

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PÆLIA DICAM.—1797. Georg. 15. 3.

VOLUME XI.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1815.

[NUMBER 48.]

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

QUEBEC, Nov. 20, 1815.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 52d year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills" (the provisions thereof being extended and further regulated by an Act of the 53d year of His Majesty's reign,) have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 20 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at PAR.

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

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

TO BE SOLD OR LEASED, THE Cape DIAMOND BREWERY, including its Wharves, &c. &c. For particulars enquire at No. 18, St. Lewis street.—18th Sept. 1815.

WM. GINGER

HAS for Sale, at No. 4, Ursuline street, a general assortment of Kitchen Garden and flower seed; early and late Turnip seed, for cash only. Quebec, March 7, 1815.

Encouragement to Land Settlers.

WANTED.

TWO industrious Farmers to settle on lands (held in free and common socage) situate on the south side of the St. Lawrence, within 24 miles of the city of Quebec. One thousand acres of Land will be given to each of them, free from rent, on their settling thereon; and should they cause any of the lots already improved and whereon any buildings are erected, they will be at liberty to keep the same on paying the interest of the money laid out for such improvements.

A saw-mill erected on the above-said lands, may also be had on the foregoing conditions. For further particulars, apply at this Office. Quebec, Aug. 21, 1815.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers wishing to avail themselves of the present rate of Exchange, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now selling off, at very reduced prices for cash, the whole of their spring importation of Dry Goods, consisting of—

- 4-4 & 6-4 plain and figured White and coloured Jeans
- Leno, Dimities and vestings,
- 6-4 cambrics, Bombazetts, Tartan, &c.
- 1-8 black do. Silk Bandannas,
- printed calicoes, Black sewing silks,
- 6-4 dark ground ginghams, India long cloths,
- checks and Bengal stripes, Holland tapes and habbin.
- 3-5 Turkey stripes, 8-4 & 12-4 elegant Mar-
- 4-4 silk checked handker- settes Quilts,
- chiefs, Casimerays and velvets,
- Romals do. Men and women's white and
- 4-4 & 6-4 elegant printed black Hose,
- shawls, Ladies' pelisse cloths,
- 1-8 cotton bedtick, Superfine broad cloths, &c.
- 1-8 & 4-4 Irish linen, &c. &c.

And on consignment, scythes, sickles, hand saws, Iron wire and a few casks assorted hardware.

THOMSON, SCOTT & Co.

Quebec, 20th June, 1815.

T. S. & Co. also expect in a few days a small assortment of silks, laces, and other fancy goods.

IL se débarque actuellement du Brigantin PELLAS, de Londres, et à vendre par JAMES ALLISON, sur le marché, à la Basse-Ville:

100 douzaines de bon Vin de Porto et Madère, en futailles de 5 à 6 douzaines chaque.

100 douzaines de Brown Stout. Quelques barriques de Grosse-Bière de Londres, d'une très-bonne qualité.

Moutarde en bouteilles, Ditto en plomb,

Pierre-bleu, Empois de la meilleure qualité, Indiennes,

Batiste noire et blanche, Shawls assorties, Mousselines de, Mouchoirs de,

Indiennes et Frappés, Bazin à meubles, Fiques et Prunes, Gadelles, Thé, Papeterie, Un assortiment de Balais.

Quebec, 14. Août, 1815.

WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Silver Smith business, J. G. HANNA. Quebec, 26th Augt. 1815.

THE Subscriber has imported by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool:

- Nankens and Glandrels,
- 5-4 Stripe Cottons,
- 7-8 & 9-8 Printed Cambrics, Ginghams,
- 7-8 Chintz Furnitures, Dimity and Stay Jane,
- 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Muslin, Fancy do.
- Bombazettes and Bombazetts, Diaper and Damask Table Cloths, Clouting and Hackaback,
- Irish Linen and Cotton Shirting, Cotton Bedtick,
- Cartain and Fringe and Bed Lace, Thread and Cotton Lace,
- Black Squares and Veils, Silk Hose and Gloves,
- Tippons, Lace and Maslin Trimming, Artificial Flowers,
- Ostrich Feathers and Plumes, Ladies' Beaver Hats and Straw Bonnets, latest fashion,
- Millinery of every description, Ladies' shoes of all sorts,
- Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid and Beaver Gloves, Perfumery and Ladies and Gentlemen's Wigs, Washed and Cotton Hair,
- Haberdashery of every description, Military Canteens and Cases complete, Leather Portmanteaux,
- Account Books and Stationary, Pelisse Cloths, and a number of other Articles too numerous to insert.

ALSO,

90 ps. real Cogniac Brandy. The whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, at his Store, St. Peter street, above Mr. François Quirouet's Auction Room.

WILLIAM NEWTON.

Quebec, 17th June, 1815.

Les sous-signés informent leurs amis et le public en général, qu'ils sont entrés en société de ce jour, et qu'ils feront à l'avenir leurs affaires de commerce aux noms de H. & L. ROLETTE.

Quebec, le Juin, 1815. HYPOLITE ROLETTE, LAURENT ROLETTE.

N. B. Ils ont à leur Magasin, rue Soule Fort, un Assortiment de Marchandises sèches, desquelles ils dispenseront à bas prix. H. & L. ROLETTE.

FOR SALE.

THE strong built schooner MARY & JANE with all her tackle and apparel, being completely found, well adapted for the West India, Newfoundland or Halifax trade, admeasuring Register about 80 tons.

ALSO,

THE strong and burthensome schooner SUSAN, admeasuring per Register 100 tons, and might be made ready for any voyage at a small expence.—Both the above vessels are now employed in the river trade, and will be sold on very moderate terms for cash. For further particulars apply to JOHN WHITE & Co.

Quebec 4th July, 1815.

CHINIC, VEZINA & Co.

Have for sale at their Store, No. 47, St. Peter street, 10 Hds. superior Claret Wine, 15 Pipes Real Cogniac Brandy, Quebec, 8th August, 1815.

THE subscribers have for sale at their Store, No. 5, Fabrique street. A few sets elegant Carole Harness. ALSO, some very best water proof Portmanteaus of various sizes. G. & B HORAN. Quebec, 7th Nov. 1815.

ON SALE,

At the Stores of the Subscribers, JAMAICA Spirit, Geneva—superior quality,

- White } Wines in hog-heads,
- Red } Single and double refined Sugar,
- Bottles in packages of a grace each,
- Corks,
- Arra Root in whole and half barrels.

MONRO & BELL,

Quebec, August 15, 1815.

THREE RIVERS

Armourer and Brass Founder.

J. WELCH informs his friends and the public that he has commenced business in his line, will repair and complete all kinds of fowling pieces, pistols, swords, &c. makes mill work, bells and machinery of every description, all orders will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and dispatch.—Three Rivers, 20th August, 1815.

CONTRAT AVEC LE GOUVERNEMENT.

On a besoin, pour le service public, à Quebec, des quantités suivantes de pierre, chaux et sable, savoir: 20 toises de pierre de la Pointe aux) pareille à celle trembles en blocs, } à la boutique 100 ditto coins de l'Ange Gardien, } des ingénieurs, 120 ditto, de pierre du Cap rouge, } grande et propre 150 ditto, ditto de Beauport, } à être travaillée 2000 piles de chaux, 8800 sables vauges de sable du lit de la Rivière St. Charles, non-mêlé de terre glaise &c.

La pierre à être livrée à Saint Roch, au département des Ingénieurs. La chaux à être livrée au même département à tels endroits que les Ingénieurs pourront indiquer. Le sable à être livré au même département, au Palais de l'Intendant à St. Roch. Des propositions scellées des personnes disposées à fournir le tout, ou partie des articles et desus mentionnés, seront reçues à ce bureau le ou avant le 24me de Décembre 1815. Caution sera exigée pour l'accomplissement des contrats. Bureau du Commissaire Général, Quebec, le 14me de Novembre, 1815.

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PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 22—Ship Dunlop, Hogg, from Greenock, sailed 16th Sept. to Wm. Lindsay, cargo, rum & coals.
23—Ship Arch. Duke Charles, Brown, from Portsmouth, sailed 13th Sept. to government, with stores and 160 officers and men of the 103d, 76th, 19th, 70th and 37th Regts.
27—Ship Regulus, Fleck, sailed 6th October from Plymouth, to government, cargo Ordnance stores—Passenger, Mr. Lever, Ord. D pt.—Intelligence, sailed in company with 8 Ordnance Transports for Quebec, viz the Queen, Lady Hamilton, Emma, Heart of Oak, Loon, Tiers, Eliza, and
Saw three vessels at Bic, board up.
Ship Queen, Heath, sailed as above, do. do—Passengers, Mr. Malagan and family, Mr. Davis, Ord. D pt.—Saw the Rebecca off Cape Chate, 10 days sight.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Any communications from "A Friend" in which the public have an interest, will, at all times, be thankfully received and published with the utmost pleasure.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED for the supply of His Majesty's Troops, in this Garrison, about FIVE THOUSAND Cords, French measure, of good, sound merchantable Fire Wood,

of the quality or description called Bois franc, and of the length established by law, say two and a half feet between the cuts—to be delivered to the Barrack Department, in His Majesty's Fuel Yard, at St. Rocks, in the following proportions and periods, viz. Two thousand cords on or before the first of March next, Five hundred cords on or before the first of April next, Two thousand five hundred cords on or before the first of August next.

No tender will be received for less than the whole quantity of wood advertised for and none will be attended to unless two respectable persons are named in the tender as securities for the due performance of each contract as may be entered into.

Sealed tenders for the above supply will be received at this office until Monday the 4th December next ensuing.

Commissary General's Office, Quebec, 28th Nov. 1815.

FOR SALE,

100 Barrels fine Flour, 50 Cwt middlings, 7 Barrels fine Barley,

fresh from the Mills and manufactured within this month.—Apply at Messrs. Moore & Bell's stores, 24th Nov. 1815.

LOST yesterday Evening, supposed to be stolen—a Silver WATCH—Mark's Name L. Joseph No. 654 Pالمouth—on the dial plate John Joy St. Mary.—Any person having the above Watch in their possession by applying at No. 5 Mountain Street Lower Town will be handsomely rewarded. 24th Nov. 1815.

ECOLE DE PENSION DE MADLE. EVANS A SOREL.

OUelle a pris une maison grande et commode. pour la reception de jeunes Desmoiselles, ou elles seront enseignées les branches d'éducation suivantes, savoir, la lecture, écriture, arithmétique, couture, musique, grammaire anglo se, histoire, géographique et l'usage des globes.

FOR SALE,

SPANISH wine, Madeira and Faval wines, rum, muscovado sugar, superfine and fine flour, middling and farine entiere, 300 cwt, biscuit, 250 minots best boiling pease, 16 barrels of salmon and a few pipes Geneva. BREHAUT, SHEPPARD & Co. Quebec, Oct. 17, 1815.

CAMPBELL & CHAPMAN have received by the late arrivals a few Casks of Alica Ale and London Brown Stout in Casks of 3 & 5 dozens. Quebec, 9th October, 1815.

BOARD & LODGING wanted in a respectable family, where there are no other boarders, for a Gentleman and his daughter.—Letters with particulars addressed to G. S. and left at the Post Office will be attended to. 13th Nov. 1815. 2 u

MICHAEL REID, an Usher at the Academy in the city, respectfully informs the Public that he will open an Evening school at the Cape, where the following branches of education will be taught: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, &c. Quebec, 10th November, 1815. 3 ✓

WANTED, A lad of good Character to attend in a Grocery Store.—Apply to the Editor, Quebec, 6th Nov. 1815. 4

FOR SALE,

Per the late arrivals from London and Liverpool: An assortment of stationary, hardware, japanery, Jewellery, Morocco, ladies' work boxes and inkstands, stays, millinery, cotton lace, silk and cotton hose, galleons, secrets, sewing cotton, pins, Shrewsbury thread, silk hat girdles, black and tanned lace shawls, Morocco pocket books, &c. &c.

Best double brown stout Porter, In casks of 4 and Bell's Edinburgh Ale, 3 doz each. Old Port Wine in cases of 3 and 6 doz. each. Ditto in pipes, Madeira do. do. Cordage, patent, staple and twice laid, Sealing wax and wafers, Brushes, blacking and shoemakers' ware, Must rd, pickle, and fish sauces, Sea, and pearl Barley, Best London yellow and mottled soap in 28 and 56 lb. boxes.

Mould and dipt candles, 4s. 6, 8 and 10s. Gun-powder FF, fit for fowling purposes, English and French Books. WM. SANDERSON & Co. Quebec, 1st November, 1815. u

The subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general that he has received by the Calcutta, from London, and Mary, from Greenock, and on hand, a general assortment of Groceries, Lignors, &c. &c. consisting of

- Gun-powder } Split peas, Pickled walnuts, Cauliflowers, Onions, Pically and French beans, Cabbage, Ginkins, Olives, Capers, Salad oil, Anchovies, Essence of Anchovies, Walnut ketchup, Mushroom do, Harvey's sauce, India soy, Camp sauce, Cherokee do, Quin do, Chili vinegar, Taragon do, Shoe brushes, carpet brooms D'ole & single flint glassware Jamaica sp rum, Leeward island rum, Real cogniac brandy, Amsterdam gin, Shrub and peppermint, L. P. Madeira, Old Port, Treriffic, Sherry and Spanish WINES, Best white wine vinegar, Porter and mild ale, in bot. barley rice, oatmeal, &c. And all other articles in the Grocery line, at the lowest prices. PETER LEGGAT, No. 41, St. John street. Quebec, October 31, 1815. u

THE General meeting of the Fire Society announced for FRIDAY the 3d instant, not having taken place for want of a sufficient number of Members, the said general meeting is fixed for FRIDAY the 1st of December next, at the Union Hotel, at SIX o'clock in the evening. By order of the President CHARLES BANGEVIN, Assn Secy. Quebec, 13th November, 1815.

L'ASSEMBLEE Générale de la Société du Feu n'aura pas eu lieu, l'absence d'un nombre suffisant de Membres la dite assemblée Générale aura lieu VENDREDI le 1er de Décembre prochain à l'Hotel de l'Union, à SIX heures du soir. Par Ordre du Président, CHS. BANGEVIN, Assn. Secrétaire. Québec, le 13e. Nov. 1815.

AVIS EST donné par le présent que toutes personnes qui doivent à la Succession de feu JAMES DUNLOP, ECUIER, devront payer le montant de leurs dettes respectives à M. ARCHIBALD WRYTT et M. ANDREW SHAW, à la maison du défédé dans la ville de Montreal; ou à Mr. WILLIAM LINDSAY à Québec, et toutes demandes contre la dite Succession leur devront être présentées dûment attestées, afin d'être déchargés. JOHN FORSYTH, WM. LINDSAY, de Québec, A. L. McNIDER, Exécuteurs de la Succession de feu James Dunlop. Montreal, 3e. Septembre, 1815.

FOR SALE, TWENTY Chaldrons of Coals, 25,000 Kamouraska Boards, 10,000 Do. 1 1/2 and 2 inch planks, Saint Paul Bay boards and planks, 400 pairs of black spruce Oars, 6 bales of best cotton Wick of 100 lb. ea. A few bales of best India white cottons, And Essence of Spruce, for cash only. THO. WILSON. Quebec, 15th July, 1815.

Also, TO BE LET, For a Term of years as may be agreed upon, THE Domain of the Fief of St. Vallemay, 50th Concession of St. Joseph, Pointe Lévis, consisting of 4 arpents in front by 30 arpents in depth, of which there is about 40 arpents in cultivation, with a House of 50 feet by 30, a new barn and stables of 90 feet by 30—and a saw mill erected last summer, in good order, a Scotch or English Farmer would be preferred. Application to be made for Terms to the Proprietor, at Quebec. THOS. WILSON, Quebec, 15th July, 1815.

THE subscriber has just opened, at his store, No. 18, St. Peter street, above Mr. F. QUICQUET'S, Two Bales well assorted Pelisse Cloths, which with the remainder of his stock will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Also, a fine toned barrel ORGAN, in excellent condition, playing a selection of 30 choice tunes. WILLIAM NEWTON, Quebec, July 25th, 1815.

JUST ARRIVED A SMALL quantity of Real Yorkshire HAMS of the very first Quality and Flavor for sale by JOHN WHITE & Co. Who have, and mean continually to keep on hand, a very General Assortment as usual of every Article in the Ship Chandlery, Grocery and Liquor Line, which will be sold on very moderate Terms for Cash or short Credit. Quebec, 30th October, 1815.

ON a besoin de deux Apprentis pour la profession d'Orfèvre. J. G. HANNA. Quebec, 26th Août, 1815.

BOARD AND LODGING.

A FEW Young Gentlemen can be comfortably accommodated at No. 4 Saint Genevieve Street, facing the Governor's Garden. Quebec, 21st Nov. 1815.

TO BE SOLD,

Or let, a Small House, in St. Oliver Street, St. John Suburbs, near Mr. Massue's House. For particulars, Enquire of Mr. FLEMING. Quebec, 8th Nov. 1815.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED for the Public Service, at this place, the following quantities of STONE, LIME and SAND:

- 20 Toises Pointe aux Trembles } equal in quality to
Stones in Blocks, } that now on hand at
100 do. Ange Garden Coins, } the Engineers' work
[shop.
120 do. Cap Rouge Stone } large size and shu.
150 do. Beauport do. } poly.
2200 Pipes of Lime,
8800 single Loads of Sand from the Bed of the River
St. Charles, free from Clay, &c.
The Stone to be delivered at St. Roch
to the Engineers' Department.
The Lime to be delivered to do, at such
places in Town as may be pointed
out by them.
The Sand to be delivered to do, at the
Intendant's place St. Roch.
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 fulfilment of such
Contracts as may be entered into.
Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, 14th Novr. 1815.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Sub-
scriber will petition the Legislature at the ensuing
Session for the exclusive privilege of Navigating one
or more TEAM BOATS within the limits of the Port
of Quebec. THOS. LEE, Jaar.
26th October, 1815.

JUST arrived per CALEDONIA from London, and
MARY from Greenock and for Sale by the Sub-
scriber, a fresh supply of Groceries, amongst which
are best English Hams, real lach fine Herrings, Hogs-
head, Irish Butter, Cheese and a great quantity of
Earthenware.
Also, —A general assortment of Woollens & Waist-
coating. GEO. ARNOLD.
Quebec, 30th Oct. 1815.

JUST RECEIVED,
And on sale at the Subscribers' Stores,
40 Cases real old Hock,
direct from Hockheime,
J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co.
No. 30, St. Peter street, Lower Town.
Quebec, 30th Oct. 1815.

JUST received per Alexander, and for Sale by the
subscribers No. 1, Champlain street, fourteen
Packages Manchester Goods, which they will dispose
of cheap, for cash or short approved Credit.
E. & H. AHERN,
Quebec, 21st Oct. 1815.

CAUTION!

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that all pro-
prietors of River Craft, or vessels, are forbidden
to place their anchors, cables, or other holdfasts, on
the lands of the subscriber, held in fee, on the bank of
the River St. Maurice, commonly called the Black
River, without being previously authorized thereto by
the proprietor. And all persons carrying away sand,
or destroying the trees or brushwood on the said ground
and banks, will be prosecuted, as the law directs.
B. P. WAGNER,
Three Rivers, October 14, 1815.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public
that the remainder of his Goods in the Ship Chand-
ler and Grocery line, are in one of the Stores belonging to
the Hon. John Mure, near the King's Wharf, which he
offers for sale at reduced prices.
A. ANDERSON.

Fall Goods for Sale,

At the subscribers' Store, No. 21, St. Peter street,
received per the Alexander, from Liverpool, viz.
SUPERFINE, fine and coarse cloths,
3, 3 1/2 points and rose Blankets,
Olive Flushings,
White, red, green and blue Flannels,
4 bales of red and green Baze,
Bombazets, of different colors,
ALSO,
Have on hand a general assortment of Cotton
and East India Goods, and are expecting a further
supply of Winter Goods, per the Carncks, from
Liverpool.
STANSFELD & BROTHERS.
Quebec, 24th Oct. 1815.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the pub-
lic that he intends on his own account, to carry
on the business of Auctioneer & Broker from this
day, & hopes for a continuance of those favors besto-
wed on the late firm of Lindsay & Fraser.
JOHN FRASER.
Quebec, 1st Oct. 1815.

THE subscribers have just received 250 Ticks
best Kamouraska butter, which they offer for
sale.
JAMES McCALLUM, & Co.
Quebec, 4th Oct. 1815.

JUST arrived and for sale by the subscriber, at
very low prices—
100 boxes sheet Iron,
50 dozen of shovels wt. 2, 3, 4,
30 do. frying pans, different sizes,
20 chests tea,
3 tons iron hoops,
3 hhd. double refined sugar,
6 do. single ditto,
25 casks yellow paint,
1 most elegant register grate-
1 force pump and pipe,
black pepper in bags,
1 box needles assorted,
25 casks London bouled porter and brown
stout, warranted the very best,
12 hhd in the wood,
Port wine in pipes.
—ALSO—
100 pipe packs,
400 half do,
400 qr. do,
100 oil hhd.
250 tices, round and in packs,
900 fish hhd.
200 flax seed do.
3 M. staves and heading, &c &c.
August 15, 1815, CHS. HUNTER.

MILL WRIGHT WANTED.

A MAN capable of erecting a Mill for dressing
Flax and teezing Oakum, shall have good
encouragement by applying to
ADAM RENNIE,
Jacques Cartier, Oct. 12th 1815.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

MRS. SPRATT respectfully informs her
friends and the public in general that she
has commenced the instruction of a few young
Ladies in the useful branches of needle work, in
connexion with which will be taught, if desired,
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.
No. 13 Rampart Street.
Quebec, 17th Oct. 1815.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers, at a moderate price,
20 pipes of Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do. of old Port Wine,
2 huts of Sherry do,
2 pipes of Lisbon do,
5 do. of Fayal do.
FK. & THOS. C. OLIVA,
Quebec, October 2, 1815.

FOR SALE and possession, given on 1st May
1815, a most delightful country residence, well known
by the name of WOODFIELD, about two and half miles
from St. Louis Gate. The land and garden are in ex-
cellent order, the dwelling House and Offices in a
complete state. For price and terms of payment apply
at the counting house of
MONRO & BELL.
Quebec, 2d October, 1815.

JUST received and for sale—a few casks of Shoes
assorted and Soupe Barley, well worth the attention
of retailers—enquire of
EBENZER BAIRD,
At the Landing Place.
Quebec, 3d Oct. 1815.

FOR SALE,

THE Fee Simple in the following Tracts of Land,
many of them in the neighbourhood of extensive
settlements, each lot contains 213 acres, they are for the
most part covered with highly valuable Pine and O &
Timber, and are well supplied with running streams of
water; amongst them are several salt seats.
Settlers or others who may be desirous to purchase, will
apply to the undersigned at Quebec, (or by letter, post
paid) who will make known the terms of payment, either
for the whole or part of them, and will afford every in-
formation as to the Titles, which are unquestioned. These
lands are not charged with the payment of any debt
whatever.

- Acton—Nos. 13, 15, 16, 18 and 1/4 of No. 19, in the 2d do.
Aston—No. 8, in the 12th do.
Clifton—No. 16, in the 10th do.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 & 15, in the 5th do.
Nos. 1, 4 and 5, in the 5th do.
Ditton—No. 2, in the 10th do.
Farnham—No. 41, in the 2d do.
Nos. 43 and 46, in the 3d do.
Hatley—No. 18, in the 6th do.
Ham—Nos. 7, 9, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24 and 25, in the 10th do.
And the N. E. half of No. 23, in the 2d do.
Hemingford—Nos. 112 and 115, in the 3d do.
Nos. 140 & the north half of No. 154, in the 4th do.
Potton—No. 17, in the 1st do.
No. 7, in the 3d do.
Nos. 14 and 15, in the 6th do.
Nos. 2 and 3, in the 10th do.
No. 8, in the 11th do.
Shenley—Nos. 19 and 20, in the 11th do.
No. 20, in the 12th do.
Sutton—No. 22, & the south half of No. 8, in the 2d do.
No. 14, in the 5th do.
No. 19, in the 6th do.
And the south half of No. 27, in the 9th do.
Stoke—Nos. 4, 9, 11, in the 3d do.
Nos. 6, 7, in the 4th do.
Nos. 7, 8, 20, in the 5th do.
Nos. 5, 9, 20, 22, in the 6th do.
Nos. 13, 14, in the 7th do.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, in the 8th do.
Tewkesbury—Nos. 14 and 22, in the 3d do.
No. 19, in the 6th do.
No. 32, in the 9th do.
No. 32, in the 10th do.
No. 40, in the 14th do.
ALSO, THE FEE SIMPLE IN

Four Lots in the Town of William Henry, or Sorel,
contiguous to each other, on the north side of the R. via
Square 1 mark lot contains 66 feet in front by 132 in
depth—charged only with a very moderate amount of
rent; they are held by Letters Patent from the Crown.
JOHN ROSS, Barrister at Law, & one
of the Pleaders of the Court of K. J.
Quebec, 30th September, 1815.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

Sir,
It is with pleasure I observe, by a communication signed "A Citizen", inserted in your last number, that Saint Paul Street is, at length, through the medium of your very useful Miscellany, likely to become a subject of public attention. The day on which that Street is opened, which I trust is not far distant, will I assure you, Mr. Editor, be hailed by all of us in this neighbourhood, as one of the happiest in our lives; for then we shall be enabled to go to, and return from market without, as at present, running the hazard of *breaking our limbs*, in scrambling up a hill of which, particularly in the Winter season, the ascent and descent are equally dangerous, as many among us have, to their sorrow, already experienced.

It cannot be too much regretted that a few individuals residing, in that quarter of the town, through which this street runs, and actuated by motives evident to every attentive observer, should have hitherto succeeded in rendering abortive the efforts of their fellow Citizens to bring about the opening of this noble communication, which when once completed in a proper manner, will greatly surpass, in point of public convenience, as well as beauty, any street in Lower Canada, and perhaps be inferior to none in North America.

Now Sir, let us suppose for the sake of argument, an inhabitant should take it into his *noddle* to encroach upon the Rights of the public so far as to block up Saint Peter Street, by building a house or store across it; and that some of his neighbours should immediately follow his example by erecting, for their own private convenience, galleries in front of their respective dwellings, which would advance almost to the centre of it; would not such buildings, by order of the proper authorities, be without delay removed and the perpetrators of so flagrant a breach of our police laws be deservedly held up to public execration. Most assuredly they would. Is not Saint Paul Street as much the property of the public, as that of Saint Peter's. Is certainly it. Why then are such buildings as would be justly considered a real public nuisance if in Saint Peter Street, permitted to exist in that of Saint Paul as a thing wholly unworthy of notice, and the representations of the proprietors of them listened to, by our men in power, in direct opposition to, and contempt of, the unanimous voice and prayer of the other inhabitants?

Really, Mr. Editor, the grievous disadvantages under which the public labor for want of a direct communication between the Lower Town and this suburb are so visible to every impartial observer that it is quite unnecessary for me to offer any further comments upon them.

Saint Roch, November 23, 1815.

AMICUS.

Bonaparte—The count of Waldburgh Thuchess, who was the commissioner appointed by the Russian government to accompany Bonaparte to Elba, has published an account of his journey, under the title of "New Itinerary of Napoleon Bonaparte, from Fontainebleau to the Island of Elba." The following is a brief view of the nature of this work.

The count of Waldburgh arrived at Fontainebleau, on the evening of the 16th of April, 1814, whether the English and Russian commissioners who were also to accompany Napoleon to France, and superintend his embarkation had already repaired.

The 16th was the day appointed for their departure, which Napoleon found means to postpone to the 21st; but as it could no longer be deferred, he set out at once, in a calash, accompanied by the four commissioners, and nine carriages for his suite. That day they travelled to Nevers, where

the last detachments of the guards distributed on his route were stationed. On arriving at Villa-Neuve-sur-Allier, the guard which had followed Bonaparte ceased to accompany him, and consequently the cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* which had been hitherto heard on his passage, also ceased his deny. Bonaparte likewise began to lower his tone, without, however, falling to the excess of debasement which he afterwards exhibited. He could still affect gaiety on those occasions, comparing his past with his present state, he made this consoling reflection, which we cannot refrain from now recalling to the attention of his partisans. "On casting up the accounts I have lost nothing—I began with six francs in my pocket, & I retire very rich."

At Lyons some cries of *Vive l'Empereur*, recurred to revive his spirits. But in proportion as we proceeded southward, the stronger were the sentiments of the people expressed, and the greater the depression of Bonaparte. On passing Orgon, fear (to give it its proper name) took complete possession of him.

At Orgon count Schuwaloff, who was on one side of Bonaparte's carriage, harangued the populace in these terms:—"Are you not ashamed to insult the unfortunate & defenceless? He who tamed he was to give laws to the universe, is sufficiently punished by the wretched situation in which he is placed! Leave him to himself—Look at him! do you not perceive that contempt is the only weapon which ought to be employed against this man who ceases to be dangerous?"

The people applauded this address and Bonaparte seeing the effect it produced made signs of approbation to count Schuwaloff, and afterwards thanked him for the service he had rendered him.

A quarter of a league further on he dressed himself in a shabby blue great coat, and a round hat with a large white cockade, and galloped before his carriage on a post horse. We did not come up with him till within a half a league of St. Canat. His suite, from the general to the scullion, had displayed white cockades, a suitable provision of which he appeared to have made beforehand.—At the inn of Sienast he was announced as Colonel Campbell, and when we visited him in his chamber, we found him weeping. We sat down to table, but as his own cook had not prepared the dinner, he would not eat for fear of being poisoned. However, as he was ashamed of the terror which had seized him, he took some of every thing that was offered, taking care, however, to send back his plate untouched, or to throw the meat under the table, to make it appear that he had eaten what was given to him. All that he dined on was a little bread and some wine, a bottle of which he caused to be brought from his carriage and shared it with us.

When we were alone, he showed how much he believed his life was in danger, and to prove his fear was well founded, he related what had passed between him and the landlady who had not recognized him. Addressing him, she said, "have you met with Bonaparte?" "No." I am curious to know whether he will escape; I think the people will massacre him, and I am sure the villain well deserves it; but tell me, are they going to embark for his island?" "Yes." "Will they not drown him?" "I hope so," was Napoleon's reply, and on telling the story to us, he said, "you see to what danger I am exposed."

After this he fatigued his escort with his apprehension and irresolution. Fearing the inhabitants of Aix, he wished to return to Lyons, to take another route, but his great embarrassment was now to get out of the inn at Canat. He wished to learn whether there was some concealed door by which he might escape, or whether the window, the blinds of which he had drawn the moment he arrived, was not too high to be leaped. He was exceedingly vexed on being informed that the window had a grating on the outside. On the least noise he trembled and

changed color. After dinner he was left to his reflections, but when the commissioners came, as he had desired them to do, occasionally into his room, they always found him in tears.

We regret that we have not room to detail here all the expedients, all the masquerades which this hero thought of, in order to get quietly out of the inn, and avoid the dangers with which his imagination terrified. At last he persuaded Gen. Schewaloff's aid-de camp to dress himself in the blue great coat, round hat and white cockade, with which he had come to the inn, so that if real danger should recur this aid-de camp was to be assassinated in his stead. The retreat was accomplished without the slightest accident. No attempt that ought to have disquieted him was made. The emperor, however, could not be tranquilized; he kept constantly in the calash of the Austrian commissioner, which he preferred to his own coach, as he was better concealed in it. He ordered the coachman to smoke, as the familiarity would make it less probable that he was driving the Emperor. He even begged of Gen. Koller to sing and when that officer said he could not, Bonaparte told him to whistle, and threw himself back in the calash and appeared to sleep.

Such was the overwhelming paroxysm of fear with which his fugitive majesty was seized. After travelling some hours, he however recovered himself, and began to resume his high tone of a conqueror, which he kept up pretty well till his landing in his new empire of Elba.

FROM THE N. YORK SPECTATOR.

Our esteemed friend and correspondent, who has communicated the following very interesting extracts from his Journal will please to accept our respectful acknowledgments for his favor. He will permit us to add, that by furnishing additional extracts for future publication, he will not only confer a renewed obligation upon us, but also afford a high gratification to our readers:—

Messrs. Lewis & Hall,

GENTLEMEN.—In an excursion through England and France during the last 12 months, I amused myself by taking memoranda of such scenes and occurrences as interested me; and I send you an extract from my Journal, which is at your service to publish if you think proper.

I select the following, because I find many persons have visited France who have never paid

A VISIT TO THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS.

PARIS, March 27, 1815.

Having giving you some account of the splendor and gaiety of the city, I must now request you to accompany me to the subterraneous part of it; and although the scenery be less inviting, the visit may be attended with equal benefit.

I must first inform you, that Paris has been principally built of stone taken out of the quarries, which are underneath the city, and the excavations thus made, as you will naturally suppose, are immense. Great anxiety was formerly felt on this account, for fear that many parts of the city might sink in consequence of not being sufficiently supported. So great was this uneasiness some years since, that the government, in 1776, appointed some of its most respectable citizens to examine these excavations, and report their situation.—The result of their examination was, that several Churches, Palaces, and many of the principal buildings and streets in the south part of Paris, were considered in imminent danger of falling into the excavated gulphs beneath them. It was therefore immediately determined to appoint a general administration for the superintendance of these quarries, with full authority to adopt such measures as they might deem proper.—This subterraneous government has been regularly continued ever since, with as much care as the police for the regulation of affairs above ground; and under the superintendance of these inspectors, Paris has been regularly propped up by immense columns of stone, and the dreaded evil no longer gives alarm.

To shew that the public fears were not without cause, one house actually fell in and was nearly buried, just as the above work was commenced.

In these subterranean excavations the Catacombs are to be seen; and here have been deposited, by well grounded computation, since the year 1755, the bones and bodies of two millions and a half of the human race.

These had been accumulating for centuries in the different cemeteries, church yards, &c.; and these burying places, particularly that of "L'Eglise des Innocens," finally became so offensive and injurious to the health of the inhabitants, that in 1785 it was ordered by the government that no more dead bodies should be buried within the city. At the same time orders were given to take down "L'Eglise des Innocens," remove the bodies from the burying ground adjoining it, and convert the place into a public square. It was ascertained from public records and calculations made thereon, that in the immense Charnel house of the Innocens alone, there had been deposited during the last seven centuries, one million two hundred thousand bodies, this having been for a long period of years the only place of deposit for the dead bodies of the whole city of Paris.

Many obstacles presented themselves, and numberless difficulties were thrown in the way, particularly by those who had friends buried there; but the plan was persevered in, and the immense and awful work began. The first digging up of the bones, &c. commenced December 1st, 1785, and regularly continued till May, 1786; when, in consequence of the warm weather, the work was stopped, till a return of winter should make it safe to continue it. This work was regularly persisted in during the two following winters, and was completed in January, 1788.

All those bodies which had been recently interred, or which had not decayed, were re-buried out of the city, in some cases; in others were taken to the Catacombs, according to the wishes of surviving friends.

These bones and bodies were dug up in the day time, and conveyed in covered waggons about dusk, attended by Priests, who performed religious ceremonies over them. They were then emptied into the Catacombs through a shaft, or dry well of about sixty feet in depth, and afterwards arranged by the laborers below in the order in which they now are, and with the regularity and exactness of the most finished masons.

In addition to the bones and bodies taken from the grave yard of the Innocens, there have since been taken up those of sixteen other public burying grounds. This second work was commenced in the year 1792, and continued in 1793; when, in consequence of the revolution in France, the work appears to have been suspended for ten years. In 1803 it was recommenced, and was continued at intervals till 1813, when the last disturbing of the bones appears to have taken place, by removing those found in the grave yard of the Hospital de la Trinite.

I can give you hereafter the particulars of the removal of each of the seventeen grave yards thus disturbed—at present I must defer it.

Having furnished ourselves, the day previous, with a permit from the superintendent general of the Catacombs, and also made our arrangement with the guide; my friend and myself attended at the time appointed for the sake of making our gloomy visit. The place we descended is near the "Barrier D'Enfer," and having each of us provided a lighted taper, we carefully followed our guide down a steep winding staircase of stone, of seventy-six steps, and through the different windings of the Quarries. These correspond exactly with the different streets of that part of Paris, near "la Rue et Barrier D'Enfer," so that at any time our conductor could tell us under what particular part of the city we were. We proceeded in this manner, according to his account

about half a mile, when we came to a black closed door, over which we could read by the light of our tapers, written in large capitals, these awful words: "Arrete! c'est ici L'Empire de la Mort." Pauses! this is the Empire of Death.

Our gloomy walk of itself was enough to impress us with serious and solemn thoughts, without the above charge. You will agree with me, however, that the inscription is most appropriate. On opening this door which leads into "Le grand Ossuaire de la Tombe Isoloire" we found ourselves between walls and columns composed entirely of human bones and skulls, arranged with the most minute precision and regularity, in the following manner; at the bottom a layer of one particular description of bones, thigh bones for instance, above these a layer of another description of bones, &c. to the height of about four feet; then a layer of skulls, afterwards layers of bones alternately, for four feet more; then another layer of skulls, &c. &c. to the top of these angular walls. The different bodies of the human frame being alternately arranged, so as to keep up an exact uniformity of appearance. The rows of skulls throughout the whole being at equal distances apart. This uniformity is only kept up as to the exterior of these walls, making in some cases masses of four sides, in others oval or oblong, with the corners rounded off. Within these walls the bones are thrown loosely in, till the hollow space is entirely filled up.

These bones are perfectly dry and free from smell of every kind, and are on the exterior of the different masses cemented together by some glutinous substance, which keeps them in their proper places, and gives them a shining glossy appearance as if varnished. Through these gloomy walls our route now lay for about a hundred yards, and a fine opportunity presented itself for reflecting on the vanity & insignificance of that creature called man. What a lesson for human pride was now before us. We saw no distinction here. The wise man and the idiot; the christian and the infidel; the most delicate and amiable of the female sex, with the most abandoned; all lie here in one promiscuous heap. Paris, perhaps only a single bone of one frame, mixed with the bones of others, and perhaps two of the most deadly enemies during life are thus mixed together. Here there is no distinction, no difference paid to rank or fortune. All are equal. To an observer, how little and contemptible appear the anxieties and disputes about precedence!—but you will say these reflections are common-place, and they will naturally occur to you without my making them. I will therefore continue my description of our journey.

The bones taken from the different burying places are kept distinct from all others, and the friends and descendants of the deceased, if not able to designate the particular frames, have the poor satisfaction of knowing that, in such a particular mass of bones, are those of the friends in whom they feel interested. Those, for example, taken out of the burying ground of the Innocens are in one mass; those from "L'Eglise de St. Esprit" in another; and those from "Le Couvent des Blancs Manteaux" in another, &c.; & over each collection an inscription describing from whence, and at what time they were taken up. Wise and absolutely necessary as was this plan, yet there is something very revolting to a person of feeling in this arrangement. For instance, the skull of any particular individual is separated at a great distance from any of the other bones belonging to him; and perhaps no two bones which formerly belonged to one frame are now near each other, but all ranks, sexes and characters are mixed together in one promiscuous mass. Throughout the whole range of these remains of mortality are inscriptions, some of which are very appropriate, the reading of which prolonged our stay more than otherwise would have been the case. Amongst them the following appeared to claim particular notice. I

give them to you in the original, as the greater part of their beauty is lost by a translation, viz:—

"Ici dans le silence de la paix, reposent nos ancêtres."
"Au delà de ces bornes, ils reposent en attendant une autre vie."

"Le tombeau est l'arc de triomphe par où l'on entre dans l'éternité."

Other inscriptions represent the dead as addressing those who are viewing their bones:—

"La mort nous a frappé,
" Craignez aussi ses coups
" Elle est a vos cotés,
" Morteils preparez vous."

"La mort te suit à chaque pas, comme l'ombre ton corps."
" Crois tu que la mort soit loin de toi, prends en ce moment,

" Vois-t elle sur ta tête et menace-t elle du coup fatal."
The different inscriptions are very numerous, but I will not trespass on your time by inserting any more.

In addition to the seventeen different collections of bones, our conductor pointed out to us several heaps of earth, in which bodies not decayed were buried en masse.

One of these contained the bodies of those unfortunate people who were murdered on the 23rd and 25th August, 1784, by the mob, at la Place de Grève, l'Hotel de Brienne, &c.

Another contains the bodies of those who were killed by the mob in their attack on the Chateau des Thuilleries, 10th August, 1792.

Another those massacred by the blood-thirsty Jacobins, in the different prisons, on the 2d & 3d September, 1792, including some of the most amiable and respectable of the Royalists, and some dearly connected with the Bourbon Family.

Others contained those bodies which were taken out of the different grave yards before they had undergone a complete decay.

In one of those subterranean apartments, are preserved such bones as had any thing particular in their appearance. We here saw many which, during the lives of their owners, appeared to have been fractured, and could see in what manner the bones were knitted together; also those which appeared to have belonged to deformed persons, to persons of gigantic stature, &c.—also many which our guide informed us had been selected by the physicians and surgeons of Paris, who, from their appearance, could tell of what disease or by what means the owners came by their death. Several skulls were shown to us which appeared to have been perforated by musket or pistol balls, and several which from some peculiarity of form, were decided to have belonged to idiots, &c.: In short, our guide pretended to us much certainty on the subject, as if he had been acquainted with, or present at the deaths of the several persons whose bones we were examining. This curious kind of study occupied us a considerable time. In the midst of the different ranges of bones, we came to a fountain called "La Fontaine de la Samaritaine," the water of which is perfectly clear, and in which are several goldfish. About two years since our guide put these fish into this fountain, and although they are in the most profound darkness, except when an occasional taper shines upon them, yet they were very active and perfectly healthy.

Some years since, a poor Frenchman, who descended with a party into these dismal mansions, got somehow separated from his companions, and lost amidst the masses of the catacombs. He was sought for in vain, and his skeleton was discovered, ten years afterwards, at a considerable distance from the usual route. It was supposed that curiosity had kept him too far behind, or had led him to explore some of the avenues, or that his light became extinguished, and prevented him from retracing his steps. A party of English people, consisting of five, got also lost here the last year, and it was six hours before the guide could find them. These were amongst the agreeable stories told by our conductor, while exploring with him these labyrinth, which you may suppose were admirably calculated to keep up our spirits. In the present instance, we kept near each other, and in spite of our utmost caution, occasionally one of our tapers would get extinguished. When this occurred, immediate recourse was had to the light of our neighbor. Although entirely divested of any childish or superstitious fear, yet I could not help shuddering at the possibility of all three of our tapers being extinguished at the same time; but our guide assured us that should this be the case, he was convinced that he could grope his way out, a thought he acknowledged that he had no great wish to volunteer the experiment.

It took us about two hours and a half to perform this subterranean journey, and during the whole of it we found the air perfectly sweet, and the walking and walls perfectly dry except in one instance, when we passed under a Canal; here there was a little dripping of water.

Having according to our conductor's account, walked about a mile and a quarter, we came to the foot of a winding stair case, similar to the one by which we had descended. We here left these gloomy mansions, and although we passed a most interesting time, yet truly happy were we, to find ourselves once more in the regions of sunshine and cheerfulness.

Yours Respectfully,

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

From the London Courier of October 2d.

The Mail from Corunna has brought very important intelligence, nothing less than accounts of an insurrection against the existing Government of Spain, in consequence of its SUPPOSED oppression. General Porlier, who distinguished himself so much in the patriotic war, under the name of the Marquisito, assembled a body of troops on the 18th ult. at Santa Lucia, entered the town of Corunna, arrested the principal authorities, &c. having obtained quiet possession of the town, issued a proclamation, stating the miseries which had been heaped on Spain by the councils which have prevailed since King Ferdinand's return, and asserting that all foreign powers, from the very beginning, had strongly disapproved of the King's measures. He proceeds to make the soldiery very flattering offers in the name of the province, which he says will regulate themselves by their internal Junta, until the convocation of the Cortes will determine the future system of government.—Further accounts this morning say, the adjoining Provinces are ready to join that of Galicia, and that the next advices will probably bring intelligence of the cause being general throughout Spain. Corunna was illuminated when the packet, which arrived at Falmouth with the mail, left that place and it seems that the cause of Porlier is possible.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, IMPORTANT.

Latest Foreign News.—By the arrival, this morning, of the brig Orient, Capt. Hicke, in 41 days from Dublin, the Editor of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER has received a file of Dublin papers to the 7th of October inclusive. These papers contain Paris dates to the 30th of September, and London dates to October the 4th—eleven days later than were before received.

The intelligence we have selected for our paper this day, will be found highly interesting. The treaty of Peace has been signed in Paris, and the Allied Sovereigns have taken, or were about to take, their departure from Paris.

The Duke of Orano had left France; and the London Globe of 28, announced his arrival in London. This fact however, is not confirmed by later dates.

Talleyrand is appointed Prime Minister of France.

A very alarming insurrection has broken out in Spain. The latest accounts from Corunna state, that the Insurgents have been defeated, and their leader, PORTIER, taken prisoner.

The disturbances in Ireland, are increasing to a serious and alarming degree. At the request of 40 magistrates of the county of Tipperary, the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, on the 24th of Sept. issued a proclamation, declaring the greater part of that county to be "a state of disturbance"; warning the inhabitants against unlawful practices; and directing the enforcement of "the provisions of the insurrection Act."

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.

The Mail due yesterday arrived last evening.—Another day's Paris papers have been received by us. They continue to speak as if the treaty of Peace were actually signed, and some private accounts give even the contents. The Courier affirms, on the authority of private letters, that no treaty has yet been signed. Probably, however, some arrangement or instrument amounting to the same thing has been acceded to. It is scarcely possible to doubt

this, as the Allied Sovereigns would not quit Paris and leave their work unfinished.

The following conditions of peace are said to have been agreed upon:—

The different allied powers are to leave 175,000 troops to be supported for seven years, at the expense of France.

France to pay a war contribution, which some state at 600, others at 800, & others at 900 millions.

All the pictures and statues removed from foreign countries to be restored.

Chambray, Landau, and some portions of territory to be ceded.

Several fortresses to be occupied by the Allies until the complete payment of the contributions. It is hoped, however, that Lisle and Strasburgh, the occupation of which were at first demanded, will not be among the number.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

DECATUR'S ARRIVAL.—On Saturday evening, arrived at the Hook the U. S. frigate Guerriere, Com. Decatur in 36 days from Gibraltar. We understand, that several vessels belonging to Decatur's squadron sailed in company; some of which have gone to Newport. Among the latter are the frigate United States, and two or three sloops of war.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 28, 1815.

EUROPEAN dates have reached us, since our last, to the end of the first week in October. A change had taken place in the French cabinet.—Fouche was out. It is said that he is appointed Ambassador to the Court of Dresden; which may be considered as an honorable exile. The foreign sovereigns were leaving France, with a part of their troops. The departure of the crowned heads is the best proof of the termination of the talked of treaty. Its contents we shall doubtless soon know to a certainty. Great hopes may now be entertained of something like a calm in France; particularly as the men chosen by the electoral colleges have, it is said, for the most part, their hearts in the right place. Of this, however, their workings will be the best proof. This will shortly appear.

In our columns will be found a summary of the manner in which General Buonaparte has been, and is to be, treated at St. Helena. We took it from a late London paper, with which we have been politely favored; but were under the necessity of abridging it, on account of the short time we were allowed to retain the paper. Buonaparte will not, from all appearances, find it an easy matter to trouble the repose of the world again, however he may be disposed; he is indeed, at present, fallen so low in the estimation of the world, that it would scarce deign to be troubled by him again. His son of glory is set; and he is now quietly gliding down the oblivious stream.

Where things destroy'd are seen in things unborn, He may indeed rest satisfied with the noise he has made in the world; and with the figure he will, in future, make in the page of the historian, where he will be found a compound, like the image of the Babylonian monarch, of some that's precious mingled up with much that's base.

Spain it appears is in that tempestuous state into which the ingratitude of a weak and bigotted monarch could not fail to plunge it, because, though such a sovereign in such a country may find many disposed to hug their chains, yet that country can boast of some choice spirits, the coruscations of whose minds may and will, communicate many a bright spark to natures susceptible of light.

Ireland also is said to be restless. We could wish to see that part of ourselves divested of all pretences for restlessness. Her talents and services call for respect. When will the abuses of Religion cease to plague mankind? When will the professors of christianity adopt the mild and be-

nevolent character of its unassuming founder?

By an account of Catacombs under Paris, in this paper, it will be seen that that Queen of harlots is a painted sepulchre, a mere Golgotha.

Capt. Deschêne arrived on Thursday morning from below, and states that the ship Anthorne and Brig Lady Prevost from Halifax for this place, are wrecked near Magdalen river, and that Boyle's schooner is also wrecked near Point St. Valier—No lives lost.

Summary of a communication from Earl BATHURST to the Lords of the Admiralty dated 30th July, 1815. The Admiral and Governor of St. Helena must never lose sight of the perfectly secure detention of General Buonaparte. Every indulgence to be granted, not opposing the grand object.

On General Buonaparte's leaving the Belleophon, to go on board the Northumberland, his effects to be examined.—His baggage, wine and provisions to accompany him, including his table service, unless it be so considerable, as to appear an article to be converted into money, rather than for use.—His money, diamonds, valuable effects and bills of exchange to be delivered up, not for confiscation, but to prevent their being used as a means of escape. The interest or the principal to be applied in his support; the principal arrangements for which to be left to himself. In case of death his property to be disposed of by will.—To prevent his making any part of his property pass, as belonging to his wife, the property of his attendants to be subject to the same regulations.—The General to be constantly attended by an officer, if allowed to go out of the bounds where sentinels are placed, an orderly to accompany the officer.—When ships arrive and as long as they are in sight, the general to be confined within the limits of the sentinels; during this time all communications with the inhabitants forbid. His companions subject to the same rules and to remain with him. At other times the Admiral or Governor to make the necessary regulations concerning them, according to their judgment. If the General make any attempt to fly, he is to be put in close confinement; and in case of any plot to that effect, by his attendants, they are to be separated from him and close confined.—All letters addressed to the General, or persons in his suite, to be delivered to the Admiral or Governor to be read before delivered. Letters written by the General or his suite to be subject to the same rule.—No letter, not coming to St. Helena through the Secretary of State, to be communicated to the General or his attendants, if written by a person not living in the island. Their letters, not addressed to persons living in the island, must go under cover to the Secretary of State.—The Governor and Admiral to inform His Majesty's Government of all the wishes and representations the General may desire to address to it, to be communicated to them open, that they may make such observations as they may find necessary.—Such officers or other persons, in the military corps of St. Helena, as it may be deemed advisable to dismiss from the military service, either because they are foreigners, or on account of their character or disposition, to be sent to England, the Cape of Good Hope or to the East Indies.—Strangers to the island showing any disposition to be instrumental to the General's flight, to be removed.—The whole coast of the island, and all ships and boats to be under the surveillance of the Admiral. After a certain time no foreign or mercantile vessel to go to St. Helena.—In case of serious illness, on the part of the General, the Admiral and Governor to name each a physician to attend with the General's own physician, a promise to be made every day of his health.—In case of death, his body to be sent to England.

A Proclamation has appeared in the Quebec Gazette, dated the 23d instant, calling in the Army bills, to be redeemed in Cash, at the Army Bill Office. All interest to cease after the fourteenth day next after the date of the Proclamation, the cessation will consequently take place on the 8th December.

That these bills have been of great benefit to the Canadas, while they have essentially aided the government, none will pretend to dispute. They have benefited the Canadas, as an easy and abundant circulating medium. They have enriched the country, not so much by the interest they paid, which of itself is no inconsiderable

addition to its wealth, as by the high prices paid for its commodities, arising from that abundance of the circulating medium; the full nominal value of which could be relied on, equally with the precious metals; and which, for sometime past has even exceeded in value the precious metals, from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent, by their ability to procure Government bills of Exchange at a discount so much greater than gold and silver could effect it. Such was their superior value, notwithstanding some alarm arising from numerous American forgeries of our Army Bills. What is still more striking is, that Canada paper bore this high value at the period when the paper of the U States was in such a state of depreciation as to create the utmost confusion in the States.

Our paper aided the government, because it operated as a loan at a moment when the expenditure was of a magnitude not to be paralleled in the history of nations; but which far from depressing the nation, only served to evince not only the immensity of its resources, but the unbounded confidence placed in those resources.

Extract from the Provincial Statute of the 55th of the King. Cap. XX.

Title.—An Act to grant an Aid to His Majesty, to assist in opening a Canal &c.

Preamble.—Whereas by a message from the Governor in Chief to the House of Assembly, bearing date the third day of February, 1815, setting forth, that "His Majesty's Government having in contemplation the speedy opening of a Canal from the neighbourhood of the town of Montreal to La Chine, His Excellency the Governor in Chief recommends the subject to the early consideration of the House of Assembly, and that they will grant such supply and other Legislative provision as they may deem expedient to assist in carrying into execution so important an object."

The same clause grants £25,000 "to assist in carry into execution the said Canal"

2d. Clause: Provided always that no portion of the said sum of £25,000 currency, shall be employed for the purposes of this Act, until the said Canal shall be in a course of actual execution in consequence of the orders of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors to that effect.

26th Clause. And in order to the obtaining for the Commissioners hereby appointed for the making of the said Canal, more ample information, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Commissioners, before causing the works upon the said Canal to be commenced shall cause to be made a detailed plan of the intended Canal, and of its dependencies, with statements and estimates of the works necessary to the making thereof.

Strictures have appeared in the last Montreal Gazette, evincing much laudable zeal we admit, but, at the same time, a want of that perfect knowledge of the subject which it would have been better to have acquired, before a censure was hazarded of neglect or want of activity, in the Government of this country.

The preceding extracts from the Canal Act will show that the incipient steps for carrying into execution that Act, must have their origin in England. All that is done by the grant of £25,000, in this Province, is to assist His Majesty's Government in carrying the same into effect.

A sine qua non, or indispensable previous step to the commencement of the work is the arrival of a fit person from England, qualified to undertake the Canal. Without the assistance of such qualified person no Commissioners can fulfill the duty enjoined them in the 26th clause, of making a plan and estimates; therefore to appoint Commissioners, or to take any other previous step before the arrival of such person, as it would

be premature it would answer no purpose: particularly as the Act prohibits the employment of any part of the £25,000, until the Canal shall be in a course of actual execution.

The sooner so useful a work is begun unquestionably the better; therefore, if a stimulus be requisite, it should be applied in England.

A second letter respecting St. Paul street, appears in our columns of this day. As the venerable father of our magnificent flood can very well spare his shoals to the Genius of Commerce without any diminution of his grandeur, we confess that we should feel much pleasure in seeing such worse than useless shallows added to the domain of the god of Trade, by being covered with streets, houses, stores, wharves and other productive structures.

Whether St. Paul street be speedily opened or not, it appears to us that a very easy improvement, and at very little expence, might be made to the short hill running from the Sault-au-matelot by Mr. Wilson's brewery, by easing the abrupt ascent at the bottom, by means of twenty or thirty loads of proper rubbish and stones. Should St. Paul's street be opened Carters who would have to enter Hope gate, from the Lower town, would prefer this short hill, even in its present state, to going to the Canotie and returning by the long hill to Hope gate, therefore to lessen the abruptness of the short hill would be a proper improvement, in any event.

Again have our Wrongheads, at home, sent off Transports for this country in the month of October. When will they be wise? See the arrivals.

We have had snow since Saturday, which is like to stay by us.

DIED.—At St. Francois, on the 28th ult. WILLIAM, eldest son of Lieut. McARTHUR, 4th Royal Vet. Batt.

In September last, at Gibraltar, Lieut. Col. MORRIS ROBINSON, Barrack Master General of that fortress.

On the 23d. inst. Mad. CECILE FLAMME, spouse of F. BELLET, Esq. of this city.

On the 24th, Mad. MARY ANNE TRUDEL LE VASSEUR BORGIA, widow, of this city.

The Price of Bread for this week, is—
4 lb. White Loaf..... 1/3d.
6 lb. Brown do..... 1/4d.

Evening Public Sale of choice Wines, &c.

BY AUCTION, will be sold, without reserve, by order of the concerned in England, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 1st December, at the UNION HOTEL, on the Parade, near the Chateau, at SEVEN o'clock precisely:

THE following small quantity of valuable Wines, which for the convenience of Families, will be sold in Quarter Casks, v.z.:

3 hds. and 2 pipes very old Madeira } to be sold in Qr.
4 hds. and 1 pipe do. Port } Casks.

The above will be found as good any ever imported into Canada; and samples may be tasted at the subscriber's office on the day of Sale, being No. 51, Sault au Matelot street in the Lower-Town. And immediately afterwards.

20 doz. old L. P. Teneriffe Wine. } in lots of 3
20 doz. choice Claret. } doz. each.

21 doz. Hibbert's best Brown stout.

10 cases of London Pickles, 1 doz. bottles each.

10 cases do. Sauces, do. do. do.
6 cases India Soy.

10 Boxes real Wax lights, 4's and 6's per lb.
6 boxes beautiful Spermaceti Lights 4's and 6's.

And a variety of minor articles.
The sale will begin at 7 o'clock in the evening precisely.

JOHN JONES,
Act. & Broker.

Quebec, 27th Nov. 1815.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst. at the subscribers' Auction Room:

4 puns, and 12 barr. of Montreal Cider,
10 barrels of best Montreal Apples.

AFTER WHICH,

The remainder of Mr. F. BERGEND's stock, consisting in cloth, muslins, cambrics, ribbon, black silk handkerchiefs, silk shawls, cotton do, Irish linens, striped cotton and a variety of other articles too numerous to detail.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.

Fa. & THOS. C. OLIVA,

Quebec, Nov. 28, 1815.

A. & B.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, on THURSDAY next, the 30th instant, at the subscribers' Auction Room:

2 puns. Jamaica Spirits,
5 barrels Pork,
20 do. Montreal Apples,
10 casks Nails,
20 cwt. Sugar,
5 kegs Plug Tobacco,
30 rolls Twist.

AFTER WHICH,

A general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable to the season, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at ONE o'clock.

by WHITE & LANGUENOC,

Quebec, 23th Nov 1815

A. & B.

James Macfarlane, Bread and Biscuit Baker.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has always on hand, from 8 to 9 in the morning, Hot Rolls, and intends keeping a regular supply of Crackers and Biscuits of all kinds,—Tarts, short Bread, &c. and the public may depend on every thing being of the best quality, as no pains will be wanting to make every thing in his line as superior as possible.—Being disappointed in his licence, he will not commence soft bread baking till early in January 1816.
Head of Notre Dame street, 27th Nov. 1815.

James MacFarlane, Boulanger,

PREND la liberte d'informer ses amis et le public en general, qu'il a toujours a vendre, depuis huit jusqu'à neuf heures du matin, des petits Pains chauds; aussi, en tout tems, Biscuits et Pains de toutes sortes, et le public est assure que tous les articles seront de la meilleure qualite, comme rien ne sera epargné pour tout faire d'une ex. ecc. superieure. N'ayant encore eu de licence il ne commencera pas a cuire le pain ordinaire avant le mois de Janvier 1816.
Rue Notre Dame, 27 Novembre, 1815.

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 18 Fabrique street, opposite Mr. Craven and M^r. Clark's Merchant Stores.

DR. FAY, from the very liberal encouragement given him within the year past, will continue to devote wholly to the service of the public in the particular line of his profession, as Surgeon-Dentist; in cleaning, beautifying, filing and extracting teeth, in supplying the loss of teeth, with artificial ones, from one to a whole set, so as to be useful, beautiful, durable and Ornamental, also alleviating and curing those distressing pains and diseases, to which the Mouth, Teeth and Gums, are subject, from cold, neglect, scurvy and the improper use of Mercury.

N. B. Dr. Fay has opened A PATENT MEDICINE COMMISSION STORE, adjoining his Office. Where he already has, and will shortly have a very general assortment of Medicine, which has been proved from experience to be the best and most effectual in curing most of the diseases and difficulties to which the human system is subject. He has a large quantity of the best oil and essence of Peppermint, at a lower price than can be purchased in this Province, together with many other necessary articles.

Quebec, 28th November, 1815.

LANDING per Alexander and for sale cheap for Cash.
 60 Coils rattling from 6 to 12 thread.
 87 do. cordage do. 1 1/2 to 6 inches,
 1 Hawser 500 fathoms 7 inches,
 1 Cable do. do. 10 do.
 1 do. do. do. 12 do.
 1 Matt containing 20 balls hampre line,
 1 do. 72 house line and 100 marine,
 BREHAUT, SHEPPARD & CO.
 Quebec, 24th October 1815.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.
 THE Subscriber will give 2d per lb. for all cotton and linen Rags, clean washed, and will allow to shop keepers or others (who chose to collect this article on his account) fifteen per cent commission, and pay the Transport to the Jacques Cartier Paper Mill, providing it does not exceed 30 miles.
 ADAM RENNIE.
 Jacques Cartier, March 29, 1815.

Cordial Distillery.
 THE Subscriber acquaints his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in this city, Côte D'Illery 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 single case 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 of 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 on hand,
 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.
 R. QUIROUET.
 Quebec, 19th June, 1815.

ITHE 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 Antienne Lotette 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 house at the Ferry at the River of Cap Rouge.—The said several 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 on similar occasions in Great Britain, or as may appear to be expedient or proper on the present occasion;—And also with such power of establishing any one or more Tolls 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 or maintenance thereof, and also the interest and reasonable profits to be allowed on the expence of the monies necessary to be expended upon such an occasion.

THOMAS LEE, Juror. (N. P.)
 Quebec, Sept. 14th, 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, Ear rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Crosses, silver and silver gilt Sunff-boxes; Tortoise-shell Combs, Watches and gilt watch furniture, &c. &c.
 Watches, clocks and silver work in all its various branches executed as usual.
 Quebec, October 24, 1815.

Just arrived and for sale by the Subscribers,
 Port Wine,
 Claret,
 Sherry,
 Jamaica Spirits,
 Geneva,
 Irish Linen,
 White and colored Cotton-Thread,
 Writing and Wrapping Paper,
 Mould Candies,
 Lard,
 Calf and Kip Skins,
 Grouber Salts,
 Sea Bread,
 Steel,
 Spades and Shovels,
 Horse Shoes.

W. MAGEE, Jr. & Co.
 No. 6, St. Peter street Aug 15, 1815.
 THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership from this day; and that their business, as Merchants, will be carried on in future, under the firm of H. and L. ROLETTE.
 HYPOLITE ROLETTE.
 LAURENT ROLETTE.
 Quebec, 4th June, 1815.
 N. B. They have in their Shop, Rue sans le Fort, an assortment of DRY GOODS, which they will dispose of at low prices.

FOR SALE,
 A GENERAL assortment of Goods, landing from the vessels lately arrived from Britain, viz.
 Leaf Sugar, Combs, casks assorted Glassware,
 Window Glass, iron Hoops, do. Tumblers,
 Tea, Bar Iron, do. Wine Glasses,
 Sheet Iron, do. Blacking,
 Nails, Fryng pans, do. Mustard,
 Linseed Oil, Blacklead, Lines and Twine,
 Sheet Lead, Allum, Scythes and Sickles,
 Red Lead, Fig Blue, Spades and shovels
 White Paint, Whiting, best wine Corks,
 Blue, green and Writing Paper, Brushes and brooms,
 Yellow Paint, Quills and Watch glasses,
 Ink, Iron wire,
 17 Packages Hosiery,
 Patent Yellow, Tea-bottled PORTER,—EARTHENWARE &c. &c.—Flannels and cloths, calicoes, cambrics, silk handkerchiefs, ribbons, bombazines, waistcoating, hooders, jeans, nankeens, threads, gingham, tapes, umbrellas, braces, pocket books, buttons, needles, pins, and a complete and general assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY and JAPANESE WARE.
 GILBERT HENDERSON.
 No 116 St. Peter street, 6th June, 1815.

Usnar and Penny, Boat Builders,
 RESPECTFULLY inform their friends they continue Building Boats of all descriptions on the lowest terms. They have on hand for sale New and Old Boats—rough and ready made ash Oars.
 No. 7, Canoterie, Near hope Gate. 24
 Quebec, 20 June, 1815.

MRS JOANNA GEORGE has received by the late arrivals, a choice assortment of Dry Goods, Millenary, Jewelry, perfumery, Silks, Laces &c. &c. for Sale at No. 4, St. Peter's Street, Lower Town. 24

NOTICE,
 THE Subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved Co. Partnership. Those to whom they are indebted are requested to send for an immediate settlement; and those who are indebted to them will please pay the amount of their accounts without delay.
 EDWARD HAYES LINDSAY,
 JOHN FRASER.

Quebec, 1st Oct 1815.
RECEIVED per Brig SOPHIA, and for Sale by the Subscribers:
 Port Wine in Pipes and Bottles,
 Tenerife do.
 Spanish do.
 Sherry do.
 Cognac Brandy,
 Holland Gin,
 Whisky,
 Irish Linens,
 Irish Butter, 1st quality,
 Strong shoes,—and several packages of DRY GOODS, &c. &c.
 ROGERSON, HUNTER & Co.
 St Peter Street, 16th Sept. 1814.

THE BELFAST COFFEE HOUSE,
 Directly facing the Queen's Wharf, Champlain Street, Lower Town.

WILLIAM and JOHN O'HARA, respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have at a very considerable Expence, fitted up in an appropriate manner, several commodious Apartments in the House which they at present occupy, for the accommodation of Boarders, private and Supper parties, &c. Fully aware of the inadequacy of accommodation in this City, they have spared neither pains nor expence to render this Establishment as convenient as possible in every respect for the entertainment of Travellers and others who may favour them with their Commands. They have laid in a stock of the best Wines and other Spirituous Liquors, and pledge themselves to procure in future, every article in their line, of the very best quality for the use of their Customers. W. and J. O'HARA, take this opportunity of returning their thanks to their numerous Friends for their very liberal support since they commenced Business, and hope by their unremitting assiduity and attention to merit their future favours.
 Quebec, 16th May, 1815

FOR SALE,
 15,000 mer. Pine Boards,
 8,000 do. Kamouraska Boards,
 6,000 do quality 2 1/2 in. 12 feet Plank,
 10,000 feet 2d quality 3 and 4 in. Oak Plank, from 10 to 50 feet long—by
 THOS. LEE, jun.
 Quebec, 4th Sept. 1815.

FOR SALE,
 On moderate terms,
 6112 ACRES OF LAND or thereabout, situated in the Township of Natson. The Surveyor's report of the quality of the land is highly favorable, and the main stream of the River Beauport runs through several of the lots, which in general lie 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.

State of the TURKISH REPUBLIC for the past week, at 8 o'clock, a. m. 30, 37, 22, 29, 22, 21, 25.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 6 St. Anne street, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 21, Basse street.

NOW landing, and for sale by **JAMES ALLISON**, Lower Town Market Place, next door to Mr. Ross—

A few casks of London bottled Madeira and Port wines of excellent quality,
A few boxes superfine Mustard,
Crown fig blue,
Currants and teas,
Writing paper, pens and ink,
Sealing wax and wafers,
Printed cottons,
Black and white cambrics,
Variety of shawls,
— muslins,
— handkerchiefs,
Calicoes and quiltings,
Furniture dimity,
Superfine Marcellis waistcoating,
An assortment of brooms and brushes.
Quebec, Sept. 26.

RECEIVED by the late arrivals from Britain and for sale by the subscribers.
18 pipes prime Port Wine,
5 do. excellent Madeira,
25 do. L. P. Teneriffe,
26 do. Levant white Wine,
20 puncheons old Jamaica spirits.

ALSO,
Bar Iron, crown Window Glass, Cordage, loaf Sugar, English mould Candles, Raisins, fine saddlery, Leather Port-manteaus, writing Paper, &c. &c.
CAMPBELL and SHEPPARD,
No. 49, Sault-au-Matelot street.
Quebec, 4th July, 1815.

FOR SALE,
By the Subscribers, at their Stores on the Queen's wharf
FINE and coarse 4-4 Irish Linen,
Stationary in convenient Packages,
Staple cordage from 1 1/2 inch to 4 1/2 inches,
Glass ware in hogheads assorted,
Prime mess pork,
Dry cod fish,
Port and Teneriffe wine, in pipes, hogheads and quarter casks.—Also,
A few hundred quintals Biscuit.
WOOLSEY, STEWART, Co.
Quebec, 2d January, 1815.

FREDERICK WYSE,
Hair-Dresser and Perfumer,
No. 9, Mountain street, Lower Town,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friend and the public that he has received by the late arrivals, a handsome assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs, ornamental hair of all descriptions, highly scented hair Powder, Soaps, Perfumery, Jewellery, artificial flowers, Beads, Necklaces, Tortoiseshell and horn Combs, Kid Shoes and Gloves, Penknives, Razors and Scissors, Snuffers, Spurs, Whips and walking sticks, silk Umbrellas and Parasols, gentlemen's dressing cases, braces, quills, ink and paper, marking ink, liquid blacking, brushes of all kinds and a general assortment of garden seeds.—Quebec, 10th July, 1815.

CORDIAL DISTILLERY,
RQUIROUET has just manufactured and now upon hand One Hundred Boxes of **CREME DE FRAISE**, (Strawberry Cordial) of a most delicious quality.—He intends manufacturing Crèmes of all the choicest fruits peculiar to the country, which he will dispose of cheap for cash or short credit.
2d August, 1815.

NOW landing, at the Queen's Wharf, from the barque **MARY**, Moorsom, master, from London, and for sale by the Subscriber:—
250 Pipes } Spanish red Wine of excellent quality.
37 Hhds. }
16 Pipes Superior old Port Wine,
30 do. Holland Gin,
50 Puncheons Jamaica Rum,
Ann.—In his Cellar and Store,
100 Pipes Fayal Wine of superior quality,
Cordage of all sizes,
New Rigging for a ship of 350 to 400 tons,
Large Anchors 18 to 22 cwt.—Sails.
ALSO,
20,000 Feet White Pine Timber,
40 Cords Lathwood,
1,000 Fair spruce Oars,
St. Peter street, 8th July, 1815.
W. OVIATT.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the Mercantile body that they intend Commencing business on 1st May next, as **COMMISSION MERCHANTS & AUCTIONEERS**, under the firm of **CHINIC, VEZINA & Co.** and solicit their support which they hope their exertions will ever merit.
JOS. M. CHINIC, Jr.
ALEX. A. VEZINA,
Quebec, 17th Jan. 1815.

TO be sold cheap, for cash, at the Subscriber's Store, No. 50, Sault-au-Matelot street:—
Ladies' superfine straw bonnets trimmed, boys and girls' pevil do. plain, Men's common wool hats, silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Laces, Boots and shoes, boys' do. children's do. military do. silk, cotton and worsted Hose, Ell-wide printed Cambric, French Cambric, 6-4 cambric Muslins, corded do. furniture Dimity, fancy Fringes, black Crape, green Canvas, Carpeting, Sarsnets plain and figured, Stationary, fine Gingham, white and colored Jeans, gold Scales and Weights, black cambric Muslins, Codd Lines, Hambro' ditto, and shoe Thread.—per the Ann from London.
GEO. WILSON & Co.
May 24d, 1815.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general, that he has received by the Mary and Mary & Bell, from Greenock; Matty, Carrick and Rambler, from Liverpool; and Lavina, from London, a general assortment of groceries, liquors, woollens, &c. &c. consisting of:
gun-powder, }
hyson, } **TEA**.
souchong, }
congong and }
green }
double and single refined }
sugar, }
bright and common muscavado sugar, }
coffee, }
patent cocoa, }
patent chocolate, }
Irish butter, }
cheese, }
bacon, }
hams, }
dried beef, }
Lochfine herrings, }
raisins, }
currants and figs, }
prunes, }
Spanish walnuts, }
soft-shelled and bitter almonds, }
Poland starch, }
crown blue, }
orange & lemon peel, }
nutmegs, }
mace, }
cinnamon, }
cloves, }
cassia, }
ginger, }
Cayenne pepper, }
currie powder, }
mustard, }
playing cards, }
liquid & ball blacking, }
English soap & candles, }
spermacetti & wax candles, }
barley, }
rice, }
oatmeal, }
split peas, }
pickled walnuts, }
cauliflowers, }
onions, }
capsicums, }
and all other articles in the grocery and tailoring lines, which will be made up in the most fashionable manner and the greatest despatch.
ALSO—Gentlemen's dress and strong shoes, Hessian boots, top do. military do. ladies' boots & shoes of every description, and children's boots, at his house, No. 13, Sous-le-fort street, near the Queen's wharf,
Quebec, July 4, 1815. **GEORGE ARNOLD.**

peciality & French beans,
camp sauce,
cherokee do.
Quin do.
Harvey's do.
essence of anchovies,
walnut ketchup,
lemon pickle,
fine salad, flax & olive oil
indigo,
brimstone,
shoe brushes,
carpet brooms,
dinner sets,
assorted earthenware,
fine old Jamaica spirits,
leeward island rum,
real Cogniac brandy,
Amsterdam gin,
shrub,
peppermint,
noyau & lime juice,
L. P. Madeira,
old Port,
L. P. Teneriffe,
cargo,
Sherry and
Spanish
best white wine vinegar,
London porter & burton
ale,
superfine and second cloths
of every price and description,
caption,
cassimeres,
foilinettes,
quilting,
silk florentine,
stockinette,
nankeen,
shalloons,
brown Holland,
white cottons,
buttons,
silk cord,
sewing silk,
twist,
thread,
WINE

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the Estate of the late **JAMES DUNLOP** Esquire, are to pay the amount of their respective Debts to Mr. Archibald Whyte and Mr. Andrew Shaw, at the house of the deceased in the City of Montreal; or to Mr. William Lindsay in Quebec; and all demands upon the said Estate are to be delivered to them duly attested in order that they may be discharged.
JOHN FORSYTH,
Wm. LINDSAY of Quebec,
A. L. MCNIDER, Executors to
Estate of the late James Dunlop.
Montreal, 5th Sept. 1815.

TRINITY-HOUSE QUEBEC.
Wednesday, 17th May, 1815
NOTICE TO MASTERS OF TRANSPORTS.
MASTERS of Transports, although not obliged to report at the Custom House, are bound by Law to pay the following rates of Pilot Water and Poundage on Pilot Money to the Naval Officer of the Port of Quebec, viz.
For every foot of water for which Masters or Commanders of Vessels are obliged to pay their Pilots from Bic to Quebec, and from Quebec to Bic—2s. 6d. currency per foot.
For Transports going to Montreal, or Three Rivers,
Of 100 to 150 Tons inclusive—£2 currency,
Of 151 to 200 Tons inclusive—£3 do.
Of 201 to 250 Tons inclusive—£4 do.
Of 251 Tons and upwards—£5 do.
And on settling with their Pilots, Masters of Transports are to deduct 1s. in the pound on the amount of the sums due them, which with the rates of Pilot Water, are to be paid as above directed.—And as the greater part of the Transports that have arrived in Lower-Canada for some years past, have not conformed to the foregoing regulations, although enjoying the benefit of the Light House and Buoys, in common with other vessels, such Masters, as shall be guilty of a like neglect in future, will be prosecuted as directed by the Statute in that case made and provided.
Attest,
WILLIAM LINDSAY,
Registrar Trinity House Quebec.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
A Few pipes London particular Madeira wine, a few do. Spanish wine and Port wine in bottles,—codfish, burr stones and plaster Paris, ready made ash oars,—fine and farine entiere flour, about two hundred cwt. biscuit fresh baked, and a few bags of green coffee.
BREHAUT, SHEPPARD, & Co.
Quebec, 15th August, 1815.

NOW landing, at the Queen's Wharf, from the brig **ELIZABETH**, J. Noble, master, from Teneriffe and for sale by the subscriber:
285 pipes }
70 hhd. } Teneriffe wine of a superior quality.
44 qr. casks }
Quebec, 20th July, 1815. **Wm. OVIAT.**

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
EIGHT pipes real Rotterdam Geneva,
30 Hhds. Porter, Ale and table Beer,
180 doz. best bottled Port wine, } well packed in
250 doz. bottled Porter, and Ale, } cases of 3 to 6 doz.
100 gross wine corks,
300 do. beer do.
4 hogheads Birnie's blacking,
4 cases fashionable and neatly finished, dress coats, vests, pantaloons, &c.
1 bale slops,
1 do. striped cotton shirts,
1 do. pelisse cloths assorted colours,
150 soldiers' stocks,
Shoe, cloth, scrubbing, paint brushes,
Canvas, No. 1 and 3,
Bagging,
Flax and tow sheetings,
Do. do. Oznaburgs,
Imitation Russia sheetings,
Do. do. Dark,
Coloured threads,
Military stockings,
Coarse Woollen cloths.
THOS. CHRISTIE.
Quebec, 26th June, 1815.

