

[Nº. 2404.]

JEUDI, LE 18 AVRIL, 1811.

Superior Port, Madeira and Claret, real Cogniac Brandy, London Port, Tawny Ale and Burton Beers in Casks and Bottles; Superfine, fine and coarse Woollen Cloth and Rose Blankets, Military, dress, and undress Heavy Hats, Gentlemen's boots and shoes, best London made Saddles, Bridles and harnesses, screw drivers and flints; Wedgwood's fine dinner ware in colours, each containing a complete dinner service.

ORDERED, That the Registrar do publish, for general information, the new Rate and Regulations for Pilotage, established by the Provincial Act on the 5th of His Majesty, Chapter 12th.		TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC. Saturday, 20th March, 1841.
From Quebec,	Rates above the Harbour of Quebec:	To Quebec,
To Portneuf, 4l. Currency.	For Vessels of Register Measurement, not exceeding 200 Tonn, If above 200 and not exceeding 250 Tonn, If above 250 Tonn,	From Port-Neuf, 2l. 10s. Cu Y. 4l. 10s. - 4l. - From Three Rivers, and above Port-Neuf, 4l. Currency, 4l. 10s. - 5l. 10s. -
To Three Rivers, or above Port-Neuf, 6l. Currency.	For Vessels not exceeding 200 Do If above 200 and not exceeding 250 Do If above 250 Tonn,	From Montreal, and above Three Rivers, 7l. 10s. Cu Y. 7l. 10s. - 10l. 10s. -
To Montreal, 7l. -		
To Three Rivers, 11l. Currency.	For Vessels not exceeding 200 Do If above 200 and not exceeding 250 Do If above 250 Tonn,	
To - 14l. -		
REGULATIONS		
The Payment of Pilotage above Bix, to Quebec.		
For the Anchorage of the		
At the Point of Saint Roc	2s Is of the present Rates for a full Pilotage.	3d Do. Do.
At the Point aux Pins, on the Grues, and below Hole	4th Do. Do.	The Rates already established by law for shifting a Vessel from one place to another in the Harbour of Quebec, viz. 4l 3 4.
and above Patrick's Hole		
Attest,	Wm LINDSAY, Junr.	Registrar T. H. Q.
SPANISH RED WINE.		
For sale by the subscriber, 200 Pipes of superior quality.		
Imported from the RUM		
Wm OVIATT.		

Extracts from the Report of the Commissioners appointed by joint resolutions of the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, of the 13th and 15th March, 1810, to explore the route of an Inland Navigation from Hudson's River to Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

That they have examined the country as critically as time and circumstances would permit, and caused surveys to be made for their better information.

...admitting that it were easy to complete a boat navigation from Rome to Lake Ontario, and more difficult and expensive, in comparison, to effect a canal navigation to Lake Erie, would it not be advisable to descend into Lake Ontario, rather than encounter the difficulty and expense of the other route? The Commissioners believe it would not, and without relying, as they might for support of their opinion, on the comparative expense of transportation, a topic which will find a better place elsewhere, it is sufficient to say here, that articles for exportation, when once afloat on Lake Ontario, will, generally speaking, go to Montreal, unless our British neighbours are blind to their own interest, a charge which ought not lightly to be made against a commercial nation. Freight from Niagara to Oswego, will, from the difficult and dangerous access to that harbour, be as high as to the head of the rapids in the river St. Lawrence. The descent from thence to Montreal is less than the ascent from Oswego to Rome. It is true that the Lake Ontario is estimated at one hundred and ninety-six feet above tide water, and Rome level only one hundred and eighty-four feet above the Lake, but there is a considerable descent in the river St. Lawrence, in a distance of about seventy miles to the lower end of the present sloop navigation, through which the current is sometimes strong. There is also a considerable descent from Montreal, in a distance of about thirty miles to tide water, in the Lake St. Peters. Perhaps it will be found that an average allowance of three inches per mile, in the whole upwards of twenty feet, is not too much, and that the river at Montreal is not one hundred and seventy feet below the upper surface of the Gallots Rapids. In the distance of one hundred miles between these places there are forty of still water, viz. about thirty in Lake St. Francis, between the foot of Long Saut and the head of the Coteau du Lac; and upwards of ten in the Lake of the Two Mountains, between the foot of the cascade at the cedars, and the La Chine rapid. Thus there will remain but sixty miles of canal, with an average fall of thirty four inches per mile. The land descends proportionately to the water, so that there can be but little deep cutting; the soil is easy to dig; there are no streams or ravines of any consequence to cross; and there is an inexhaustible supply of pure water, which never varies much in its height, for any canal whatever.

Under circumstances so propitious, it is probable that a good sloop navigation from above the Gallots to Montreal, would cost less than a good boat navigation from Oswego to Rome. The extent of this last, deducting the Oneida Lake, is fifty-six miles; the fall is on an average near forty inches per mile; the supply of water is doubtful; and in twelve miles of the distance, obstacles almost insurmountable present themselves.

These are facts, to which it would be in vain for the citizens of the United States to shut their eyes. The eyes of a rich, enterprising, commercial rival are open; and when it is considered that (if the means of easy export be supplied to the inhabitants who may settle near the great lakes) that the country will, in no distant period, furnish a more abundant stock of commodities for foreign trade, than is now sent from all the Atlantic ports of the union. It would be absurd to doubt whether in the competition for that commerce, our neighbours will employ the means in their power. Nor must it be forgotten that the revenue, which, under present circumstances is raised from commerce, and which no probable change will reduce below an ad valorem duty of ten per cent. cannot but operate in favor of our rivals. True it is, that as far as regards the pecuniary benefit of those who may settle along the Lakes, the route by which their products are sent abroad, and their supplies of foreign articles introduced, must be to them a matter of little consequence. But the political connexion which would probably result from a commercial connexion, certainly deserves the consideration of intelligent men.

In respect to an Inland Navigation direct from Lake Erie to Hudson's river, the Commissioners beg leave to refer for information, to the annexed reports and maps of Mr. James Geddes, employed at their request by the Surveyor General. From these it is evident, that such navigation is practicable. Whether the route he sketched out will hereafter be pursued, whether a better may not be found, and other questions subordinate to these, can only be resolved at a future time, when an intelligent man, regularly bred to this business, shall, under the direction of those on whom the public may think proper to devolve the superintendence, have made a more extensive and careful scrutiny, than the time and means of the Commissioners would permit.

That inexhaustible stream of limpid water which flows out of Lake Erie, with little variation of height to endanger the canal, is a strong temptation to use it exclusively, until auxiliary supplies can be drawn from other reservoirs equally pure. Nor is it improper in this case to remark, that it is impossible there should ever be a considerable variation in the surface of Niagara River, at the mouth of Tonawanda. No supposable fall of rain or melting of snow, even if both were to take place at the same time, in the country which surrounds the great lakes, could raise, in any considerable degree, their extended surface. Indeed, we know from experience, that a greater difference of elevation at the mouth of Lake Erie, is occasioned by a change of wind, than by any variation of seasons. Admitting, however, a considerable rise of water, no matter from what cause, at the source of Niagara river, it cannot suddenly, from the narrowness and shoalness of the channel, produce a correspondent rise at the foot of the Black Rock rapid; and the elevation there must, in the nature of things, exceed that which is occasioned by it fifteen miles lower down; especially as the river, including the two channels round Grand Island, has, for the greater part of the way, nearly three times the breadth which it has above. If, however, it were only a deep bay, the water pressed forward by the wind, would be piled up to a considerable height; but, instead of that, the river here, with a breadth fully double to what it has at Black Rock, precipitates itself over the first ledge, in its headlong course to the cataract, so that an increase of height is instantly counteracted by the increased rapidity with which it rolls over the rock.

In all events, it would be advisable to use this water exclusively for a great part of the way, even if the country afforded other resources; and to this effect there must be some descent in the canal.

What the precise amount of that descent should be in every mile, the commissioners presume not to say. They do not pretend to sufficient knowledge on the subject, and with all proper deference, they refer it to a practical engineer.

After this preliminary caution, they assume hypothetically, that if a canal were run in such manner as that the average descent were six inches in every mile. Whence, taking the surface of Lake Erie as the standard level, they have in gross the following results.

From Lake Erie to	Miles	Descent	Total descent	Actual descent
The mouth of Tonawanda	10	5	5 feet	5
" Genesee river, about	68	34	39	65
" Seneca Lake	46	23	62	145
" Cayuga Lake	6	3	63	195
" Rome Summit	66	33	98	143
" Little falls of Mohawk	38	19	117	208
" Schoharie	38	19	136	293
" Height of land between Schoharie and Albany	24	12	148	290
" Hudson River	14	7	155	325
			310	

A tolerable good navigation up and down the St. Lawrence already exists, but the cheapest rate at which transportation has been performed within the last ten years between Kingston and Montreal, according to the best information the Commissioners have been able to obtain, is one dollar per hundred ascending and half as much descending the river. But admitting the freight could be so reduced as to be on a level with that between Albany and New-York, admitting also that the transportation across Lake Ontario could be performed as cheaply as through the proposed canal, and even admitting that the risk on that Lake, and of course the premium of insurance, were nothing, still it would follow, that transportation from the head of Lake Ontario to Montreal, would cost as much as from

the mouth of Tonawanda to New-York, leaving a preference to the latter of the cost of land carriage from Chippeway to Queenstown. Moreover, nature has given, other things being equal, a decided preference to the port of New-York. There are, generally speaking, six weeks of navigation from Albany in the spring, before vessels can safely leave Montreal to descend the river St. Lawrence, and as many more in the autumn after the mouth of that river is closed.

The navigation from New-York is seldom obstructed, so that produce deposited there, can be sent to market during five months in which at Montreal it lies a dead weight on the hands of the owner. This circumstance is of especial importance in regard to wheat and flour, which can be sent from New-York, so as to be sold in the south of Europe, before those articles can be brought from the Baltic, or gathered in the country. Whereas if shipped from Montreal in the month of May, they cannot reach Spain or Portugal until after supplies are received from Danzig, and but a short time before the harvest, which is early in July.

Thus it is evident, that the canal will, if properly effected turn to the United States the commerce of the upper Lakes. Moreover a side cut of five or six miles, should, by means of locks, connect it with Lake Ontario in the harbour of Genesee; and in like manner, a connection would be established with the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, from the heads of which, the short portage by good roads to Newtown and to Oswego, opens a communication through the Susquehanna to the Chesapeake. Nor is it improbable, that by running upon the west side of the Cayuga, means may be found to establish a water communication with the Susquehanna, from the great bend of which a good and short road may be made to the Delaware.

Thus a variety of markets may be opened, to stimulate and reward the industry of those who are now, or may be hereafter, settled along the Great Lakes, whose shores, exclusive of Lake Superior, are upwards of two thousand miles, surrounded at a convenient distance by more than fifty million acres of land.

To the question, what will the proposed Canal cost, it is not possible to answer with any thing like precision. Indeed preliminary points are to be adjusted, and of these the first is, whether it is to be made for sloops or barges. The expense of the former will, it is believed, be at least double that of the latter. Another question, whether it is to be carried along an inclined plane, or by a line ascending and descending, must be decided by a comparison of the expense, and of the utility each way. In general, however, it may be satisfactory to the Honorable the Senate and Assembly to receive the information, which the Commissioners feel no hesitation in giving, that as far as they have been able to extend their inquiry, there is no part of the civilized world, in which an object of such great magnitude can be compassed at so small an expense. Generally speaking, the course is through a tract of country, the excavation whereof will be easy, and there is at convenient distances from the spots where it may be wanted, a sufficiency of freestone as well as of limestone, with a superabundance of fuel. The subsistence of men also, and of cattle, will be abundant and cheap. The wages of the former are, as is well known high, but measures may certainly be devised, to obtain the labour for so great a public work more cheaply, than is practicable in private operations, on a small scale. But the Commissioners beg leave to observe, that no supposable expense can bear an undue proportion to the value of the work. Thus were it by giving loose to fancy, extended to fifty millions of dollars, even that enormous sum, does not exceed half the value, of what, in all human probability, and at no distant period, will annually be carried along the Canal.

The more proper question perhaps is, in what time can it be effected? for if an annual sum be appropriated, and secured on a solid fund, it will be effected in time, and the greater the sum the shorter will be the period. The Commissioners have no doubt, but that good bargains for the public, may be made with those through whose land the Canal shall pass, and they have great pleasure in stating, that generous offers have already been made by many proprietors, the acceptance of which must necessarily be deferred to the moment, when the business assuming a more substantial form, shall be committed to superintendents duly authorized to treat. Enough has been said to show that no accurate estimate of the expense can as yet be made. To give some general notion, however, it may be assumed, that in common cases labourers ought to dig and remove to a reasonable distance, eight cubic yards per day. The excavation may therefore be set at the eighth of a dollar per cubic yard, an average breadth of fifteen yards, and depth of one yard, which by means of the mound on each side, will be sufficient for four and a half to five feet of water, giving for each yard in length, fifteen cubic yards, may therefore be taken at two dollars, and the mile at three thousand five hundred and twenty dollars, but allowing for the obstructions of trees and roots, not less than four thousand dollars. This gives for three hundred miles, one million two hundred thousand dollars. The excavation needful, to bring a column of water fifteen yards wide, and two yards deep, with sufficient descent from the Tonawanda, through the middle sleep, will at the same rate, cost two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Thus, to speak in round numbers, the Canal alone might cost a million and a half, drawn through a favourable soil, lying conveniently, without the opposition of rocks or other impediments. Many of these, however, must be expected, and will perhaps double that sum. Another great expense is that of locks and aqueducts. It is said that the former will cost at the rate of one thousand dollars per foot of ascent for a vessel of fifty tons; this is believed to be a low estimate. At any rate, in a Canal like the present, there must be a double set, one for the ascending and one for the descending navigation. Even then it is to be feared that there will be much embarrassment and delay. Thus the lockage being taken at two thousand dollars per foot, for three hundred and forty feet of descent and ascent between Lake Erie and Rome, will cost six hundred and eighty thousand dollars, should that waving course be deemed advisable. From Rome to Hudson's River, a descent of three hundred and eighty feet, will call for an addition of seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars. If then the locks be put at a million and a half, it is the lowest rate which can prudently be supposed. It would, indeed, be safer to set them at two millions.

There will still remain for aqueducts, embankments and mounds, a considerable expenditure, which cannot at present be ascertained. To estimate the expense of aqueducts, it may be advisable to put the cubic yard of masonry at two dollars, and consider the aqueduct as a solid mass. It is true, that not more, perhaps, than one third of the materials required for a solid mass, will be used, but the workmanship on those materials will be much more costly; many of the stones must be hewn, and many clamped together with iron; moreover, the expense when such buildings are raised to a great height, is proportionately greater than when nearer the earth. An aqueduct over the Genesee may, perhaps, be one hundred and fifty yards long; but to avoid mistakes, it will be more advisable to suppose two hundred. The height above mentioned is twenty six feet; but as well to obviate mistakes, as for convenience of calculation, it may be taken at ten yards, and in order to preserve the full breadth of the Canal, the aqueduct may be considered as twenty yards wide. Thus we have a result of forty thousand cubic yards of masonry, which, at two dollars, will require an expenditure of eighty thousand dollars.

A remark which will not escape the most cursory observer, is, that a single set of locks, to ascend and descend five and twenty feet, will cost fifty thousand dollars, at the lowest estimation; and on the system of level canals, the descent in this case is sixty five feet. Excepting the Genesee, no considerable aqueduct will be needful, because the streams from the lakes being equal, small arches may be turned over them, and the canal be carried along a mound of earth. The expense of such mound must depend on the convenience of obtaining materials. Where hills of sufficient elevation in the neighbourhood, give the advantage of running along wooden rail ways, or wharfs the transportation may be by boats along the canal itself, a mound will cost but little, compared to that which is raised solely by the labor of men and cattle. All estimates, therefore, which are not founded on exact local knowledge, must be vague and uncertain. Assuming, however, as a basis, the price of one dollar for eight cubic yards; to estimate the expense of a mound over the Cayuga Lake, one hundred and thirty feet high, and sixty feet wide on the top, with an inclination of five and forty degrees in the descent of the side, we have at the base, one hundred and ninety feet, giving a mean width of one hundred and twenty five, which, multiplied by the height, one hundred and thirty, is sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty feet, or in round numbers, one thousand eight hundred square yards. These, at the eighth of a dollar each, will cost for every cubic yard of the mound in length, two hundred and twenty five dollars. Allowing, therefore, two thousand yards instead of a mile, so as to compensate for the expense of an arch two hundred feet long, with a span of

fifty feet over the stream, and for other contingencies, the whole cost might be four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, perhaps half a million.

Under the impression resulting from these observations, it is believed, that one million of dollars would provide for every thing of this sort, so as to bring the canal to a reservoir near Hudson's river, without locks, for four million of dollars. A descent there, of from three to four hundred feet by locks, would cost, perhaps, another million; or it should be deemed more advisable to transport by rail-ways, the water used for machinery, would probably yield a rent sufficient to keep the canal in repair.

But hitherto, this navigation has been contemplated no further than to the mouth of Tonawanda, in Niagara river; from thence to Lake Erie is ten miles, and the last mile, at the Black Rock rapid, is said to have, through part of a fall, which is, on the whole, four feet, a rapidity of near seven miles an hour; so that vessels descending below it, may wait a whole season, for wind sufficiently favourable and strong, to get up. This obstacle, though great, does not appear insurmountable. Perhaps two wharves, similar to those which surround our cities, made impervious to the water, and sunk parallel to each other, during the distance of one mile, with two pair of gates similar to those of dry docks, placed so as that the upper one being shut, there shall be still water below, and that the lower one shut, will make still water above, may fully answer the end. The cost, where wood and stone are so abundant, cannot be great; and as wood is not liable to rot under water, nor exposed in fresh water to the ravages of worms, the work may be sufficiently durable. On the whole, it is conceived, that the expense of this national work may be five millions of dollars; a sum which does not, it is presumed, exceed five per cent. of the value of the commodities, which, in less than a century, it will annually transport, should it be now commenced, so as duly to encourage population around the upper lakes.

(Signed) GOVERNEUR MORRIS, STEPHEN VAN RENSSLAER, WILLIAM NORTH, DE WITT CLINTON, THOMAS EDDY, PETER B. PORTER, SIMON DEWITT.
New-York, February, 1811.

SPAIN.—Decree of the Cortes for a Monument of Gratitude to the King and People of England.—Dated Isle of Leon, 19 Nov. 1810.

The Cortes General and Extraordinary, actuated by the most lively and sincere gratitude towards his Most Sacred Majesty George the Third, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the generous interest he has displayed and for the most important assistance he has afforded to the Spanish nation, in liberally supplying her with arms, money, troops, ships and stores, from the first moment in which the Provinces raised the loud acclaim of independence and fidelity to their legitimate Sovereign King Ferdinand VII., insidiously ensnared, captured, and insulted by the unprincipled Usurper of the Throne of France, Napoleon Buonaparte:—whereby decree, that a public Monument shall be erected to his Majesty George the Third, in testimony of the National gratitude of Spain not only to an august generous Sovereign, but to the unconquerable English Nation for the ardour and patriotism which she has evinced in the glorious cause of Spain. The Cortes at the same time declare, that the Spanish Nation will not lay down her arms until she has secured her independence, the absolute integrity of the Spanish Monarchy in both worlds, and recovered it for her lawful Sovereign, Ferdinand VII. acting always with the concurrence, and in the most perfect harmony, with the King of Great Britain, in pursuance of the strict amity, and the perfect and indissoluble alliance, solemnly stipulated in the treaty of the 14th of January 1809. The Council of Regency will take care to make known to his Majesty, respecting the most solemn and appropriate manner in which the same can be executed, and will also submit to the Cortes the plan which it thinks will be the best for carrying such national intention into effect. The Council conceives it proper, in the first instance, with a view to the attainment of the desired object, that this Decree shall be printed, and publicly circulated.

FRANCE.—Decree relative to the Press.—18th November. 1810.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c. &c.—On the report of our Minister of the Interior, respecting he had to the 3d, 5th, and 6th articles of our decree of the 5th Feb. 1810, containing regulations with regard to printing and bookselling:—Considering that the reduction and settling of the number of printers must necessarily leave presses, founts, types, and other printing materials, in the possession of many individuals not licensed, or may make them pass into other hands; and that it is important to know the holders of them, and the use which they propose to make of them:—Our Council of State being heard.—We have decreed, and do decree as follows:—Art. 1. From the first of January, 1811, those of our subjects who shall cease to follow the business of printer, and, generally, all those who, not following the said business, shall find themselves proprietors, possessors, or holders of presses, founts, types, or other printing materials, must within one month make declaration of the said articles, in the department, of the Seine, to the Prefect of Police, and in the other departments, to the Prefect.—From this arrangement are excepted rolling presses, for the purpose of copying.—Art. 2. The Prefect of Police at Paris, and the Prefect of departments, shall transmit the said declarations to our Counsellor of State, Director General of Printing and Bookselling, with their opinion, on applications to be authorized to keep the said presses and materials, for the purpose of continuing to use them, which applications must be subjoined to the declarations.—3d. Our Director-general of Printing and Bookselling shall render an account of every thing to our Ministers of the Interior and of Police, on the report of whom decision shall be given by us.—4th. Makers of images, dominoes, and tapestry are subject to the dispositions contained in the 1st article of the present Decree.—5th. Acts in contravention to the present Decree shall be punished by imprisonment from six days to six months, and prosecuted and proved conformably to the regulations in sect. 2, title 8, of the Decree of the 3d Feb. 1810.—6th. Our Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, and our Ministers of the Interior and of general Police, are charged, each in his department, with the execution of the present Decree, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws.

SWEDEN.—Declaration of War against England, 17th Nov. 1810.

We, Charles, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, of the Goths and Vandals, &c. &c. Heir to Norway, Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, &c. &c. make known. Whereas, in order completely to do away the doubts which have been expressed concerning the situation of our kingdom with respect to England, and in order in a more effectual manner, to confirm the ties of amity and confidence that exist between us and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy; as also, in order, on our part, to contribute to the common object of the Powers of the Continent, namely, the conclusion of a general and speedy peace, we have been induced hereby to declare war against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. We do therefore graciously order and enjoin, that all navigation, trade, and intercourse by the mail, and by all other correspondence by letter, under what name soever it may be, from and to all the ports, cities, and places, situate in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, shall, under penalty, according to the laws and decrees in that behalf made, entirely cease from this day. Accordingly, our gracious will and pleasure is, that our Field-Marshal, Lord-Governors, Commanding-Generals, Admirals, Lords-Lieutenants, and all other of our Commanders by land and sea, shall each in their several districts and departments, together with the Officers under their command, not only adopt measures for the due and prompt publication of this our gracious Order, for the information of the Public, but also for the due and strict adherence thereto. And all those concerned are obediently to regulate themselves accordingly.—In further testimony whereof we have personally signed these presents, and caused the same to be affirmed by our Royal Seal.—The Palace of Stockholm, the 17th November, 1810.
CHARLES (L.S.) J. A. BORTZELL.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The utmost activity prevails at present in reinforcing Lord Wellington. From the army in Sicily, Ireland, and this country, Lord Wellington will receive a reinforcement of not less than 13,000.

Letters were yesterday received from Bordeaux, to the 8th inst.

We are satisfied of the truth of the important fact from some general observations, that French troops are continually on progress from Gascony to Spain.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 16.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Augustus John Foster, Esq. to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. States of America.—Foreign Office, Feb. 15.

Accounts from Vienna state positively that Peace had been concluded between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. Moldavia and Wallachia are ceded to overgrown Russia.

A disposition favorable to the interests of this country, and in opposition to the degrading "Continental system of France," has appeared in the Northern Powers. Government have information on this subject, which is highly encouraging.

The particulars of the capture of the *Isle of France*, has been officially announced, and the Park and Tower guns fired on the important announcement. The island was invested the 29th November, and its garrison, (8900) fleet, &c. surrendered the 3d December. The garrison to be set to France, and liberated. The English lost 70 killed, and 200 wounded. Thus in a short time the *Isle of Ambryia, Banda, Bourbon, and of France*, have been captured by "the Nation of Shop-keepers."

A list of Ships, of war in Port Napoleon, at the reduction of the *Isle of France*, Dec. 1810.

French frigate L'Astartie, of 44 guns and 1100 tons; French frigate La Bellone, of 48 guns, and 1050 tons; French frigate La Manche, of 44 guns and 1050 tons; French frigate La Minerva, of 52 guns and 1200 tons; English frigate Iphigenia, of 36 guns and 950 tons; English frigate Nereide, of 36 guns and 900 tons; French sloop Le Victor, of 22d guns and 400 tons; French brig L'Entrepreneur, of 14 guns and 300 tons; a new French brig name unknown, of 14 guns and 300 tons.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Mr. Pinkney will have his audience of leave to day. The probability is, that all hope of an adjustment with America is at an end; that all the insidious designs of Bonaparte will be accomplished; and that we shall in the Spring be involved in a war with this new enemy.—M. Chron.

If we have war with America, which we can scarcely believe it will not be our fault; unless, indeed it be a fault not to propitiate the United States by abandoning those principles upon which our greatness, security and independence depend.—Courier.

MARCH 1.—Yesterday His Royal Highness the Regent held a Court at Carlton House, when Mr. Pinkney, the American Minister, took leave, previous to his departure from this country.—Gazette.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 4.
MARCH 4.—Mr. Whitbread rose to request an explanation of the reply made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a question of his respecting the negotiation with America.—He understood the Rt. Hon. Gentleman that the discussions between the two countries had not broken off; but he had understood out doors, from good authority, that no discussions were now depending, and that the *Charge des affaires* was not instructed to continue the discussions. With respect to the correspondence the Ministers might as well publish it, for if they did not the American government would long before the arrival of Mr. Foster in America.

Mr. Percival said he must have been misunderstood by the gentleman, if he thought he had said that the *Charge des affaires* would continue the late discussions. This was certainly not the province of a *Charge des affaires*; and therefore those discussions were terminated in this country previous to Mr. Pinkney's taking his audience of leave. The discussions were not, however, closed; and the Minister who was going to America would take over propositions which he conceived to be entitled to a favorable reception in America. He doubted the out-door information the gentleman had received.

Mr. Whitbread said his information came circuitously from the American Minister himself.

MARCH 11.—Yesterday her Majesty's Council transacted business at Windsor, and in consequence of the improved state of His Majesty's health, the bulletins in future are to be issued only three times a week. At twelve His Majesty gave audience to the Lord Chancellor, and walked an hour on the terrace; at one, the Prince Regent had an interview with His Majesty which continued half an hour. His Majesty is now so much recovered, that the medical attendants have been withdrawn, and the King's Pages have resumed their accustomed situations. The bulletins will be discontinued in a few days.

PARIS, MARCH, 1.
The English journalists cannot reconcile the remark of Mr. Champagny to Mr. Armstrong, that the Berlin and Milan decrees are revoked, with the declaration of the same Minister, in a late Report, in which he says, "Sire, your Majesty will persevere in your Decrees so long as England persists in her Orders in Council."—There is no difficulty in understanding this. The Decrees are repealed with respect to America, because America is taking measures to cause her flag to be respected, and because she refuses to submit to the British Orders of 1806 and 1807. The other neutral Powers [where are they?] who do not thus resist the Orders, are liable to the decrees. The Berlin and Milan decrees result from the nature of things.—They can neither be changed, modified nor suspended.—Every flag which a feeble and pusillanimous nation suffers to be insulted, and denationalized, can no longer, on that account, be recognized as neutral; it becomes English. The Decrees will for ever remain the fundamental law of France, because they arise from the nature of things; and whenever England resumes her blockades, the Decrees of Berlin and Milan will be reestablished in their full force. Our privateers blockade the *Tames* more effectually than the English fleets do all the coasts of France and Italy!—*Moniteur*.

WASHINGTON, March 30.
By accounts from Mobile it appears that the Spaniards still refuse [?] to give up their country to the United States. Gen. Hamilton has put Col. Chushing and Col. Spauld, on arrest.—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

BOSTON, April 8.
Instructions have been received from the Secretary of the Treasury, permitting the entry of all American vessels, sailing from British ports after the 2d Feb. whose cargoes were taken on board previous to that time; the vessels cleared out, with a bona fide intention to depart accordingly, and their delay occasioned by unavoidable accident only, or by circumstances altogether inevitable. The *Lo-hare*, Sally Ann, and Liverpool Packet, have been admitted to an entry under these instructions.

We understand that Mr. Smith has resigned the post of Secretary of State, and that James Monroe, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Virg. has been appointed by the President of the United States to fill that situation.

[National Intelligencer, April 2.]
Besides the dismission, or resignation of Mr. Smith, it is said in the *Aurora*, that the Secretary at War, as well as Post-Master-General, were about to retire.

Private letters of Washington state, that Dr. Eustis was to retire from the War Department, to be succeeded by Gen. Armstrong.

From St. Johns, (N. B.) March 18.—"The most destructive and calamitous effects of Fire, which is recollected to have happened in this Province, took place last Tuesday night, at Gage-Town; when the house of the worthy Rector of that Parish, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, the Mansion of domestic comfort and happiness, was wholly consumed, and in it perished the Rector's elder daughter, his grandson Marshall Andrews, and Miss Mary Hubbard, the eldest child of Judge H. of Sunbury."

TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 13th APRIL, 1811.

NOTICE to Pilots for and below the Harbour of Quebec.—Augustin Desfour, of the Isle aux Coudres, and James Smith, of Kamouraska, seafaring men, and Charles Dumais, an Apprentice pilot, having applied to be examined before the Corporation of the Trinity House, in order to obtain a Branch or Commission as Pilots for and below the Harbour of Quebec, under the Provisional Act of the 51st of his Majesty, chapter 12. Notice is hereby given, that they will be examined accordingly in the Trinity Hall, Quebec, on SATURDAY the 27th APRIL instant, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the Board,
WM. LINDSAY, Jr.
Registrar, 17. H.



J. H. CRAIG, GOV.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; to our much beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Lower Canada, and to our faithful and well beloved the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to an Assembly at our City of Quebec, on the Twenty-ninth day of April instant, to have been commenced and held, called and elected, and to every of you GREETING: Whereas for divers urgent, and arduous affairs, the state and defence of our said Province concerning, our Assembly at the day and place aforesaid to be present, we did command, to treat, consent and conclude upon, those things which in our Assembly, should then and there be proposed and deliberated upon, and for certain causes and considerations, us to this specially moving, we have thought fit further to prorogue our said Assembly, so that you, nor any of you on the said Twenty-ninth day of April, at our said City to appear, are to be held or constrained, for we do will therefore, that you and each of you, be as to us in this matter entirely exonerated. Commanding and by the tenor of these presents, firmly enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on the Eighth day of June next, at our said City of Quebec, personally you be and appear, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things, which in our said Assembly, by the common Council of our said Province, by the favour of God may be ordained. In testimony whereof these Our Letters we have caused to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be thereunto affixed: Witnesses, Our Right Trusty and well-beloved Sir JAMES HENRY CRAIG, K. B. Our Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over our said Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c. at our Castle of Saint Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province, the Seventeenth day of April, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-first year of Our Reign.

J. H. C.

Ls. MONTISAMBERT, Actg. C. C. in Ch.

PROVINCE OF } PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Lower Canada. } QUEBEC, 17th April, 1811.

An Act of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, intitled, "An Act to continue for a limited time the levying of the duties imposed by the Provincial Act of the forty-fifth Year of His Majesty George the Third, Chapter Thirteenth, and for applying a certain Sum of Money for the purposes therein mentioned," having directed that all Persons selling Goods by Public Auction or Outcry after the 25th of March last, do take out Licences and give Bonds for the Payment of the Duty: The Public are hereby notified that Licences will be issued from this Office in conformity thereto.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF has been pleased to grant a Licence to WOLFE NELSON, of William Henry, Gentleman, to practice Physic and Surgery within this Province.

QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1811.

The Boston papers of the 8th instant were received in town on Monday night, by the mail recently established by the Montreal Stage.

A vessel, in 20 days from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on the 5th instant, bringing London papers to the 12th March. Their contents, as given in the Boston papers, will be found in another part of this paper.

Mr. PINKNEY, the American minister in London, having effected nothing, is returning to the United States, and a British Minister is again coming out to Washington. He, ere long, will probably return, in the same way as Mr. Pinkney; and it would not surprise us in the least to see another American minister then dispatched to London. That the differences between the two countries should be arranged, while the present war continues, does not appear to us to be the policy of the American Government.

The extracts in this day's Gazette, from the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of New York, on the subject of a Canal intended to connect the navigable waters of Lake Erie with those of the Hudson, is worthy of serious attention.

If that great, and we must confess, praiseworthy undertaking should succeed, without corresponding exertions on our part, the prospects of prosperity and grandeur traced out by nature for the inhabitants of the navigable parts of the St. Lawrence, will vanish, perhaps, for ever.

Great Britain is, on this occasion, equally interested with the inhabitants of this Province. Of all her dominions in North America, Upper Canada offers the greatest field for improvement. Every thing considered, there is probably not another country in the world, which, in proportion to its extent, can vie with it in the means of supporting a numerous population. But of what value would it be to Great Britain if its surplus produce were to go to the maintenance of the manufacturing communities which will eventually arise on the comparatively barren shores of the Atlantic States, or be carried to more distant countries under the American flag?

Without the trade of the Upper Countries, Canada, in ordinary times, must continue to be, what it formerly was, a drain upon the British Treasury, without any adequate advantage.

The ice on the river opposite this City moved up with the tide on Saturday morning the 15th instant; having stood from the 9th February.

On Monday afternoon a bateau arrived in 7 days from Montreal, without having met with any impediment from the ice. A quantity of ice however remained on the shores of Lake St. Peter, the waters not having risen sufficiently to carry it off. We hear indeed, from all parts of the country where lumber is prepared during the winter to be brought down in the spring, complaints of the lowness of the waters, which, it is apprehended, will prevent a great portion of the lumber from being brought to market this season. In the Upper District, and particularly towards Lake Champlain, there has not been nearly the usual quantity of snow last winter; this circumstance, and the early and gradual setting in of the spring, sufficiently accounts for the lowness of the waters.

We understand that in the District of Montreal, the seed wheat was all in the ground a week ago. In this District some farmers, began to sow wheat yesterday. This is earlier by 20 days than usual, and has not happened before since 1801.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF has been pleased to appoint JOSEPH PAINCHAUD, Esq. Surgeon of Colonel de Salaberry's Battalion of militia, by Commission dated 14th March, 1811.

LOYD'S LIST OF FEB. 19.—at Gravesend Feb. 17: the Nancy, Brown, Quebec.—The True Blue and Friendship, from Quebec, at Gravesend Jan. 25.—The Speedwell, from do.—The Hope Johnson, from Quebec for London, with damage.

FEB. 22.—Gravesend, 19th, at: Spencer Davey, Quebec; Harpomer, Davey, Quebec.—Cowes, at: Hercules, Scott, Quebec and Cork.—Leth at: Atlanta, Miller, Quebec.

Advertised at Liverpool, 7th to 31st March.—For Quebec: Birkby, Scarle; Magnet; Hawkins; Dorset, Davis.—For Montreal: Thos. Davis; Brothers, Williamson.—For Halifax: Frig Forth, 10th March; Gen. Hunter; Mary, Ford, 10th.

MARKETS—QUEBEC.

From Wednesday 10th to Wednesday 17th April, 1811:		
Beef per lb.	£0 0 7½ to 0 0 10	
Mutton, "	0 0 9 to 0 0 10	
Veal, "	0 0 7½ to 0 0 10	
Pork, "	0 0 0 to 0 0 1 0	
Lamb per Quarter, "	0 5 0	
Salt butter per lb.	0 1 2 to 0 1 2½	
Maple Sugar, "	0 0 7½ to 0 0 10	
Tallow, none.		
Peas per minot	0 8 4 to 0 0 0	
Oats per do.	0 3 9 to 0 4 0	
Potatoes do.	0 3 0 to 0 3 6	
Flour per Cwt. none.		
Hay per 100 bundles, "	3 10 0 to 4 10 0	
Straw, none.		
Wood, none.		

[MARRIED].—In Halifax, (N. S.) Maj. Lloyd, commanding his B. M's 98th reg't to Miss Ann Monk, 2d daughter to Judge Monk.

DIED.—In England, the Duke of Albuquerque, the Patriot Spanish Ambassador.

DIED.—In England, Henry Hope, Esq. a native of this town, born in 1736, and died worth a million sterling.

THEATRICAL COMMUNICATION.

MR. BERNARD respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec, that he has taken of Mrs. USER, the remainder of her Lease of the Theatre, and will, with their sanction, after the close of the Boston Theatre; offer them such popular pieces and performers of merit, as he doubts not will ensure approbation, and give a higher relish to the very rational amusement a well regulated Drama can produce.—Boston, March 28, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER finds it necessary, on account of his health, to discontinue (for a time at least) **THE AUCTIONEER BUSINESS.**

HE FEELS TRULY GRATEFUL TO HIS FRIENDS. Will from the 1st May next be enabled to pay Broker attention to all Orders he may be favored with as Broker or General Agent. Which Orders, will be punctually executed in all the Branches of Business transacted in this Place.—He has reserved two Stores well adapted for opening and Selling dry Goods of every description, and a fire Proof Vault for Liquors. JAS. GRAY.

Quebec, 18th April, 1811

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, by order of the Trustees appointed under the Act of the Provincial Parliament for building the Market House of the Upper Town of Quebec, that on MONDAY the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, in the COURT HOUSE of this City, will be let to the highest bidder, from the First Day of May next, all the BUTCHERS STALLS in the Upper Town Market House, with that part of the Cellars underneath the same at present occupied by Mr. Jacob Pozer, likewise all the BUTCHERS STALLS on the Market Place of the Lower Town. Conditions will then be made known.

By order,

Quebec, 12th April, 1811. R. LELIEVRE, Sec'y.

THE Public are hereby WARN'D that they must cut up the ICE and SNOW in the Streets of this City and Suburbs immediately, and that the ICE and SNOW FILTH and DIRT and NUISANCES of every description, must be removed immediately by the proprietors and Occupiers of lots and Houses in this City and Suburbs from before their respective premises or Houses under the penalty that the law inflicts.—by order of the Magistrates

JOHN BENTLEY, Rd. Sr.

Quebec, 17th April, 1811.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Will be Sold WITHOUT RESERVE to close Consignments, on SATURDAY the 20th inst. on the Wharf occupied by the Subscriber, at ONE o'clock.

NINE Pipes and 2 Hogsheads Catalonian Wine of a Superior quality

2 Hds. of bottled Ale,
A few dozen Madeira Wine,
43 Barrels bright Muscovado Sugar,
Several Cables and Hawser, Nails, assorted Paints, Pitch, and a variety of other articles. LOUIS DELAMARE.

Quebec, 3d April, 1811. Auct. & Broker

He will have a Sale of Merchandise and House hold furniture on SATURDAY the 27th inst

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT the 24th APRIL, at the House of Mr. ANTOINE LANGLOIS, Butcher, in St. John's Suburbs, and the following day.

A QUANTITY of Household Furniture, consisting in Kitchen Utensils, bureaux, mahogany tables, sofas, chairs, clock pictures, feather beds, bedsteads, stoves and other articles. Three good horses, two cows, hogs, and instruments of Agriculture; the whole belonging to the community of the late deceased wife Susanne Tardar.

FRS. X. CHEVALLIER, Not. Pub.

Quebec, 18th April, 1811.

On TUESDAY next the 23d instant, will be Sold, and to be continued every following Tuesday, at the Subscriber's Auction Room, at ONE o'clock.

SEVERAL Consignments consisting of DRY GOODS of every description.—Also,

100 Kegs Paints,
50 Boxes Window Glass,
20 Boxes Soap,
20 Doz. fine Old L. P. Madeira,
2000 Minots Liverpool Salt, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS AYLWIN, Auct. & Br.

On WEDNESDAY next the 24th instant, at JONES WHITE & MELVIN'S Auction Room, at ONE o'clock.

AN extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods suitable for the Season.—Also,

Three Kegs Shrub of a superior quality, 1 qr. Cask Brandy, a few lots Lime Juice, 27 Small Boxes of Palm, Rose and Windsor Soap, 11 Barrels bright Muscovado Sugar, 15 Barrels excellent Pork, Cordage.—A quantity of Rigging, Sails, Blocks and other articles.—Quebec, 18th April, 1811.

Will be Sold on THURSDAY next 25th instant, to finally Close Several Consignments, at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room.—At ONE o'clock.

A GENERAL assortment consisting of Cloth, Calicoes, Shoes, Gloves, Fustians, Paints Ribbands, Lace, Bottled Porter, a Quantity of Crockery and Glass Ware, China, Household Furniture and other Articles.

Quebec, 16th April, 1811.

THE Subscribers have for sale at their Stores, 50 Coils, white and Tanned Cordage, from 1 to 2½ inch. Which will be sold on very moderate terms.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 18th April, 1811.

THE Subscriber requests all persons who have any claims on the Estate of his late Father, Mr. J. B. ROY AUDY, either by mortgage or otherwise, to present them within a month from this date; and all those who are indebted to the same, to pay immediately, that the whole may be settled.

Quebec, 18th April, 1811. J. B. ROY AUDY.

FOR SALE—That pleasantly situated and very commodious HOUSE and FARM, formerly the residence of the late CHARLES STEWART Esq. Comptroller of the Customs; distant about a mile and a half from Town, on the Ste. FOY ROAD. The House and garden and the farm will be sold separately; an indisputable title will be given, and a great proportion of the purchase money will be left in the hands of the purchaser.—Apply to Mrs. STEWART on the premises, or to the Printer of this Paper.

Quebec, 17th April, 1811. J. B. ROY AUDY.

THREE RIVERS BY virtue of a WRIT of VENDITION.

TO WIT. BY virtue of a WRIT of VENDITION issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the said district, at the suit of Benjamin Hart, of the Town of Three-Rivers, and Alexander Hart, of the City of Montreal, merchants and co-partners, trading at Three-Rivers aforesaid, under the firm of Benjamin and Alexander Hart and company, commanding me to proceed after one advertence

ment in the Quebec Gazette, and three publications at the usual places, to the sale and adjudication of the lands hereafter described, which were by me heretofore seized and taken in execution at the above suit, as belonging to GILBERT HYATT, of the Township of Ascot, Esquire, I do hereby give notice, that the following lots of land will be separately sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at my Office, on MONDAY the SIXTH day of MAY next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.—To wit: 1. Lot No. 17, in the seventh range of the said Township of Ascot, situated between the River St. Francis and the River Magog, containing upwards of four hundred acres of arable land with fences, and several buildings thereon erected, about eighty superficial acres on the south side of the said lot and belonging to Moses Nicolls to be excepted therefrom.—2. Lot No. 18, in the seventh range of the said Township, situated between the two aforesaid rivers, partly under culture, with a considerable distillery, and several other buildings thereon erected.—3. Lot No. 19, in the seventh range of the said Township of Ascot, situated between the aforesaid rivers, excepting about one superficial acre belonging to George Barnard, and about one acre belonging to Felix Ward; containing upwards of thirty acres under culture, fenced in, with an orchard thereon planted, potash works and other buildings thereon erected. L. GUGY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 12th April, 1811.

MONTREAL BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION.

TO WIT. BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued 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 the Honorable John Richardson, Tutor to George Ellice, a Minor, Seigneur and proprietor of the Seigneurie of Amfield, against the lands and tenements of Barzillay Spear, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution belonging to the said BARZILLAY SPEAR, all that certain lot or piece of land, situate, lying and being in the Seigneurie of Amfield aforesaid, in that part of the said Seigneurie called James Town, known and distinguished as lot number seven, containing about fifty acres in superficies, bounded on the north by the river Chateaugay, on the south by the river Outard, on the east by the land occupied by one Barzillay Spear, and on the west by unenclosed land. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lot or piece of land will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Church door of the parish of Chateaugay, in the said district, on MONDAY the TWENTY-SIXTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

TREDE W. FRAMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lot or piece of land, by mortgage or other right or encumbrance, 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'annuler* 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.

Sheriff's Office, 11th April, 1811.

GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.



J. H. CRAIG, GOUVERNEUR.

GEORGE TROIS par la Grace de DIEU, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, à nos bien aimés et fidèles Conseillers Législatifs de notre Province du Bas-Canada et à tous nos fidèles et bien aimés Chevaliers, Citoyens et Bourgeois de notre dite Province, appelés, et élus pour l'Assemblée, qui doit être commencée et tenue dans notre Cité de Québec, le vingt-neuvième jour du présent mois d'Avril, et à chacun de vous Salut. Vu que pour certaines affaires épineuses et urgentes nous concernant, ainsi que l'état et la défense de notre dite Province, nous avons ordonné à notre Assemblée d'être présente au jour et lieu sus-dits, pour traiter, consentir et conclure sur les choses qui dans notre Assemblée pourroient alors et là être proposées et mises en délibération; Néanmoins pour certaines causes et considérations qui nous y engagent spécialement, nous avons jugé à propos de proroger notre dite Assemblée; de sorte que vous, ni aucun de vous, n'êtes tenus ni obligés de paraître dans notre Cité de Québec, le dit vingt-neuvième jour d'Avril. Car nous voulons que vous et chacun de vous soyez, quant à nous, entièrement déchargés à cet égard, d'ordonner et par la suite de ces présentes, vous enjoignant fermement et à chacun de vous et à tous autres y intéressés, que vous soyez et paraissez personnellement le huitième jour de Juin prochain, dans notre dite Cité de Québec, pour traiter, faire, agir et conclure sur les choses qui par la faveur de Dieu, pourroient être ordonnées dans notre dite Assemblée, par le Commun Conseil de notre dite Province.—En foi de quoi nous avons fait rendre ces présentes Lettres Patentes, et à icelle fait apposer le Grand Sceau de notre dite Province. Témoins notre très fidèle et bien aimé Sir JAMES HENRY CRAIG, C. B. notre Capitaine Général et Gouverneur en Chef, dans et pour notre dite Province du Bas-Canada, &c. &c. &c. A notre Château St. Louis, dans notre dite Cité de Québec, dans notre dite Province, le dix-septième jour d'Avril, dans l'Année de notre Seigneur, mil huit cents onze, et dans la cinquantième année de notre Règne.

J. H. C.

Ls. MONTISAMBERT, F. F. G. C. en chancellerie.

Traduit par Ordre de Son Excellence, X. LANAUDIERE, S. et T. F.

PROVINCE DU } BUREAU DU SECRÉTAIRE PROVINCIAL.
Bas-Canada. } QUEBEC, le 17e Avril, 1811.

UN Acte de la dernière Session du Parlement Provincial, intitled "Acte qui continue, pour un temps limité, la levée des droits imposés par l'Acte Provincial de la quarante-cinquième année de Sa Majesté George Trois, Chapitre treize." et qui fait l'application d'une certaine somme d'argent aux fins y mentionnées" ordonnant que toutes Personnes qui vendront par Encaissement Public ou à l'enchère après le 25 Mars dernier prennent des licences et donnent des cautions pour le paiement des Droits. Le Public est par le présent averti qu'il sera émis des licences à ce Bureau conformément au dit Acte.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le GOUVERNEUR EN CHEF d'accorder à WOLFE NELSON, Gentilhomme, de William Henry, une Licence pour pratiquer la Médecine et la Chirurgie en cette Province.

QUEBEC:

JEUDI, 18 AVRIL, 1811

Les papiers de Boston du 8 du courant ont été reçus en ville, Lundi au soir par la maille récemment établie par la Diligence de Montréal.

Il est arrivé à Boston, le 5 du courant, un vaisseau, en 20 jours de Liverpool, apportant des papiers de Londres jusqu'au 12 Mars. On en trouvera le contenu, et l'on donnera dans les papiers de Boston, dans la Gazette de ce jour.

Mr. Pinkney, le ministre Américain à Londres, n'ayant rien effectué retourne aux Etats-Unis, et il vient encore un ministre Anglois à Washington. Nous pensons qu'il retournera probablement de la même manière que Mr. Pinkney, et nous ne serions pas du tout surpris de voir un autre ministre Américain envoyé alors à Londres. Il ne nous paraît pas que ce soit la politique du gouvernement Américain de terminer les différends qui existent entre les deux pays.

Les extraits dans la Gazette de ce jour, du rapport des Commissaires nommés par la Législation de New-York au sujet d'un Canal projeté pour joindre les eaux navigables du Lac Erie avec celles de la Rivière Hudson méritent une attention sérieuse.

Si cette grande et loisible entreprise réussissait sans effort, correspond dans de notre part, à la perspective de prospérité

et de grandeur tracée par la nature aux habitants des partiesavigables du Fleuve St. Laurent, s'évanouira peut-être pour toujours.

La Grande-Bretagne, en cette occasion, y est aussi intéressée que les habitants de cette Province. De toutes ses possessions dans l'Amérique Septentrionale, le Haut Canada offre le plus grand champ aux améliorations. Tout considéré, il n'y a peut-être pas un autre pays dans le monde, qui puisse, en proportion de son étendue, lui disputer les moyens de supporter une nombreuse population. Mais de quelle valeur seroit ce pour la Grande-Bretagne si le surplus de son produit venoit à aller pour le soutien des Sociétés de Manufactures qui s'élèveront sur les bords comparativement stériles des Etats Atlantiques, ou à être porté en des Pays plus éloignés sous le pavillon Américain? Sans le Commerce des Pays hauts, le Canada, dans des tems ordinaires, continuera, comme il a toujours fait, à tirer sur le Trésor de la Grande-Bretagne, sans aucun avantage proportionné.

La Glace sur le Fleuve vis-à-vis cette Ville, monta avec la marée, Samedi le 13 du courant au matin, ayant tenu depuis le 9 Février.

Lundi après-midi il arriva un bateau en 7 jours de Montréal, sans avoir rencontré un seul obstacle causé par la glace. Il y avoit cependant une quantité de glace sur les bords du Lac St. Pierre, l'eau n'étant pas montée suffisamment pour l'importer. Nous entendons dire de tous les endroits où l'on a préparé du Bois durant l'hiver pour descendre le printemps, que les eaux sont basses; nous craignons bien qu'elles n'empêchent une grande partie des bois d'être apportés au marché cette saison. Dans les Districts supérieurs et particulièrement vers le Lac Champlain, il n'y a pas eu à beaucoup près la quantité ordinaire de neige, l'hiver dernier; cette circonstance et le prompt retour du printemps, explique suffisamment la cause de l'Eau Basse.

Nous apprenons que dans le District de Montréal, le Bled de semence est en terre depuis une semaine. Quelques habitants, dans ce District, ont semé du Bled hier. C'est plus de bonne heure qu'à l'ordinaire, de vingt jours, et ce n'est pas arrivé depuis 1801.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le GOUVERNEUR EN CHEF de nommer JOSEPH PAINCHAUD, Ecuyer, Chirurgien du Bataillon de Milice du Colonel De Salaberry, par Commission datée du 11 Mars 1811.

MARCHE DE QUEBEC.

Depuis Mercredi, 10e, jusqu'à Mercredi, 17e Avril, 1811.

Bœuf par lb.	£0 0 7½ to 0 0 10
Le Mouton lb.	0 0 9 to 0 0 10
Le Veau, "	0 0 7½ to 0 0 10
Le Lard, "	0 0 0 to 0 0 12
Agneau par Quartier, "	0 5 0
Le beurre sale par lb.	0 1 2 to 0 1 2½
Sucre d'Erable, "	0 0 7½ to 0 0 10
Le Suif, point.	
Pois pr. minot	0 8 4 to 0 0 0
Avoine do.	0 3 9 to 0 4 0
Patates do.	0 3 0 to 0 3 6
Le Farine par quintal, point.	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Le Foin par 100 bottes,	3 10 0 to 4 10 0
La Paille, per do. point.	
Bois, point.	

MAISON DE LA TRINITE, QUEBEC.

SAMEDI, le 13e Avril, 1811.

AVIS aux Pilotes pour et au-dessous du Havre de Québec.—Augustin Dufour de l'Eau Coudres et James Smith de Kamouraska, Armateurs, et Christian Dumas, Apprentif Pilote, s'étant adressés pour être examinés devant la Corporation de la Maison de la Trinité afin d'obtenir une Licence ou commission comme Pilotes pour et au-dessous du Havre de Québec, en vertu de l'Acte Provincial de la 51e de Sa Majesté Chapitre 12, avis est par le présent donné qu'ils seront examinés en conséquence dans la Salle de la Maison de la Trinité, à Québec, SAMEDI le VINGT SEPTIEME AVRIL, courant à ONZE heures du matin.

Par ordre de la Corporation Wm. LINDSAY, Junr. Greffier M. T. Q.

AVIS Public est par le présent donné par ordre des Syndics nommés en vertu de l'Acte du Parlement Provincial pour bâtir la Halle du marché de la Haute Ville de Québec, que LUNDI le 29 du courant à 10 heures du matin, dans la SALLE D'AUDIENCE de cette Ville, on luera aux plus hauts enchérisseurs, depuis le premier jour de Mai prochain, tous les ETAX des Bouchers dans la Haute Ville de la Haute Ville, avec cette partie des caves au dessous, maintenant occupées par Mr. Jacob Pozer. Aussi tous les ETAX de Bouchers sur le marché de la Haute Ville. Les conditions seront alors énoncées.

Par ordre, Québec, 12e Avril, 1811. R. LELIEVRE, Secré.

ON A BESOIN d'un Homme d'un bon caractère comme COMMISS dans un Magazin. S'adresser à l'Imprimerie.—Quebec, 11e Avril, 1811.

TROIS-RIVIERES EN vertu d'un WRIT de l'EN-SEIGNER.

Savoir: Par l'ordonnance de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour la cause civile, dans et pour le District sus-dit, à la poursuite de Benjamin Hart de la Ville des Trois-Rivières, et Alexander Hart de la Cité de Montréal, Négociants, associés sous le nom de Benjamin et Alexander Hart et compagnie, n'empoignant de procéder après un avertissement dans la Gazette de Québec et les annonces accoutumées, à la vente et adjudication des lots de terre ci-après désignés, lesquels avoient été par moi ci-devant saisis et pris en exécution à la poursuite ci-dessus, comme appartenant à Gilbert Hyatt, Ecuyer, du Township d'Ascot, je donne avis par le présent que les Lots de Terre ci-après désignés seront séparément vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur à mon Office, LUNDI le SIXIEME jour de MAI prochain, à dix heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

Savoir, 1mo. le Lot No. 17, dans le septième rang du Township d'Ascot, situé entre la Rivière St. Francis et la Rivière Magog, et ayant au delà de quatre cents acres de terre cultivable, avec clôtures et bâtiments dessous construits, excepté environ quatre vingts acres en superficie sur le côté Sud, appartenant à Moses Nicolls.

2do. Le Lot No. 18, dans le septième rang du dit Township, situé entre les sus-dites Rivières, ayant divers bâtiments, terres faites et cultivables, et une Distillerie considérable dessous construite.

3to. Le Lot No. 19, dans le septième rang du dit Township, situé entre les sus-dites Rivières, excepté environ un acre de terre appartenant à George Barnard, et environ un acre appartenant à Felix Ward, contenant un Verger, au delà de trente acres de terre cultivable avec clôtures; plusieurs bâtiments, et une Potasserie dessous construits.

Bureau du Sheriff, 12e Avril, 1811. L. GUGY, Sheriff.

MONTREAL EN vertu d'un ORDRE d'EXECUTION.

Savoir: Par l'ordonnance de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les Causes Civiles dans et pour le District de Montréal, à la poursuite de l'Honorable John Richardson, Tutor de George Ellice, Mineur, Seigneur et Propriétaire de la Seigneurie d'Amfield, contre les terres et possessions de Barzillay Spear, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit BARZILLAY SPEAR, tout ce lot ou morceau de terre, situé dans la Seigneurie d'Amfield susdite, dans cette partie de la dite Seigneurie appelée Jamestown, connu sous la désignation de lot Numéro Sept, contenant environ cinquante acres en superficie, bons au Nord par la Rivière Chateaugay, au Sud par la Rivière des Outardes, à l'Est par la terre occupée par un nommé Barzillay Spear, et à l'Ouest par des terres non concédées. Or je donne avis par le présent que le dit lot ou morceau de terre sera vendu et adjugé au plus haut enchérisseur à la porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de Chateaugay dans le dit District, LUNDI le vingtième jour d'AVRIL prochain à dix heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la

VIENT d'arriver et à vendre par le Soussigné, 20
pipes de vin rouge d'Espagne, d'une qualité supérieure
Aussit, 200 tonnes de bon Rum des lies sous le vent.
Quebec, 4e. Juin, 1810. W^g. OVIATT.

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