

The Quebec Gazette. & Gazette de Québec.

MONDAY, 14th DECEMBER 1818.

[N^o. 2860.]

LUNDI, LE 14 DECEMBRE 1818.

PRICE OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In one Language 1st. Insertion, each subsequent Ins.
Six lines and under.....2s. 6d.....7d.
10 lines and under.....3s. 4d.....10d.
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Both Languages.
Double the above rates.
Advertisements without written directions are inserted in both Languages till forbidden, and charged accordingly.
Orders for discontinuing Advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by TUESDAY EVENING at the latest.
Long Advertisements sent after WEDNESDAY, or which require translation will not appear in both Languages in the next day's Paper.
No Advertisements received after TEN o'Clock on the day of Publication.
Advertisements from persons who have not accounts at this Office which are regularly settled, must be paid in advance.

QUEBEC BANK.
DIRECTOR for the present Week,
E. C. LAGUEUX, Esquire.
Days of Discount MONDAY & THURSDAY.
Notes offered for Discount shall be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.
Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
NOAH FREER, Cashier.
No. 5, Sault-au-Matelot Street, } 4p117dt
14th December, 1818.

QUEBEC FIRE OFFICE.
DIRECTOR for the WEEK,
FRS. BLANCHET, Esquire.
Quebec, 25th December, 1818. 4p105dt

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.
UNITED STATES.
SEVEN years pronounced in November 1818 in the Mayor Court of Philadelphia, on *ROBERT C. MERRITT, Esquire*, a blasphemy, an offence which, in his own estimation, and that of the society, is as heinous and disgusting. Of the various crimes which, as guardians of the public morals, it is our duty to punish, there are few which circumstances will not in some degree extenuate. The illegal possession of another's property, may be often traced to the pressure of want, whether resulting from misfortune or from unsuccessful crime, and the catalogue of offences from assault to murder, is generally supplied by the operation of real or imaginary wrongs, which induce the victim to hasten and criminal revenge. But for the blasphemy there is no apology. The nature of his transgression forbids the expectation of profitable fame, and of contemporary relief from penury or despair, and instead of being justified by motives of retribution for injuries, he lifts his feeble arm against the author of his being, and vilifies his infirmities, and extends to him the brand of excommunication. The blasphemer's aim is mental desolation; he seeks no other recompense than the infliction of despair, and to the honor of a christian people, is rarely listened to but with horror and disgust.

It were painful even if it were desirable, to repeat the language in which you have dared to blaspheme the SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD. It has been attempted to defend you by an appeal to those invaluable rights of freedom of speech, and universal toleration, which, in all matters of religion and conscience, are secured by the constitution. It issued the constitution of this commonwealth contains an implied repeal of the statute on which this prosecution is founded. But obvious indeed, must be the course of implication, to determine the repeal or unconstitutionality of a statute so salutary and necessary, before this court would think themselves justified to abolish a restraint which is to be found in the code of every christian people. For us it is sufficient that the law in question has not only been repealed, but has actually been recognized as still in force, by a recent publication of the acts of assembly, under the authority of the legislature. In cases like the present, therefore, it is the duty of the court to rely upon the positive provision of the law, and to leave to the supreme tribunal of the state, the resolutions of those doubts which have been raised in this case. To that tribunal let our decision be submitted.

To us the terms of the constitution do not appear inconsistent with the provisions of the act of Assembly. Every man possesses an undoubted right to entertain and express his particular opinion on the subject of religion, so far as he exercises it without an interference with the religious privileges which the constitution equally secures to his neighbour. The liberty of speech, in matters of this kind, is analogous to the liberty of the press, which guarantees to every citizen the right to speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

The application of the law, appears to us, to leave you, without a single circumstance to excuse or extenuate your indecency, insolence, and abuse. So far from having employed the impious and obscene language recited in the indictment, you have obtained an acquittal, or when provoked by opposition, you have obtained an acquittal, to whom it was peculiarly offensive, and whose happy confidence in the Christian faith, it was your object to destroy. Nor have you confined your malicious activity to the sphere of private conversation. Citizens have been insulted by your profanity and indecency, in the public streets; and, to complete your insolence, you have accosted them with scurrilous and their way to public worship. It is time you should know that you cannot with impunity sport with the feelings and happiness of your fellow citizens; common decency and good manners, as well as law and religion forbid it. You must be taught that respect even to the prejudices of others, on so important a topic as that of religion, is due to the humblest individual in society. Can it be otherwise than criminal, maliciously to destroy the happiness of another, by depriving him of his confidence in revealed religion, and rendering him a prey to doubt and despair? The least malicious injury to the person or property of another, is an object of punishment, and it is to accuse our code of the grossest inconsistency, to suppose it less regardless of mental rights, the most indispensable to human happiness.

On a subject of so great importance, and on which you appear hitherto to have been so ignorant and thoughtless, we advise you to seek information. It cannot fail to impress on your mind a conviction of your errors and your danger, and to induce you to abandon those shocking sentiments, which, whether seriously entertained, or thoughtlessly sported, will, without atonement, terminate in interminable ruin.

Your age and infirmities render you an object of compassion. It is time you had reflected on the wickedness of the past, and contemplated the awful certainty of the future, for the day is not far distant, when, without repentance, you will be compelled to acknowledge, under the tortures of a guilty conscience, the truth and power of revealed religion.

The offence which you have been convicted, is too disgusting to be dangerous as an example. The Court would nevertheless be justified in imposing upon you the imprisonment at hard labor, authorized by law; but that punishment, although it would afford you an opportunity for reflection, would deprive you of the means of information, of which we sincerely and earnestly intend you to avail yourself.

The judgment of the Court is, that you pay the sum of £10 for the use of the po, being the full amount of the penalty which the law authorizes, with the costs of prosecution.

man the wilderness shall become a fruitful field, when we behold eight or ten wags loaded with the products of our soil arriving daily at this port. The climate is not so inhospitable as heretofore farther south, and it will hardly be credited when we state that the first frost we had this season was on the 23rd October, although we reside in latitude 41 degrees 27 minutes north.

The valuable discoveries of gold and silver water, within twenty miles of this place, is a sure pledge of wealth, and holds forth hopes for the enterprising from every section of our country. A salt work was commenced in Medina county, about 26 miles S. W. of this village, on a farm belonging to Mr. Downing—well was sunk, and instead of salt water brine oil is collected at the rate of from five to ten gallons per day—another well was commenced and a sufficiency of salt water discovered to warrant the proprietors to proceed to the manufacture of salt—but as this article can be procured at Buffalo, in the state of New York, lower, than it can possibly be manufactured in this part of the country, we believe salt works scarcely worth attending to. A paper mill in the vicinity of this place would undoubtedly be a sure source of rapid wealth to the proprietors, inasmuch as all articles used in the manufacture of paper, can be procured cheaper at this place than at any other point in the U. States, and the demand for this article increases daily. A powder mill, conducted on a scale adequate to the demand of this article, would be of immense importance to this part of the country. Salt petre, in a crude state is found in great abundance on the lakes, and could be refined and brought into the market at a very moderate price, and all other articles necessary for the manufacture for powder can be procured as cheap in this place, as at any other point in the union.

FROM NEW YORK PAPERS TO DEC. 24th.
Latest from Dublin.—By the Dublin Packet, we have received Garrick's Morning post for the 10th Oct. It contains a note presented by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, Joseph Pizarro, to the American ambassador, at Madrid, respecting the occupation of Florida by general Jackson. After protesting in a very strong manner against the acts of gen. Jackson, from the time he set foot on the territory of Florida, he says "You will be pleased to inform your government that, from the nature of the said injuries, and really hostile proceedings, the course of the negotiations pending between the two powers is, and must remain, interrupted and broken off; till the government of the United States has marked the conduct of gen. Jackson in a manner suitable to its honor, and which, it seems, can be no other than disapproving of the excesses committed; to give orders to place things on the same footing as they were before the invasion; and to inflict an appropriate punishment on the author of so many disorders."

Latest from Gibraltar.—Accounts from Gibraltar to the 17th Oct. have been received at Norfolk; they confirm the English accounts of the dismissal of the Spanish ministers, and give as a reason for this measure, that they had been detected in gross and extensive peculations, as also that of attempting to restore Charles the 17th to the throne.

Authentic advices from Spain announce that the preparations for the great expedition about to sail from that country for South America, are carried on with extraordinary activity.—The fleet is to consist of four ships of the line, six frigates, several corvettes, and 50 large transports, which were expected to sail in October.

Treaty for the evacuation of France.—The sovereigns assembled at the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, have entered into a convention that the allied troops shall be withdrawn from France on the 30th Nov. ultimo. The following are the articles:
Art. 1. The troops composing the army of occupation shall be withdrawn from the French territory by the 30th Nov. next, or sooner if possible.

Art. 2. The fortresses which the troops now occupy, shall be surrendered to his most christian majesty, in the state in which they were at the time of the occupation, conformably to the ninth article of the treaty of November 30, 1815.

Art. 3. The sum destined for the pay, equipment and clothing of the army of occupation, shall be paid, in all cases, till the 30th of Nov. next.

Art. 4. All the pecuniary arrangements between France and the allied powers having been regulated and settled, the sum remaining to be paid by France, is definitely fixed at 265 millions of francs.

Art. 5. Of this sum, the amount of 100 millions of effective value shall be paid by an inscription of rents on the great book of the public debt of France, bearing interest from the 31st of Sept. 1818. The said inscriptions shall be received at the rate of the funds on the 5th of October, 1818.

Art. 6. The remaining 165 millions shall be paid by nine months instalments, commencing 6th of January next by draughts on the house of Hope & Co. and Baring, Brothers & Co.

Art. 7. At the same epoch the Commissioners of the said Courts, shall deliver to the Royal Treasury of France, the six obligations (engagements), which shall remain in their hands of the 15 obligations (engagements), delivered conformably to the second Article of the convention of the 20th of Nov. 1815.—The said Commissioners, shall at the same time deliver the inscriptions of seven millions of francs.

Art. 8. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at Aix la Chapelle, in the course of 15 days, or sooner, if possible, in the faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have herewith signed their names, and affixed to it their seal and arms.

Done at Aix la Chapelle, the 9th Oct. in the year of Grace, 1818.
SUMMARY FOR THE CANADIAN COBBLERS.
Liverpool papers to the 24th October, and London to the 20th of the same month, have arrived at New-York.
London Corn Market, Oct. 19.—The first quality of wheat went on heavy at a decline of 2s from last Monday's prices.
Average of wheat, Oct. 15, 28s 2d.
Liverpool Corn Market, Oct. 20.—Good wheat in request, without alteration in prices. American four per bbl. 45 to 47s; sour 37 to 39s.
British stocks, Oct. 22.—5 per cent consols 77 5/4 to 1-2; do. for acct. 77 5/8.

Liverpool Market, Oct. 24.—Cotton, Sea Islands 28s 4s 5d; New Orleans 18d 2 1/2; Rawdies 18d 2 1/2. Ashes, New-York pots 50; turpentine 37; Turpentine 14s 9d a 16s. Tar 15s 9d. Tobacco, Virginia 6 1/2 a 13 1/2. Rice 30 to 21.
The Ship Union, of Liverpool, Stewart, arrived in the Shannon, from Quebec, on 14 days.
Orders were sent to the transport, destined to receive our troops from France, to assemble at Calais on the 25th Oct. and others were ordered to Antwerp, to take off the Stores deposited there.
Lord Ellenborough has decided to retire from the bench; Mr. Justice Abbott succeeds him. Mr. Galatin had left London for Paris, but nothing had transpired respecting the negotiation between England and America.

It is also mentioned in several letters that the Emperor Alexander has caused a note to be submitted to the congress, urging the removal of Buonaparte to some more healthy place of confinement than St. Helena. The mother of Napoleon also, who at present resides with Cardinal Fesch, at Rome, hearing of her son's illness, is said to have applied to the Allied Sovereigns, and to the ministers of the prince Regent, for permission to visit St. Helena, which was refused. Mr. Clarkson the benevolent and well known opposer of the Slave trade, is also at Aix-la-Chapelle; he is the bearer of a memorial from Mr. Wilberforce, on the subject, and of another from Sir Joseph Banks, relative to the Barbary powers.
The Queen on the 22d Oct. was very ill, and suffering much for the want of sleep.
Russia, has ordered a new levy, for the naval and military service; consisting of two recruits out of every 500 males throughout the empire. A commutation of service, by pecuniary payment, is for the first time in Russia allowed.
HAYTI. The government of Hayti, has passed a decree, that after the 17th of October last, all merchandise of British manufacture, arriving in British vessels only, shall be subject to but 5 per cent duty;—the said manufactures, arriving in other vessels shall pay 10 per cent duty.
This decree states that it is in order to encourage British commerce and manufactures.

UNITED STATES.—A commercial treaty is concluded between Sweden, and the United States.
MARRIAGE.
On Thursday the 17th Sept. at the house of the Misses Williamson, of Carlotta, James Ker, Esq. Judge of the Courts of Kings Bench and Vice-Admiralty at Quebec, and one of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Province of Lower Canada, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the Rev. Alexander Ker, of Stobo.

INTERESTING TO THOUSANDS!
COLONY OF BROTHERLY UNION.
It is in agitation to found a Colony upon the ancient Spartan plan, sanctioned by Apostolical usage, of living in common, and enjoying a community of goods.—In this Establishment, as each will labour for all, and all for each, personal property will be unknown—and all lust of private gain, engendered by an imperfect organization of Society, will be sacrificed at the shrine of public utility.
To carry this project into execution, a fertile tract of land, consisting of some thousands of acres, is on the point of being purchased and surveyed.

Husbandmen and artisans of every sort are invited to this Colonization.—We tender the right hand of fellowship, to the honest and industrious of every description of People, whatever be their religious or political faith.

Want of funds will not furnish a reason to exclude any Colonist, and on the other hand, it will be a fundamental law of this establishment, that whatever property may be, by adventurers put into the Common Stock, will be considered as a loan, and refunded to them on their assignments on demand.
The Colony will be situated within the bounds of Lower Canada, and under the protection and comrol of His Majesty's Government.

All persons who are willing to embark in this Enterprise, are requested to address themselves to the Subscriber, personally or by letter.—They will specify their Country, age, profession, number of Children, (if married) property, &c.
No letter will be received but from Principals, nor unless paid.—Every letter to bear on its superscription, the words "Colony of Brotherly Union."
As soon as a sufficient number of applicants shall have enrolled their names, notice will be given by public advertisement to convene and digest a code of laws and regulations for the establishment.

S. CLEVELAND BLYTH.
The several Gentlemen who conduct the Public Papers printed in these Provinces and the neighbouring States of America, are respectfully requested to give the above one insertion *pro bono publico*.

YORK, U. C. Friday, 27th Nov. 1818.
At 5 o'clock this day, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, where the House of Assembly having been summoned to attend, His Excellency gave the Royal Assent to the Bills mentioned below, and closed the Session with the following Speech:
"Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

It does not appear that any alteration has occurred in the state of His Majesty's indisposition.
I am satisfied that the Public Business has received a due share of your diligent attention.

You have afforded seasonable aid to the Constitution, by your Bill, entitled, "An Act for preventing Certain Meetings within this Province." It is a subject for deep regret that the Constitution should have stood in need of such aid; but let us hope that the good disposition of His Majesty's subjects will put an early period to this unhappy necessity.

If any portion of the People of this Province be indeed aggrieved, they are well aware that a dutiful Petition, proceeding from themselves, would find easy access to the foot of His Majesty's Throne.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.
I thank you, in the name of His Majesty, for the supplies you have granted for the service of the current, and of the ensuing year.

In future, I hope to relieve you from the annual demand for the support of the Surveyor General's Department.
You have added to the Character of the Province by the unanimous expression of sentiments, which are highly worthy of the enlightened Representatives of a free and generous people. I could not refuse myself the pleasure of transmitting your Resolutions to His Majesty's Government, well convinced that they would prove grateful to the Royal Personage who presides over it, and confident that they will be received with affectionate approbation by every description of fellow Subjects in the Mother Country.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.
There are a few objects of general importance, which had the Public Mind been tranquil, should have been brought before you early in the Session. Of these, I shall mention one, which appears to me to require in a peculiar degree your calm and deliberate consideration; I mean the providing of a remedy for the unequal pressure of the Road Laws. By offering at present this subject to your notice, I hope to benefit by the attention you will be pleased to bestow upon it during the recess.

After which, the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council, announced that the Parliament was Prorogued to the 2d of January next.—[List of Acts on Thursday.]

ST. JOHN'S, NEW-FOUNDLAND, Oct. 17.
The brig Neptune, Wilson, from Quebec, bound to London, with Staves, timber, &c. was cast away at St. Shores, near Cape Pine, St. Mary's bay, in a thick fog, and went to pieces, the crew saved, but had suffered much from famine and fatigue before they had arrived at Trepassay.

The Jason from Montreal, arrived at Dublin on the 6th Oct. The Geo. Fauson of do. on the 10th do.

MONTREAL, December 12th.
During the night between Saturday and Sunday last, some deprecaters broke into a store belonging to Mr. Peattie, St. Paul street. The noise they made awakened a gentleman belonging to the store, who slept in an apartment adjoining it, and who supposing it to be rats, began shouting to fight them. The noise he made had the desired effect—the thieves escaped without taking any thing of importance along with them.

On Tuesday night and Wednesday last there was a fall of snow sufficient to run with Carriages, which have been since pretty thoroughly used around the City.

DIED.
In this City, on Monday last, Miss Mary Harriot Blake, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Blake, heretofore of this City, aged twelve years and eleven months.

QUEBEC:
MONDAY 14th DECEMBER, 1818.

London papers to the 21st October were received at New York on the 1st Inst. by the Euphrates from Liverpool.
The Treaty for the Evacuation of France and the payment of the remaining contributions, was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 9th October, and ratified the 17th. The evacuation is to be completed by the 30th November.

It does not appear that the subject of the differences between Spain and her Colonies would be taken up by the Congress.
The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs in a Note dated Madrid the 29th August, and published in Europe, demands of the Minister of the United States, the restoration of Amelia Island, Pensacola and St. Marks, and an appropriate punishment on General Jackson.

Her Majesty's health, at the latest dates, continued in the same hopeless state.

Lloyd's Lists to the 20th Oct. mention the safe arrival at the different Ports of nearly all the vessels which sailed from the St. Lawrence, at the end of August and beginning of September.

DIED.—On Friday last, Mr. JOHN GROUT, Jun. of this city.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the QUEBEC ASSEMBLY are requested to send to the Office of the Treasurer for their TICKETS, as it will be necessary to produce them to the Door-keeper. ALFRED HAWKINS, Treasurer.

"QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY."
OFFICE NO. 16, ST. PETER STREET, 14th Decr. 1818.
THE STOCKHOLDERS in this Company are hereby notified and required to pay in at this Office on or before 20th day of January next an instalment of Twenty-five shillings per Share on the Stock they respectively hold—agreeable to the Articles of Association.

By order of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS,
WM. HENDERSON, Jr. Secretary.

NOTICE.—All persons desirous of undertaking the construction of the BRIDGE to be erected upon the River CHAUDIERE, near the Church of Sainte Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, (according to a Plan which may be seen at Thomas Taschereau, Esq. S. in the said Parish of Ste. Marie) are requested to send their Proposals in writing (the names of two Securities, between the Twentieth and Thirtieth January next, either at Quebec to Charles De Lery, Esq. or at Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce to Thomas Taschereau, Esq. two of the Commissioners for Internal Communications for the County of Dorchester)—Quebec, 12th Decr. 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION.
By WURTELE & FRASER.
At their Auction Room on TUESDAY next, 15th Inst. at ONE o'clock.

At the UNION HOTEL, on FRIDAY 18th Instant, at ONE o'Clock precisely, will be sold:—
AN Extensive and Valuable Assortment of best Plated Ware with silver edges, consisting of Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea-pots, Sugar dishes, and Milk Ewers, in sets, Handsome 5 light branch Candlesticks, four Stands, Cruet Frames, Egg stands, Salt Cellars, elegant Tea Boards, Botle stands, &c.—ALSO—A small parcel of Household Furniture &c.
WURTELE & FRASER,
Carrefour Notre Dame,
Quebec, 8th December 1818. A. & B.

FOR SALE, 1200 West India SLAVES & HEADING dressed—Also, 500 PUNCEION PACKS all of the best quality, and will be delivered by the 1st of May.
NICOLAS BRUNET, No. 15, Sault-au-Matelot,
14th Decr. 1818.

NOTICE.—On TUESDAY the 29th DECEMBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, in the house hereinafter described, will be Let by Auction for the term of Seven Years, to commence on the First of May next, at so much yearly, payable quarterly—that fine Two-Story HOUSE, with a STORE and other considerable dependencies, advantageously situated for a Trade of all kinds, or the manufacturing of Tobacco, in St. John Street, in the Upper-Town of Quebec; the whole at present occupied by Mr. John Reinhart, small manufacturer, the property of the minor heirs of the late Mr. Jonathan Eckart and Elizabeth Roberts. At same time and place will also be Let above, another small House, situated in same street, well adapted for Retail Business, occupied by the Demoiselle Borgia also the property of the said heirs.
CLAUDE DENECHÉAU, Tutor to said Minors.
Quebec, 26th Nov. 1818. 8p124dt

NEW-YORK, le 24 Novembre.—Le Docteur Howell dont il est parlé dans l'article suivant, est le même qui, il y a six ou sept ans, a été détenu en cette Ville, a subi son procès, a été convaincu et condamné à la Prison de l'Etat pour quatre ans pour avoir forgé des Billets de la Banque des Marchands, sous le nom de Benjamin Butler. Après être resté en prison environ trois ans il a été pardonné et élargi par la raison qu'il n'y avait plus de place pour lui dans la Prison de l'Etat. On a dernièrement donné la même raison pour avoir pardonné un homme convaincu de vol de grand chemin et condamné à la Prison pour la vie, mais qui est élargi dans l'année. Quelle société peut exister sous un pareil système de choses?
L'adresse avec laquelle a conduit ses actes de scélératesse ici mettoit presque au défi tout découvreur. Et il parait que ses plans n'ont pas été moins ingénieux à Baltimore.

De la Gazette Fédérale de Baltimore, du 25 Novembre.
On dit que cet homme n'avoit découvert en cette Ville un grand plan de fraude et que quelques-unes des parties intéressées étoient empesonnées. Comme l'affaire est maintenant devant le Grand Jury, on n'a pas jugé à propos de donner en détail des circonstances que l'enquête ne soit finie.
Nous pouvons dire à présent que l'on a découvert qu'un nombre de Billets sur différents Banques en cette Ville ont été forgés par cette association qui a existé dans cette Ville pendant plus d'une année. Nous félicitons nos concitoyens sur la certitude d'avoir ce repaire de scélérates exposé et puni.
Parmi les personnes arrêtées et maintenant en prison, accusé d'être concerné et probablement le principal dans ce plan de fraude, est George Howell, qui a passé ici sous le nom de Docteur Howell; on dit qu'il est un homme de grandes connaissances et de manières polies; et un rapport dit qu'il a été il y a quelques années dans le Penitencier à New-York en punition d'une scélérate offense.

ALBANY, le 28 Novembre.—Il a commencé à tomber de la neige hier au matin et elle tombe encore lorsque ce Papier a été mis sous presse; mais comme elle n'est pas précédée d'une pluie chaude et que la terre n'est point gelée, elle fond généralement à mesure qu'elle tombe. Nous sommes maintenant au 28 Novembre et c'est la première neige que nous ayons eue cette saison.

QUEBEC:
LUNDI, LE 14 DECEMBRE 1818.

Il a été reçu à New-York le premier de ce mois, des nouvelles de Londres, datées du 27 Oct.

Un Traité portant l'évacuation du Territoire François par les Alleis, a été signé à Aix-la-Chapelle le 9 Octobre et ratifié le 17 du même mois. L'évacuation devoit être effectuée avant le 30 de Novembre, et les contributions devoit être entièrement payées en 9 mois.

Il ne paroît pas que le Congrès se sépare de la dispute entre l'Espagne et ses Colonies. L'Empereur Alexandre a dit, on s'occupera au Congrès une proposition pour faire retirer Buonaparte de Ste. Hélène et le placer dans un lieu moins visible à sa vue.

Le Ministre des relations étrangères de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, a fait une demande formelle au Ministre des Etats-Unis à Madrid, pour la restitution des Florides et la punition du General Jackson.

Presque tous les Navires qui sont partis d'ici, à la fin d'Oct et au commencement de Septembre, étoient arrivés en Angleterre avant le 20 d'Octobre. L'Union a fait le trajet de Québec à Limerick en Irlande, en 14 jours.

BUREAU D'ASSURANCE DE QUEBEC.
DIRECTEUR pour la présente année,
FRS. BLANCHET, Esquire.
Quebec, le 14 Décembre, 1818.

"SOCIÉTÉ D'ASSURANCE DE QUEBEC."
BUREAU, RUE St. PIERRE, No. 16 14 Décembre 1818.
LES ACTIONNAIRES de cette Société sont avertis et requis de passer au Bureau, le 20 Janvier prochain, vingt-cinq shillings par action, qui peuvent avoir dans les fonds de cette société, conformément aux articles de l'association.
Par ordre du Président et Directeurs,
ALFRED HAWKINS, Secrétaire.

AVIS.—Les Soussignés de l'Assurance de Québec, sont requis d'envoyer à l'Office du Trésorier pour leurs Billets—Comme il sera le cas de leur produit au Portier.
ALFRED HAWKINS,
Quebec, le 14 Décembre 1818. Trésorier.

AVIS.—Toutes les personnes qui ont des lettres de change ou de la CONSTRUCTION DU PONT à faire sur la Rivière Chaudière, près de l'Eglise Ste. Marie Nouvelle Beauce, (à l'après le Plan qui peut voir chez Thomas Taschereau, Esq. en ladite Paroisse Ste. Marie) sont requis d'envoyer leurs propositions par écrit avec le nom des deux Securities (au Village de Trente Janvier prochain, soit à Québec chez Charles De Lery, Esq. ou à Ste. Marie Nouvelle Beauce chez Thomas Taschereau, Esq. deux des Commissaires pour les Communications Intérieures du Comté Dorchester.
Quebec, le 12 Décembre 1818. 10p124dt

VENTES PAR ENCAN.
Par WURTELE & FRASER.
A leur Chambre d'Encaissement, MAIGRI prochain, le 15 du courant, à UNE heure.

UN assortiment général de Marchandises sèches.
Au Magasin d'Epicerie, de M. Wm. Fisher, le restant de son Fond de Commerce, consistant en Fromages, Verres, &c.
WURTELE & FRASER,
Carrefour Notre Dame,
Quebec, le 12 Décembre 1818. E. & C.

VENDREDI, le 18 du courant, à Une heure précise, à l'Hotel de l'Union.

UN grand assortiment de bijoux, argentés, avec des bords d'argent, consistant en Cames, des et à Cinq, Bracelets, Serrures, Pots à Lait, des ornements de Cuir, Branches, Porte-Caraffes, Porte-Cigarettes, Cabarets élégans, Porte-Bouteilles, &c. &c. &c.

Aussi—Quelques Mémoires de Menage.
Carrefour Notre-Dame, à Québec.
WURTELE & FRASER,
Entres & Coûrers.
Quebec, le 8 Decr. 1818.

AVIS.—Mardi le 29 Décembre prochain, à dix heures du matin, dans la Maison ci-après désignée, sera LOUÉ PAR ENCAN au plus haut enchérisseur, pour le terme de sept années à commencer du premier de Mai prochain, à tant par année, payable par quartier, cette belle Maison à deux étages, un Magasin, toutes dépendances considérables, avantageusement situées, pour le commerce de toutes sortes de marchandises, dans le Rue St. Jean de la Haute-Ville de Québec, le tout occupé par le Sr. Jean de la Haute-Ville de Québec, fabricant de tabac en présentement par Mr. JOHN REINHART, Manufacturier de tabac en poudre, la propriété des héritiers mineurs de feu JONATHAN ECKART, et de défunte ELIZABETH ROBERTS. Au moment de leur mort, et de défunte ELIZABETH ROBERTS. Une autre petite Maison située Rue aussi, et très-propre à un commerce de détail, occupé par les Demoiselles BORGIA de la propriété desdits héritiers.
CLAUDE DENECHÉAU,
Tuteur desdits Mineurs.
26 Novembre 1818. 8p124dt

