

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOLUME XI.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1815.

[NUMBER 11.]

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, QUEBEC, March 13, 1815.

THE 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, intituled, "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 two AND A HALF per cent. sterling discount.

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

FOR SALE,

A House two story high and garden situate in St. Joseph street, St. Rock No 5. For further particulars apply to Mr. David Sherman, opposite the premises.

HENRY CLOSTEN.

Quebec, 24th February 1815.

A VENDRE,

UNE Maison à deux étages avec un jardin située dans la rue St. Joseph No 5. Pour plus amples informations, s'adresser à Mr. David Sherman vis à vis des prémisses.

HENRY CLOSTEN.

Quebec 24e Février 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, to bring the same to be delivered in their claims, in the office of J. Belanger, Not. Pub. St. John's street, in order to the settlement thereof.

Wm. ADEN.

Quebec, 20th February, 1815.

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 boxes crown window GLASS, 7½ by 8½ and 8½ by 9½ at a reduced price for cash—Also, an assortment of children's worsted Hosiery, by the dozen.

Quebec, 16th 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.

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

And a few pipes L. P. Teneriffe Wine.

Apply to DAN. JOS. DALY,

Quebec, Decr. 21, 1814. Queen's Wharf.

TO LET,

And possession given on the first of May next, **T**HE UNION HOTEL and Coffee-House, situate on the Grand Parade in the Upper Town, Quebec. Terms and conditions may be known by applying to Mr. LANDSAV, No. 8, Rampart Street, Quebec, 8th February, 1814.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers, at their Stores on the Queen's wharf **F**INE and coarse 4-4 Irish Linen, Stationary in convenient Packages, Staple cordage from 1½ inch to 1½ inches, Glass ware in hogheads assorted, Prime mess pork, Dry cod fish, Port and Teneriffe wine, in pipes, hogheads and quarter casks.—Also, A few hundred quintals Bisquit.

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,

Ruebe, 17th Jan. 1815.

LE Sous signé étant obligé de s'absenter pour deux mois, il informe respectueusement ses amis et le public en général, que, par ces présentes, il autorise son frère, FREDERICK OLIVA, à régler ses comptes et à conduire son commerce d'Assureur et courtier, à l'ordinaire.

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 & Cassemeres, 8 hales 6-4 3/4 blue grey Cloths, 2 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 of double brown stout and pale Ale, 30 casks of fine old Port and L. P. Madeira Wines, 30 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 bundles of hay 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 lawful claims, will, without delay, present their accounts for settlement.

EDMUND FLYNN } Curators,
LAWRENCE LAMB }

Percé, 13th Sept. 1814.

WM. GINGER

HAS for Sale, at No. 4, Urseline street, a general assortment of Kitchen Garden and flower seed early and late Turnip seed, for cash only.

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,

Five Pipes Levant Red Wine,
Six Pouchons " " "
About 500 lbs best Sugar

PATERSON, DYKE & Co.
Quebec, 7th Nov. 1814.

M. CAMPBELL has for Sale a few Caudrons excellent Coils for Greases.

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 ARNOLD

* 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, Cassemeres, Vest Patterns, Silk Florentines for Waistcoats, &c. &c.—All of which he will make up, in the most fashionable manner, and with dispatch, at his House, the LONDON CORNER HOUSE, No. 13, Sous le Fort street, 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 AMERICAN AND BOOKSellers's business under the firm of WHITE and LANGUEDOC.

JOHN WHITE & Co.
Quebec, 20th June, 1814.

For sale by CAMPBELL & SHEPPARD, No. 1 Lower Town market:—

Port and Spanish Wine,
Jamaica Spirits,
Cardage and about 10000 yards Bagging,

Quebec, 25th January, 1815.

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25

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MALL BANK.

THIS MANSION to let a few years (to a Gentleman or substantial Tenant only, completely furnished, at a fair valuation, for a reasonable consideration, rent not being an object so much as the possessor being careful of the premises and furniture.) consisting of Dining, breakfast, reading, drawing Rooms with parlour, large bed rooms and closets, Spring water in the house, stable and dove cot, pig cot, chaise and cow house, 6 stall stable, situate in Beauport, 15 minutes ride from Palace gate, on the banks of St. Lawrence, on which a fishery may be rebuilt. Possession of House 1st Nov., from whence and grounds the view is incomparable.

70 Acres of land limed and manured, with a Farm House and Garden, stables and cow house, &c. and farming utensils and stock to let separate. For terms apply to Lt. Col. ZOUCH personally, if per letter post free. Possession 1st May—Quebec 12th March, 1815.

MALL BANK.

CETTE MAISON est à louer pour quelques années (à un Gentilhomme ou Locataire solide, meublé complètement, pour une considération raisonnable, le loyer n'étant pas tant un objet que le soin des prémisses et meubles.) consistant en chambres à diner, à déjeuner, étude, antichambre, salon, grandes chambres à coucher et cabinets, eau de souce dans la maison, écurie, pigeonnier, cochonnier, remise, étable à vache, ditto pour six chevaux, sitée à Beauport, sur le bord du fleuve Saint Laurent, à la distance de la porte du Palais, d'une promenade à cheval d'un quart d'heure, on peut y établir une pêche; la possession de la maison sera donnée au 1er de Nov. La perspective de la maison et des prairies est sans pareille.

70 Arpents de terre engraisée de chaux et fumier, avec une maison de fermier, jardin, étable à chevaux et vaches, &c. usensiles de fermier et animaux à louer séparément.—Pour les conditions s'adresser au Lt. Col. Colonel ZOUCH personnellement, ou si c'est par écrit franc de port. La possession sera donnée au 1er. Mai, Quebec, Mars, 12 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests, that all those who have claims against the Estate of the late Mrs. ANN HERALD, will send in their accounts attested for settlement;—and that all those who are indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment.

MOSES CAMPBELL,
Executor to the Estate, and Tu or to her
Minor Children.
Quebec, March 7, 1815.

TO LET.

And possession given 1st May next.

HOUSE No. 6, in Mountain Street, at present occupied by Mr. FINCH.
For particulars apply to
MOSES CAMPBELL,
No. 16, Sault au Matelot street.
Quebec, 6th March, 1815.

FOR SALE.

At the subscriber's store, No 5, St Peter street, Lower Town, Quebec—

30 puns. Jamaica spirits,	4 hds. Radix Gentian,
pf. 22, 24,	8 casks sad Irons,
6 do. Lecward do.	6 do. 3 ¹ / ₂ lb. Nails,
15 pipes part. London Tenerife Wine,	6 bales Letter Paper,
25 Faval do.	20 Anvils, assorted sizes,
20 chests green Tea,	Flat and square Iron,
15 do. hyson do.	Iron Weights, from 7 to 56lb
10 barrels Coffee,	4 casks Hardware well assorted,
6 kegs Raisins,	Woolen Goods,
10 jars spirits Turpentine,	2 trunks Calicoes, assorted patterns,
3 casks green Copperas,	2 cases Cotton shirting,
13 do. superfine roll Brinstone.	1 do. do. Checks,
13 kegs Flour Sulphur,	2 do. Dowlas,
18 do. Verdigease in bond,	1 do. Dumitels,
3 do. blue Vitriol,	20 boxes Tin,
3 casks Alum,	10 hds. } bright Mus. sugar
1 do. Cape Aloes,	60 hds. }
3 bales and 4 casks Camomile Flowers,	And a general assortment of Goods in the Hardware line.
1 box Cantharides,	

BENJ. TREMAIN.
Quebec, 6th March, 1815.

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 chaldrons of best grate Coals,
5000 Kamouraska 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.
THIS 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. 3, Sault au Matelot street, opposite Mr. David 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 Douchau, 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, Esq. the said Claude Douchau, 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 Douchau, 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.

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-Fort, 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, Calicoes, 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.

LE Sous-aigné a à vendre, au magasin de Thomas Oliva, pour argent comptant, à des prix très modiques, les articles suivants, savoir: Draps superfins, moyens et communs, Kerseymer, do, do, Flansings, couvertes, bas et gingham, Tailanderie, un quart de chouchetterie, bien assortis, Terre-glaise à pipes en quarts de 4 groces chaque, Verres à vin communs, fayance, et une variété d'autres articles.
FRDERICK OLIVA,
Quebec, 16 Janvier 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 1¹/₂ a 2¹/₂ inch by 1/2,
50 puncheons of superior Whiskey,
40 coils Cordage, 15 hds. Whinnig.
Apply to
JAMES HEATH,
7 St. Peter street, Nov. 8.

FOR SALE.

A Strong built LONG BOAT, 22 feet by 7¹/₂. 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:
2 Bales sail Canvas,
1 Do. Police cloths, Swanskins, and elegant printed woaden Shawls.
A variety of other goods suitable for the winter trade.—No. 16 St. Peter, street, 10th Decr. 1814.
GILBERT HENDERSON.

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscribers prime Irish Mess Park, Linen, Cotton Shirting, Cotton Thread, Linen shirts, Sea Bread, Port Wine and Glassware
W. MAGEE, Jr. & Co,
St. Peter street, December 6th, 1814.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA, AND CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON.

The people of this country have been now so long accustomed to a long course of success, and a battle has been so long but another name for a victory, that we are now in a condition, which bears a strong resemblance to that of the Roman Empire in its most flourishing period, when the government and people, or according to their memorable ensign, the *Senatus Populus Romanus*, deemed victory to be the fate of the Empire, and that every failure was to be imputed only to the fault of the Commander. We are not of that kind of men who wish to inspire a military spirit in a people already sufficiently brave for their own defence, and therefore, though the similitude of the times leads us often to mention the Roman people, we must not be understood as holding them up, to the admiration and imitation of a greater and a wiser nation,—a greater, because we substitute our courage to our duties, and a wiser, because living in a more advanced period of the world, and being enlightened moreover by our religion, there will not be a possible comparison between the ancient and modern times. And in nothing, indeed, do we more excel those times than in the greater humanity of our carrying on war. It has been one fruit of our noble religion, that nations, from a common sense of their mutual duties, have established a certain system for general observance amongst themselves, and which extends equally to War and Peace. This system is known by the name of the Public Law, a branch of which, the rights of Peace and War, has been reduced to writing, and most learnedly illustrated by Grotius. The ancients had no Public Law,—no law of Nations whatever, and it was one of their fundamental principles, and was acted upon by the early Christian times, that they were bound by no law towards an enemy, but possessed an unlimited right to kill, to enslave, and to spoil. Hence the horrible excesses of their wars, it being by no means an uncommon practice to burn alive the prisoners; and the practice of putting women and children to the sword being the invariable routine of duty.

We are led to these observations by the late capture of Washington, and some other proceedings on the American coast; and our readers cannot but concur with us in our satisfaction, that such important successes have been attained with so little cost of blood. It is with the operations of war as with those of mechanics—Those are to be acknowledged as the most skillful artists who effect the most with the least cost; and as we live in christian times, and most highly to our national honour, as we pride ourselves upon being the head of the Christian Nations, we are to esteem at some rate even the blood of our enemies. So much the more lively, therefore is our satisfaction, in the first place that we have succeeded, and secondly that we have succeeded with so little waste of human life.

With respect to what was destroyed at Washington, we shall venture to make one remark. As it is the first end and object of war to reduce our enemies to terms by their sufferings,—that is to say, by their distress, it is perfectly within the rights of war to destroy their property, public and private, and thereby produce in the people a disinclination, and perhaps a clamorous appeal to their own Government to procure peace. And still is it more within the same rights of war to destroy the weapons and means of annoyance in the hands of our enemies, as this leads to a double effect: in the first place to the reduction of their general strength, and secondly to that of our immediate means of defence. But there is a principle by which even these rights are limited. It is the common interest of mankind, that the general cause of civilization, and the general improvement of the world, should go on in war as well as peace; and where any mode of destruction immediately aims at impeding this progress, it becomes a strong consideration with a generous and humane enemy whether it does not lose more by thus impeding the common interest of all, than it gains in its own immediate object by an indiscriminate destruction.

We are of opinion upon this principle, that it was perfectly right to destroy the dock yard, the arsenal, and the public treasury, at Washington. But we are of opinion, upon the same ground, that we ought to have spared the Capitol and President's palace. Washington is a capital city, rising in the woods of Ameri-

ca; it is the temple, as it were, from which American civilization is to be produced. It is almost the only object of interest to travellers and strangers in that new and naked country; the Capitol and the President's palace were the pride of the Union, and their destruction, therefore, inflicts a greater wound. To say all in a word, we would have preferred that these buildings had been spared, and the spoil only of the town, and the honour of its capture, brought away by the Conquerors.

It is a question with many, whether it has not been given in orders to our Commanders on that station, and to our army now proceeding from Bermuda, to repeat the same visits to other American towns, and after destroying them, to re-embark with all possible expedition. This kind of war, which is exactly suited to the relative state of England and America, and which will produce its full effect, has our unequivocal praise; it will bring the Americans to their senses beyond any other known means, and will cost us nothing but what we can well spare, the labour and trouble of our seamen and soldiers. The Americans are a people who must be made to feel in their purses and store-houses. They are sensible in no other quarter. A public clamour is what will finally reduce Mr. Madison to Moderate views, and it must be our effort to excite it. But we must apply this limit to it. Our attacks should not be of a nature to excite a greater asperity and spite towards ourselves than a discontent and murmuring in their own President, and even in this point of view we are inclined to doubt the good policy of burning the Capitol and Palace at Washington. All ordinary operations in war are what the Americans must have made up their minds to expect, and therefore, however they may suffer, they can have no right to express or to feel indignation. But any thing beyond the regular and ordinary proceedings of military operations, must exasperate them to that degree of spite, which, we think, in good policy, we ought, if possible, to avoid.

DIARY OF A JOURNEY TO PARIS.

St. Cloud was our next object, whose gardens we had seen, but not its Chateau. As this was the favorite residence of Napoleon, we expected to find here a full display of that exquisite, tho' sometimes over-gorgeous taste, for which he is justly to be celebrated, whatever execration we may bestow on his ambition. Not were we mistaken—St. Cloud is in this respect, a most gratifying object; the several apartments charm alike in their individuality and their variety; the suit of rooms assigned to the Emperor, and all the apartments devoted to privacy, to study, or domestic enjoyment, are finely contrasted by a sort of modest elegance, with the pomp & magnificence of the Imperial apartments. The presence chamber in particular, which is hung with velvet, of that deep and solemn crimson which is called dragon's blood, with black crowns, is most imposingly grand; but one object in particular riveted our attention, and called forth our enthusiastic admiration—it is an Etruscan Vase from the manufactory at Sevre; on which is a poetical representation of the battle of Austerlitz; Napoleon in his war chariot, crossing the Rhine, is breaking the ranks of the Confederacy, and the genius of France by his side, is scattering them with the thunder-bolts, which with the pride of omnipotence, she is grasping in her hand, while the Cities of Germany are offering their keys. The fine form of the urn, the classical conception of the embellishments, the execution of the figures of men, chariot, horses, altogether filled us with enthusiasm, and I can well conceive the emotions with which this vessel was beheld by Frenchmen, when he, who is the object of its flattery, was in the plenitude of prosperity and power. What is to become of this fine specimen of art? Removed, of course, it must be to make room for something more acceptable to *Louis le desiré*: but can there exist such vandalism as to destroy so exquisite a monument? Let us hope there cannot. Arts, sciences, and literature (a sisterhood that should never be divided) ought to be sacred in every Revolution; they are in reality of

more importance to mankind than the changes of dynasties, and the denomination of power.

If there is less of poetry, there is no less beauty in the pedestals (also of the manufactory of Sevre) in the Picture Gallery—they present us with whole lengths of Napoleon, and other emblems of his power and conquests in that beautiful imitation of cameo relief, which is there executed so happily.—In the Gallery are some fine Pictures, both of the Flemish and the Italian Schools; but what with picture, and what with ornament, it is overloaded. Among the modern Pictures that decorate the apartments, are the Death of Gen. Dessais, (which pleased me less in the painting than in the tapestry) and the Education of Achilles (a very superior performance of the same master, and of which here exists a very good print, that has found its way into England,) and a Phœdra accusing Hypolytus, by Gerin. This last is a fair specimen of the merits and defects of the new French School (which, however, is infinitely superior to the old;) it is a representation of a scene on the stage, in flesh coloured marble: at least the theatrical air of Hypolytus irresistibly impresses the idea; yet there is a passion and expression in the countenance, especially in that of Phœdra, (whose whole figure and physiognomy are finely conceived, and in the most essential parts well executed) that appears to be beyond the mockery of art. The story is admirably told; words could not have made it plainer to a classical eye; the attitude of the guilty confidant behind—half prompting and half shuddering, and the eye of Phœdra that in the shadow into which it is judiciously thrown, seems to roll in bewildering agitation on the canvas, revealing the contending passions struggling in the mind.

In our way to Malmaison, that we might lose no time, we took a slight refreshment, excellent in its kind, at the door of a little Auberge, without getting out of the carriage. The Bourgeois (l'aret) for which we paid 25 sous, (12½) was certainly very superior to the adulterated stuff I have paid 12s. for at some of the London Taverns. At Malmaison we found, as we had suspected, that we could not be admitted without an order; but it was not much out of our way, and we learned at least where we might apply. With the Swiss (as he is called) in the porter's lodge we found one of his companions dining, apparently a disabled veteran. There was an N and an Imperial Crown upon the plates. "You must change those plates now," said D. with a smile. The porter turned away, and the veteran, with a countenance full of sorrow and a significant shrug, looked us full in the face—"Ah! Monsieur! pourquoi change?"—"They will give you a better in the place of it," said I—"Ah! Monsieur! pourquoi une meilleure?" and the veteran, with still sadder emphasis. The porter walked to the little cupboard at the further end of the lodge and got by his plate very carefully. I perceived we had wounded them, which was no part of our intention—"Every chance," said I, "is not for the benefit of all."—"Ah! Monsieur! pourquoi change?" The place considered, it may not be unlikely that this last repetition might have reference to the change which Napoleon himself had made from Josephine to Maria-Louise; and perhaps the veteran was not uninfected by the supposition attributed to his master, who is said to have had a notion, which for a long time detested his meditated divorce, that his destiny was linked with that of Josephine, and that his good genius would forsake him when ever he lost her.

From Malmaison we went on to Morsley. Our journey to the former had been along bye-roads on the heights among the vineyards; to the latter, it was along the banks of the Seine; there we had enjoyed a fine expanse of variegated country; here we had the windings of the river, lapsing among verdant banks, and the repose of sylvan scenery. The machine at Morsley would afford our ride sa-

disfaction to the eye of an English mechanic unless it were through the proud consciousness of national superiority in this particular. Nothing can be conceived more clumsy and awkward: but its vastness fills the mind with a sort of awe, and its rugged cumbersomeness (to use a word as cumbersome) gives it a sort of picturesque sublimity, which our more perfect machines can never boast. But what must be the feelings of the man, who uniting together the feeling of the patriot with those of the man of taste, contemplates the enormous waste of public treasure and human industry, for the sole purpose of amusing a despot with the ridiculous exhibition of squinting frogs and sporting Apollons. The town of Versailles, it is true, is also supplied with water by these works; but what is the town of Versailles, a dependent population collected round a palace to supply the wants and luxuries of a court, while an incalculable less expence might have given a centre to its attractions, where the magnificence of art might have mingled with the luxuriance of nature, and the never failing beauties of a winding stream have been submitted for the temporary absurdities of a jet d'eau? We pursued the works, upwards, through all their operations, to the summit of the hill, examining them in every part till we arrived at the arcade or aqueduct. Thus to the eye is a noble object, and as a station for a panorama of the surrounding country not to be neglected. The traveller as he ascends to the summit of this arcade, should stop at every stage or story, to admire in different points of view the landscapes presented through the loopholes. They are very beautiful, and we had for them the rear of the most beautiful hour of a very fine day, when the last rays of the sun give a glow and richness of colouring to the scenery of nature, and the breadth of show gives full relief to the essential features of the landscape, equally remote from the glare of unvaried light and the spotiness of detail. Half an hour earlier would have been better, because we could have enjoyed the scene much longer.

Though we descended by a different path, we were unwise enough to let our guide turn aside into a public-house, without sufficient explanation of our way; and what was worse, I had separated myself from my company, of whom I had considerably the start, by a mere foot path, that from its direction I knew must bend towards the place of our destination, before they found out their error, and were obliged to turn back. My path, which might have been right if there had been light to assist me through the intricacies of its termination, at length failed me in the obscurity of night, and though it was afterwards obvious that I had been within a small distance of the inn where we had left our carriage, I was obliged to turn back, with the hazard of being beighted and lost in a wood in a strange country. At length however, I puzzled my way out of the labyrinth and into the high road to Paris, but a mile or two from the carriage and my family, whose sensations on the occasion, and my own apprehensions about them, were an additional commentary on the evils that often result from an eccentric propensity for striking out of the beaten path: at least a man ought to know his geography well before he so adventures.

[Now that the halcyon calm of peace has succeeded to the bustling scenes of war, and that News is consequently become an obsolete word, we may venture to bring forward a little postponed amusement.]

MR. EDITOR,

A Communication signed by an "Enemy to Celibacy" in the Mercury of the 6th inst. did not happen to engage my attention till too late for replication in your last paper—however, having the misfortune, to belong to the Class of Individuals with whom your correspondent appears to be so very angry, I now take the liberty to trouble you with a few lines, and shall first suggest a probability of the Letter in question having been sent to

you, by some disappointed *old maid* whose spleen is, an irresistible disposition will not allow her to remain tranquil, under perpetual virginity, to which her want of personal, and mental attraction, has so justly condemned her; or possibly this Letter is the production of some henpecked, cornuted *Husband*, whose miserable deficiency in the requisite qualification of temper &c. has subjected, to the *curse*, instead of the *Blessings*, usually sought for in the Marriage state; he has therefore taken advantage of your valuable miscellany to vent his envy and spleen, at the very negative share of ease and happiness, we poor Bachelors enjoy.

The Writer of this tirade against us complains that "little or no share of the public burthen falls at present on the wealthy bachelor from his having no family to maintain;" and this is the most important motive that he alleges for his recommendation to petition the Legislature to tax us; (another *indecent insinuation*, tho' perfectly susceptible of refutation, I beg leave to decline making any comment on;) now I believe, Mr. Editor, that when the numerous frauds and spoliations, to which we unmarried men are more particularly exposed, are considered, it will be found that we are actually more burdened than any *Buxxeter* in society; but when, moreover, the Bachelor's *misfortune* in being doomed to live single (arising probably from many heart-felt causes which your angry correspondent appears neither to be able to appreciate nor conceive,) is considered, I humbly think, that we are rather subjects for *commiseration* than for punishment, and in such an opinion, I hope, ere long, Mr. Editor, to find some generous *girl* coinciding with,—Yours respectfully.

C—A Bachelor.

Quebec, 16th Dec. 1814.

MR. CARY,

SIR,—I have observed in your Mercury of the 6th, a modest hint, from "An enemy to Celibacy," and fully expected a more able pen would have undertaken our cause, but finding no reply in your last, I shall endeavour to plead the general cause, by laying my own before you.

I am a Bachelor in easy circumstances, not too old to marry; and being, as I am told by my friends, an honest good sort of a fellow, flatter myself would make a good husband, and am much inclined to get married, now, my good Sir, if you will only assist me in finding the sort of thing I want, you will most particularly oblige me.

In the first place then, money is no great object, but would not be an objection; great beauty I do not expect; very ugly or old, I could not think of, but if of a tolerable figure, not a disagreeable face, mild manners, and a good disposition, about the age of from 19 to 22, I would immediately strike, particularly should she answer the poet's description:

"One on whom an outward mien appear'd,
And turn superior to the vulgar herd."

I am as much in society as I wish to be, notwithstanding which I must confess myself under the necessity of applying to you, Mr. "Enemy to Celibacy" for your joint assistance in finding what I have been long eagerly looking for but in vain; and should you not succeed, my hopes are at an end, but surely I am not to blame; in choosing for me, there are still to be avoided any newcomers who may either not be sufficiently seasoned to our climate, or may have come on spec; and what is worse still, too fine a lady who—

"If chance a mouse creeps in her sight
Can finely counterfeit a fright:
So sweetly screams if it comes near her,
She catches all hearts to hear her."

I am astonished Mr. Enemy to Celibacy is not aware that our strict pleasures are and have been liable to a very severe and, in many instances, oppressive tax; and which there is very great difficulty in avoiding, unless by smuggling ourselves in the places of married men.—Even in the days of Shakespeare he says

"The gods are just and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to scourge us...."

If Mr. Enemy to Celibacy is the friend of Bachelors, he will at once see and pity our case, and render me that advice and assistance of which I stand so much in need, and should he decline doing so, I would recommend him to adopt the poet's maxim, who says:

"Silence, in times of suffering, is the best,
'Tis dangerous to disturb a honest's nest."

Your most obedient servant,

A BACHELOR.

MR. EDITOR.—Your correspondent "An enemy to celibacy," alleges, as one reason for a tax on bachelors, that they are small consumers; and that they consequently contribute in a trifling proportion to the public burthens. As one of the fraternity, I hold it incumbent on me to repel this charge, as wholly unfounded. For myself, and I dare set up myself as no bad representative of the greater part of the brotherhood, I venture to assert that as a consumer, I far exceed my means; and for this I appeal to my unpaid landlord, tailor, merchant, and every other person with whom I have dealings. If, notwithstanding this avowal, it be insisted on that I do not consume enough, I am ready to treble my consumption, by getting into every man's books who will give me a place in them.

As to the business of population, the charge on this head is no less unfounded. For the truth of this I attest the sprouting ankles of those willing husbands who claim the merit of obeying the great command "Increase and multiply," when, if the truth was known, the greater part of the merit of such obedience belongs to some one or other of the offspring.—And, if Shakespear is to be believed, the offspring procreated

"in the lusty stealth of nature,
Take fiercer qualities than what compound
The scanted births of the stale marriage-bed."

As to my *opulent confederates*, who have no other idea of procreation than in swelling the bulk of their bags, the best tax upon such would be, perhaps, to quarter on them a few foundlings, and thus make them, for want of offspring of their own, like the cuckoo, rear those of other birds, not so well feathered, such as their humble servant.

RANGER.

MR. EDITOR,

THE Commodore's dispatch is short and sharp, and conveys much in few words. Like the Commodore I do believe, "That there was not the least necessity for our squadron giving the enemy such a decided advantage, by going into their Bay to engage them.—Whereas had our troops taken the batteries first, it would have obliged the enemy's squadron to quit the bay and give over a fair chance." Therefore we say that our squadron should have extended themselves across the entrance of the bay, so as to obstruct the escape of the enemy's squadron, until our army had begun and ended the work on shore. Then the enemy's squadron would have found themselves in hot water—our army on one side, and our squadron on the other. To say that Captain Dawne was urged, is paying a compliment, not to him, but to those who urged him.—I am, Sir, your very humble servant.

AMICUS.

Montreal, 8th March 1815.

From the Montreal Herald, March 11.

THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE'S MASQUE-RADE.

Amidst the many masks who appeared on the 8th inst. at the Noble Lord's hospitable house in this city, the following appeared the most remarkable:—

Mrs. General De Rottenburg, an interesting Squaw when masked; at supper, when the fair revealed their charms, her beauty was conspicuous, and shone forth unrivalled in spite of the savage costume, which in vain attempted to hide the symmetry of her person. Mrs. Colonel Murray enlivened the merry groupe by a display of various talents in several characters; all of which were supported with spirit. Her Agnes admirable, and was rendered more interesting still by her songs; accompanied by the pleasing sounds of the tinkling guitar.—Mrs. Judge Reid a good soldier's Wife.—Mrs. Dawson, 100th regiment, a lovely Columbine.—Mrs. Major Clerk an interesting Flower Girl.—Miss M^{rs} G. Healey a modest young Lady of Fashion.—Mrs. Major Martin an Augusta Nun.—Miss Sutherland a pretty Country Lass.—Miss Macrae, an inviting Peasant Girl.—Mrs. Fern a pleasing Flora.—Mrs. Major Wallace a Flower Girl.—Mrs. Langan an Abbess of St. Dominick.—Miss Langan a pensive Nun of the same order.—Miss Madeline M^{rs} Gallivray a New-Market Jockey of feather weight.—Mrs. Richardson a Columbine of the old Theatre.

MEN.

A silent old Friar Gen. De Rottenburg.—Lt. Colonel Robertson a noisy Watchman, who seemed to break the peace more than to preserve it.—Messrs. McLeod and Puhier, Indian Chiefs.—Colonel Murray a Gentleman of the old School; his remarks sometimes severe and not altogether irrelevant.—Col. Tucker, a Servant out of

palce; nothing particular to recommend him—*the Palm* Flush by Col. Ogilvie—*Capt. Johnson*, Mr. M'Tavish and Dr. Basington; neither ornamental nor winning in their appearance—*Li. Col. de Courcy* enlivened the scene in numerous characters, first as a fashionable old Dame, accompanying her sister Spenser; (whose name we have not been able to find out) he looked Sadi in the mountains, his dress and figure very becoming, and drew many a sigh from the gazing fair: Towards morning he became sitting Magistrate for the night, before whom all vagrants were brought up for judgement, wit, merriment and repartee being so completely in the hands of the Col. the world will not be surprized at the effect of his characters—*A Devil* by Major Wauchoppe, his Tail more remarkable than his Wit—*A good Clown* by Lieut. Goldsmid—*A Harlequin* by Capt. Goldenisk, neither active or merry—*Sir Roger De Coverly* by Cap. Saunderson, 39th Regt. who from his knowledge of lady De Coverly, displayed her parts to perfection in a second character; her ladyship had a great deal to say for herself and abounded in the general abuse of her female acquaintances.—*Major Turner*, a good-looking house maid, many seemed desirous of her services—*Major Froisher*, an excellent portrait of a Canadian peasant—*Mr. Audinjo*, a bar league on a Hussar; his costume laughable, but was a bad representation of the character he did not appear to understand—*A Dennis* Bulgroddery by Major Robinson, truly characteristic of Hibernian Rascality; this was a very good mask—a good Jack Tar by Commissary General Clarke—*Major Martin*, an Irishman all over, even to his buttons, which were made of potatoes—*Li. Colonel's* tall farmer's daughter—*Major D'Arcy's* good country Bumpkin—*Mr. Radiger's* romping country Girl—*A Game Cock* by Mr. Mozart, who could do every thing but grow—*A perfectly characteristic Irish News-Man* by Lieut. Stevenson; a Clown by the same—a fair representation of Grimaldi—*Col. Baron Grant*, a wounded Sergeant of Militia—*Dr. Waring* a good Jean Baptiste and vying with Major Froisher for Preeminence.

Several other good characters were represented, but whose names we have not learned; amidst others a very good Yorkshire man. The principal room in Maquerade, displayed character, nature and taste, which the brush of the artist so justly portrayed. At one o'clock, the company unmasked, and proceeded to supper; where all the delicacies and art of the first *Maitre de cuisine* were laid out in a style seldom before witnessed in this country. At two o'clock, the dancing, in character, commenced; and was ably kept up, till the brightness of the sun eclipsed the dim light of the Chandeliers. The whole concluded by a Promenade in mask thro' the streets; to the wonder of the industrious peasant, as he came to market.

MONTREAL, March 11, POSTSCRIPT.

At a late hour this morning we were favored with a New-York paper of the 1st instant, containing late accounts from France, which were received by a vessel that left Brest the 9th of January. By these accounts it appears that the affairs at Vienna were yet unsettled. The following are the only paragraphs we have time to copy.

AUSTRIA, Dec. 13.—The journals of Germany do not cease to announce the closing of the Congress. I can assure you that it is impossible to foresee an end to it, so long as they cannot come to an agreement about Poland. Russia claims it, in virtue of the treaty concluded between her and Prussia at Kalitz; but France, Austria, England, Spain, Portugal and Sweden, refuse to leave Poland in the hands of a power already too predominant.—They propose, either to maintain the ancient partition of Poland; or, what would be more just, to make of it an independent kingdom, governed by a Polish King which would form a barrier between Russia, Prussia and Austria.

There is no understanding, as you have been able to perceive from my preceding letters, in relation to the future fate of the King of Saxony. At the beginning, England had shown more than indifference for the interests of this Prince; but, since the new instructions which Lord Castlereagh has received from his government this minister has united himself to the ministers of five other powers.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—By a decree of the 6th, the Emperor of Austria has appointed their Royal Highnesses, the Prince Regent of England and his brother the Duke of York, Field Marshals of his army, in conse-

quence of a desire which those princes had manifested of having some grade in the Austrian armies.

The whole number of houses destroyed in Moscow was 6352—of which 4428 have been rebuilt, with modern improvements."

BARRADERS, Dec. 15.—On Friday the 9th inst the British garrison, consisting of the right wing of the 63rd regt. commanded by Lt. Col Railray, and a detachment of the W India Rangers, under Capt Hubbard, evacuated Fort Edward, (Mar) and embarked on board the frigate Galatea and Lord Eidon transport, and at the same time the French troops to the number of about 300, landed from the Medusa frigate, and shortly proceeded to the evacuated Fort, their fine full band playing national airs, which were greeted by the buzzes of the people.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the British Union was struck, and replaced by the White Flag,—which ceremony was greeted by a general salute from the vessels at anchor in the harbour and by the respective batteries. The frigate Galatea, and Swaggerer, brig together with the French men of war, were beautifully decorated with flags,—and the elegant appearance of the Galateas said to have excited the particular admiration of all present.

Old Fort Desaix or Fort Bourbon, together with Pigeon Island, were given up to the French a few days previous to the evacuation by our fort Royal.

The colony of Martinique is now, therefore under the entire control of the Government of France.

Trade, it is supposed, will remain unshackled by any material obstruction, as the French authorities are said to have signified their intention to ensure every facility in their power to the general mercantile interest of the West Indies, and to admit the importation by our vessels of almost every article except flour.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF
LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.—The report of the special Committee on the petition of Thomas Lee, Esq. for an exclusive privilege of establishing three Turnpike Roads in the vicinity of Quebec, was referred to a Committee of the whole on the 8th March next.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with sundry papers relating to reparations and ameliorations wanted for the Court House at Quebec.

A petition from Robt Wood, Esq of Upper Canada, complaining of the 25 per cent additional duty on importations by non-residents, was presented to the House, and together with a petition from Quetton St. George, Esq, to the same effect, was referred to a Special Committee.

The House concurred in the report of the Special Committee on vaccine inoculation, and leave was given to bring in a Bill accordingly—the said bill was read for the first time.

The Bakers' Bill was recommitted to a Special Committee.

The Bill to improve the internal communications was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill and report on the Cap Rouge Bridge Bill, was referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.—A petition of divers inhabitants of the Upper Town of Quebec, praying for the demolition of the Upper Town Market House, was presented and referred to a Special Committee.

A petition from Joseph Bouchene, Esq praying for the public aid for the publication of his Maps, was received and referred to a Special Committee.

It was resolved to go into Committee of the whole on Friday, to consider of the expediency of granting a sum for the support of Insane persons and foundlings.

The Committee of the whole on the Cap Rouge Bridge bill rose without obtaining leave to sit again.

A petition of divers inhabitants of Quebec, relating

to the fees of the Collector and Comptroller, was referred to a Special Committee.

The Three Rivers Judicature Bill was referred to a Committee of the whole on Saturday.

FRIDAY, March 3.—A message was received from the Legislative Council, acquainting the House, that the Council had passed the bill providing a Salary for the Speaker of the Assembly with one amendment; and also that the Council do not concur in the resolution of the House, for appointing an Agent to reside in Great Britain.

The consideration of the amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Speaker's Salary bill was ordered for the 1st of August, and leave given to bring in a new bill to grant a Salary to the Speaker of the House of Assembly, which bill was carried through the different stages in the same sitting and passed.

The Committee on the message of His Excellency relating to the repairs of the Court House, reported several resolutions providing for said repairs, &c, and the same was concurred in by the House, and leave given to bring in a Bill, which was read the first time, and the second reading ordered on Monday.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Quebec, complaining of the bad state of the streets in the Cul de Sac, was presented and referred to a Special Committee.

The bill for facilitating the circulation of Army Bills, was read the third time and passed.

The Bill to improve the internal communications and to encourage vaccine inoculation, were read the third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The House, then went into Committee on the constitution of the Courts of Judicature, which Committee obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

SATURDAY, 4.—A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting the House that the Legislative Council had passed the Bill granting further duties for the wants of the Province.

The Bill to continue the Militia Acts was ordered to be engrossed.

A petition from Mr. Caldwell complaining of the insufficiency of his Salary as Receiver-General, was received and referred to a Special Committee.

The Special Committee on Mr. Bouchette's petition reported and the report was ordered to be received on Monday, as also the report of the Special Committee on the Bakers' Bill, and on Morin and Casgrain's petitions.

It was ordered that no petitions for private objects be received after the 7th instant.

The Committee of the whole on the La Chine Canal Bill, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

A Special Committee was appointed to enquire into the number of Militiamen and Voligeurs killed and wounded during the war, and the state of their families.

The bill for continuing in force the Militia Acts, was read the third time and passed.

The House then went into Committee on the constitution of the Courts of Justice, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

MONDAY, 6.—The Return of the Election of a Member for York was received.

It was resolved to go into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to consider of the granting of a sum of money for the support of Government, and indemnifying the officers of the embodied Militia and Voligeurs, for the losses they may have sustained by their being unexpectedly disbanded.

It was also resolved to go into Committee of the whole to-morrow, to consider if it is expedient to grant a compensation to the Hon. J. A. Pater, for his long & meritorious services as Speaker of the House of Assembly.

A Bill was introduced, and read for the first time, to amend that part of the Judicature Act which relates to the Circuits for the district of Que-

bec, and the second reading ordered for to-morrow.

The Bill from the Legislative Council, authorizing the Justices of the Peace to make regulations for apprentices &c. was reported without amendments, passed, and ordered back to the Legislative Council.

A message was received from the L. Council, acquainting the House of their having passed the Bill granting a salary to the Speaker of the Assembly.

The resolutions of the Committee of the whole on the constitution of the Courts of Justice, were reported, concurred in, and referred to a Committee appointed to prepare an Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject.

A message was received from the Legislative Council of its having passed the Bill for continuing the Militia Acts.

The Bill making appropriations for repairing the Court House at Quebec, was read a second time, referred, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The House concurred in one of the resolutions of the Committee on the petition of Joseph Bouchette, Esq. and the report was ordered for to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee on the Baker's bill, and on the report of the Special Committee on the petitions of Morin and Casgrain and the reports were ordered for to-morrow.

TUESDAY, 7. A petition of Divers inhabitants of Quebec, praying for the erection of a House of Industry, was received, and referred to a Special Committee.

A bill to prevent the spoiling of Hides, was read for the first time, and the second reading ordered for to-morrow.

The bill for the repairs of the Court House at Quebec, was ordered to be engrossed.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, acquainting the House that they had passed the Bill for improving the internal communications.

In conformity to a report of the Committee of the whole, recommending a grant of £500 to Joseph Bouchette, Esq. to assist in the publication of his Maps, a bill to that effect was read the first time, and the second ordered to-morrow.

The Committee of the whole on the Baker's Bill was reported and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

A Bill to authorize Jacques Morin to build a Bridge over the River Ouelic, was read for the first time.

The House went into Committee to consider of the expediency of granting a Salary to the Speaker of the Legislative Council, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The House in Committee to consider of the expediency of granting a compensation to the Hon. J. A. Panet, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

A Bill to amend the Judicature Act, as it relates to the Circuits, was read the second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole, on Friday.

The House then went into Committee on the Canal Bill.

WEDNESDAY, 8th.—His Excellency the Governor in Chief came to the Legislative Council and having summoned the Lower House to attend him, he was pleased to give the Royal Assent to a Bill to revive and continue in force two several Acts therein mentioned to regulate the Militia of the Province.

The House in Committee on the Canal Bill reported several amendments, which were agreed to by the House and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to continue the powers granted to Commissioners for removing the old walls of the city of Montreal was read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The bill to prevent the injuring of hides having been read a second time, it was referred to a Committee of the whole to sit to-morrow.

The bill to grant an aid to Joseph Bouchette, was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

Morin's bridge bill was read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

The committee on His Excellency's message on the expediency of granting a salary to the speaker of the Legislative Council, reported as the opinion of the committee that it is expedient to grant to the speaker of the Legislative Council an annual salary of 1000 l. currency. The question of concurrence was postponed to Saturday next.

An engrossed Bill to repair the Court House of the City of Quebec was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The House went into a committee on the Bill to continue the Act empowering the Justices of the Peace to make regulations of Police, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House also went into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Judicature Act, as far as relates to the superior terms of the district of Three Rivers; the report to be received to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 9th.—The special Committee on Mr. Caldwell's Petition made a report which was referred to a committee of the whole for Saturday.

The House having concurred in the Report of the Committee of the whole on the Bill to amend the Judicature Act inasmuch as it concerns the superior Terms of the District of three Rivers, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

A message was brought in from the Legislative Council announcing their concurrence to the Bill to diffuse vaccine inoculation.

An engrossed Bill concerning the Bakers, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

An engrossed Bill to grant an aid to Joseph Bouchette Esq. was also read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The Bill to continue the Act extending the Powers granted to the Commissioners for removing the Old walls of Montreal was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

FRIDAY 10.—The Speaker laid before the House Returns of the Baptisms, Marriages and Burials which he had received from the Prætorianities of the several Districts of this Province, in consequence of the Address of the House to His Excellency the Governor to that effect.

A Bill to authorize the Governor to fix a place for holding the Provincial Court of Appeals during the repairs to be done to the Court House at Quebec, was printed, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

A message was received from the Legislative Council desiring the concurrence of the House to a Bill for altering an Act of the 16th Geo. 3. for the safe custody and registering of all Letters Patent whereby waste lands of the Crown are to be made; and the said Bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

An engrossed Bill to continue an Act of the 31st for continuing the different Police Laws was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

An engrossed Bill to continue an Act of the 53d for continuing the Act to remove the old walls and fortifications that surround the City of Montreal, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Judicature Act so far as relates to the Judiciary and superior terms of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Three Rivers, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider of an Aid to be granted to His Majesty for the support of Government and to

grant an indemnity to the Officers of the embodied Militia and Canadian Voltigeurs, for the losses they may have sustained by the unexpected discharge of the Militia, with an instruction to take into consideration the indemnity to be granted to the militia men and Canadian Voltigeurs wounded during the late war with the United States of America, and to the families of such of the Militia men and Canadian Voltigeurs as were killed during the said War, came to a resolution which was ordered to be reported to the House to-morrow.

SATURDAY 11.—The resolution of the Committee of the whole House to grant an Aid to His Majesty for the support of Government, and to indemnify the embodied Militia and Canadian Voltigeurs, was according to Order reported to the House and recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

A Bill to demolish the market Hall of the Upper Town of Quebec, and to provide the means of erecting new Stalls, was presented, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday.

A Bill to authorize the Governor to fix a place for holding the Provincial Court of Appeals during the repairs to be done to the Court House, was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

Return of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials in the Districts of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, as laid before the House, for the year 1814:

	Marriages.	Baptisms.	Burials.
Montreal.....	1727	7707	4601
Quebec.....	653	4045	2318
Three Rivers....	260	1565	976
Total.....	2640	13317	7895

From a London paper of Dec. 28. Joanna Southcott.—The two following letters appeared in an Edition of a Sunday paper, (published yesterday.) It would appear that the scandalous delusion which has for several months disgraced the metropolis, and even the character of the times we live in, is now at an end;

Death of Mrs. Southcott; Tuesday afternoon, To Mr. Stokes.

Sir—Agreeably to your request, I send a messenger to acquaint you that Joanna Southcott died this morning, precisely at 4 o'clock. Her believers in her mission, supposing that the vital functions are only suspended for a few days, will not permit me to open the body until some symptom appears which may destroy all hopes of resuscitation.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
RICHARD REESE,
Piccadilly, Dec. 27. 1814.

CIRCULAR.

Sir—As you desired to be present at Mrs. Southcott's attachment, had it taken place, as was then expected, the friends consider it their duty to inform you, and all the medical gentlemen who had that intention, that in all appearance she died this morning, exactly at the clock struck four.

Care is taken to preserve warmth in the body, as he directed, and it is the wish of the friends that you will see her present state.

ANN UNDERWOOD,
38 Manchester-st. Tuesday Dec. 27.

Kingston, 5th March.—Yesterday an elegant fête was given on board His Majesty's Ship St. Lawrence by the officers of the wardroom to the gentry of Kingston and its vicinity.—The entertainment commenced at one o'clock with an exhibition of fire works, and dancing until four o'clock, when upwards of ninety Ladies and Gentlemen descended to the middle deck of this beautiful Ship, fitted up in an appropriate manner, and partook of a sumptuous dinner; after which dancing recommenced, and with the assistance of a late supper kept up the brilliant liveliness of this (to our landmen) naval scene of festivity to an early hour the next morning; when all retired highly gratified with the splendor of the occasion and the polite attentions of their entertainers.

We understand a superb entertainment will soon be given by the inhabitants to the officers of the Navy.

MONTREAL, March 17.

On Monday last the Grand Jury for this District found a Bill of Indictment against the Printer of his paper, for a libel on the Commander in Chief. On Wednesday two Bills were found against the Editor for the same offence. To all the Charges connected with the indictments the defendants pleaded *not guilty*. They readily found security to appear in another term for trial.

By His EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and their Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, Lieutenant-General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Province, and in the Islands of Newfoundland, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, and Bermuda, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America was signed at Ghent, on the Twenty-fourth day of December last, by Plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose, and the said Treaty having been duly ratified and confirmed as well by His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, for and on the behalf of His MAJESTY, as by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the signing and ratification of such Treaty as aforesaid, having been officially communicated to Me, and also the Exchange of Ratified Copies thereof between Anthony St. John Baker, Esquire, on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty, and James Monroe, Esquire, the American Secretary of State, on the behalf of the Government of the said United States, at Washington, on the seventeenth day of February last.

I do therefore, in His Majesty's Name, call upon, and strictly enjoin all his loving Subject in this his Province of Lower Canada, faithfully to observe, by Sea and Land, the said Treaty of Peace and Amity existing as aforesaid.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, the Ninth Day of March in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen, and in the Fifty-fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

GEORGE PREVOST.

By His EXCELLENCY's Command,
JNO. TAYLOR, Deputy Secy.

QUEBEC, MARCH 14, 1815.

In our columns of this day, among other matters, will be found some observations from Bell's Messenger, on the capture of Washington, wherein the Editor expresses his disapprobation of the destruction of the Capitol. Now that we are at peace with the U. States it may perhaps be rather unseasonable to revive a subject, on which the States may feel somewhat sore. We certainly should not have touched a sore part did we not conceive it necessary to counteract the effect of observations which, notwithstanding the admission of them into our columns, we by no means coincide in; and which to pass over in silence, would be to betray a want of justice to the memory of the intrepid Commander and the brave army who inflicted no more than a necessary retaliatory punishment for previous misdeeds, of a similar nature, first perpetrated by American troops.

How is such unjustifiable war, on the part of a first aggressor to be arrested, but by the infliction of similar calamities? To be made sensible of his error he must be made himself to feel what he has made others feel. He then learns, feelingly learns, that it is no longer his interest to depart from the rules of civilized warfare, that

such departure cannot fail of drawing on his own joints the scourge of the *lex talionis*; of embittering evils, at which humanity shudders, even in their mildest form; and which require no aggravation to make themselves be felt.

Various are the opinions and observations of the London editors on the peace. The greater part appear to be satisfied with it. A few, however, complain that with the bravest seamen and the most powerful navy in the world, we retire from the contest with the balance of defeat heavily against us. Such a conclusion betrays an ignorance of facts and ought to be repelled. To repel it is no difficult task, as the following facts will evince.

In the debates on the Prince Regent's speech, at the opening of the present session of Parliament, Lord Melville and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, silenced the clamours and mis-statements of the opposition, by showing that Great-Britain, at that time, possessed 20,000 American seamen, prisoners; that the British navy had taken from the Americans 228 ships of war and armed vessels; and about 1,700 other vessels. On the other side since the peace of Paris, before which our navy could not be applicable entirely to America, G. Britain lost 176 vessels. Of these 94 were running ships, of which the loss cannot be imputed to the Navy; 38 others were taken by being separated from their convoy, either from stress of weather or willfully; of coasting traders, having no convoy the loss was 11. This statement requires no argument to demonstrate the futility of the clamours against the Admiralty for neglect of protection to our shipping; at the same time it clearly proves how little the U. States have gained by their declared war against G. Britain. No wonder then that they rejoice at the peace.

Our *Gobes mouches*, for such are not wanting in this country, will find, by our columns, that one of their idols, the old woman, Johanna Southcott, has quitted the world without leaving behind a second Messiah.—She died not of pregnancy, but of some other disorder in the middle regions; or if she was big, it was with the seeds of death. When will the world be wise?

We are requested to state, for the information of the Inhabitants of Quebec, that the Comedy of the "PAON GENTLEMAN," with the farce of the "LOUSHAN IN LONDON," will be performed on Thursday Evening next by the Amateurs of the Garrison. The whole of the Receipts, to be appropriated for the Relief of the unfortunate Family at Montreal who lately suffered so severely by Fire, as mentioned in our Paper of the 25th ult.—Places to be taken and Tickets had by application at the Theatre on Wednesday and Thursday mornings between the hours of 12 and 3.—No Money will be taken at the doors.

The last Performance by the Amateurs, will take place, shortly after Easter, for the benefit of the Poor of this city.

The 1st Battalion of Embodied Militia, was inspected Wednesday at 12 o'clock, on the Grand Parade, by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, previous to their delivering up their arms to be disbanded. The corps made a very respectable appearance, being nearly 700 strong and in apparent good order.

On Wednesday, at one o'clock, His Excellency the Governor in Chief went down to the Legislative Council, and the Assembly being in attendance, His Excellency was pleased to give the Royal Sanction to a Bill for continuing the *Militia Acts*.—By this Act *substitutes* are admitted.

The present order of the day seems to be "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together" at the public purse-strings. A fellow feeling appears to pervade all ranks. Hostilities against the States have ceased to give place to a war of civil contention for the leaves and fishes.

A day of General Thanksgiving for the Peace is appointed, by Proclamation, for Thursday, the 6th of April. Since it comes from the regular source acquiescence becomes all.

DIED—At Kingston, on the 23d ult. Mrs. MARY MEGEE, wife of Charles Megee, esq. Ordnance Store-keeper at that Post. Her remains were interred here this day at 12 o'clock.

THE WISH.

I wish not for riches, I wish not for fame;
The first is mere puff, and the second a name;
In ambition's fierce stream I wish not to be carried;
What wish you for then? *Why I wish to be married.*

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, at the subscribers' Auction Room—

FINE and common Cloths, Casimeres, Blankets, Calicoes, fancy Muslin, striped and checked Cotton, Shawls, Dimity, cotton Cambric, Bandannas, women and men's Hose, best French Silk assorted, brown Holland, Plaittas, Buttons, Pins, wrapping Paper, silk Gloves, silk Cord, Chinells, Ribbons, &c. &c.

ALSO,

10 barrels Sugar,
5 boxes Mustard,
10 Casks Nuts,
3 bags Pepper,
4 casks Raisins,
1 case London particular Madeira,
3 bds. do do do,

And a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at ONE o'clock.

WHITE & LANGUEDOC.

Quebec, March 14, 1815. Auct. & Brokers.

At the Auction of THOMAS CARY on SATURDAY the 15th instant, at ONE o'clock, will be sold, 400 unserviceable *English*, for the benefit of Lt. Gen. Sir George Lowrey Cole.
Quebec, 14th March, 1815.

NOTICE.

GEORGE COSSER takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has experienced since he commenced business; and at the same time informs them that he has removed to the house well known by the appellation of the NEPTUNE INN—where he can afford every accommodation and attention to the public.

Quebec, March 14, 1815.

b

EDUCATION.

A MORNING SCHOOL for young Ladies is opened in the chamber of the building formerly occupied as the Post-office, commencing at 7 and closing at half past 8 o'clock.

AN AFTERNOON and EVENING SCHOOL for young Gentlemen is opened at the same building, commencing at 2 and closing at 5 o'clock; commencing again at 7 and closing at 9 o'clock.—Tickets of admission may be had and farther particulars may be seen by calling at this Office, or either of the Book stores in Quebec.
14th March, 1815.

b

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THOSE Persons who have so industriously, maliciously and unfoundedly, spread a report of my having shown a want of attention to the late Captain KEMPT, on our journey from hence to Montreal, are requested (instead of scandalously circulating false reports), to signify to me personally, or if at a distance, in writing, their particular complaints; when they will meet due attention and explanation.

JAMES WALKER, D. N. Store

Quebec, 9th March, 1815. Keeper at Quebec.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

CONSTANT employment will be given to five or six Journeymen in the Boot and Shoe-making Business by applying at No. 11, Garden street, next door to the New Theatre, to J. BENHAM.

N. B. Also wanted two or three Apprentice Boys to the above business.
Quebec, 7th March, 1815.

2

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—

PORT Wine in pipes and hogheads, Madeira in do. do. and in cases of six dozens each—Spanish Wine a few hogheads and barrels bright Muscovado Sugar, a few barrels very best Coffee, Molasses, Navy Blends, ready made ash Oars and French Burr-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 Groceries, WINE and SPIRITS 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—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Gunpowder, | Barley, Rice, Spermacetti |
| Hesson, | and Wax Candles, |
| Suchong, | TEAS, English Soap and Candles, |
| 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, |
| Fine Apple, Stilton and | Real Cogniac Brandy, |
| Cheshire Cheese, | Amsterdam Gin, |
| Irish Butter, Bacon Hams, | Shrub, Peppermint, |
| Lochfine Herrings, | Noyau, Lime Juice, |
| Fine Mustard, | Old Arack |
| Orange and Lemon Peel, | L.P. Madeira |
| Nutmeg, Mace, Cinnamon, | Old Port |
| Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, | L.P. Teneriffe |
| Raisins, Currants, Figs, | 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 Guadaloupe 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 Arden, 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 patterns
2 do. cambric shawls, do.
5 boxes 1/2 checks.

DAVID ROSS.

53, Sault-au-Matelot Street.
Quebec, 31st Oct, 1814

FOR SALE,

2000 Pairs, strong yarn and worsted Hosiery,
1000 do. do. Gloves,
Lamba 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,

Partneur, 34. December, 1814.

A LOUER pour une ou plusieurs années, et possession à livrer immédiatement, un QUAI situé en la Basse Ville de Quebec, au lieu communément appelle Canoterie, de 130 pieds de front sur 120 de profondeur, tenant d'un côté à Thomas Wilson, Leut. et d'autre côté à Mr. Chs. Smith;—S'adresser au propriétaire, en la Haute Ville de Quebec, Rue St. Famille.

G. VANFELSON.

Quebec, 5e Septembre, 1814.

FOR SALE,

At No. 30, St. Peter Street, Lower Town :
1000 Pair Military Grey Cloth Trowsers,
150 Doz. genuine high flavored Port Wine, just received from Newfoundland,
40 Cases choice Martinique Nouveaux.

J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co.

Quebec, 20th September, 1814.

FOR SALE,

AT the ETCHMINS SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—
50 M. feet match'bleinch Pine Boards, }
20 M. do. 1 1/2 do. do. } 20 a 10 feet in
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, } length.
60 M. do. 3 do. 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 Sills, 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 biseuit,
1st May, 1812.

FIRE-WOOD FOR SALE,

ABOUT 200 cords Fire-wood lying near St. Patrick's Hole, in a convenient place for loading on board craft.

PATTERSON, DYKE & Co.

Quebec, 11th Oct. 1814.

FOR SALE,

Superior old Port Wine in pipes,
Fayal Wine in pipes, Hhds. and Quarter casks,
Cordage,
Sails,
Anchors and Cables, and about 3000 feet white Pine Timber.

Wm. OVIATT.

Quebec, 18th October, 1814.

THE subscriber being obliged to absent himself for a couple of months, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that, he does by this authorize 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 particular Madeira Wine in pipes, hhd's, 1/2 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,

THREE CARIQLES, the property of a Gentleman who has lately left the country, consisting of a covered, half covered and open VIS-à-VIS—for further particulars apply at Monro and Bell's stores where they can be seen at any time.

Quebec, 24th Oct. 1814

E. Soussigat, Exécuteur testamentaire à feu GUILLEAUME BOAG, Maître Charpentier, de Quebec, decede, donne avis à toutes personnes endettées à la succession de lui faire payement immédiat, et à tous ceux qui ont des demandes contre icelle de lui envoyer leurs comptes afin d'être réglés.

CHRISTOPHER WILLSON,

Partneur, 3me Decembre, 1814.

THOMSON, SCOTT & Co. have received by their 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 Shays,
6-4 a 8-4 imitat on Cotton and silk and cotton do.
4-4 a 6-4 fancy Muslins,
4-4 a 6-4 tamboured and plain leno and book 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 Bed Tick,
4-4 cotton Shirting, 3-4 a 6-4 Gingham,
India Cottons, Dimities, 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 possessing given immediately—THAT extensive WHARF, situated in the Lower Town of Quebec, at the place called Canoterie, of 130 feet in front upon 120 in depth, joining on the one side to Thomas Wilson, 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 Palace street to the 2nd floor or that of the General Post Office, in FRENCH MANSION HALL.

W. F. SCOTT,

Notary Public and Land Agent,
Quebec, 16th May, 1814.

Ship Chandlery & Grocery Store,
No. 13, 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
- 20 Cases Florence Oil of a superior quality,
- 50 Hhds North Shore Seal Oil,
- 5 Pipes real Cogniac Brandy,
- 3 Puncheons Irish Whiskey,
- 100 Cwt. English made Ship Bread,
- 150 Casks Nails assorted, consisting of Clasp Nails from 6lb a 30 lb 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. 38. 20 26. 30. 32. 36. 34.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 3 St. Lewis street, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE No. 21, Beaudestreet.