

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. iv. 5.

VOLUME X.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1814.

[NUMBER 26.]

## LOUIS MASSUE & Co.

N° 1, Fabrique street,

HAVE just received from Liverpool and Greenock, a handsome assortment of Goods

Consisting of—  
 Superfine grey Cloths and Double milled Casimeres for the military, Rise and black ditto, 10 ps. real Welsh Flannel, Cotton Velvet, French Cambrics, 200 ps. Cotton Cambric, from 2s. 6d. a 6s., 200 ps. Lenos and Muslins, Very fine Jaconet for cravats, Plain and twilled Black Muslins, Fancy colored ditto, Striped Gingham, Fashionable Muslin Trimmings, Diaper, Rich imitation and Damask Silks, Plain and embroidered silk Partols, Black Bombazet, Furniture Tape, Black Silk Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Colored ditto, Silk Shawls, 800 doz. Linen Tape, No. 13, 25 and 135, 77 doz. Bobbins assorted,

Cotton Umbrellas, Carpetting, Venetian Stair ditto, 150 reams Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Men's fine dress and strong Calf Shoes, Youth's ditto, White Leather Skins, Black Binding ditto, Putty in bladders, Buttons assorted, Pins, 4½ to 7, mix't, Blanket ditto, White-Chapel Needles, Table and Desert Knives and Forks, Penknives, Razors, Cloth, shoe, and button Brushes, Day & Martin's Liquid Blacking and Blacking Cakes, 400 doz. Ivory and Horn Combs, 32 casks Nails assorted, 3 hhds. tin'd Tea Kettles, 3 cases Nuns' Tread.

They expect, per the London fleet, a considerable supply of London, Manchester and India Goods, among which is a well chosen assortment of fashionable Ribbons, Ladies' Shoes—Also, Groceries of every description.

### ON HAND,

1 Pipe French Brandy, 1000 lbs. English Sole I can, 3 do. real Cognac ditto, 1 ton, 30 doz. Port Wine, 1 ton Copper Bolts, 25 doz. Lemon Juice, 2000 baskets fine table Salt, Quebec, 7th June, 1814.

FOR SALE—40 tierces Seal Oil, 150 Madeira Pipe Packs.

JOHN WHITE & Co.

Quebec, May 24, 1814.

### FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE well known, fast sailing Bark MARGARET, of Pilkington, master, burthen per register 187 tons, stands A 1, at Lloyds, will be ready to take in on the 15th inst, and as a considerable part of her cargo is engaged, will meet with no detention in being dispatched.—For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to Capt. Pilkington, at Roy's wharf, or to

GEORGE SYMES,

### WHO HAS ON SALE,

5 M. feet merchantable white Pine Timber, 4 M. Standard Staves, 30 M. dressed West India Staves, Also—Deck Plank, Deals and Boards, Quebec, 14 June, 1814.

## NOTARIAL and LAND OFFICE.

THE Undersigned informs his friends and the public that he has moved from Palace street to the first door or that of the General Post Office, in FREE-MASONS' Hall, W. F. SCOTT, Notary Public and Land Agent, Quebec, 16th May, 1814.

## HALL & GOWEN

TAKE the liberty to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have received Invoices, and will have for SALE, by the first arrivals from London—A large, elegant, and well-chosen Assortment of GOODS in their line, consisting of Ladies', Miss's and Children's Beaver Hats and Bonnets, fashionably trimmed, of every colour and description, Gentlemen's superfine Beaver and Beaver water-proof Hats,—Silk, Leghorn, and Chip do. covered, glazed leather and livery Hats with gold and silver lace bands and cockades complete; Boys' black and drab Hats of all sizes, with their usual assortment of children's Morocco and Leather half-boots, High-lows and shoes—a few pair Wellington Boots.—Also, 500 doz. Men's and 300 Youth's coarse Hats, suitable for the country.

Military Appointments, consisting of Staff Hats richly trimmed with gold and silver scales; Regulation Caps for line and artillery Officers, covered do.—Aide-de-Camp's embroidered Epaulets, with Collar, Collar, and skirt ornaments to match, do. do. for the different departments; Regulation do. Flank-Company Wings, Swords for Staff-Officers straight and crooked, Munitio do. flank company, cavalry, and regulation do, neat Dirks of every description; Belts of all kinds,—staff, cavalry, and regulation Sashes, Gorgets, Breast-Plates and military buttons, for the different Militia Battalions, military Gloves, &c. &c. together with galleons, Hat Bands and Buckles and all kinds of Hat trimmings, with a variety of other articles, comprising every thing in their line—which they offer for sale for cash.

N. B. The highest Price paid, in cash, for Beaver, Musk and all hutting Furs, Quebec, 8th June, 1814.

JUST arrived, in the brig Industry, and for sale by the Subscriber, at a very low price, if taken from the wharf—

50 puncheons W, 15 do, 100 barrels best, 9 hhds. Molasse, a few boxes of Lemons, 30 barrels Rosin,

### HE HAS ON SALE,

50 barrels of Tar,

BENJ. TREMAIN, No. 5, St. Peter street.

Quebec, 17 May, 1814.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his House,

N° 12 Lower Town Market Place: 3000 Minots Liverpool Salt, 500 Lisbon do, 150 Barrels best Prime Beef, Quebec, January 4, 1814.

C. SMITH.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, A FEW barrels IRISH prime Mess PORK, (first quality.)

ANDREW DOE,

Quebec, March 28, 1814.

### To be sold.

THAT agreeably situated Cottage, outside of St. Lewis gate. Apply to the subscribing proprietor, DAVID DOUGLAS.

Quebec, 4th Janv. 1814.

TO LET on the 1st May next, GENTLE apartments ready furnished, at House N° 12 Palace Street.—Apply to MARY M'GREGOR.

Quebec, 7th March, 1814.

### TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT family HORSE employed in Calèche, Carriole and Cart—and also an excellent riding Horse, the property of a person about leaving the province. Apply to the Editor, Quebec 13 June, 1814.

FASHIONABLE STRAW BONNETS for Sale by the Subscriber, No. 5, Fabrique Street, GORDIAN HORAN, Quebec, 7th June, 1814.

## JOHN WHITE & Co.

N° 15, St. Peter Street, Lower Town,

### HAVE ON HAND

7 pipes Cognac Brandy, 40 puncheons old St. Kitts Rum, 43 barrels bright Muscovado Sugar, 70 cases Florence Oil, 1 dozen each, A few sets elegant cut Glassware, 40 casks common Glassware assorted, 22 cases Chocolate, 200 m. 28 lb. Canada Covering Nails, With a general assortment, as usual, of every article in the Ship Chandlery line, which they will dispose of on very moderate terms, FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT, Quebec, 22 March, 1814.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES, No. 2, Notre Dame street, Lower Town:

TWO hundred Firkins good table Butter, King's Arms, double Gloucester and Cheshire Cheese, gunpowder, hyson, hyson skin, souchong, and congo Teas by the chest, Rice in tierces, barley, oatmeal, coffee and muscovado sugar in barrels, muscatel and Smyrna raisins, currants, Jordan, shell'd and bitter almonds, French plums, sweet oil in bottles, Poland and Montreal starch, single and double refined sugar, chocolate, soap and candles in boxes, with a general assortment of groceries.

ALSO—Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry, French and Spanish Wines by the Quarter Cask or dozen, French and Spanish Brandy, Real Hollands and Amsterdam Gin, Jamaica & Emerald Spirits, Shrub, Peppermint, Noyau and French Liqueurs in cases, London Porter by the Hogshead or dozen, Lime Juice, Montreal Cider,

JOHN TORRANCE,

Quebec, 17th Feb. 1814.

## FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Merchantable at refuse Pine Boards, 1 M Ps. 2½ inch 12 feet Pine Plank, 10 M Standard West India Staves, 3 M feet white Oak Timber, Ready made Ash Oars, 150 Pipe Packs for the Madeira market, The above articles will be sold low for cash, THOMAS LEE, Junr, Quebec, 8th October, 1814.

### COLTMANS & HALE have for sale

At Portneuf, near the foot of the Richelieu, A COUPLE of Cargoes of assorted Lumber, consisting of Oak, red and white Pine Timber, a few Mast,

Red and white Pine & Spruce Deals, Lathwood, Oars and Handspikes.

Also on the Wharves & in Store at Quebec, About 20,000 feet white Pine and Spruce Deals, 5 M. West India Staves,

A small lot of dressed Oars, 150 barrels fresh Flour of a superior quality, with course Flour, Bran, Oats, &c.

A cargo of best Newcastle Coals, A patent Windless and set of composition Rudder Irons for a vessel of 300 to 400 tons,

Copper Bolts & Nails, Lignum Vitæ, A set of Pump Gear, Blocks of various sizes, and sundry other articles adapted to ship building.

### ALSO,

A few pipes Port Wine, Quebec, 14 June, 1814.

QUEBEC, JUNE 28, 1814.

Since our last we have been politely favored with London dates to the 14th ult. when Mr. Buonaparte had embarked for his island; compared with which Sancho's island of Barataria may be considered as a Principality. The perils the poor man incurred, on his way, were too imminent for his great soul to face, he therefore sought a hiding place under cover of various disguises, which were insufficient to allay his fears. There is little danger of his ever rising again; he has not only sunk in power but into contempt, carrying any thing with him but the reputation of a great man. The world has cast him off, even the Elba stomach revolts at his approach.

Louis XVIII. made his solemn entry into Paris on the 3d May. He is appropriately named by the French *Louis le Désiré*. Nothing could surpass the joy of the French people where ever he passed. A striking contrast to the execrations received by the deposed tyrant.

We see, with sorrow, in the American papers, that the expedition of the Americans, last month, to Long Point, on our side of Lake Erie, was attended with very serious devastation. The destruction of private property by fire, was a complete counterpart of the tragedy acted last year at Newark. Two grist, three saw and one fulling mill, were burned, the latter containing near 100 pieces of cloth. About 80 dwelling houses shared the same fate. A village about a mile from the Lake shore, called Dover, suffered the most severely, but few houses left standing in it. Women and children turned out of doors, destitute of every comfort or even necessities of life. Will not a day of retribution come for this? Newark was avenged, and so, we trust, will Long Point and Dover be.

A frigate is ordered to be built at New-York to be propelled by steam. How inventive is the mind of man in applying the powers of nature to the ends of destruction! To what extent the power of steam may be carried in mercantile navigation, we cannot pretend to say; but a prospect appears to open of great improvement in the arts of peace in every department, now that the world may look to a long repose from hostile speculations, as it cannot be long before the peaceful olive will extend its verdure from Europe to America.

(Translation)

Extract of a letter from Thiers, two leagues from Paris, dated 9th April 1814, from a gentleman who resides there, to one of his brothers in Quebec.

The peace, my dear brother, at which we are at this moment on the eve, opens to us the means of communication with England, and I am delirious with joy on writing to you, persuaded that you will speedily receive my letter; at the same time flattering myself that I shall hear from you. You must be sensible of my miserable condition in consequence of so disastrous a war, which has borne heavily on all, and has reduced me to the utmost necessity. May for the future, all the powers form but one family! It is a glorious peace for England. It is owing to the energy of the English genius and character that France calls Lewis XVIII. to the throne, of which he had, by usurpation, been deprived; and that all Europe is on the point of enjoying the valuable blessing of forming but one friendly people. May such be the case in Canada! May the Canadian glory in belonging to the first power in Europe; a power which has ever consulted and contributed to his happiness, since the union of Canada with that power! May he evince, by the gratitude of his heart and his fidelity, his sense of the benefit he derives from a nation, whose good disposition ought to make him forget his French origin! My admiration of the sense of the English people impels me to offer up my prayers that the Canadian may equal the happy time when he ceased not to rejoice in the moment of his becoming an Englishman. May the neighbouring power find his defeat in the pride of Canadian attachment, gra-

titude and fidelity to his Sovereign. It is the wretchedness into which France has suffered herself to be drawn that dictates to me these sentiments of interest as a Canadian, though not inhabiting my country, but where I wish to pass my last days. My thoughts have, at all times, been directed towards you, whom I considered as possessing the land of promise.

Extract of a letter dated Burtonville, near River La Colle, 21st June, to a gentleman in this city:

"We have been at this detestable place quartered in bark cabins, for some time eaten up by Musketoes, as you may conceive, and on picket &c. patrolling the whole night and day to no purpose; till last evening our advanced picket, commanded by Capt. W. Johnson was attacked by about 150 of Col. Forsyth's Riflemen; but were soon driven to the other side of their lines by about 25 of our Voltigeurs and a few Indian Warriors, with some loss of killed and wounded on their part, and on ours a Voltigeur slightly wounded and two Indians."

The 6th and 82d Regiments that arrived in transports on Sunday, left this harbour shortly after their arrival, for Montreal, in the transports

**MARRIED**—On Thursday, 23d Instant, Mr. MOSES CAMPBELL, of Quebec, Merchant to Miss MARGARET HERRALD, of same place.

**DIED**.—On Monday last, at St. Philippe, Mr. CHARLES PINGUET, Lieut in the Canadian Fencibles. In his relations and brother officers have lost an affectionate relative and good friend, and the service a very promising officer. He ably and diligently seconded the efforts of his Captain (Ferguson) who so gallantly led on the Light Company of the Canadian Fencibles at the battle of Chateaugay, last fall.

From the London Star of April 13.

**UNITED GRAND LODGE of Ancient Free-masons of ENGLAND:**

The Installation of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex M. W. Grand Master, which was intended to take place on Saturday, the 23d inst. is unavoidably postponed to Monday, the 2d May, at 12 o'clock, in Freemason's Hall.—The Festival will be celebrated on Saturday, the 7th May, when His Royal Highness will take the chair. By command of the M. W. Grand Master, W. H. WHITE, Gd Secretary, EDW. HANCOCK.

**Mrs. Mc. KING**

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs the public that she has received a choice assortment of dry Goods, Millinery and Sewing Bonnets, which will be ready for sale on Thursday, the 30th, opposite to F. N. Mailhot's Hotel, St. John Street. Quebec, 28th June, 1814.

To the Amateurs of Music.

**T**HE Subscriber has for Sale, a new Patent Piano with Drawers and Pedal, by Muzio Clementi; a choice collection of new Music and Songs &c. for the Piano; ruled Music books, and paper strings and wire, for the Harpsichord, Piano, Spanish and English Guitar, Violoncello, Violin Tenor, tuning hammers, and pitch Forks, Bassoon and Clarinet reeds, both white horse hair for Violoncello, and Violin bows.

FREDK. GLACKEMEYER.

Quebec, 27th June, 1814.

LOST.

On Thursday last, the 23d inst. between the hours of two and three in the morning, from the ship Duke of Bedford—

**A** GIG BOAT, 18 feet, Clinker built, painted green with black waste streak.—Any person giving information of the same in that she may be found, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to

HORN BLOW & IRELAND,

Who have for sale, just received from London,

**F**IFTY gentlemen's superfine Cloth COATS, various colours, and made up in the newest fashion, at 90s. each.

Quebec, 28th June, 1814.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,

100 puncheons Jamaica Spirits,  
106 chests of Twankay Tea,  
6 ditto Hyfon ditto.

ALSO,

Fine old Sherry, Port, Madeira, Claret and Tenter; Wines in the wood or bottled—London Brown Stout in casks of 6 a 7 dozen—London made Caddies, and Anchovy from 12 to 20 cwt.

Quebec, 27th June, 1814.

**P**ART of a Store, and now landing from the different Ships from London, Tea, India Cottons, Bandkerchiefs, black sewing Silk, a elegant Pique Fabric with extra keys, assorted parcels of Boot and Shoe makers materials viz. Soles, Sole Leather, Calf skin, Boot legs, &c. &c. &c. which are now offered cheap for cash by

R. HALL,

At Mr. John Meor's, No. 3, Col-d-Sac.

Quebec, 27th June, 1814.

**T**HE subscriber has imported per the Nancy and Aberdeen, from London, an assortment of Manchester, Linens, Woolens, Silks and Ribbons, Teas, Groceries, Paints &c. which are now exposed for sale at a store, on the wharf of Angus Shaw, Esqr.

JUDAH JOSEPH.

Quebec, 27th June, 1814.

JOHN CHILDS

**R**ELETE with gratitude for the many favors conferred on him by his friends & the public who have honored him with their custom, takes this opportunity of most respectfully informing them he has just received by the Comet, from London, a very handsome assortment of new Goods, which he offers for sale at his House No. 1, Hope street, Upper Town.

ALSO,—50 chests Single Green Tea,  
6 chests Hy on do.

Quebec, June 28, 1814.

**A**RRIVED, per the Chance from Cork, and for sale by the Subscriber, in the upper part of Mr. Charles Smith's house No. 19, Lower Town market place, viz. 76 pieces plumed Calicoes, 30 pieces white Cotton shirting 2 wide—foolscap, post and wrapping Paper—120 pair Hessian Boots, 40 pr. Welting on do.—men's, women's and children's Shoes and half-Boots—36 dozen calf skins, 6 bales seal leather of a superior quality—10 dozen yellow roans, 39 kips—180 dozen woolen gloves, 135 dozen woolen hose, 32 pieces imitation sheeting.

ALSO,

50 puncheons very strong Irish Whiskey.

E. H. LINDSAY,

No. 10, Lower Town market place, Quebec, 21 June, 1814.

**T**HE 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 Soule-Poth 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.

**T**HE 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.

COMMISSIONERS GENERAL'S OFFICE,

QUEBEC, June 20, 1814.

**T**HE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 52d 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, 30 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, NINETEEN per cent, sterling, discount,

**PRISONIERA DE GUERRE AMERICAINS**

Qui se sont évadés de la Prison.

*LISTE des Officiers non-Commissionnés Américains, Prisoniers de guerre, (Hostages) qui se sont évadés de la Prison, dans la nuit du 22<sup>e</sup> Juin, 1814 :*

**BENJAMIN BUTMAN**, Sergent, natif de Charleston, N. H. âgé de 37 ans, 6 pieds de hauteur, le corps mince, le visage oval, le teint brun, les cheveux et les yeux noirs :

**JOHN P. READ**, Sergent, natif de Lewistown, Mass, âgé de 20 ans, 5 pieds 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  pouces de hauteur, robuste, le visage oval, le teint brun, les cheveux et les yeux noirs :

**JOHN MOODY**, Caporal, natif de Monmouth Mass, âgé de 32 ans, 5 pieds 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  pouces de hauteur, robuste, le visage oval, le teint brun, les cheveux et les yeux noirs :

**CHARLES COLMAN**, Caporal, de Mass, âgé de 30 ans, 5 pieds 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  pouces de hauteur, robuste, le visage oval, le teint clair, les cheveux rouges, les yeux gris, une cicatrice sur la joue droite et la jambe gauche :

**ELISHA WARREN**, Sergent Major, natif de Upton, Mass, âgé de 25 ans, 5 pieds 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  pouces de hauteur, robuste, le visage long, le teint brun, les cheveux bruns et les yeux gris, une cicatrice sur le doigt de la main droite :

**LYMAN NEARING**, Sergent, de New-York, âgé de 25 ans, 5 pieds 10 pouces de hauteur, robuste, le visage oval, le teint brun, les cheveux noirs, les yeux bleus, une cicatrice sur le côté gauche du visage :

**NATHAN JONES**, Caporal, de Concord, âgé de 35 ans, 6 pieds 2 pouces de hauteur, le corps mince, le visage oval, le teint brun, les cheveux et les yeux noirs :

**JOSH. WHITNEY**, Sergent, de Westmoreland N. H. âgé de 26 ans, 5 pieds 8 pouces de hauteur, moyenne taille, le visage long, le teint brun, les cheveux bruns et les yeux gris ; a une cicatrice sur le pied gauche :

**IRA MARES**, Sergent, de Warrington, âgé de 26 ans, 5 pieds 8 pouces de hauteur, robuste, le visage long, le teint clair, les cheveux blonds et les yeux gris :

**WM. MCCUNE**, Caporal, de New-York, âgé de 26 ans, 5 pieds 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  pouces de hauteur, moyenne taille, le visage long, le teint brun, les cheveux bruns, les yeux bleus, a une cicatrice sur le nez.

Quiconque donnera information des dits Prisonniers, de manière à pouvoir les arrêter, au Capitain **KEMPT**, Agent pour les Prisonniers de Guerre, ou à aucun des Officiers de Sa Majesté, recevra UNE GUINEE de récompense, pour chacun, en sus de ce qui est alloué par la Prudence en pareil cas ; et de tous les frais raisonnables qu'auroient été encourus.

**FRANCIS KEMPT**, Capit. Marine Royal.

Faisant fonction d'Agent pour les Pris. de Guerre.

**AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR ESCAPED FROM JAIL.**

*A LIST of Non-Commissioned Officers, American Prisoners of War, (Hostages) who broke out of the Common Jail, on the night of the 22<sup>d</sup> June, 1814.*

**BENJAMIN BUTMAN**, Sergt. of Charleston, N. H. 37 years of age, 6 feet high, person thin, visage oval, dark complexion, black hair, and dark eyes :

**JOHN P. READ**, Sergt. of Lewistown, Mass. 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, stout, visage oval, dark complexion, black hair and dark eyes :

**JOHN MOODY**, Corporal, of Monmouth, Mass. 32 years of age, 5 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, stout, visage oval, dark complexion, black hair, and dark eyes :

**CHARLES COLMAN**, Corporal, of Massachusetts, 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, stout, visage oval, fair complexion, red hair, grey eyes, scar on the right cheek and left leg :

**ELISHA WARREN**, Sergt. Major, native of Upton, Mass. 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, stout, long visage, brown complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, scar on the middle finger right hand :

**LYMAN NEARING**, Sergeant, native of New-York, 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout, oval visage, dark complexion, black hair, blue eyes, scar on the left side of the face :

**NATHAN JONES**, Corporal, native of Concord, 35 years of age, 6 feet 2 inches high, person thin, oval visage, dark complexion, black hair, black eyes :

**JOSH. WHITNEY**, Sergeant, native of Westmoreland, N. H. 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, person middle, long visage, brown complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, war on the left foot :

**IRA MARES**, Sergeant, of Warrington, 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout, long visage, fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes :

**WM. MCCUNE**, Corporal, native of New York, 26

years of age, 5 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, person middle, long visage, dark complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, scar on the nose.

Whoever will give information of the said Prisoners or any to lead to their apprehension, to Captain **KEMPT**, Acting Agent for Prisoners of War, or any of His Majesty's Officers, shall receive ONE GUINEA reward for each, over and above the Provincial reward allowed in such cases, together with all reasonable expenses.

**FRANCIS KEMPT**, Capt. R. N. Acting Agent for Prisoners of War.

**SALES BY AUCTION.**

On THURSDAY next, 30th instant, at the subscriber's Auction Room, at ONE o'clock :

**TWELVE** Crates of Earthen ware, 20 Boxes of Pipes, 2 Casks of assorted Glass ware, 10 Baskets of Cuere, 10 Casks Raisins, and a large assortment of Dry Goods of every description.

ALSO—12 puns. Rum, 10 Sea tin, 10 boxes window glass and 20 casks nuts.

**JOHN MUNRO**, Quebec, 28<sup>th</sup> June, 1814. Auct. & Brok.

Erratum—in last Week's Advertisement, for "Thursday 23<sup>d</sup> instant," read Friday 24<sup>th</sup> instant. J. M.

On THURSDAY, the 30<sup>th</sup> inst. at the subscriber's Auction Room, at ONE o'clock :

A GENERAL assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of calicoes, shawls, fancy muslin, Irish linen, pocket handkerchiefs, striped cotton, Bandannas, cotton shirting, cambrics, cotton stockings, silk gloves, gungams, men's gloves, morocco shoes, boots, sewing silk, &c. &c.

ALSO—6 crates earthenware, 10 baskets excellent cheese, 10 casks malt, and a variety of other articles.

**WHITE & LANGUEDOC**, A. & B. Quebec, 27<sup>th</sup> June, 1814.

On MONDAY next, the 4<sup>th</sup> July, at ONE o'clock :

**NAILS**, Window glass, Staple Cordage assorted, and a very extensive assortment of new goods.

**L. DELAMARE**.

On THURSDAY, the 7<sup>th</sup> July next, on the wharf of Messrs. MONRO & BELL, north end of St. Peter street, at ONE o'clock :

46 puns. } strong Jamaica SPIRITS,  
11 pipes }  
4 hhds. }

11 bbls. } Green Coffee,  
10 bags }

The said Spirits and Coffee are now landing from on board the Brig Woodman, Capt. Thomas Robson, from Jamaica, and will be sold, Without Reserve, by the Subscribers, under direction of Messrs. MONRO & BELL, being a donation subscribed by the Merchants of the City of Kingston, Jamaica, to be applied by their desire to the Relief of those Inhabitants of the British North American Colonies, who have suffered from the Invasion of their Country by the American Armies—The proceeds, when received, are to be divided amongst such patriotic funds as are established in the said Colonies ; and as neither the Subscribers, nor Messrs. MONRO & BELL, intend making any charge than the disbursements really incurred, for Freight, Duties, and other unavoidable expenses of landing, &c. it is expected purchasers will come forward and give such generous prices for the property, as will evince patriotic zeal for so good a cause.

**JONES, WHITE & MELVIN**, Aucts & Brokers.

Quebec, 24<sup>th</sup> June, 1814.

**FREDERICK PETRY**, No. 2, Couillard Street,

Near the Store of Messrs. M. Clure's, respectfully informs his friends and the public he has on hand a Small assortment of Goods in his line, consisting of Mahogany Card Tables, Sophas, Chairs, Ladies work Tables, portable desks, Bedsteads, &c. &c. together with various Hardware, and other articles Cheap for cash.

Quebec, 27<sup>th</sup> June 1814. b

**FOR LIVERPOOL,**

(a regular reader.)

THE well known Brig SALUS, P. Tucker

master, Burthen per register 304 tons.—

For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, at Brehaut's wharf, or to the subscribers in Quebec and Montreal.

**PORPEOUS & HANCON**, Quebec, 26<sup>th</sup> June, 1814.

THE subscriber has just received per the Sterling,

Haddock, Trident and Pallas from London, and Europe from Greenock—a handsome and well chosen assortment of goods direct from the manufactories, which are now opening for Sale at his Wholesale and Retail

Store, No. 10, Fabrique Street, viz : Rich figured, Twilled, coloured and Black Serenets, Black Shot, Florentine, Black and white silk lace Veils, Silk Florentine, Black and white silk Crapes, Ribbons, Black point Lace, white and black Crapes, Ribbons, Thread and Cotton Laces, footing and Edging, Fashionable silk Shawls, Imitation silk and cotton Ditto, Ladies and Gentlemen's Black and White silk Hose and Gloves, Ladies' long white Kid and Habit Kid, York

Gloves, Ladies' long white Kid and Habit Kid, York Gaiters, Limerick, Beaver, Cotton and Cashmere Gloves, Gentlemen's Military white, Buck, York Tan, Beaver, Cotton and Lamb's wool Gloves, Children's Beaver Cotton and white Leather Ditto, Ladies and Gentlemen's Black and white Leather Ditto, Ladies and Gentlemen's Thread, Cotton, Fleece, Lambswools, and Washed Hose, Malids youths and Childrens Ditto, Double and single Cotton Caps, white and coloured sewing Cottons, Nun's and coloured Thread, Darning Waxed, Sewing Silks, Marking Thread, Canvas, Cambric and short Button, Thread Cat-gut, 4-4 Irish Linen 2s. 5d. to 7s. ; French Cambrics, Sheetings and

Diapers, 3-4 and 8-4 Diapers, 3-4 to 12-4 Damask Table Cloths, Printed Cottons, plain and figured Jaconet, Mull, Book, and Leno Muslins—Black Mull, Jaconet, and Cambric Muslins, 4-4 to 6-4 Cotton Cambrics 2s to 7s. Embroidered Rubes patterns and Gown Trimmings, India Cottons and Red Check, Round Handkerchiefs, Sarring and striped Cottons, Apron and Furniture Checks, Black and Coloured cotton Veilings, Grey, drab and blue Nankeens, Irish poplins, Black Bombazine, Bamagon, Scarlet, blue and Black Bombazines, Tartan Plaid, black, blue, and grey Cloths, white, grey, and blue Stocking web, Marcellles and Swansdown Waistcoat patterns, Marcellles quilts and fringed Counterpanes, 9-4 to 12-4, Lane Bed Tick, 3-4 and 4 point and 6-4 to 12-4 Rose Blankets, Floor and Stair Carpeting, Flushings and Fearnoughts, red, white and grey Woollen Caps, white, yellow, green and blue Baizes and Flannels, Linen and Cotton Tapes, Bobbins, Ferret, Carpet, Curain and Coat Binding, Boot web and Black silk Cord—Silk umbrellas, Umbrellas, Silk and Lawn Hat covers, a good assortment of Stationary and Cutlery, Paste board, Magni, Harry and Highlander Cards—Hyon, Souchong and green Teas, Coffee, Currants, Prunes, Candied Orange and Lemon Peel, Orange chips, soft shell and Bitter Almonds, Sago, Arrow Root and Liquorice Ball, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mustard and mustard Seed, Long, white, and black Pepper

Alspice, Ginger, Caraway and aniseeds, Essence Anchovies, French Olives, Capers, Mushroom and walnut Ketchup, Double white wine Vinegar, Salspetre and glober Salts, Indigo, Starch, Pig blue, Rose and Dutch Pink, Glue, Day and Martin's Liquid Blacking, Blacking and Heel Balls, Salmon Twine, Shoe Thread, Grates, Fenders, and fire Irons, black and colored Paper snuff Boxes, Buttons assorted, Dressing Combs, Spectacles, Blanket, mixed and papered Pus, Mahogany frame looking Glasses, Cloths, Shoe, sweeping, scrubbing, pain, white wash and button Brushes.—Ladies Morocco and Leather Boots, Shoes, and slippers, Children's Ditto, Gentlemen's dress and calf Shoes, youth's and boys' Ditto, red, green, and black Morocco skins.

2000 Pair Military and strong calf Shoes,

2000 dit, Woollen Hose,

2000 dit, ditto Mitts and gloves,

ALSO,

30 Puncheons high flavored Jamaica R. m,

2 Pipes very old Cogniac Brandy

Orders from Town or Country will meet every attention and be forwarded on the shortest notice.

**JOHN MACNIDER**, Quebec, 28<sup>th</sup> June, 1814.

TO BE LET for one or more years,

THE Manor House of Beauport, with its dependencies.

Apply to

The Honble. A. L. JUCHEREAU DUCHESNAY, Seigneur of Beauport.

St. Lewis street, 9<sup>th</sup> May, 1814.

NEWLY imported and for Sale by the subscriber a quantity of Superior old Port Wine in Bottles

**THOMAS CHRISTIE**, Quebec, August 31, 1813.

## FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Yesterday was a proud day for England—a prouder day than that one so famed in history, when a Prince of Wales conducted a French Monarch, his captive, through London. Those who lived in the time of Edward the Third might be forgiven, if they ventured to predict that Fate could not have in store a happier moment for their country, a more magnificent spectacle for their descendants. It was left for the historian of the reign of George the Third, to record one still more gratifying—still more wonderful. Yesterday a Prince of Wales was seen conducting a King of France to London, not as a Prisoner, whom chance of war had enabled him to deprive of liberty, but as an Ally, proud to acknowledge that to his country he owed his all. When calamity drove him a forlorn exile from his native land, ours was the honour and the glory to shelter him from his foes—to give him a secure and magnificent asylum. In the days of the revolutionary deluge, England was the ark which received, to save him from the mighty ruin which howled around. Proud of her splendid destiny, she magnanimously braved the danger 'till the subsiding wrath of the Almighty at last commanded the storm to cease, and permitted the dove to return with the olive branch. Now (placed herself on Mount Ararat) she restores the wanderer she has preserved to his native earth, to bless and to repeople it. In the joy which now pervades the empire, we mark the rainbow which reminds of past desolation, but to assure us of future safety.

Such a spectacle is more triumphant than that which our ancestors witnessed at that memorable period of our history, to which with rapture we have often referred, when the laurels gained in the sanguinary field of Poitiers were yet green on the brow of our Black Prince. The Monarch yesterday conducted to London by a British Prince was more securely bound than the captive John could be. The heart of Louis is bound to us by gratitude; and such a tie, strong strong as it is sacred, is indissoluble. The breast which is true to honour, can only forget it, when its inmate is at rest for ever. Unhappily for the world, almost all former personal interviews of Crowned Heads were brought about, for the purpose of laying schemes for the further subjugation & degradation of mankind, and of weaker Powers. The meeting of the rival Sovereigns of England and France in the Field of the Cloth of Gold, near Calais, falls far short of this meeting of our Prince Regent and Louis XVIII, which though in an obscure village, was a field of true glory and happiness. We may with honest pride look back on the great trials we have passed, the enormous sacrifices we have made; the result has most amply repaid us for all; and we cannot be sufficiently thankful to Heaven for the infinite blessings with which our exertions have been crowned.

The procession of Louis from Hartwell was all that we had anticipated it would be. Every necessary measure had been taken to do honour to the august Personage to whom public attention is at present so much attracted. A detachment of the 11th Dragoons proceeded to Stanmore, where the Prince Regent had appointed to meet his Majesty on Tuesday morning, that no possible delay should take place, and that the guard to accompany his Majesty might be in perfect order. The carriages of the Prince Regent and his attendants, arrived there yesterday by nine o'clock. A great many persons on horseback, and in carriages of various descriptions, made their appearance at Stanmore by noon. The general place of rendezvous was the road in front of the Abercorn Arms. At one o'clock the Dragoons were dispatched thither. Several French Gentlemen arrived at this time to announce the near approach of the Royal Family, and about half past one the Duchess D'Angouleme and the Prince of Conde arrived. They passed through several apartments to the Ball room, amidst the shouts of the multitude. These had scarcely subsided, and the Duchess, and those who accompanied her had but just entered the apartment prepared for their reception, when a new burst of inimitable pleasure announced the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness came in state, drawn by his cream-coloured horses, and was set down at the side door. The Duchess D'Angouleme advanced from the ballroom to receive him. They met in the passage leading to it, exchanged salutations in French, and entered the ball-room together, where they conversed for some time. Shortly after the arrival of his Royal Highness, another shout from the multitude induced a belief that the King was in sight. The Prince Regent advanced to meet him, followed by the Duchess D'Angouleme, the Prince of Conde, and others of the Party. The shout

originated in a mistake, or was given in honour of those who had previously made their appearance, for the King had not then reached Stanmore. The Prince Regent having ascertained this, returned to the Duchess D'Angouleme, to inform her that it was but "une fausse alarme," and again led her into the ball-room. It was nearly three o'clock before the King arrived. He had been delayed by the eagerness of the crowd to pay homage to him. The horses had been taken from his carriage at some distance, and the singular spectacle of a King of France drawn by Englishmen was here exhibited. His Majesty is still afflicted with the gout. He descended from his carriage with difficulty, and on account of his indisposition did not pass to the Ball-room. He was received at the door by the Prince Regent, where the most friendly greetings were exchanged. His Majesty seated himself in one of the front rooms. After resting here about a quarter of an hour, during which the pressure of the crowd to see him was great beyond description, the carriage of the Prince Regent drew up to the door of the Tavern, and the King of France, the Duchess D'Angouleme, and the Prince De Conde, took their seats in it with the Prince Regent, amidst the shouts of exulting thousands. The dragoons accompanied the state carriage. To these, succeeded an immense train of other carriages and horsemen out of number. The procession went off at a tolerably quick pace; but was frequently obliged to stop before it reached the main road. The cheers with which they were greeted as they passed through Edgware, Kilburn, and Paddington, might be heard at a great distance. The town of Edgware, from the number of flags flying, ornamented with ribbons, stars, "Vive le Roi—Louis XVIII," and various mottoes, appeared but one vast fair. From the number of the people out, this might almost be said of the whole of the road. The train of carriages and horsemen detained through a stoppage at the Paddington turnpike, at one time nearly extended to Kilburn.

The scene altogether was the most interesting spectacle we ever witnessed. As early as eleven o'clock the Edgware-road and Hyde Park were so completely filled with people, that it appeared impossible for the military to keep order. Piccadilly, in particular, was so thronged with carriages, horse, and foot, that it required all the industry and ingenuity of the Life Guards to produce any thing like order. On each side, the carriages were permitted to stand, in double lines, with a barrier of horsemen in front; and, again, a triple row of spectators on foot. Four troops of the 2d regiment of Dragoon Guards did duty in Piccadilly, assisted only by a few of the Blues. The band, in full costume, were stationed opposite Oldenburgh House, where they played from noon until the time the procession passed. The balconies in Piccadilly were so crowded, that in many places it was judged necessary to prop them up, to prevent the possibility of accidents happening. Every window, portico, and even the parapets of the houses, were covered with elegantly dressed females, principally in white; with the white cockade exhibited universally. The leads of the offices, in front of Devonshire House, particularly of the west side, were filled with females of rank, seated on the platform (covered with green cloth), to which they were conducted by the young Duke, with his usual gallantry and spirit. Here we observed the Marchioness of Stafford, Lady Leveson Gower, Countess of Beshorough, Lady Milbourne, &c. On the walls were hoisted the colours of France and England unadorned on flag-staffs; the arms were embroidered, in gold and silver, upon the richest white silk. Every house exhibited some appropriate device, and none pleased us more than the display made by Lady D. Smith, who exhibited a continued succession of the white cockade, in the form of a triangle, extending, not only the length of her house, but even that of the long range of coach-houses. Some mansions, from the drawing-room to the attic, displayed the Bourbon arms. Not a family of any respectability appeared without the white cockade; no matter whether equestrians, or pedestrians, all appeared actuated by the same sentiment. Every servant wore large bunches of white ribbon at the breast, and in the hat; in short, we never witnessed any thing like the prepossession in favour of Louis XVIII. The patience of the multitude was not exhausted even after the lapse of six hours; they had not much longer to wait; in about twenty minutes the long expected object appeared. The cavalcade was preceded by the Oxford Blues, in full dress, followed by six Royal carriages, each drawn by six bay horses, filled with the suite of his Majesty; next came the Prince Regent's state coach, drawn by eight cream coloured horses, highly caparisoned, and

driven by the state coachman and his postillions. In this carriage sat his Majesty, who was received with the loudest acclamations by the populace, and a cry of "hats off." The order was instantly obeyed. The Ladies in the different vehicles, and those at the windows, vied with each other in displaying their white handkerchiefs. The King of France met with the same marked attention throughout the whole of his journey.

At half-past five o'clock the cavalcade arrived at Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle-street. The band of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was stationed near the Hotel, who played *God Save the King* as the distinguished personages alighted. The people unanimously huzzaed; the Ladies from the windows waved their handkerchiefs; his Majesty held the Prince by the arm, who conducted him with the greatest tenderness, saying—"Tenez ferme, Sire"—to the principal parlour. On his arrival there, he found himself much overcome with fatigue. An arm-chair was brought, in which he sat himself. His Royal Highness the Duke of York on his left; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Duchess D'Angouleme on his right; the Prince De Conde and the Duc De Bourbon facing him, with all his suite, surrounding him. The Marquis of Hertford and the Earl of Cholmondeley were behind the Chair. The Austrian, Spanish, Russian, and Portuguese Ambassadors, with all the Ministers, and about 150 French Nobles, were present.

The Prince Regent having offered his congratulations to his Majesty, the King of France, in the most impressive and affecting manner, returned thanks to his Royal Highness for the protection he had enjoyed, the kindness and attentions with which he had been treated during his residence in this country. Assisted by the Prince De Conde and the Duke of Bourbon, his Majesty paid the Prince the high compliment of investing his Royal Highness with the Order of the Holy Ghost, taking the cordon and ornaments from his own neck, and placing them on that of the Prince Regent's, again repeating his acknowledgments, and expressing the high sense he had of the generous exertions of this country, which had so greatly contributed to the restoration of the Bourbons; that his heart would always cherish the sentiments of gratitude which he then felt, but could not utter. The Prince, in an appropriate reply, expressed the high sense he felt in witnessing so proud a day as this for the happiness of France, and rejoiced that his native land had taken so lively an interest in restoring their legitimate Monarch to a loyal people. His Majesty was much affected by the great attention shown him by the Prince Regent. On his Royal Highness taking his leave, several salutations were exchanged with the greatest tenderness. His Royal Highness also saluted the Prince De Conde and the Duc de Bourbon; and took the Duchess D'Angouleme by the hand, which he kissed; then withdrew, and went in his carriage to Carlton-house, amidst the ecstatic cheerings of the people of all ranks and descriptions.

The cavalcade was attended by many hundred Noblemen on horseback; likewise by three Volunteer Cavalry Regiments, the London, Westminster, and Surrey. Passing along Piccadilly, the only disagreeable accident happened; one of the city light horse volunteers, in bringing up the rear, his horse fell with him, and we heard broke his leg. The Green Park and all the streets were crowded with spectators.

His Majesty and Suite sat down to a superb dinner at half past six o'clock. The party consisted of sixteen. The Prince de Conde and the Duchess of Angouleme sat at the head of the table; his Majesty on the left; the Duc de Bourbon, with the Archbishop of Rheims, at the bottom.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Every Court arrangement was made to give way to suit the King of France's convenience to enter London in state, and new arrangements were made. The Duchess of Oldenburgh postponed her intended journey to Windsor yesterday on a visit to the Queen, for some days. The Queen and Princesses, on receiving notice of the King of France's intention to be in town yesterday, signified their Royal commands to have the honour of meeting him in London.

The Lord Chamberlain issued the following notice on the occasion to about two hundred distinguished personages:—

"The Lord Chamberlain is commanded by the Prince Regent to invite—to a Dress Party on Thursday evening, 21st of April, at a quarter before nine o'clock, to have the honour of meeting her Majesty the Queen, and his Majesty the King of France, at Carlton House."

Soon after four o'clock yesterday morning, the Royal Carriages and horses, to form the procession, left town for Stanmore, there to meet the King of France.

Her Majesty, Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, arrived at the Queen's Palace from Windsor. The Prince Regent, after giving an audience to Earl Bathurst, and receiving dispatches from Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, brought by Mr. Silvester, the King's Messenger, who arrived at Carlton House, which we understand, state, that the Queen of Wurtemberg has postponed her visit to this country on account of indisposition; his Royal Highness left Carlton-house in his travelling carriage, for Stanmore, at half-past twelve, attended by the Duke of Antrouse, the Master of the Horse, and Viscount Melbourn, the Lord in Waiting. His Royal Highness was drawn by four beautiful bays, drove by his postilions in white jackets, white hats, and white cockades in them, emblematical of the occasion; with three outriders in the royal liveries, and white cockades.

The Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh sent invitations to the Queen, Princesses Elizabeth, Mary, Charlotte of Wales, and Sophia of Gloucester, to come to Putney Hotel to see the royal procession, which they all accepted, except Her Majesty, and went to visit the R. Duchess upon his rejoicing occasion, at three o'clock, when a most sumptuous hot lunch was served up by Mr. Escudier, with scarcely any notice. There was also present to join the Royal Party, the Russian Ambassador, Countess Leven, Gen. Taikesoff and Lady, Baron Nicholas and Lady, and twenty others.

The most excellent regulations and orders were laid down, and put in force by the military, the Bow-street and other Police Officers, from Albemarle street to the end in the procession, &c.; we particularly allude to the exclusion of carriages and horsemen from Hyde Park, and the arranger of this new regulation deserves the highest credit, as it enabled the mass of the people to behold the Royal and gratifying spectacle with perfect ease and safety whereas, if carriages and horsemen had been admitted, they would have caused great confusion and danger, and interrupted the gratification of all ranks of people. A guard of honour was marched into Piccadilly, in white gaiters, with the state clothes decorated with bunches of white ribbon; the band in their state clothes, who played opposite Putney Hotel, to the Royal Party, who were repeatedly cheered by the public when they were at the windows.

The Marquis of Abercorn invited the PRINCE REGENT, the King of France, &c. to his mansion-house, the Priory, near Stanmore, which, however was declined.

The PRINCE REGENT arrived at the Abercorn Arms Inn, at Stanmore, about two o'clock, where the procession was to proceed from. The town of Stanmore exhibited the most novel sight possible to be conceived; there was not a house but exhibited tokens of respect by the emblems of white; some, to shew their zeal to a great extent, actually displayed sheets and pillow cases. The principal part of the Nobility and Gentry of that part of the country, and, in fact, every person who could muster a horse, went on horseback to accompany him into Stanmore, and when the King had got within a short distance of the town, the populace, who had become extremely numerous, took the horses from the carriage, and drew him into town. On the arrival of the carriage at the Abercorn Arms Inn, we are concerned to say, the KING was so infirm, he was obliged to be lifted out of the carriage by his servants. The Prince Regent was at the door of the inn ready to receive his Majesty, and his Royal Highness condescended to receive him according to the custom of the French nation, by embracing him; they conversed in the French language. The King was dressed in blue and gold, resembling the Windsor Uniform. The Prince Regent was dressed in blue regimentals, with his Russian and English Orders. His Royal Highness was attended by, besides the Lord in Waiting and Master of the Horse—

Mr. Herbert, Groom in Waiting; Colonel Bloomfield, Principal Equerry; General Hammond, Equerry in Waiting; Master Smith, Page of Honour; Earl Harrington, Gold Stick; Silver Stick in Waiting, Gentlemen Riders, &c.

The Procession being formed, it began to move in the following order at twenty minutes past three—

One hundred Gentlemen on horseback.—Horse Trainers, in their splendid gold lace dress. A numerous party of the Royal Horse Guards.—Six Royal Carriages, drawn by beautiful bays to each, the servants with white cockades, and an out-riding to each carriage.—A party of the Royal Horse Guards.—The Royal Carriage, in which

the KING, the PRINCE REGENT, and a relation of the KING, which was drawn by eight of the Royal Creams, drove by the State Coachman; an Officer of the Royal Horse Guards riding at each window, and followed by a numerous party of Horse, which closed the procession.

*First carriage.*—The great Officers of the French Crown; the Dukes of d'Harve and de Grammont, Captains of His Majesty's Guards; Count de Bueas, Grand Master of the Wardrobe; Chevalier de Riviere, His Majesty's First Equerry.

*2d. carriage.*—The King of France, the Prince Regent, the Duchess of Angouleme, the Prince of Conde.

*3d. carriage.*—The Duke of Bourbon.

*4th. carriage.*—Duchess of Angouleme's Ladies of Honour.

*5th. carriage.*—Equerries of His Majesty.

*6th. carriage.*—Other officers of the Royal Household.

They proceeded at a slow trot till they came to Kilburn, when they commenced a walking pace, and a groom to each horse was added.

It is impossible to describe the respect and rejoicing shewn by the people on the road. Laurels, white ribbons, &c. were displayed as they were in London, in great confusion. On the entrance of the procession into Hyde Park, and as it passed through it, the scene there exhibited is better conceived than described; the motion of the crowd in the wide part of the Park was like an uncontrolled torrent. The procession arrived at Hyde Park corner exactly at half past five o'clock, and proceeded along Piccadilly at a slow pace, amidst the shouts of the populace, and congratulations of crowded houses, the compliments of the Royal Party at Putney Hotel, &c. Among the emblems of rejoicing, Devonshire House was most conspicuous. Over each gate were new English and French colours and boughs of Laurel. When they arrived at Grillion's Hotel, in Albemarle-street, a temporary platform was made even with the passage to prevent the King experiencing any inconvenience from ascending the steps; the Prince Regent conducted his Majesty to his apartments.

Down, April 24.—The Royal Sovereign, the Queen Charlotte and other yachts, with the King of France and Suite, Duke of Clarence, Duchess d'Angouleme, Spanish and Portuguese Ambassadors, Comte Montmorence, Col. Bloomfield, and many other and distinguished personages, sailed from Dover-harbour this afternoon, at one o'clock, the guns all round the coast firing a royal salute. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who arrived yesterday afternoon walked to the North-Sure head, and joined most heartily in the cheers which resounded from all quarters at this happy event. Thousands of Spectators were drawn from all parts of the country, to witness a sight which had not been equalled here since the landing of Charles the 2d. The Prince, after the sailing of the yacht, set off for London, descendingly howling to every one as he passed. Louis 18th. arrived last evening at seven o'clock, and immediately went on board the yacht, accompanied by the Archbishop of Rheims where he dined and slept. This morning the mayor and corporation waited on His Majesty, and presented a congratulatory address, which was most graciously received; a number of distinguished persons were also introduced to his Majesty.

This town was brilliantly illuminated last night, in honor of the occasion.

P. S. Since writing the above, a person who had been to the heights with a glass, informs us that the yacht is safe in Calais roads.

LONDON, May 11.—We have Paris papers of Sunday last now before us—they are filled with interesting matter. Our illustrious hero the Duke of Wellington has been received at Paris with marks of public approbation, almost equal to those with which his Grace may expect to be received when he appears again among his grateful countrymen.

We have selected as usual some entertaining anecdotes respecting Bonaparte. His life was frequently in jeopardy and the same talents which saved him in Russia from the fury of the Cossacks, were successfully exerted—he retains still the qualities of an expert Harlequin; and the devices which saved him in his journey to the coast were of his own invention. The inhabitants of Elba, it is said, refuse to obey him.

PARIS, May 8.—To day the king reviewed the whole of the National guards, in the champ de Mars, and presented every legion with a stand of colours.

The Duke de Berry visited the Opera the night before

last, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington; the piece was *Colinette à la Cour*, and the illustrious visitors arrived when the chorus of *Bavons à la santé du brave Seigneur* was singing. The audience immediately made the application and drowned the voices of the performers with the cries of "Vive Wellington!" The hero was afterwards conducted to his carriage amidst universal acclamations of a similar description.

It is said that the Duke of Wellington has been nominated Ambassador at the Court of France.

The Arch duchess Maria Louisa passed through Schaffhausen on the 3d instant.

The Statue of Bonaparte in the court of the Hotel de ville has been taken down, and that of Louis XIV. substituted.

#### MORE ANECDOTES OF BONAPARTE.

We are assured (says the Gazette de France) that the English Commissary, Colonel Campbell, who has charge of Bonaparte, has been obliged to go to the island of Elba, before him, to prepare the inhabitants for receiving him. It would appear that they are determined to make some resistance against a transaction in which they have not been consulted, but we hope the English Commissary will allay the ferment.

A private letter from Avignon, dated on the 30th ult. contains a fact which ought to be added to the details which we have already published respecting Bonaparte's journey. As he was very much agitated and terrified at the dangers which beset him, he disguised himself in the manner we have already described; but he carried his precaution further. He did not wish to remain in the carriage, and yet he was aware that he must necessarily form part of the cavalcade. To reconcile everything he suggested the idea of his own accord of disguising a Courier, named Vermet, as the great Bonaparte, and this man took his place in the carriage. This person quietly heard the most shocking imprecations uttered against his master; but very luckily escaped with no other outrage than insults and curses.

A gentleman who has arrived from the south of France, and who met the escort of Bonaparte, when changing horses, states, that it was truly a frightful spectacle. The populace assembled round his carriage, and, listening only to the impulses of hatred and vengeance, addressed a thousand reproaches to him, threatening him with death and attempting to seize his person. On one occasion, the military force which accompanied him was overpowered by the mob. At length a foreign General who attended him harangued the multitude; he told them "that it was better to allow the tyrant to live, because an instant death would deliver him from all his troubles; whereas he would suffer a thousand deaths in the recollection of his crimes." &c. &c. During this speech the horses were changed, and the carriage was allowed to proceed. Bonaparte when he found he was quite safe from this new danger, turned towards his preserver, and said to him "I thank you, general! I heard all you said—you spoke like a god."

When he came to Rapphaen, he was offered either a French or English frigate to convey him to Elba. He preferred the latter.

Augustus, April 30.—Letters from Venice of the 29th state, the arrival there of Commissaries from the Allied Sovereigns.—English vessels were already in the harbour, and Austrian troops in the town. The Venetians are overwhelmed with joy at the happy changes which have taken place, and every article of provision is fallen considerably. The Statue of Bonaparte was quietly removed during the night, that no popular commotion might arise next day.

Letters from Ancona state, that great disturbances prevail there in consequence of the determination of the people not to submit to a French Sovereign.

A complete Antigaillon revolution is spreading in Italy. Eugene Beaumanoir has been obliged to decamp from Mantua. In a Proclamation, dated on the 25th ult. after alluding to the insurrection at Milan, he civilly takes leave, under the pretext of "New Political arrangements." He has gone to Munich to his wife, who is a Bavarian Princess.

It will be Mura's turn next—from the following article in the *Journal des débats*, it is evident that all is not quite so tranquil as the friends of the Napoleon Dynasty could wish.

"For some days reports have been circulated in Paris that the public tranquility of Naples has been disturbed. The German journals seem to give some countenance to these rumours. There are letters, however, from Naples, dated 27th April, which state that the most profound

calm reigned there, and that the King was expected every moment from his headquarters, which were at Bologna on the 25th."

(The Editor of the Star says,) While upon the subject of the recent transfers of sovereignty, why, we would ask, are the inhabitants of the island of Elba to be transferred as heirs-looms to Bonaparte, in direct contradiction to their wishes. They were the first victims of his cruelty during his ferocious campaign in Italy, and the recollection of their suffering is still vivid among them. What crimes have they committed that the tyrant, whom every other nation has cast out, should be forced upon them? Even the island of Corsica has rejected him and petitioned for annexation to France under the Bourbons.

What a moment is the present! All the powers of Europe engaged in active consultation to establish such a basis of peace and social order as may establish the permanent repose and security of their respective States, considered as component parts of one great family. How awful the responsibility imposed on those who from rank or office are placed in circumstances which give them influential power in the present crisis! The events of the last twenty-five years have furnished many useful lessons to statesmen, if they have only wisdom to turn them to a proper account. How many feudal and monkish absurdities, which had grown up with or been so deeply ingrafted into their constitutions as to deter any sober statesmen from attempting their hasty eradication, although evidently injurious to the rights of legitimate sovereigns, and inimical to national independence, have been swept away in the political earthquake which, in its concussion, subverted thrones and rooted up many excellent civil institutions? In restoring the latter, let care be taken to avoid embodying any of the former in the new edifice.

For many ages wise statesmen had to regret the chains imposed upon them in the dark ages by ambitious ecclesiastics. Ever since the era of the reformation they have been occupied in a gradual restoration of the usurped rights of mankind—but touching the old and tottering fabric with trembling hands. Had men have quickly effected for them what they had not the boldness to dare: let wise and good men benefit by the circumstance.

The governments of independent states should have no masters. The wisest code which the world has seen is decisive on this point "Let all be subject to the higher powers"—neither monks nor ecclesiastics of any description are excepted—"Teach them to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates—to render honour to whom honour is due." Should statesmen again forge fetters for themselves and their subjects, it requires no prophetic spirit to predict the fate that awaits them.

**BATTLE OF TOULOUSE**—The following official communication, to the house of commons, sufficiently explains the cause of the battle, and completely removes all blame from both the English and French Commanders.

"Memorandum—Lord Castlereagh mentions in a letter dated Paris May, that Colonels Cooke and St. Simon, on the part of the British and French governments, were dispatched on the night of the 30th of March to Lord Wellington and Marshal Soult. They were detained at Blois by the French authorities, for four days; which was the occasion of their not arriving before the battle of Toulouse. The French sent also by Bourdeaux and other great towns; but the officers in command were not disposed to give credence at first to the News, at least to its full extent."  
WILLIAM HAMILTON.

"Foreign-Office, May 9, 1814."

**TORBAY, May 9.**—Arrived the Liberty, Buckingham, from Bayonne, she sailed the 1st instant, at which time it was reported that Sir John Hope was doing well, and nearly recovered of his

wounds. The loss of the French in the battle of Bayonne was in the proportion of three to one of the Allies.

**PARIS, April 30.**—Yesterday and to day large convoys belonging to the Allies left Paris, and took the road of Flanders and Germany; numerous bodies of troops are likewise in motion for the evacuation of France.

M. Chateaubriand, in his Phillipic against Bonaparte, among other enormities, charges him with having, at Fontainebleau, dared to strike with his own hand, the Sovereign Pontiff, and drag by his grey hair the father of the faithful.

The Right Reverend Doctor Poynter, Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic of the London district, has received an official communication from Rome, of the first importance. It is dated Feby. 16, and states that Monsr. Quarantotti, the depositary of the Pontifical power of Rome, during the absence of his Holiness, had summoned all the Prelates in the administration of the affairs of the Church, and the most eminent Theologians to a Council, when the Roman catholic bill, introduced last session, with all the papers and proceedings relating to it, which had been transmitted from Dublin and London, were submitted to their consideration. After solemn and mature deliberation, it was the unanimous opinion of the council, that it is not only consistent with the Ordinances of the Catholic Church, but the bounden duty of its communicants situate in countries out of the Papal territories, to give full and ample securities, to the governments under which they live for their allegiance, fidelity and obedience to the laws of the land; and that for this purpose, the Veto proposed to be given to the King of G. Britain, in the appointments of Bishops and Deans in his Dominions, was strictly conformable to the rules and practice of the holy See, should in future be subject to such inspection and controul as was proposed by the late Catholic relief bill, the whole of which is highly applauded. It is understood that the above arrangement was also notified to Lord Wm. Bentinck by the Pope, in an interview which the noble Lord had with his Holiness at Modena, on his way to Rome, on the 29th of March.

It is said that Bernadotte visited Bonaparte at Fontainebleau, and charged him, face to face, with having attempted to get him assassinated at Stockholm.

**PREPARATIONS FOR PEACE**—Preparations are already begun for the purpose of celebrating the Peace. There will be illuminations and fireworks for many days in combination. Col. Congreve is busily employed on the matter. Transparencies, upon the grandest scale possible are now in state of forwardness, particularly those intended for Carlton-house.

An expedition is intended to be embarked from Cadix for the Mississippi, to consist of 12,000 Spanish troops, for the purpose of being employed in the recovery of Louisiana, &c.

It is asserted that as soon as possible, after the conclusion of a definitive treaty of Peace, a Congress of Plenipotentiaries will be held at Vienna, to settle on a permanent basis, the future interests of Germany. Ministers from all the powers of Europe are expected to attend it.

The Hon. Frederick Cavendish, lately arrested on a charge of forgery, is the brother of Lord Wm. Erskine, and not nearly connected to the Duke of Devonshire, as has been erroneously stated.

It is expected that an extensive Brevet promotion in the army will take place in a few days; and that a very considerable reduction in the staff of the home districts will be made on the 24th of June.

The French fleet at Toulon hoisted the white flag, and fired a salute of 21 guns, accompanied with other manifestations of loyalty to Louis XVIII on the 20th ult. The same was done by all the forts in the Arsenal.

Bristol is the first port that has availed itself of permission to trade to the East-Indies, for which destination two fine vessels sailed last week.

**HALIFAX, June 10.**—Arrived yesterday Osborn

Packet, 23 days from Falmouth. The packet brought London papers to the 14th May.

The ship *Mary*, with 8,300 barrels flour lately taken by the *Dioned* privateer, was retaken and sent into Sheerness by the *Martin*.

The *Packet* passed on Friday last, 18 sail of square vessels, under convoy of two frigates and a sloop of war, supposed to have sailed with the *Bellerophon* from England.

Extract of a letter dated London May 11, to a mercantile house in this town.

"The report to day is, that Lord Castlereagh has obtained copies of all the papers relating to the negotiations between the American government and Napoleon, and that such a scene of iniquity has been discovered as to leave no hopes of an accommodation with America, so long as the Democratic party is in power."

**LONDON, May 10.**—Bonaparte has been greatly alarmed at the just indignation of the inhabitants of the South of France. He arrived at Frejus in the dress of an Austrian officer, enveloped in a Russian pelisse, and on his head a Prussian cap, ornamented with a white cockade, he had a long white beard, and his eyes were sunk; it was impossible to discover him, he wished to make but one leap from the carriage to the frigate, which was to transport him to Elba. He embarked at St. Raphael; but it is not thought that the inhabitants of the island will be very eager to receive him.

A late Paris paper says, that Prince Bernadotte has made known his intention to renounce the succession of the crown of Sweden in favor of the son of Gustavus IV.

Corsica has shaken off the yoke of Bonaparte. Three deputies arrived at Leghooor, April 14, to solicit of Lord W. Bentinck the protection of England.

It is reported that Lord Gambier and Mr. Hamilton, are the negotiators appointed to meet the American Commissioners at Gottenburgh.

The Duke of Wellington, who arrived at Paris on Wednesday last, was present in the evening at a grand ball given by Sir Charles Stewart. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which his grace was received. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, the king of Prussia and France were present, and about 700 persons of the first distinction.

**May 11.**—Some private advices from France state, that the definitive treaty is in great forwardness; and that Lord Castlereagh is expected to return to England with it by the 1st of June.

Messrs. Bayard and Gailatin certainly leave this country next week, to proceed on their mission to Gottenburgh.

**May 21.**—The establishment proposed by Lord Liverpool in Parliament for the Duke of Wellington, and for which the address was agreed to nem, dis, was stated at about £17,000 per annum. The sum of £300,000 is to be expended in the purchase of Estates &c. to be attached to the dukedom.

The addresses for provision to be made for Lord Lynedock (Gen. Graham) Hill and Beresford (the amount not stated) were also agreed to nem, dis.

The Duke of Wellington will, it is said, leave Paris to-morrow or next day for England.

The four Commissioners of the allied powers who accompanied Bonaparte to Elba are returned to Paris. All that has been said of his weakness and pusillanimity is strictly true.

The emperor of Russia and King of Prussia may be expected in England after to-morrow, or the beginning of the week. The emperor will be accommodated at Pulteney hotel, where his sister resides. The king of Prussia is to have the duke of Clarence's apartments, Blucher and Platow come in their suite, they will remain here about a month.

The following are the signatures to the Address to the Chief Justices, given in our last :

Wm. Burns,  
David Munro,  
M. Bell,  
Geo. Stewart,  
W. B. Colman,  
John Davidson,  
J. Tod,  
John Taylor,  
George Hamilton,  
William Hamilton,  
John Munro,  
John Hunter,  
Fred Grant,  
John Jones,  
John D. Hamilton,  
John Mager, junr.,  
Geo. G. Stewart,  
John Thomson, junr.,  
C. W. Grant, Seigneur of the Baron de Longueuil,  
B. Tenore,  
W. F. Scott,  
Thos. White,  
J. Macleod,  
Hannah Gowen,  
E. C. Chandler,  
J. Feucher,  
W. Greig,  
J. Falal de Monvel,  
John Boly, fils,  
John Taylor,  
John Jones,  
John J. Mountain,  
C. Smith,  
John Coulson,  
John Reishart,  
John Farquhar,  
J. W. Woolley,  
John Wallace,  
John Turner,  
John Darling,  
Richard Dalrymple,  
John Stiles,  
John Thomas,  
Nicolas Boique,  
William Cuvill,  
John Duval,  
Richard Sheppard,  
J. C. Reiffenstein,  
J. Graves,  
Fred Wattle,  
Albert King,  
William Barber,  
George Chapman,  
Christian Hoffman,  
George Burdell,  
George Stanley,  
William Stirling,  
William Kerr,  
William Melnikoff,  
Mikhael Moore,  
David Grant,  
John Torrance,  
John Colburn,  
Thomas Douglass,  
Wm. Henderson, Junr.,  
John George,  
John Allison,  
John Anderson,  
J. Brand,  
John Green,  
George Pyle,  
Henry Blackstone,  
Wm. Wilson,  
Alex. Hadden,  
Leid Pyle,  
J. G. Thompson,  
John Tremaine,  
David Campbell, N. P.,  
Louis Robinson,  
John Hagen,  
Nancy Hopkins,  
Anne Mountain,  
Ralph Paul Bretter,  
La Montaigne,  
Thos. Lloyd

Geo. Ross,  
James Dick,  
John Auld,  
Wm. Smith,  
Daniel Wylie,  
Frans. Duval, junr.,  
Capt. L. Duchereau Duchesnay,  
Seigneur de Godarville & Fossebault,  
Francis Vogeler,  
John S. Campbell,  
Wm. Sheppard,  
R. Russell,  
K. Serizant,  
Rob. Wood,  
John Van Hart,  
Charles Hunt,  
James Heath,  
Thos. Cary,  
John Cary,  
Edw. Hall,  
John Wood,  
Lawrence Organ,  
James Mitchell,  
Cavalier Rob. Destimauville,  
Deputy Grand Voyeur of the District of Quebec for himself & for J. B. Destimauville Grand Voyeur, Lt. Col. of Militia & Resident Agent,  
J. B. Destimauville, fils, Lt. Major in the chassours Canadiennes & John Destimauville Lt. Lieut. in the Canadian Voltigeurs,  
Antoine Poirant,  
Baptiste Denis,  
Antoine Mathurin,  
Benjamin Roney,  
Wm. Bruce,  
James M. Callum,  
Charles Foyne,  
John Anderson,  
J. Salmon,  
M. Lynturner,  
William Sims,  
John Gould,  
Frans. Collas,  
Thos. Cary, Junr.,  
John Woolf,  
Jas. Stanfield,  
Peter Paterson,  
F. Glakmeyer, senior,  
Fredk. East,  
David Ross,  
J. G. Chapman,  
Edw. Sunderland,  
Chs. F. Ashwin,  
John Childs,  
George Wilson,  
John Urquhart,  
Robert Moreogh,  
Obadiah Ashwin,  
Jas. White,  
Alex. Spack,  
A. F. Kahne,  
Wm. Hunter,  
Henry Black,  
James Black,  
Wm. Allen,  
Paul Lloyd,  
J. L. Macdonald,  
John Parrott,  
Lewis Chaperon,  
Rob. Richardson,  
Wm. Grant,  
Edw. Geringer,  
For Edward Cannon,  
Lawrence Cannon & myself,  
John Cannon,  
Jas. Henderson,  
John Young,  
Samuel Finch,  
George Davies,  
Alex. Morrison,  
John Robertson,  
David Robertson,

Gordon Moran,  
James Hunt,  
John Wilson,  
Thos. Hunt,  
J. Bte. Mathurin pere,  
Myer Michaels,  
Boak Mackay,  
John Roney,  
John White,  
John Lambly,  
G. A. Wilds,  
Peter Grant,  
David Douglass,  
R. B. Hay,  
John Goodie Senr.,  
John Goodie,  
Archd. Campbell Senr.,  
J. F. Perrault P. B. R.,  
J. Ross P. B. R.,  
Geo. Simes,  
Samuel Ireland,  
Edward Hornblow,  
Louis Boisset,  
J. Coffin,  
Wm. Finlay,  
George Oswald,  
Geo. Whitfield,  
Colin Campbell,  
Thos. Christie,  
James Barnard,  
Lewis Harper,  
William Ginger,  
William Holmes M. D.,  
John Caillier,  
Rob. A. Hoop,  
Wm. Morrison,  
Richd. Goldsworthy,  
Jas. Thompson,  
Geo. Heint,  
Louis Binet, Clerc Avocat,  
Anthony Anderson,  
Charles Huest,  
Joseph Dery,  
John Grass,  
Robert Storch,  
George Payer,

PORT OF QUEBEC.  
ARRIVED.

June 25—Ship Comet, Wilcockson, from London, sailed 2d May from Torbay, to W. Parke, general cargo; passengers Mr. Rivers, Miss Thorp, Messrs. Gould, Glendon, Hervey, Atkew, and Capt. Jameson.  
—Brig Palace, Innes, from London, sailed do. from ditto, to order, general cargo; passengers Mr. Adams and family.  
—Brig Ann, Glegg, from London, sailed do. from do. to govt. with provisions; passengers Doctor Como, Mrs. Scamman and child.  
—Brig British King, Chambers, from London, sailed do. from ditto, to govt. with Ordnance Stores—passengers Mr. & Mrs. Coward, Mr. & Mrs. Rex, and Mr. Sheppard of the Field Train department.  
—Brig Bel field, Walker, from London, sailed ditto from ditto, to Munro & Bell, cargo provisions for govt.—passengers 4 officers and 77 men of the royal miners andappers.  
—22—Brig Haddock, Phillipps, from London, sailed do. from ditto, to Grant & Green Shields; general cargo.  
—23—Schooner Regent, Lepage, 44 days from Guernsey to Brehaut & Sheppard, cargo wine; passenger Capt. Hggghostom.  
—Brig Ann Elizabeth, Gray, sailed 2d May from Torbay, to Henry Black, general cargo—passengers Messrs. Walker & Clarke.  
—Schooner Louisa, Nichol, 23 days from Halifax, to J. Macculum, cargo rum & sugar—passenger D. S. Folkien.  
—Bark Mary, Beslmer, 2d May from Torbay, to govt. ordnance stores.  
—Brig Cumberland, Hunter, from London, sailed 2d May from Torbay, to govt. ordnance stores.  
—Schooner Dartmouth, Babon, 23 days from Halifax, to J. Mace & Co., cargo rum & sugar.  
—25—H. M. Schooner St. Laurence, 2 days from Riviere du Loup.  
—Ship Camden, Johnston, 42 days from Bourdeaux, to govt.—passengers 11 officers and 235 men of the 82d reg.—sailed under convoy of H. M. S. Centaur and Challenger gun brig, 7 sail in all with troops, the 6th & 82d regts., 1500 in all.  
—Ship Britannia, Robinson, 42 days from Bourdeaux, to govt.—passengers 10 officers & 207 men of the 82d regt.  
—Ship Lord Cochrane, Ross, 42 days from ditto, to ditto—passengers 7 officers & 120 men of the 82d regt.  
—Ship Harbinger, Willis, ditto from ditto, to ditto—passengers 9 officers & 251 men of the 5th regt.  
—Ship Soliana, Clarke, ditto from ditto, to ditto—passengers 7 officers & 308 men of the 6th regt.  
—One brig and one ship with troops, could not board them.  
—H. M. S. Cyane returned.  
—H. M. S. Diomedé, Capt. Fabien, sailed 20th May from Cork—passengers 515 men, women & children of the 1st Royals—sailed in convoy of H. M. Ship Hebrew, Capt. Palmer, and other 70 sail in the fleet for the different parts of the coast.  
—Schooner Nancy, Prichard, 15 days from Halifax, to Mr. Woodward, cargo rum, sugar & oranges, passenger W. Woodward.

FOR SALE,  
AT the New Printing Office, MONTHLY RETURNS for Regts. abroad, according to the latest form.  
Quebec, 28th June, 1814.

FOR THE MILITARY,  
1500 Flannel Shirts,  
370 Dozen Black & Cakes on boards,  
150 Ditto Real Japan ditto in Bottles.  
A proportionable quantity of Shoe, Button, and Clothes Brushes expected per next convoy.  
L. MASSUE & Co.  
Quebec, 27th June, 1814.

FOR SALE,  
A few chests of green and hyson teas,  
2,000 merch. dry 2 1/2 in. 12 feet long planks,  
1,000 second quality ditto ditto,  
20,000 Kamouraska boards,  
10,000 dry white pine boards, last year's cutting,  
1,000 do. free from knots, ditto,  
2 and 1 1/2 inch planks, 10 feet long,  
Cedar timber, squared,  
5,000 fire bricks,  
1,000 common do.  
20 chaldron best Newcastle coals,  
500 lb. cotton candle wick.  
2 cases of pins, no. 6 and 7,  
and essence of spruce, as usual—for cash only.  
THOS. WILSON.  
Quebec, May 20, 1814.

FOR SALE,  
25 Puncheons Jamaica spirits,  
80 Ditto, Lowland Island Rum,  
75 Hogheads best Mascovado Sugar,  
5000 Minots Liverpool Salt.—Apply to  
JAMES McCALLUM & Co.  
Quebec, 28th June, 1814.

THE Subscribers have just received by the late arrivals and have for sale at their Stores :  
10 Pipes excellent old Port Wine,  
50 Hhds. best real English white Wine Vinegar,  
50 Boxes Hunter's Pipes,  
50 Casks English Brown Stout,  
30 Casks Shot assorted sizes,  
50 Boxes Glass 8 1/2 by 9 1/2—7 1/2 by 8 1/2 and 6 1/2 by 7 1/2,  
30 Jugs Liners & Oil,  
20 Packages Stationary, comprising paper of all descriptions, Quills, Wax, &c. &c. &c.  
3000 lbs. Gun powder in Casks of 50 lbs. and 25 lbs. bbis.  
10 Casks gentlemen's Hats,  
10 Tons of Iron, and 3 ditto of Steel.  
And a variety of other articles.  
HENDERSON, BROTHER & Co.  
Quebec, 28th June, 1814.

PAR ENCAN,  
Sera vendu, JEUDI le 7 de Juillet prochain, sur le Quai de Messieurs Monro & Bell, au Bout Nord de la Rue St. Pierre.  
85 Tonnes }  
11 Pipes } d'Esprit fort de la Jamaïque,  
4 Barriques }  
11 Quarts }  
10 Sac }  
de Caffe vert.  
L'Esprit et le Caffe susdits se débarquent maintenant de la Brig Woodman, Capitaine Thomas Ronson, de la Jamaïque, et seront vendus sans réserve par les Soussignés sous la direction de Messieurs Monro & Bell, étant une Donation souscrite par les Marchands de la Ville de Kingston, dans Jamaïque, pour être appliquée, suivant leurs desirs, au Soulagement des Habitans des Colonies Britanniques de l'Amérique Septentrionale, qui ont souffert de l'invasion de leurs Pays par les Armées Américaines. Le produit, lorsqu'il aura été reçu, sera distribué dans les Fonds Patriotiques qui sont établis dans les dites Colonies, et comme les Soussignés, ni Messieurs Monro & Bell ne se proposent de rien charger autre chose que ce qui a été réellement déboursé pour fret, droits, et autres frais indispensables de Débarquement, &c. on espère que les Acheteurs viendront en avant et feront voir leur zèle Patriotique pour une pareille cause en offrant des Prix Généreux.  
La vente commencera à UNE heure.  
JONES WHITE & MELFIN, Enc. Court's  
Québec, 28e Juin, 1814.

**NOTICE to Pilots, Masters of Vessels, and others concerned.**

Trinity House, Quebec,  
Friday, 3d June, 1814.

**P**IERRE CLUSIEAU, Pilot for and below the Harbour of Quebec, was this day suspended from his profession as a Branch Pilot, to the thirty first day of December next, for having run His Majesty's Store Ship Abundance aground, in the night of the twenty-eighth of May last, in the South Traverse.—He was also deprived of all right and title to the customary Pilotage of the said Ship. And it being proved that he had embarked on board the Abundance below the rendezvous allotted for Pilots, he was fined Five Pounds, together with twenty shillings costs.

By order,

Wm. LINDSAY, jr.  
Rr. Ty. H. Q.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,  
Just landed from Halifax.**

**O**NE hundred barrels good sound fine FLOUR at Sixteen Dollars per barrel, for cash.

BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

Quebec, 14th June, 1814.

**ON SALE,**

By the Subscribers, received per late arrivals from England—

**PORT WINE,**

Leeward Island Rum,

Coarse Irish Linen.

Superfine & fine Writing Paper,

Cheese—Cheshire, Gloucester, and single & double Gloucester,

Earthenware assorted,

Best English, Hessian and Wellington Boots,

Best English Harness, Saddles & Bridles,

Leather Portmanteaus,

English Quills, Blankets, sewing Silk,

Stocking Webb Pantaloons,

Cotton Thread, &c. &c.

W. MAGEE Jar. & Co.

St. Peter street, June 14, 1814.

**JAMES G. HANNA**, No. 15, Fabrique street, has just received of the Alexander, from Liverpool, a neat, elegant and well chosen assortment of House Clocks, Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, Britannia Metal and Japanned Ware, a variety of Jewellery and Cutlery—all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.—Gold and Silver Smith's work done on the shortest notice: Clocks and Watches repaired, and the highest price given for old Gold & Silver.

Quebec, 31st May, 1814.

**JAMES G. HANNA**, No. 15, Rue de la Fabrique, vient de recevoir par l'Alexander de Liverpool, un assortiment elegant et bien choisi d'Horloges, Montres, Argenterie, Vaisselle argentee, et de metal britannique, articles vernis, une varieté de bijouterie et clincaillerie, qui sera tout vendu à bonne composition pour argent comptant.—Orfèverie en or et argent faite au plus court avis, Horloges et Montres réparées.—Un bon prix donné pour de l'or et de l'argent.

Quebec, 30e Mai, 1814.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**

TO SAIL WITH CONVOY.

**THE** REMARKABLE fast sailing BRIG ALEXANDER, James Vickers (late of the Salus) master, burthen pr. register 287 tons, six months old, coppered & copper fastened, and is a most desirable vessel.—Will be ready to receive freight for the above port in 6 days, and will be dispatched without delay.—Has very superior accommodations for passengers.—For freight or passage apply to Capt. Vickers on board, laying at Messrs. Brehaut & Co's Wharf, or to

JAMES HEATH.

Quebec, 31 May, 1814.

**TO LET,**

And possession given on the first of May next,

**THE UNION HOTEL** and Coffee-House, situate in the Grand Parade in the Upper Town, Quebec. Terms and conditions may be known by applying to Mr. LINDSAY, No. 8, Rampart Street, Quebec, 8th February, 1814.

**NOTICE.**

**B**EING to leave Mr. Oviatt's employ in the month of May next, I take this opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I have taken a House No. 10, in the Lower Town market, where I intend to set up as an Auctioneer & Broker, and hope by my assiduity and correctness to merit a share of their patronage.

THOMAS C. OLIVA.

Quebec, April 18, 1814.

**MILLER & BURKE,**

Boot & Shoe-makers.

**B**EING leave to inform their friends and the public that they have commenced business No. 9, Buede street, opposite the French Church, and have on hand gentlemen's Boots; gentlemen's, lady's, maid's, youth's and children's lace Boots and Shoes. They expect by the first arrivals from London, a general assortment of Boots, Shoes, Leather and other articles in their line. As every exertion will be made to give satisfaction they flatter themselves with a share of the public patronage.

Quebec, 28 March, 1814.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM BURKE.

**TO BE LET,**

**THE** HOUSE No. 51 Sault-au-Matelot street, with the Hangard, a dry Celler and a Vault—or separately three floors of the House, the Hangard, the Cellar and Vault.—Apply to

Quebec, 18 February, 1814.

JOHN JONES.

**FOR SALE,**

**THIRTY-SEVEN** puncheons Grenada Rum, seven barrels bright Muscovado Sugar, Thirty six boxes Lemons, Twelve boxes Raisins, Five boxes Capers.

CHAS. F. AYLWIN.

May 10th, 1814.

**THE** Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT opposite to the landing of the Steam-Boat, in the Lower Town Quebec.—He has also Horses and Carriages to convey ladies and gentlemen with their baggage to any part of the city.

Those who please to favour him with their custom may rely on attention being paid them by the public's very humble servant,

JOSIAH STILES.

Quebec, May 10, 1814.

**MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,**

QUEBEC, 17 MARCH, 1814.

**W**HILEAS His Excellency the Governor in Chief, as Commander of the Forces, has been pleased to appoint Claude Denéchau, 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 Denéchau, 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 duly authorized the said James Green, Louis Montizambert, Claude Denéchau, 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 heretofore 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 Secretary.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,**

**T**WENTY pipes of the best Cogniac Brandy, a few puncheons of old Jamaica Spirits, Forty barrels of Rosin, Two Patent 14 inch Cables, 120 fathom each, 1 x 5, 6 x 7 Hawseers, Twenty tons of flat Iron assorted, Ten cwt of assorted Thimbles from one to four inch diameter.

And a **SCHOONER** of 70 tons, complete, fit for the West Indian or Newfoundland trade.

JOHN GOUDIE,  
Ship-Builder, St. Roch.

Quebec, Feb. 26, 1814.

**FOR SALE**—Two Hundred Barrels Lisbon Salt, THOMAS AYLWIN,  
7 April, 1814.

**TO BE LET,**

**THE** STORE, &c formerly occupied by the subscriber, No. 21, Buede street. For particulars apply at the Store No. 5, Fabrique street.

GORDIAN HORAN.

Quebec, May 3, 1814.

**FOR SALE,**

**Oats, Peas, Bran and Flour** of the best quality, on reasonable terms—enquire of EBENEZER BAIRD, at the Landing Place.

Quebec, May 2, 1814.

N. B. The Public may be assured of good white and brown Bread, having just received a fresh supply of flour from Beauport Mills.

**FOR SALE,**

**AT** THE ETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—

50 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards, } 20 a 40 feet  
20 M. do. 1½ do. } length,  
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, }  
60 M. do. 3 do. }  
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,  
60 M. do. Oak 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, supertine and fine flour cabin and common biscuit,  
1st May, 1812.

**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 bundles of hay annually.  
Quebec, May 1, 1813.

**FOR SALE**—A PIANO FORTE. Enquire of the Editor.  
Quebec, 5th May, 1814.

**EDUCATION.**

**G**SPRATT respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he intends, on Monday the 4th of April, to commence, at his residence adjoining the General Post Office, the instruction of a limited number of young gentlemen and ladies, during a part of each day.—None can be admitted who have not previously acquired the first principles of an English education.  
Quebec, March 28, 1814.

**REMOVAL.**

**THE** BOOK STORE formerly kept in St. Louis street, is now removed to the first house north of St. Andrew's Church near the New Goal, where, in addition to the goods now on hand, may be shortly expected a choice Assortment of Books and stationery.  
Quebec, 10th May, 1814.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week at 8 o'clock, A. M. 66, 46, 50, 56, 60, 62, 64.

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