



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1815.

[No. 2650.]

JEUDI LE 16 NOVEMBRE, 1815.

MISS STEVENS' BOARDING SCHOOL at Wm. HENRY.

WHERE she has taken a large and commodious House for the reception of Young Ladies, who may be instructed in the following branches of education, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Fancy Needlework, Music, English Grammar, History and Geography, with the use of the Globes. Wm. Henry, 4th Novr. 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for Sale at his House, No. 17, Fabrique Street; a small parcel of the best Montreal Grapes. Quebec, 8th Novr. 1815. PETER LANGLOIS.

LOST Yesterday, near the Upper Town Market, one Twenty five Dollar, and One Ten Dollar Army Bill, issued on the 28th Jan. or Feb 1814, with the name of "Hamilton" written on the back of the same. The Person or Persons, having found the same on delivering it to the Subscriber, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward. The payment of said Bills being stopped at the office. J. MURCHCOCK. Quebec, Nov. 9th, 1815.

WOLFE'S COVE, for such number of years as may be agreed upon; and possession given 1st of May, next. Application to be made to GRANT & GREENSHIELDS. Quebec, 9th Novr. 1815.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS: THE SUBSCRIBER having been duly appointed Trustee to the Bankrupt Estate of Edward Pigeon, formerly Shopkeeper of the Lower Town of this City, hereby request all persons who are in any ways indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment of the several sums in which they may be so indebted; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of a Lawyer for prosecution. And all persons having any claim or claims on said Estate, are requested to produce the same to the Trustee duly attested, on or before the First day of January, 1816; or they will be cut off from any share of a dividend to be made on the 1st of said month, of the funds which may then remain in their hands. JOHN THOMSON, GEORGE HUMHART. Quebec, 6th Novr. 1815.

FRANCIS & ENGLISH LANGUAGES: MR. TANSWELL, attends every Morning from 8 to 10; and from 6 to 8 every Evening, at his Academy, to assist Gentlemen in acquiring a perfect knowledge of those necessary languages. Quebec, Nov. 2d, 1815.

PUBLIC NOTICE: A. I. Persons to whom the STEAM BOATS Malham and Sutherland, are intended, are requested to send in their Accounts, respectively for Liquidation. Quebec, Oct. 27th 1815. J. NO. MOLSON, Junr.

MILITARY STOCKINGS: FOR Sale by the Subscriber, from 2/6d, to 30s. per dozen. THOS. CHRISTIE. Quebec, 1st Novr. 1815, opposite Thos. Wilson's, Esq. beside of Hope Gate.

FOR SALE—10,000 Feet White Pine Timber, 40 Cwt. of new Zant Currants, 85 do. Grenada Cocoa, JAMES HEATH. Quebec, 2d Novr. 1815.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: ONE Bale Superior Cloth, assorted colours. Duff, Swan, knit pantalon drawers and flannel shirts, & a few Superior suits for boys. THOS. CHRISTIE. Quebec, 31st Oct. 1815.

JAMES G. HANNA, No. 15, Fabrique Street; HAS just received a handsome assortment of Jewellery, consisting of Gold Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys; sets of real Amethyst, Ruby, Topaz, Garnet, Cornelian, Coral, Pearl and Jet Finger Rings, Earrings, Brooches, Bracelets, Crosses, Silver and Silver-Gilt Snuff-boxes; Tortoise-shell Combs, Watches and gold watch furniture, &c. &c. 27-Watches, Clocks and Silver work in all its various branches executed as usual. Quebec, October 24, 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his Friends and the Public, he has received lately by the Pallas and Sterling from London; an assortment of new goods, comprising black and white silk net for dresses, thread laces, black and coloured crapes, black and coloured silk sarsonets, black and coloured bombazettes and bombazons, silk handkerchiefs, silk and glove shawls, ladies coloured boots, & white kid shoes, and do. gloves. Black beaver bonnets, Mrs. Bell's Cheapeau Braus, black & coloured feathers, flowers, black and fashionable coloured rich silk velvets, printed cambric and ginghams, French, Scotch and cotton cambric fashionable furniture, chimy and elegant fringes, furniture and fine hair world dimity, white janes, fine figured and plain jaconet and mull muslin, lino and lawn net, ladies silk, cotton and lamb wool stockings, men's and children's do. and beaver gloves lined with flossy lawn, Irish linnen, Irish and Russia sherrings, India cottons, diaper and damask table linen, black and coloured sewing silks, and ribbons, gentlemen's knit pantalon drawers, night caps & dress shoes, superfine nelson cloths, boys dresses of superfine & second cloths, boys half boots and shoes, best playing cards, plain and coloured backs, backgammon boards and various games, toys, a variety of books in English and French for children, patent vegetable and Windsor soap, Verdigris, Russia and Macassar oil and assorted perfumery, Dr. Anderson's Scotch pills, white and brown sugar candy, barley sugar, refined liquorice, &c. best liquid shoe blacking, fine Durham mustard, pickles, currants, tinned pines in flbs. needles, colored and ounce threads, bobbins, tapes, &c. &c. Also, 60 chests T wanky tea by the Chest. 10 do. Hyson do. For Sale by JOHN CHILDS, No. 1, Hope Street. Quebec, 1st Novr. 1815.

NOW landing from the Brig PALLAS, from London, and for Sale by JAMES ALLISON, Lower-Town Market Place:—100 dozen of fine Old Port and Madeira WINES, in Packages of 5 & 6 dozen each; 100 dozen Brown Stout, ditto in Hops-heads;—Fine Mustard in bottles, ditto ditto in lb leads; Crown Fig Blue, Poland Starch, Turkey Flax, French Plumbs, Currants, Teas, Whisky Paper, Pins, Ink, Wax and Wafers, Muslin Black and White-Cambrie, Colicures, Bengal Prints, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c. Duff, Furniture, Waistcoat Pieces; and assortment of Brooms and Brushes. Quebec, 17th August, 1815.

NOTICE: THE undersigned being legally authorised to transact and manage the business and affairs of, and receive all monies due to Mr WILLIAM HULLERT, of Sillery, now absent from this Province; hereby give notice, to all persons indebted in any way whatever to the said William Hullert, to make immediate payment to them; and those having claims against him to produce their accounts duly attested for liquidation. J. NO. CUVILLIER, GEORGE SYMES. Quebec, 12th Sept. 1815.

For Sale on the Premises: 50 Hhds. Ale, 10 Do. Table Beer, 6 Pockets fine Hops, 1000 Bushels Malt, 300 Bushels Barley, 30 Groce bottles, A Still of about 40 Gallons, 40 Hhds. Vinegar, 3000 Feet Cull Oak Timber, 4000 Feet Cull Oak Timber, 400 Pair Ash Oars, 300 Hickery Handspikes, Spars, Planks, &c. FOR SALE—32,000 Kamourask and North Plank Boards do. Apply to Mr. CHATEAUFORT, Sault-au-Matelot Street, No. 42—Quebec, 2d Aug. 1815. JEAN M. BELANGER.

FREIGHT: THE Coppered Ship MARY, Ancu. Moosa, Master, will sail 10th November for the Clyde, for freight or passage apply to Capt. Moosa, on board or to ROGERSON, HUNTER & Co. Who have for Sale, Jamaica Spirits—Leeward Island Rum, Holland Gin—Port Wine in bottle and wood, Claret in Cases, 5 doz. ea.—Martinique Novog, Spanish Wine—Porter in wood, Jamaica Coffee of the first quality, Refined Sugar—Irish Butter, Candles, Bottles, and wine Corks—Stoves and Sheet Iron, Square, round, and flat Iron—Bolt, copper, and Copper Splices, Cordage, nails, glassware, and a few Chialrons of Coals, No. 8, St. Peter Street, October, 1815.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: 140 Pieces real French Cambric, 30 Chests Green Tea, 4 Chests Young Hyson, Quebec, 23d Oct. 1815. FRS. DUBRETT.

JUST ARRIVED per ALEXANDER, CARRICKS, &c. Crates assorted EARTHENWARE, 100 Boxes Mould CANDLES, 4's, 6's & 8's, 11 Pipes PORT Wine—70 Pipes TENERIFFE, do. 3 Kegs Watch Glasses—19 Casks SHOT, 200 Boxes SHEET IRON—9 Bales Hunter's Clothes, 10 Casks & 70 Boxes fine REBINS, AND ON HAND, A General Assortment of GLASSWARE, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. suitable for the Winter Trade. GILBERT HENDERSON, 16, St. Peter Street. Quebec, 26th October, 1815.

CORDIAL DISTILLERY: THE Subscriber acquires his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in this city, Côte Delévy or Hope Street, No. 15, where he has opened a Distillery, and makes and distills all sorts of Creams, Liqueurs and Cordials for wholesale and exportation, or by the Retail of 12 bottles each, warranted equal in quality to the best West India Liqueurs.—Having during a residence of three years in Martinique acquired from the first Manufacturers that Island the art of preparing the choicest Cordials made in the West Indies, he confidently looks for encouragement in this branch of business. Liberal deductions will be made to such constant Customers as purchase for the purpose of retailing. He has also ready for Sale, Fresh Essence of Punch, Shrub of various descriptions in any quantity not less than three gallons. Crème de Noyau of a most superior quality. And a variety of others too lengthy to be enumerated. Quebec, 12th June, 1815. R. QUIROUET.

ADVERTISEMENTS: THE Postmaster-General of the United States having assented to a proposal, that the States Postage on Letters and Packets sent from Quebec and Montreal to be conveyed from New-York to England, in His Majesty's Packets during the Winter Season, shall be paid at the Offices of either of the former Cities; It is hereby announced to the public, that from the 1st of next November, letters to be sent in the Packet Mail may accordingly be conveyed by that route. Such Letters, however, cannot be received at the Post Office, unless addressed to the care of Thos. Wm. Moore, Esq. Agent for H. M.'s Packets, as they must be stamped Post at the Post Office at Swanton. The Postage of the United States having been augmented fifty per cent, the letters will be charged as under. From Quebec to New-York, Single.....2s. 8d Double.....4s. 8d From Montreal to New-York, Single.....2s. 5d Double.....4s. 8d From Quebec to Montreal, Single.....1s. 6d Double.....2s. 6d From Montreal to Quebec, Single.....1s. 6d Double.....2s. 6d In the above rates is included the sum of 2d. for each Letter or Packet, allowed to the Agent for his trouble in making up the Mails. General Post Office, Quebec, 23d Oct. 1815.

MUSCOVADO Sugar in Hhds and Tierces, Mottled & Yellow Soap in boxes of 25 and 28 lb. each, Madeira Wine in Pipes and Hhds.; Cattle, mottled and dip't, 4s. 6s. 8s. & 10s. in boxes of 5 doz. each; Scotch and Pearl Barley in convenient packages, Mulled, Blacking, Corks, colored Thread, &c. Wm. SAMUELSON & Co. Quebec, 17th Oct. 1815.

THE Subscriber has just received the following Wines: 3 Hhds. 2 Pipes very choice Madeira, 2 Hhds. 3 Pipes Port. The above on inspection, will be found equal if not superior to any ever imported into this country. Lowest Price. Madeira Or. Cask, Hhd. Pipe of 110 gallons. 2/10 2/5 10 1/10 1/10 Port 2/7 10 5/10 100 of 358 do. Samples will be ready in a few days. HENDERSON, BROTHER & Co. Quebec, 4th Oct. 1815.

FOR Sale at the Subscriber's Store:— 50 Groce Small Wine Bottles, 10 Crates Earthen Ware, 1 Cask Watch Glasses, 50 Boxes Lemons. Apply to GILBERT HENDERSON, Quebec, 15th June, 1815. 16, Peter Street.

EDUCATION: G. SPRATT Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that having the prospect of a permanent residence in this city, he proposes to recommence his employment as instructor of youth, which the uncertainty of his continuance united with an ill state of health, had induced him to relinquish. For this purpose he has taken apartments in Mountain Street, No. 10, where he will be prepared to receive pupils on Monday, August 14.—Application for terms and admission may be made at the present dwelling, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Tanswell, adjoining the Intendant's Palace, St. Roch's. Quebec, July 24th, 1815.

FOR SALE BY ANDREW MOIR, No. 7, St. Peter Street. 1,000 Feet Oak Timber, 10,000 Do. Red Pine, do. 30 Cords do. Lathwood, 10 Pipes Cognac Brandy, 4 Old Port Wine, Bottled Port Wine in casks of 3 dozen, Bottled Porter (Hibbert's) do. do. Candles, Tin, Sheet Iron, Cordage, Sail Cloth. 7th Sept. 1815.

THE Subscriber has just received, per the Carricks, from Liverpool, handsome China Tea Services and Breakfast Sets, all of the newest fashions. Also, 2 boxes Watch Glass, which will be sold low for cash or short credit. Quebec 26th Oct. 1815. JAMES G. HANNA.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims by account, not obligation or otherwise, against the Succession of the late CHARLES GORLON, Esq. Merchant at Markington, are requested to present them in due form to the Subscriber for adjustment; and those indebted thereto are desired to pay without delay. BARTY. JOLLETT, N. P. L'Assomption, 3d Aug. 1815.

CAMPBELL & CHAPMAN have received by the late arrivals:—A few casks of Aloa Ale, and London Brown Stout in casks of 3 & 4 dozens. Quebec, 9th Oct. 1815.

TO BE LET, or occupied rent free, under conditions to be agreed upon; the Land near Wolfe's Cove, belonging to the Revd. S. J. Monaghan, and possession of it to be immediately given.—Quebec, 12th Oct. 1815.

FOR SALE, and possession given on the First of May next:—That delightful Country Residence, well known by the name of WOODFIELD, about two and half miles from Louis Gare, 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 Compting House of MONRO & BELL. Quebec, 7th Oct. 1815.

FOR SALE: THAT large and spacious HOUSE, the property of Madame Despeux, No. 42, Sault-au-Matelot Street, two stories high, with its dependencies—Gardens, cellars and the adjoining lot.—A large wharf of 150 feet in length, by 60 in depth.—The House is well situated for any kind of commerce.—Apply to Madame Despeux, who will give reasonable terms of payment.—Quebec, 31st Oct. 1815.

NOW LANDING: C. RIVERS, has just received from London, a few Packages of New Goods, consisting of rich white Satins, plain and twilled Sarsons, rich french silk Velvets, white and colored Ribbons, turban and muslin caps—and habit Shirts, thread Laces, Flowers, superfine black Bombazettes, Bombazetts, and Crapes, and daily expects an extensive assortment of Goods on board the Jane, which was to sail from London, on the 16th August. As the Subscriber shortly intends going to England, every article will be sold cheap (for Cash only) and requests every person indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately. C. RIVERS, No. 4, Palace Street, Quebec, 12th Oct. 1815.

FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS, 6112 ACRES OF LAND or thereabout, situated in the Township of NELSON. The Surveyor's report of the quality of the land is highly favorable, and the main stream of the River Beaucauron runs through the lot, which in general is contiguous to each other in the southern part of the Township, distant about three to four miles from Craig's Road; for further particulars apply to the subscriber, at his office, St. John Street. JEAN BELANGER, Not. Pub. Quebec, 21st August, 1815.

ADVERTISEMENTS: A possession given on the 10th of September next. That extensive WHARF situated in the Lower Town of Quebec, at the place called Canotie, of 130 feet in front, upon 120 feet an depth, bounded on the one side to Mr. Thomas Wilson, and on the other side to Charles Smith, with an other placement, upon which there is erected a large stone House two stories high with good storerooms and buildings a large yard and garden: the whole to be let together or separately. Apply to the proprietor, in the Upper Town of Quebec, St. Famille Street. G. VANFELSON. Quebec, 1st August, 1815.

FOR SALE: THE Stone House in St. Lewis Street lately occupied by the Honble. JOHN BLACKWOOD, Esq. two stories high, vaulted cellars, under which is a cistern of fine spring water with a pump standing in the kitchen roof covered with tin. Storehouse brick chimneys secured at top with cast stone cramp together. A spacious yard with convenient out Offices and a convenient garden in a high state of cultivation. Further particulars will be made known by application to Quebec, 29th June, 1815. FREDK. ORANT.

TO BE LET—A small FARM belonging to the Succession of the late Mr. CAMERON, situated at Cap Rouge, about five miles from Town, together with the House thereon erected.—Apply to Mr. Josiah Murray, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, or at this Office. Quebec, 27th June, 1815.

IN THE KING'S BENCH, QUEBEC—OCTOBER TERM, 1815: Nicholas Venere against Samuel Ireland. THIS was an action of damages for an arrest without probable cause; the defendant having in the month of March last, caused the plaintiff to be taken up under a Justice's Warrant, on a charge of having stolen a pocket book belonging to the defendant.—It appeared that the arrest originated in a mistake, a friend of the defendant's having taken the pocket book out of his pocket secretly in play, and after the arrest, having returned it to the defendant; several witnesses were called who proved the good character of the plaintiff, and the trial was proceeding, when the defendant by his Attorney, acknowledged his error, and offered to confess judgment, which was accepted by the plaintiff, and judgment accordingly entered.—Quebec, 1st Novr. 1815.

NEW GOODS: JOHN MACNICHES has just received per the Caledonia, from London, A very extensive and general assortment of Woolens, adapted to the season, consisting of Superfine, pelisse, and common Cloths and Cassimeres, Blankets, olive Flannels and grey Fearnoughts, White, yellow, red, green and blue Flannels, Green, blue, and red Baize, worsted Web, Carpings, Coatings, and Swan-kings, Printed, twilled, tartan, plain coloured and black Bombazettes, Saxony Whistles, Cassimere shawls and scarfs, Hosiery, gloves, milled scarlet and grey Overalls, Crimson and scarlet sashes and comfortable. ALSO, Black silk frotentine, black, white and coloured sarsons and sarsonets, Canton crapes, coloured and black China sarsons and taffeties, yellow, blue and fancy coloured handana silk handkerchiefs; figured, twilled, plain, colour and black Buceolona ditto; green, white, assorted coloured and black crapes; Irish poplin, black and coloured bombazettes; French cambrics, thread laces and edgings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's black, white and coloured silk gloves; do. and do. black and drab beaver and lamb do. Ladies' long white and coloured kid do. Gentlemen's buckskin and quillary white do. An assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's gloves lined with lambwool fleecy; Windsor soap; spermaceti candles, white wine vinegar; Sallad oil, French capers, Mushroom Ketchup and other Sauces, black, white, long and Cayenne pepper, Curry powder, Nettle, Cloves, Mustard, Ginger, Sago, Arrow root, Starch, Fig blue, Barley, Rice, Oatmeal, hyson, souong and green Tea, loaf Sugar, London Particular Madeira Wine in pipes, hhd. and gr. casks, and a variety of other articles which will be sold low for cash or short credit. Quebec, Oct. 12, 1815.

FOR SALE: 100 punchons Jama. Spigts, pr. Quebec, 27th Sept. 1815. ANDREW MOIR.

MIGL-WRIGHT WANTED: A MAN capable of erecting a Mill for dressing flax, and teasing oakum, shall have good encouragement by applying to Jacques Cartier, Oct. 12th, 1815.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale at Sterling cost, for Cash: 200 ps. Cotton Cambric assorted, 100 ps. Milly Long Cloth, 100 ps. Kersemer, 50 ps. Ladies' Pelisse Cloth, 100 ps. Common Calicoe, BENJ. TREMAIN, No. 8, St. Peter Street. Quebec, July 4, 1815.

BOARDING HOUSE: MRS. E. MOORE, respectfully intimates that Seven or Eight Gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with Board and Lodging on reasonable terms, at her Boarding House, No. 5, Cui-de-Sac Street. Mrs. Moore offers her warmest acknowledgments for the encouragement which she has experienced and hopes by unremitting attention to merit the approbation of all who may in future reside at her House. Quebec, 12th Oct. 1815.

NOW Landing from on board the Caledonia, from London, and for Sale at No. 30, St. Peter Street, Lower-Town:—A few sets of Princes Regent, Emperor of Russia, Count Platoff, Prince Blucher, Wellington & Bonaparte, in elegant gilt frames and glazed. 2 Cases Stationary, 1 do. assorted oils and perfumery, 1 do. Riggs's Aromatic transparent soap, 4 do. Rose, Oriental, Yvernaise, Ceylon and Windsor Soaps, 6 do. Excellent Eau de Cologne, 2 Trunks Wellington and Hessian boots, 2 do. Ladies S. Fine Manno Cloth for Petticoats, with trimmings &c. to match. And daily expects by the Sterling, 40 Cases of fine Old Hock, with a few Hhds. of our glass wine, &c. &c. J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co. Quebec, 4th Oct. 1815.

PUBLIC NOTICE: The undersigned will petition the Legislature of Lower-Canada at its next Session, for an exclusive privilege of putting in practice a machine of the greatest utility to His Majesty's service, as well as to the public; of which they are the inventors. PIERRE MAILLOUX, ANTOINE CORBIN. Quebec, 31st Oct. 1815.

THE undersigned Thomas Lee, the younger, of the city of Quebec, Notary Public, do hereby give notice that I shall, at the next ensuing session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada make application anew in the usual manner, for an Act of the said Provincial Parliament to enable me to establish, cut and lay out the following Roads, viz. firstly, a road from the bottom of Côte d'Abraham commencing at the point at which the two roads at present leading to Dorchester Bridge and to Scott's Bridge, now separate from each other, to the Church of Ancienne Lorette in the County of Quebec—and secondly a road to commence at the same point and to be continued from thence to Dorchester Bridge aforesaid, and from thence unto or opposite to, and at a small distance from the parish Church of the Parish of Beauport, in the said County of Quebec—and thirdly, a road to commence from the great road at present leading through the suburbs of St. John, in the city of Quebec or the vicinity thereof, opposite or nearly opposite to a house at present called George's Tavern in the said Suburbs, and to be continued from thence in a straight and convenient direction, as may be, unto the present wharf at the Ferry at the River of Cap Rouge.—The said roads to be established with the like powers of cutting through such lands and premises as it may appear to be expedient or proper to traverse in order thereto, as are usually given in similar occasions in Great Britain, or as may appear to be expedient or proper upon the present occasion.—And also with such power of establishing any one or more Toll or Toll gates upon the said roads severally and respectively as may appear to be necessary or proper for the reimbursing the expence of the formation of the said roads, and the keeping the same in repair, or otherwise, for, or touching or concerning the establishment of whatsoever thereof, and also the interest and reasonable profits to be allowed on the expensiture of the monies necessary to be expended upon such an occasion. THOMAS LEE, Jun. B. P. Quebec, 26th October, 1815.

PUBLIC NOTICE: The undersigned is hereby given that the Subscriber will petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session for the exclusive privilege of Navigating one or more STEAM BOATS within the limits of the Port of Quebec. THOS. LEE, Junr. 26th October, 1815.

THE Subscriber having in London planned the building of a STEAM BOAT on that part of Lake Champlain included in the Province of Lower-Canada, will apply to the Legislature of the said Province at the opening of the ensuing Session, for the exclusive privilege of navigating one or more Steam Boats on the said Lake, within the limits aforesaid. Quebec, 18th Oct. 1815. JOHN GOUDIN, Jr.

THE Subscriber intend to apply to the Legislature, at the next Session for an exclusive privilege of opening and maintaining a Canal between the port of St. John, and the river St. Lawrence opposite Montreal. T. P. J. TASCHEREAU, A. J. TASCHEREAU, THOS. I. R. K. JUN. JAN. VOYER, P. F. DESBARATS. Quebec, 30th Sept. 1815.

MARTINIQUE NOYAU and JAMAICA BRUIN: THE Subscriber has received by the late arrivals... 50 casks .. Jamaica Shrub, which they warrant to be of the best quality, and will be sold cheap for Cash. CHIMIC, VEZINA & Co. Quebec, 18th October, 1815.

N. B. They have also to dispose of at their Store, No. 17, St. Peter Street, 30 chests Souchong Tea, 15 barrels Jamaica Coffee, and a few punchons Molasses.

JUST Received per the Sterling, from London, and Alexander, from Liverpool, 1 box rich Thread Lace and Footing, 1 trunk of kid and military do. skin Gloves and silk Stockings, 2 bales Flushing Great Coats, 2 cases Hessian and Wellington Boots, 6 do Sealing Wax, Wafers in tin boxes, red and black in stone jars, 1 do. assorted foreign Souff, 1 do. instant Fire Boxes, with extra matches, 1 do. ladies' tortoise shell Combs, 1 do. tooth and nail Brushes, 3 do. assorted Jewellery, consisting of gold Seals and Keys, Bricher Watch Chains, Snuff-Boxes, ladies' Necklaces, sets of Ruby and Pearl, do. real Amethyst Finger Rings and Ear Rings, set and plain, do. do. An elegant upright Piano Forte, with a self acting cabinet Organ attached to it, 6 do. assorted Table Glass, 2 do. containing quart and pint ringed Decanters and Caraffs, barrel Wine, and Goblets, Tumblers, Salts, &c. richly cut in diamonds, 25 cases assorted Pickles, 10 do. French pickled Oysters, and 40 do. real old Hock, direct from Hochheim. TAVY DAILY EXPECT. 10,000 volumes French Books, purchased at the late List of Leipzig, and 10 cases German Toys. J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co. Quebec, 18th Oct. 1815. No. 30, St. Peter Street Lower Town.

ON SALE: A few thousands Minors of Salt, and a small quantity of Coals, received by the ship Berkby, from Liverpool.—As also, a general assortment of Dry Goods, including a few bales Woolens, lately arrived, and well adapted to the season. The Subscriber has likewise on hand, about 20 crates Earthenware, and a few casks of the best London Porter, which will be disposed of at reduced prices. JNO. G. CLAPHAM, No. 10, Sault au Matelot. Quebec, 19th Oct. 1815.

WANTED: Two Apprentices to the Silver Smith Business. JAS. G. HANNA. Quebec, 30th Sept. 1815.

[A little work upon the subject of the epidemic imposture that rages through the Union, and threatens destruction to the property of multitudes of families, has lately appeared in Philadelphia, under the title of "THE HISTORY OF THE LITTLE FRENCHMAN." It is well written, and replete with truths of which no man in the United States ought to be ignorant. It bears indubitable marks of coming from some person friendly to the Treasury, Notes—Nevertheless, we feel no reluctance to recommend it to general attention, because we think that it may have the effect of alarming the public to a proper sense of the gigantic ruin that is ready to tumble about their ears. The book begins thus:—]

"Travelling lately in the stage from the South, I fell in company with a little Frenchman of rather singular appearance and dress, who, contrary to the characteristic of his good humored nation, seemed animated by an inveterate propensity to grumble at every thing. He never paid or received money without a vast deal of shuffling up of his shoulders, and other tokens of dissatisfaction, and whenever he handled a bank note, eyed it with a look of most sovereign contempt. He talked English tolerably well, except he was in a passion, when he spouted French unutterably. His complexion and dress denoted him to be of the West Indies—the first being a sort of mahogany colour, and the latter as follows, as near as I can recollect. His hat was exceedingly high crowned, and his little pig tail quashed under it like a rat's tail. He had rings in his ears—a coat with long skirts, cut nearly to a point, and reaching to his ankles—a white dainty waistcoat and breeches, with gold buttons; and he wore a watch, with a chain and trinkets that reached half way down to his knee. His appearance, dress, and, above all, his ill-humor, excited my curiosity, and induced me to enquire into his history. The second day, having got a little acquainted, he let me into the secret of his dissatisfaction.

It seems the little man had arrived from Cuba, with about eight thousand dollars in gold, which by way of security he lodged in one of the banks at Savannah. When he came to demand his money, he was told they did not pay specie, and he must therefore take bank notes of nothing. Being an entire stranger, and ignorant of the depreciation of paper money, arising from the refusal to pay specie, and from the erection of such an infinite number of petty banks in every obscure village without capital or character, he took the worthless rags, and began his journey northward. Every step he proceeded his money grew worse and worse, and he was now travelling on to Boston, with the full conviction that by the time he got there he should be a beggar. It was in Philadelphia that he told me this story. "Diable," exclaimed he as he concluded, "your banks ought to be called bankrupts—not one of them can pay their debt—or will pay them, which is the same thing—yet they pretend to make a distinction between the notes of one bankrupt and the notes of another. Voila," said he, holding up a parcel of ragged dirty bills, pregnant with filth and disease. "Voila—it is like making a difference between the rags of one beggar and the rags of another. There was so much truth in all this that I did not care to deny his position.

Proceeding on our journey we stopped at Bristol, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. The little Frenchman took something to drink at the tavern, and offered a bill issued by the landlord of the hotel where we staid in the latter city, who, it seems, in order to be in the fashion, had also commenced Banker among the rest. This note his brother landlord at Bristol refused to receive in payment. The little Frenchman, not understanding the distinction made by a discerning public, between the rags of one bankrupt and those of another, now gave himself up for a ruined man supposing that he had at last got to the extreme verge of the spectre poverty full before him and to contemplate his gold burrows, that I dare say had descended down to him through several generations, as a last resource against starvation. He looked at me for consolation, with such a disconsolate shrug, such a glance of absolute despair, as would have touched the heart even of a bank director.

As well as I could, I explained to him the difference between the tavernkeeper's note, and a bank note, and comforted him with the assurance that by the time he arrived in Boston, provided he met with tolerably honest brokers, his stock of notes would not be diminished more than fifty per cent. The little man drew from his waistcoat pocket a great gold snuff box, opened it with extreme deliberation, took a long despairing pinch of snuff, and heaved the heaviest sigh I ever heard from one of his countrymen.

"Monsieur," said he "does the legislature of your country permit this system of swindling, this inhospitable custom, which falls so heavily on the traveller and stranger, to pass without censure or punishment? Is the privilege of coining money, one of the highest attributes of sovereignty, permitted thus to be exercised by bankrupts, and tavern-keepers, whose notes, with either not pass at all, or pass under a depreciation, which increases in a ratio with the distance you are from the place of emission? In all civilized countries the counterfeiting of a circulating medium is severely punished. And where is the difference, whether a man imposes upon me a fictitious note, or a note that he knows will not command the value impressed on the face of it? The one indeed is forgery, the other rank imposition, but the offence to the individual, and the injury to society, is of the same nature.

"But," said I, "it is supposed that every body knows the value of every species of bank paper as well as the credit of every individual who issues notes, and to be ignorant of such things, is only to suffer those consequences which naturally spring from ignorance in every circumstance and situation of life.

"With merchants," he replied, "whose business it is to make themselves acquainted with the course of exchange, the value of money, and the credit of individuals, ignorance of these things may indeed be blamable. I however am no merchant, but a stranger visiting your country, with objects, having no connexion with trade, and my first experience is that of imposition, practised by public institutions as well as private individuals, upon strangers, and apparently sanctioned by the government. I have been taught sir, that the first duty of a government is protection to its citizens; the second and one not less solemn, to guard the rights, the feelings, and property of the stranger.

"And yet sir," answered I, "it would seem to be an unwarrantable interference with the rights of the citizen, or an association of citizens to restrict them from making that use of the credit they have in society which seems to be warranted by usages that are analogous. All persons are allowed to issue notes of hand in the common course of business, which pass according to the degree of credit enjoyed by the maker, and where is the difference between issuing a piece of paper payable at some distant period, and one payable at sight? Government cannot interfere with the credit of the citizen, nor prescribe limits to public confidence in any circulating medium.

"Your argument is somewhat specious," rejoined the little Frenchman, "but though the analogy is pretty strong between the case of the note of hand, and the bank note, there is a difference, marked and definite, which destroys the application of your argument to the latter. Men are from their habits of business, accustomed before they take a note of hand to enquire carefully as to the credit of the person who is responsible for the payment, and before they receive it must be satisfied as to that particular. But it is different with regard to any circulating medium. That passes from hand to hand without question or jealousy, and the enquiry is, not whether the makers are solvent, but simply if the note is genuine. To strangers particularly your argument will not apply, for they are accustomed to do as they see others do around them, and for a stranger to refuse taking money which he saw every body around him receiving, would indicate an uncommon degree of caution arising from ignorance, or an extraordinary deficiency of that liberal confidence, which is the usual accompaniment of an enlightened understanding. "It is convenient," continued he, "to all legislative bodies, to curtail the issue of so great a quantity of paper as will depreciate its value, because they are the rightful guardians of the public credit, which always suffers in consequence. Whenever this happens, the specie of the country ceases to circulate, and is hoarded up by the prudent and the suspicious. The result is, that paper becomes the only circulating medium, and if it continues to be taken after its makers have stop payment, it is taken as a depreciation, which will decrease in proportion as public confidence is weakened, by the removal of the only check on the issue of paper; that is, the responsibility to redeem it with specie. I, sir, do not mean to throw out any insinuation against the character of any banking institution, but this I will say, that men ought never to be permitted to act without responsibility, where the temptation is so great to act without honesty. And this applies with additional force to incorporated bodies. Single men have an individual character to forfeit, but bodies of men have little check of this kind;

there are so many to share the disgrace; that it falls but lightly, and one keeps the other in countenance. Directors of banks are but men, and men, under present circumstances, exposed to great temptations. It would be useful then to watch them, not so much because they are worse than others, but because they are more exposed to those temptations that so often prostrate the best minds, and overcome the strongest principles.

How long the little man would have gone on I know not, but by this time we were at Trenton, were, some how or other, he got a note of twenty-five cents, drawn by the captain of the steam boat, and another of the same amount drawn by some post master in the neighbourhood, notwithstanding, since the catastrophe of the tavern-keeper's note, he had become extremely suspicious in receiving rags, as he called them. He examined them with a look of profound sagacity, but being rather near sighted, and reading English with some difficulty, his care was generally thrown away, as happened to be the case in this instance.

Having hired a carriage to take ourselves and baggage to Brunswick, it happened that my companion was called upon to pay the toll at the turnpike gate. For this purpose he took out the steam boat and Post-master's notes; but alas! he had just got beyond the sphere of their circulation. The driver of our carriage pointed his whip to a little brook about three hundred yards behind, and mentioned they did not pass beyond that point. I have seen many men in a passion in my time, but none who came up to the little Frenchman, who in addition to the loss of his money, suffered the pangs of mortified self-love, connected with the idea of having been a dupe. He began to sputter in a jargon of unintelligible French phrases, so closely treading upon the heels of each other, and so jumbled together without any sort of connexion, that one would have thought a dozen Frenchmen were talking all at once, and each on a different subject, as I have some times heard them, do, at a French cafe in New-York. After a while he seemed to recollect himself, shrugged his shoulders, sat down, and took a pinch of snuff, and exclaimed—"La patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux."—"Boutez en avant," said he to the driver who understood no more French than one of his horses.

After a silence which lasted some miles he suddenly moved himself with the exclamation of "Il vaut mieux tacher d'oublier ses malheurs que d'en parler."—"But monsieur, please to inform me what advantage can result to the community at large by the emission of this infinite variety of rags." On the contrary, it is not in the highest degree pernicious to the interest of every class of people except bank directors and stockholders, who by shaving the rest of us to divide nine or ten per cent. per annum as I understand? Suppose a man has an income stationary and independent of the usual contingencies of trade and accident. Instead of receiving it in silver or gold, or paper equivalent in value he now receives it in rags, and is obliged to give twenty per cent. more for every article that he consumes. And what advantage is there to be derived from this?

"A vast many," replied I, "in the first place money becomes so plenty that it is hardly worth having, which is an excellent thing. In the second place, people that had not a sixpence before can become immensely rich by setting up a bank, and issuing paper money to any amount, which they may do without any danger, as nobody pays for their bank notes now a days. "Eh bien!" said the Frenchman, with a look of curiosity: "I will tell you monsieur. A number of persons in some little village of forty or fifty, or perhaps a hundred houses, get together, choose a president and directors, adopt some high sounding name, get a handsome copper plate, and strike off bills to the amount of half a million, establish a good understanding with some bank in the large cities, to circulate their notes and away they go with each as much money as they can stow in their saddle-bags, to circulate it as fast as possible all over the country. Nay so very liberal are these gentlemen, that they will be infinitely obliged to any man who will borrow a few thousands from them. In this way they drive their rags into circulation, the people get accustomed to see them, and the directors all at once become rich men.

"Content!" said the Frenchman, "I see how it is with monsieur the bank director and the stockholder. In an fait échoué gras, but what becomes of the farmer, the mechanic and the man who receive salaries from government—and who is to pay the notes thus issued?—I do not find one dollar in ten of paper money is represented by specie."

"True," replied I, "one half of these petty institutions have no more specie in their vaults than I have in my pocket. Many of the directors are men of nominal, perhaps real estate, but then you do not understand, that they expressly stipulate that nothing but the funds of the bank shall be liable for the debts of the institution, and that all their private property is excepted. "The funds of the bank—le diable est aux vaches! What! have you not told me they have no funds but paper rags, and consequently cannot pay any thing else. In what then do their funds consist?"

"They consist," said I, "in notes of hand of individuals, which they give the bank in exchange for its notes.—These are the only real capital of the bank, and are generally renewed at sixty days, for the accommodation of the bank and its debtors mutually. For if the bank were suddenly to call for payment, about three fourths of its debtors could not pay; they would break as it is called, and the bank would thus lose the only capital it can boast. So you see, monsieur, the basis of all this enormous issue of paper bank notes, is only paper notes of hand. This mutual caution between the bank and its debtors is exceedingly convenient and advantageous. The debtors who amount to a very large portion of the merchants, circulate their bills for them, and give them all the currency in their power, for you will perceive, that if the banks were obliged to pay cash for their notes, they could not discount three times the amount of their capital, the people having discount would of course be obliged to pay their notes, and the holders of bank stock be under the dreadful necessity of contenting themselves with legal interest for their money.

"Ah hah!" said my companion, I see it plainly enough. But then monsieur will allow me to suggest, that this must at length come, "à l'extinction de la chandelle," there will be an end to this at last; and then who will be the loser, when you get to "cau de sac?"

"Why, sir, the man that happens to be in possession of the rags, as you are pleased to call them; he will go to the bank and demand payment, they will give the choice of rags belonging to other banks, but no money. That they must keep in their vaults, for fear it should go out of the country, as if it might not as well do this, as be buried where I believe it would puzzle the directors themselves to find it. Well, he takes his rags, and goes to another bank, where can get other rags but no money. They never condescend, not they, to pay money for their notes, and when they promised to redeem a rag, with five, ten, and twenty dollars, they meant only that amount in other rags. Nay, some of them will point at the tenor of the promissory note, which perhaps thus thus, as I have seen in some cases, "The President, Directors and company of Bank, promise to pay Peter Gudgeon, or bearer, Ten Dollars according to the articles of this association, and not otherwise." Now the articles of association thus referred to, may, or ought I know, stipulate that he shall be paid in ten dollars worth of moonshine, or old rags, or old Continental Dollars, or in bank notes, which, if things go on as they have done much longer, will be of equal value.

The poor little Frenchman, fell into a short reverie, and I dare say thought of his pretty, bright, chinking half Joes and doubloons in the Savannah bank.

"But where will the poor man get at last with his rags," said he.

"He will at last," I replied, "come round and round to the old starting place, after being sent from one to another, and banded about like the pig in the story.—They will all be ruined together, and go one after the other. The butcher will begin to kill the Ox—the Ox will begin to drink the water—the water to quench the fire—the fire to burn the stick—the stick to lick the pig—but the pig will go to school until it is too late to profit by the lesson."

"Oui!" ejaculated the little Frenchman, who, like Sanchez, appeared to have a bundle of proverbs in his belly—"Oui—Pas a pas, on va bien loin—a barbe de fol on apprend a raire—a man who swallows rags at this rate must be us set a triple etage—a bon chat, bon rat—a parcel of rogues playing on the credulity of a parcel of fools—n'importe.

We now arrived at Brunswick where we slept, taking the steam boat the next morning for New-York. In paying my bill, I received from the master of the house, some notes which, when I offered them in the steam boat, I found had depreciated 3 or 4 per cent within a distance of one mile. At this rate, thought I, before I get to New-York they will be worth nothing. So I called for plenty of wine at dinner, in order that my money might not be lost. There was a genteel looking man who sat at table with us, and was very civil. But as soon as my companion discovered he was a Bank Director, I thought

he would have eaten him up. He eyed him with infinite contempt—turned up his nose with a most potent curl—took stuff at him with a look of most tremendous hostility—and repeated to himself "Quel fou!"

At New-York the little Frenchman got specie, and Bills of Exchange on Boston for his Bank notes, at a discount, I think, of 22 per cent. for nothing could induce him to touch any more of the "dirty rags," which was the only name he condescended to call them by. "Ah Monsieur," said he, "I don't know what I have done to be thus murdered by cent per cent—but à bon chien il ne vient jamais un bon os." I now see le dessous des cartes, and shall take care how I am caught again.

I comforted him by showing him how he could retrieve all his losses, by turning about when he had finished his business at Boston, and shoving his way back to Savannah, by which means he would turn the tables upon them all. He was delighted with this idea, shook hands with me in high glee, and I never saw him more.

[Here this fascinating story ends, and we part, and we believe our readers will part with that amusing little gentleman with great regret. The subsequent pages of the book, though not so diverting, will be found extremely interesting and instructive. The subject is of the very highest national and domestic importance as well as public, importance; and managed as it is in this instance, possesses all the claims to notice which truth, recommended by elegance and energy of style, can confer.]

PROCLAMATION.

MARSHAL THE DUKE OF TARENTUM, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, TO THE ARMY.

"Soldiers,—The moment is arrived in which the King's ordinances for disbanding the regiments of infantry of the line and light troops, and for the organization of the Departmental Legion is to receive its execution. You have read these ordinances calmly. You have submitted to them with a frank and loyal resignation. Thanks be rendered to the wise and paternal measures of the most just of monarchs. They surpass all hopes! Honorable recompenses are allowed to all grades, whether they remain in active service or not.—The disbanding even is only apparent, since the moment the dissolution of the regiments takes place they are re-created under a new domination. I naturally recall to your remembrance the famous legions which are still admired, as well for valour, (which you have equalled) as for that admirable discipline and that passive observance which formed their force and their glory. Let them henceforth be your example and model. You separate from your comrades only to join your relations, friends; and fellow countrymen. The Departmental Legions will become corps formed of real family unions. Children of the same soil, educated in the same principles, you will have the same tastes and habits. The bond which is about to unite you will be indissoluble, and the legions will only rival each other in zeal, and particularly in fidelity to the King and love to the country. You are returning to your homes, will give the example of those sentiments, and carry thither the hope of a happier future.—You who are about to enjoy some repose, in order afterwards to assume the engagements which the law imposes on you, will bring back the same sentiments to the standards of your legions. Soldiers of the old guard, wisdom and good conduct will make your distinguished every where, and you will merit the honor of being placed near the best of kings: The guard of the throne will be entrusted to your fidelity. You will not discontinue your services. You will proceed half yearly, as circumstances may permit, to form new regiments for the Royal Guard. Such of you as cannot form part of that guard, or of the Gendarmes, will concur with full right in the formation of the Departmental Legions. You will always, I feel assured, prove the models of fidelity and subordination, as you have at all times been of courage and valor. I second with all my efforts the solicitude of the government in the discharge of your pay; but if, notwithstanding the concurrence of all endeavours, the exalted state of the Provinces, the result of those misfortunes into which too famous events have plunged the country, does not permit the liquidation of the whole, you will receive certificates for the arrears which will be paid in your departments. Soldiers, my thoughts will follow you there, and your good conduct will be a certain pledge of the continuance of my wishes and affection for my old companions in arms.

(Signed) "MACDONALD, Duke of Tarentum, Commander in Chief of the army of the Loire.

Head Quarters, Bourges, Aug. 26."

Paris, Sept. 5.—The disbanding of the army of the Loire goes on with the greatest activity. Every day numerous detachments of French soldiers, without arms, pass through Orleans, and shew their passports to the Commander of the Allied troops.

Paris, Sept. 7.—Immediately after the grand review of the Russian army in the plain of Vertus in Campagne, all the troops of that nation will set out to return to Russia.

A proclamation, issued at Brest on the 1st. states, that the 6th corps of the Prussian troops were to be cantoned in that neighbourhood, comprehended in the 19th military division.

The day for commencing the proceedings against Marshal Ney is not yet appointed.

Brussels, Sept. 2.—The Prussian General Hacke has summoned Mouton-d'Ar for the last time, and the bombardment began to day.—Letters from Luxembourg affirm, that the Government of Mentz has not yet disbanded the garrison of that fortress.

The National Guards, which formed the garrison of Lille, and consisted of 11,000 men, are now reduced to 6000. From Valenciennes, those of the National Guard have been sent away who are not actually inhabitants of that place. Arras has shut its gate, and strictly prohibited all intercourse with the people of the neighbouring villages bring, are received at the out-works by a guard.

The second division of the English army from Canada is on its march to Paroisse.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A letter from an officer of the life guards, whose detachment is stationed in a chateau near Paris, states that he had seen the 8th corps of Prussians, 40,000 strong, defile in the neighborhood. On the whole, the Prussian army in France was supposed to amount to 800,000 men; while the Austrians and Russians, were halting to the east of the Rhine and the Rhone, the Prussians were accumulating in almost every part of the country.

Lloyd's Sept. 7.—Statement of the Warrior's convoy from Jamaica, this morning 18 arrived, 6 abandoned at sea, and it is supposed founded; 3 gone to Halifax in distress, 60 unaccounted for; making a total of 87 sail bound to Great Britain.

Arrival of the first East India ship at Liverpool.—We congratulate our readers on the arrival here of the Kingsmill, Capt. Cassels, belonging to Messrs. Gladstone & Grant, being the first East India ship that has arrived since the participation of the outposts in this branch of commerce.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 28.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in France to his friend in this city, dated BORDEAUX, Sept. 10, 1815.

"I believe that Napoleon's career of earthly greatness is now completely closed, and that he will never again disturb Europe by his intrigues, nor dazzle her by the splendor of his arms.

All, however, is not yet settled. The Bourbons are too imbecile a race, and too much disliked by a great proportion of the people of France, on whom they have been twice forced at the point of the bayonet, to remain long in quiet possession of the throne, without the immediate presence and support of foreign troops. On the other hand, these troops are looked upon, by Royalists as well as Bonapartists, with no very gracious eye; and if they should remain in France any length of time, paid, fed and clothed as they now are, by contributions on the people, the inevitable consequence will be, an universal insurrection throughout the whole extent of the country. Even in this section of the country, where a vast majority of the people are, and always have been, favorable to the Bourbon cause, and where as yet they have suffered nothing by the immediate presence of the allied troops, serious complaints are every day heard against their conduct; and should they eventually be quartered here, they will soon become as much their inveterate enemies, as they before professed to be their friends.

The French are a military nation; and as such, after all the misfortunes and disgrace they have lately suffered, they reflect with pride on the period when their armies dictated laws to Europe, and can never remain contented in their present reduced and degraded situation. It does not require a long time to form an army in France. A French peasant who has never handled a musket, may be seen one day brought into a camp with his wooden shoes and awkward gait, and in

one month afterward, he will have as much of a military air, and perform his manual as correctly, as an American or English soldier, who has been in camps for years. With such materials for an army, should the people be once fairly roused, they will drive the allies out of France like chaff before a whirlwind.

"I feel very anxious to be at Paris about the middle of next month, as it is understood, that at that time, there will be a grand review of the armies in the neighbourhood of the city, and I shall then have an opportunity, such as may probably never again occur, of seeing and comparing the appearance and discipline of troops from almost every country in Europe."

Paris, Sept. 4.—The Prince Imperial of Austria has arrived in Paris; he came direct from Huninguen, which place capitulated after twelve hours bombardment. The Prince was the first who entered. The articles of capitulation are not yet published.

"A Camp of 72,000 Austrians is about to be formed at Chanteberry.

"Gen. Clausel has been arrested at Thoulouse.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

"The famous M. Carnot, Ex-General, Ex-Director and Ex Count (of Bonaparte's manufacture, having received orders to quit Paris in five days, gave rise to the following laconic correspondence between him and the equally famous Duke of Otranto now again Minister General of the Police,

"Traître!—ou venez à que je me retire?"

(Signed) CARANOT.

"Où tu voudras,—imbécile!"

(Signed) OTRANTE.

The answer was written on the same paper.

"Traître! Whither wouldst thou have me retire?"

† Whither thou pleasest—fool!"

By a recent Prussian official account it appears that the army of that nation, lost, &c. from June 1 to July 3—5970 men killed; 16,350 wounded; 11,000 prisoners and missing—including 200 officers killed; 608 wounded—and 41 missing.

An armistice has taken place in India between the British and the sovereign of the Nāpaul country, preparatory to a negotiation for peace which will probably be successful, as both sides seem tired of the war.

The Swedish Diet has appropriated money to unite the East Sea with the West Sea; for the encouragement of agriculture and the mechanic arts; and the provide against the possible failure of the harvest.

Mr. CANNING, was chosen to the British Parliament, to the exclusion of Mr. BAUGHAM, we now perceive Mr. B is chosen again.

By a new law in England, bread is to be sold by weight and the seller is to give the purchaser convenient opportunity to see it weighed.

It appears by French Official papers, that Louis 18th gave orders to his Generals to resist the march of the two Spanish armies, which had crossed the Pyrenees at both extremities; and that in consequence of these orders, and the representations of the Duke d'ANGOULEME, they were directed to halt, and wait for new instructions from Madrid.

SPANIARDS IN FRANCE.

Bordeaux letters of Sept. 7. state, "That the Spanish army, under Count L'Abissal, which entered France across the Lower Pyrenees, were within a few leagues of Bayonne, and threatened to take possession of that city."

Prosecution of the Spanish Patriots.—A London paper of August 24, exhibits a review of the "ungrateful persecution" of the great men who had struggled for the independence of Spain. He gives a list of thirty distinguished members of the Cortes, or Spanish congress imprisoned at Madrid after the restoration of Ferdinand VII.—Senior Antillon was dragged out of his bed in a dangerous disease by the king's officers and hurried away in a cart to Saragossa: he died on the journey! Besides the deputies, every conspicuous naval and military officer has been either imprisoned or banished: among them are admiral Valdes, who was governor of Cadiz during the siege; lieutenant-general Compaus, the defender of Tariffa; Vallacansa, governor of Madrid; and the ex minister of war O'Doujo, &c.

Lieut. general Lacy, has been banished, who was general in chief of the army of reserve of Galicia; and who distinguished himself so much in the war of the Peninsula. In fact it may be observed, that almost all the chiefs who e nacted the war with success have been discarded, imprisoned, or banished.

Every journalist who supported the character of the government during the revolution, is either a fugitive, or groans in dungeons, or has been condemned to banishment, or to the fortresses. This, however, can be no ground of wonder, when it is known, that the number of persons in prison, in Spain, for their political opinions, is supposed to exceed 51,000!"

Arrival of the U. S. Sloop of War Peacock.

The U. S. sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Warrington, arrived at this port last evening from a cruise of nine months and six days, in the Straits of Sunda. Before hearing of the peace, she captured four Indiamen, two of which were sunk, one given up for the transportation of prisoners, and the other (a cruiser belonging to the East-India Company) was restored in consequence of having furnished the intelligence of Peace. The Peacock touched at Bourbon and St. Helena for refreshments, and left the latter the 20th ult. She has on board a quantity of opium, and a few thousand dollars in wrough gold, captured in the Union—a very rich country ship.

[Our readers will recollect that the Peacock sailed from this port on the 24th January last, in company with the Hornet and Tom Bowline. The Peacock was five months at sea during this cruise, and has lost only one man (Mr. Johnson of this port) during the whole time, and he fell from the foretop gallant-yard.]

BOSTON, OCT. 30.

Extract from a British Monthly Agricultural Report of August.—"Long wool is in demand—English fine wool is depressed. The crop of wheat is said to be great on the continent, except in the immediate tract of hostile armies. The importers of wheat and flour into England, are expected to be great losers."

A New-York article says—"That from the 14th to the 26th of August, there were shipped from Liverpool, for the single port of New-York, 12983 pieces coloured woolsens, 1911 cwt. hardware, 6323 pieces worsted; 1667 lb. silk and worsted, 58670 pieces cotton, 9761 dog. hose, 239,650 yards flannel, 152,510 yards blanketing; 26856 yards carpeting, 75250 yds. cotton lace, 18693 lbs. vitriol, 300 doz. sieve bottoms; besides many other articles.

Upwards of 1800 bales and packages of dry goods, besides a proportional quantity of hardware, salt, crates, and coal, were imported into this city during the last week, from the port of Liverpool alone. Several vessels also arrived with cargoes from London, Belfast, and Newcastle. Col.

Departure of Missionaries.—On Monday the brig Dryad sailed from Newburyport, for Ceylon, with the following missionaries as passengers: R. v. James Richards, Daniel Poor, Horatio Bardwell, Benjamin C. Meigs—these four had their ladies with them, and Rev. Edward Warren. The departure scene was very affecting and impressive, and witnessed by more than 2,000 persons. The throne of grace was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Spring; and a farewell hymn was sung to the tune of old hundred, on the wharf—Boston Centinel.

Speaking of the disease, called consumption, the New-York Commercial Advertiser, says—

"This disease has for several years, formed a frightful proportion of our weekly obituary. A proportion not to be charged to our climate solely. Among its victims at least two thirds are females, and we are authorised by one of the most intelligent Physicians of this city to state, that in very many of the cases of female Consumption, that have come under his observation, the disease has been induced by the wearing of Corsets. Such an intimation from a respectable source, should not be lost upon parents.

ALBANY, OCT. 31.

In Supreme Court this morning the several suits of Isaac Bronson, against the banks of this city, for the payment of specie for their respective notes, were withdrawn. Col of Sat.

ALBANY, NOV. 3.

Afflicting Accident.—On Tuesday last, the schooner Julia, Capt. Snow, of Oswego, sailed from Lewistown with thirty persons on board, men, women, and children; the schooner is supposed to have been upset in the squall of Thursday night, and every person on board to have perished.—The schooner has since driven on shore near Pulney Cove.

A Liverpool at the same time drove ashore, without a soul on board.

The sale of 64000 acres of Gapeze lands, which yesterday took place at the Coffee House, was attended by many of the most opulent landholders in that part of the State, as well as by many capitalists in this city. We understand that some of these lands sold as high as 35 dollars an acre, and none lower than two dollars.—Gaz.

90,328 barrels wheat flour were inspected at Baltimore during the last quarter.

MONTREAL, November 11.
Melancholy Accident.—By a gentleman who arrived in town last evening from New-York, it is reported, that a vessel was lost in Lake Ontario in sight of Niagara, on the 25th ult, and that nearly fifty persons on board (principally merchants of U. Canada) perished. Our informant learnt the foregoing from a gentleman direct from Niagara, who intended to have taken passage in the unfortunate vessel for Kingston, but arrived at the place of her embarkation a few minutes too late for a passage, but in sufficient time to see her overtaken by a squall and lost in the waves.

The merchants being on their way for this place for the purpose of purchasing goods and making remittances to the merchants here, the conjecture that many thousands of pounds property has been lost will be readily conceived as correct. By an article in this paper under the Albany head, it will be seen that a sloop and schooner have been lost on Lake Ontario. The sloop we think is the one here alluded to.

The great utility of Steam Boats on the St. Lawrence, between this City and Quebec, has discovered itself to our friends in Upper-Canada; and we are extremely happy to hear, that several gentlemen of Kingston, have formed the plan of establishing one on a large scale, to ply between that place and Prescott. We understand the shores are already filled up. When we consider the intimate connexion subsisting between these sister Provinces, and the rapidly increasing trade of Upper-Canada, and the immense country bordering on the Lakes, we rejoice that the introduction of any improvement that can tend to facilitate the communication, between that vast region, and this City, destined, under proper management, to become the emporium of the inland commerce of North-America. We sincerely hope, that the approaching Session of both Legislatures, will be marked by mutual applications for the immediate removal of local obstructions, and ameliorating the navigation between this City and Prescott, thereby securing those mutual advantages, which will very soon compensate any expenditure, that can possibly be incurred. No section of this Northern Continent holds out so flattering a prospect for the extension of Commerce, as we possess, if a liberal hand be extended towards its cultivation.—The States of New-York and Pennsylvania are very sensible of the advantages of our local situation, notwithstanding the present impediments; and are adopting measures, at an immense expense, to attract the trade of the Upper Lakes to their sea ports. Our obstructions are trifling when compared with theirs, both as to difficulty and expense, neither of which will check the attempt, unless anticipated by the resolution and enterprise of this country. (Montreal Gazette.)

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, QUEBEC, 15th Nov. 1815.

HIS Excellency the ADMINISTRATOR IN CHIEF, has been pleased to grant the following Commissions, viz:
AUGUSTIN MERRILL, Gentleman, to practice Physic and Surgery in this Province, by Commission dated 19th October.
FRANCOIS MARCEL BERNIER, Ditto, Notary Public for this Province.
BENJAMIN TRASK, Do, to practice Physic and Surgery in this Province.

QUEBEC: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1815.

No European intelligence of a later date, has been received since Thursday last.

There is a proclamation of Macdonald's relative to the disbanding of the French Army, which is of some importance. It is evident from the language of the proclamation, that there is a secret understanding between the Officers of the Army and the Royal Government. The new Army which is to be formed will be filled by nearly the same men as composed the former army.

War it seems is again about to recommence in our own vicinity. Hostilities have certainly recommenced between the Americans and the Creek Indians, and it is also said that the former are preparing for an Indian war in the Spring with the nations inhabiting the country on the upper part of the Mississippi.

It is with great satisfaction that we observe, by an article in the Montreal Gazette, that a Steam Boat is to be built on the St. Lawrence, to navigate between Prescott and Kingston. We have no doubt that, in time, these vessels will cross Lake Ontario, and probably with less danger of accident than now attends the navigation of other vessels sailing on that Lake. They will then extend to Erie, Huron, Michigan, Superior, lakes whose coasts are more extensive than all the sea coast of the United States, and are surrounded by far more fertile countries. Shall their immense trade center in the United States or in Canada? Shall it go to support the power of Great Britain or be directed against her? These are not questions which concern very distant generations. There are now more than half a million of souls in the immediate vicinity of these lakes, where thirty years ago, there was not one inhabitant.

The Telegraph Report of this morning announces 2 schooners at anchor at No. 5, bound up.—The Signal Stations from No. 10, are discontinued for the season.

DIED.

On Saturday last, the 11th instant, aged 70 years, JOHN PAINTER, Esquire, who has been a resident in this City (with little interruption upon his private concerns) for 50 years.—He was an intelligent Merchant, a friendly neighbour, a useful and respectable Citizen, an enlightened, diligent and vigilant Magistrate, for many years in the commission of the Peace.

The various branches of his family connections can best appreciate his domestic affections and virtues, while they lament his loss: those who were in habits of intimacy and familiarity with him, can bear testimony to his friendly, social and convivial disposition. He died with a tranquil and collected mind.

On Sunday last, at five o'clock in the Morning, Mrs. MARGUERITE CURRY, wife of Mr. A. L. DUMAS, of this City, Merchant, in the 77th year of her age and 54 years after marriage with Mr. Dumas. She was an affectionate wife, a kind parent and lived and died a true Christian, sincerely regretted.

On Thursday, 9th instant, Miss MARGARET LANG, of this City, Daughter of the late James Lang, Esq. Merchant, of Montreal.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Quebec, 5th July, 1815.

WHEREAS a Petition has been presented to his Excellency the Administrator in Chief, by JOSEPH SELLATOR and LOUIS BOSSI, praying that a Patent may issue in favor of themselves and others, for certain lots of Land in the Township of Iwerth.

Public Notice is given to all persons who have claims or pretensions to the lots No. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, under any location certificate to file the same in the office of the Clerk of the Executive Council, on or before the first day of October next, and all persons are hereby notified, that upon the fifteenth day of October, a grant will be made to the said Petitioners, of the lots prayed for by them, for which no claim or pretensions shall be so filed.

By Order of His Excellency the Administrator in Chief. H. W. KYLAND, C. E. C.

THE General Meeting of the FIRE SOCIETY advertised for Friday the 3d inst. not having taken place for want of a sufficient number of Members, the said GENERAL MEETING will be held on FRIDAY the 1st of December next, at the Union Hotel, at SIX O'CLOCK in the Evening. By order of the President, CHAS. LANGEVIN, Asst. Secretary.

NUMBER found adrift by Mr. LA MONTAGNE, of Saint Michel Parish, and now lying there; 1 piece of Pine and 3 pieces of Oak, marked R. H. S. If the said Timber is not claimed within six months, it will be sold according to law. J. LAMBLY, H. M.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED for the Public Service, at this Place, the following quantities of STONE, LIME and SAND:
20 Toises Pointe aux Trembles Stone equal in quality to that in blocks } Engineer's work shop.
100 ditto Ange Gardien Coins..... }
120 ditto Cap Rouge Stone..... } large size and shapely.
150 ditto Beauport ditto..... }
2900 Pipes of Lime }
8000 Single Loads of Sand from the Bed of the River St. Charles, free from Clay, &c. }
The Stone to be delivered at St. Roc to the Engineer's Department }
The Lime to be delivered to do, at such places } Between 1 May } and 20th August, 1816.
in town as may be pointed out by them }
The Sand to be delivered to do, at the Intendant's Palace, St. Roc's }
Sealed Proposals from Persons wishing to furnish the whole or part of the above articles, will be received at this Office on or before the 24th December, 1815.—Security will be required for the fulfillment of such Contracts as may be entered into. Commissary General's Office. Quebec, 14th Nov. 1815.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA.

Office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.
PURSUANT to the Statute in such case made and provided, and under and by virtue of a warrant to me directed, under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Administrator in Chief, bearing date at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the Tenth day of November, first.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Provincial Court of Appeals will be holden and kept in the Chamber usually appropriated to the uses of the Commons House of Assembly within the City of Quebec, until by warrant under the hand and seal of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province; it shall be otherwise directed and appointed during the continuance of the said Statute, dated at Quebec, the Tenth day of November. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen. J. A. SHEPHERD, Clerk.

M. MERCIER, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, proposes practicing Medicine, Surgery, &c. conjointly with Dr. HOLMES, No. 8, Grande Rue, Upper Town—Quebec, 16th Nov. 1815.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. ROD returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and informs them that he will open his Academy at this House, No. 31, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, on Monday the 4th December, and continue to give Lessons every Monday and Thursday in the Afternoon and Evening to Gentlemen. And on Wednesday the Third January at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, and every Wednesday and Saturday during the Season, for Ladies only. Every attention will be paid, and good order preserved.—Quebec, 16th November, 1815.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET. A SMALL HOUSE, of St. Olivier Street, St. John Suburbs, near Mr. Masse's House. For particulars Enquire of Mr. FLEMING, Quebec, 8th Nov. 1815.

TO BE SOLD OR LEASED. THE CAPR DIAMOND BREWERY including the WHARVES, &c. &c. For particulars, enquire at No. 18, Saint Louis Street.—Quebec, 16th Sept. 1815.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On FRIDAY next the 17th inst. at the Subscriber's Auction Room, will be sold, on account of the Underwriters and others concerned, precisely at One o'clock.
ONE Bale of Cloth landed from the Alexander, Capt. Vickers, from Liverpool.—After which.

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable to the country and season. ALSO,
1 Case men's fine Hats,
4 Barrels Rosin,
6 Barrels Cheese, By PRAS. QUIROUET,
Quebec, 16th Nov. 1815. Auct. & Broker.

ON SATURDAY EVENING next the 18th inst. at the Union Hotel, Upper Town.
375 VOLUMES very valuable English and French BOOKS, with a great number of fine Plates and elegantly bound.
399 Superb Prints by the best Artists, principally large and of great value.
Watches, Jewellery, a few Cases fine Turkey Eggs, Almonds, and other articles.

N. B. Catalogues of the Books and Prints may be seen at the Brokers, on Friday and Saturday next, from 10 to 4 o'clock. JONES, WHITE & MELVIN, Quebec, Wednesday, 15th Nov. 1815.

On SATURDAY next the 18th inst. at the Subscriber's Auction Room, at O'Clock precisely.

8 PIPES Sicilian Port Wine,
10 Hhds. English Porter,
5 Cases Pearl barley,
20 Boxes Window Glass,
15 do. Chocolate.—And to these Consignments,
200 Pairs Point blankets.

After which, A General and extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS well adapted to the country and season. By CHINIC, VIZI & Co. Auct. & Brokers. Quebec, 16th Nov. 1815.

Will be sold at the Subscriber's Auction Room, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at one o'clock.
A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, well adapted to the Season. ALSO,
10 crates assorted Earthenware,
10 cases of Nails, of different sizes,
12 boxes of Glass, 10 Bags of Pearl Barley,
12 Bags of Velvet Corda,
And a handsome Horse, rising six years old.
By F. & THOS. C. OLIVA, Auct. & Brokers. Quebec, Nov. 16th, 1815.

LONDON, le 3 Septembre.—Une lettre d'un Officier des Gardes du corps dont le détachement est stationné dans un Château près de Paris, dit qu'il avoit vu le 8e. corps de Prussiens, fort de 40,000 hommes, défilé dans le voisinage. On pense que l'armée Prussienne en France se monte à 300,000 hommes; tandis que les Autrichiens et les Russes faisoient halte à l'Est du Rhin et du Rôder, les Prussiens s'assembloient dans presque toutes les parties du Pays.

PARIS, le 7 Septembre.—Immédiatement après la grande revue de l'armée Russe dans les Plaines de Vertus en Champagne, toutes les Troupes de cette nation partiront pour la Russie.

De Palladium de Boston.

Par un détail Officiel-Prussien il paroit que l'armée de cette nation a perdu, &c. depuis le 1er. Juin jusqu'au 3 Juillet, 5,970 hommes tués; 16,350 blessés; 11,000 Prisonniers et manquant; y comprenant 200 Officiers tués, 608 blessés, et 41 manquant.

Il s'est conclu un armistice dans les Indes entre les Anglois et le Souverain du Pays de Napsul, préparatoire à une négociation pour la Paix qui réussira probablement, car les deux parties paroissent fatiguées de la Guerre.

La Diète de Sède a approuvé l'argent pour unir la Mer Orientale à la Mer Occidentale, pour l'encouragement de l'Agriculture et des Arts Mécaniques.

De Daily Advertiser de Boston.

Le fameux Mr. Carnot, Ex-Jacobin, Ex-Général, Ex-Directeur, et Ex-Cointe, (de la Manufacture de Bonaparte) ayant reçu ordre de quitter Paris sous cinq jours, cela donne lieu à la Correspondance la suivante entre lui, et le fameux Duc d'Ortrante, maintenant de nouveau Ministre Général de la Police.

"Traître! où veux-tu que je me retire?" (Signé) CARNOT.
"Où tu voudras, imbécille!" (Signé) OTRANTO.
La Réponse étoit écrite sur le même Papier.

PERSECUTION DES PATRIOTES ESPAGNOLS. Un Papier de Londres du 24 Août, donne un détail de la persécution infligée des grands hommes qui ont combattu pour l'indépendance de l'Espagne. Il donne une liste de trente Membres distingués du Cortes ou Congrès Espagnol, emprisonnés à Madrid après le rétablissement de Ferdinand VII. Señor Atiñola a été arraché de son lit dans une maladie dangereuse par les Officiers du Roi, et emmené à Saragose en charrette; il est mort en chemin! Outre les Députés tous les Officiers distingués, soit de Marine ou Militaires, ont été emprisonnés ou bannis; parmi ceux-là sont l'Amiral Valdes qui étoit Gouverneur de Cadix durant le Siège; le Lieutenant Gé-

néral Compans, défenseur de Tariffa; Vallacampa, Gouverneur de Madrid; l'Ex-Ministre de Guerre O'Donajo, &c. &c. Le Lieutenant Général Lacy, qui étoit Général en Chef de l'Armée de réserve de Galice et qui s'est tant distingué dans la Guerre de la Péninsule, a été banni. En un mot, on peut observer que presque tous les Chefs qui ont conduit la Guerre avec succès ont été emprisonnés ou bannis.

Tous les Journalistes qui ont soutenu le caractère du Gouvernement durant la Révolution, sont fugitifs ou gémissant dans des Caehots; ou ont été bannis, ou condamnés à la forteresse. Ceci n'est pas étonnant quand on sait que le nombre de personnes emprisonnées en Espagne pour leurs opinions politiques est supposé passer 51,000!!!

Arrivée de la Corvette des Etats-Unis Peacock. La Corvette des Etats Unis Peacock, Capitaine Warrington est arrivée en ce port hier au soir, après une croisière de neuf mois et six jours dans le Détroit du Sund. Avant d'avoir vu la nouvelle de la Paix, elle a pris quatre vaisseaux des Indes, dont deux ont été coulés à fond, un a été donné pour transporter les Prisonniers, et l'autre, (un croiseur appartenant à la Compagnie des Indes) a été rendu, ayant donné la nouvelle de la Paix.

NEW-YORK, le 25 Octobre.—Nouvelle Guerre Sauvage. Il paroit par deux ou trois articles dans nos colonnes de ce soir que nous allons avoir une autre Guerre avec les Sauvages au Sud et à l'Ouest.

La nation des Crisques refuse de se conformer aux conditions du Traité fait avec le Général Jackson; et même ceux de la nation qui ont regardé jusqu'à présent comme amis, ont rejoint l'étendard de l'Ennemi; et ils ont commencé leurs opérations par détruire un nombre de Forts importants. En conséquence de ce procédé, le Général Gaines, de la part du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis a fait une réquisition au Gouverneur de la Géorgie pour 2000 Militaires; et le Gouverneur a déjà publié des Ordres pour tirer le nombre requis de Militaires. Sur la frontière de l'Ouest plusieurs des Indes ennemis ont refusé de révoquer un Traité de Paix; et le Gouvernement va construire et réparer des Forts, et faire d'autres préparatifs pour une Campagne de bonne foi, ou l'entreprendre prochain.

A la vente de 64,000 acres des Terres du Gapeze qui a eu lieu hier au Café, il y a eu un grand nombre des plus riches tenanciers de cette partie de l'Etat ainsi que des Capitalistes de cette Ville. Nous apprenons que quelques unes de ces Terres se sont vendues jusqu'à 35 dollars l'acre, et aucune n'a été plus bas que deux Pastres.

DEPART DES MISSIONNAIRES. Lundi, le Brig Dagad est parti de Newburyport, pour Ceylan, ayant à bord les Missionnaires suivants: les Revs. James Richards, Daniel Poor, Horatio Bardwell, Benjamin C. Meigs, ces quatre avoient leurs Dames avec eux; et le Rév. Edward Warren.

Le Commercial Advertiser de New-York, parlant de la maladie appelée Comouption, dit:— "Cette maladie a formé, pendant plusieurs années, une proportion terrible dans notre Néologie hebdomadaire. Proportion que l'on ne doit pas attribuer uniquement à notre Climat. Parmi les victimes de cette maladie, les deux tiers au moins sont des Femmes, et un Médecin, des plus habiles de cette Ville, nous autorise à dire, que dans le très-grand nombre de cas de Consommation qu'il a eu occasion d'observer chez les Femmes, la maladie étoit occasionée par l'usage des Corsets. Les Pères et Mères ne doivent pas oublier une pareille information, venant d'une source respectable.

Extrait d'un Rapport d'Agriculture fait en Angleterre dans le mois d'Avril. "La Laine longue est en grande demande, la Laine fine Anglaise est baissée de prix. On dit que la récolte de Bled est bien bonne sur le Continent, à l'exception des endroits où les armées ennemies sont passées. On pense que les importateurs de Bled et de Fleur en Angleterre perdront beaucoup.

Un article de New-York dit, que depuis le 13 jusqu'au 26 Août, on a embarqué à Liverpool pour le seul port de New-York, 12,988 pièces de Lainages de couleur; 1,911 Quintaux de Taillanderies; 6,323 pièces de gros Lainages; 1,667 lbs. de Soieries; 58,670 pièces de Coton; 9,761 douzaines de Bas; 259,650 Verges de Flanelle; 152,510 Verges de Couvertures; 26,636 verges de Tapis; 75,250 Verges de Dentelle de Corin; 18,693 lbs. de Virgini; 900 douzaines de Fouds de Taxis; outre un grand nombre d'autres articles.

Ples de 1800 Balles et Ballots de Marchandises sèches, outre un quantité proportionnée de Taillanderies, Sel, Faïence, et Charbon, ont été importés en cette Ville, du Port de Liverpool seul. Il est arrivé aussi plusieurs Vaisseaux avec des Carriages de Londres, de Belfast et de New-Castle. [Col.]

GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.

BUREAU DU SECRÉTAIRE PROVINCIAL. QUEBEC, le 15 Novembre, 1815.

Il a plu à Son Excellence l'Administrateur en Chef d'accorder les Commissions suivantes, savoir:
A AUGUSTIN MERRILL, Gentleman, pour pratiquer la Médecine et la Chirurgie, en cette Province, par Commission datée du 19 Octobre.
A FRANCOIS MARCEL BERNIER, Do. Notaire Public pour cette Province.
A BENJAMIN TRASK, Do. pour pratiquer la Médecine et la Chirurgie en cette Province.

QUEBEC.

JEUDI, LE 16 NOVEMBRE, 1815.

Nous n'avons reçu, depuis Jeudi, aucune nouvelle plus récente de l'Europe.

Il y a une Proclamation de Macdonald, au sujet du Licenciement de l'Armée Française, qui est de quelque importance. Il est évident, d'après le langage de la Proclamation, qu'il y a quelque intelligence secrète entre les Officiers de l'Armée et le Gouvernement Royal. La nouvelle armée qui doit être formée sera composée à peu près des mêmes hommes qui composoient l'ancienne armée.

Il paroit que la Guerre va recommencer dans notre voisinage. Les hostilités ont certainement recommencé entre les Américains et les Sauvages Crisques; et l'on dit que les Américains se préparent à une Guerre pour le Printemps avec les Nations Sauvages qui habitent le Pays au haut du Mississippi.

C'est avec beaucoup de satisfaction que nous observons, dans un article de la dernière Gazette de Montréal qu'il doit se bâtir un Steam-Boat sur le Fleuve St. Laurent pour naviguer entre Prescott et Kingston. Nous ne doutons pas qu'avec le temps, ces vaisseaux ne traversent le Lac Ontario, et probablement avec moins de danger qu'il n'y en a maintenant pour les autres Vaisseaux qui naviguent sur ce Lac. Ils s'étendent ensuite aux Lacs Erie, Huron, Michigan et Supérieur, dont les Côtes sont plus étendues que toutes les Côtes de Mer des Etats-Unis, et sont entourées de Pays bien fertiles. Leur Commerce immense sera-t-il concentré dans les Etats-Unis ou dans le Canada? Ira-t-il supporter la puissance de la Grande-Bretagne, ou sera-t-il dirigé contre elle? Ce ne sont pas des questions qui intéressent des générations bien éloignées. Il y a maintenant plus d'un demi million d'ames dans le voisinage immédiat de ces Lacs, où il n'y a que trente ans, il n'y avoit pas un seul habitant.

MOURUT Dimanche dernier, à cinq heures du matin, Dame MARGUERITE COGHEZ, épouse de Mr. A. Libéral Dumas, Marchand de cette Ville, dans la 77e. année de son âge, après 54 années de mariage; elle fut toujours tendre envers son mari et ses enfans, et vécut en vraie Chrétienne, ce qui la fait regretter amèrement.

Jedi, le 9 du courant, Demoiselle MARGUERITE LAING, de cette Ville, Fille de feu James Laing, Ecuier, Marchand, de Montréal.

Samedi dernier, le 11 du courant, âgé de 70 ans, John Painter, Ecuier, qui a résidé en cette Ville pendant 50 années, (avec un peu d'interruption, pour ses affaires privées.) Il étoit un Marchand intelligent, un bon Vossin, un Citoyen utile et respectable, un Magistrat éclairé, diligéant et Vigilant, ayant été plusieurs années dans la Commission de la Paix.

Les différentes branches de sa famille, en déplorant sa perte, peuvent mieux apprécier ses affections et vertus domestiques; ceux qui étoient intimes et familiers avec lui peuvent rendre témoignage de ses dispositions amicales et sociales. Il est mort avec une grande tranquillité d'esprit.

MONTREAL, 13 Nov. La grande utilité des Steam Boats, sur le fleuve St. Laurent, entre cette ville et Québec, s'est fait sentir à nos amis du Haut-Canada; et nous apprenons avec beaucoup de plaisir que plusieurs personnes de Kingston ont formé le projet d'en construire un sur un grand plan, pour voyager entre Kingston et Prescott. On dit que les contingents sont déjà formés. Quand nous considérons la liaison intime qui subsiste entre ces deux Provinces, l'augmentation rapide du commerce du Haut-Canada, et l'étendue du Pays qui borde les Lacs, nous ne pouvons que nous réjouir de toute amélioration qui peut tendre à faciliter la communication entre cette vaste région et cette ville destinée à devenir un jour, pourvu qu'on en prenne les moyens, l'entrepôt du commerce intérieur de l'Amérique du Nord.

Nous espérons sincèrement que les sessions prochaines des deux Legislatures se distingueront en faisant disparaître immédiatement les obstacles locaux à l'amélioration de la navigation entre cette ville et Prescott, et assurément par là des avantages mutuels qui compenseront en peu de temps les frais qu'ils occasionneront d'abord. Nulle portion de ce continent Septentrional n'a droit de se flatter de pouvoir joindre d'un commerce aussi étendu que le Canada, à une main libérale prêt soin de sa culture. Les Etats de New-York et de Pensylvanie connoissent bien les avantages de notre situation locale, nous souhaitons les embarras actuels, et adoptent des mesures dispensatives à l'extrême, pour attirer à leurs Ports de mer, le commerce des Lacs d'en haut.

Les obstacles que nous avons à surmonter, quant au trafic et à la difficulté du transport, sont grands en comparaison de ceux qu'ils éprouvent, et ils tenteront tous les moyens, à moins qu'ils ne soient prévenus par la résolution et l'activité de ce Pays. (Gazette de Montréal.)

CONTRAT AVEC LE GOUVERNEMENT.

On a besoin, pour le service public, à Québec, des quantités suivantes de Pierre, Chaux et Sable, savoir:
20 Toises de Pierre de la Pointe aux Trembles, pareille à celle qui est à la Boutique des Trembles en blocs.
100 Dito Coins de l'Ange-Gardien, } ingrédients.
180 Dito de Pierre du Cap Rouge, } grande et propre à
170 Dito ditto de Beauport, } être travaillée.
2901 Pipes de Chaux,
8800 Simple Voyage de Sable du lit de la Rivière St. Charles, non-mêlé de terre glaise, &c.

La Pierre à être livrée à Saint Roc, au Département de l'Ingénieur. Elle sera livrée à la Chaux à être livrée au même Département à tels endroits que les Ingénieurs Mal et le 20me. pourront indiquer.

Le Sable à être livré au même Département, au Palais de l'Intendant à St. Roch.

Des propositions scellées des propositions déposées à fournir le tout ou partie des articles ci-dessus mentionnés, seront reçues à ce Bureau d'ici au 24e. de Décembre 1815. On exigera des Cautions pour l'accomplissement des Contrats. Bureau du Commissaire Général, Québec, le 24 Novembre, 1815.

PROVINCE DU BAS CANADA.

Bureau du Greffier de la Cour d'Appel.

EN vertu du Statut fait et pourvu pour ce cas, et en vertu d'un Warrant à moi adressé, sous le Seing et Scellé de Son Excellence l'ADMINISTRATEUR EN CHEF, daté du Château Saint Louis dans la Cité de Québec le Dixième Jour de Novembre courant, Avis public est par le présent donné que la Cour Provinciale d'Appel se tiendra dans la Chambre ordinairement appropriée à l'usage de la Chambre d'Assemblée des Communes, dans la Cité de Québec, jusqu'à ce que par Warrant sous le Seing et Scellé du Gouverneur Lieutenant-Gouverneur ou de la Personne ayant l'Administration du Gouvernement de cette Province, il soit autrement ordonné, durant la continuation du dit Statut. Daté à Québec le Dixième Jour de Novembre, Mil-huit-cent-quinze.

JA. SHEPHERD, Greffier.

M. MERCIER, Membre du Collège Royal des Chirurgiens de Londres, se propose de pratiquer la Médecine, la Chirurgie, &c. conjointement avec le Dr. HOLMES, No. 8, Rue des Jardins, Haut-Ville. Québec, le 16 Novembre, 1815.

ACADEMIE DE DANSE.

M. ROD, remercie les Messieurs et les Dames de Québec, de l'encouragement qu'ils lui ont accordé jusqu'à présent, et les informe qu'il ouvrira son Académie à sa Maison Rue Saint Pierre, No. 31, à la Base-Ville, Lundi le 4 Décembre, et continuera tous les Lundis et Vendis, à donner des Leçons aux Messieurs dans l'après-midi et le soir dans la Salle, Mercredi le 3 Janvier, à deux heures de l'après-midi, et continuera tous les Mercredis et Samedis pendant la saison pour les Demoiselles seulement, toute attention et bon ordre sera donnée de sa part. Québec, le 15 Novembre, 1815.

M. ANTOINE LEFEBVRE informe les Jeunes Dames et Messieurs de Québec, qu'il montrera à danser durant l'Hiver. On pourra avoir des Leçons prises en s'adressant à Mr. F. LEROUX, Rue St. Jean. Québec, le 15 Novembre, 1815.

L'ASSEMBLEE Générale de la Société du Feu annoncée pour Vendredi le 3 du courant, n'ayant pu en lieu, faute d'un nombre suffisant de Membres, la dite ASSEMBLEE Générale aura lieu VENDREDI le 1er. de DECEMBRE prochain, à l'HOTEL de l'UNION, à SIX HEURES du soir. Par Ordre du Président, CHAS. LANGEVIN, Ami. Secrétaire.

Quebec, le 13 Nov. 1815.

A vendre par les Soussignés à leur Magasin à la Base-Ville: VINS de Port, de Madère et d'Espagne de la meilleure qualité, 5 pipes de véritable Eau de Vie de Cognac, 3 do. d'excellent Genevère, 50 demi barriques d'excellent Vinaigre de Vin blanc, 10 Caisnes de Florence, Chandelles de Cire et de Blanc de Balape, Indigo, Pierres bleues, Taulé et Fer-blanc, Cloux, Amidon en paquets, acides de Chapeaux de Castor fin pour les Messieurs, 4 caisses d'articles de Mode, consistant en Plumes, Fleurs, Habillemens de Dames, &c. &c. Pipes, Pajetiers de toutes espèces, un assortiment très-général et étendu de Marchandises sèches de presque toutes les descriptions. Le tout est vendu à bon marché pour argent comptant, Credit approuvé ou en échange pour du produit. HENDERSON BROTHER & Co. Québec, le 5 Juillet, 1815.

SAMEDI prochain, le 18 du courant, au soir, à l'Hôtel de l'Union, en la Haute-Ville, par JONES WHITE & MELVIN.

TROIS VOLUMES de très-beaux Livres Français et Anglois, ayant un grand nombre de belles Planches, et élégamment reliés.
399 Tableaux, superbes par les meilleurs Artistes, grands pour la plupart et de grand prix.

Aussi, Moîtres, maillets, quelques Caisses de belles Pierres de Turquie, Anandes et autres articles.
N. B. On pourra voir des Catalogues des Livres et Tableaux, chez les Courtiers, Vendredis et Samedis prochains, depuis 10 heures jusqu'à 4. Québec, le 15 Novembre, 1815.

ON a besoin.—Deux APPRENTIES pour le Métier d'Apprenti. Québec, le 20 Septembre, 1815. G. HANNA.

A VENDRE, CENT TONNES D'ESPRESS DE LA Jamaïque, par ANDREW MOIR. Québec 27e. Sepr. 1814.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER. TWO thousand feet fresh Oak Timber, 4000 do. do. White Pine, 3000 do. Deck Deals from 30 to 55 feet long. Also, a number of Anchor, Stocks, from 8 to 15 inches. Sillery Cove, 2d Nov. 1815. WILLIAM GILLEY.

JUST received per Brig CAZICKS, and for Sale at the New Marine Store, No. Rue Sous le Fort, Lower-Town. 150 doz. Burton Ale, 250 — Mild ditto, 1200 Baskets fine Salt, 600 gro. long, typt Pipes, 60 boxes assorted Pickles. A few casks ea.—Messina Nuts, Almonds, Walnuts, & Hams. At of Hand, 200 doz. Brown Stout Porter, 50 hampers Cheese, Dolphin, Nardisaltire, Berkley, and Cheshire. A few Chests Hyson and Green Tea, Québec, 30th Oct. 1815.

Le Soussigné prend la liberté d'informer ses amis et le Public, qu'il a dernièrement reçu par le *Pallas* et le *Berling* de Londres, un assortiment de Marchandises nouvelles, consistant en Réseaux de Soie, Dentelles de Fil, Crêpes noirs et de couleurs, Sarinets de soie, Dentelles de soie, Bonnettes et Bombasins noirs et de couleurs, Bandanas de soie, Schâles de soie et de Jannette, Bottines de couleur pour les Dames, Souliers et Gants de Cabron blanc, Chapeaux de Castor noir pour les Dames, *Chapeaux Bras de Mde.* Bell, Plumets noirs et de couleur, Fleurs, Velours de soie noir et de couleur, Bâtiqes, Gineham, Perse à meubles, Française, Ecossoise et de Batiste de Coton, Françaises élégantes, Bas à mouche et à petites côtes, Lannette blanche, Jacquette, pour les Messieurs et les Dames de coton et de laine d'agneau pour les Messieurs et les Dames ou les Enfants, Gants de Castor doublés en laine d'agneau, Toile d'Irlande et de Russie, Coton des Indes, Toile grise, Nappes damassées, Soie à coudre noire et de couleur, Rubans, Caleçons tricotés, Bonnets de nuit, Souliers, Draps à Pelisses, Habillemens d'enfants de Draps superfin et de seconde qualité, Bottines et Souliers d'enfants, Cartes à jouer, Toutes-Tables et autres jeux, Joujoux, une variété de Livres Anglois et François pour les Enfants, Savon végétal et de Windsor, Huile de Russie et de Macassar, Parfums assortis, Pillules du Dr. Anderson, Sucre candi blanc et brun, Sucre d'orge, Réglisse affiné, &c. Noir de Souliers, Moutarde de Durham, Maciades, Raisins de Corinthe, Epingles mêlées en quaterons, Eguilles, Fil blanc et de couleur, Condomer, Gallons, &c. &c. &c.

Québec, le 10. Novembre, 1815.
No. 15, Rue de la Fabrique.
NOUVELLEMENT reçu par le Brig *Carriac*, et à bord d'un nouveau Magasin de Mars, No. 12 Rue Sous le Fort, en la Bas-Ville; 150 Douz. d'Aile de Burton; 250 Douz. d'Aile douce, 1200 Paniers de Sif fin, 600 Grosses de Pipes longues, 800 Caisnes de Meubles assorties. Quelques Quarts de Noix de Massius, d'Amisades, de Jambon.

Il s'aussi 200 Douz. de *Brown-Steak*, 50 Paniers de Fromage de Dolphin, Northwiltshire, Berkley et Cheshire, quelques Caisnes de Thé Hyson et Vert.
Québec, le 30 Octobre, 1815.
JAMES G. HANNA.
No. 15, Rue de la Fabrique.

VIENT de recevoir un bel assortiment de Joailleries consistant en Chaînes, Cachets et Clefs d'or pour les Montres, Bagues et Pendans d'Or et de Rubis, de Rubis de l'Inde, de Grenat, de Corail, de Corail, et de Perle, Epingles, Bracelets, Croix, Tabatières d'Argent, et d'Argent doré, Peignes d'étoiles de Toizac, Montres et Garnitures de Métrics, &c. &c.

Il fait, comme à l'ordinaire, des Montres, Horloges, et autres ouvrages en argent.
Québec, le 24 Octobre, 1815.
L Soussigné a à vendre la Maison, No. 17, Rue de la Fabrique, un petit Lot de Raisin en grappes, de Montréal.
Québec, le 8 Novembre, 1815.
PETER LANGLOIS.

AVERTISSEMENT.
Le Directeur Général de la Poste dans les États-Unis ayant consenti à une Proposition que le Port dû dans les États-Unis pour les Lettres et Paquets envoyés de Québec et de Montréal, soit être transportés de New York en Angleterre dans les Naves de Sa Majesté durant l'hiver, soit payés aux Bureaux de l'une ou de l'autre de ces deux premières Villes; avis est donné par le présent au Public, que depuis le 1er. Novembre, les Lettres qui devront être transportées par les Mails pourront être envoyées par cette route.

Ces Lettres ne pourront cependant pas être reçues au Bureau de la Poste, à moins qu'elle ne soient adressées aux soins de *Thos. Moore*, Ecuier, Agent pour les Mails de Sa Majesté, car il faut qu'elles soient estampées "Payées" au Bureau de la Poste à Swanton.

Le Port des États-Unis ayant été augmenté de cinquante pour cent, les Lettres n'ont chargées comme ci-dessus.
De Québec à New York. De Montréal à New York.
Simple - - - 2s. 3d. Simple - - - 2s. 5d.
Double - - - 5s. 2d. Double - - - 4s. 8d.
Triple - - - 7s. 8d. Triple - - - 6s. 11d. &c.

Dans les Taux ci-dessus est comprise la Somme de 2d. pour chaque Lettre ou Paquet, allouée à l'Agent pour sa peine de faire les Mails.
Bureau Général de la Poste,
Québec, le 29 Octobre, 1815.

L'ANSE DU FOULON
A VENDRE ou à LOUER pour tel nombre d'années dont on conviendra, et possession donnée le 1er. Mai prochain. S'adresser à **GRANT & ORENSWELDS.**
Québec, le 9 Novembre, 1815.

MARCHANDISES NOUVELLES.
JOHN MACNIDER vient de recevoir par le *Caledonia*, de Londres:
UN assortiment général et très étendu de Lainages propres à la Saison, consistant en Draps et Casimires superfins, à Pelisses et communs, Couvertes, Flushing olive, Crairien gris, Fianelles blanches, jaunes, rouges, vertes et bleues, Dôge vert, bleu et rouge, l'apir, Bergombon, Peluche, Bombastie croisée, à carreaux, uni, de couleur et noir, Schâles et Echarpes de Casimir, Bas, Gants, Coulores rouges et grises, Ceintures et Palatinnes cramoisies et écrales.

AUSSE—Florentines de soie noire, Satins et Sarinets noirs et de couleur, Crêpes de Canton, Sarinets et Taffetas de la Chine, noirs et de couleur, Mouchoirs de Soie jaune, bleue et autres couleurs, Mouchoirs de Barcelone, croisés, noirs et de couleur, Crêpe vert, blanc, noir et de couleurs assorties, Bombasin noir et de couleur, Batiste Française, Dentelles de Fil, Gants de soie noirs, blancs et de couleur, pour les Messieurs et les Dames, de de Castor et d'agneau noir et gris, de longue de Cabron blancs et de couleur, pour les Dames, de de Chamoi pour les Messieurs, et blancs pour le Militaire, un assortiment de Gants doublés en laine d'agneau, pour les Messieurs, les Dames et les Enfants, Savon de Windsor, Chandelles de Blanc de Baleine, Vinaigre de Vin blanc, Huile d'Olive, Câpres de France, *Catchup* de Champignon, et autres Sauces, Poivre blanc, noir, long et de Cayenne, Muscades, Cloux, Moutarde, Gingembre, Saçon, *Arrow-root*, Empois, Phères bleues, Orge, Riz, Farine d'Avoine, Thé Hyson, Souchong et Vert, Sucre blanc, Vin de Madère Particular de Londres, en Pipes, en Barriques et en Quarts, et une variété d'autres articles qui seront vendus à bon Marché pour argent comptant ou à court crédit.—Québec, le 12 Octobre, 1815.

SE débarquent maintenant du *Sterling*, de Londres et à vendre par les Soussignés—Cassonade en Boucauts et tierçons, Savon en caisses de 56 et 28 lbs., vin de Madère, en pipes et en barriques, chandelles au mûle et à la baguette, de 4, 6, 8 et 10 à la livre en caisses de 5 douzaines d'orge, moutarde, noir de souliers, bouchons de liège, fil de couleur &c.
W. SANDERSON, & Co.
Québec, le 17 Octobre, 1815.

LANGUE FRANCOISE ET ANGLOISE.
M. R. TANSWELL sera à son Académie tous les Matins depuis 9 jusqu'à 10 heures, et depuis 6 heures jusqu'à 8 de l'après-midi, pour donner aux Messieurs des connaissances parfaites dans ces langues nécessaires.
Québec, le 2 Novembre, 1815.

LIVRES FRANCOIS.
LES Livres appartenant à **M. A. GERMAIN**, (sauvés de la Destruction, par les Français qui semblaient s'être réunis pour anéantir le plus beau parti de livres importés depuis longtemps en ce Pays,) seront exposés en vente dans une des appartemens du second étage de l'Évêché, le 1er. du courant à Dix heures du matin et les jours suivans.
Québec, le 1 Novembre, 1815.

AVIS PUBLIC.—Tous ceux qui ont des Comptes contre les *Steam Boats* *Montreal* *Switzerland*, sont requis de les produire respectivement pour qu'ils soient réglés.
Québec, 27e. Octobre, 1815. **JOHN MONTGOMERY, Jr.**

LES Soussignés ont 188 quarts de Poissons de différentes qualités qui descendent de Montréal en bon ordre.
Québec, 18 Octobre, 1815. **CAMPBELL & CHAPMAN.**
No. 16, Rue Saint-Jacques.

LES Soussignés viennent de recevoir par le *Calcutta* de Liverpool, de beau Services & Toile, dans le dernier pour. Aussi 2 caisses de Verres à Montres, qu'il vendra à bon marché pour argent comptant ou à court crédit. **JAMES G. HANNA.**
Québec, le 26 Octobre, 1815.

LE Soussigné a à Vendre au Prix d'Achat, pour Argent Comptant:
200 Pièces de Bariste de Coton assortie, 100 Pièces de Drap long, 100 Pièces de Casimires, 100 Pièces de Drap à Pelisses, 100 Pièces d'Indiennes communes.
BENJ. TREMAIN,
No. 5, Rue St. Pierre.
Québec, le 4 Juillet, 1815.

CAMPBELL & CHAPMAN ont reçu par les dernières arrivées:
Quelques Quarts d'Aile d'Allos, et du *Brown-Steak* de Londres en quarts de 3 et 5 douzaines.
Québec, le 9 Octobre, 1815.

A VENDRE
32 Mille Planches de Kamoyaska et du Nord, Madriers, &c.
S'adresser chez *Mad. Chareyvert*, Rue Saint-Jacques, No. 42.
JEAN M. BELANGER.
Québec, le 3 Août, 1815.

Se débarquent maintenant du *Caledonia*, de Londres, et à vendre au Magasin, No. 30, Rue St. Pierre à la Bas-Ville.
QUELQUES Estampes représentant le Prince Régent, l'Empereur de Russie, le Comte Platoff, le Prince Blucher, Wellington et Bonaparte, avec des Cadres élégans dorés et vernis.
2 Caisnes de Papeterie, 4 Do. d'Huiles et de Parfum assortis, 1 Do. de Savon aromatique et transparent de *Rigg*, 4 Do. de Savon de Rose, de l'Orient de *Ceylan*, et de *Windsor*, 6 Do. de véritable Eau de Cologne, 1 Valise de Boîtes Heures et à la Wellington, 5 Do. de Drap superfin de *Manne* pour des Pelisses, avec garnitures, &c.
Et les Soussignés attendent de jour en jour par le *Sterling*, 40 Caisnes d'excellent vin *Hock*, et quelques Boucauts de Verres, &c. &c. **J. C. REIFFENSTEIN, & Co.**
Québec, le 4 Octobre, 1815.

A VENDRE quelques Mille Minots de Sel et une petite quantité de Charbon, reçus par le Navire *Barkley*, de Liverpool; aussi un assortiment général de Marchandises sèches, comprenant quelques Balles de Laines, récemment arrivées, et propres à la Saison. Le Soussigné a aussi environ 20 Paniers de Faïence et quelques quarts d'excellent Porter de Londres, dont il disposera à des prix réduits.
JNO. G. CLAPHAM,
No. 10, Rue du Saül au Matelot.
Québec, le 19 Octobre, 1815.

ON A BENOIN D'UN CONSTRUCTEUR DE MOULINS.
UN homme capable d'écrire un Moulin pour sécher la Filasse et carder l'Étoille, trouvera beaucoup d'encouragement en s'adressant à **ADAM RENNIE.**
Jacques Cartier, le 12 Octobre, 1815.

LES Soussignés viennent de recevoir les différents Vins suivans:
2 Pipes } d'excellent Madère.
3 Barriques }
3 Pipes } de Vin de Port,
2 Barriques }
On trouvera les Vins ci-dessus, sinon supérieur, au moins égaux en qualité, à aucun Vin qui ait jamais été importé en cette Province.
LE PLUS BAS PRIX.
Quart. Barrique. Pipe. de 110 Gallons.
Madère — £30 £37 10 £110
Port — £27 10 £32 10 £100 de 138 Do.
HENDERSON BROTHER & Co
Québec, le 4 Octobre, 1815.

AVIS AUX DEBITEURS ET CREANCIERS.
LES Soussignés ayant été dûment nommés Syndics de la Succession faillie d'Edouard Pregon, ci-devant Marchand dans la Bas-Ville de Québec, prient par le présent tous ceux qui doivent à ladite Succession de payer immédiatement leurs Dettos respectives, sous leurs Comptes seront mis entre les mains d'un Avoué pour être poursuivis; et tous ceux qui ont quelques droits ou prétentions contre ladite Succession sont requis de les présenter dûment attestés d'ici au premier jour de Janvier, 1816, sinon ils n'auront point de part au dividende, qui sera fait le 15 du même mois, du Fonds qui sera alors entre leurs mains.
Québec, le 6 Novembre, 1815. **GEORGE BLUMHART.**

PERDUS hier, sur le Marché de la Haute-Ville, un Billet de l'Armée de Vingt-cinq Pistres, sorti le 28 Janvier ou Février 1814; endossé "Hamiltok". Aussi un Billet de Dix Pistres, endossé du même nom. Celui qui trouvera ledits Bilets et les remettra au Soussigné, aura Dix Pistres de Récompense. Le Paiement en est arrêté au Bureau.
Québec, le 9 Novembre, 1815. **J. HITCHCOCK.**

A VENDRE cette grande et spacieuse Maison appartenant à Madame Veuve Drapeau dans la rue de St. Louis au Matelot, No. 22, avec ses dépendances, à deux étages, greniers, caves, et aussi un Terrain adjacents, un grand Q. à l'Est de 150 pieds de long sur 60 de profondeur. Cette Maison est bien propre pour tout espèce de Commerce. S'adresser à Madame DRAPEAU, les plus grandes facilités seront données pour le paiement.
Québec, 1er. Novembre, 1815.

A VENDRE et Possession donnée au Premier de Mai prochain.—Celle belle MAISON DE CAMBÈRE, bien connue sous le nom de *Windsor*, environ deux Miles et demi de la Paroisse St. Louis. La Ferre et le Jardin sont en très bon ordre; les Maisons et les Dépendances sont complètes. Pour le prix et les termes de paiement, il faut s'adresser au Com. Toir de **MONRO & BELL.**
Québec, le 7 Octobre, 1815.

A LOUER, ou à être occupé, exempté de rechte sous des conditions dont on conviendra, la terre près du Foulon, appartenant au Rév. S. J. Moutain. Possession donnée immédiatement.
Québec, le 12 Octobre, 1815.

AVERTISSEMENT
A LOUER pour une ou plusieurs années et possession donnée le dix Septembre prochain:
Le Quart étendu situé en la Bas-Ville de Québec, au lieu appelé la Casquette, de 130 pieds de front sur 129 pieds de profondeur, borné d'un côté par Mr. Thomas Wilson, et de l'autre côté par Mr. Charles Smith, avec un Emplacement sur lequel est érigée une grande Maison de Pierre à deux étages, avec de bons Hangars et Appentis, une grande Cour et un Jardin.—Le tout sera loué ensemble ou séparément. S'adresser au Propriétaire, en la Haute-Ville de Québec, Rue Sainte Famille.
Québec, le 1er. Août, 1815. **G. VANFELSON.**

A VENDRE—La Maison de Pierre dans la Rue St. Louis ci-devant occupée par l'Honorable John Blackwood, Ecuier, à deux étages, ayant des Caves voûtées, dans les quels il y a une Citerne de belle eau de source avec une Pompe dans la cuisine. La Maison est couverte en plomb blanc, les Cheminées sont de briques et assurées par le haut, avec des pierres de taille composées en carreaux. Une Cour spacieuse avec des appentis commodes, et un grand Jardin très bien cultivé.
On pourra avoir d'autres particularités en s'adressant à **FREDK. GRANT,**
Québec, le 29 Juin, 1815.

A VENDRE OU A LOUER.
LA BRASSERIE du Cap au Diamant, compris les QUAIS, &c. &c. Pour les particularités, s'adresser à la Maison No. 8, Rue Saint Louis.
Québec, le 28 Sept. 1815.

DANS LE BANC DU ROT—QUÉBEC.
Termé d'Octobre, 1815.
NICHOLAS VEINRE, vs. SAMUEL IRELAND.
CECI est une Action de Dominages pour avoir été arrêté sans cause probable, le Défendeur ayant fait prendre le Demandeur dans le mois de Mars, sur un *Warrant* d'un Juge de Paix, étant accusé d'avoir érabé un Portefeuille appartenant au Défendeur.—Il a paru que l'arrestation avait eu lieu par une erreur. Un ami du Défendeur lui avait pris son Portefeuille, de sa poche en jouant, et le lui a rendu après l'arrestation. Plusieurs témoins ont prouvé le bon caractère du Demandeur, et on alloit procéder dans la cause lorsque le Défendeur, par son Procureur, a avoué son erreur et a offert de confesser Jugement; ce qui a été accepté par le Demandeur et le Jugement a été enté en conséquence.

LE Soussigné vient de recevoir par le Navire *Mary de Grece*, un assortiment général de Jaconette au Tambour, mouchetée et unie, mousselines, patrons de robes brodées, mousselines de goût et garnitures de batiste, mouchoirs de poche et cravattes de Batiste, schâles et echarpes de coton finité, velour noir de coton, fil à marquer de couleur, cotons et gingham rayés et à carreaux, toile ouvrée, serviettes, ceintures de soie pour les chapeaux, toiles grosses, fines, et de bas, collottes et gants de Schotland.
Aussi—2 tonnes d'esprit de la Jamaïque, 40 quarts d'orge, de farine d'avoine et de pois fendus, grils, gards-oux, chenets, cannes, sel de Glauber, mastic, et une variété d'autres articles, qui seront vendus à bon marché pour argent comptant ou court crédit.
Québec, le 17 Octobre, 1815.

LES Soussignés ont à vendre, à bon Marché à leurs Magasins d'EXCELLENT vin de Madère, en pipes, Du vin de Port de la première qualité, Du de Ténériff, P. L. Do. Du Vin blanc du Levant, do. Du sucre double et simple affiné, des raisins en caisses, muscatel, en grappes et alkas, des Naves de différentes grandeurs, du fer en barre assorti, du Fer blanc double simple, des pipes de Hunter, des articles de Selliers, du papier post, foolscap, quarto et folio, du cordage &c.
CAMPBELL & SHEPPARD.
Québec, 23e. Août, 1815.

LE Soussigné vient d'ouvrir, à son Magasin No. 18, Rue Saint Pierre, en haut de *St. M. F.* Quirouet, Deux balles de Draps à Pelisses bien assortis, qu'il vendra, ainsi que le reste de son fonds, aux conditions les plus raisonnables. Aussi un bel Orque en bon état, jouant 30 Airs choisis.
Québec, le 24 Juillet, 1815. **WILLIAM NEWTON.**

INSTITUTION DE LA VACCINE.
AVIS est par le présent donné aux Habitans de Québec et des Environs, qu'il y aura un *Maison* à l'Hôtel-Dieu tous les Mardis depuis Neuf heures jusqu'à midi, pour inoculer tous ceux qui désireroient avoir la Vaccine.
Par Ordre du Président,
WILLIAM D. CLARK Secrétaire.

ECOLE DE PENSION DE MADRE STEVANS A SORREL.
OU elle a pris une maison grande et commode, pour la réception des jeunes Demeiselles, où elles seront enseignées les branches d'éducation suivantes, savoir, la lecture, l'écriture, arithmétique, couture, musique, grammaire anglaise, histoire, géographie et l'usage des globes. Sorrel, le 4 Nov. 1815.
ON a besoin d'un Apprenti pour la profession d'Orfèvre.
Québec, 20e. Oct. 1815. **L. F. AMIOT.**

VACCINE INSTITUTION.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of Québec and its Vicinity, that a Medical Gentleman will attend at the *Hôtel Dieu*, every Tuesday morning from nine to twelve o'clock, for the purpose of Vaccinating gratis, all such persons as may wish to have the disease.
By order of the President,
WILLIAM D. CLARK Secretary.
Québec, 7th Novr. 1815.

AVIS PUBLIC EST PAR LE PRÉSENT DONNÉ.
LES Soussignés présentent une Pétition à la Législature du Bas-Canada, à la prochaine Session, afin d'obtenir un privilège exclusif de mettre en pratique une Machine de la plus grande utilité, tant pour le service de Sa Majesté que pour le Public, dont ils sont les inventeurs, et dont un Modèle sera présenté à la Chambre.
PIERRE MAILLOUX,
ANTOINE CORDIN.
Québec, le 31 Octobre, 1815.

JE Soussigné THOMAS LEE, le Jeune, Notaire Public de la Cité de Québec, donne avis par le présent, que je m'adresserai, en la manière ordinaire, au Parlement Provincial du Bas-Canada, en sa prochaine Session, pour obtenir un Acte dudit Parlement Provincial pour m'autoriser à établir, faire et tracer les Chemins suivans, savoir: premièrement, un Chemin depuis le bas de la Côte d'Abraham, commençant au point de séparation des deux Chemins qui conduisent maintenant au Pont Dorchester et au Pont de Scour, jusqu'à l'Eglise de l'ancienne Lorette dans le Comté de Québec, et secondement, un Chemin qui commencera au même point et continuera de là au Pont de Dorchester sudit, et de là jusqu'à la paroisse de St. Jean, dans ledit Comté de Québec, et troisièmeement, un Chemin qui commencera depuis le Grand Chemin qui conduit maintenant à travers le Faubourg St. Jean, dans la Cité de Québec, et dans le voisinage d'icelle, vis à vis ou presque vis de la Maison maintenant appelée la Taverne de George dans ledit Faubourg, et sera continué de là dans une direction aussi droite et convenable que possible, jusqu'à la maison actuelle de la Traversée de la Rivière du Cap Rouge. Lesdits différens Chemins à être établis avec les mêmes pouvoirs de les tracer à travers les terres et prémisses qu'il pourra paroître expédient et convenable de traverser pour cela, qui sont ordinairement données en Angleterre dans de semblables occasions, ou pourront être traités expédiens et convenables dans l'occasion actuelle, et aussi avec tel pouvoir d'établir une ou plusieurs Barrières, Pêages sur ledits Chemins séparément et respectivement, qui paraîtra nécessaire et convenable pour rembourser les frais courus à faire ledits Chemins et à les tenir en état de réparation ou autrement, pour touchant ou concernant l'établissement ou le maintien d'iceux, et aussi l'intérêt et les profits raisonnables à flouer sur la dépense desdits travaux, en cette occasion.
THOMAS LEE, Junr.
Québec, le 26 Octobre, 1815.

AVIS PUBLIC.
EST par le présent donné que le Soussigné s'adressera, à la Législature de la prochaine Session, pour avoir le privilège exclusif de Naviguer ou de transporter des marchandises par le moyen de Chevaux (ou *Waggon*), dans les limites du Port de Québec.
Québec, 25e. Octobre, 1815. **THOS. LEE, Jr.**

LE Soussigné se proposant de construire un *Steam-Boat*, dans la partie du Lac Champlain qui est dans les limites de la Province du Bas-Canada, s'adressera à la Législature de cette dite Province, à l'ouverture de la prochaine Session, pour avoir le Privilège exclusif de naviger sur un ou plusieurs *Steam-Boats*, dans ledit Lac, dans les limites susdites.
JOHN GOUDIE, Junior.
Québec, le 18 Octobre, 1815.

LES Soussignés se proposent de s'adresser à la Législature à la prochaine Session du Parlement Provincial, pour obtenir le privilège exclusif d'ouvrir et entretenir un Canal de communication entre le Port de St. Jean et la Rivière St. Laurent, vis-à-vis Montréal.
P. J. TASCHEREAU,
J. P. TASCHEREAU,
THOS. LEE, Junr.
JAS. VOYER,
P. E. DESBARATS,
Québec, le 30 Septembre, 1815.

AVIS—Toutes personnes qui peuvent avoir quelques mandats par Comptes, Billes, Obligations ou autrement, contre la Succession de feu *CHARLES GONZON*, Ecuier, Marchand à Maskinongé, sont priés de les présenter en bonne forme au Soussigné pour être réglés; à ceux qui lui sont endettés sont informés de payer au même sans délai.
Bvt. JOLLETTE, N. P.
L'Assomption, le 3 Août, 1815.

LES Soussignés viennent de recevoir par le Brig *Freetown* de la Jamaïque, et offrent à vendre à bon marché, 95 Tonnes, 35 Barriques d'esprit de la Jamaïque, bien fort et de bon goût, aussi 15 Boucauts, 16 Tierces et 40 Quarts d'excellente cassonade, 4 *Serons* d'excellent *Idage*.
JAMES MCALLUM, & Co.
Québec, 8e. Juin, 1815.

RECEMMENT reçus par le Hops d'Alicant et le *Sophia* de Greenock, et à vendre par les Soussignés, au No. 8 Rue Saint Pierre: de l'Esprit de la Jamaïque, du Rum des Indes le vent, de l'eau de vie de France, du vieux vin de Port en pipes et bouteilles, du vin rouge de la Grèce en pipes, Ténériff do. Buencarlo do. Merriado do. du vin rouge d'Alouge en pipes et barriques, du vin blanc d'Alouge en barriques, do. de Malaga do. do. de sec do. du Colman do. du sucre affiné, du fer quarré et rond, des cloux de différentes dimensions, de la chandelle au moule, du saçon, du lard d'Inde *prime meat*, du raisin Muscatel, en grappes, sechés au soleil et d'Autu, 23 balles d'anandes de Valence, du fromage de différentes grosseurs, et un cable de 15 pouces.—Aussi:
10 m. pieds de Pin blanc,
10 m. pieds de Chêne,
20 m. pieds de Pin rouge.
Québec, 18 Mai, 1815. **ROGERSON HUNTER & Co.**

DISTILLERIE DE CORDIAUX.
LE Soussigné informe ses amis et le Public en général, qu'il a commencé en cette Ville, dans la Côte de Léry ou Rue Sainte Famille, No. 15, où il a ouvert une Distillerie, et fait et distille toutes sortes de Crèmes, Liqueurs et Cordiaux pour les ventes en gros ou exportation, ou à la caisse de douze bouteilles chaque, garantissant égales en qualité aux meilleures liqueurs de l'Esp. Ayant durant une résidence de trois ans dans la Martinique acquis des premiers Manufacturiers de cette Île l'art de préparer les meilleures Liqueurs faites dans les Îles, il espère avec confiance être encouragé dans cette branche. Il sera fait des Déductions libérales aux Pratiques constants qui achèteront pour détailler.
Il a aussi à vendre:
De l'Essence fraîche de Ponche, du Shrub de différentes descriptions en quantités pas moindres que trois Gallons, Crème de Noyau d'une qualité supérieure, et une variété d'autres qui seraient trop long de détailler.
Québec, le 12 Juin, 1815. **R. QUIROUET.**

DISTILLERIE DE CRÈMES.
R. QUIROUET vient de manufacturer et à vendre cent Caisnes de Crème de Fraîche, d'une excellente qualité. Il se propose de manufacturer de Crèmes de tous les meilleurs fruits du Pays, dont il disposera à bon marché pour argent comptant ou à court crédit.
Québec, le 2 Août, 1815.

Québec: Printed and published by J. NELSON, No. 5 Mountain-Street.—Price 20c. per ann.
De l'Imprimerie de JOHN NEWTON, Rue la Montagne, No. 5. Prix 20c. par An.