



THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1815.

[N^o. 2628.]

JEUDI LE 15 JUIN, 1815.



GORDON DRUMMOND.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; To our much beloved and faithful the Legislative Councils of our Province of Lower Canada, and to our faithful and well beloved the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to an Assembly at our City of Quebec, on the sixteenth day of June next, to have been convened and held, called and elected, and to every of you, GREETING: Whereas for divers urgent and arduous Affairs, as the State and Defence of our said Province concerning, our Assembly at the Day and Place aforesaid, to be present, We did Command, to treat, consent and conclude upon those things, which in our Assembly, should then and there be proposed and deliberated upon, and for certain Causes and Considerations, us to this especially moving, we have thought fit, to Prorogue our said Assembly, so that you nor any of you, on the said Street-day of June next, at our said City, to appear, are to be held or constrained, for we do will therefore, that you, and each of you, be as to us in this matter entirely exonerated: Commanding, and by the Tenor of these Presents, firmly enjoining you, and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on the First day of August next, at our said City of Quebec, personally you be and appear, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things, which in our said Assembly, by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favor of God, may be ordained.—In Testimony whereof, these our Letters We have caused to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be thereunto affixed: Witness our Trusty and well beloved His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond, Knight, Commander of the most Honourable and Military Order of the Bath, Administrator in Chief, and our said Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c. at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province, the Twenty-ninth day of May in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen, and in the Fifty-fifth year of our Reign.

NOW LANDING, 700 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS.

RIVERS informs the Public, that his valuable Stock will be ready for Sale as quick as possible, and the time will be expressed in the Mercury on TUESDAY, Quebec, 8th June, 1815. No. 3, Palace Street. JUST received per Almonack, from Liverpool, and for Sale at the Subscriber's Store, No. 10, Saint-au-Metelot:— 210 tons Liverpool white Salt, 30 crates Earthenware, 26 do. wine Bottles, 9 trunks Boots and Shoes, 6 ditto Cotton Lace, Hosiery, Muslins, &c. 19 tierces London bottled Porter. Several packages of Portwine, Quills, Saddles, Harness, Blacking, and a variety of Stone-ware. Quebec, 7th June, 1815. JOHN G. CLAPHAM. Who daily expects per Havinden Castle, Minerva, and Victoria, his usual assortment of Cloths, Casemeres, Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Flannels, and a variety of Cotton Goods, suited to this and the United-States' Market. N. B.—Consignees of Goods per Almonack, Edward Norcross, Master, are hereby informed, that she will commence discharging her cargo on the 8th inst. at the Queen's Wharf, and are requested to attend the receipt of the same; the vessel not being answerable for any after land.

WANTED.—A Young Man of respectable connections, who can produce unquestioned references as to character, &c.—to have the management of an extensive Dry Goods Store, at Montreal.—Enquire of the Editor.—Quebec, 7th June, 1815.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals, and offer cheap for Cash, at their Stores No. 49, Saint-au-Marelot Street.—English white and yellow Soap, ditto mould Candles, four, five, sixes and eight; Bloom, Muscatel, Sun and Lexia Raisins, in boxes, barrels and frails; grown window glass, various sizes; 40 tons iron, assorted sizes; fine Leaf Sugar, small loaves, by the hoghead; pot, foot, quart, and folio pot paper, wove and laid; a few elegant Saddles and Bridles, ditto Gig Harness; 68 pipes excellent Port, Tene-riffe and Levant Wines. CAMPBELL & SHEPPARD. Quebec, 7th June, 1815.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers, at their Store, No. 18, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, next door to Messrs. Grant & Greenhalgh:—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, well adapted for the Season. A. & R. PATERSON. Quebec, 6th June, 1815.

CAMPBELL & CHAPMAN have received:—Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, Ladies fashionable Boots and Slippers, plated and gilt breast and coat Buttons, Shoes, Thread, slip, blue, in 7 and 14 lb paper, London made carpet bristles, pucker books, fettering, quality binding, brown and black buckram, and carpet.—Quebec, 8th June 1815.

THE Subscribers have just received per Brig Phoenix, from Jamaica, and offer for Sale, cheap:— 95 Puncheons } Jamaica Spirits, very strong and well fl- 35 Hogheads } voured. ALSO 15 Hhds. } Strong grain Muscovado Hozes 16 Tierces } 40 Barrels } 4 Sermons, best, Boston India. Quebec, 8th June, 1815. JAS. McCALLUM & Co.

NOW landing from the Carolina and Elizabeth, from Aberdeen. 8 pipes real Rotterdam Green, 30 Hhds, Porter, Ale and table Beer, 180 doz. best bottled Port Wine, } well packed in 250 doz. bottled Porter, } cases of 3 to 6 doz. 100 Gros wine Corks, 800 do. Beer, do. 4 Hogheads burnished blacking, 4 cases fashionable and neatly finished, dress Coats, vests, Pantalons, &c. 1 bale Slips, 1 do. striped cotton shirts, &c. &c. Quebec, 5 June, 1815. THOS. CHRISTIE.

FRIDAY last a Barrel containing a quantity of blue Dragon China, consisting of tea and coffee cups and saucers, &c. likewise a cocked hat box containing a cocked hat and feather, and a sash.—The Box had Walter's name on it, and the hat had an Artillery button on it.—Whoever will give such information as to enable the owner to recover either, or both of the above articles shall be liberally rewarded. Information to be given at the Artillery Barracks. Quebec, 8th June, 1815.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Left in the Subscriber's Store, a Bale of Woolen marked DOLEN No. 8. Landed last fall from the ship Harmony, Capt. Coverdale. It has been put in the Stair in a very bad state, not claimed before six weeks from this date it will be sold by Auction and the purchase money will be put in the hand of Mr. George Ross, the expense deducted. Quebec, 24th May, 1815. ROY & CHAUVEAU.

CAMPBELL & SHEPPARD have received by the late arrivals and offer for sale, cheap for cash, at their Store, No. 49, Saint-au-Marelot Street, the following fresh Fruit, viz: Bloom, Muscatel and After Raisins, in boxes and half boxes, Sun and Lexia raisins in barrels and keets; soft-shell almonds in bags.—Also 18 Pipes Port Wine, 50 Pipes Tene-riffe and Levant ditto, quantity of cordage assorted sizes; and at Wolfe's Cove 1500 pair sh shags; 500 hand-spikes, red and white pine timber, spars, &c. May 29, 1815.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Subscriber duly appointed Curator to the Vague Estate and Succession of George Finlay, Esq. late Captain in the first Battalion of Embodied Militia, requests all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all those having claims thereon to send in the same duly attested for adjustment, and should any person be in possession of effects belonging to the Estate, he requests that the same may be communicated to him. Quebec, 29th May, 1815. THOMAS DOUGLAS.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ANY information respecting JOSEPH BENEVA, son of J. Luss and Constanca Beneva, who was born in Ferris, near Constantinople, in 1796, and who was bound an apprentice in Seyrins to Captain Josiah Burrell, late Commander of Boston, (Mass.) will confer a lasting obligation on his disconsolate mother. Please direct to Mr. Hamilton, No. 27, William Street, Morris Town, near Plymouth Dock, Devonshire, England. Printers in Boston will have the goodness to give the above an insertion in their papers.—1st June, 1815.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD H. LINDSAY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from No. 10, Market Place, to Mr. Smith's New House near the Neptune Inn: next door to Mr. Richard's, and has on sale, viz: Irish Whisky in lots of 3 gallons, 1 doz. excellent English Old Whisky, 3 dozen of kip skins, boots and shoes, and a few boxes of Brown Holland. Quebec, 18th May, 1815.

POTATOES FOR SALE.—ABOUT 800 minutes of the very best quality, well worth the attention of Masters of Transports.—Troops Embarking for England, &c. &c.—Apply to Mr. ABRAHAM GIBSON, at New Liverpool Dock. HAMILTON & DAVIES, No. 5, Fabrique Street. Quebec, 14th May, 1815.

OR Sale at the Stores of the Subscribers:— Geneva in pipes, French red } Wines in hhd. Do. white } Jamaica Spirits, Leeward Island Rum, Double and single refined sugar, Bottles in packages of one piece each, Wire and beer corks, Cook, White, black, yellow & green paint, Fine flour, Do. do hhd dried, Farine Entiere in barrels. MONRO & BELL. Quebec, 30th May, 1815.

THE Subscribers respectfully acquaint their Friends and the public that they have entered into Co-partnership under the firm of JOHN JONES, Jr. & Co. as General Agents and Commission Merchants, in the City of Quebec.—As two of the partners residing in Montreal, they trust that their Establishment will, by affording the advantage of giving Consigned property the trial of both markets, and advancing liberally on sal-able produce, and by making every personal exertion, it will ever merit the confidence of the public. JOHN JONES, JR. R. M. WHITNEY, HOKATIE GATES. Quebec, 1st June 1815.

LANDING from the Schooner AMELIA, Robert Wilson, from Antigua, at Messrs. Irwin & Co's Wharf, and for Sale:— 115 Puncheons } Rum of good strength. 57 Hogheads } 59 Puncheons and 6 hogheads molasses, 56 Barrel bright Muscovado sugar, 1 Barrel Arrow root. 1st June, 1815. Apply to JAMES HEATH.

UNCLAIMED.—25 Casks of Nail, marked S in a diamond, Nos. 1 & 25; finded last November, out of the Ship Lacharia, Morrison, master, from London, and consigned per bill lading to James Serjeant.—The Owner can have them on making application to J. OVIATT. Quebec, 27th May, 1815.

TIMBER FOR SALE.—MATS, Spars, white and Red Pine Timber, Oak Timber, Staves, Hand-spikes, Oars and Plank of every description.—Apply to Abraham Gibson, at New Liverpool, or to HAMILTON & DAVIES. Quebec, 24th May, 1815. 5, Fabrique Street. FOR SALE, at No. 80, St. Peter Street, Lower Town:— 1000 pair Russia Duck Trowers, 1000 pair Military Stockings, 4 Bales of Slips, 200 Groce Black Horn Buttons. J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co. Quebec, 3d May, 1815.

JOSEPH MARMETTE most respectfully offers his services to the Merchants concerned in the Lumber Trade, as Inspector of Boards and Planks, and he trusts his conduct will be found not unworthy of the confidence of those who may employ him. He resides in St. Roch's Quarter, near the Corner of Abraham.—Quebec, 1st June, 1815.

NEWS ROOM.—The Quebec News Room will open on MONDAY next, the 12th instant, in the Upper story of PREE MASON'S HALL, and will continue to be open daily.—7th Dec. 1814. THOS. GIFFARD, Secy.

WANTED.—An Academy in this city, an Applicant to instruct the Junior classes. Salary \$100 per annum and other advantages.—Apply to the Printer. Quebec, 10th May, 1815.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—No. 11, Garden Street, next door to the Theatre. The Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, under the firm of J. BENHAM & Co.—Ladies and Gentlemen may be constantly supplied with Boots, shoes, &c. on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. JARD BENHAM, Quebec, 18th April, 1815. DANIEL REMICH.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.—Price 3s. THE QUEBEC ALMANACK for 1815. Containing a Civil List of Lower Canada and the Military Establishments in British North America.

PINK, MACNAUGHT & Co. are now landing from the BRIG ARDEN:— 12 Pipes best Holland Geneva, 100 Puncheons Rum, 80 Casks Cordage, assorted, and 50 Chaldrons Coals. They have also for SALE, Very best London Port and Generife Wines in casks and bottled; a few hogheads old Sherry; 12 Puncheons Lime Juice; 20 Hogheads Muscovado Sugar, and a cargo prepared for the West India Market, ready to ship, viz: Dry Coffee in Hhds, North Shore Salmon, in Tierces, Herrings in barrels, Puncheon Staves and heading. Quebec, 31st May, 1815.

ADVERTISEMENT.—THE Business hitherto carried on by Henry Black will be continued by the Subscribers, under the Firm of H. & J. BLACK. HENRY BLACK, JAMES BLACK. WHO OFFER FOR SALE, Spanish Wine in Pipes, Leaf Sugar in Hog-heads, Soap in Boxes, Military Grey Cloth, Canvas, Onaburgh, Russia and Imitation Sheetting, ALSO...A few Cases Assorted Cutlery and Hardware. Quebec, 24th May, 1815.

TO Merchant Traders, Masters of Transports, and all others that may now, or hereafter have any concern with the Transport Department at Quebec, or in the Canadas, Captain DONAS thinks it necessary to make publicly known, that no Fee, Gratuity or Reward is allowed to be taken by any person connected with, or in the Transport Office, and requests that due notice will be taken thereof. Transport Office, Quebec, 3d May, 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received by the Ann from London, the Alexander from Liverpool and the Mary from the Clyde, a select assortment of Groceries, Teas &c. comprising the following articles:— Single and double refined Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder, Souchong and Green Teas, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Figs, Nuts and Lemons, Pine Apple, Dolphin, double Berkeley, double Gloucester and Cheshire Cheese, fine Pearl Barley, Split Pease, Oatmeal, Lochness Herring. London Porter and Brown Stout by the Cask and Dozen. A choice assortment of fresh Sauces and Pickles, Olives, Capers, Curry Powder, Cayenne Mustard, Pickles, Baked Salt, Sallad Oil, Vinegar, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Indigo, Aloe, Ale, and Glasgow Porter in Hog-heads, writing and wrapping Paper, Bacon, Hams and smoked Beef, pickled Tripe in Jars, Tongues in kegs, smoking Pipes, Coffee, Chocolate and Rice. Also on hand, Jamaica Spirits, Leeward Island Rum, Holland's Geneva, French Brandy, Madeira, Port, Tene-riffe, Sherry, Chart, and Spanish Wine; shrub, Peppermint, Noy-sa; Fine Flour in Barrels. Butter in kegs, &c. &c. &c. WILLIAM TORRANCE & Co. Quebec, 24th May, 1815.

NOTICE from the COMMITTEE of TRADE.

THE following Publications received from N. Atkinson, Esq. have been deposited at the Commercial News Room, for the information of the Merchants of this City, viz: Convention between His Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias, 15th June, 1813. Convention between their said Majesties, 6th July, 1813. Supplementary Convention between their said Majesties, 29th June, 1814. Convention between His Majesty and the King of Prussia, 14th June, 1813. Supplementary Convention between their said Majesties, 30th September, 1813. Supplementary Convention between their said Majesties, 29th June, 1814. Supplementary Convention between His Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, 23rd June, 1814. Convention between His Majesty and the King of Spain, 5th February, 1813. Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between their said Majesties, 5th July, 1814. Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and the King of Denmark, 14th January, 1814. Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Majesty and the United States of America, published in the London Gazette, 13th March, 1815. Papers respecting the Trade, Fisheries, and Boundaries of British North America, &c. Papers relating to the War with America, No. 1, 2, and 3. Statements relating to the Trade between Great Britain and the Colonies. An Account of the quantities of Timber, Deals, Staves, &c. admitted to entry in the several Ports of Ireland, from 1st July, 1814, to February, 1815. Resolutions reported in the House of Commons, 17th February, 1815, upon the Corn Laws. Observations upon the proposed Corn Laws, by Wm. Chapman, Esquire.

N. B.—The Committee of Trade, will cause to be republished in a subsequent Gazette, some of the Acts passed by the Imperial Parliament, relative to the Colonial Trade, which appear not to be generally known; in order that the Merchants may severally be put in possession thereof:—And will, at a meeting of the Merchants, proposed soon to be called for the election of a new Committee, then state the proceedings of the Committee since the last general meeting.—Quebec, 30th May, 1815.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public, that they have just arrived from London per the Ann, Capt. Langford, with a general and very fashionable assortment of fine Goods, adapted for spring and summer wear, consisting of India Silks and Sarawats, Poplins, Italian Veils, Linters, Crapes, Bombazines, Silk and Cotton Prints, Writings of all descriptions, Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs; a very handsome assortment of Hosiery, of new patterns: Flowered Ladies' Toilets, Spool Work Boxes, Card and Toilet do. Tea Chests, and more or less, an elegant assortment of the very best London made walking and dress shoes and Boots, best English Siles, and Frenches, India and common Dimities, plain and figured Quillings, a few boxes very fine Spanish Candles, a fashionable worsted Cravat, scarlet and lawn coloured worsted Caps, Hosiery and Gloves, a very handsome assortment of Child's Bed Linen, and Calicoes white and coloured plain and tamboured Dressing.

N. B.—All the Goods are of the best quality, and such as are now esteemed the most fashionable in London. The sale has commenced, and the whole will be sold off at a very moderate advance, for ready money only; and in such lots as may suit the convenience of purchasers. J. H. PHASER & Co. No. 5, Cul-de-Sac, Lower Town. Quebec, May, 1815.

THE Subscribers have the pleasure to give to which he was called at the beginning of the war, purposes turning now his attention to business, in the quality of Notary Public, in the upper part of Mr. BARRAUD's house, No. on the Lower Town N. West Place. Wherefore he takes the liberty of offering his services to the public, and more particularly to the Merchants and Ship owners, who before his departure for the frontiers, honored him with their confidence.—Quebec, 20th May, 1815.

N. B. He wishes to take a Young Man of a good family, with the requisite education and good morals, as clerk. JAMES VOYER, Not. Pub. Quebec, May, 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Under-igned, Master-Carpenter, of the Parish of St. Ursin, Nouvelle-Brauce, proposes to petition the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, for the right of building a TOLL BRIDGE over the River Etchemin, in the parish of St. Henry. Ste. Marie, 29th April 1815. LOUIS GREGOIRE.

MISSING.—A French merchant, on the 15th of the month of January, to the address of Mr. Thos. C. OLIVA, of this place, by the Stage, who has the said parcel in their possession, are requested to send it without further delay...any reasonable charges will be paid. Quebec, 12th April, 1815. THOS. C. OLIVA.

THE Subscriber being duly elected Curator to the vacant Estate and Succession of The Honourable JOHN CRAIGIE, late of the City of Quebec, deceased; hereby notifies all persons to whom the said Estate and Succession may be indebted to send in their accounts and claims without delay, and all those who are indebted to the said Estate and Succession, are hereby required to pay the same immediately. Quebec, 29th March, 1815. JOHN MUNRO, Curator of the said vacant Estate and Succession.

N. B. 25th April.—Having already incurred some expense by postage, I must request that all letters addressed to me in future, concerning claims on the above Succession, may be post paid. J. M.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE and Shop, situate in Saint Lewis Street, being the Property of WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, and now in his occupation.—For terms, apply to him at No. 24, St. Lewis Street. Quebec, 31st May, 1815.

FOR SALE.—Two acres of land in breadth, by forty arpents in length, with a good New House, Barn, Stables and a new Fishery, at Cap Saint-Jacques, half a league above the Church. JEAN BARTOLOME. Quebec, 27th April 1815.

TO LET, and possession given the 1st of May, 1815. Part of the premises held by HAZARDSON, Boscawen & Co from Messrs. Jean Mout & Co. situated on Todd's Wharf, and at present occupied by Messrs. Wm. McGee, Junr. & Co. consisting of a Counting House and room adjoining.—Also, that part of the same premises occupied by Messrs. Thomson, Duff & Co. consisting of several apartments. The above are well adapted for business, being on the river and near the Custom House. Apply to GEO. & Wm HAMILTON, Attorneys for HENDERSON, BROTHER & Co. Quebec, 16th April, 1815.

TO BE LET for one Year from the First of May next. THE stone STORE, at the North end of the Cul-de-Sac, adjoining to the Corporation of the Trinity House, Quebec.—For terms apply to Mr. Lindsay, No. 7, Rampart Street.—Quebec, 13th April 1815.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

ANSWER OF THE DUKE OF RAGUSA TO THE PROCLAMATION DATED GULPH OF JANA, MARCH 3, 1815.

An odious accusation is brought against me in the face of all Europe, and whatever may be the motives of passion and improbability which it bears, my honour compels me to reply to it. What I here offer is a justification of which I have no need. It is a faithful exposition of facts, which will enable every one to appreciate the conduct I have pursued.

I am accused of having delivered Paris to foreigners, when the defence of that city was the object of general avowments. It was with some misgivings that I had to combat against all the collected forces of the allied armies; it was in positions hastily taken, where no defence had been prepared, and with 8,000 men, that I resisted for eight hours 45,000, who were successively engaged against me; and it is a military feat of such a sort, so honourable to all engaged in it, that has been audaciously charged as treason.

After the affair of Rheims, the Emperor Napoleon ordered on the Marne with almost all his forces, and gave himself up to the illusion that his movements threatening the communications of the enemy, the latter would retreat, while, on the contrary, the enemy resolved, after having formed the junction of the Silesian army with the grand army, to march upon Paris. My weak army, composed of 9,500 infantry, and 1,500 horse, and that of the Duke of Treviso, amounting to from 6 to 7,000 men, were left upon the Aisne, to keep in check the army of Silesia, only separated from us by that river, and which, after the junction of Bulow's corps, and various reinforcements, amounted to more than 80,000 men. The enemy's army passed the Aisne, and forced us to fall back. My instructions being to cover Paris, we retired upon Fismes; and the Duke of Treviso and myself adopted a system of operations, which, without compromising us, was calculated to retard the march of the enemy: this was by successively taken up strong positions which the enemy could not attack without committing or without manoeuvring to turn them, a course which thus prepared us for the means of beating some of his detachments. Orders arrived for our proceeding by forced marches upon Chalons. We executed them; but on reaching Verus, we were informed that the greater part of the enemy's army occupied Chalons, while another division of it debouched upon Fismes; and that Kleber's corps, which had followed us, was passing the Marne at Chateau-Thierry. Learning at the same time that Napoleon was still before Verus, and had a rear guard at Sommepeux, we marched, without losing a moment, to join him, and on the 24th of March I took a position at Soissons. I still thought the French army at hand; for who in reality could have believed in the passage of the Marne without a bridge, and that the Emperor Napoleon would have left, between Paris and himself, forces eightfold more considerable than those he could collect? On the morning of the 25th I had scarcely learned the certainty of this movement, when the whole enemy's army debouched upon me. I retired, abandoning the enemy, and the whole retreat would have been made with the same order, had not some troops, which unfortunately remained at Bussy-d'Estree and Varray, thus found themselves in our rear; it became necessary to wait for them an hour at Sommepeux, and maintain ourselves against colossal forces whose numbers were constantly increasing; the passage of the defiles cost us some losses, and we terminated the day by taking a position on the heights of Allennes, close to Sezanne. I do not speak at all of the division of General Pachod, which, in pursuance of direct orders from the Emperor, manoeuvred on its own account, fell in with the enemy's army, and was taken without my knowing even its existence.

Early next day we took a position at the defile of Tourneloup. The enemy coming up, we confined our retreat, and I formed the rear guard. Having arrived in the evening before La Ferté-Gaucher, we found the corps of Kleber occupying that town, with cavalry on the great road of Coulommiers, while another large corps of cavalry extended beyond the left of the enemy's army. Our position was critical, it was almost desperate. We got out of it by an unexpected piece of good fortune. Some of the Duke of Treviso's troops covered our movement from the corps of Kleber; an heroic defence of my troops in the village of Montis stopped the enemy's advanced guard, night came on, and we effected our movement without any loss. As we could no longer resume the route of Meaux we took that of Charenton, and in the evening of the 29th we occupied Charenton, St. Nizand, and Charonne.

The Duke of Treviso was charged with the defence of Paris from the Canal to the Seine; and myself from the Canal to the Marne. My troops were reduced to 2,400 infantry, and 800 horse. This was the handful of men that had escaped a multitude of glorious combats. The troops commanded by General Compans were placed under my orders: they consisted of some detachments from various depots, of veterans and troops of every kind who had been collected rather to make a show than to fight; then all my force consisted of 7,400 infantry of 70 different battalions, and about 1,000 horse. At day-break I reached the heights of Belleville; from thence I hastened towards those of Romainville, which were the key of the position and which General Compans, on retiring from Claye, had omitted to occupy; but the enemy was already there, and it was in the wood of Romainville that the battle commenced. The enemy extended himself on his right and left; he was every where checked and repulsed, but his numbers were constantly increasing. Several infantry charges had taken place, and a number of soldiers had been killed at my side with the bayonet, at the entrance of the village of Belle-vue, when Joseph sent me authority, in writing to capitulate, which authority I still have in my possession. This was at 10 o'clock; at 11 Joseph was already far from Paris, and at 3 o'clock I was still fighting; but at that hour, having long had the whole of my force engaged, and observing that there were still 20,000 men about to enter fresh into line, I sent different officers to Prince Schwartzenberg to acquaint him that I was ready to enter into arrangements. Only one of my officers could reach him, and certainly I had not sent him too soon, for when he returned General Compans having evacuated the heights of Paurm, the enemy was advancing in the street of Belle-vue, my only point of retreat. I drove him out of it by charging the head of his column in person, at the head of 40 men, and thus securing the return of my troops, but I found myself forced almost close up to the walls of Paris. Hostilities were suspended, and the troops re-entered within the barriers. The written arrangement which was published at the time was not signed till midnight.

On the morning of next day the troops evacuated Paris, and I proceeded to Evonne, where I took a position. I went to see the Emperor Napoleon at Fontainebleau. He seemed to me at last aware of his situation, and disposed to terminate a contest which he could no longer maintain. He resolved on the plan of entrenching himself, of uniting the little force which remained to him, of endeavouring to increase it and to negotiate. This was the only reasonable course he could pursue, and I was completely of his opinion. I immediately set off to order the commencement of those defensive works which the execution of this plan rendered necessary. The same day, April the 1st, he came to visit the position, and there he learned by the return of some officers whom I had left to give up the barriers, the prodigious fermentation of Paris, the declaration of the Emperor Alexander, and the revolution which was in progress. At this moment the resolution of sacrificing the remains of the army to his vengeance was taken: he talked of nothing but a desperate attack, though there was not a single chance of success in his favour, with the means which remained to him. From that moment all his orders, all his instructions, all his discourses were in conformity to this plan, the execution of which was freed for the 5th of April.

Accounts from Paris arrived in rapid succession: the decree of forfeiture reached me. The situation of Paris and of France was deplorable, and the future presented the most gloomy prospects, unless the fall of the Emperor changed their destinies, by making their moral peace with all Europe, and thus extinguishing the hatred which he had excited. The allies, supported by the insurrection of all the great towns of the kingdom, masters of the capital, and having only opposed to them a handful of brave men who had survived so many disasters, every where proclaimed that they made war on Napoleon alone. It was necessary to put them at once to the trial, to take them at their word, and to compel them to renounce the vengeance of which they would have made France the victim: it was necessary that the army should again become national by adopting the interests of almost the whole of the inhabitants, who declared against the Emperor, and loudly called for a salutary revolution which should produce their deliverance. Was it not the duty of every good Frenchman, however situated, to contribute to a change which saved the country, and delivered it from a crusade of all Europe in arms against it,—that portion of Europe even, which was possessed by the family of Napoleon?

Had it been possible to reckon upon the union of all the heads of the army, if it had not been probable that the private interests of some would have clashed with the most generous and patriotic measures, if the moment had not been so pressing, since the 4th of April had already arrived, and it was on the 5th that the Emperor's active measures to have taken place, of which the object was the destruction of the last soldier and of the capital,—it was to be feared that the chiefs of the army that it would have been proper to resort; but in the actual state of things, it became necessary to confine efforts to the free departure of the different corps of the army, in order to detach them from the Emperor and neutralise his projects, and to unite them to other French troops which were at a distance from him.

Such, then, was the object of the conferences which took place with the Prince of Schwartzenberg. While I was making dispositions to inform my comrades of the situation of things, and of the part which I thought it my duty to take, the Duke of Tarnum, the Prince of Moskwa, the Duke of Vicenza, and the Duke of Treviso, arrived at my quarters at Evonne. The three first told me that the Emperor had been compelled to sign the promise of his abdication, and that they were going with this condition to negotiate the suspension of hostilities. I made them acquainted with the arrangements with Prince Schwartzenberg, but which were not complete, because I had not yet received the written guarantee which I had demanded; and I then declared to them, that since they were agreed upon a change which the safety of the State required, and which was the sole object of my proceedings, I would never separate myself from them. The Duke of Vicenza expressed a desire to see me accompany them to Paris, thinking that my junction with them after what had happened, would be of great weight. I yielded to his desires, leaving the command of my corps to the oldest general of division, giving him orders not to make any movement, and announcing to him my speedy return. I explained the motives of my charge to Prince Schwartzenberg, who, full of loyalty, found them legitimate and unanswerable, and fulfilled the promise which I had made to my comrades in the interview which we had with the Emperor Alexander. At 8 o'clock one of my Aides-de-camp arrived, and told me that, contrary to my direct orders, and in spite of his most urgent representations, the Generals had put the troops in motion for Versailles at 4 o'clock in the morning, terrified as they were at the personal dangers with which they thought they were threatened, and of which they had conceived an idea, from the arrival and departure of several officers of the staff who had come from Fontainebleau. The step was taken, and the thing was irreparable. Such is the true and faithful account of this event, which I had, and will have so great an influence on all my life.

The Emperor, by accusing me, wished to save his own glory, the opinion of his subjects, and the honour of the soldiery. As to the honour of the soldiers, there was no need of any care for that: it never shone with more lustre than in that campaign; but as to what concerned himself, he will deceive no dispassionate man, for it would be impossible to justify that series of operations which marked the last years of his reign.

He accuses me of treason! I ask where is its reward? I rejected with contempt every sort of personal advantage which was offered to me, and placed myself voluntarily in the situation of the whole army. Had I any particular affection for the House of Bourbon? Whence could I derive it? I who only spent on active life a short time before that family ceased to govern France? Whatever opinion I might have formed of the superior mind of the King, of his goodness, and of that of the Prince, it was very far from the reality: this charm which is found when near them was unknown to me, and could not give birth to those sacred engagements which now bind me to them, and which their present misfortunes, so little merited bind still closer: sacred engagements, for to men who have hearts, testimonies of regard and esteem are a thousand times more valuable than gifts and benefactions. What was, then, the motive of my actions? An ardent love of my country, which has all my life been the master of my heart and absorbed all my ideas. I wished to save France from destruction; I wished to preserve it from combinations, which would have brought on its ruin: from those too fatal combinations, the fruit of the most strange illusions of pride, and so often renewed in Spain, in Russia, and in Germany, and which threatened a frightful catastrophe which it was necessary to prevent.

A strange and mournful fatality prevented our deriving from the return of the house of Bourbon all the advantages which were hoped for it for France; but, however, we owe to them the speedy end of a fatal war, the deliverance of the capital and of the kingdom, an administration mild and paternal, and a tranquillity and liberty which were unknown to us. Some days more, and this liberty, so dear, so necessary for all Frenchmen, had been consolidated for ever.

The foreigners, it is said, were lost without resource, and it is I who am accused of having saved them. I am their saviour! I who always fought them with as much energy as constancy, whose zeal was never cooled for a moment. I who, after having attached my name to the most brilliant successes of the campaign, had already once preserved Paris by the combats of Meaux and Ligny. Let us tell him, him who gave such powerful aid to the foreigners in their operations, and rendered useless the devotedness of so many good soldiers and intelligent officers, he was that person, he who with 300,000 men wished to guard and occupy Europe from the Vistula to the Cattaro and the Ebro, while France had for its defence scarcely 40,000 soldiers hastily collected,—and the deliverers of France are those who, as by miracle, saved it from the crusade directed against it, and secured the return of 25,000 men scattered throughout Europe, and of 150,000 prisoners who now constitute its force and power.

I have served the Emperor Napoleon with zeal, constancy, and devotedness during all my career, and I only separated myself from him to save France, and when one step further would have precipitated it into the abyss which he had opened. No sacrifices were too great where the question was the honour and safety of my country; and yet how many circumstances render them sometimes painful and melancholy! Who has shown more than I have, a denial of personal interests, and has been more governed by the general interest? Who ever has exhibited a greater example in suffering, in danger, in privation; who has shown in all his life more disinterestedness than I have? My life is pure, it is that of a good citizen, and they would attach infamy to it! No; so many honourable actions, in so long a course of years, falsify to such a degree this accusation, that those whose opinion is of any value will always refuse to believe it.

Whatever be the destiny reserved for me, whether my whole life shall pass under proscription, or I shall be permitted still to serve my country; whether I shall be recalled, or whether I shall be driven from its bosom, my wishes for its glory and its happiness will never vary, for the love of my country has been and will always be the passion of my heart: and the King has well understood my sentiments and done justice to the rectitude of my intentions, when he deigned to add to my arms the device *Patria latus ab ubique*, which in a few words the history of my whole life.

Ghent, April 1, 1815. Marshal the Duk of RAGUSA.

NEW TREATY OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

(From the German papers.)

VIENNA, APRIL 5.

The following Treaty was concluded on the 25th of March, between Russia, Austria, Prussia and Great Britain, in consequence of the entrance of Napoleon Buonaparte into France:—

In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity:—

Their Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, considering the consequence which the entrance of Buonaparte into France, and the present situation of that Kingdom, may have with respect to the security of Europe, have determined, in these weighty circumstances, to carry into effect the principles consecrated in the Treaty of Chaumont.

They have therefore agreed, by a solemn Treaty, mutually signed by each of the four Powers, to renew the engagement that they will defend the so happily restored order of things in Europe against all violation, and to adopt the most effectual measures for carrying the engagement into effect, and also to give it that necessary extension which existing circumstances imperiously demand.

(Here follow the appointments, in the usual form, of the different Plenipotentiaries whose names are under-signed.)

Art. 1. The High Contracting Powers solemnly engage to unite the resources of their respective States, for the maintenance of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris on the 30th of May 1814, as well as that of the Congress of Vienna,—to carry into full effect the dispositions contained in these Treaties,—to observe their ratified and subscribed agreements, according to their full import,—to defend them against every attack, and especially against the projects of Napoleon Buonaparte.

part.—Toward this end they bind themselves, should the King of France desire it, and in the spirit of the Declaration on the 13th of March, with common consent and mutual agreement, to bring to justice all such as may have already joined, or shall hereafter join the party of Buonaparte, in order to compel him to relinquish his projects, and to render him incapable in future of disturbing the tranquillity of Europe and the general peace, under the protection of which the rights, the freedom, and the independence of nations have been established and secured.

II. Although so great and salutary an object does not permit that the means destined to its attainment should be limited, and although the High Contracting Powers have resolved to devote to this object all such resources as they can, in their respective situations, dispose of; yet they have nevertheless agreed, that every one of them shall contribute to the field 150,000 men complete, of whom at least one tenth shall be cavalry, with a proportionate artillery (not reckoning garrisons), and to employ them in active and united service against the common enemy.

III. The High Contracting Parties solemnly engage not to lay down their arms but in agreement with each other, nor until the object of the war assigned in the 1st article of the present treaty shall have been attained; nor until Buonaparte shall be wholly and completely deprived of the power of exciting disturbances, and of being able to renew his attempts to obtain the chief power in France.

IV. As the present Treaty principally relates to the present circumstances, the engagements in the Treaty of Chaumont, and particularly that contained in the 16th article, shall recover their full force, as soon as the present object shall be attained.

V. Every thing relating to the command of the Allied Armies, the maintenance of the same, &c. shall be regulated by a special convention.

VI. The High Contracting Parties shall have the right reciprocally to accredit with the general commanders of their armies, officers, who shall be allowed the liberty of corresponding with their governments, in order to inform them of the military events, and of all that relates to the operation of the armies.

VII. As the engagements entered into by the present Treaty have for object to maintain the general peace, the high contracting Powers, agree to invite all the Powers of Europe to accede to them.

VIII. As the present Treaty is simply and solely entered into with a view to support France, and every other threatened country against the attempts of Buonaparte and his adherents, his most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede thereto; and in the event of his Majesty's claiming the force specified in Article 2, he shall make known what assistance his circumstances enable him to contribute towards the object of the present Treaty.

IX. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within the period on one month or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the same.

(L. S.) Count RASUMOWSKY.
(L. S.) Count NESSELRODE.
(L. S.) Prince METTERNICH.
(L. S.) Baron WISSENBURG.
(L. S.) Prince HARDENBERG.
(L. S.) Baron HUMBOEDT.
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.

At Vienna, the 25 of March, 1815.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

At the Palace of the Thuilleries, March 25, 1815.

NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French,

Our Council of State attending, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

1. That the Laws of the National Assembly, applicable to the family of the Bourbons, shall be fully executed according to their form and tenor.

All members of that family who should be found in the empire, shall be brought before the Tribunals, in order to be judged according to the said laws.

2. Those who have accepted ministerial functions under the Government of Louis Stanislaus Xavier, Count de Lille, and those who made part of his Civil or Military Household, or that of the Princes of his family, shall keep at the distance of thirty leagues from our good city of Paris.

The same shall be held of all those who commanded in any of the parties collected for the purpose of overthrowing the Imperial Government, and also of those who made any part of any Chouan corps.

3. The individuals referred to in the last article, shall, in case of their refusal voluntarily to take the oaths to the new Government, be proceeded against in the way which the interest of the State requires.

Our Ministers are charged with the execution of this Decree (Signed) NAPOLEON.
(Countersigned) BASSANO

By a Decree, dated 4th of April, all Functionaries, and Civil or Military Agents, who have taken any part in any of the insurrections in the Southern Departments, shall be proceeded against according to the 91st, 92d, and 93d Articles of the Penal Code.

New York, June 2.—By the Boxer, the Editors of the Gazette have received French papers to the 28th of April. The following translations will, perhaps, give the best idea of the situation of Europe, as respects the question of war or peace.

The passengers in the Boxer says all was tranquil in France, and that it was doubtful whether there would be war.

We learn by the Boxer, that early in April, a battle was fought in Italy, near Bologna, between the armies of King Murat and the Austrians; in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 6000 prisoners. Murat had taken Rome.

On the 12th of April, the National Cockade was hoisted at Marseilles, and the tri-coloured flag was waving throughout all France.

In the Moniteur of the 14th April, there is a long report to his Majesty by the minister for foreign affairs. After taking a view of the existing state of things in France, he complains that the Courtiers sent to the different parts of Europe, were stopped by order of the different Monarchs assembled at Vienna, who had interdicted all intercourse with other nations; consequently he can only judge of their intentions by the public acts of the different governments. A review is then made of the affairs of England, Austria, Naples, Prussia, Sardinia, Spain, and the Low Countries. A circular to the minister, ambassadors, &c. of France for foreign countries is then given, which is followed by a letter to the Emperor's own hand writing, to the different Sovereigns, which we now present to our readers.

Letter from the Emperor, in his own handwriting, to the Sovereigns.

SIR MY BROTHER

During the last month, you will have learned my return to the shores of France, my entry into Paris, and the departure of the Bourbon family—the true cause of these events ought also to be understood by your Majesty. They are works of an irresistible power; the works of the unanimous will of a great nation, that knows its duties and its rights. The dynasty which power gave to the French people, was not calculated for them—the Bourbons would neither adopt their sentiments nor their manners—it became necessary that France should be freed from them—her voice called for a deliverer—the expectations which had resolved me to the greatest sacrifices, had been frustrated. I am come, and from the point where I touched the shore, the love of my people has borne me even to the bosom of my capital. The first wish of my heart is to repay so much affection, by preserving an honourable state of peace. The re-establishment of the imperial throne was necessary to the happiness of the French: my greatest desire is at the same time to render it useful in securing the repose of Europe. Sufficient glory has by turns adorned the banners of the different nations—the vicissitude of things has also caused the greatest misfortunes to follow the greatest success. The finest arena is now opened to the sovereigns, and I am the first to descend into it.—After exhibiting to the world the drama of great battles, it will be better to know no other rivalships than the benefits of peace—no other strife than the sacred strife for the benefit of mankind. France is pleased to proclaim with candor this noble end of all her wishes. Jealous of her independence, the immutable principle of her politics shall be the most absolute respect for the independence of other nations. If these are as I feel well assured the personal sentiments of your Majesty, a general repose is secure for a long time, and justice, made the barrier of the different powers, will be sufficient to secure the frontiers.

I avail myself with eagerness, &c. &c.

Paris, April 4, 1815.

Paris, April 7.—We are assured that Marshal Macdonald, exhausted by his long warlike labours, has demanded and obtained leave to retire.

Paris, April 8.—Yesterday Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr was present at his Majesty's levee, who long conversed with him. Marshal Suchet has set off for Lyons.

Five Commissioners of his Majesty have set off in different departments. The persons charged with this important mission are the ex-Senators Roederer and Colchen; Thibaudau, Counsellor of State; D'Alphonse, Master of Requests; and Dumoulin, Member of the late Chamber of Deputies.

Paris, April 10.—Yesterday, after mass, his Majesty reviewed twenty regiments of cavalry and infantry, which had arrived from Orleans and the left bank of the Loire. After his Majesty had passed along all the ranks, amidst the acclamations of the troops and the people, who covered the Place du Carrousel, the officers and soldiers formed a circle, when the Emperor addressed them nearly as follows:—

"Soldiers,—I have just received accounts that the tri-coloured flag waves at Toulouse, at Montpellier, and in all the South. The commandants and garrisons of Perpignan and Bayonne formally declared that they would not obey the orders given by the Duke D'Angouleme, to deliver these places to the Spaniards, who have begged since communicated that they would not interfere in our affairs. The white flag floats at Marseilles alone; before the end of this week the people of that great city, oppressed by the violence of the royalist party, will have recovered all their rights. Results so great and rapid are owing to the patriotism which animates the whole nation, and to the recollections which you have preserved of me. If for a year unfortunate circumstances compelled us to lay aside the tri-coloured cockade, it was always in our hearts. It now becomes again our rallying signal; we will quit it but with life." The Emperor was interrupted by universal cries of "Yes, we swear it."

"Soldiers," resumed the Emperor, "we wish not to interfere with the affairs of other nations; but woe to those who shall wish to intermeddle with ours, to treat us like Genoa or Geneva, and impose on us other laws than those which the nation wills. They shall find on our frontiers the heroes of Marignano, of Austerlitz, and of Lena; they shall find there a whole people; and if they have 600,000 men, we will oppose to them two millions." (The most lively acclamations again interrupted the Emperor.)

"I approve," he added, "of your rallying round the tri-coloured standards. On the field of May, and in presence of the assembled nation, I will restore to you those eagles, which have been so often glorified by your valour, and seen the enemies of France in flight. Soldiers, the French people and myself depend upon you; depend also on the people and on me."

A burst of the most ardent enthusiasm followed this speech, and the review closed.

APRIL 13.—The Earl of HARROSBY, Mr. WELLESLEY POLE, and General Sir HENRY TORRENS are returned from their mission to Belgium.

Two distinct and opposite reports are in circulation as to the result of the new conferences which have been held. According to one story, war is resolved on by the Allies. By the other it is said, that the Allies stated their necessities to be so great, that they could not move without subsidies, so enormous as to alarm the Earl of HARROSBY; and that the consequence is, the Duke of WELLINGTON is returned to Vienna to hold further communications with the Emperors and Kings, while Lord HARROSBY is returned to report progress to his Colleagues at home. Of course we cannot distinguish between the two stories, which is the true and which the false account. (The Morning Chronicle.)

PARIS, April 23.—We learn that Russia is marching 17 divisions toward the Rhine. Their whole force will be about 110,000; and Prussia is marching about 9,000. The latter appear to be very hostile to France. England, Holland, Hanover and Hesse, together will have a force of 60,000 men, under the command of Wellington, in readiness to act by the middle of May.

The Bavarian army will be about 85,000 strong. Austria is to furnish Italy with 180,000 men, Austria has upon the Rhine, about 70,000 men.

Wurtemberg furnishes 10,000—Baden 10,000, and Hesse Darmstadt 4000.

The leaders of the Allies held a conference at Vienna on the 4th inst. to form a plan of co-operation. The whole appears to be left to Lord Wellington, who will not develop it until the whole are ready to strike the blow.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, April 15.—The Duke of Angouleme has left this for Corse to embark in a Swedish vessel, accompanied by Gen. Radet. He has engaged never to approach within 60 leagues of the French coast, nor undertake any enterprise against France, and to obtain from the Count de Lille the restoration of the diamonds of the crown.

LISLE, April 15.—Lord Wellington and Sir Sidney Smith are at Brussels, and a number of Englishmen of distinction. They have little intercourse with the French emigrants. These Englishmen give it as their opinion that if France does not attack there will be no war.

Genoa has been taken by the British, and Rome by Murat. The Pope and the former King of Spain Charles 4th are daily expected to arrive at Valencia.

New-York, May 31. Latest from Cadix.—Yesterday arrived at this port, the schr. Weatle, Newcom, from Cadix, which port he left on the 14th of April, in company with 83 sail of Spanish Transports, with 5 or 6000 troops on board, destined for Carthage, under convoy of two frigates.

Spain was apparently quiet, and King Ferdinand was at Madrid. Very little was said at Cadix of the return to France of the Emperor Napoleon. Markets at Cadix very dull. Flour 7 dollars.

THEATRE. La Musique qui devoit jouer au Theatre Samedi prochain le 17 du Courant, étant employée ce jour-là pour leur service, l'on jouera alors Mardi prochain le 20, Le Déserteur Drame en 3 Actes et la Pantomime ou Ballet de la mort d'Holopherne.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Assessment Book for the year 1815, is at present deposited at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, for the inspection of the public, as the last direct.

GREEN & PERRAULT, Clerks of the Peace. Quebec, 10th June, 1815.

ADVERTISEMENTS. District of Three-Rivers. The Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Administrator in Chief, to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of the Provincial Legislature of the 55th year of His Majesty, chap 8, for the improvement of internal communications in the said District, hereby give notice, that they shall be ready every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of Eleven, A. M. and Two in the Afternoon, at the Police Office, in the Town of Three-Rivers, to receive all communications relative to the nature and duties by the said Act prescribed to them, and to any improvements to be made in the several parts of the said district, for facilitating new means of communication, and on the probable amount of the expence of the works required in order to effect such improvements.

Three-Rivers, 10th June, 1815.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Administrator in Chief, for executing within the District of Quebec, the Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament intitled "An Act for ameliorating the interior communications of the Province," hereby give notice that their Office will be open every Friday and Saturday in the City of Quebec, at the Office of the Grand Voyeur, No. 17, St. Famille Street, for the purpose of receiving any applications which may be made to the said Commissioners, connected with the duties prescribed to them by the said Act, and to the ameliorations to be made within the said district, to facilitate new means of communication and the expences to be incurred in consequence of such ameliorations.

J. B. DESTIMAUVILLE, J. T. TASCHEREAU, L. LUCHEREAU DUCHESNAY. Quebec, 15th June, 1815.

FOR CHARTER. THE fine fast sailing Brig MARY & BELL, built then by register 147 tons, will take freight or Charter to any one port in Great Britain or Ireland, the West Indies, Newfoundland, Madeira, Teneriffe, or any admissible port on the Continent of Europe, and will be ready to commence loading on the 30th current, if not Chartered on or before the 25th current; she will commence loading for Greenock and take any freight that may offer for that port.—For terms apply to Capt. MACDONALD, on board at Messrs. Irvine, Macnair & Co's Wharf, or to the Subscriber. DONALD FRASER.

Quebec, 15th June, 1815.

ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR IN CHIEF IN COUNCIL.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA. At His Majesty's Executive Council of and for the said Province of Lower-Canada, held at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, on Wednesday the Fourteenth day of June, in the Fifty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN CHIEF, IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in the Order of Council of the Twenty-ninth day of May last, certain articles of the growth and produce of the United-States of America, of which the importation Duty Free was intended to be permitted, were enumerated, for remedy thereof, it is now Ordered, by His Excellency the Administrator in Chief, by and with the advice and consent of the said Executive Council, that the following articles be added to the list of those enumerated to be imported into this Province by land or inland navigation, viz.

- Flour of all descriptions used for making bread. Indian Meal. Pork and Beef, fresh or salted. Also, Provisions of all kinds, and that the same may be imported Free of Duty, but subject to all the other regulations contained in the aforesaid Order of the Twenty-ninth day of May last.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA, QUEBEC, 15th June, 1815.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER. His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond, Commander in Chief of the Forces, has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Sedentary Militia of Lower Canada:

- Jean Guillaume Desjardis, Major in the 2d Battalion of Montreal Militia, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the same Battalion. Commission dated 18th April, 1815. Pierre Grise, Major in the Bellefleur Division of Militia, to be Lieut. Colonel in the same Division. Commission dated 19th April, 1815. J. Bie. Rene', H. de Rouville, Major in the Chambly Division, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the same Division, by Commission of 20th April, 1815. Pierre Weillbrenner, Captain in the Bonaventure Division, to be Major in the same Division, by Commission of 18th April, 1815. Joseph Bresson, Captain in the Chambly Division, to be Major, in the same Division, by Commission of 19th April, 1815. Joseph Cartier, pere, Captain in the Division of St. Hyacinthe, to be Major in the same Division, by Commission of 20th April, 1815.

QUEBEC.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1815.

London dates to the 21st April, and from Paris to the 22d of the same month, have been received since last Thursday.

The only hostilities spoken of, are between Murat, King of Naples, and the Austrians; but the whole rests on the authority of the Paris papers, which have lately abounded in false rumours relating to Italy.

Hostilities were not expected on the French frontier earlier than in May; and the belief that they would be resorted to at all, on the present occasion, was gaining ground.

Very little dependence is to be placed on the strength of the armies, as stated in the newspapers. There seems to be very little doubt, that the whole French army, fit to take the field, did not amount, at the time of Bonaparte's landing, to more than 100,000 men. It is said to have been increased, by the 10th April, to 220,000, and active exertions were making to raise a larger force.

All armed opposition to Bonaparte's Government, in France, ceased with the surrender of Marseilles, on the 12th April. The Duke of Angoulême capitulated on condition of being suffered to retire from the country.

A letter from Liverpool of the 26th April, has been received by the Mary Ann. It contains no political news. The receipt of letters from this place of the 27th Feb. sent by way of Halifax, is acknowledged.

The Peace Establishment of the United States was definitively arranged on the 17th May. It consists as follows, viz: 39 Companies Artillery, 3,200; 10 do. Light Artillery, 660; 80 Companies Infantry, 5,440; 10 Companies Riflemen, 680. Total, 9,980.

Exclusive of the Corps of Engineers, which is retained entire. Half of this force is to be distributed north of Virginia and the Ohio, the other half to the south. The Artillery is stationed in the sea-ports, Plattsburg, Sackett's Harbour, and Niagara; and 4 companies Riflemen, are to be 10 companies Infantry and 4 companies Riflemen are distributed towards the Illinois, the upper and the lower Mississippi, the country of the Creeks, and the Florida frontier; in all 50 companies; leaving 40 to be otherwise disposed of.

Major-Gen. Brown commands in the north, and has his head-quarters at Albany; Major-Gen. Jackson in the south. The other Generals retained as Brigadiers, are Ripley, Macomb, Scott, and Gaines. All circumstances considered, the establishment is by no means large.

H. M. Ships Leander, Acasta and Persius sailed on Sunday the 11th inst. to convey a fleet of Transports with Troops for England.

General Sir George Murray, Sir Thos. Baines, Stovis and Cornhill are in the fleet.

Gen. BAYNES sailed some days before the Convoy. Lady PARSONS and Family, Mrs. BENTON and Family, and Capt. Fulton, A. D. C. are passengers on board the Benson, which was fitted up for the purpose early in the season.

We understand that Major Gen. ROBINSON has succeeded to the Civil and Military authority in Upper Canada.

The Saragossa Transport, Wm. Grice, Master, was discovered to be on fire on Monday night last, about 11 o'clock. The smell of something burning being perceived the scuttle in the cabin was raised, and the same immediately issued out. There were on board besides the Ship's crew about 200 persons belonging to the 5th Regiment, the greater part of whom had retired to rest. The scene of alarm, confusion and despair, may be readily imagined. It was only the exertions of the officers and men of the help of war and transports that prevented the greater part of them from perishing.

The ship was finally towed on shore at the entrance of the River St. Charles, where she burnt to the water's edge. The loss of lives has been variously reported. One woman was killed by leaping into a boat, and a child was drowned. No other bodies

have been found; upwards of 20 persons are still missing, but the people on board landed in every direction, some even at Point Levi, and it is hoped that they have still nearly all escaped.

ARMY BILL OFFICE, 15th June, 1815. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

FORGERY of the large Ten Dollar Bills having been discovered, the same will be detected by comparing the genuine Bill with the forged one. On the forged Bill, in the Word Exchange the letter G is placed before the N and after the Word Forged, there is a Comma (thus,) instead of a full stop (thus.) In the word Exchange at the top of the Margin, the letter x is rounded (thus x) instead of (thus s) in the true Bill. JAMES GREEN, Director.

We have seen a counterfeit Ten Dollar Army Bill dated January 1815. It has been traced to Cornwall, in Upper Canada. Persons receiving Army Bills along the line either in Upper or Lower Canada, or Bills coming from thence, cannot be too cautious in examining them. All the counterfeits that we have seen of any denomination of Army Bills, may be readily detected by comparing them with a true bill.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

Among the presentations to the Queen, at the Drawing Room on Thursday, the following were accidentally omitted:

- Col. Guise, of the 3d Guards, on his return from foreign service, and on promotion. Mr. Hunter, of Kew, on going to the Continent, presented by the Lord in waiting. Miss Burton Bennett, by her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Rutland. Madame Guerrero the Lady of Chevalier Guerrero, Secretary of Legation to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, by Prince Castelida. Licut. Colonel Bouchette, Surveyor General of L. Canada. The above is an Extract from the Morning Post of the 15th April, 1815.

MONTREAL, June 10.

The April packet with the mail arrived at Halifax on the 16th May. Fort Niagara was delivered up to the American troops on the 22d ult.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

- ARRIVED. June 11.—H. M. Ship Madagascar, Doyle, Esqr. commander, 19 days from Halifax. H. M. Brig Calliope, A. M'Konechee, Esqr. 19 days from Halifax. Ship Henry, Mozely, sailed 7th April from Portsmouth, last from St. Johns Newfoundland to government—Passengers, Lieutenant Nichols, 54 men, women and children of the Nova-Scotia Regt. from the latter place. Ship Bulmar, Hudson, 5 weeks from Halifax, to Govt. Ship Lord Wellington, Johnston, do. from do. to do. Ship British Army, Holburn, do. from do. to do. Brig Union, Shand, 14 days from do. to do.—cargo provisions. Brig Emperor Alexander, Lowes, do. from do. to do.—cargo provisions. Brig John Robert, Douthwaite, do. from do. to do. Brig Cumberland, Barnett, 7 weeks from London, to Hart, Logan & Co.—general cargo—Passengers, Messrs Gamby and Brook. Brig Mary & Bell, M'Donald, 8 weeks from Greenock, to D. Fraser—general cargo. Brig Russel, Perkins, 63 days from Liverpool, to W. Walker, general cargo—Passengers, Walker, and S. Adams, and J. Robinson. —12—Ship Minibus, Herbert, 3 weeks from Halifax, to Government. —13—Ship Aberdeen, Allen, 50 days from London, to A. Moire, general cargo. Ship Hannah, Pearson, 7 weeks from London, to P. Paterson & Co. general cargo. Brig Hope, Smith, 16 days from Halifax, to Govt. cargo Provisions. Ship Quebec Packet, Williams, 6 weeks from Port Glasgow, to J. Mure & Co. general cargo. Brig Ocean, Souter, 9 weeks from London, to James Ross, with do. Brig Traveller, Kerr, 59 days from London, to Forsyth, Richardson & Co. general cargo—Passengers, Messrs Smith & Steel. Brig Mary Ann, Ritton, 7 weeks from Liverpool, to George Symes, cargo salt. Brig Hope Howard, 58 days from ditto, to Hender on & Co. general cargo. —14—Brig Matty, Faragher, 3 weeks from do. to Jacob Pozzer, general cargo. Brig Prescott, Young, 59 days from Leith, to order, general cargo—Pass. Mr. J. White, and 11 Sterrage ditto. Brig Montagu, May, 8 weeks from Bristol, to do. with do. Brig Providence, Hoggan, 59 days from London, to Hart Logan & Co. cargo do. Brig Louisiana, Scott, 9 weeks from Port Glasgow, to do. with do.

Advertisements for the Gazette are requested to be sent earlier. The future only short Advertisements can be received on THURSDAY, and none after TEN o'Clock.

CASSELL OF ST. LEWIS, QUEBEC, 8th June, 1815.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, for improving the internal communication of the Province, a sum of money is granted to be applied under the direction of a person or persons to be nominated or appointed for the purpose, by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, to cause the River Richelieu or Chambly to be examined and to cause to be prepared, Plans, Statements and Estimates, of the works necessary to be accomplished for rendering the said River Navigable from Saint John's to Chambly.

And whereas it is necessary that the said Survey should be completed, and the said Plans, Statements and Estimates, prepared with the least possible delay: Notice is hereby given thereof, in order that any person who may be willing to undertake the aforesaid Survey, may forthwith make application at the Civil Secretary's Office at Quebec.

CORDIAL DISTILLERY.

THE Subscriber acquaints his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in this city, Cite Delery of Hope Street, No. 15, where he has opened a Distillery, and makes and distills all sorts of Cordons, 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 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. Creme de Noy of a most superior quality. And a variety of others too lengthy to be enumerated. Quebec, 12th June, 1815. R. DUROUET.

FOR Sale at the Subscriber's Stores: 50 Gross Small Wine Bottles, 10 Cases Earthen Ware, 1 Case Wrench Glasses, 50 Cases Lemons. Apply to GILBERT HURLOCKSON, 15, Peter Street, Quebec, 15th June, 1815.

C. WILSON, has for Sale at his Grocery Store, No. 17, St. Peter Street: WINE, Spirits, Porter and Ale, in bottles with a general assortment of Goods in his shop at reduced prices, for CASH only.—N. B. The highest price given for bottles. Quebec, 15th June, 1815.

ORDRE DE L'ADMINISTRATEUR EN CHEF EN CONSEIL.

PROVINCE DU BAS-CANADA. Au Conseil Exécutif de Sa Majesté dans et pour ladite Province du Bas-Canada, tenu au Château Saint Louis, dans la Cité de Québec, dans ladite Province, Mercredi le Quatorzième jour de Juin, dans la Cinquante-cinquième année du Règne de Sa Majesté, et dans l'an de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent quinze.

SON EXCELLENCE L'ADMINISTRATEUR EN CHEF EN CONSEIL. Vu que dans l'Ordre en Conseil du Vingt-neuvième jour de Mai dernier, certains effets de vin des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, dont on se proposoit de permettre l'importation en exemption de tous droits, n'ont point été numérotés et affa d'v' remedié, il est maintenant ordonné par son Excellence l'Administrateur en Chef, par et de l'avis et consentement dudit Conseil Exécutif, que les effets suivants soient ajoutés à la liste de ceux énumérés pour être importés dans cette Province par terre ou par la Navigation intérieure: viz:

- La Farine de toutes descriptions dont on se sert pour faire le pain, La Farine de Bléd d'Inde, Le Parc et le Boeuf frais ou salé. Les Provisions de toutes espèces, et qu'elles seront importées en exemption de Droits, mais sujettes à tous les autres règlements contenus dans ledit Ordre du Vingt-neuvième jour de Mai dernier. Et il est de plus ordonné par le présent, par Son Excellence l'Administrateur en Chef par et de l'avis et consentement dudit Conseil Exécutif, que le présent Ordre soit considéré comme étant en force depuis le Vingt-neuvième jour de Mai dernier, et qu'aucuns Droits qui pourroient avoir été levés sur les effets énumérés dans le présent Ordre en conséquence du premier Ordre, seront restitués par le Collecteur des Douanes aux parties desquelles il les aura reçus. HERMAN W. RYLAND. Traduit par Orlé de Son Excellence.

BUREAU DE L'ADJUTANT GENERAL DES MILICES, QUEBEC, le 15 Juin, 1815.

ORDRE GENERAL DE MILICE. Il est à Son Excellence le Commandant en Chef, Sir Gordon Dabnom, de faire les promotions et appointements suivants dans la Milice Sédentaire du Bas-Canada.

- Jean Guillaume Desjardis, Major du 2e. Bataillon des Milices de Montréal, pour être Lieutenant-Colonel au même Bataillon, par Commission du 18e. Avril, 1815. PIERRE GAISSE, Major de la Division des Milices de Belœil, pour être Lieutenant-Colonel, à la même Division, par Commission du 19e. Avril, 1815. J. Bie. Rene', H. De Rouville, Major de la Division de Chambly, pour être Lieutenant-Colonel à la même Division, par Commission du 20e. Avril, 1815. PIERRE WILHELMSEN, Capitaine de la Division de Bonaventure, pour être Major à la même Division, par Commission du 18e. Avril, 1815. JOSEPH BRUNER, Capitaine de la Division de Chambly, pour être Major, à la même Division, par Commission du 19e. Avril, 1815. JOSEPH CARTIER, pere, Capitaine de la Division de St. Hyacinthe, pour être Major à la même Division, par Commission du 20e. Avril, 1815.

QUEBEC. JEUDI, LE 15 JUIN, 1815.

Nous avons reçu depuis Jeudi dernier des Dates de Londres jusqu'au 21 Avril, et de Paris jusqu'au 28 du même mois. Les seules hostilités dont il soit parlé sont entre Murat, Roi de Naples, et les Autrichiens; mais tout cela n'est fondé que sur l'autorité des Papiers de Paris, qui ont dernièrement abondé en faux rapports concernant l'Italie.

On ne s'attendoit point aux hostilités sur les frontières de France avant le Mois de Mai; et l'on commençoit à croire généralement que l'on y auroit point recouru du tout.

Il y a peu de fonds à faire sur la force des Armées, telle qu'elle est dans les Papiers nouvelles. Il paroit qu'il y a peu de doute que l'Armée Française, propre à se mettre en Campagne, ne se monte pas en tout, lors du débarquement de Bonaparte, à plus de 100,000 hommes. On dit qu'elle étoit augmentée, le 10 Avril, à 220,000. On fait de grands efforts pour lever une plus grande force.

Toute opposition armée au Gouvernement de Bonaparte en France a cessé avec la reddition de Marseilles le 12 Avril. Le Duc d'Angoulême a capitulé à condition qu'on le laisseroit se retirer du Pays.

CHATEAU SAINT LOUIS, QUEBEC, le 8 Juin, 1815.

VU que par un Acte passé dans la dernière Session du Parlement Provincial, pour améliorer les Communications intérieures de la Province, il est accordé une Somme d'Argent, laquelle doit être appliquée sous la direction d'une Personne ou de Personnes qui seront nommés pour cet effet par le Gouverneur, Lieutenant Gouverneur, ou la Personne administrant le Gouvernement, pour faire examiner la Rivière Richelieu ou Chambly et pour faire préparer des Plans, Descriptions et Estimations des ouvrages nécessaires pour rendre ladite Rivière Navigable de Saint Jean à Chambly. Et vu qu'il est nécessaire que ledit Examen soit fait, et que des Plans, Descriptions et Estimations préparés avec le moins de délai possible, aient été en est par le présent donné, afin que toute personne qui voudra entreprendre l'examen dudit, puisse s'adresser immédiatement au Bureau du Secrétaire Civil, à Québec.

ROBERT R. LORING, Secrétaire. District des Trois-Rivières, le 15 Juin, 1815.

LA tournée du Grand Voyer du District des Trois-Rivières, commencera Lundi le 26 du courant Mois, à Neuf Heures du matin à la Paroisse du Cap de la Magdeleine, en descendant par les différentes Paroisses jusqu'à la ligne dudit District, côté Nord; ensuite depuis la ligne dudit District en montant par les différentes Paroisses jusqu'à la ligne qui sépare les Paroisses de Béancœur d'avec St. Grégoire, côté Sud; ensuite la Paroisse des Trois-Rivières en montant dans les différentes Paroisses jusqu'à la ligne du District de Montréal, côté Nord; et de là depuis la ligne dudit District, côté Sud, en descendant dans les différentes Paroisses jusqu'à la même ligne qui sépare les Paroisses de St. Grégoire et Béancœur.—Pour la commodité des Spectateurs et Sons-Voyers, le Grand Voyer avertit des Lettres Circulaires et un avis particulier du jour, et heures où il pourra arriver dans chaque Paroisse respective, à quoi les Sons-Voyers, et Inspecteurs, sous peine d'amende, sont ordonnés de se conformer soigneusement.

JOHN ANTHROBUS, G. V. Trois-Rivières, le 15 Juin, 1815.

Le Soussigné ci devant Capitaine du 4e. Batn. M. E. I. propose de reprendre l'exercice de sa profession d'Arpenteur à l'effet de quoi, il a déjà établi un office dans la Paroisse de St. Charles du Sud, Rivière Boyer, District de Québec. En conséquence il prend la liberté de solliciter l'encouragement de ses amis et du Public en général.

CHARLES FOURNIER, Arpenteur. St. Charles, le 14 Juin, 1815.

AVENDRE.—Le Fief et Seigneurie de Pile Mores, située à l'Embouchure de la Rivière de Nicolet, formant un grand Triangle, dont deux côtés sont baignés par ladite Rivière et l'autre par les eaux du Lac Saint Pierre, ayant près de cinq milles de tour, une Maison, Grange et Etables, deux closures; des Terres en valeur pour établir deux Fermes, quantité de Foin de Bois franc, plus de 1500 Fables à entailler, un grand nombre de Souches de Plaines, &c. S'adresser pour les conditions de la vente au Propriétaire, ou sa demeure, sur les lieux. Nicolet, 9 Juin, 1815.

WILSON a à Vendre, à son Magasin, No. 17 Rue Saint Pierre.

DU Vin, de l'Esprit, du Porter et de l'Ale en Bottes, avec un Assortiment général de Marchandises dans sa branche de Commerce, à des Prix raisonnables, pour argent comptant seulement. N. B. Il donnera le plus haut prix pour des Bonnettes. Quebec, le 16 Mai, 1815.

Je suis bien fâché de mettre au jour le sujet de notre gazette, et de déclarer que, s'il ne s'agissoit que de votre personne et de la milice, je garderois strictement le silence. Mais, si j'envisage bien la chose, il me paroît que le Public a le plus grand intérêt de la voir terminer au plus vite.

Le Public n'ignore pas que je demande depuis deux ans à la Législature Provinciale, le droit de bâtir un Pont de Bois sur la Rivière Québec dont vous avez depuis quelque temps le Seigneur. Mais l'indifférence pour faciliter la communication intérieure de la Province, (Car vous savez que l'indifférence sur cette Rivière a moins de trois semaines, deux fois l'année.) Je vais le dire; bien persuadé, qu'avec vous, qui n'attendez qu'un parti favorable, vous n'avez fait que vous enfoncer. Mais vous, bien sérieux quand vous avez fait cette objection? Pourquoi donc avez-vous été dire, l'instant d'après, que votre indifférence étoit variable, et qu'il falloit bâtir un Pont de Bois. Vous en avez sans doute qu'en traite la Législature d'un pays comme on traite les gens lorsqu'ils viennent au Comptoir, on comble l'un fait avec les autres. Si c'est là votre calcul, vous pourriez vous y tromper.

J'ai encore un autre reproche à vous faire. Car il paroit actuellement que vous abandonnez le projet de la Rivière et que vous annoncez au Public, comme moi, que vous vous adresserez à la Législature Provinciale, pour la Supplier enfin de vous accorder la permission de bâtir un Pont de Bois sur la Rivière Québec. Cette démarche, quelque tardive, vous fait au moins honneur. Mais pourquoi votre avancement dans la Gazette de Québec, est-il daté du 5 Avril, (même date que le mien.) et ne paroit-il que dans la Gazette du 18 du même Mois. Il me paroit faire que vous n'avez innocenté de cette erreur qu'on m'a dit en chargez Mr. l'Administrateur ou son Conseil; il pourroit aussi se faire que vous y ayez eu quelque part. Toujours est-il vrai de dire qu'il y a à la Gazette des choses qui choquent. Je n'en dis pas d'avantage, car je dois, en conscience au Public, ne dire absolument que ce qui regarde l'Intérêt du Peuple.

J'ai l'honneur d'être Monsieur, &c. JACQUES MORIN.

ES Commissaires appointés par Son Excellence l'Administrateur en Chef, pour mettre à exécution dans le District de Québec, l'Acte passé dans la dernière Session du Parlement Provincial, Intitulé "Acte pour améliorer les communications intérieures dans la Province," avertisant par le présent qu'ils tiendront leur Bureau ouvert tous les Vendredis et Samedis dans la Ville de Québec au Office du Grand Voyer, No. 17, Rue Ste. Famille, pour recevoir toutes Communications qu'on voudra leur donner, relatives à la nature des ouvrages qui leur sont prescrits par le présent Acte, et aux améliorations à faire dans lesdites parois dudit District, par lesdits Actes, et sur le montant probable des frais desdits ouvrages à faire en conséquence de telles améliorations.

J. B. DESTIMAUVILLE, J. T. TACHEAU, L. JUCHEREAU DUCHESNAY. Québec, le 9 Juin, 1815.

AVERTISSEMENT. District des Trois-Rivières. Les Commissaires nommés par Son Excellence l'Administrateur en Chef, pour mettre à exécution dans le District de Québec, l'Acte passé dans la dernière Session du Parlement Provincial, Intitulé "Acte pour améliorer les communications intérieures dans la Province," avertisant par le présent qu'ils tiendront leur Bureau ouvert tous les Vendredis et Samedis dans la Ville de Québec au Office du Grand Voyer, No. 17, Rue Ste. Famille, pour recevoir toutes Communications qu'on voudra leur donner, relatives à la nature des ouvrages qui leur sont prescrits par le présent Acte, et aux améliorations à faire dans lesdites parois dudit District, par lesdits Actes, et sur le montant probable des frais desdits ouvrages à faire en conséquence de telles améliorations. Trois-Rivières, le 10 Juin, 1815.

NOTICE est par le présent donné que le livre de Commission pour l'année 1815 est prêt à être distribué au Greffe de la Paix pour l'Inspection du Public, en vertu de la Loi. GREEN & PERRON, Greffier de la Paix. Québec, le 10 Juin, 1815.

VENDRE PAR ENCHERE. VENDREDI prochain le 16 du courant, à UNE HEURE précise, à la Chambre d'Écriture de FRS. QUIROUET. UN assortiment général de Marchandises sèches consistant en Indiennes, Corons, Batons, coton chimique, Linon, Coton, blé, Coton rouge et à carreaux, Nankin, Mouches de soie, Schâles, Gants de cuir, Toile crue, Draps super-fins, fins et communs, Flanelles, &c. Québec, le 15 Juin, 1815.

UNE Bille de Harles fautes dérobées du Navire Alkonmag, Capitaine Berquet, une halle de marchandises sèches, débarquées du Brig Caroline, Capitaine Dumont. Après quoi 3 quarts de Vin rouge de France, une valise de Harles super-fines toutes faites, et un assortiment général de marchandises sèches. Québec, le 15 Juin, 1815.

UN Assortiment général de Marchandises sèches dont il sera donné une description dans les Annonces. Québec, le 15 Juin, 1815.

MARDI, le 20 du courant, à UNE HEURE, à la Chambre d'Écriture de THOMAS AYLWIN. UN Assortiment général de Marchandises sèches. Québec, le 15 Juin, 1815.

MADAME JOANNA GEORGE a reçu par les dernières arrivées, un assortiment de marchandises sèches, articles de mode, Merceries, parfums, Joujoux, Dentelles, Statuettes, &c. &c. à vendre au plus haut prix pour argent comptant ou court crédit, à la Maison No. 4, Rue Saint Pierre à la Maison-Ville. Québec, le 15 Juin, 1815.

RECU par ses dernières arrivées et à vendre à la maison No. 6 Rue St. Pierre, sur le Quai. D'excellent raisin muscat, de myrte et vert, prunes de France, figues de Turquie, Indigo, pierres fines, Mix de plomby, pipes et terre à pipes, peinture à l'huile, plume, blanche et rouge, toile et fil à voile, vinaigre de vin blanc, huile de lin en jarres, clous à bardans, à couvrir et à carreaux, sèches fer blanc, fer en barres, parapluies, houblon, &c. &c. Québec, le 15 Juin, 1815.

AVENDRE au Village du Souffrage, 50 arpents de prairie Boutures à Ven. 10 Paniers de Foin, 1 Quart de Ferre de Mouton, 50 Câbles Cirons, &c. &c. à vendre à CHÉRIER HERBESON, No. 16, Rue Saint Pierre. Québec, le 10 Juin, 1815.

MAISON DE PENSION DE MAD. E. MOORE, Rue du Cul-de-bac, No. 5. Neuf ou Dix Messieurs y peuvent être logés et pensionnés d'une manière commode et à des termes raisonnables. Mad. Moore fait un traitement des plus favorables qu'elle a déjà eues, et elle espère le continuer, avec une attention constante, l'approbation de tous ceux qui ont pu l'avantage de demeurer chez elle. Québec, le 16 Février, 1815.

ALL. Superior Old Port Wine in Pipes, Fine Wine in Pipes, Hhds, and Qt. Cases, 10 Pipes Geneva, &c. &c. Sells, Anchors and Cables, And about 5000 L of White Pine Timber, 15th Oct. 1814. W. QUIATT.



GORDON DRUMMOND.

GÉRGE TROIS, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi... A nos bien aimés et fidèles Conseillers Législatifs de notre Province du Bas-Canada, et à nos fidèles et bien aimés Chevaliers, Citoyens et Bourgeois de notre dite Province élus et convoqués aux fins d'être présents à l'Assemblée qui doit avoir lieu et être tenue dans notre Cité de Québec, le Seizième jour de Juin prochain, et à chacun de vous SALUT.—V. que pour certaines affaires urgentes et difficiles nous concernant ainsi que notre Etat et la Défense de notre dite Province, nous avons ordonné que notre Assemblée se réunisse au jour et place susdits, afin de traiter agir et conclure sur telles matières et choses qui auroient été alors proposées et sur lesquels il auroit été délibéré, et pour de certaines causes et considérations qui nous engage spécialement nous avons jugé nécessaire de proroger notre dite Assemblée en sorte que vous n'avez aucun de vous n'êtes obligés de paraitre dans notre dite Cité de Québec le Seizième jour de Juin prochain, car nous voulons que vous et chacun de vous soyez quant à nous entièrement déchargés de cet égard; ordonnant et enjoignant fermement par la teneur des présentes à vous et à chacun de vous et à tous autres y intéressés que vous soyez et paraissez dans notre dite Cité de Québec, le Premier jour d'Août prochain, pour traiter agir et conclure sur telles choses qui par la faveur de Dieu, dans notre dite Assemblée par le Commun Conseil de notre dite Province pourrout être ordonnées.—En foi de quoi nous avons fait émaner les présentes Lettres Patentes, et à telles fait apposer le Grand Sceau de notre dite Province: Témoins notre fidèle et bien aimé Sir Gordon Drummond, Chevalier Commandeur du Très-Honorable Ordre Militaire du Bain, Administrateur en Chef, dans et sur notre dite Province du Bas Canada, &c. &c. Au Château Saint Louis, dans la Cité de Québec, dans la dite Province, le Vingt-neuvième jour de Mai, dans l'année de Notre Seigneur Mil huit cent quinze, et dans la Cinquante-cinquième année de notre Règne. G. D.

THOMAS DOUGLASS, Greff. C. en Chancellerie. Traduit par Ordre de Son Excellence, Ph: A. DE GASPE, S. et T. F.

DISTRICT DE LA VERTU D'UN WRIT DE FIERI FACIAS, Québec, émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, dans et pour le District de Québec, à la poursuite de Thomas Hunt de la Cité de Québec, dans le Comté de Québec, dans le District de Québec, Menisier, contre les Terres et Possessions de James Hunt de la dite Cité de Québec, Volier, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en Exécution comme appartenant audit JAMES HUNT, un Emplacement de Maison, sis et situé dans la Basse Ville de Québec, rue du Cyl de Sac, prenant en front au niveau de ladite rue et se prolongeant, à la Grève du fleuve Saint Laurent, vers le Côté Nord par les Héritiers ou représentants Familiaux, et du Côté Sud par les représentants Devient avec les baux ou sous baux, circonvoisins et dépendances. Or le dit avis sur le présent que ledit Immeuble ci-dessus désigné sera vendu et adjugé au plus haut et dernier enchère, par la Commission d'Audience de la Cité de Québec MARDI LE QUINZE JUIE 1815, à ONZE heures du matin, sur quels tenu et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées. JA. SHEPHERD, Shérif.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur l'immeuble ci-dessus désigné soit hypothécaire ou autre droit ou servitude sont par le présent avis d'en donner avis audit Shérif, à son Bureau dans la Cité de Québec, suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler, ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie du dit immeuble, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelle, ne sera reçue par ledit Shérif, durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente. Québec le 9 Mars, 1815.

MAISON DE LA TRINITE, Québec, Jeudi, le 8 Juin, 1815. **AVIS** est par présent donné aux Pilotes pour et au desous du Havre de Québec, que CHARLES FORTIN, Apprentif d'Annie Roussel, Pilote, a été examiné, suivant la Loi, dans la Salle de la Trinité, à Québec, Lundi, le 22 Juin courant. Par Ordre, WM. LINDSAY, Greffier M. T. G. OFFICE DU GRAND VOYER. MONTRÉAL, le 27 Mai, 1815.

DISTRICT DE LA GRANDE VOYER ou son Député commencera sa visite annuelle des Chemins dans la partie supérieure du District le 12 de Juin prochain dans l'ordre suivant, savoir: Le 12 de Juin audit il visitera les chemins de La Chine, la Pointe Claire, Sainte Anne et l'Île Perrot, le 13 la partie inférieure de Vaudreuil, les Cédres et la Nouvelle Longueuil, le 14 la partie supérieure de Vaudreuil et Rigaud, le 15 Chatham, Argenteuil et St. Benoît, le 16 la Rivière du Chêne, le 17 Ste. Rose, St. Martin, Ste. Geneviève et St. Laurent, le 18 St. Vincent de Paul, Blainville, Ste. Anne de la Massouche et Terrebonne, le 20 St. Henry, La Chenaie, Rivière des Prairies et le Sault au Recollet, le 26 Longueuil, la Prairie, Sault St. Louis, le 27 Chateaugay, Saint Constant, St. Philippe et partie de l'Acadie, le 28 Acadie, St. Luc, et Heury, le 30 Ste. Marie, la Pointe Olivier, St. Jean Baptiste et Chambly. Les Inspecteurs recevront au moins vingt-quatre heures d'avance avis du tenu et du lieu où ils devront rencontrer le Grand Voyer à la ligne de leur Paroisse respective. Le Grand Voyer dans sa visite doit prendre connaissance de l'état des Chemins, poursuivre les Inspecteurs coupables de négligence, et ordonner les réparations des Ponts publics et recevoir les plaintes contre les Sous-voyers chargés de l'exécution de la Loi concernant les Chemins et Ponts.

CAMPBELL & CHAPMAN ont reçu DES Souliers fins pour les Messieurs, Bottines et Pantoufles pour les Dames, Boutons de habits et de vestes dorés et argentés, Fil de cordonniers, Pierres bleues en paquets de 7 et 14 lbs. Balais pour les tapis, faits à Londres, Vort-feuilles, Padous, Bugran brun et noir. Québec, le 8 Juin, 1815.

VERTISSEMENT... Restée dans le Hangar des Soudis-goté, une Balle, de laingé marquée **OOLEN** No. 8. **ARN** Elle fut débarquée l'autre jour de la Navire Harmony, Capt. Coverdale. Elle est en très mauvais état telle que elle fut alors mise dans leur Hangar. Si elle est réclamée avant six semaines de cette date, elle sera vendue par Enca, et l'argent mis entre les mains de Mr. George Ross, les frais déduits. Québec, 24 Mai, 1815. **ROY & CHAUVEAU.**

JOSEPH MARMETTE offre publiquement ses Services aux Commerçants en Bois, en qualité de Maître Inspecteur de Matériaux et Planches, il espère que sa conduite et ses soins lui attireront la confiance de ceux qui voudront bien l'employer. Il demeure dans le Faubourg St. Roch, près de la Côte d'Abraham. Québec, le 1 Juin, 1815.

IES Soussignés ont reçu par les dernières arrivées, et offrent à vendre à bon marché pour argent comptant à leur Magasin, No. 49, Rue du Sault au Matelot; Savon d'Angleterre blanc et jaune, chandelle d'Angleterre au poids de quatre, cinq, six et huit à la livre, Rain vert, de Muscat, de Lexia, et Sec, en Caisse, Quarts et Paniers, Vitres de différentes grandeurs, 40 Tonnes de Fer de grandeurs assorties, Sacs de Pains, de en petits pains, au Boucan, Papier Pot, Feuilles, Quarts & filés, 68 quelques Selles et Brides élégantes, Harnois de Cabriolet, 68 Pipes d'excellent Vin de Port, Ténérife et du Levant. **CAMPBELL & SHEPPARD.** Québec, le 7 Juin, 1815.

SÉPT CENS Balles de Marchandises sèches. **RIVERS** informe le Public que son appartement de marchandises sera prêt pour vendre au plus tôt possible, et le tenu sera annoncé dans le Mercury. No. 4 Rue du Palais.

IES Soussignés 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. **HYPOLITE ROLETTE, LAURENT ROLETTE.** Québec, 4 Juin, 1815. N. B. Ils ont à leur Magasin, Rue sous le Fort, un Assortiment de Marchandises sèches, dont ils disposent à bas prix. **H. & L. ROLETTE.**

LE Soussigné résidant dans la Paroisse de Lachinière, ayant acquis de Jacques Martel par Acte devant Mtre. De La Chevrotière, Notaire, le 17e Septembre 1814, une Terre de deux arpens de front sur trente arpens de profondeur située au de. Rang des Concessions de la Seigneurie Ste. Croix, prêt à toutes personnes qui ont quelques prétentions sur la dite Terre par aucun Acte &c, de lui en donner Avis avant le 17e Septembre prochain, jour auquel il doit se valider, les mains du pris de son achat. **Ls. LEGENDRE,** Lachinière, le 28 Mai, 1815.

VERTISSEMENT—Le Soussigné successeur du Cuyateur de la Succession vacante de feu GEORGE FISLER, Ecuyer, ci-devant Capitaine dans le Premier Bataillon de la Milice incorporée, prie toutes les Personnes qui doivent à ladite Succession de payer immédiatement, et celles qui ont des Demandes contre icelle, de les présenter d'urgence, afin qu'elles soient réglées; et si quelques Personnes ont des Bénéfices appartenant à ladite Succession, il les prie de les lui communiquer. Québec, le 29 Mai, 1815. **THOS. DOUGLASS.**

NON RECLAMÉ'S. **V**INGT-CINQ Quarts de Cloty, marqués S No. 1 à 25, débarqués en Novembre dernier, du Navire Juliana, Morrison, Maître, de Londres, et adressés, suivant le Connossement, à James Serjant. Le Propriétaire pourra les avoir en s'adressant à **J. W. OVIATT.** Québec, le 27 Mai 1815.

A VENDRE au Magasin du Soussigné, Genève. Vins Français, Rouges et Blancs, en Barriques, Esprit de la Jamaïque, Rum des Indes sous le Vent, Sucre double et simple raffiné, Boutelles, en Lots d'une douzaine chaque, Bonbons pour le Vin et la Bière, Charbon, Peinture blanche, noire, jaune et verte, Fine Fleur, Du Do. secché au Four, Farine entière en Quarts, Québec, le 30 Mai, 1815. **MONRO & BELL.**

CAMPBELL & SHEPPARD ont reçu par les dernières arrivées et offrent à vendre, à bon marché, pour Argent comptant, à leur Magasin No. 49 Rue du Sault au Matelot, les Fruits suivants, savoir: Raisins verts, de Muscat et d'Altra, en-Caisse et demi-Caisse, Raisins séchés au Soleil, et de Lexia, en quarts et en Paniers, Amandes douces en sacs, Amandes 18 Pipes de Vin de Port, 50 Pipes de Vin de Ténérife et du Levant, une quantité de Cordages de grosseurs assorties, et à l'Anse des Mères 1500 paires de Rapet de Frêne, 500 Barres d'Ansepic, Pièces de Pin rouge et blanc, Eparres, &c. Québec, le 29 Mai, 1815.

PERDU... Un Paquet envoyé de Montréal au commencement de Janvier à l'adresse de Mr. Thos. C. Oliva, de cette place, par la Diligence; ce qui qu'il n'est pas parvenu à destination, et que l'envoi sans délai. Les frais raisonnables seront payés. Québec, le 12 Avril, 1815. **THOS. OLIVA.**

CAMPBELL & CHAPMAN ont reçu par les dernières arrivées: Toiles fines, Toile écrue, Coton à chemises, Coton à carreaux et rayé, Mousseline et Tison, Schâles assorties, Moutons de Poche, Bombasins et Bombasins noirs, Ruban de Satin et de Sarsinet figuré et uni, Moutons de Barcelone noir et de couleur, Bas de Coton pour femmes, Avois, 80 Tonnes de Rum de la Jamaïque, 100 Tonnes de Rum des Isles sous le Vent, Aile et Porter d'Écosse, Chandelles d'Angleterre au poids de 4 et 6s. Sucre raffiné en petits Pains. Québec, le 1er Juin, 1815.

VERTISSEMENT—On fait savoir à tous à qui il appartient, qu'en vertu de l'autorisation d'un des Honorables Juges de la Cour du Banc du Roi, du District de Québec, émanée à la Requête d'Augustin Alary et Marie Anne Defoi son épouse, ladite Marie Anne Defoi agissant au nom et comme Tutrice de ses trois enfants mineurs issus de son premier mariage avec feu Gabriel Trudel, et d'icelle autorisée à l'effet des présentes, par ledit Augustin Alary, sur l'avis homologué en Justice des parents d'icelle mineurs, il sera Lundi, le Cinquième jour de Juin prochain, à Neuf heures du matin, à Québec, en la Cour du Banc du Roi, en la Salle d'Audience, Cour tenante, procédé à la première criée par licitation de la terre ci-après désignée, échue audit mineur du Chef de feu Gabriel Trudel leur père; que la seconde criée se fera Lundi le Douze du même mois, surdits lieu et heure, et que LUNDI le DIX-NEUF du même mois, surdits lieu et heure, il sera, Cour tenante, à NEUF heures du matin, procédé à la TROISIÈME et DERNIÈRE CRIÉE, Vente et Adjudication de ladite Terre, aux charges, clauses et conditions de l'enchère qui sera déposée au Greffe de ladite Cour avant la vente. Ceux qui prétendent avoir quelques droits d'héritage, douaire, servitude ou autrement sur ladite terre, sont requis de le déclarer avant la vente. Pour plus amples informations il faut s'adresser à Mtre. Jas. Leblond, Avocat, en son étude, en la Haute-Ville de Québec. En suit la teneur et description de la Terre à vendre. Une Terre d'un demi arpent de front ou environ sur quatre-vingts de profondeur, située en la paroisse de la Pointe aux Trembles, première concession, bornée par devant au fleuve Saint-Lauront, par derrière au bout desdits quatre-vingts arpens, au Sud-Ouest à Louis et François Hardy, et au Nord-est à Pierre Deaudry, fils, avec moitié d'une grange et étable érigée sur la terre de feu Gabriel Trudel leur père, dont le demi arpent ci-dessus fait partie. **JAS. LEBLOND,** poursuivant ladite Licitation. Québec, 28 Mai, 1815.

VERTISSEMENT—On fait à savoir à tous qu'il appartient qu'en vertu de l'autorisation de l'Honorable Olivier Perrault l'un des Juges de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour le District de Québec, émanée sur requête de Jean Be. Courtemanche, Cultivateur, de la Paroisse Saint Antoine Rivière Chamby, veuf de Marie Josephite Normande dite Delorier, au nom et comme Tuteur d'icelle et en Justice sur huit enfants mineurs issus de son mariage avec la dite Marie Josephite Normande dite Delorier, et aussi à la requête de Joseph Normande dit Delorier, Marchand, de Ste. Anne, et de Pierre Normande dit Delorier, Colporteur, de la Cité de Québec; sur l'avis des Parents desdits mineurs d'icelle homologué, il sera, Lundi le Cinq du présent mois, à Neuf heures précises du matin, en la Chambre d'Audience à Québec, Cour tenante, procédé à la première CRIÉE par licitation, de l'Immeuble ci-après désigné, dépendant des successions de Pierre Normande dit Delorier et de Marie Josephite Doyon, aïeux desdits mineurs. Que la seconde CRIÉE sera Lundi le Douze du présent, à Neuf heures précises du matin, et que LUNDI le DIX-NEUF du même mois, à NEUF heures précises du matin, en la dite Salle d'Audience, Cour tenante, il sera procédé à la troisième et dernière CRIÉE, vente et adjudication dudit Immeuble, aux charges, clauses et conditions de l'enchère qui sera déposée au Greffe de ladite Cour avant la vente. Ceux qui prétendent quelque droit d'héritage, servitude ou autrement sur ledit Immeuble, sont requis d'en faire leur déclaration par écrit au Greffe de ladite Cour avant la vente. Et pour plus amples informations s'adresser au Procureur soussigné, en son Etude, en la Haute-Ville de Québec, Rue Ste. Famille. En suit la teneur et description de l'Immeuble à vendre. Un emplacement sis et situé en la Basse Ville de Québec, Rue du Sault-au-Matelot, de vingt-sept pieds ou environ de front sur ladite rue du Sault au Matelot, sur la profondeur qu'il peut y avoir à aller au Cap du Rempart, borné d'un côté au Nord-Ouest sur mur qui fait le pignon de la maison de feu Jacques Nolyn, représenté par Gabriel Grenier, et d'autre côté au Sud-Est au mur qui fait le pignon du Sieur Letourneau, représenté par Charles Hunter; avec ensemble une maison sus-désignée en pierres à deux étages, ainsi que le tout sus-désigné se compose actuellement, sans du tout en rien réserver ni excepter. **G. VANFELSON.** Québec, 1er Juin, 1815.

ARGENT A PRETER. DEUX Cents Cinquante Livres cours de cette Province, appartenant au Fond des Pilotes infirmes, seront prêtés sur des sûretés convenables. Il faut s'adresser à Mr. LINDSAY, Trésorier de la Maison de la Trinité de Québec. Québec, 4 Mai 1815.

CHANGEMENT DE DEMEURE. EDWARD H. LINDSAY informe ses amis et le public qu'il a transféré sa demeure au No. 10, Place du Marché à la nouvelle maison de Mr. Smith près de la Taverne de Neptune; et dans la porte voisine de Mr. Richards, et à vendre, savoir: de Whisky d'Irlande par lots de 3 gallons; une douzaine d'excellentes peaux deveau d'Angleterre, 2 douzaines de peaux de Kid, des bottes et souliers, et quelques pièces de toile écrue. Québec, le 18 Mai, 1815.

NOUVELLEMENT reçu par l'ALKOMACK, de Liverpool, et à vendre au Magasin du Soussigné, No. 10 Rue du Sault au Matelot; 210 Tonnes de sel blanc de Liverpool, 30 paquets de Faïence, 26 paquets de bouteilles, 9 valises de bottes et souliers, 6 do. de dentelles de coton, bas, mousselines, &c. 19 tierçons de Porter de Londres en bouteilles, plusieurs ballons de Porte-manteaux, plumes, sellas, harnois, bois de soulier, poterie de grès. Québec, le 7 Juin, 1815. **JOHN G. CLAPHAM.** J. G. attend de jour en jour par le Navire *Castle, Minerva et Vittoria*, son assortiment ordinaire de Draps, casimires, étoffe à vestes, Flushing, couvertes, fanelles et une variété de cotons propres au Marché de ce Pays et des Etats-Unis.

N. B.—Les Consignataires de Marchandises par l'Alkomack, Edward Norpuy, Maître, sont informés par le présent, qu'il commencera à décharger son cargaison le 8 du courant, au Quai de la Reine, et sont priés d'aller recevoir leurs marchandises, le vaisseau ne répondant d'aucune lorsqu'elles seront déchargées.

A VENDRE par les Soussignés à leur Magasin No. 13, Rue St. Pierre, Basse-Ville, à côté de Messieurs Grant & Greenfields, un assortiment général de marchandises sèches, bien adaptées pour la Saison. Québec, 6e Juin, 1815. **A. & R. PATTERSON.**

LES Soussignés viennent de recevoir par le Brig *Freestown*, de la Jamaïque, et offrent à vendre à bon marché, 95 Tonnes, 35 Barriques d'esprit de la Jamaïque, bien fait et de bon goût, aussi 15 Boucans, 16 Tierces et 40 Quarts d'excellente cassonade, 4 S'poons d'excellent Indigo. Québec, 8e Juin, 1815. **JAMES McCALEUM, & Co.**

ON A BESOIN d'un Jeune Homme de famille respectable, d'un caractère irréprochable, pour avoir la conduite d'un Magasin de Marchandises sèches, à Montréal. S'adresser à l'Éditeur. Québec, le 7 Juin, 1815.

AVIS PUBLIC est donné par le présent à tous y intéressés, que le Soussigné s'adressera par Pétition à la Législature, à sa prochaine Session, pour obtenir un privilège exclusif d'ériger un PONT de PEAGE sur la Rivière Champlain, dans la Paroisse de Champlain, dans le Comté de St. Maurice et District des Trois-Rivières, près du Chemin de Roi actuel qui conduit de la Cité de Québec à la Cité de Montréal. **PIERRE BUREAU.** Trois-Rivières, le 6 Juin, 1815.

LE Soussigné vient de recevoir par l'Angouleme de Liverpool, un assortiment de Chapeaux de Castor pour Dames et Enfants, et de Messieurs, fins et communs, lesquels seront vendus à bon marché pour argent comptant. Québec, le 7 Juin, 1815. **JOHN SOUTHERON.** No. 42 Rue Champlain, 6e Juin, 1815.

LES Soussignés présentent la liberté d'informer les Habitants de Québec et le Public en général qu'ils viennent d'arriver de Londres, dans le Navire *Amw*, Capitaine Langridge avec un bel assortiment de Marchandises pour le Printemps et l'Été, consistant en Soieries et Sarsinets des Indes, Tuffans, Crêpes, Bombasins, Étoffe de Soie et de Coton par carreaux, Mousselines de toutes espèces, Moutons et Schâles de Soie, un bel assortiment de Rubans de Patrons nouveaux, Boîtes d'étoffes de Torte pour les Dames, Do. pour les Cartes et les Toilettes, Boîtes à Thé, Valises de Maroquin rouge, sur assortiment de gants de meilleure Soierie et Bottes de Londres, Fil et Soie à coudre, Bains des Indes et communs, Frappés, quelques pièces de belles Chandelles de blanc de Balais, Cravattes à la mode, Bonnets de Laine rouge, Bas et Gants, un très-bel assortiment de Trousses, Habilemens blancs et de couleur, unis et à la mode en Angleterre, pour les enfants. **N. B.** Toutes les Marchandises ci-dessus sont de la meilleure qualité, et les plus à la mode en Angleterre. La vente est commencée, et le tout sera vendu à un prix modéré, pour argent comptant seulement; et en lots pour la commodité des Acheteurs. **J. H. FRASER & Co.** No. 5, Cul de Sac, en la Basse-Ville. Québec, le 31 Mai, 1815.

IRVINE MACNAUGHT & Co. débarquent maintenant du *Beag* de la Ténérife, Trente Pipes de véritable Eau de vie de Cognac, 12 Pipes d'excellent Genièvre de Hollande, 100 Tonnes de Rum, 80 Rouleaux de Cordage assortis, et 300 Voies de Charbon. **Il est aussi à vendre** Du meilleur Vin de Ténérife, Particulier de Londres, en Quarts et en bouteilles, Quelques Barriques de vieux Vin de Sherry, 12 Tonnes de Jus de Citron, 30 Boîtes de Cassonade, et une Carapace préparée pour le Mâché des Isles, prête à embarquer, savoir: Morue sèche en Boucans, Saumons du Nord en Tierçons, Harengs en quarts, Douves et fonds de Tonnes. Québec, le 31 Mai, 1815.

LE Soussigné étant remercié du Service Militaire auquel il a voit été appelé au commencement de la dernière Guerre, se propose de reprendre les affaires, en sa qualité de Notaire Public, dans le Haut de la Maison de Mr. BÉNEAU, N. 9, 12 sur la place du Marché en la Basse-Ville. Il prend donc la liberté d'offrir ses Services au Public et plus particulièrement à Messieurs les Négociants, Marchands, et Maîtres de Vaisseaux, qui avant son départ pour le Frontière, l'honorèrent de leur Confiance. Québec, le 20 Mai, 1815. **N. B.** Il prendra un Jeune Homme de bonne famille ayant de bonnes Mœurs, et une Education convenable, comme Clerc. **JAS. VOYER, Not. Pub.**

RECEMENT reçu par le Hope 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 Isles sous 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, Ténérife do. Benecarlo do. Merriedo do. du vin rouge d'Alouge en pipes et barriques, du vin blanc d'Alouge en barriques, do. de Malaga do. do. de do. du Colmaner do. du sucre affiné, du fer quarré et rond, des clous de différentes dimensions, de la chandelle au moule, du savon, du lard d'Irlande prime mes, du raisin Muscatelle, en grappes, sèche au soleil et d'Altra, 23 balles d'amandes de Valence, du cordage 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.**

A VENDRE à No. 30 Rue St. Pierre, à la Basseville. 800 Paires de Culottes de Toile de Russie, 700 Havresacs, 1000 Paires de Bas Militaires, 4 Balles de Harnois, 300 Grosses de Boutons de Corne noire. Québec, le 3 Mai, 1815. **J. REIFFENSTEIN, & Co.**

WILLIAM GIBSON, Marchand Tailleur, No. 14, Rue Saint Pierre, à la Basse-Ville, prend la liberté d'informer respectueusement ses nombreux amis et connaissances dans cette Ville, qu'il a pris en Société Mr. Lawrence Kavanagh, son ci-devant contre-maître, et que ses affaires à l'avenir seront conduites sous le nom de GIBSON & KAVANAUGH. Messieurs G. & K. ayant actuellement en main un assortiment considérable de matériaux des mieux choisis et les plus à la mode dans leur branche, et étant dans l'attente journalière de nouvelles fournitures par les premiers vaisseaux, ils informent respectueusement leurs amis et connaissances et tous autres qui voudront bien être disposés à encourager leur entreprise actuelle, que tout leur temps et leur attention seront entièrement dévoués à mériter la faveur future de leurs pratiques, et ils se flattent que tous les ordres dont on voudra bien les favoriser, seront exécutés, quant à la qualité des matériaux et à la main d'œuvre, de manière à assurer leur entière satisfaction, et avec toute la dépêche convenable. Mr. Gibson se flatte que tous ceux qui ont des comptes de longue durée avec son premier établissement, prendront des arrangements immédiats pour les régler, afin de pouvoir ajuster tous les comptes qui y ont rapport.—CAVES à Louer. Québec, 15e Mai, 1815.

AUX Marchands, Maîtres de Transports et tous autres qui ont actuellement et auront par la suite aucune affaire avec le Département des transports à Québec ou en Canada. Le Capitaine Dobbs pense qu'il est nécessaire de faire savoir publiquement, qu'il ne sera permis à aucune personne liée avec, ou du Département de l'Office des Transports, de recevoir aucune Gratification ou Récompense, et requis qu'en conséquence on y donne l'attention convenable. Office des Transports, Québec, le 1er Juin, 1815.

A VENDRE La Maison et l'Emplacement situés dans la Rue Saint Louis, appartenant à William Smith, Ecuyer, et maintenant occupés par lui. Pour les conditions s'adresser à lui, à la maison No. 24 Rue St. Louis, Québec le 1 Juin, 1815.

A VENDRE. CETTE superbe Maison de Campagne, avec une Ferme, connue sous le nom de *Wolf's Field*, étant la propriété de Kenelm Chandler, Ecuyer, Garde-Magasin à Québec, située sur le haut de la Côte de l'Ance de Wolfe, à environ un mille en demi du Marché de Québec. La Ferme consiste en 30 arpens de terre très bien cultivée et bien arrosée, un grand Jardin complété de jeunes arbres fruitiers et de racines rages. La Maison est bâtie en pierre et est assez spacieuse pour y recevoir une grande famille; il y a sur les lieux une grande Grange, aussi une Étable, une Remise et un Pouliller avec d'autres bâtimens utiles. Le banc de l'Ance de Wolfe couvert d'un bois pittoresque, et le Ruissseau St. Denis qui y appartient, sont un grand ornement et rendent cet endroit une demeure la plus agréable. Pour plus amples informations s'adresser au propriétaire, qui donnera les plus grandes facilités pour le paiement. Québec, le 26 Avril, 1815.

A louer à Possession donnée le 1er de Mai prochain. CETTE partie de la Maison, louée par Messrs. John Mure, & Co. à Henderson, Frère, & Co. située sur le Quai de Mr. Tod, et maintenant occupée par Messrs. McGe, Junr, & Co. consistant en un Office et une Chambre adjointe. Aussi cette partie de la même Maison occupée par Messrs. Johnson, Scott & Co. consistant en plusieurs appartemens. Le tout est très propre pour le Commerce, étant sur le Fleuve près de la Douane. S'adresser à **GEO & Wm. HAMILTON,** Procureur de Henderson, Frère & Co. Québec, le 18 Avril, 1815.

A LOUER. Pour une Année à commencer au Premier de Mai prochain. LE Magasin en pierres et bout Nord du Cul de Sac, appartenant à la Corporation de la Maison de la Trinité de Québec. Pour les conditions s'adresser à Mr. LINDSAY, No. 4 Rue du Rampart. Québec, le 13 Avril, 1815.

PATATES à VENDRE ENVIRON 300 minots de la meilleure qualité. Des troupeaux de l'attelage des Maîtres de Transports. Bien dignes qu'on s'embarque pour l'Angleterre, &c. &c. S'adresser à Mr. ABRAHAM GIBSON, à New Liverpool, ou à **HAMILTON & DAVIES,** No. 5, Rue la Fabrique. Québec, le 11 Mai, 1815.

AVIS est par le présent donné que le Soussigné, Maître Charpentier, de la Paroisse de Sainte Marie Nouvelle-Beauce, se propose de Pétitionner, à la Prochain Session de la Législature Provinciale, pour obtenir le droit de bâtir un PONT de PEAGE, sur la Rivière Etchemin, dans la Paroisse de Saint Henri. **LOUIS GREGOIRE.** Sainte Marie, le 29 Avril, 1815.

ON a besoin, à une Académie dans cette Ville, d'un Assistant pour instruire la plus jeune classe. Salaire de £100 par année avec autre avantages. Québec, 9e Mai, 1815.

VERTISSEMENT—Les Commissaires de Québec pour les personnes dont l'esprit est dérangé, et pour le soutien des enfants abandonnés, engagé par des personnes convenables et conformément à la Loi les enfants qui sont aux charges de la Commission. Pour plus amples informations s'adresser aux Commissaires soussignés. Québec, 11 Mai, 1815. **CLAUDE BENECHAU.**

MANUFACTURE DE BOTTES ET SOULIERS. No. 11, Rue du Jardin, l'autre porte du Théâtre. LES Soussignés informent leurs amis et le Public, qui sont entrés en Société, sous le nom de J. Benham & Co.—Les Dames et Messieurs pourrout être fournis constamment de Bottes et Souliers, à la plus courte demande à un prix raisonnable. Québec, 18e Avril, 1815. **JAMES BENHAM, DANIEL REMICH.**

A VENDRE deux arpens de terre de large, sur quarante arpens de long, avec une bonne Maison neuve et une grange Étable, et une Pêche neuve, situés au Cap Saut à une demie lieue plus haut que l'Eglise. Québec, le 28e Avril, 1815. **JEAN-BARTOLODE.**

AVIS PUBLIC est donné par ces présentes qu'Antoine Gay, Navigateur de la Paroisse St. Etienne dite Malbays demandera à la Législature de cette Province, pendant la Session prochaine d'icelle, un Bill pour l'autoriser à bâtir un PONT de PEAGE sur la Rivière Malbays ou Murray Bay dans la dite Paroisse. **ANTOINE GAY.** St. Etienne, Malbays, 12 Mai, 1815.

SE débloquent de la Goëlette Amelia, R. Wilson, d'Antigue; au Quai de Messrs. Irvine & Co. et à vendre; 115 Tonnes de Rum fort, 57 Barriques de Melasse, 59 Tonnes et 6 Barriques de Melasse, 56 Quarts de belle Cassonade, 1 Quart d'Arrow Root. S'adresser à **JAMES HEATH.** Québec, le 1er Juin, 1815.

LES Soussignés informent leurs amis et le public en général, qu'ils ont formé une société, et proposent, après le 1er de Mai prochain, de faire le Commerce d'Encoûtres et Coutures, aux noms de LINDSAY & FRASER. Ils se flattent que par leurs assiduités et attention ils mériteront une partie de la faveur du Public. **EDW. H. LINDSAY, JOHN FRASER.** Québec, 24e Avril, 1815.

VERTISSEMENT. LE Soussigné d'icelle nommé Curateur à la Succession vacante de Francis Kempf, Ecuyer, Capt. M. R. et principal Agent des Transports dans ce Port, requiert toutes personnes endettées à la dite Succession, de payer immédiatement, et toutes celles ayant des réclamations contre celles de la présente, pour être réglées; et dans le cas où aucune personne seroit en possession d'effets appartenant à ladite Succession, il les prie de lui en donner avis. Québec, le 11 Mars, 1815. **W. B. COLTMAN.**

LES affaires conduites jusqu'ici par Henry Black, seront continuées par les Soussignés, sous le nom de H. & J. BLACK. **HENRY BLACK, JAMES BLACK.**

QUI ONT à VENDRE Du Vin d'Espagne en Pipes, Sucre blanc en Boucans, Savon en Caisse, Drap gris militaire, Toile à voile, Osanburg, et Russie. Aussi quelques Caisse de Coutellerie et Taillanderie assorties. Québec, le 24 Mai, 1815.

VERTISSEMENT. LES Soussignés viennent de recevoir par l'Ann de Londres, le *Alexander* de Liverpool, et le *Mary* du Clyde, un assortiment choisi d'Épicerie, Thés, &c. comprenant les articles suivants: Sucre double et simple raffiné, Thés Hyson, Gunpowder, Souchong et vert, Raisins secs et de Corinthe, Amandes, Fèves, Noix, Citrons, Framage en Pomme de Pin, de Dolphin, double Berkley, double Gloucester et Cheshire, Orges, Pois fendus, Farine d'Avoine, Harengs de Lochfine. Porter et Brown Stout de Londres au quart ou à la douzaine. Un assortiment choisi de Saucres et Marmades fraîches, Olives, Câpres, Mourarde de Gynene, Epices, Sel en paniers, Huile douce, Vinaigre, Savon Chandelle, Empois, Pierres bleues, Indigo, Aloès, Aile et Porter de Glasgow en barriques, Papier à écrire et à enveloppe, Jambon et Beauf fumé, Blancs de Beauf marqués en Jarres, Langues en Barrils, Pipes, Café, Chocolat et Riz. Ils ont aussi de l'Esprit de la Jamaïque, Rum des Isles sous le vent, Genièvre de Hollande, Eau de vie de France, Vins de Madère, de Port, de Ténérife, de Sherry, de Bordeaux, et d'Espagne, Shrub, Peppermint, Noyau, Fleur fine en Quarts, Beurre en Barrils, &c. &c. &c. **WILLIAM TORRANCE & Co.** Québec, le 24 Mai, 1815.

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