

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. 10. 3.

VOLUME XI.]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1815.

[NUMBER 9.

## COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE

Quebec, February 13, 1815.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 53d year of His Majesty's reign, intitled, "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills" (the provisions thereof being extended, and further regulated by an Act of the 53d year of His Majesty's reign.) have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 30 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at SEVEN AND AN HALF per cent. sterling discount.

N. B. The said Commissioners meet every Monday fortnight at 10 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Blackwood, Part Lewis street, where written communications on the subject of Exchange will be received and duly attended to.

MR. DAVID INEYOR, Master of the BLESSING Transport No. 252, doth hereby give notice, that he will not be answerable for any debts contracted by any of the undermentioned persons—viz.

Nicholas Richardson Cutty,  
William Felt,  
Robert Brown,  
Thomas Wilson,  
Jacob Booker,  
John Bell,  
William Sinclair.

MR. DAVID INEYOR further gives notice, that the above mentioned persons have bound themselves, by agreement, agreeable to the laws of Great Britain, to serve on board the said ship during such voyages as the said ship may be ordered by His Majesty's officers, until the said ship shall arrive at some port in Great Britain.—Therefore any person engaging any of the above men without first having obtained his discharge from the above Master, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law; and any of the above men engaging under a fictitious name will be punished for forgery. And further, if any person or inhabitant is found to be harbouring any of these men above-mentioned, or any Publican encouraging any of the above men to drink in their houses at an improper time, will be considered as assisting the above men from their duty, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

Quebec, Feb 14 1815

## STOLEN.

FROM the Store at Racey's wharf, on the night of the 5th instant, various articles of wearing apparel belonging to Capt. Coater of the 8th or King's Regiment, consisting of 21 shirts, the greater part new, a few of them marked with the owners name; white kersey mere pantaloons and regimental breeches; leather and cotton gloves, new; 2½ doz. Ladies' linen; 10 of them marked A. G. with red silk; 1 pair silk shoes; 1 pair white kid ditto; white kid long gloves; 2 book muslin frocks, one of them trimmed with lace; one figured muslin do. 2 or 3 cambric muslin frocks; 4 cambric muslin petticoats, and many other articles. Any person causing a discovery of the above articles, on applying to the Editor, will be handsomely rewarded.

Quebec, 14th February, 1815.

## Milk Bank.

THIS Manor HOUSE to be let for a few years to a Gentleman, or a substantial tenant only, consisting of dining, breakfast, eating and drawing room, and parlour, capacious bed rooms and closets; spring water in the house, and every requisite domestic convenience;—Dove coate, chaise low house, stabling and piggery; extensive garden and croft, situated in BEAUFORT, one league from Palace gate, Quebec, opposite Point Levy, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, on which a productive FISHERY may be re-built. The prospect from the house comprises a view of eleven churches. 70 acres of land, with a Farm House to let separate, to enter 1st May.—Beaufort, January 25th, 1815.

## TO LET.

And possession given on the first of May next,

AT THE UNION HOTEL and Coffee House, situated on the Grand Parade in the Upper Town, Quebec. Terms and conditions may be known by applying to Mr. LEWIS, No. 8, Rampart Street, Quebec, 8th February, 1814.

## FOR SALE.

By the Subscribers, at their Stores on the Queen's wharf—  
FINE and coarse 4-4 Irish Linen,  
Stationary in convenient Packages,  
Staple cordage from 1¼ inch to 1½ inches  
Glass ware in hogheads assorted,  
Prime mutton pork,  
Dry cod fish,  
Port and Teneriffe wine, in pipes, hogheads and quarter casks.—Also,  
A few hundred quinquab Biscuit.  
WOOLSEY, STEWART, Co.  
Quebec, 2d January, 1815.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the Mercantile body that they intend commencing business on 1st May next, as COMMISSION MERCHANTS & AUCTIONEERS, under the firm of CHINIC, VEZINA & Co and solicit their support which they hope their exertions will ever merit.

JOS. M. CHINIC, Jr.  
ALEX. A. VEZINA,

Rueher, 17th Jan. 1815.

LE Sous signifié étant obligé d'absenter pour deux mois, il informe respectueusement ses amis et le public en général, qu'il se présente, il autorise son frère, FREDERICK OLIVA, de régler ses comptes et de conduire son commerce d'Encauteur et courtier, à son lieu et place.

THOS. C. OLIVA.

## BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

RECEIVED by the last arrivals and for Sale, for cash only, at the Book Store, first house north of St. Andrew's Church, a choice collection of English, French and Latin Books, Stationary, Gold and fancy paper, ornaments, &c. &c.  
Quebec, 12th Dec. 1814.

JUST Received per JULIANA and WILLIAM NELSON from London, and for Sale at No. 30, St. Peter Street:—  
Extra superfine blue, grey, green Cloths & Cassimeres,  
8 hales 6-4 Military grey Cloths,  
3 hales worsted Stockings,  
2 Cases Irish Linens, 2 cases Saddlery,  
2 casks shoe and cloth brushes,  
Sole and upper Leather, patent skins,  
100 casks of double brown Stout and pale Ale,  
30 casks of fine old Port and L. P. Madeira Wines,  
50 boxes Soap—Wax and best Mould Candles.  
2d Nov. 1814. J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co.

TO BE SOLD or LEASED, for one or more years—the Mansion House of BELMONT, with the whole or such part of the Farm as may be agreed upon. The land is in excellent order, and produces from 18 to 20,000 bushels of grain annually.  
Quebec, May 1, 1813.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Curators to the Vacant Estate of the late Mr. Edmund Flynn of Percé, deceased, request all persons who may be indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and those who may have claims, will, without delay, present their accounts for settlement.  
EDMUND FLYNN } Curators.  
LAWRENCE LAMB, }  
Percé, 13th Sept. 1814.

RECEIVED per Brig SOPHIA, and for Sale by the Subscribers:

Port Wine in Pipes and Bottles,  
Teneriffe do.  
Spanish do.  
Sherry do.  
Cognac Brandy,  
Holland Gin,  
Whisky,  
Irish Linens,  
Irish Butter, 1st quality,  
Strong shoes,—and several packages of DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

ROGERSON, HUNTER & Co.  
St. Peter Street, 16th Sept. 1814.

## TO BE LET.

A GOOD paved Cellar—Apply at No. 10, Lower Town Market place.  
Quebec, 1st August, 1814.

## FOR SALE.

Fifty Pipes Levant Red Wine,  
Six Puncheons do. Bandy,  
About 5000-12 feet 1½ by 11 Inch Deals.  
PAIHERSON, DYKE & Co.  
Quebec, 7th Nov 1814.

M. CAMPBELL has for Sale a few Chaiirous excellent Coals for Greenes.  
Quebec, 15th November, 1814.

FOR SALE BY B. P. WAGNER,  
MUSCOVADO sugar in Hogheads, high flavoured real Cognac Brandy in Pipes, prime old Port, Madeira, Teneriffe and Claret Wines, in pipes and hogheads, old Jamaica Spirits,—Also,  
Red and white Pine Timber, Masts and Spars.  
No. 13, St. Peter street, 1st December, 1814.

## GEORGE ARNOID

Taylor and Habit Maker, from London, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and informs them that he has received by the Juliana from London, a general assortment of the best superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vest Patterns, Silk Flouquines for Waistcoats, &c. &c.—A. of which he will make up, in the most fashionable manner, and with dispatch, at his House, the LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, No. 13, Sous le Fort's feet, in the Lower-Town, Quebec.  
Nov. 8th, 1814.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that in future they will carry on their AUCTIONEER AND BROKER'S business under the firm of WHITE and LANGUEDOC.  
JOHN WHITE & Co.  
Quebec, 20th June, 1814.

## Milk Bank.

CETTE Maison de Campagne à louer pour plusieurs années, à un Monsieur, ou à un riche seulement, et la possession donnée le 1er de Mai, consistant en chambres à déjeuner et dîner, salles, grandes chambres à coucher et cabinets; il y a un puits dans la maison, et toutes les commodités requises pour une famille; colonerie, remise, et étables; un jardin spacieux et une prairie, situés dans Beauport, à une lieue de distance de la Porte du Palais, Quebec, vis-à-vis le Point Lévis, sur le bord du fleuve St. Laurent, où on peut rembrer une pêche lucrative. De la maison on peut voir 11 Eglises; 10 acres de terre, avec une maison à fermier à louer séparément.  
Beaufort, 25e Janvier, 1815.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS-

PORT Wine in pipes and hogsheads, Madeira in do. and in cases of six dozens each - Spanish Wine, a few hogsheads and barrels, bright Muscovado Sugar, a few barrels very best Coffee, Molasses, Navy Biscuit, ready made ash Oars and French Butter-stones.

BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

Quebec, 7th Feb. 1815.

WANTED.

AT an Academy in this city, a STEADY YOUTH, or Young Man, as an Assistant, who can read the French and English languages tolerably well. - Apply at the New-Printing Office.

Quebec, 7th February, 1815.

THE subscribers respectfully acquaint their friends and the public that they have entered into Co-partnership, and will carry on the GROCERY, WINE, and SPIRIT business in this city, under the firm of WILLIAM TORRANCE & Co. who will keep a constant supply of the best articles in their line; and have now on hand -

- |                           |                           |          |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Gonpowder,                | Barley, Rice, Spermacetti |          |
| Flour,                    | and Wax Candles,          |          |
| Souchong,                 | English Soap and Candles, | } TEAS,  |
| Congo, and                | Fine basket Salt,         |          |
| Green                     | Liquid Blacking,          |          |
| Double and single refined | Playing Cards,            |          |
| Sugars,                   | Cayenne Pepper,           |          |
| Bright and common Mus-    | Curry Powder,             |          |
| covado ditto,             | Fine old Jamaica Spirits, |          |
| Coffee, Chocolate,        | Leeward Island Rum,       |          |
| Pine Apple, Stilton and   | Real Cogniac Brandy,      |          |
| Cheshire Cheese,          | Amsterdam Gin,            |          |
| Irish Butter, Bacon Hams, | Shrub, Peppermint,        |          |
| Lochline Herrings,        | Noyau, Lime Juice,        |          |
| Fine Mustard,             | Old Arack                 |          |
| Orange and Lemon Peel,    | L. P. Madeira             |          |
| Nutmeg, Mace, Cloves,     | Old Port                  |          |
| Cassia, Ginger,           | L. P. Teneriffe           | } WINES, |
| Raisins, Currants, Fig,   | Cargo                     |          |
| Prunes, Walnuts,          | Sherry and                |          |
| Spanish Nuts, Almonds,    | Spanish                   |          |
| Poland Starch,            | Best Vinegar,             |          |
| Crown Blue, Oat-meal,     | And London Porter,        |          |

At the lowest prices, wholesale or retail. Orders from town and Country will be received and executed with the utmost care and despatch.

THOMAS TORRANCE,  
JOHN TORRANCE,  
WILLIAM TORRANCE,

No. 2, Notre dame Street, Lower Town,  
Quebec, Decr. 7th 1814.

NOW on hand and for Sale on reasonable terms,

vizt.-Calf and Kip Skins,  
Boots and Shoes,  
AND-4000 yards grey Linen.  
EDWD. H LINDSAY, No. 10,  
Lower Town, Market Place,  
Quebec, 13th Dec. 1814.

LANDING and for Sale by the Subscriber, on the most moderate terms for cash, - the Cargo of the sloop GARRETT OWEN, capt. CLEARY, from Halifax, consisting of large grain bright Muscovado Sugar, in Hhds. Tierces and Barrels, - and a few Puncheons Molasses.

From the ALEXANDER from Liverpool:  
24 Bales Blankets, 12 do blue Cloths, 3 cases assorted Hosiery, &c. - From the Guadeloupe from port Glasgow: - 9 Cases assorted printed Cambric, and on hand a general assortment of goods. In addition to the foregoing, on Consignment, per the Ardent, now landing -  
17 cases of remarkably well assorted printed Cambric,  
3 do do do muslins and lenos, some of them very fine,  
3 do, cont'g shawls from 8-4 downward, newest pattern,  
2 do, cambric shawls, do.  
5 boxes 1/2 checks.

DAVID ROSS.

53, Saint-Matelois Street.

Quebec, 31st Oct. 1814.

For Sale by JOHN STEWART.

FINE old Brazil & old L. P. Madeira, Port, Sherry and Teneriffe wines in the wood or bottled, Superior Claret in Cases of three dozen each.

-ALSO-

- Hyson and Souchon Tea,
- London brown stout in casks of 6 and 7 doz each
- London made Mould Candles,
- Anchors 12 a 20 cwt. and a consignment of Threads.

St. Peter Street, 4th Oct. 1814.

FOR SALE.

- 25 childrens of best grate Casts,
- 5000 Kumouraska inch boards free from knots,
- 7000 do, do, merchantable,
- St. Paul Bay inch Boards,
- Cedar timber,
- 400 pairs of spruce Oars,
- And Essence of spruce as usual - for cash only.

THS. WILSON.

Quebec, 13th February, 1815.

FOR SALE with immediate possession, that delightful Country residence well known by the name of WOODFIELD, about two and half miles from St. Louis Gate. The land and garden are in excellent order, the dwelling House and Offices in a complete state. For price and terms of payment apply at the counting house of

MONRO & BELL.

Quebec, 19th November, 1814.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their Auction Room to No. 2, Saint au Matelot street, opposite Mr. DAVIS ROSS.

WHITE & LANGUEDOC,  
A. & B.

Quebec, 15th November, 1814.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

QUEBEC, 17 MARCH, 1814.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor in Chief, as Commander of the Forces, has been pleased to appoint Claude Denicheau, George Waters Allsopp, and Keable Sarjeant, Esquires, to be additional Cashiers in the Army Bill Office. - Public notice is hereby given, that all Army Bills hereafter to be issued from the said Office, will be signed either by James Green, Esquire, Director of the said Office, or by Louis Montizambert, Esqr, the said Claude Denicheau, George Waters Allsopp, and Keable Sarjeant, the Cashiers of the said Office, or by one of them; and that His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, has authorized the said James Green, Louis Montizambert, Claude Denicheau, George Waters Allsopp, and Keable Sarjeant, or either of them, to sign the said Bills as aforesaid: - Public notice is also hereby given, that the Interest on all the Army Bills to be issued as aforesaid, will be paid at the usual half-yearly stated periods, agreeably to the notice herebefore given, with regard to the Army Bills issued under the Acts of the 52d and 53d year of His present Majesty's Reign, for facilitating the circulation of Army Bills.

By His Excellency's command,  
NOAH FREER, Military Secre

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken the upper part of Mr. Jean Fortier's House, No. 20, in the Lower Town, Rue Sous-le-Port, where they intend carrying on business as Commission Merchants and Auctioneers & Brokers, and hope that by their assiduity and attention to merit a share of the public patronage.

JOHN WHITE & Co.

N. B. J. W & Co. at the same time beg leave to inform their friends that they continue their ship Chandlery and Grocery Store in St. Peter street as usual.

Quebec, 31 May, 1814.

THE subscriber has for Sale, at THOMAS C. Oliva's Store, for cash only, at a very moderate price, the following Articles.

- Superfine, middling and Coarse Cloth,
- ditto ditto Kerseymer, Flannels,
- of all descriptions, Flushing, Blankets, Hosiery, Gingham, Callicoes, a cask of Hardware, well assorted, Pipe Clay in casks of 4 Gro each, Common wine Glasses, Earthenware, and a variety of other articles.

FREDERICK OLIVA.

Quebec, 18th January, 1815

LESousigné a vendre, un magazin de Thomas Oliva, pour argent comptant, a des prix tres-mo- diques, les articles suivants, savoir: Draps superbas, moyens et communs, Kerseymer, do, do, Flushings, couvertes, bas et gingham, Taillanderie, un quart de chaudiellerie, bien assortis, Terre-glaise a pipes en quarts de 4 gros chaque, Verres a vin communs, fayance, et une variete d'autres articles.

FREDERICK OLIVA.

Quebec, 16 Janvie 1815.

FOR SALE.

BY the subscribers, being just received by late arrivals -

- A quantity of Leather, consisting of 40 hides of Sole Leather, and 112 pieces and 9 doz. skins for Uppers,

ALSO,

- A few casks of Horse Nails, Bolt Iron assorted, A 16-inch Cable, and A new Anchor of 22 cwt.

GEO. & Wm. HAMILTON.

Quebec, 1st Decr. 1814

JUST received and for Sale at No. 30, St. Peter Street, Lower Town.

- Superior White Cape Madeira Wine,
- Dit old Vidonia dit.
- Dit, old Sherry dit.
- Dit, old Red Port dit.

The whole in bottles well packed in Casks of 3 doz each.

ALSO,

A few Casks of the best pale Ale, Store Room for a few Pipes or Puncheons in a fine dry vault

J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co.

Quebec, 11th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

THIRTY packages of DRY GOODS, consisting of Blankets, flannels, cambrics, cottons, thread, Irish linen, shawls, muslins, &c. &c. by the package.

ALSO,

- 40 tons Iron 1 1/2 & 2 inches by 1/2,
- 50 puncheons of superior Whiskey,
- 40 coils Cordage, 15 hhd's. Whiting.

Apply to

JAMES HEATH.

7 St. Peter street, Nov. 8.

FOR SALE.

A Strong built LONG BOAT, 22 feet by 7 1/2. Apply to J. BELL, Ship-builder, Who has also for sale a quantity of Oak and Pine timber. - Quebec, 14th November, 1814.

RECEIVED per AURORA and for Sale: 12 Bales east Canvas,

- 1 Do Police cloths, Swanskins, and elegantly printed woollen Shawls.

A variety of other goods suitable for the winter trade. - No. 16 St. Peter, street, 1 1/2 Dec. 1814.

GILBERT HENDERSON.

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscribers prime Irish Men's Park, Linen, Cotton Shirting, Cotton Thread, Linen shirts, Sea Bread, Port Wine and Glassware.

W. MAGEE, Jr. & Co,

St. Peter street, December 6th. 1814.

London, October 29.

It appears that the Mina, junior, after the failure at Pampeluna, took refuge at Pau, with several Officers, who had determined to follow the fortunes of himself and uncle. Soon after his arrival he presented himself to the Police office at that place, and addressed a memorial to Louis XVIII in which he set forth the principles by which he had been guided, as a soldier, in the defence of his country. He stated, that he had constantly supported the cause of the Bourbon family—that his great object was to aid in their restoration to the Spanish throne, upon the basis of a free Constitution—that such constitution has been framed, and acknowledged by the whole nation—but that Ferdinand unmindful of the valuable blood which had been spilt in his cause, instead of adopting the Constitution, had persecuted with the utmost rigour those patriots who had most distinguished themselves in his behalf, and had thereby plunged the nation into endless calamities. In consequence of this state of things, he (Mina) and many of his companions in arms, faithful to the oath they had taken to the Constitution, had made exertions in its support; but unhappily, having failed in these undertakings, they now applied to His Majesty to receive them with hospitality in France, or to grant them passage to any other country than Spain.

About the same period General Escozey Mina, the uncle of the former, arrived in Paris with four or five of his officers, and immediately waited upon the Spanish Charge d'Affaires in that city, Count De Casa Flores, under fictitious names, for passports.—One of the Legation, happening to recognize the person of the General, gave notice to the Count, who ordered that he should be amused until he had taken measures for his arrest. The French Commissary of Police was applied to and with his acquiescence, the gallant General was soon in custody; but no sooner was the fact communicated to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, than he ordered the Commissary of Police to be arrested in turn, for having violated the laws of France, by obeying the orders of a foreigner, who had no authority whatever in that country. His Majesty was now made acquainted with all that had taken place, when he replied, without hesitation, "Let these gentlemen be instantly set at liberty; the laws of France afford them no hospitality; and it is my will that the Commissary be dismissed from his office."

It is added, from the postscript of a letter from Paris, that in consequence of what subsequently passed on this business, the Spanish Charge d'Affaires has been ordered by the King to quit the French territory.

The Prince Regent of Portugal has had the good sense not to imitate the Kings of Spain and Sicily, in restoring that disgrace to his age, the bloody tribunal of the Inquisition, a name odious to English ears from the days of Queen Elizabeth. We may justly stipulate, that he shall adhere to the wise and enlightened policy which he has already pursued in this respect; and we may on like principles urge a more distinct renunciation of the Slave Trade than is contained in Lord St. Angelo's note treaty. Thus shall we hold up to ourselves a claim to the admiration of future ages, if we make use of our political influence for purposes of general civilization and benevolence. We have gratuitously restored to France the colonies which we possessed. We might have dictated the price, or have withheld the concession; but we did neither—and now we stand before her only as appellants in her sense of humanity and of moral duty.

A melancholy coincidence of fate appears to have attended the Ladies of the late Gen. Ross and Capt. Sir P. Parker Bart. Both accompanied their husbands as far as Bordeaux, on their way to America; they were the only English Ladies in that city, while their husbands remained there; they left it at the same period—their husbands were killed in the same way, and nearly at the same moment—and each are left with three children to mourn their untimely fall. No officers ever fell more generally respected and beloved. General Ross was the idol of his little army; and Sir Peter Parker was equally that of his ship's crew, who nutted, when an order was sent to deliver up his body, for the purpose of having it conveyed to Bermuda, declaring it should not leave the ship, where it had been embarked, in the hopes of being the bearers of it themselves to England, and who only suffered it to be removed from the *Meneilus*, an Admiral Cockburn's going on board, and assuring them that he would carry it in his own ship to Bermuda, and give to their beloved commander, a fu-

neral worthy of the distinguished manner in which he fell.

Two Agents from St. Domingo, sent by Petion to this country, are arrived in town. They are both mulattoes, one of them a general officer and are charged with an important mission to the British government.—Their arrival has been officially notified, but they have not yet had an interview with any of the Ministers. They state the decided determination of Christophe and Petion to make one common cause against France should she attempt the invasion and conquest of the Island.—Since the knowledge of the article of the treaty of peace by which the French are to carry on the Slave Trade for the term of five years, the general hatred against them has been inflamed to a degree altogether intolerable. The English are, on the contrary, held in the highest esteem throughout all parts of St. Domingo.

Milan, October 18

Count Bellegarde was yesterday at the Theatre de la Scala, which was crowded with spectators. In the midst of the play some voices were heard in the pit, shouting *Vive Napoleon!* These clamours at first disturbed the performance a little, but they were soon stifled, and His Excellency did not seem to care much for them. These shouts were repeated, however, with more violence towards the end of the third act, when Count Bellegarde, who was noticed giving orders to one of his aides de-camp, rose up in his box, and addressed the pit as follows:

"Gentlemen—I have to warn you, that the doors of the house are shut, and if you do not instantly deliver up to me the authors of these seditious cries, I shall cause the boxes to be emptied, and enter at the head of my soldiers, who will be able to find them."

Nine of the most glibly were then delivered and shot the same evening by torch light.

This measure has not a little astonished those who affect to treat with indifference, a cry which can now be regarded as nothing but a signal of revolt, and which evokes in the recollection of Europe the wretch who has been too long in scourge.

From the Halifax Weekly Chronicle.

PHOEBE and CHERUB.

Most of our readers are, we believe, already aware of the arts by which the Americans invariably endeavor, whenever opportunities present themselves, to seduce our brave Yaks from their duty, and thus to lay the foundation of a Power, which is at once their envy and their dread. It is, as is well known, that the honour and honesty of John Bull have, on all occasions, been proof against every temptation which Yankee cunning could devise; but we, not withstanding, have great pleasure in publishing the following account of some circumstances that took place at Valparaiso, whilst His Majesty's ship Phoebe and Cherub were lying there in company with the frigate Essex and her Prize; because it would be a mortifying to the Americans, as gratifying to us, to find, that no advantages of situation can ever enable them to practise their dirty artifices with success. They removed almost as it were to another world, and tempted in every possible way to desert, not a single man was found in either of our ships bold enough to do so; and we are satisfied that the same sentiments of undivided attachment to their King and Country, which have been so nobly evinced by the crews of the Phoebe and Cherub, are generally prevalent throughout the British Navy.

The Letter from which these particulars are taken, is from an officer of the Navy, who, after describing the different places at which they had sought the Essex, thus continues:—"On the 3d of February we arrived off this port;—and had the pleasure, on opening the Bay, to see the long and anxiously looked for frigate Essex, an English Whaler, which Captain Porter had armed with 40 green pound cartridges, and manned with 150 men, and two other English Whalers, at anchor there; having arrived about ten days before us, from the Marquesa Islands, where Porter had left three of his prizes. The little Cherub was anchored within half a cable's length

of the American Frigate's larboard bow. At 8 o'clock the following morning the Essex and Little Essex hoisted their Ensigns, which a White Flag at the Fore Top Gallant Mast Head, written on it—"Free Trade and Sailors Rights,"—manned their rigging and gave three cheers.—About 2 minutes after the Phoebe & Cherub hoisted their St. George's Ensign, with "God and Our Country," "Sailor's best Rights" "Traitors offend Both." written on the Flag, manned our rigging, and gave three hearty cheers. Soon after the enemy manned all their boats, crowded with liberty men going ashore, and with a Flag in each boat written on it "Sons of Commerce, Sons of Freedom;" pulling close under our bows; and on their gaining the heights just above us, spreading wide their Flags, the Sailors mounted some on Horses, some on Mules, cheering and pointing at us.—No language can convey to you an idea of my feelings on witnessing the good conduct, loyalty and forbearance displayed by the seamen and marines of both our ships upon this and a number of other occasions during our continuance at Valparaiso. Whenever a boat from the Phoebe or Cherub went on shore, as we were obliged to beach them, the American Sailors would ride to the boats with gong, and offer our people Horses to ride on; but it was all to no purpose, and some of our fellows told them they would give them Water-Casks in the Fore hold to ride on, if they would venture from under the protection of the Spanish Flag. In the evening the Americans would assemble to ward, and commence singing.—The Cherub's men requested to be allowed to do the same, and this being granted them, they commenced with—God save the King, Rule Britannia, Battle of the Nile, &c. and the singing on both sides continued very bright during our stay. The Americans having thus discovered that all their attempts to seduce our men were inefficient; soon changed their tone, and began to insult us, by replying in answer to our Cry of All's well—All's well on board the Guerriere—All's well on board the Java—All's well on board the Macedonian;—and such an animosity has been excited between us and them, thro' these means, that our people must cheerfully submit to all the hardships, and inconvenience attending a close blockade in the most unsettled climate I have yet known, in the hope of being one day able to punish their insolence."

Note. The above Letter was written on the 27th of March, and the very next day the Essex was taken.

From the Savannah Republican of Jan. 21. A PROPER COURSE.

We understand, from high authority, that his excellency Gov. Early intends ordering out immediately a sufficient force to drive the enemy from Cumberland Island, or any other part of the coast of our state on which they may land. We expect the Governor's Proclamation calling on the militia of this state will reach us, perhaps to-morrow.

FROM THE ENEMY.

The editor of the Savannah Republican has just conversed with an intelligent gentleman, who was taken prisoner at St. Mary's by the enemy on their first landing; and who made his escape from them on Monday night last. He states that about two thousand men were taken to St. Mary's, among which were a great number of slaves—that the day before he left, one transport, two rocket vessels and one bomb ship arrived off the town of St. Mary's with a number of troops from Cumberland Island—that he was informed by an English officer, that several Cockburn had arrived, and had brought with him three thousand men, which were on board of several transports then laying off the bar—the enemy had not armed any negroes but a few, who had entered voluntarily—that all the houses and stores in the place were plundered of every thing in them and on on board American vessels taken in Bellver, which were ordered down to Cumberland—that the town of St. Mary's did not capitulate; but was taken possession of by the enemy without the slightest opposition—that he saw Captain Jackson of the Lacedaemonian, who had spent a great deal

of danger against Savannah, and observed that he hoped he would have a chance yet in helping to destroy the place; and that it was the general impression at St. Mary's, that an attack would be made on Savannah, as they expected a large reinforcement from Bermuda. Our informant says that he thinks the force of the enemy between 4 and 5000.

## (OFFICIAL)

Since the above was in type the following letters have been received by express:

Extract of a letter from Capt. Massias to Brig. Gen. Floyd dated

Fort Harrington, 12 o'clock, Wednesday Evening, Jan. 16th 1815.

"Sir—The enemy is now near Darien—his fleet has anchored in Dohy Sound—he keeps close to me; yet, it is my belief, Savannah is his object—I shall watch his motions."

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Scott to Brig. General Floyd, dated Brown's Ferry, January 18 1815.

"Sir—I had the honor to receive yours of the 13th inst. by the express, in which you request me to send in my report, which is annexed to this letter. This morning, a gentleman arrived here from St. Mary's, who informed me that Admiral Cochrane had landed in town with an additional force, number not known. I have since been told that a number of black troops had been landed since the arrival of the admiral, from on board of a gun brig. The enemy are taking possession of all the provision they can find, and putting them on board their vessels, and are taking in water—they are likewise mounting guns on carriages, and training horses, for what purpose I leave you to judge—they have not as yet attempted any fortifications in the town; on the contrary, they have reduced Fort Physick; and, it is my opinion, they will not march by land. I should have wished very much to have made a stand at Crooked River Bridge; but Capt. Massias would not co-operate with me, which was the cause of my falling back to this place yesterday. I have been informed by one of the patriots of Florida, that their spies had discovered two Indians on the south side of St. Mary's, near Underwood's mills; the Indians seeing them, retreated and were followed until an encampment was discovered, with considerable smoke at different places, when they thought it prudent to retire. I have four trusty spies out to give me immediate notice of any approaching danger. The distress of the families of this county is beyond description."

Major general Thomas Finckney did not arrive in this place on Tuesday last, as was said in our paper of that day. He is expected momentarily though.

From the Milledgeville Journal Extra, of January 16. The following intelligence was yesterday received by the Executive.

GENERAL FLOYD TO GOVERNOR EARLY.  
Camp Covington, January 11.

"By express from St. Mary's dated on the 8th instant I am informed that 7 frigates, twenty-four and several transports were then off the bar, and that some of the small vessels were within the bar, coming in. By information from persons who had been on board, and arrived at Amelia, it seems to be the intention of the admiral to take possession of Cumberland Island, and make a hospital of Mrs. Millers mansion house. The force is said to consist of one thousand (some say 6000). It is stated that they are from the Chesapeake and intend wintering on Cumberland.

The inhabitants are much alarmed; and unless protection is immediately afforded them they must move off or be ruined, and that section fall into the hands of the enemy, which will enable them to encourage the hostility of the Indians and continue our frontiers in a state of alarm."

Savannah, January 21.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Massias to Brigadier General Floyd, dated Fort Barrington, 12 o'clock Wednesday Evening 17th January 1815.

"Sir—The enemy is now near Darien—his fleet has anchored in Dohy Sound—he keeps close to me; yet, it is my belief SAVANNAH is his object—I shall watch his motions."

## PEACE.

From the Albany Register Extra February 12. Governor Tompkins has this moment received an Express from Jacob Baker, Esq. of New-York

bringing the agreeable News, that a TREATY OF PEACE was signed at Ghent, on the 24th Dec. 1814—was ratified by the Prince Regent, on the 29th, and left England on the second of January, and arrived at New-York in the British sloop of War Favorite—Hostilities are to cease upon the Ratification of the Treaty by the American Government—Mr. Carol, Secretary of the Legation arrived in the Favorite with the Treaty—Mr. Baker with British Despatches, has also arrived, and Mr. Hughes embarked from Bordeaux with Duplicates.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1815.

SIR,

I hasten to acquaint you, for the information of the Public, of the arrival here this afternoon of His Britannic Majesty's Sloop of War Favorite, in which has come passenger Mr. Carrol, American Messenger, having in his possession a TREATY OF PEACE between this country and Great Britain, signed on the 26th December last.

Mr. Baker also is on board, as Agent for the British Government, the same who was formerly Charge d'Affaires here.

Mr. Carrol reached town at 8 o'clock this evening. He shewed to a friend of mine, who is acquainted with him, the packet containing the Treaty, and a London newspaper to the last date of December, announcing the signing of the Treaty.

The gentleman left London the 2d Jan. The Transit had sailed previously from a port on the Continent.

This city is in a perfect uproar of joy, shouts illuminations, &c. &c.

I have undertaken to send you this by Express—the rider engaging to deliver it by 8 o'clock on Monday morning. The expense will be 225 dollars;—if you can collect so much indemnify me I will thank you to do so.

I am with respect,

your obedient servant,

JONATHAN GOODHUE.

## FROM THE AURORA OF FEBRUARY 6.

We have been favored by an esteemed correspondent with the following interesting Bulletin, containing a detail of the military operations before New Orleans; and shall to-morrow lay before our readers other details equally interesting.

From New-Orleans.

JAN. 28.—At daylight the enemy had opened on us a battery of two 18 pounders, constantly pouring upon our lines, principally upon our left, toward the cypress woods. The affair has been pretty hot. The British have suffered considerably from the fire of our batteries all along the line. We have lost 72 men killed and wounded. This day arrived Gen. Thomas with 600 men from Baton Rouge.

3d.—Gen. Jackson having (by the means of his telescope) observed, last evening, a good deal of confusion in the enemy's camp, and also this morning again, ordered a sortie of 400 men, 200 of them mounted, to go and reconnoitre their camp; by them it was ascertained, that a part of their artillery had been dismounted by our guns; that they had been carried off; that they had razed the redoubts, and had retreated on their first lines towards Lake Borgneu. General Adair has arrived this evening with 4000 men, who encamped about three miles from the city. The general, accompanied by his aids, went to Gen. Jackson's quarters and to-morrow his corps will march to the place assigned to it.

3d. Nothing extraordinary—all the prisoners and deserters will soon be conducted into the interior.

4th. In consequence of the great number of men arriving with their arms in bad order, and of the scarcity of good muskets with bayonets, the four companies of veterans have given up theirs, amounting to about 500, to arm the men at the camp, and they have armed themselves with fowling pieces and pikes.

5th and 6th.—To day all the prisoners and deserters have gone for Natches, under escort. Yesterday arrived 10 British sailors, captured from a British brig from America, loaded with rum, bread, and other munitions

for the English army; the brig grounded near the post, (Chief-Magazier) the commanding officer of which, Capt. Johnson, finding it impossible to land the cargo of said brig, ordered her to be fired; we are informed by these prisoners that the infamous Cochrane had received a reinforcement of 3000 men. On the evening of the same day arrived 650 men from Natches; they inform that all the volunteers and militia from the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi territory are burning with the desire of coming to assist us, and were ready to march at the first call from Gen. Jackson, who has said, has orders from the President to call them into the field whenever he may think proper.

8th Sunday at half past six o'clock, A. M. the enemy began a very heavy cannonade upon our lines from his batteries erected since the 3d, supported by the musketry of a 500 men who marched in close columns, and advanced nearer than musket shot distance to our entrenched lines, armed with rockets, bombs, and fuses to storm our batteries; they directed their principal attack against the head of the line, flanked by the river and upon the left resting upon the Cypress swamps, as well as against the trailblazers and sappers placed above the said swamps; the roaring of the guns and firing of the musketry lasted two hours and a quarter; the enemy's mortars, although directed against our centre, have done no harm to our troops, the bursting of their bombs in our works has been of no effect. Two British officers and one French engineer of the name of Reane, who had gained the summit of our parapet, have been killed or wounded and made prisoners. (The engineer and one colonel was killed); after this terrible affair the field in front of our works was strewn with British wounded and killed. The English have lost more than 1600 men, of whom 600 killed, at least 800 wounded, and more than 200 prisoners or deserters, amongst them 25 officers of every rank. Our loss is trifling, 4 killed, whites and men of color, and 7 slightly wounded; we don't know exactly the number of the British wounded in their camp.

From the 2d to the 7th, the British had made the negroes of the sugar plantations in their possession, cut and continue the canal from Villare near Lake Hogue into the river, and on the night of the 7th they passed in their barges about 800 men on the Mississippi, chiefly sailors, with orders to attack our two batteries of 4 guns of twenty-four pounders on the right side, at the same time that they would attack us on the left; they effectively opened their fire before daylight upon about 500 of our men that our good general sent there in the afternoon of the 7th; our men surprised by an enemy that they could not see, and exposed by a galling fire of such gallant troops, retreated; the commanding officers of the batteries so unsupported spiked their pieces and made their retreat; one was commanded by Commodore Patterson, a brave officer, and the other by General Morgan; on the morning of the 9th, the British having found all the guns spiked, recrossed the river in their barges, two of them were lost. Our barracks and hospitals are full of enemy's wounded, and some of our own; the British die at every moment of their wounds; more than 30 were buried yesterday. On the 9th in consequence of a truce agreed upon, the enemy sent 60 of his men unarmed, who were busy all the morning in carrying off their dead; our city is at present a true ville de guerre—our cruel enemy is only 5 miles distant from our gates. This day the prisoners have been sent on horseback to Natches and Fort Adams.

Among the officers of rank killed or mortally wounded, are Lieut. Gen. commander in chief, Pakenham, Maj. Gen. Keene, the French Engineer, Remie, and also a colonel—all carried to their camp. We learn that the three last are dead, and that the general in chief, at his request, has been carried on board of Admiral Cochrane, said to be always in a tened gig on the borders of Lake Borgneu.

11th. This day, we are informed by two deserters that Gen. Gibbs died of his wounds in their camp; and that Pakenham died also on board of Cochrane; that on the 10th the enemy had begun to re-embark his artillery and munitions, and appeared to be preparing for a retreat; and that Major Gen. Lambert had the command of the army since the death of the three first chiefs.

19th. This day our artillery on the right side of the river have been unspiked and mounted upon new carriages; the general sent 2000 muskets; two lines are formed there two miles distant, one at each battery; 200 of our good friends from the other side of Poucharrtrain have just arrived.

The two last English deserters which arrived on the 11th agree that before their departure from their camp, and on the night of the 10th, it was a general rumor that the British loss in the terrible battle of the 8th, had been stated at 3000 men hors de combat, killed, prisoners, and deserters, and of about 4000 since their arrival at Ship Island on the 15th Dec. to the 18th instant.

13th. Three hundred men of the 44th regiment of regulars have just arrived; we are about 15,000 strong, distributed five or six posts, including Gen. Jackson's camp in front of the enemy, of about 9000.

#### OFFICIAL LETTER.

Copy of a letter from Major General Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, 7th Military District, Camp, 4 miles below New Orleans, Jan. 13, 1815.

Sir—At such a crisis, I conceive it my duty to keep you constantly advised of my situation.

On the 10th inst. I forwarded you an account of the bold attempt made by the enemy on the morning of the 8th to take possession of my works by storm, and of the severe repulse which he met with. That report having been sent by the mail which crosses the lake, may possibly have miscarried; for which reason, I think it more necessary briefly to repeat the substance of it.

Early on the morning of the 8th, the enemy, having been actively employed the two preceding days in making preparations for a storm, advanced in two strong columns on my right and left. They were received, however, with a firmness which it seems they little expected, and which defeated all their hopes. My men, undisturbed by their approach, which indeed they had long anxiously wished for, opened upon them a fire to deliberate and certain, as rendered the scaling ladders and fascines, as well as their more direct implements of warfare, perfectly useless. For upwards of an hour it was continued with a briskness of which there have been but few instances perhaps, in any country. In justice to the enemy it must be said, they withstood it as long as could be expected from the most determined bravery. At length, however, when all prospect of success became hopeless, they fled in confusion from the field—leaving it covered with their dead and wounded. Their loss was immense. I had at first computed it at 1500; but it is since ascertained to have been much greater. Upon information, which is believed to be correct, Col. Haynes, the Inspector General, reports it to be in the total 1600. His report I enclose you. My loss was inconsiderable; being only seven killed and six wounded.

Such a disproportion in loss, when we consider the number and the kind of troops engaged, must, I know, excite astonishment, and may not, ever, be fully credited; yet, I am perfectly satisfied that the account is not exaggerated on the one part, nor underrated on the other.

The enemy having hastily quitted a post which they had gained possession of, on the other side of the river, and we having immediately returned to it; both armies at present occupy their former position. Whether, after the severe losses he has sustained, he is preparing to return to his shipping, or to make still mightier efforts to attain his first object, I do not pretend to determine. It becomes me to act as though the latter were his intention. One thing, however seems certain, that if he will calculate on effecting what he has hitherto been unable to accomplish, he must expect considerable reinforcements; as the force with which he landed must undoubtedly be diminished by at least 300. Besides the night of the 13th ultimo, which is estimated at four hundred, he cannot have suffered less between that period and the morning of the 8th instant, than 300; having, within that time, been repulsed in two general at-

tempts to drive us from our position, and there having been continual cannonading and skirmishing during the whole of it—Yet he is still able to show a very formidable force.

There is little doubt that the commanding general Sir Edward Pakenham was killed in the action of the 8th, and that Major Generals Kean and Gibbs were badly wounded.

Whenever a more leisure moment shall occur, I will take the liberty to make out and forward you a more circumstantial account of the several actions, and particularly that of the 8th, in doing which my chief motive will be to render justice to those brave men I have the honor to command and who have so remarkably distinguished themselves.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,  
Major General Commanding.

P. S.—A correct list of my killed and wounded will be forwarded you by the Adjutant General.

• This was the action on the line—upwards a skirmish was kept up in which a few more of our men were lost.

Head Quarters, left bank of the Mississippi,  
5 miles below New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to make the following report of the killed, wounded and prisoners, taken at the battle of Mac Paradies's plantation, on the left bank of the Mississippi, on the morning of the 8th of January, 1815, and 3 miles below the city of New Orleans.

Killed, 700—Wounded, 1400—Prisoners taken, Major, 4 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 1 Esqu. 485 camp Officers and Privates, making a grand Total of 2600.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
B. HAYNES, Inspector Gen.  
Major General Andrew Jackson,  
Commanding the army of the Mississippi.

LONDON, November 11.

"This day the Prince Regent went to the House of Peers, and the Commons having been summoned to the bar, made the following

SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen.

It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

It would have given me great satisfaction to communicate to you the termination of the war between this country and the United States of America.

Although this war originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of the government of the U. States, and was calculated to promote the designs of the common enemy of Europe, against the rights and independence of all other nations, I never have ceased to entertain a sincere desire to bring it to a conclusion on just and honorable terms.

I am still engaged in negotiations for this purpose; the success of them must, however depend on the disposition being met with corresponding sentiments on the part of the enemy.

The operations of his majesty's forces by sea and land in the Chesapeake in the course of the present year, have been attended with the most brilliant and successful results.

The flotilla of the enemy in the Patuxent has been destroyed. The signal defeat of their land forces enabled a detachment of His Majesty's army to take possession of the city of Washington; and the spirit of enterprise which has characterized all the movements in that quarter has produced on the inhabitants a deep and sensible impression of the calamities of a war in which they have been so wantonly involved.

The expedition directed from Halifax to the Northern coast of the United States has terminated in a manner not less satisfactory. The successful course of this operation has been followed by the immediate submission of the extensive and important district east of the Penobscot River to His Majesty's arms.

In alluding to these events, I am confident you will be disposed to render full justice to the valor and discipline which have distinguished His Majesty's land and sea forces, and you will regret with me the severe loss the country has sustained by the fall of the gallant commander of His Majesty's troops in the advance upon Baltimore.

I availed myself of the earliest opportunity afforded by the state of affairs in Europe, to detach a considerable military force to the river St. Lawrence; but its arrival could not possibly take place till an advanced period of the campaign.

Notwithstanding the reverse which appears to have taken place on Lake Champlain, I entertain the most confident expectation as well from the amount as from the description of the British forces now serving in Canada, that the ascendancy of His Majesty's arms throughout that part of North America will be effectually established.

The opening of the Congress at Vienna has been retarded from unavoidable causes to a later period than had been expected.

It will be my earnest endeavor in the negotiations which are now in progress, to promote such arrangements as may tend to consolidate that peace which in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, I have had the happiness of concluding and to re-establish that just equilibrium, amongst the different powers which will afford the best prospect of permanent tranquility to Europe.

The peculiar character of the late war, as well as the extraordinary length of its duration must have materially affected the situation of all the countries engaged in it, as well as the commercial relations which formerly subsisted between them.

Under these circumstances I am confident you will see the expediency of proceeding with due caution in the adoption of such regulation as may be necessary for the purpose of extending our trade and securing our present advantages; and you may rely on my cordial co-operation and assistance in every measure which is calculated to the prosperity and welfare of His Majesty's dominions.

His Royal Highness having finished the reading of the Speech which he did in an audible and commanding voice, he retired, and returned to Carlton House in the same state as that in which he proceeded to Parliament.

Their Lordships then adjourned during pleasure, and at 5 o'clock they met again.

#### SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

SALEM, Feb. 7.

The English papers contain many official American Documents; among them, the report of the committee of ways and means, stating our pecuniary necessities, and proposing new taxes—Dallas's Report, exposing the deplorable state of the treasury—Gen. Winder's Division Orders, after the retreat of the British from Baltimore—Gov. Chittenden's proclamation to the Vermont militia—Com. MacDonough's and Gen. Macomb's accounts of the destruction of the British fleet on Lake Champlain, and the retreat of their army from Plattsburgh. Of these last the English say;—"Candor obliges us to admit, that the despatches of both the American commanders are written in a plain, manly style with very little appearance of exaggeration, and with none of that violent and vulgar abuse of the English by which many American officers have not ineffectually courted the favor of their own government."

The same paper which contains the despatches of our commanders, has also brought those of Sir George Prevost and Captain Ping, of the British army and navy, Sir George after stating previous movements by land and Lake Champlain bade which terminated their defeat, says:—

"It is now, with deep concern, I inform your Lordship, that, notwithstanding the intrepid valor

with which Capt. Downie led his flotilla into action, my most sanguine hopes of coming to success were not long afterwards blasted, by a combination, a combination of unfortunate events to which naval warfare is peculiarly exposed. Scarcely had His Majesty's troops forced a passage across the Savanac, and ascended the height on which stand the enemy's works when I had the extreme mortification to hear the shout of victory from the enemy, in consequence of the British flag being lowered on board the Confidence and Lifford; and to see our gunboats seeking their safety in flight. This unlooked-for event depriving me of the co-operation of the fleet, without which the further prosecution of the service was impracticable, I did not hesitate to arrest the course of the troops advancing to the attack, because the most complete success would have been unavailing, and the position of the enemy's work offered no advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in acquiring possession of them."

The letter of Pöng is transmitted by Sir James Yeo; who expresses his belief, that Capt. Downie was urged, and his ship hurried into action before she was in a fit state for it; and his opinion, that there was not the least necessity for the squadron given the enemy such decided advantages, by going into the bay to engage them—that even success would not have assisted the troops in storming the batteries, whereas had the troops taken the batteries first, it would have obliged the American squadron to quit the bay and given the British squadron a fair chance.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Sir George Prevost it is said, is to be tried by a court martial, on charges preferred by the subordinate generals and Sir J. L. Yeo.

On Wednesday morning the banking house of Messrs. Whitehead & Co. stopped payment; and yesterday evening some consternation was caused at the clearing house, by the stoppage of another banking company, Mainwaring, Son & Co.

Nov. 25.—The Duke of Wellington is said to have remonstrated successfully, against the observations made in the Paris papers on the capture of Washington; against the reception of American armed vessels in the ports of France; and even against sending out of French commercial consuls to America, during our blockade. Reference was had to the duke to obtain a passport for the blockade of the ports of America, to French ships which had been some time in readiness to take their departure from Havre de Grace. This application has been ineffectual, and the cause of its ill success may be explained, as there are about 200 French officers who have taken their passage by this vessel, and who had applied to Mr. Crawford, the Republican Minister at Paris, to know whether they could acquire rank in the army of the United States.

Capt. F. Hickley is appointed to the St. Lawrence 100, carrying the broad pendant of Sir J. Yeo.

#### GENERAL ROSS

In the House of commons, Nov. 14, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a high eulogium upon the late Gen. Ross, moved that the Prince Regent be humbly requested to give directions for the erection of a monument to his memory. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

In the course of his remarks, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said.—

"He could not help expressing a hope, that this vengeance, thus signally inflicted [alluding to the destruction at Washington] would be the last, and that no aggravation would render a recourse to similar measures necessary. He also would take that opportunity of stating, that instructions had been sent out to the coast of America to abstain from further inflictions unless rendered necessary by fresh enormities. An order which he was satisfied, Gen. Ross, had he lived, would have felt sincere pleasure in promulgating."

LONDON, NOV. 14.—We have received Paris papers of Friday and Saturday. The intended divorce of Maria Louisa from Bonaparte, is said to be preparatory to her marriage with the King of Prussia, Brussels papers which also arrived this morning, add, that his majesty will assume the title of emperor.

LONDON, NOV. 24.—The general opinion of the public respecting the Duke of Wellington's embassy to Paris, will we verily trust to suppose, be verified by his Grace's recall. His life is ever said to be exposed to some danger in the French capital, from the evil passions which his presence there has excited, and the most ordinary civilities or proposals are received with coldness and caution, only because they come from him. Report selects Lord Harrowby as the Duke's successor in his present employment; Lord Mulgrave to be President of the Council, in the room of Lord Harrowby; and the Duke of Wellington, Master General of the ordnance, in the place of Lord Mulgrave.

In the Parliament on the 21st. Nov. some interesting conversation took place on the subject of the American negotiation at Ghent, in the course of which the ministers state that the negotiations still continued; and they censure the American government for making public a part of the documents before the negotiations were concluded.

HANOVER, NOV. 14.—The Prince Regent of England has issued a proclamation, that the King's German States will in future form the Kingdom of Hanover, and His Majesty's title be King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, and Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, &c.

BOSTON, February 9.

From Canaanwaga, Jan. 31.

We learn from Sacket's Harbor, that the force at that post amounts to 4500 effective men, including 350 machines. The fortifications are in complete order, and in great strength, and an attack is rather worse than expected. Six hundred ship carpenters are engaged in building for the lake, and it is said the keels of one 55 and one 74 are already laid, and in a state of considerable forwardness. A frigate of the largest class, or a steam frigate is also building. These, it is believed, with our present naval force, will be amply sufficient to give us the complete command of the lake the next season, contrary to all the efforts of the enemy to prevent it.

On Sunday last, Gen. Ripley passed through this village, on his way to Troy. We are happy to be able to announce the general's recovery from his severe wounds, so far that he is able to travel a short distance each day.—Gen. Izard passed here on the same day, for Washington, where we understand he is ordered to report.—Lieut. Colner M'Neil, of the 11th regt. Ala. passed here on Sunday, on his way to his family in N. Hampshire. We are happy to state, that he has nearly recovered from the severe wounds which he received in the battle of Crippawys.

The Potomac river was entirely blocked up with ice on the 1st inst. No similar occurrence has been experienced for many years before.

From the East.—Gentlemen of information from Castine contradict the report, that the British commander at Castine had sent a body of troops to Backstone. As late as Wednesday last every thing remained the same in the district east of the Penobscot, as for several months past, excepting what the British had received reinforcements.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF  
LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,  
FEBRUARY 1815.

FRIDAY, 17.—George Vanfelson, Esquire, member elected for the Upper Town of Quebec, in the room of the Honorable J. A. Panet, summoned to the Upper

House of the Legislature, having taken the Oaths, took his seat in the House.

A committee of privileges, and a committee to keep up a good correspondence between the two houses were appointed.

After which an instruction was given to the committee on the public accounts to examine into the state of the imports and exports of this country during the preceding year, and report such observations as the trade between the mother country and this country, and between this country and the other colonies or foreign countries, may suggest.

The order of the day for the second reading of the bill granting a salary to the speaker of the house of assembly, being read, the Honorable Mr. Cuthbert said that His Excellency the Governor being apprized of the purpose of the bill, agreed that the House should proceed in accordance with them should seem expedient.

And the bill was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The committee of the whole house to whom was referred that part of His Excellency the Governor's speech, relating to the renewing of the duties under the act 53d. Geo. 3d. cap. 1, reported the resolution of the committee, that it is expedient to renew the said duties, which being agreed to by the house, a bill to grant new duties to His Majesty to supply the wants of this Province, was accordingly presented to the house, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The committee of the whole house to whom was referred that part of His Excellency's speech relating to Army Bills, reported a resolution of the committee, that it is expedient to renew the provisions of two several acts for facilitating the circulation of Army Bills, with some modifications, and to extend the amount of Army Bills in circulation to the sum of two millions currency, which being agreed to, a bill was presented conformable to the said resolutions; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The house in committee passed the bill to continue the levying of the duties under the act 53d. Geo. 3d. cap. 1, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The house in committee resolved that it is necessary to have an agent residing in Great Britain to attend the interests of this Province, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The special committee to whom was referred the bill to authorize M. L. Duchesneau, Esquire, to erect a bridge over the river Cap Rouge, reported their having passed the same without any amendment; and it was resolved to consider the said bill in a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

The committee to whom were referred the petitions of P. Congrain, Esq. Jacques Marlin and others, relating to the building of a bridge over the Riviere Ouelle, reported their opinion on the said petitions, and it was ordered to take the same into consideration in a committee of the whole house on Tuesday next.

SAUNDAY, 18.—An engrossed Bill to grant a salary to the Speaker of the House of Assembly, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

A Bill to establish a House of Industry in the city of Montreal was brought in and read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

A Petition of sundry inhabitants of the town and district of Three Rivers, requesting an amendment in the Judicature Act in as-much as concerns the district of Three Rivers, was presented to the House and referred to a special Committee.

The Committee of the whole to whom was referred the Bill to continue the Act of the 53. Geo. III. to grant to His Majesty certain additional Duties, reported amendments to the same, which were agreed to by the House, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

The committee of the whole on the expediency of an Agent, reported as the opinion of the committee that it was expedient to have an Agent residing in Great Britain to solicit the passing of the laws and to represent the Public Business committed to his care for the good of the Province; the same was agreed to by the House, and it was ordered that it be communicated to the Legislative Council in order to their concurrence therein.

The House in Committee on Mr. Duchesneau's Bridge Bill reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Monday next.

It was then resolved to form in Committee of the whole on Tuesday next, to consider the expediency of opening St. Paul street, in the Lower Town of Quebec.

Two engrossed bills from the Legislative Council to continue the alien act and the act authorising the Justices of the Peace to make regulations for apprentices, were ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Adjourned to Monday next.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 21, 1815.

Important matter has flowed in upon us in so full a tide lately, that we are in a manner, overwhelmed. The peace; the termination of the European Contest; and the sanguinary conflict in the neighbourhood of New Orleans; are events that, at this moment, absorb our faculties to an extent beyond any thing we have felt since the decisive battle of Leipsic and its momentous results.

To venture to pronounce on the Peace in any thing like a dogmatical style, imperfect as our knowledge of it as yet is, would be a species of presumption, from which we shrink with a becoming diffidence. The ostensible cause of the war, surplus' rights has long since ceased to be a bone of contention, the American government having had the saying plea, for some time past, of its being no longer necessary at present, to insist on such a claim. That question then remains just where it was previous to the declaration of hostilities; and is, consequently so far a lost cause to the war hawks. A free trade they necessarily recover by a general peace. This no success on our part could obstruct, farther than what might be deemed expedient with respect to any part of the British territories; of which the fisheries, on the coasts of those territories, may be considered a branch.

From these, an exclusion of the Americans is said to be gained by us. We call this a gain, compared with what was the state of the case previous to the war; and a gain it is of no small magnitude. As a set off against this loss on the part of the Americans, reports say that the British are shut out from the Mississippi. So much the better for the St. Lawrence, through whose waters trade can flow, as well to the west as to the north, and vice versa.

If Great-Britain be debarted the right of trading up the Mississippi, yet will her manufactures find their way up that river, in despite of all the parchments in the universe. But we are perhaps raising superstructures on a visionary basis. A few days will, in all probability, put us in possession of the real state of the case.

We can have little doubt, in the present state of the American finances, but that the treaty will be ratified; the rejoicings in the different towns are so many anticipations of an event which they consider as certain.

The news from New Orleans is certainly of a most unpleasant nature; the British in taking the bull by the horns, have found themselves to have been overmatched; but from their retaining their position; from the subsequent arrival of our shipping to their support as is asserted; and the fresh cannonading said to have been heard after the latest date we are in possession of, it appears that the game was not yet up in that quarter. — Hopes yet remain that the British laurels might recover their somewhat faded verdure.

That Americans should be successful behind trees or intrenchments, ought not to be matter of wonder; nor ought the wonder to be greater at a considerable disparity of loss between two belligerents when one fights open and exposed, against another intrenched to the chin. Great, however, as the difference of the loss of men, on each side, may be, we do not altogether rely upon the American accounts as being strictly or nearly correct.

On European affairs we are not at present disposed to say much; as we expect shortly to be made better ac-

quainted with them, their anticipation might but mislead. By our next we may be more fully informed of their state. As far as present information goes, the Emperor of Russia is said to be also King of Poland; Saxony is given to the King of Prussia, Austria recovers her ancient possessions in Italy with the Venetian territories as they were prior to the French Revolution; the head of the house of Nassau is King of Belgium, so that to the Dutch provinces are added the ten provinces formerly belonging to Austria; the King of England is also King of Hanover and Duke of Brunswick, &c. The Emperor of Austria resumes his ancient title of Emperor of Germany. These are said to be the principal outlines of the arrangements made at Vienna; for their precision, however, we cannot answer.

For doubts or intelligence we refer our readers to the proceedings of the House of Assembly. The dissensions, on the article of privilege, have happily subsided, without any Mercurio having any very wide or deep cause to exclaim "A plague of both your houses!" Or if any be wounded, it is not to the extent of being made "worm's meat."

Last night were performed, to an overflowing house, by the Amateurs, gentlemen of the garrison, The Comedy of *The poor Gentleman with the face of Hit or miss*. The performance, on the whole, gave much satisfaction, notwithstanding that the sentimental and delicate character of Emily Worthington was filled by a male in petticoats.

This was the second theatrical exhibition of the Amateurs.

His Excellency the Governor and family honored the performances, with their presence, on both nights.

A most atrocious deed has been lately perpetrated in the vicinity of this City. A Servant Girl who had managed to conceal her pregnancy feigned to be indisposed, and being in a chamber by herself, was delivered of a child which was afterwards found in the stove by another servant, partly consumed. A coroner's inquest was held on the remains of the infant, and we are informed gave a verdict of murder against the mother. She, however, has not yet been arrested, having left the house where she was, shortly after the discovery of the crime.

This is the third instance that has come to our knowledge, of illegitimate children being destroyed or abandoned and found dead, since the provision made by the legislature for their reception at the Hotel Dieu. It is somewhat remarkable that the mother of the child lately destroyed, was one of those miserable foundlings who are brought up at the expense of the institution, which while it evidently serves as a bounty to the vicious by relieving them from the support of their offspring, proves ineffectual for the prevention of crime. *Gazette*

The mother's name taken and committed to goal.

*Consolation to splendour shorn of power,  
Lately left our hemisphere  
A meteor of no common glare;  
For a time his minor lights  
Help'd him in his lofty flights;  
But his minor lights do use,  
At length their twinkling they refuse—  
Ere he could'd he did not shine  
When and where rull'd the Guillotine.*

#### MARRIED.

On the 15th instant, MATTHEW THOMAS LANE, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, & Miss ELIZA ROSS, of this city.  
On the 16th, Mr. GEORGE GRAY MEER, master of the snow Jane of London, to Miss LYDIA ANN ELEANOR RICHARDSON, of this city.

#### DIED.

On the 13th instant, Mr. WILLIAM LEABERRY, of this city, ship-builder, aged 49 years.

#### COMMUNICATION.

DIED, at Quebec, on the 11th, Thomas Turner, Drum Major of the 103d regt. aged 29 years, and on the 18th the remains of the deceased were buried, with Masonic honors, being attended to the place of interment, by respectable bodies from Lodges Nos. 241 and 289, Royal Thistle Lodge, with No. 17, to which the

deceased lately belonged. Great praise is due for the punctual attendance and manner the whole of the ceremony was conducted by the above Numbers, but a neighbouring Lodge did not make its appearance on the occasion.

THE FREE SCHOOL, which was opened in the Theatre is now kept at the CLOCK HOUSE, South of the burying ground, in St. John's Suburbs. Any who wish for admission, will apply to Mr. JONSSON, the instructor.

It is hoped and expected, that a larger house, in a more central situation, will be obtained shortly.

It is a very extraordinary circumstance, that in this City, where are nearly 20,000 inhabitants, no building has ever been erected for a public school, for elementary instruction, accessible to children of all denominations.

The loss sustained every year in consequence of not having such a building, is more than £3000, allowing there are only 100 children destitute of the means of instruction (and the number has many times exceeded that). Even saying nothing about the loss of time for obtaining an education, which is of much importance to every child. The cost of board and clothing will amount to the sum mentioned.

#### BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, WEDNESDAY next, the 22d instant, at the Subscribers' Auction Room:

A STONE built HOUSE, with a wooden Hangard in rear, and a her conveniences, pleasantly situated in St. Ursule street, Upper Town at present occupied by Lieut. H. Weatherstone, Canadian Fencibles. An indispensable Title will be given, and further particulars known by applying to the Brokers.

#### —ALSO—

At same time and place will be sold,  
A general assortment of DRY GOODS,  
15 Barrels bright Muscovado Sugar,  
11 Do. of Pomegranate Apples in good order,  
2 Pipes Spanish Wine,  
2 Poncheons Jamaica Spirits,  
5 Casks Green Codfish,—a few lots real Spanish Indigo, and other articles.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN,  
Quebec, 18th February, 1815. A. & B.

#### AT THE AUCTION

OF THOMAS GARY, to morrow WEDNESDAY 22d instant, at ONE o'clock, will be sold:—

A CARRIOLE and suitable skins, a set of harness, a military saddle and bridle complete, and other articles as usual.—Quebec, 21st February, 1815.

THE Subscriber duly elected Guardian to the minor children of the late JAMES PATTERSON & MARTHA SMITH, his wife, both deceased, requests all persons who are indebted to the Estates of the deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against the said Estates, are likewise requested to deliver in their claims in the office of J. Belanger, Not. Pub. St. John's street, in order to the settlement thereof.

Wm. ALLEN.

Quebec, 20th February, 1815. d

LOST, or supposed to have been taken away, by mistake, at the Play last night, a book coloured SHAWLS; whoever will bring it to the Editor of this Paper, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Quebec, 21st February, 1815.

#### JAMES BARNARD

HAS FOR SALE—No. 20, St. Charles street—pickled Clams, Turkeys, Geese, Fowls, Butter, Cheese, and a few Hogs, for cash only.

Quebec, Feb. 24, 1815. u

ON SALE, 50 Pans Irish Malt Whiskey, of superior strength and flavor.

And a few pipes L. P. Tenebrife Wine.  
Apply to DAN. JOS. DALY,  
Quebec, Decr. 21, 1814. Queen's Wharf.

**NOTICE**—The Proprietors of Lumber lying on New London Cove (now CROMARTY BAY) are hereby notified, that they will be subject to one year's Rent for any quantity that may remain thereon after 1st June next, at the usual rates; and all the persons who have been purchasers of the small buildings and sheds erected on the premises by the late Lessee M. Ritchie, and who shall not have removed them before the above period, will be likewise charged ground rent for them, in the same proportion as for lumber.

The said Cove, so well known as a spacious, safe, and commodious Harbour for landing, hauling and shipping Timber, is to let, after 1st May next, and if not let, will be clear to receive Lumber of every description when the Navigation opens.—Application to be made to

JOHN MUNRO, No 9, St. Peter Street, Lower Town  
Quebec, 1st Feb. 1815.

For sale by **CAMPBELL & SHEPPARD**, No. Lower Town market:—  
Port and Spanish Wine,  
Jamaica Spirits,  
Cordage and about 10000 yards Bagging.  
Quebec, 28th January 1815.

**A SITUATION WANTED.**  
A YOUNG man, lately from Ireland, who under stands Accounts and writes their hand, is in want of a situation, either in a Public Office or merchant Counting House. Recommendations or security can be produced if required. Apply at the New Printing Office—January 30. 1815.

**FOR SALE,**  
2000 Pairs, strong yarn and worsted Hose,  
1000 do. do. Gloves,  
Lamb's wool hose, Kent and London wrought Guernsey Frocks,  
Scarlet and Flesh coloured Caps,  
1 Cask Shoe Brushes,  
6 Bales coloured Threads,  
3 Pipes real Hollands Gin,  
Port Wine and Porter in Bottles.  
**THOMAS CHRISTIE.**  
Quebec, 30th Nov. 1814.

**THE** undersigned, testamentary Executor of the late **WILLIAM BOAG**, Ship-builder of Quebec deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment, and to all such as have claims thereon to send in the same to him for adjustment.  
**CHRISTOPHER WILLSON.**  
Portneuf, 3d. December, 1814.

**UNCLAIMED GOODS.**  
**ONE** Tierce and one Case Goods, landed from the ship Planet, captain Mitchell, from Liverpool marked S (in a diamond) Nos. 2 and 3, and consigned to EDWARD SMITH—if not claimed and taken away on or before the 1st March, will be sold to pay expenses.  
**GILBERT HENDERSON.**  
Quebec, Decr. 27, 1814.

**FOR** sale by **HALL & GOWEN**. 50 box crown window Glass, 7½ by 8½ and 8½ by 9½ at a reduced price for cash—Also, an assortment of children's worsted Hose, by the dozen.  
Quebec, 10th Oct. 1814.

**NOTICE.**  
**THE** subscriber being absent, hereby gives notice that the whole of his business in ship building and repairing, will be conducted by **Mr. SAMUEL BROWN**, on the premises; and that every attention and dispatch will be used in the conduct of the business as formerly.  
**J. GOUDIE.**  
Quebec, January 23, 1815.

**A LOUER** pour une ou plusieurs années, et posses sion à l'usage d'un logement, un QUAI situè on la Basse Ville de Québec, et bien convenablement appeitè Canotier, de 120 p. de front sur 120 p. de profondeur, tenant d'un côté à Thomas Willson, Ecrivain et d'autre côté à Mr. Charles Smith—S'adresser au propriétaire, en la Haute Ville de Québec, Rue St. Famille  
**G. VANFELSON.**  
Quebec, 5e Septembre, 1814.

**FOR SALE,**  
At No. 30, St. Peter Street, Lower Town:  
1000 Pair Military Green Cloth Towsons,  
100 Doz genuine high flavoured Port Wine, just received from Newfoundland,  
40 Cases choice Martineque Noveaux.  
**J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co.**  
Quebec, 20th September, 1814.

**THE** undersigned **Josiah Stiles**, of the city of Quebec, Tavern Keeper, do hereby give notice that I shall, at the next ensuing session of the Provincial Parliament of this Province, petition for an Act of the said Parliament, giving me the exclusive privilege of ferrage across the River Saint Lawrence from Quebec and in the following directions, that is to say—first to the point at Pointe Levy—secondly, to that part of Pointe Levy nearly opposite the city, and thirdly, to a little above the mouth of the river Chaudière, in the Parish of Saint Nicolas also, from Quebec to the Island of Orleans, and also from those places to Quebec.  
**JOSIAH STILES.**  
Quebec, 4th October, 1814.

**N. B.** The above named Josiah Stiles in explanation of his intentions respecting the Ferrage above mentioned, hereby begs leave to inform the Public that he proposes to have Mats and Canoes at the different places above described, with careful Ferry-men to cross Travellers and others at all hours & seasons, and particularly to accommodate those persons who may have occasion to go on board any of his Majesty's or Merchant Ships in the harbour. The rates of Ferrage will of course be established by the Act of the Legislature, if granted.

**FOR SALE,**  
**THE** **ETCHEMINS** SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—  
50 M. feet merch'bleinch Pine Boards, } 20 a 40 feet in  
20 M. do. 1½ do. Plank, } length.  
40 M. do. 2 do. do. }  
50 M. do. 3 do. do. }  
10 M. do. Flat Boards and Plank,  
60 M. do. Oak do. do.  
Deck Plank and Sheathing Boards, and a constant supply of well seasoned Window Stiles, Bars, Venetian Blinds, Door Frames, narrow Boards for flooring, a quantity of Spars of various sizes, and R. Oak and Pine Plank and Boards.—Also, superfine and fine flour cabin and common biscuit,  
1st May, 1812

**FIRE WOOD FOR SALE.**  
**ABOUT** 200 cords of Fire Wood lying near St. Patrick's Hole, in a convenient place for loading on board vessels.  
**PARLIERSON, DYKE & Co.**  
Quebec, 11th Oct. 1814.

**FOR SALE,**  
Superior old Port Wine in pipes,  
Fayal Wine in pipes, Hds, and Quarter casks,  
Cordage,  
Sails,  
Anchors and Cables, and about 5000 feet white Pine Timber.  
**Wm. OVIATT.**  
Quebec, 18th October, 1814.

**THE** subscriber being obliged to absent himself for couple of months, he respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that, he does by this authorise his Brother Frederick Oliva to settle any of his accounts, and to carry on his business of Auctioneer and Broker, as usual.  
**THOS. C. OLIVA.**

**FOR SALE** at the Subscriber's Store No. 10, Lower Town Market—  
**LONDON** p. cubic Madeira Wine in pipes, hds, qr, cask, or any quantity above 3 gallons,  
Geneva do. do. do. do. do.  
Cognac Brandy do. do. do. do. do.  
Spanish Wine do do do do do.  
**ALSO**—a few puncheons Leeward Island Rum.  
**T. C. OLIVA.**  
Quebec, 5 July, 1814.

**FOR SALE,**  
**MIRRE** **CAROLLES**, the property of a Gentleman who has lately left the country, consisting of a covered, half covered and open VIS-A-VIS—for further particulars apply at Mauro and Bell's stores where they can be seen at any time.  
Quebec, 27th Oct. 1814.

**L.** Soussigné, Exécuteur testamentaire à la succession de **GUILLAUME BOAG**, Maître Charpentier, de Québec, decédé, donne avis à toutes personnes endettées à la succession de lui faire paiement immédiat, et à tous ceux qui ont des demandes contre icelle de lui en payer leurs comptes afin d'être réglés.  
**CHRISTOPHER WILLSON,**  
Portneuf, 3e Decembre 1814.

**THOMSON, SCOTT & Co.** have received by the latest arrivals, a handsome assortment of **DRY GOODS**, which are now open and for Sale at their Store on the wharf, No. 6, St. Peter street, consisting of  
4-4 a 8-4 rich printed Shawls,  
6-4 a 8-4 similar on Cotton and silk and cotton do.  
4-4 a 6-4 fancy Muslins,  
4-4 a 6-4 tambooured and plain leno and hook Muslins,  
6-4 Cambrics,  
4-4 a 9-8 light & dark striped & checked Cotton,  
11-8 and 6-4 Checks, 3-4 a 7-8 linen tied Tick,  
4-4 cotton Shirting, 3-4 a 6-4 Gingham,  
India Cottons, Drapilles, Braces, &c. &c.—The whole of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash only.  
Quebec, 29th Nov. 1814.

**TO LET** for one or more years, and possession given immediately—**THAT** extensive **WHARF**, situated in the Lower Town of Quebec, at the place called Canotier, of 120 feet in front upon 120 in depth, joining on the one side to Thomas Willson, Esquire, and on the other side to Mr. Charles Smith—Apply to the proprietor, in the Upper Town of Quebec, St. Famille street.  
**G. VANFELSON.**  
Quebec, 5th September, 1814.

**NOTARIAL and LAND OFFICE**  
**THE** undersigned informs his friends and the public that he has moved from Palais street to the first floor of that of the General Post Office, in **FREE-MASONS' HALL.**  
**W. F. SCOTT,**  
Notary Public and Land Agent,  
Quebec, 16th May, 1814.

**Ship Chandery & Grocery Store,**  
No. 15, St. Peter Street, Lower Town  
**THE** subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, Masters of vessels, and the public generally that they have recently received by the different arrivals from Europe in addition to their Extensive stock on hand a very large assortment of goods in their Line, which they now offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash or short credit.  
**ALSO,**

200 Madeira Pipe Packs  
30 Cases Florence Oil of a superior quality,  
50 Hds North Shore Seal Oil,  
5 Pipes real Cognac Brandy,  
3 Puncheons Irish Whiskey,  
100 Cwt. English made Ship Bread,  
150 Cask Nails assorted, consisting of Clasp Nails from 6th a 30th Canada Covering, Boat Sheathing, and Spike Nails of all sizes.  
**JOHN WHITE & Co.**  
Quebec, July 12, 1814.

**State of the TURKISH MARKET, for the past week at 8 o'clock, a. m. 10. 7. 8. 5. 6. 3. 13.**  
Printed and published for **THOMAS CARY**, No. 3, St. Lewis street, at the **NEW PRINTING-OFFICE**, No. 21, Baudroctet.