeavour to keep my mind unbiassed and unprejudiced by any previous statements, or antecedent representations. The Hon. Member will find me ready to enter on the discussion temperately, gravely, and to be guided in my judgment by what appears most consonant to the principles of justice, policy, and humanity. These, Sir, are the only observations which it occurs to me to be necessary to make in reply to the Hon. Member's speech. I find great satisfaction at perceiving a disposition in the House to agree to the Address with perfect unanimity. As to the sentiments contained in the Address, I am sure there cannot be an individual within these walls who can hear them with any other feeling but approbation.

The Right Honourable Gentleman sat down by giving his cordial vote to the Address.

The question was put again from the Chair, and agreed to. A Committee, *ad hoc*, was appointed, and a Committee appointed to prepare the Address. In a few minutes the House, which was extremely crowded, was entirely cleared. Members.—Adjourned.

A NEW SONG.

BONAPARTE'S ANSWER TO JOHN BULL'S CARD, inviting him to England, with a few lines concerning his brothers TAFFEY, SAWNEY and PADDY.

TUNE—"Here we go up, up, up."

MY dear JOHNNY BULL, the last mail
 Brought up your kind invitation,
 And strongly it tempts us to sail
 In our boats, to your flourishing nation.
 But Prudence the whispers, "Beware,
 "Don't you see, that his fleets are in motion;
 "He'll play you some d—J ruse de Guerre,
 "If he catches you out on the ocean."

CHORUS.—Our fears they mount up, up, up,
 Our hopes they sink down-y down-y,
 Our hearts they beat backwards and forwards,
 Our heads they turn round-y round-y.

You say that *pot lock* shall be mine,
Je n'entends pas ces mots, Monsieur BULL;
 But think I can guess your design,
 When you talk of a *good belly full*.
 I have promis'd my men, with good food,
 Their courage and faith to reward;
 I tell them your puddings are good,
 Tho' your dumplings are rather too hard.

O my JOHNNY, my JOHNNY,
 And O my JOHNNY, my deary,
 Let a few of us come over,
 To taste your beef and beer-y.

I've read, and I've heard much of *Wales*
 Its mines, its meadows, and fountains,
 Of black cattle fed in the vales,
 And goats skipping wild on the mountains.
 Were I but once fairly landed there,
 What improvements I'd make in the place!
 I'd prattle and kiss with the fair,
 Give the men the fraternal embrace.

O my TAFFEY, my TAFFEY,
 Soon I'll come, if it please ye:
 To riot on delicate mutton,
 Good ale, and toasted cheese-y.

Calcutta I long to see,
 And if the stout fleet in the North
 Will let me go by quietly,
 Then I'll sail up the Firth of Forth.
 Her sons, I must own they are dashing,
 Yet JOHNNY, between me and you,
 I owe them a grudge for the thrashing
 They gave that poor devil MANNOU.†

O my SAWNEY, my SAWNEY,
 Your bagpipes will make us all frisky,
 We'll dance with your lasses so bonny,
 Eat haggis, and tippie your whiskey.

Hibernia's another snug place,
 I hope to get there too some day,
 Tho' our ships they got into disgrace,
 With WARREN, near Donegal Bay;
 Tho' my friends at Vinegar hill,
 They sail'd; be assur'd JACK, of this,
 I'll give them *French Liberty* still,
 As I have to the Dutch and the Swiss.

O my PADDY, my PADDY,
 You are all of you honest creatures,
 And I long to be with you at Cork,
 To sup upon fish and potatoes.

"A fair wind and thirty-six hours"
 Would bring us all over from Brest,
 Tell your ships to let alone ours,
 And we'll manage all the rest.
 Adieu! my dear boy, 'till we meet;
 Take care of your gold, my honey,
 And when I reach Threadneedle street,
 I'll help you to count over your money.

But my fears they mount up, up, up,
 And my hopes they sink down-y down-y,
 My heart it beats backwards and forwards,
 My head it runs round-y round-y.

† Alluding to the 42d Regiment. † Referring to a motto on a Sloop at Amiens.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 22.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint James Mackintosh, Esq. to be Recorder of Bombay, in the room of Sir William Syer, deceased.

November 23.

Late last night we received regular sets of Paris Papers to the 8th. They are unusually barren of important intelligence. No accounts are given of the First Consul's progress along the coast. As the present is not a journey for the purpose of receiving the abject homage of his servile departments, the French Editors are commanded to be silent. They are permitted however to publish statements of the number of boats built and building.

Twelve hundred boats are, according to letters from Brussels, to be furnished by the Batavian Republic towards the expedition against this country, which are to be distributed on different points along the coasts of Holland and Belgium.

An article from Flushing says, the actual state of the coasts of France and Holland, from Bayonne to the Texel, is the general attention and conversation. The ports of Cherbourg, Nantes, Boulogne, Dunkirk, Ostend, Flushing, the Meuse, and the Texel, are daily filling with boats.

All the watermen of the interior have received orders to repair to the different ports of the Channel. Those belonging to the Seine set off in the beginning of the present month.

A telegraph line has been ordered to be established along the French coast from the mouth of Seine to the mouth of the Scheldt.

3 per Cent Consols 53 7 8.—Ditto for acc. 53 7 8.

3 per Cent. Reduced 53.—Omnium 1 1-2.

LONDON, November 25 & 26.

"It was reported that the late tempestuous weather had compelled our fleet to abandon the blockade of Brest; this report we are happy to contradict—our ships are still off that port, and there is no fear that the enemy will elude their vigilance.

Altogether, nothing can be more barren than the intelligence of the week. The meeting of Parliament promised some variety to the topics of the day; but, as yet, has produced none. In a word, the question of invasion is exactly in the same light in which it was two months ago."

November 28.

Four ships of the line have been ordered to proceed with all possible dispatch to join Lord Nelson's squadron off Toulon. It is believed, that the French, while they keep threatening our own coast, actually meditate another expedition to Egypt. If they should get out, it is to be hoped they will not be fortunate enough, as on the last occasion, to reach that country without our fleet being able to fall in with them on the passage.

Much has been said in the papers for several days, of misunderstandings existing between the British and American governments, respecting the interpretation of certain articles of the treaty of 1794. That explanations on the subject have taken place we know, but confidently state, that no misunderstanding whatever is likely to take place on the subject.—No two countries in the world, at this moment, feel a more natural inclination to remain at peace with each other than Great Britain and America. In regard to the revision of the above treaty, which is now on foot, we trust we shall very shortly be enabled to give the most satisfactory information.—*Packet.*

PARIS, Nov. 7.

A letter from Brussels, of the 4th, gives the following as the Chief Consul's intended route along the Dutch and Flemish Coast.

"From Dunkirk to Nieupoort, Ostend, Bruges, Breskens; from thence to Verre, Middlebourg, West Capelle; from whence, passing the East Scheldt, he will go to Bergen op zoom, Breda, Antwerp, Brussels and Ghent. It is still given out as certain, that on his passage Bonaparte will have an interview with the King of Sweden."

There is a report that Admiral Bruix, at Boulogne, was dead, and to be succeeded by the Minister of Marine.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.

A letter from Paris says—the months of November and December will, undoubtedly, be signalised by military operations of the greatest importance.

NEW-YORK, Feby. 6.

The British Government has refused granting permission to any French officer to leave the country on parole, till the British subjects confined in Franco at the commencement of the war are liberated.

Paris papers of the 15th Novr. pretend that an English squadron from Malta had landed troops, with the consent of the Beys, at Alexandria. This is very improbable. Four sail of the line have, however, been dispatched from England as a reinforcement to the fleet in the Mediterranean.

The neutrality of Spain and Portugal is finally agreed upon; at least till they have collected more money, which the Consul can extort from them. Angereau, with the army under his command, assembled on the Spanish frontiers and supposed to amount to between 20 and 30 thousand men it is said will join the grand expedition.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Wednesday, 10th February, 1804.

The Bill to continue the Act relating to Aliens, was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed. It was also ordered that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Speech to both Houses should be taken into consideration on Friday next, to which day the House adjourned.

Nous avons reçu hier au soir bien tard une suite complète des papiers de Paris jusqu'au huit. Il y a contre l'ordinaire des nouvelles importantes. On ne donne aucun rapport du voyage du premier Consul sur les côtes. Comme ce voyage n'a pas pour but de recevoir les hommages méprisables des départemens esclaves, il ordonne aux Editeurs François de garder le silence, et il leur est néanmoins permis de publier un état des chaloupes qui sont finies, et de celles qu'on est après construire.

Il y a douze cents chaloupes, suivant des lettres de Bruxelles qui sont fournies par la République Hollandoise pour le moment de l'expédition contre ce pays, elles sont divisées en différents endroits sur les côtes de Hollande et de Belge. Un article de Flushing dit que les côtes de France et de Hollande depuis Bayonne jusqu'au Texel font le sujet de l'attention générale et de la conversation. Les Ports de Cherbourg, Nantes, Boulogne, Dunkerque, Ostend, Flushing, Lameuse et le Texel, se remplissent journellement de chaloupes.

Tous les Bateliers ont eu ordre de réparer tous les ports qui sont dans le Canal, et ceux qui dépendent de la Seine doivent être rachevés au commencement de ce mois.

Il y a eut ordre d'établir un Télégraphe sur les côtes de France, depuis l'embouchure de la Seine jusqu'à l'embouchure du Sheld.

LONDRES, 25 & 26 Nov.

Les bruits ont couru que les derniers gros vents avoient forcé notre flotte à lever le blocus de Brest: nous avons le plaisir de pouvoir assurer le contraire: nos vaisseaux sont encore à la hauteur de ce havre, et il n'y a pas de danger que les ennemis éludent leur vigilance.

On ne peut pas avoir moins de nouvelles que l'on en a eu cette semaine. On espéroit que l'ouverture du parlement nous donneroit quelques éclaircissements sur les affaires du tems, mais il n'en a encore rien résulé: en un mot, l'attaque de l'Angleterre est à considérer sous le même point de vue qu'elle l'étoit il y a deux mois.

28 Novembre.

Quatre vaisseaux de ligne sont sous les ordres de faire voile avec toute la célérité possible, pour se joindre à la flotte du Lord Nelson à la hauteur de Toulon. On dit que les François, en même tems qu'ils menacent nos côtes, ont dessein de tenter une autre expédition en Egypte.

On a beaucoup parlé ces jours derniers d'un différent entre le gouvernement Britannique et celui de l'Amérique, au sujet du traité de 1794. Nous savons qu'il y a eu des explications à ce sujet; mais nous pouvons le dire avec assurance, qu'il n'y a pas de probabilité d'aucuns différends. Il n'y a point de pays au monde qui soit si bien disposé à rester en paix l'un et l'autre, que les États Unis et la Grande Bretagne. Quant à la révision du traité, qui se fait actuellement, nous nous flattons que nous serons sous peu en état d'en donner des nouvelles favorables.

PARIS, 7 Nov.

Une lettre de Bruxelles du quatre du présent, nous annonce que le Premier Consul doit faire un voyage sur les côtes de Hollande et de Flandres; de Dunkerque il doit aller à Nieupoort, Ostend, Bruges, Breskens, delà il doit passer le Sheld pour aller à Flushing, de là à Verre, Middlebourg, Aix-la-Chapelle, et de là il traversera à l'Isle du Sud de Beveland, et passant à l'Est du Sheld il ira à Bergopzom, Breda, Anvers, Bruxelles et Ghent; et on assure jusqu'à présent que Bonaparte en passant doit avoir une entrevue avec le roi de Suede.

Il y a eu un rapport qui annonce la mort de l'Amiral Bruix à Boulogne, et qu'il doit être remplacé par le ministre de la marine.

NEW-YORK, 5 Février.

Le Gouvernement Britannique a refusé d'accorder la permission à tous officiers de rang de quitter le pays sur leur parole, jusqu'à ce que les Sujets Britanniques renfermés en France au commencement de la guerre soient élargis.

Les papiers de Paris du 15e Novembre prétendent qu'une escadre Angloise de Malte avoit débarqué des troupes de consentement des Beys, à Alexandrie. Ceci est très improbable. Cependant quatre vaisseaux de ligne sont partis d'Angleterre, pour renforcer la flotte de la Méditerranée.

La neutralité de l'Espagne et de Portugal est finalement réglée, au moins jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient amassé plus d'argent, que le Consul leur extorquera. Angereau, avec l'armée sous son commandement assemblée sur les Frontières d'Espagne et qu'on fait monter à 20 ou 30 mille hommes, va, dit on, joindre la grande expédition.

CHAMBRE D'ASSEMBLÉE.—Mercredi, 15e Fevrier, 1804.

Le Bill qui continue l'Acte concernant les Etrangers a été lu une seconde fois et ordonné d'être grossoyé.—Il a été aussi ordonné que la Harangue de son Excellence le Lieut. Gouverneur aux deux Chambres, soit prise en considération Vendredi prochain, auquel jour la Chambre s'est ajournée.

Vendredi, 17e. Un Bill grossoyé, qui continue l'Acte concernant les Etrangers a été lu une troisième fois et passé.

Conformément à l'ordre du jour, la Harangue de son Excellence le Lieut. Gouverneur aux deux Chambres a été prise en considération, et un Bill qui continue l'Acte pour la meilleure préservation du Gouvernement de sa Majesté, tel qu'il est heureusement établi par la Loi dans cette Province a été présenté, et lu pour la première fois.

La considération ultérieure de la Harangue de son Excellence a été remise à Mardi prochain.

Samedi 18. Le Bill qui continue l'Acte pour la meilleure préservation du Gouvernement de sa Majesté, &c, a été lu une seconde fois, ordonné d'être grossoyé.

La Chambre s'est ajournée à Mardi.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

Friday, 17th Feby. An engrossed Bill to continue the Act relating to Aliens was read a third time and passed.

Agreeable to the order of the day His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Speech to both Houses was taken into consideration, and a Bill was brought in and read for the first time to continue the Act for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government as by Law happily established in this Province. The further consideration of His Excellency's Speech was postponed till Tuesday next.

Saturday 18. The Bill to continue the Act for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government &c. was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The House adjourned till Tuesday.

Tuesday 21. The engrossed Bill to continue the Act for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government &c. was read a third time and passed.

A petition was presented to the House by Mr. Perrault from sundry inhabitants of the County of Northumberland praying for leave to erect a Bridge over the river Montmorency, and it was ordered that the petition be taken into consideration on Friday next.

Agreeable to the order of the day the Lieut. Governor's Speech to both Houses was taken into further consideration, and the part of it which recommends a provision by law to guard against accidents by fire being read.

A motion was made for leave to bring in a Bill to amend certain ordinances now in force for preventing accidents by fire and for other purposes therein mentioned, in as far as relates to the City and suburbs of Montréal. An amendment was proposed to the effect of taking up that part of His Excellency's Speech relating to a provision against accidents by fire in a Committee of the whole House on Saturday next, which upon the question was carried in the affirmative.

A Bill to continue the Act for the relief of Insane Persons and Foundlings, was reported by the Committee appointed to prepare it, and read for the first time.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 23.

DIED, on Sunday last, aged 67 years, MRS. ANN CALDWELL the Wife of the Honorable Henry Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General of this Province, Sister of the Lord Bishop of Ossory and of the late Baron Hamilton of His Majesty's Exchequer of Ireland. There have been few who have died so deeply regretted by a numerous circle of relations and friends as this Lady, whose warmest affections she conciliated by a conduct eminently distinguished through life for all that can raise a character in the estimation of the world.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

And possession given immediately, or on the first day of May next.

THE Mill and Mill lot at Beauport with the advantage of Grinding Corn for the adjoining Distillery at a rate to be fixed in the act of Sale or Lease.

Also the House and Lot No. 25 in St. Ann's Street Upper Town, as now occupied by Mr. Young, with or without such parts of the furniture as is particularly suitable to the house.

Apply to the Subscribers,

YOUNG & AINSLIE.

St. Charles Street, Quebec, 22d February, 1804.

BY AUCTION

WILL BE SOLD, on Saturday next, the 25th instant February at Cairn's Coffee House in the Lower Town Market place.

A variety of Glass Ware consisting of Quart, Pint and Water Decanters, Wine Glasses, Rammers and Tumblers a few Copper Tea Kettles, Pewter Dishes and Plates, Culinary Utensils, Silver and Plated Ware, Watches, two handsome oiled Floor Cloths, Madeira, Port and Sherry Wine in Hhds. Qr. Casks and Bottles, Gin and Brandy in small lots, Loaf Sugar, 6 Barrels pommes Griffes and Bourassa, Vest patterns and other articles by

JOHN JONES, Auclr. & Br.

The sale will begin at one o'clock.

Quebec, 22d February, 1804.

AT MY AUCTION ROOM.

On Saturday next the 25th instant Will be Sold.

TWENTY pieces Clear Muslin, twenty five pieces of good Irish Linens, fifty pieces of Calico and fifteen pieces Cotton Cambric—with a variety of other articles proper for the season.

Sale will begin at one o'clock P. M.

Quebec, 23d Feby. 1804.

JA. GRAY, Auclr. & Broker.

N. B. The sale at Cairn's Coffee House for this Evening will take place, as advertised with the addition of a Capital Magick Lantern with pictures compleat, real Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin and four Double Barrel Guns.

BY AUCTION

WILL BE SOLD, at Cairn's Coffee House on Thursday the 1st day of March next.

SIX Hhds. best old L. P. Madeira,

8 Hhds. rich do. do.

6 Casks Cogniac Brandy,

2 Pipes

4 Hhds. } Ln. M. Madeira,

1 Hhd. and 2 Qr. Casks Sherry,

4 Qr. Casks Port Wine,

8 Barrels Pork,

10 Tierces and 20 Barrels Salmon and Loaf Sugar in small Lots.

The sale will begin at one o'clock.

Quebec, 23d Feby. 1804.

JOHN JONES, Auclr. & Br.

(Continuation de la Gazette.)

Mardi 21. Le Bill grossoyé qui continue l'Acte pour la meilleure préservation du Gouvernement de la Majesté, &c. a été lu une troisième fois et passé.

Une Pétition de divers habitants du Comté de Northumberland a été présentée à la Chambre par Mr. Perrault, demandant la permission d'ériger un pont sur la rivière Montmorency; et il a été ordonné que Vendredi prochain la Pétition seroit prise en considération.

Conformément à l'ordre du jour la Harangue du Lieutenant Gouverneur aux deux Chambres, a été de nouveau prise en considération, et cette partie qui recommande de faire une provision par la loi pour prévenir les accidents du feu, étant lue.

Il a été fait une motion pour demander permission d'introduire un Bill pour amender certains Ordonnances actuellement en force pour prévenir les accidents du feu, et pour d'autres objets y mentionnés, en autant qu'elles ont rapport à la cité et faubourgs de Montréal. Sur quoi il a été proposé un amendement à l'effet de prendre en considération, en un Comité de toute la Chambre, Samedi prochain, cette partie de la Harangue de son Excellence qui recommande de faire une provision contre les accidents du feu; lequel amendement a été emporté dans l'affirmative sur une division de la Chambre.

Un Bill qui continue l'Acte pour le soulagement des personnes dérangées dans leur esprit, et des enfans abandonnés, a été présenté par le Comité chargé de le préparer, et a été lu pour la première fois.

QUEBEC, 23 FEVRIER.

Mourut Samedi dernier Madame ANNE CALDWELL, âgée de 67 ans, épouse de l'Honorable Henry Caldwell, Esquier, Receveur Général de cette Province, Sœur du Lord Evêque d'Ossory et du feu Baron Hamilton de l'Echiquier de sa Majesté en Irlande. Il est peu de personnes qui ait été si généralement et si fincèrement regretté par un aussi grand nombre de parents et d'amis. Cette Dame se distingua par sa conduite la plus distinguée, durant le cours de sa vie et de son caractère estimable est gravé dans tous les cœurs.

A VENDRE OU A LOUER

Et la possession donnée immédiatement ou au premier de Mai prochain.

LE Moulin avec la place de Moulin à Beauport, avec l'avantage de L de moulin le Grain de la distillerie y joignante, à un taux, qui sera fixé dans l'Acte de vente du Bail.

Aussi la maison et le terrain No. 25 dans la rue Ste. Anne, à la Haute Ville, telle qu'elle est occupée actuellement par Mr. Young, avec ou sans telles parties des meubles qui conviennent particulièrement à la maison.

S'adresser aux Souffignés.

YOUNG & AINSLIE.

Rue St. Charles, Québec, 22 Février, 1804.

A MA CHAMBRE D'ENCAN.

Seront vendus Samedi prochain, le 25 de ce mois,

VINGT pieces de Mousseline claire, vingt cinq pieces de bonne toile d'Irlande, cinquante pieces d'Indienne et quinze pieces de baptiste de coton, avec une variété d'autres articles convenables à la saison.

La vente commencera à une heure.

JA. GRAY, Enc. & Court.

N. B. La vente de ce soir au café de Cairns aura lieu, comme elle est annoncée, avec l'addition d'une superbe lanterne magique, avec les vues, complète, de la véritable eau de vie de France, du Genievre de Hollande, et quatre fusils à double canons.

Québec, 23e. Fevrier. 1804.

A VENDRE PAR ENCAN.

Au Café de Cairns, Jendi le premier de Mars prochain,

SIX Barriques de vieux vin de Madère P. L. de la meilleure qualité.

8 barriques do. do. très-riche.

6 quarts d'eau de vie de France.

2 pipes

4 barriques } Madère M. L.

1 barrique et 2 quarts de Sherry.

4 quarts de vin de Port.

8 quarts de lard.

10 tierçons et 20 quarts de Saumon, et du Sucre en pain par petits lots.

La vente commencera à une heure.

JOHN JONES

Enc. & Courtier.

Québec, 23e. Fevrier, 1804.

A LOUER.

Et la possession donnée au 1er. Mai prochain.

UNE grande et commode Maison avec des dépendances avantageuses, située à la Pointe Lévy, près de la traverse ci-devant la propriété de Mr. Louis Filion, Aubergiste. Le concours immense de personnes tant de la ville de Québec que de toutes les paroisses du Sud rend cette place une des plus lucratives par toutes les différentes branches de Commerce qu'on peut y faire, et la maison est des mieux calculée pour attirer, traiter et loger tous voyageurs et étrangers. Les dépendances consistent en une cour, étable, jardin, verger, puit avec pompe, pêche, et les agrais nécessaires pour tendre une pêche à l'anguille, le tout en bon état. Pour plus amples informations s'adresser à Madame Veuve Jean Dubuc sur les lieux. — 22e Fevrier, 1804.

A LOUER, et à prendre possession au premier de Mai prochain, deux très bonnes Voutes, tenantes à la maison de Madame Veuve Monjeon, rue St. Pierre. Pour plus amples informations s'adresser au souffigné.

JOSEPH DELAURIER.

Québec, 22e. Fevrier, 1804.

FOR SALE

A Two story House No. 24, Champlain street. Apply to
Quebec, 20th. February, 1804. **MARTIN CHINIC.**

FOR SALE and possession given 1st May.

THE Corner House No. 15 facing Notre Dame and Mountain streets, three stories high and a commodious Cellar, formerly the property of Mr. Tho. Jacobs—Insured for three years against fire, For particulars apply to
Quebec, 12th January, 1804. **FRS. & WM. HUNTER, & Co.**

MONTREAL } **B**Y virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his to wit. } Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Pierre Amable Dézéry and Archange Campeau, his wife, commanding me, that of certain lands and tenements belonging to Marquis de Lotbiniere and Michel Allair Charrier Dallainville, in the hands and possession of Jean Marie Mondelet, Esquire, curator duly elected to the same, being vacant by the absence and death of the proprietors thereof, I do cause to be made the debt, interest and costs, in the said Writ mentioned, I have seized and taken in execution, as being of the lands and tenements aforesaid, three Islands situate in the Seigniorie of the Isle Perrault, in the said District of Montreal, whereof one, commonly called *l'Isle à la Plaine*, is situated in the middle of the River Quinchien, and contains about fifty arpents of land; the two other Islands being distant about five arpents from the south west side and joining the said *Isle à la Plaine*, which said two Islands join each other, within ten feet, when the waters are low. Now I do hereby give notice that the said Islands will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the door of the parish Church of Isle Perrault aforesaid, on Monday the nineteenth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon; at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

EDWD. WM. GRAY, Sheriff.

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

Montreal, 10th November, 1803.

MONTREAL } **B**Y virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his to wit. } Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Joseph Lacroix, Esquire, against the lands and tenements of Amable Sire and Marie Josette Andegrave, his wife, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Amable Sire and Marie Josette Andegrave, a certain land situate at the côte Saint Jean, in the Parish of Saint Benoit, in the District of Montreal aforesaid, containing three arpents in front by twenty four arpents in depth, bounded in the front by one Beauchamp, in the rear by ungranted lands, on one side by Paschal Sire and on the other side by Jean Baptiste Brient, with a house and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the parish of Saint Benoit aforesaid, on Monday the nineteenth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon; at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

EDWD. WM. GRAY, Sheriff.

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

Montreal, 10th November, 1803.

MONTREAL } **B**Y virtue of a Writ of execution issued out of his to wit. } Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Napier Christie Burton, Esquire, against the lands and tenements of Isaac Germaine, Esquire, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Isaac Germaine, a concession of land, situate between Long Point and Montreal, on the North side of the River Saint Lawrence, in the said District, containing about one arpent, six perches and a half in front by eighty arpents in depth, and at the end of fifty arpents of the said depth the said land contains only about one arpent in front, without warranty of any precise measure, as well with respect to the front as the depth, making about one hundred and twelve arpents and a half in superficies, bounded in the front by the said River Saint Lawrence and in the rear by the line of Saint Michel, joining on each side to the lands of Joseph Trudeau, or his heirs, with a house and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the door of the parish Church of Long Point, aforesaid, on Monday the twenty sixth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon; at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

EDWD. WM. GRAY, Sheriff.

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

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 12th November, 1803.

A VENDRE

PAR MARTIN CHINIC une Maison à deux Etages No. 24, rue Champlain. — Quebec, 20e. Fevrier, 1804.

A VENDRE

Et la Possession donnée au 1er. Mai prochain.

LA Maison du coin No. 15, faisant face aux rues Notre-Dame et La Montagne, à trois étages, avec une cave comode, ci-devant la propriété de Mr. Thos. Jacobs—Elle est assurée contre le feu pour trois années. Pour plus amples informations s'adresser à
Quebec, 12e. Janvier, 1804. **FRS. & WM. HUNTER, & Co.**

MONTREAL } **E**N vertu d'un ordre d'exécution émané de la Cour du Savoir. } Banc du Roi de sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Montréal sus dit, à la poursuite de Pierre Amable Dézéry et Archange Campeau, sa femme, me requérant de prélever le montant de la dette, de l'intérêt et des frais portés dans le dit ordre, sur certaines terres et possessions appartenantes au Marquis de Lotbiniere et Michel Allair Charrier Dallainville, entre les mains et en la possession de Jean Marie Mondelet, Ecuier, Curateur dument élu d'icelles, étant vacantes par l'absence et le décès des propriétaires d'icelles; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme faisant partie des terres et possessions susdites, trois Isles situées dans la Seigneurie de l'Isle Perrault, dans le dit District de Montreal, dont l'une, vulgairement appelée *l'Isle à la plaine* est située dans le milieu de la riviere Quinchien, et contient environ cinquante arpents de terre; les deux autres Isles étant distantes d'environ cinq arpents du côté du Sud Ouest et joignant l'Isle à la plaine, lesquelles dites deux Isles se joignent l'une à l'autre, à dix pieds près lorsque les eaux sont basses; Or je donne avis par le présent que les dites Isles seront vendues et adjudgées au plus haut enchérisseur à la porte de l'Eglise paroissiale de l'Isle Perrault susdite, Lundi le dixneuvieme jour de Mars prochain à dix heures du matin; aux quels tems et lieu les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

EDWD. WM. GRAY Sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétensions sur les Isles ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau, dans la Cité de Montréal, suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuller ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dites prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Montréal 10e. Novembre, 1803.

MONTREAL } **E**N vertu d'un ordre d'exécution émané de la Cour du Savoir. } Banc du Roi de sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Montréal sus-dit, à la poursuite de Joseph Lacroix, Ecuier, contre les terres et possessions d'Amable Sire et Marie Josette Andegrave, sa femme, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant aux dits Amable Sire et Marie Josette Andegrave, une certaine terre située à la côte Saint Jean, dans la Paroisse de Saint Benoit, dans le District de Montréal sus-dit, contenant trois arpents de front sur vingt quatre arpents de profondeur, bornée devant par un nommé Beauchamp, derriere par les terres non concédées, d'un côté par Paschal Sire et de l'autre côté par Jean Baptiste Brient, avec une maison et autres batiments dessus construits; Or je donne avis par le présent que les dites terres et prémisses seront vendues et adjudgées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de Saint Benoit susdite, Lundi le dix-neuvieme jour de Mars prochain, à dix heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

EDWD. WM. GRAY Sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétensions sur la terre ci-dessus désignée, soit par hypothèque, ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau dans la Cité de Montréal, suivant la Loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuller ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie de la dite terre, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelle, ne sera reçue durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Montréal, 10e. Novembre, 1803.

MONTREAL } **E**N vertu d'un ordre d'exécution émané de la Cour du Savoir. } du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal sus-dit, à la poursuite de Napier Christie Burton, Ecuier, contre les terres et possessions d'Isaac Germaine, Ecuier, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant au dit Isaac Germaine, une concession de terre située entre la Longue Pointe et Montréal, sur le côté Nord du fleuve Saint Laurent, dans le dit District, contenant environ un arpent, six perches et demie de front sur quatrevingt arpents de profondeur, et au bout de cinquante arpents de la dite profondeur, la dite terre contient seulement environ un arpent de front, sans garantie d'aucune mesure précise, tant rapport au front qu'à la profondeur, faisant environ cent douze arpents et demi en superficie, bornée devant par le dit fleuve Saint Laurent, et derriere par la ligne de Saint Michel, joignant de chaque côté aux terres de Joseph Trudeau, ou ses héritiers, avec une maison et autres bâtiments dessus construits: Or je donne avis par le présent que les dites prémisses seront vendues et adjudgées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise Paroissiale de la Longue Pointe sus-dite, Lundi le vingt sixieme jour de Mars prochain, à dix heures du matin; auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

EDWD. WM. GRAY, Sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétensions sur les prémisses ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau dans la cité de Montréal, suivant la Loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuller ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dites prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente. — Bureau du Sheriff, 12e. Novembre, 1803.