

You Printer trusts that the subscribers to the ROYAL GAZETTE in this city, who have already read the following interesting intelligence from Quebec, will excuse his inserting it in this day's paper for the information of his more numerous customers in the country and Nova Scotia, who had not an opportunity of seeing the GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of Friday last. That Gazette was published in this city only, at the request of several respectable Gentlemen, who knew, that the only paper in this city, from Quebec, containing these glad-tidings was in the hands of the Printer, and that such was the want to the expense and trouble of an Extraordinary Gazette, they may have wanted for a continuation of them, until this day.

QUEBEC, Oct. 26.



ON TUESDAY the 17th instant, four companies of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, embarked on board the transport ship Sally, Capt. Falconer, and sailed on the Saturday following for England.

Last Sunday morning, about three quarters after eleven o'clock, his Majesty's Ship Thistle, Capt. Coffin, arrived here in fifty-two days from England, having on board His Excellency the Right Honorable GUY LORD DORCHESTER, Captain-general and Governor in Chief of the colonies of Quebec, Nova-Scotia and New-Branswick, and their dependencies, Vice-admiral of the same; General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in the said Colonies and the Island of Newfoundland, &c. &c. with three of his Sons, and his Staff, and the Honorable WILLIAM SMITH, Esq. his Majesty's Chief Justice for this province, with his Son. As soon as the frigate came to an anchor, Capt. Barnes, Deputy Quarter-master-general, with some other Gentlemen, went on board to know his Lordship's pleasure. On the Monday morning following at eleven o'clock, his Lordship landed from the frigate under a discharge of cannon, accompanied by his Honor the Chief Justice, Capt. Coffin, &c. and was saluted by the cannon from the garrison at his arrival on the Beach, where he was received by his Honor the Lieutenant-governor and the Honorable Members of his Majesty's Council, the Principal Officers Civil and Military of the Garrison, Merchants and a vast concourse of Inhabitants, whose joy on the occasion seem'd universal. The troops in garrison lined the streets on both sides from the landing-place to the Castle of St. Lewis, the several Officers paying military honors to his Lordship as he passed. Soon after his arrival at the Castle of St. Lewis, the King's Commission was publicly read in Council and the usual Oaths administered, whereupon his Excellency re-assumed the Chair of State, which was announced by a discharge of cannon. In the evening the City was universally illuminated, and contentment visible in all ranks.

Yesterday failed the Trade for London.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable

GUY LORD DORCHESTER,

Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Colonies of Quebec, Nova-Scotia, and New-Branswick, and their dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in the said Colonies and the Island of Newfoundland, &c. &c. &c.

HIS Majesty's Council for the province of Quebec, at the same time that they congratulate your Excellency on your arrival, beg leave to express the very high and grateful sense which they entertain of his Majesty's paternal attention to the welfare and happiness of the people of this province, in appointing, a successor to our late worthy Governor, a person of your Lordship's distinguished character and talents; from whose former long residence in, and government of the country, together with that intimate knowledge of its true interests, experienced upon different occasions, the people have every reason to expect the most solid and permanent advantage; heightened by the additionally pleasing reflection that your Lordship, being invested with the supreme command of the other remaining possessions of his Majesty in America, will have it in your power to render them mutually subservient to the prosperity of each other, and, by that means, to the general benefit of the British Empire.

HENRY HOPE.
His LORDSHIP'S ANSWER.
To the GENTLEMEN of his MAJESTY'S COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,
I Thank you for this obliging address. The sentiments expressed by you give me a particular satisfaction, and I assure you, that the

advancement of the true interests of this province, and the happiness of its inhabitants, will always be a most pleasing task to me.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable

GUY LORD DORCHESTER,

Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Colonies of Quebec, Nova-Scotia, New-Branswick, and their dependencies; and Vice-Admiral of the same, and General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in the said Colonies and the Island of Newfoundland, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

TO permit us Commissioners of the Peace for the district of Quebec, to congratulate your Lordship with affectionate and joyful hearts on your safe return to this country.

Our most grateful acknowledgements are due to the best of Sovereigns for his fatherly attention to the happiness of his people, in appointing your Lordship to be Governor of this and his Majesty's other Provinces in North-America, as your Lordship's liberal sentiments and true knowledge of the real interests of the country must be productive of the most effectual measures to render the various inhabitants thereof contented and happy.

That your Lordship may enjoy health and every earthly blessing, is the sincere prayer of

Your LORDSHIP'S
Most obedient and
Very humble Servants.
Quebec, 24th October, 1765.

HIS LORDSHIP'S ANSWER.
To the COMMISSIONERS OF THE PEACE for the DISTRICT of QUEBEC.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you thanks for your kind Address. You may be assured that the sole aim of his Majesty's government, is to render this province flourishing, and its various inhabitants contented and happy. And I have no doubt but your exertions as Magistrates, in preserving peace and tranquility, will not a little contribute to this desirable end.

Quebec 24th October, 1765.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable

GUY LORD DORCHESTER,

Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Colonies of Quebec, Nova-Scotia, and New-Branswick, and their dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, and General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in the said Colonies and the Island of Newfoundland, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

WE inhabitants of the city of Quebec, beg leave to approach your LORDSHIP, with our unfeigned congratulations on your safe arrival; and to express the satisfaction we feel, on your Lordship's re-appointment to the government of this province.

From the mildness of your LORDSHIP'S former administration of this government and your Excellency's known wisdom, we flatter ourselves, that the disorders occasioned by the late War will be entirely removed.—And we hope, from the long experience your LORDSHIP has had, of the various people settled throughout this extensive country, that your LORDSHIP will be able to apply such remedies, or to recommend such measures, as will prove salutary to the welfare and real interests thereof, and command the approbation of all ranks of people.

We anticipate the satisfaction and happiness of our Sister Colonies, on your LORDSHIP'S appointment to the supreme government of all the British dominions in North-America, and we trust that an union of government, interest and principles, directed by your LORDSHIP'S wisdom and conciliatory conduct, will have the most desirable effect on the prosperity and harmony of the whole.

We look forward with pleasure to the approaching period when the extensive resources for trade which this country possesses, will, we hope under your LORDSHIP'S auspices, be properly brought forth and encouraged.—When such wholesome laws, regulations and restrictions may be framed, for promoting agriculture and commerce, as will raise our importance in the eyes of our fellow subjects of Great-Britain, and render this province of that consequence to the British Empire which we so ardently desire.

We request your LORDSHIP will be pleased to transmit to the foot of the Throne, such assurances of our steady loyalty, as may convince our Gracious SOVEREIGN of our faithful attachment to his Person, his Family and Government.

That your LORDSHIP may long preside in the Hearts of this People and enjoy health

and satisfaction in your Person and Family, are the sincere wishes of

Your LORDSHIP'S,
Most Humble and
Most Obedient Servants.

Quebec, 24th October, 1765.

To the INHABITANTS of the CITY of

QUEBEC.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you many thanks for your obliging Address.

The sentiments of loyalty, which you express for the King's government and family, cannot but be highly pleasing to me, and I shall have much pleasure in placing them in a proper light. Nothing can be more desirable to me, than to prove instrumental in forwarding his Majesty's paternal purposes to promote the prosperity and happiness of his subjects entrusted in my care.

Quebec, the 24th October, 1765.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 25.

The contest between the Court of Versailles and the parliament of Bourdeaux, is likely to have a very serious conclusion. The letters patent which are forced upon them, they have abolished, and forbid their being carried into execution under pain of corporal punishment for whoever shall dare to put them in force.—The bold manner in which they reprobate the patent, will prove to our readers, that if the French are not a free people, they can, at least, write and speak as if they were. These are the words we find in the preamble.

"Taking into our consideration, that the whole contents of those letters patent are evident proofs of the most just & benign of monarchs having been shamefully imposed upon. That the regulations which the aforesaid patents recited are the results of a system of depredation—of a system planned and adopted by the enemies of the public welfare—men whom universal indignation would combine to proscribe, had they not had the audacity to screen themselves under so an exalted a name as that of our said Lord the King, &c."

The trade with Spain and Portugal, which has always been a favourable one to the United States of America, is now greatly obstructed by the piratical states of Barbary, with whom there is not any probability of a peace, as Congress are desirous of that which alone can obtain it.

BOSTON, October 12,
Proceedings of Government.

YESTERDAY the Hon. Rufus King, Esq. (who arrived here on Sunday last, from Congress) appeared before the Hon. House of Representatives, in compliance with their vote, and gave full information relative to the affairs of the United States, immediately affecting this Commonwealth. On this occasion a very crowded audience attended the House, incited both by the critical situation of national matters, and the abilities of the Speaker.

The substance of his communications was as follows.

Mr. King stated, That though our Delegates had been unsuccessful in their efforts, to procure a redemption of the old continental bills of credit, as instructed, yet their exertions had been productive of such measures as, by pressing the other States to pay their quotas, had produced a market for a part of the surplus of those bills, which had relied on the good people of this Commonwealth.

That the expenses of the Penobscot expedition had not yet been allowed by Congress from the following causes—the demands from the southern part of the continent against the union, were chiefly by individuals. The governments there, during the ravages of the enemy, were more deranged than those at the northward, and for that reason, greater exertions had been made by particular citizens. These demands not being supported by vouchers, and being thought exorbitant, and been held in some measures inadmissible. And it had now become a condition by their Representatives in Congress, that the expenses of the Penobscot expedition should be allowed or not, as those demands were admitted or rejected. But that there was nevertheless a great prospect of those expenses being allowed, as the southern States had taken the debts of their own citizens upon themselves, and though this had been an embarrassing circumstance in making requisitions,—yet the States would be more advantageously adjusted than they could have been at any time past, or in any other mode.

That the delays in settling the accounts between the several States and the United States had been retarded by the same causes, but would now probably issue equally favourable to Massachusetts. This it was to be hoped, would ease the minds of those citizens, who supposed that their burthen

from unequal exertions was neglected by Congress.

That the alloy and value of coins having been established by Congress, a mint would probably be soon erected, and a coin with an American impression relieve the citizens under their distresses arising from the want of money.

That the demands of sundry persons for property taken by British commanders, the subject of the eastern boundary of Massachusetts, and the insolent conduct of a late navy officer to our Chief Magistrate, had been before the British ministry. The latter business had been noticed in a manner suitable to the dignity of this State.

As to the matter of interest due to British subjects, Mr. King observed, that nothing final had been accomplished, but much attention had been paid in England to American acts which were said (and of them which postponed the payments of British debts very justly said) to be breaches of the law of the land. But the treaty was a question that the peculiarity of the finances of the two countries justified the wishes of Americans, as to withholding interest during the war. Jurists had a right to determine the question, and this would make legislative interference unnecessary.

That the report of the Commercial Convention was before Congress. The Hon. Gentlemen observed, that doubts had arisen as to the mode of agreeing upon commercial regulations. The Confederation was the act of the people. No part could be altered but by consent of Congress and confirmation of the several Legislatures. Congress therefore ought to make the examination first, because, if it was done by a convention, no Legislature could have a right to confirm it. Did any Legislature sit for such purpose? no. It must be referred to the people, and then what degree of assent was necessary to make it an act of the confederation? whereas if it was decided agreeably to the consideration, no such difficulty would exist. Besides, if Congress should not agree upon a report of a convention, the most fatal consequence might follow. Congress therefore was the proper body to propose alterations.

That the federal Treasury afforded a most melancholy prospect. Decency forbade his making any observations upon the supplies of this Commonwealth, but as a other States it was a fact, that South-Carolina had paid no monies for three years.

Virginia and Maryland indeed had supplied liberally, and Pennsylvania with exactitude, but New-Jersey had done little and New-York had exerted herself but lately. The last two years not more than adequate to the ordinary charges of Government. It has become a subject of admiration how Government could, for foreign loans nothing was to be expected the gleanings of these had hitherto been things along. But what were to be said of our demands from foreigners? the First-Crown no doubt would be; as it had been magnanimous; the Spanish debt was fast, but our creditors in Holland were not so put off. Educated in the science of money matters, they held every man as not bound as though he had sealed his opinion, and all property would alike be exposed to their reprisals.

So melancholy was the state of the federal treasury, that all men seemed to turn away from it, as an evil which admitted of no remedy. If all the States could be brought into the Continental impost, this relief indeed might be anticipated, and the national credit strengthened in that way, but two States remained which had not assented to it, Pennsylvania and New-York. The situation of the former was known and should that State be brought over, New-York would not dare longer to oppose the Union.

That as to the domestic debt, it has been urged that the people were not able to pay it; but there were not wanting means of reducing it in a short time.—At any rate the great Representative body of the States would never disgrace themselves by any dishonest measures relative to the securities. There were good grounds for the creditors to entertain a confidence of this. The State of New-York had already collected their proportion into the treasury; and Pennsylvania had done more. They had assumed the debt due to individuals, by the sale of their lands, and otherwise, and they would not fail therefore, to enforce an honorable payment of this debt.—The means which Congress possessed to extinguish it, were not trifling. Their lands were almost ready to be sold near 5,000,000 of acres would be foregone by November next, and purchases were eagerly sought after. That, in short, if America had any virtue left, she might be happy. Her resources from the impost duty, and her lands, would very soon relieve her burthen. Near a half a million of dollars might in a short time be applied from the duty, to sinking the domestic debt.