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FROM THE ALBANY ARDUS.
A TREATISE ON AGRICULTURE.
SECTION XXI.
Of Orchards.—These are generally composed of Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry trees. The Apple has been known from the most remote antiquity, and from the names given to it, would appear to have been a native of many different countries. (1)
About the close of the 15th century, the varieties of this fruit, in Europe, were multiplied to the number of forty-six. (2) and it is not to be doubted, but that four additional centuries have much increased this amount. While, however, the line was lengthening in this direction, it was shortening in another; for according to the philosophy of the present day, vegetables, like animals, perish not only individually, but by whole races. (3)
The uses of the apple are various. Besides those of the table, it yields the well known liquor called cider, which is again convertible into brandy. We have, in our country, orchards which annually produce from five to eight hundred dollars. In the view of profit, therefore, fruit is an important object to the agriculturist.
The Pear, is less difficult with regard to soil, than the apple tree. We have seen it grow well in light sand; and a part of Normandy, called Boeage, (the soil of which is a stiff clay) is renowned for its pears and for a liquor called perry, made from their juices. (4)
Olivier de Serres counted seventy-two varieties of the pear, and according to the treatise of M. Van Mons, published in 1808, the

number then cultivated in Europe, amounted to more than six hundred. Of these we shall name a few, in the order in which they ripen. The Muscat d'Allemant, in May; the St. John and the Bergamot of Holland, in June; the Petit Muscat and the Cuisse Malaise, in July; the Salsivat and the Bon Curien d'Esp. Musque, in August; the Bourre Gris, in September; the Bergamot Suisse and Messire Jean, in October; the Bon Chretien Blanc and the fall Bergamot, in November; the Chassais, the Bourre d'Hyver, the Merville, d'Hyver, the V. goulieuse, the St. Germain and the Sarrazin, in December. (5)
The Cherry trees, said to have been first brought to Europe by Lucullus, from Asia Minor. A German amateur (the Baron de Truckless) has brought together, in his garden in Franconia, sixty-species of them. Besides the raw fruit, the cherry is much employed in confections, and gives also three liquors in much request, a distilled but unfermented liquor of the waters, having nothing in it spirituous, and retaining only the waters and aromatic parts of the fruit. The cherry tree dreads cold wet soils, nor does it succeed well in those which are either hot or dry. Its outer skin differs, in its organization, from that of other trees; the fibres are longer and stronger, and sometimes so bind the woody part as to obstruct its growth. Hence the practice of making shallow and longitudinal cuts through the outer bark; a practice, however, which, like pruning, ought to be skillfully performed, otherwise the wound becomes gummy, chancrous and incurable.
The Peach tree is a native of Persia, where it grows without cultivation. Its varieties are very numerous; all of which are much influenced by climate and soil. In Europe, it is only in the south of France, in Italy and in Spain, where you find peaches that have reached the perfection of which this fruit is susceptible, and in similar climates here we may, no doubt, have fruit equally good. Our own climate (that of New-York) does not appear to be favorable to its production. Our trees are often sickly and our peaches generally sour and watery, and entirely destitute of that aroma, which forms the great excellence of this fruit. After these general remarks, we proceed to what is more particularly the object of this section.
(1) It has been said, and we think with much good sense, that every farmer ought to raise his own trees, because, besides the risk, inconvenience and expense of bringing our plants from abroad, we have, in pursuing that mode of supply, to encounter the tricks and blunders of nurserymen and the ill consequences which follow a want of analogy between the soil in which the plants were raised and that to which they are to be transferred. The first step, therefore, towards obtaining a good orchard, is to create a good nursery. The situation most favorable for this, is a piece of level ground, defended from cold and violent winds, either by natural or artificial means, and which in composition is neither wet nor dry, and contains the most fertile liquor of the soil. The condition of the soil is a circumstance of much importance, and ought to be rigorously observed, because the vessels of young trees, growing in rich soils, take a size proportioned to the quantity of water they receive and circulate, and if their situation be changed for the worse, the quantity of the sap being necessarily diminished, the vessels become rigid and unhealthy, and unable to carry to the extremity of the branches the nourishment required by them. The ground (selected on these principles) must be securely fenced, thoroughly ploughed and harrowed, freed from stones and the roots of perennial plants, and then thrown up into three or four feet ridges, on which you will sow and cover your apple and pear seed and plant your cherry and peach stones. It will now be useful to roll the beds for the purpose of bringing the soil and the seeds every where into contact; after which they may be covered with clean straw for the winter. In the spring your young apple and pear trees will show themselves, and after them your cherries and peaches. The treatment to all will be the same; they must be thinned to the distance of fifteen or twenty inches from each other, kept perfectly free from weeds, and, if the weather be hot or dry, occasionally watered. They require only a repetition of this process, with the addition of a little careful pruning, till they have attained the height of seven or eight feet, when they are fit for grafting. It is generally known, that by this operation we continue any given species of fruit, but a fact with which the public is less acquainted is, that if the graft be alsorafted, the product is improved both in quantity and quality; and, in fact, the product will continue to improve under every new and similar operation. Grafts, to be well chosen, should be taken from the wood of the present year, from young and healthy trees and accommodated to the future use of the fruit. If, for instance, your object is cider-making, you will take your grafts from the Crab or the Redstreak; and if for hawking, from the Pippin, the Spitzenberg, the Greening or the Savoir. As we speak of grafting incidentally, it will not be expected that we should go into a dissertation upon that art, nor to enumerate the many divisions and subdivisions, which technical men have made of it. It is enough for us to say, that of all these different modes, the scion and the stock is the simplest and the best. When your grafts have acquired some inches in length, it may be well to rub off all the buds which are attached below them on the stem, and perhaps a few of those which have appeared above them, (7) and if the grafts themselves put out any lateral shoots, spare them till the succeeding year, when you are called to re-graft such as have failed, and to furnish props to those which are feeble, or crooked, or ill-directed.
Planting is the next operation in the process; but as some preliminary measures, on which its success will much depend, are yet unmentioned, we will begin with these; and, (8)
1st. Of the soil chosen for your orchard. It is generally admitted, that fruit-trees do well in a warm, fertile, moist and deep soil; that they succeed but indifferently in one that is cold and stiff, and that they altogether fail in one either very dry or very wet; but the fact less known, though not less established, is, that the sub soil has a powerful influence on the health and prosperity of plants. If this be rock, or what is called hard pan, (whatever be the surface,) the tree and its fruits are much deteriorated;—nor will the remedy, sometimes resorted to, of cutting off the pivot or planting deep, be sufficient. The tree to subsist by those which are merely lateral, is so deficient. It may palliate, but it does not cure. 2d. Next to soil, culture is the most important. In this climate, the northern and western expositions are best, because the tree has least time for vegetation;—because its juices are less connected, and because it is itself most exposed to the action of the high winds. These remarks will sufficiently indicate why eastern and southern expositions are favourable, and ought to be preferred. But the rule these facts suggest cannot be made absolute, since many persons occupy only the northern and the western sides of hills. In these situations, therefore, the course most approved by theory and experience, is to plant only trees which are late in forming or maturing their fruit.
3d. The preparation of the soil is not to be neglected, and with these remarks we return to our general head of planting. The form in which your trees stand, is not a matter of indifference. The quinque is recommended, as giving to them that position which is relatively best; but the Catte (straight lines intersecting each other) better admitting the movements of the plough, is generally preferred. Whichever of the two be adopted, the holes indicated in a former part of this section, must be made accordingly, and ought to be six feet wide, and as many long, and two feet deep. The advantages of these will abundantly repay the extra labor they require, as we find by M. Chaboureaux's experiments on peach trees, from which we make the following extract: "Four peach trees, resembling each other, as to size and vigor of growth, as much as possible, were planted, No. 1, in a hole 5 feet square; No. 2, in a hole two feet square, and Nos. 3 and 4 in holes eighteen inches square. The soil and exposition similar. No. 1 has every year given the most abundant crops, and the relative sizes of the trees now are as follows: that of No. 1 is 18 feet high, and 8 inches in circumference; that of No. 2 is 29 feet high, and 5 1/2 inches in circumference; No. 3, 6 feet high and 3 inches in circumference; No. 4, 5 feet high, and 3 inches in circumference." Here is a difference between the largest and smallest a 5 inches in circumference, and 12 1/2 feet in height—a most decisive proof of the advantage of tramping (3).
When the holes are thus provided, and at a distance not less than 50 feet from each other, and a portion of the soil (mixed with manure, the mud of ponds or bog-earth) returned to them, you may then begin to take up your young trees from the nursery, and in doing this you must be careful not to wound or otherwise injure the roots, or their bark; nor must they suffer any toping or pruning. Three hands are necessary in planting: one to place and align the trees, and the others to fill in the remaining part of the earth, mixed as above mentioned. It now only remains to fix short poles (technically called tutches) near them to which they may be tied, and by means of which their true vertical position may be preserved.
The year after planting, and in the month of February, when there is no circulation of sap, you will do well to begin to give the heads of your young trees that form which you wish them ultimately to take. The more circular you make them the better, always taking care to lop off those branches which does already, or may hereafter, cross others having proper direction. This proper direction will be generally horizontal, but with a slight curve; this proper direction requiring perhaps a little explanation. All straight branches produce what are usually termed gourmands, or gluttons, giving little if any fruit themselves, and exceedingly exhausting the tree. Curved branches, on the other hand, rarely produce gourmands; and (5) We offer this list as a direction to those who may wish to obtain the best succession of crops, and have, therefore, retained the names under which they are known abroad.
(6) The two grand divisions are by approach and by scion. Their varieties and sub varieties, nearly a hundred, are known by the names of ancient and modern—as Vero, Virgil, Colombilla, Malherbe, Duparel, Bose, Michaux, &c. &c.
(7) Many grafts are annually lost, by removing the upper buds, shoots and limbs. It throws too much nourishment into the graft, which dies of repletion. Having omitted in the text to say any thing of the different stones employed in grafting, we here remark, that what succeeds in fruit trees ought to know, that scions, when fruit and nuts are grafted on quince stocks, give finer fruit but the trees are short lived; that grafted on apple or pear stocks—
(8) The apple, the pear, and the cherry, or cutting more room than the peach, require proportionate trenches.

and when the season is favorable, give much fruit. The observation of these facts, made long since, and probably growing out of the management of espaliers, first suggested the practice of bending straight branches by artificial means. The effect entirely justified the theory: these straight and barren branches, bent into nearly half a circle, (9) changed their character with their shape, and became very productive. But there is a time for this, as for all other things, and unless the experiment be begun about the first of July, and continued to September, it will fail; because it is only within that period that fruits buds are formed. (10)
As your trees advance in age, they will require pruning. Suckers must be removed, and dead and dying limbs taken off. For this purpose a hand-saw, a chisel, a mallet and a gardener's knife are the instruments to be used: all others must be proscribed, and particularly the axe, which, in the hands of folly and ignorance, has been so mischievous to fruit trees. Wounds, if large, should always be covered from drying winds, from moisture, and even from air. In gummy trees, as the peach or the cherry, this precaution is indispensable, and the neglect of it a disgrace, since the best covering is that composed of cow dung and clay—materials costing nothing and always at hand.
On this subject we have but one other rule to give, and that is, to open the ground about the roots of your trees in the fall, to the influence of the air, rain and frost. The last of these, besides promoting vegetation, destroys many insects in the chrysalis state, which, if left undisturbed, would in the spring be very injurious. Another part of the same rule is, to cover with straw, in the spring, the ground you make bare in the fall; the object of which is to prevent evaporation by intercepting the rays of the sun, and thus securing to the roots the moisture necessary to their welfare.
(9) More than half a circle will obstruct the circulation of sap, and destroy the life of the tree.
(10) The circulation of the sap is then lowest. See Art. Courbure, Nouveau Cours, &c.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INTERMENTS.
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
Commencing on the first day of January, and ending on the 31st day of December 1819.
Published by order of the Common Council.
Whole number, men, 895; women, 703; boys, 851; girls, 727. Total, 3176.
Died in January, 250; February, 225; March, 199; April, 226; May, 198; June, 207; July, 261; August, 460; September, 539; October, 509; November, 266; December, 220.
Ages—Of year and under, 847; between 1 & 2, 506; between 2 and 3, 188; between 3 and 10, 105; between 10 and 20, 157; between 20 and 30, 280; between 30 and 40, 285; between 40 and 50, 516; between 50 and 60, 200; between 60 and 70, 135; between 70 and 80, 95; between 80 and 90, 45; between 90 and 100, 10; of 100 and upwards, 5.
Diseases—Abscess, 15; aneurism, 2; apoplexy, 67; asphyxia, 3; asthma, 8; burned or scalded, 15; carbuncle, 13; cancer, 11; cholera morbus, 2; colic, 25; catarrh, 5; child bed, 13; cholera morbus, 42; colic, 61; consumption, 577; convulsions, 181; consumption; 2; cramp in the stomach, 7; diarrhoea, 50; drinking cold water, 30; dropsy, 80; dropsy in the chest, 24; dropsy in the head, 119; drowned, 61; dysentery, 219; dyspepsia, 3; epilepsy, 9; erysipelas, 2; executed, 11; fever, 66; bilious fever, 4; remittent bilious fever, 6; hectic fever, 1; inflammatory, 5; intermittent fever, 5; malignant fever, 25; puerperal fever, 4; putrid fever, 3; remittent fever, 10; scarlet fever, 5; typhus fever, 163; typhoid fever, 55; fracture, 1; frozen, 1; gout, 2; gravel, 5; hemoptisis, 5; hæmorrhage, 0; hives, 68; infantile, 35; inflammation of the bladder, 2; inflammation of the bowels, 45; inflammation of the brain, 24; inflammation of the chest, 74; inflammation of the liver, 28; inflammation of the stomach, 4; insanity, 12; interperme, 55; jaundice, 8; killed or murdered, 4; lockjaw, 4; lumber abscess, 2; marasmus, 11; menelus, 10; menorrhagia, 2; mortification, 17; nervous disease, 4; old age, 82; palsy, 40; peritonitis, 28; pleurisy, 14; pneumonitis, 10; quinsy, 10; rheumatism, 4; rupture, 1; St. Anthony's fire, 2; scalds of the liver, 5; scrofula, or kings evil, 12; scurvy, 1; sore throat, 11; spasms, 9; spina bifida, 2; strabismus, 12; strabismus, 108; strangury, 1; sudden death, 28; suicide, 27; syphilis, 15; tabes mesenterica, 137; teething, 51; tetanus, 11; ulcer, 5; unknown, 85; whooping cough, 33; worms, 17.
REMARKS.—The City Inspectors respectfully reports to the Board, a statement of the deaths in the City and County of New York for the year 1819, amounting to three thousand one hundred and seventy-six, being less by eighty-nine than what had taken place in the preceding year.
The city was unusually healthy until the month of August last, when the disease peculiar to the warm season proved very fatal to children, particularly the Dysentery and Infantile Flux, and continued their destructive course until moderated by a change of atmosphere in October.—These two diseases alone, during four months, carried off three hundred and thirteen persons, principally children—a considerable excess over the number which died of those diseases in the same months of the preceding year.
In September our city was unhappily visited with Malignant Fever. Its absence for fourteen years had banished our fears, and led us to repose in confidence on our security. Providentially, however, the prompt, intelligent, and energetic measures of our Board of Health, arrested its progress at an early period, and justly claim the gratitude of their fellow citizens. The total number of deaths of this disease was but twenty-three who were interred within the city, and about twenty in its neighbourhood who had been previously removed by the Board of Health.
It must be highly gratifying to the benevolent mind, and to those whose humane labors have been so long directed to mitigate the ravages of Small Pox, to learn, that there has not been a single case of death by that disease reported in this city within the last year—a disease which has been, for so many ages, a scourge to every part of the world; and has, at times, been particularly fatal here.
Whilst Consumption and Fever, generally occupy a considerable space in these annual returns, it is consolatory to observe, that the former has not increased; and that Fever, particularly Typhus, so fatal, so wide-spread, and so unyielding to medical skill in Europe, has been much less malignant in this city the present, than in former years.
GEORGE CUMING, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Office, 10th January, 1820.

A TABLE OF PENALTIES AGAINST TIPPING, DRUNKENNESS, GAMING, AND PROFANE SWEARING.

Penalties on Innkeepers, &c. for suffering Tipping, Drunkenness or Gaming, in their Houses.

1. If any innkeeper or alehouse-keeper permit any person to remain or continue drinking or tipping in his or her alehouse, other than travellers, and such as come there for necessary diet and refreshment, every such person, on conviction before one Justice, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of ten shillings for the use of the poor.—1 James, chap. 7.
2. If any alehouse keeper shall be convicted of being drunk, such person, besides forfeiting the penalties above mentioned, shall, for the space of three years next ensuing, be utterly disabled to keep an alehouse.—7 James, chap. 10.
3. If any alehouse-keeper do permit or suffer any journeyman, laborer, servant, or apprentice, to remain or continue drinking for more than one hour, or to become intoxicated by remaining in his house, or shall provide any such person with liquor when already intoxicated, such alehouse-keeper shall be considered as having forfeited his recognizance, and shall on conviction, be disabled to keep an alehouse for the space of three years next ensuing such conviction.—1 James, c. 9.
4. If any innkeeper shall be lawfully convicted of having done any thing whereby his recognizance is forfeited, every such person shall be disabled to sell ale, beer, or other liquors, for the space of three years next ensuing such conviction.—26 Geo. 2, chap. 21.
5. If any person licensed to sell ale shall knowingly suffer any game to be used in his house, out-house, or ground, with skittles, nine-pins, quoits, or other implements of gaming, every such person shall forfeit, for the first offence forty shillings, and for every other offence ten pounds.—3 Geo. 2, chap. 21.

Penalties against persons guilty of Tipping, Drunkenness, or Gaming in Alehouses.

1. If any person shall remain and continue tipping and drinking in any inn or alehouse, except travellers, and such as come there for necessary diet and refreshment, every such person shall forfeit 5s. 4d. for the use of the poor, and if not paid to be committed to the stocks for the space of four hours.—21 James, c. 7.
2. If any person shall be found drunk and be convicted thereof, he shall for every such offence forfeit 5s.; and if not paid, to be placed in the stocks for six hours.—21 James, chap. 7.
3. If any journeyman, laborer, servant or apprentice, shall game in any such house out-house, or ground, with skittles, nine-pins, quoits, or other implements of gaming, every such person shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, nor less than six shillings.—30 Geo. 2, c. 23.

Penalties against Profane Cursing or Swearing.

By the 19th Geo. 2, chap. 21, it is enacted, that if any person shall profanely curse, or swear, and be thereof convicted on the oath of one witness, every person so offending shall forfeit the respective sums hereinafter mentioned, viz:—

1. Every day laborer, common soldier, or common sailor, for every oath is.
2. Every other person under the degree of a gentleman, 2s.
3. Every person of, or above the degree of a gentleman, 5s.

And in case of non-payment of the respective sums above mentioned, the offender is to be committed to the House of Correction, and to be held to hard labor for the space of ten days.

Every keeper of a public house in the county of Bedford is required by the licensing magistrates to affix a copy of this abstract in the most frequented part of his house, and as often as the same shall be any ways defaced, he must apply to the clerk of the petty sessions for a new copy thereof.

QUEBEC;
THURSDAY, 24 FEBRUARY 1820.

We have received since Monday only a few New-England papers, which contain no news.

The coldest weather this season has prevailed since last Monday night; during the day time, on Tuesday and yesterday, Fahrenheit's Thermometer varied from 10 to 15 below zero; yesterday morning, at sun rise, it was at 25 below zero in the Lower Town, and upwards of 26 in some parts of the Upper Town. No effect, however, are the inhabitants of this country provided against the cold, that the markets and streets on both days were nearly as crowded as usual. This morning, although the cold is little abated, a heavy fall of snow, with easterly wind, has commenced. One of those wretched women who are reduced to the lowest stages of vice, was found frozen to death on Tuesday morning, back of the Old Post Office, near the Bishop's Palace.
On Tuesday about twelve o'clock, the City was alarmed by the cry of fire, and the ringing of the fire bells. The flames had communicated by a crevice in a chimney which had caught fire, to the underside of the roof of Freeman's Hall, and were burning through the roof. The prompt exertions of the inhabitants of the Town, Civil and Military, however, succeeded in subduing the fire, with very little injury to the building. The occupants have sustained some loss from the injury occasioned by the wetting and partial removal of their effects. We are told that much inconvenience was felt from the want of the bolsters for driving off the roof from the inside, which the regulations of Police require to be kept in the garret of each house.

We have received the following statements relating to the Trade of this country, from an intelligent and obliging friend, who has our hearty thanks.

PORT OF QUEBEC, for 1819.
The value of Imports for this year, exceeds those of 1818, upwards of £250,000. The amount of this year's importations, may safely be put down at a Million and a half.
The average shipping value of the exports, (not including Furs and Peltries) may be estimated at £756,000 currency, (taking into account the new ships built here) the principal items of which is Lumber.
This country is so situated as to proximity, and commercial relations, that it is difficult to decide how the annual account may balance, as to Profit and Loss—whether, as immediately affecting the Canada, or the Mother Country. The grand and consolatory consideration is, that the nature of the trade has been such as to employ so great an amount of tonnage—the 155,000 registers tons of shipping loaded here, have taken away upwards of 250,000 tons measurement of lumber.—Hence this short view of the Canada trade for one year, so well known, and so justly appreciated in England, may lead the British Government and Shipping interest to estimate fairly, how far the lumber trade of British North America, contributes to maintain the maritime superiority of the Empire.

EXPORTS, 1819.
824 Masts and Bowsprits, average shipping price, £10
5795 Spars, 5
75124 Logs Pine Timber, each 55 feet, is 4171820 cubic measnt. all expenses on board, 64.
19081 Logs Oak Timber, each 55 feet, is 667835 cubic m. all expenses on board, 18d.
5750 Birch Maple, &c.
5000 M Standard Oak Staves, £40
1545469 Planks, Deals, Boards, and Rattens, most part of Deals, 12, 11, 5s.—reckon 154900 Quebec Standard, 12.
26457 Oars, 2s-6d.
9491 Handspikes 10d.
Stave Packs, 1842 Pun. (old) 10s.
544 Hhd. 15s.
474 Tierce

40000	Quebec Standard Deals at \$10 pr. 100 ps.	60000	0	0
10728	Boards	5620	0	0
20418	Doors	5062	0	0
14205	Handspikes	710	0	0
		192124	0	0

Sundry other Lumber.
Lathwood
Slave ends
Scantling
Shingles
Deal ends and Battens
Floors
Walnut and Maple Logs
Packs, Casks shucked

take at only 15000 0 0

Making an aggregate sum upwards of £200,000, the chief part whereof is laid out in expence of labour, feeding Men, Horses and Bullocks—a considerable proportion of the Yellow Pine and Deal brought to Quebec are from Lake Champlain, it follows that all cost and expences attending the same until the first rafting is disbursed in the United States.

Many of the large Masts require twenty-four Bullocks and Horses to drag them out of the woods to the edge of the rivers where they can be rafted and floated.

No great quantity of large Masts have been got out lower down than Montreal, except from the Signory of Ross Cuthbert, Esq. back from Berthier and Yamaska, in the years 1811 12 13 and 1814.—M. Cuthbert's price for the tree standing in the forest was one dollar each; such masts were drawn from thence might average one with another 18 inches at the partners, (the place for measurement) and would be on that girt at least sixty three feet in length, and would contain in cubical measurement near 5 fowls, at the price of only £3 per load, £9 each mast, hence it follows that from five shillings the original cost of the timber, the increased value of about £8 and upwards in the stick was laid on and expended in the various channels of expence in bringing it to and dressing and preparing it for market.

The charges dressing and preparing staves and masts for the market is greater than on other descriptions of Lumber.

It is well known that the lumber man (as he is called) in general pays nothing for the growing timber, few make money by getting it out, and many who engage in the business run themselves.—If this view of the trade be nearly correct, (laying aside the weighty considerations of employing British Seamen and Tonnage, taking British goods in Barter for Lumber, and otherwise extending the sale of them, independent of other transcendent considerations) it follows that nearly all the £200,000 is laid out in employing of Labourers in the Canadas, and in consuming the produce of the soil, in feeding and clothing the various descriptions of men and cattle employed in the business—excepting always the first costs on Lumber from the United States, until it floats on the Canada Streams. The expence on Rafts from Lake Champlain, are very heavy at Chambly, the large timber is brought down the rapids of St. John's in small floats, and re-rafted in the Basin of Chambly for the Quebec market.

The inhabitants of Quebec derive great advantages from the quantity of floats they buy almost for nothing, (this is the Case on which the Staves, Deals, &c. are rafted down) which supply hundreds of families with fire-wood, and with which the greater part of the houses in the Suburbs, and many of the out-houses in Town are built.

Roton Estimate of the expence of the following Lumber establishments in Lower-Canada, which were at one time fully employed.

Flowers & Newberry's at Patrick's Hole,	£70000
Hildes' House on the Hadlow Cove,	10000
Caldwell on his Saw-Mills, Reservoirs & Machinery at Etchemin and Basin at the Chaudière,	15000
Geo. Hamilton on Wharfs, Stores, Dwelling & Work Houses at New-Liverpool,	12000
Osborne & Patterson's establishment at the falls of Montmorency,	20000
Their establishment at Wolfe's Cove,	10000
Wolfe's Cove in the present occupation of Mr. Campbell, and Campbell's late purchase from Mr. Bell,	4000
Linthorne & Joffille, Atkinson & Co. and another establishment on the Silly Cove & Grounds,	4000
Richie's buildings and establishment at New London,	5000
Goudie's Steam-Engine Mill at St. Roch calculated about 150 horse power,	7000
Culman and Hale's Saw Mill at Portneuf, McKenzie's at Ternbonne, (or Washman's) Hamilton's extensive saw-mills at Hawkesbury, and Chesler's on the Rigan,	20000
	£147000

Besides these there are several other Saw-Mills on the St. Lawrence, and Streams leading to it, above Montreal.

It is understood that several Houses in England, have of late been prevented from forming Lumber establishments in Canada, from the apprehension that the British Ministry have in contemplation to lay additional Duties on Timber from the British North-American Colonies.

A Review of the Pamphlet on the subject of the Banks, will appear on Monday.

NOTICE.—The next QUEBEC ASSEMBLY will be on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10th.—Tickets to be drawn at 8 o'clock precisely.

N. B.—Subscribers who have not taken up their Tickets, are particularly requested to do so.

51st Jan. 1820.

QUEBEC HARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE SECOND CONCERT, advertised for the 1st of February, will take place at the Union Hotel, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, the 5th Instant, at SIX o'clock. Each Subscriber is requested to produce his Ticket, which will admit him and the inmates of his family. Any Subscriber wishing to introduce other Ladies, may receive Tickets of admission, by applying to A. Campbell, Esq. N. P. and sending the names of the Ladies.

Apartment will be prepared for the Ladies at the Assembly.

C. R. DESTIMAUVILLE, Secy. Q. H. S.

Quebec, 3d Feby. 1820.

QUEBEC BANK.
THE Stockholders are hereby notified that a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT upon the total Amount of the Capital Stock paid in, has been this day declared, and will be payable at the Bank on the 2nd March next.

NOAH FREER, Cashier.

Quebec, 1st February, 1820.

UNION COMPANY QUEBEC.
THE Proprietors of Shares in the Union Company of Quebec, assembled at a General Meeting in the Union Hotel and Coffee House, the First instant, having been dispersed by the alarm of Fire, in the Premises appertaining to George Poyer, Esquire, no business was done. They are therefore requested to meet on FRIDAY the ELEVENTH instant, to make choice of a Committee for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Committee,

WM. LINDSAY, Clerk. U. C. Q.

Quebec, 3d Feby. 1820.

THE Subscribers will Petition the Legislature at its next Session, to obtain a Patent for an improvement in Saw Mill Machinery, whereby the use of bearers to support the Log, and shift it as it passes through the Saw Gate, is done away by means of rollers.

MOSES SERGENT,
STEPHEN SERGENT,
ROBERT BROCK.

Hawkesbury, 16th Jan. 1820.

THE undersigned Subscriber embraces the earliest opportunity to express his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen, Civilian Military, Citizens, and Soldiers of the Garrison, for their prompt exertions in extinguishing the late alarming Fire, at his House of Freemasons' Hall. He feels particularly grateful, when he considers that the extreme coldness of the weather was unable to check those efforts which were happily crowned with success.

Quebec, February 3d, 1820.

GEORGE POZER.

THE Subscribers, occupants of Free Masons' Hall return their most cordial thanks to the Military and Citizens generally, for their prompt and effectual assistance, rendered at the late Fire. The timely efforts and attention of the Clergy and Students of the Seminary, merit their warmest acknowledgements. They are fully aware that, had not the utmost exertion been used, the building and the most valuable parts of its contents would very soon have been enveloped in flames.

Mrs. CARY, Junr. & Co.
MAQUAY & HAWKINS,
W. F. SCOTT,
A. SPROWL.

Free-Masons' Hall, 2nd Feby. 1820.

THE Committee of the QUEBEC FIRE SOCIETY, take this opportunity of tendering their thanks to the Citizens, and the Officers and Soldiers of the Garrison of Quebec, for the zeal and activity they displayed, in arresting the progress of the late Fire, which threatened the total destruction of Free Masons' Hall, the property of Mr. George Poyer.

By Order of the President,

J. O. BRUNET, Secy. Q. F. S.

2d Feby. 1820.

NOTICE.—I will not pay any Debts contracted by the Crew of the SHIP NILE while in this Port.

J. PARK, Commandr.

Diamond Harbor, 2d Decr. 1819. 11p192d8

SALES BY AUCTION.
On THURSDAY the 10th prox. at One o'Clock, at the House of Mr. JOHN CHILDS, No. 1, Hope Street, Upper Town.

THE whole of his Stock of DRY GOODS, comprising an elegant assortment of Thread Laces, Black and White Silk Net, for Dresses or Veils, Silk Sarsonets and Trimmings, Silk Shawls, ready made Babe Linnen, real Russia and Irish Sheetings, Printed Cambric, Linnen and Scotch Cambric, Dimities, Furniture Chintz and Fringes, Ribbons, black and coloured Sewing Silk, Damask Table Linnen, ounce Threads, Jaconet and Mul Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Toys, &c.

MELVIN & BELANGER, Auctioneers & Brokers.

27th Jan. 1820.

WILL BE SOLD and adjudged on the Premises, to the highest and last bidder, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-SECOND day of FEBRUARY next, at ONE o'Clock, P. M. four or five building lots, adjoining each other, situate at Pres-de-Ville, in the Lower Town of the City of Quebec, on the south-west side of the road, communicating with *L'Anse des mers* of thirty feet in front, each, french measure, bounded in rear by the summit of Cape Diamond, and in front by the said road, adjoining on one side towards the north-west, to Joseph Gagné, and on the other side towards the south-east, to John Molson, Esquire; the whole will be guaranteed free of all encumbrances, except the payment of a few livers, and to which good titles will be given. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. Peter Leith, the proprietor, or to the undersigned.

L. T. McPHERSON, N. P.

Quebec, 25th January, 1820.

TO LET, that large convenient Dwelling-House and Premises, No. 55, Saint-Au-Matelo Street, every part of which is in good repair. Its situation renders it well adapted for a Wholesale or Retail Merchant; possession given on the 1st May; for Terms enquire of

DAVID ROSS.

2nd February, 1820.

TO LET, from 1st May next, that new STONE HOUSE, corner of Stanislas and Ste. Ann Streets, together with good Stabling and Outhouses; will be let to two tenants if required. Apply at No. 11, St. Ursule Street, or at WURTELE & FRASER'S Office.

2d February, 1820.

TO LET—For One or more Years, from the First of MAY next, the large BLUE STORE on the south side of the Dock, with the use of the Wharf.

BELL & STEWART, 11p199st

FOR SALE—The Property of WOLFE'S FIELD, about one and three quarters miles from St. Louis Gate.—Easy terms of payment will be allowed, and possession will be given in all June next; in the intermediate time, the improving of the Land, Garden, &c. go on, and the whole will be found in such order as seldom to be met with in this country.—Apply to the subscriber, at Wolfe's Field, or at the Counting House of Messrs. Bell & Stewart.

Quebec, 28th Jan. 1820. D. MONRO.

NOTICE—The Co partnership carried on under the firm of "JOHN MACNIDER & Co." will terminate on the 31st MARCH next.

All persons having demands against the said Firm, are requested to present them for payment; and all indebted, are particularly requested to pay the amount of their respective accounts without delay.

Their extensive Stock is now Selling Off at low prices, for Cash, to enable them to close the concern.

J. MACNIDER,
CHARLES W. ROSS,
JOHN GRADDO, 11p197st

Quebec, January 11, 1820.

NOTICE—The Subscriber being duly appointed Curator to the absence of FREDERICK LIMPP, requests all those who are indebted to the said F. Limpp, to make payment, and all those who have claims against him, to present them, at Wurtele & Fraser's Office.

Quebec, 31st Jan. 1820. JONATHAN WURTELE.

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

Quebec, 10th January, 1820. 11p197d6

MRS. TIERNEY respectfully informs her Friends, and such of the Gentle Inhabitants of Quebec as she has not the honor of being known to, that her "Evening School" on a plan nearly similar to the "Morning Classes" (which continue to give satisfaction) announced for August last, but postponed from her subsequent state of Health, will open on the 6th of December, for the reception of twelve Young Ladies. She begs to acknowledge with most grateful feeling, having received during the past year, the steady encouragement of Parents to whose notice she was introduced by the Lady Mary Lennox, and who still confide to her the Instruction of their Children assuring them, her utmost exertions, shall not be wanting to merit its continuance.—Cards of Terms may be had at Messrs. Neilson's & Cary's Offices, and at 12 St. Lewis Street.

Novr. 25th 1819. 9p191st

OTS, BARLEY, SPLIT PEASE & FLAX SEED for Sale by Wm. PHILLIPS, Goudie's Wharf.

Quebec, 24th Jan. 1820.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
SATURDAY, 15th February, 1819.

ORDERED, That the Rule established by this House on the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, concerning the notices for Petitions for private Bills, be printed once monthly in the public newspapers of this Province, during three years.

Attest, Wm. LINDSAY, Clk. Assby.

RESOLVED, That after the close of the present Session, before any Petition is presented to this House for leave to bring in a private Bill, whether for the Erection of a Bridge or Bridges, for the regulation of a Common, for the making of any Turnpike Road, or for granting to any individual, or individuals, any exclusive right or privilege whatsoever, or for the alteration or renewing of any Act of the Provincial Parliament for the like purposes, notice of such application shall be given in the Quebec Gazette, and in one of the newspapers of the District, if any is published therein, and also by a notice affixed on the Church Doors of the Parishes that such application may affect, or in the most public place, where there is no Church, during two months, at least, before such Petition is presented.

Attest, Wm. LINDSAY, Clk. Assy.

The Printers of the Newspapers in this Province are requested to insert the above Resolutions in the manner directed by the first. Their accounts will be paid at the end of the year at the Clerk's Office, House of Assembly. 5p178d56

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
MONDAY, 22d MARCH, 1819.

RESOLVED, that after the present Session, before any Petition praying leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to petition for such Bill, shall, upon giving the Notice prescribed by the Rule of the 2d day of February, 1810, also at the same time and in the same manner, give a Notice stating the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning whether they propose to erect a Draw Bridge or not, and the dimensions of such Draw Bridge.

ORDERED, That the said Rule be printed and published at the same time and in the same manner as the Rule of the 5d February, 1810.

Attest, Wm. LINDSAY, Jr. Clk. As.

NEW MAP OF THE WORLD.
FOR SALE at the Printing Offices of Messrs. Neilson, and Thomas Cary, Junr. & Co. and at the house of the undersigned, a few copies of WATKIN'S MAP OF THE WORLD, on a globular projection, including the late discoveries of Capt. Ross in the North Polar Region. The work is composed in four sheets, engraved and coloured in a masterly style, and well mounted.—Price £2 12 6.

J. LAMBLBY, Harbour Master.

Quebec, January 6th, 1820. 2p19789

BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued to wit, J. B. sued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil Pleas, in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Jean Baptiste Valiere of la Côte la Visitation, in the Parish of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, yeoman, against the lands and tenements of Henry Morgan, of the

City of Montreal in the said District of Montreal, Mason, to me directed. I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said HENRY MORGAN, a Lot of Ground or Emplacement situated and being in the Sainte Marie Suburbs of the City of Montreal aforesaid, containing forty feet in front, by seventy-eight feet in depth, more or less, as may be found, bounded in the front by a street, in the rear by the representatives of Joseph Howard, on one side by the little River or Creek, and on the other side by Joseph Vallade. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said Lot of Ground or Emplacement will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office in the City of Montreal aforesaid, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day APRIL next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

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

Sheriff's Office, 11th December, 1819.

QUEBEC. BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, issued to wit, J. B. sued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil Pleas in and for the aforesaid District, at the suit of Joseph Marie Chantal, of the Parish of St. Nicholas, in the County of Buckinghamshire, in the District of Quebec, yeoman, against the lands and tenements of Jean Benoni Gendreau, of the aforesaid Parish, County and District, also yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said JEAN BENONI GENDREAU, a land of four arpents and a half in front, or thereabout; by about thirty arpents in depth; situate and being in the parish of St. Nicholas aforesaid, in the fifth concession of the Seigneurie of Lauzon, known by the appellation of "les grandes pointes," adjoining in front to the River "des grandes pointes," and in rear to unoccupied land; bounded on the one side by Jean Bolduc, and on the other side by Joseph Paquet, with a barn and stable thereon constructed, and dependencies. Now I do hereby give public notice, that the aforesaid premises, will be sold and adjudged, to the highest and last bidder, at the Church Door of the said parish of St. Nicholas, on MONDAY the FIFTH day of JUNE next, at TEN of the Clock in the Forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known. Par. A. DE GASPE, 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 the said Sheriff at his Office in the Court House in the City of Quebec, according to law; and further that opposition *afin d'annuler* 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 by the said Sheriff, during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, February 3d, 1820.

MONSIEUR NEILSON.—Je vous prie d'insérer dans votre Gazette prochaine cette Chanson; vous obligerez un de vos souscripteurs, Q. K. C.

CHANSON.
Sur l'Air; Un Chanoine de Lauverois.
Ciel, protège notre Roi,
Et conserve-nous George Troi;
C'est là le vœux sincère
Des fidèles Sujets Canadiens,
Qui chérissent les doux liens
De ce Roi débonnaire,
Et qui pour maintenir ses droits
Sont docils à suivre ses loix:
Bon, bon, bon,
Au bruit du canon
Couvrez à la victoire.

Pour ce Monarque glorieux,
Le Tout-puissant du haut des Cieux
Exerce sa justice;
Son bras protège le soutien;
Soyez toujours, brave Canadien,
Fidèle à son service,
Témoigne-ur par la valeur
Que tu n'es rempli que de cœur:
Bon, bon, bon,
Le bruit du canon
T'appelle à la victoire.

Vous fûtes, près de l'ennemi,
Braves Canadiens, sans souci,
Cherchant à le surprendre
Et lui prouver par votre ardeur
Que vous étiez toujours d'honneur
Et savez vous défendre;
On vous voyoit dans tous les rangs,
Semblable à de vieux vétérans:
Bon, bon, bon,
Le bruit du canon
T'appelle à la victoire.

J'en tends quelquefois des faquins
Qui méprisent les Canadiens,
Mais ce sont des vipères,
Quand il faut combattre,
Qui n'ont cherché qu'à reculer
Demi-tour en arrière,
Et tous ces braves citoyens
Sont fanfarons, et propre à rien:
Bon, bon, bon,
Le bruit du canon
Leur vaut un bon clistère.

En tems de guerre ils sont cagnards;
En tems de paix ils sont bavards,
Jalous et peu sincères,
Sans bravoure, sans loyauté;
Ils déguisent la vérité,
Par différents histoires,
Et qui ne les connoit pas
Les croiroit tous propre aux combats,
Bon, bon, bon,
Le bruit du canon
N'est pas pour eux la gloire.

Je méprise tous ces gens-là
Qui n'aiment point le Canada,
Et qui voudroient faire croire
Que les habitants n'ont rien:
Ne sont loyaux qu'à demi,
Quand on suit le contraire;
Ce sont de méchants serviteurs
Qui cherchent à nous ravir l'honneur:
Bon, bon, bon,
Le bruit de canon
Les chasse en Angleterre.

Amis, prenons le verre en main,
Remplissons-le de ce bon vin,
Et repétons sans cesse,
"A la santé de George Trois,"
Buvoins tous à lui trois fois trois,
Ne craignons pas l'ivresse,
Si quelqu'un vient à culbuter,
Les plus vaillans pourront chanter
Bon, bon, bon,
Canon et flacon
Conduise à la victoire.

Q U E B E C :
JEUDI, LE 5 FEVRIER, 1820.

Nous n'avons reçu depuis Lundi que quelques papiers de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, qui ne contiennent point de nouvelles.

Le plus grand froid qu'il ait fait cet hiver, a été depuis la nuit de Lundi. Mardi et hier, pendant le jour, le thermomètre de Fahrenheit a varié de 10 à 15 au-dessous de zéro. Hier, au lever du soleil, il étoit à 27 au-dessous de zéro dans la basse-ville, et au-dessous de 20 dans quelques parties de la haute-ville. Les habitants de ce pays sont cependant si bien préparés contre le froid, qu'il y eut, ces deux jours, presque autant de marches sur les marches et dans les rues, qu'à l'ordinaire. Le froid est un peu diminué ce matin; mais il a commencé à tomber une forte bordée de neige, accompagnée de vent d'est.

Mardi matin, une de ces malheureuses femmes qui sont réduites au dernier degré de vice, a été trouvée gelée morte, derrière l'ancien Bureau de la poste, près du palais de l'Evêché.

Mardi, vers midi, la ville a été alarmée par le son du tocsin et par les cris d'un feu. Par une crevasse dans une cheminée où le feu avoit pris, les flammes s'étoient communiquées au dedans de la couverture de la Salle des Francs-maçons, et sortoient à travers la toit. Mais la promptitude et l'activité des habitants de la ville, tant citoyens que militaires, réussirent heureusement à éteindre le feu avant que la bâtisse eût été beaucoup endommagée. Les effets des locataires ont cependant souffert quelque dommage en ce qu'ils ont été mouillés, et qu'une partie en a été sortie de la maison. On dit qu'on a bien senti l'inconvénient de ne pas avoir des bûchers pour faire partir la couverture d'en-dedans, comme les réglemens de police exigent qu'il y en ait dans le grenier de chaque maison.

Erratum dans la dernière.—Dans la nomination du Grand-Voyer pour le District des Trois-Rivières, au lieu de Edmund William Roemer, Esq. lisez Edmund William Roemer Auroreus, Ecuyer.

MOURUT.
Le 29 du mois dernier, après une courte mais douloureuse maladie de neuf jours, qu'elle a supportée avec une force et une résignation dignes d'une vraie Chrétienne, Demoiselle EMILIE GUYON, fille unique de Mr. Isaac Guyon, âgée de quinze ans deux mois et six jours. Elle laisse un père et une mère et un grand nombre de parents et amis, qui regretteront longtemps sa perte. Elle fut inhumée Mardi dernier, en présence d'un grand concours de personnes.

AVERTISSEMENT.—La prochaine ASSEMBLEE DE QUEBEC, aura lieu JEUDI le 10 Févriér. Les Billets seront tirés à huit heures précises. N. B. Messieurs les Souscripteurs qui n'ont pas encore pris leurs billets, sont priés instamment de le faire.

31 Janvier, 1820.

SOCIÉTÉ HARMONIQUE DE QUEBEC.
Le second concert, annoncé pour le 1er fevrier, aura lieu à l'Hôtel de l'Union, Samedi prochain le 5 du courant, à six heures du soir. Chaque souscripteur produira son billet, qui lui donnera admission, à lui et aux personnes de sa famille. Les souscripteurs qui voudront introduire d'autres Dames, pourront avoir des billets d'admission en s'adressant à A. CAMPBELL, Esq. N. P. et en lui transmettant le nom des Dames. Il sera préparé un appartement pour les Dames comme à l'Assemblée. CHEV. ROBE. DESTIMAUVILLE, Secrétaire. S. H. Q. Québec, le 3 Févriér, 1820.

BANQUE DE QUEBEC.—On fait savoir aux Actionnaires qu'un DIVIDENDE de 4 pour cent sur le montant total des fonds regus à la Banque, a été déclaré aujourd'hui, et sera payable, à la Banque, le 2ème Mars prochain.

NOAH FREER, Cashier.

Quebec, 1er. Févriér, 1820.

COMPAGNIE DE L'UNION DE QUEBEC
Les Actionnaires de la Compagnie de l'Union de Québec réunis en assemblée générale à l'Hôtel et Café de l'Union le 1er, du mois courant, ont été dispersés par l'alarme d'un feu dans la maison appartenante à George Poyer, Esq. aucune affaire n'y a été conclue. Ils sont en conséquence requis de s'assembler Vendredi le 11 du courant, pour faire choix d'un Comité pour l'année suivante.

Par ordre du Comité,
Wm. LINDSAY, Greff. de la C. U. Q.

Quebec, 3 Févriér, 1820.

LES sous-signés s'adresseront à la Législature dans la prochaine session pour obtenir une Patente pour une amélioration dans le mécanisme des moulins à scie, par la quelle les supports pour soutenir et avancer la pièce à mesure qu'elle est sciee, sont suppliés par des rouleaux.

MOSES SERGENT,
STEPHEN SERGENT,
ROBERT BROCK.

QUEBEC, le 2 Févriér, 1820.

LE Comité de la Société du Feu de Québec saisit cette occasion pour faire ses remerciemens aux citoyens de cette ville et aux militaires de la garnison, pour le zèle et l'activité qu'ils ont montrée hier pour arrêter le progrès de l'Incendie qui menaçoit de consumer la Halle des Francs-Maçons la propriété de George Poyer.

Par Ordre du Président
J. O. BRUNET, Sec. S. F. Q.

LE Soussigné saisit cette première occasion pour témoigner sa reconnaissance aux Messieurs tant du civil que du militaire, aux citoyens et aux soldats de la garnison, pour la promptitude et leur activité, des efforts qu'ils ont fait pour éteindre le feu alarmant qui a manqué d'éteindre de consumer sa maison, la Halle des Francs-maçons. Ce qui augmente particulièrement sa gratitude, c'est que le froid extrême qu'il faisoit n'a pu ralentir ces efforts, qui ont été heureusement couronnés du succès.

GEORGE POZER.

Quebec, 3 Févriér, 1820.

LES Soussignés, locataires de la Halle des Francs-maçons, offrent leurs plus sincères remerciemens aux Militaires et aux Citoyens en général, pour le secours prompt et efficace qu'ils ont donné pendant le feu du 1er. courant. Ils doivent la plus grande reconnaissance au Clergé et aux Etudiants du Séminaire pour leur promptitude et leur attention. Ils sont dans l'intime persuasion que si l'on n'avoit pas fait les plus grands efforts, la bâtisse, avec la partie la plus précieuse de ce qu'elle contenoit, seroit devenue bientôt la proie des flammes.

THOS. CARY Junr. & Co.
MAQUAY & HAWKINS,
W. F. SCOTT,
A. SPROWL.

Salle des Francs-maçons, 2 Févriér 1820.

VENTES PAR ENCAN.
JEUDI le 10 fevrier prochain, chez M. John Childs, no. 1, Rue Hope, Haute-Ville.

TOUT son fonds de marchandises sèches, comprenant un élégant assortiment de dentelles de fil, réseaux de soie noirs et blancs pour voiles &c. sarsonets et garnitures de soie, shawls de soie, linges d'enfants tout faits, véritables toiles à draps de Russie et d'Irlande, batiste imprimée, batiste de fil et d'Ecosse, basins, perles à moules et franges, rubans, soie à couture noire et colorée, nappes damassées, mousselines assorties, gants, bas, parfums, &c. &c.

La vente commencera à une heure.

MELVIN & BELANGER, E. et C.

Quebec, 27 Janvier 1820.

VENTE D'EMPLACEMENTS.
IL SERA VENDU et adjudgé sur les lieux, au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, MARDI le VINGT-DEUXIEME jour de FEVRIER prochain, à UNE heure de l'après-midi, QUATRE ou CINQ EMBLEMENS contigus les uns aux autres, situés à Pres-de-Ville en la Basse-ville de Québec, sur le côté sud-ouest du chemin qui communique avec l'Anse des mers, de trente pieds de front, chaque, mesure française, bornés par derrière à la sommité du Cap-aux-Diamans, et par devant audit chemin, joignant d'un côté au nord-ouest Joseph Gagné, et d'autre côté au sud-John Molson, Ecuyer; le tout sera garanti franc de toutes charges et hypothèques, excepté le paiement de quelques livres, et il sera fourni de bons titres. Pour plus amples informations on pourra s'adresser au propriétaire M. PETER LEITH, ou au soussigné.

L. T. McPHERSON, N. P.

Quebec, 25 Janvier 1820.

ALOUER du premier mai prochain. Cette maison neuve, en pierre, au coin des rues Stanislas et Ste. Anne, avec bonnes étables et appentis. Elle pourra être louée à deux locataires. S'adresse à no. 11, rue Ste. Ursule, ou au Bureau de WURTELE & FRASER.

5 Févriér, 1820.

VENU vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION Saisie: Savoir: L'émancé de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal susdit, à la poursuite de Jean Baptiste Valière, Cultivateur, de la Cité de la Visitation dans la paroisse de Montréal, dans le District de Montréal, contre les terres et possessions de Henry Morgan, Maçon, de la Cité de Montréal dans ledit District de Montréal, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant audit HENRY MORGAN, un emplacement sis et situé dans le Faubourg Sainte Marie de la Cité de Montréal susdit, contenant quarante pieus de front sur soixante et dix huit pieds de profondeur, plus ou moins comme il pourra s'en trouver, prenant son front à une rue et aboutissant par derrière aux représentans de Joseph Howard, tenant d'un côté à la petite Rivière ou crique, et d'autre côté à Joseph Vallade. Or je donne avis par le présent que ledit emplacement sera vendu et adjudgé au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon BUREAU dans la Cité de Montréal susdit, LUNDI le DIX-SEPTIEME jour d'AVRIL prochain, à DIX heures du matin, aux quels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Shérif.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur l'emplacment ci-dessus désigné, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis audit Shérif, à son Bureau susdit, suivant la Loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie dudit emplacement, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue par ledit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau de Shérif, 11 Décembre, 1819.

VENU vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION Saisie: Savoir: L'émancé de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour ledit District, à la poursuite de Joseph Marie Chantal, habitant, de la paroisse de St. Nicolas, dans le Comté de Buckinghamshire, dans le District de Québec, contre les terres et possessions de Jean Benoni Gendreau, habitant, du même lieu, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant audit JEAN BENONI GENDREAU, une terre de quatre arpents et demi de front, ou environ, sur trente arpents de profondeur, ou environ, sise et située en la Paroisse de St. Nicolas, en la cinquième concession, nommée les Grandes Pointes, seigneurie de Lauzon, prenant par devant à la rivière des Grandes Pointes, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées, bornée d'un côté à Jean Bolduc, et de l'autre côté à Joseph Paquet, avec une grange et étable dessus construite, circonstances et dépendances. Or je donne avis que lesdites terres seront vendues et adjudgées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de ladite Paroisse de St. NICOLAS, LUNDI, le CINQUIEME jour de JUIN prochain, à DIX heures du matin, aux quels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

PH. A. DE GASPE, Shérif.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur lesdites terres ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis audit Shérif, à son Bureau dans la Cité de Québec, suivant la Loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition, afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie desdites terres, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue par ledit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.—Bureau du Shérif de Québec, le 3 Févri

