



THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1817.

[No. 2712.]

JEUDI, LE 9 JANVIER, 1817.

PRICE OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

In one Language. 1st. insertion. each subsequent ins. 10 lines and under.....2s. 6d. Above 10 lines and under.....3s. 4d. Above 10 lines.....4s. 4d. per line.....1d. per line Both Languages. Double the above rates. Advertisements without written directions are inserted in both Languages till forbid, and charged accordingly. Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writings, and received by Tuesday evening at latest. Advertisements sent after Wednesday, or which require translation will not appear in both Languages in the next day's Paper. No advertisements received after Ten o'Clock on the day of publication. Advertisements from persons who have not accounts at this Office which are regularly settled, must be paid in advance. 26th Decr. 1815.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has appointed Mr. WILLIAM COWAN his Attorney to act in his stead during his absence from the Province; and that the whole of his business will be conducted as heretofore by the said WILLIAM COWAN.

Those Persons who still remain indebted to him and who have not yet settled their accounts are earnestly requested to settle without further delay to avoid additional trouble and expenses. Quebec, 1st August, 1816. J. NEILSON.

MONTEAL. BY virtue of a WRIT of Execution issued out to wit: of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of François Marchand of Dorchester otherwise called Saint John's in the said District Merchant, against the lands and tenements of Luther Whitney of the same place, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said LUTHER WHITNEY, 1. A Lot of ground or emplacement situated and being in the Town of Dorchester aforesaid, in the Barony of Longueuil, known by number fifty, according to the plan made thereof, and in the possession of the Baroness of Longueuil, by S. Z. Watson, Surveyor, in the month of July 1790; containing seventy two feet, french measure, in front, by one hundred and forty feet in depth, bounded in the front by Busby Street, in the rear by lot No. 43, belonging to the Seignior, on one side by partition Street, and on the other side by the lot No. 51, herein after mentioned, with a large wooden house of three stories and other buildings thereon erected, 2. A Lot of ground or emplacement situated and being in the Town of Dorchester and Barony of Longueuil aforesaid, known by number fifty one according to the aforesaid plan, bounded in the front by Busby Street, in the rear by the lot No. 44 herein after described, on one side by the lot No. 50 above mentioned, and on the other side by lot No. 52, the said lot containing seventy two feet in front, by one hundred and forty feet in depth, (french measure) with a framed barn and shed thereon erected, 3. A Lot of ground or emplacement, situated and being in the Town of Dorchester and Barony of Longueuil aforesaid, known by number fifty two according to the aforesaid plan, containing seventy-two feet in front by one hundred and forty feet in depth, french measure, bounded in the front by McCumming street, in the rear by lot No. 51 above described, on one side by lot No. 45, and on the other side by lot No. 45. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lots of ground or emplacements and premises, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the Parish of St. Luke in the said District, on TUESDAY the THIRTEENTH day of MARCH next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known. FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lots of ground or emplacements and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to Law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole, or any part of the said lots of ground or emplacements and premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. — Sheriff's Office, 26th Decr. 1816.

MONTEAL. WHEREAS a certain WRIT of EXECUTION to wit: of our Lord the King, hath been sued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal, aforesaid, to me directed, commanding me, that of the lands and tenements of Joseph Christie Burton, now of the parish of Saint George, in the County of Middlesex, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, a General in His Majesty's Army, son and residuary legatee of the late Gabriel Christie, Esquire, Major General in His Majesty's Army, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, to wit, of the Estate, Rights and Property following, subject to the charges and incumbrances hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, "a certain piece or parcel of land of an irregular figure, situate and being in the Seigniorie of Chambly, in the District of Montreal, lying along the river Richelieu, near the Canton of Chambly, and comprehending the said river Richelieu on the east, the King's highway leading to Saint John's on the west, the lands belonging to the Demoiselles De Niverville on the north, and a line drawn east and west on the south, from the point of intersection between Chambly Street and the King's highway, until the said line shall strike the said river Richelieu, with the exception only of the lands belonging to one Lemontin, which are comprehended within the said limits, together also with all the houses, mill dams, stores, buildings and improvements erected and made on the said premises, and on the river Richelieu, and waterfalls in front of the said premises, and above the said southern boundary line of the said premises, to the distance of twenty arpents, with the sole entire and perfect right of the said mills, mill races and waterfalls in front of the said premises, and to the distance of twenty arpents above the said southern boundary line thereof, and of erecting and building grist mills, saw mills, and waterworks of every description, upon the said premises, in mill-races and waterfalls, the said land and premises being subject to the payment of one penny current per arpent of *cents et routes*, and charged also with the payment of eleven thousand one hundred and eleven pounds, two shillings and two pence currency; one half of which last mentioned sum (bearing interest to be discharged half yearly) is to be paid to the heirs of Sarah Christie, wife of the Reverend James Tunstall, at her decease, and the other half of the said sum (bearing interest to be discharged in like manner) is to be paid to the heirs of Catherine Christie, widow of the late Colonel John Robertson, at her decease, in conformity to an act or transaction passed before Papineau and Barron, Esquires, bearing date the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, by which a certain debt and damages in the said writ mentioned, which William Menderleath Esquire, of Bristol, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called England, late Captain in His Majesty's Sixteenth Regiment of Foot, late in the aforesaid Court of King's Bench, recovered against the said Napier Christie Burton. Now by virtue of the said Writ of Execution, to me directed as aforesaid, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said NAPIER CHRISTIE BURTON, the aforesaid piece or parcel of land and premises, and do hereby give notice, that the same will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, subject to the several charges and incumbrances aforesaid, at the Church door of the Parish of Saint Joseph, of Chambly, in the said District, on Monday the Twenty sixth day of May next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of Sale will be made known. FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described piece or parcel of land and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to Law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said piece or parcel of

land and premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. — Sheriff's Office, 26th Decr. 1816.

THREE RIVERS. BY virtue of a WRIT of Execution issued out to wit: of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the District of Three Rivers aforesaid, at the suit of Ann Ellice of the city of Bath, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, widow of the late Alexander Ellice, deceased, in his lifetime of the same place, Esquire, William Ellice of the city of London in England aforesaid, Esquire, Edward Ellice of London aforesaid, Esquire, Thomas Forsyth of London aforesaid, Esquire, and the Honourable John Richardson of the city of Montreal, Esquire, executors of the last will and testament of the said late Alexander Ellice, to me directed, commanding me to proceed after three publications in the Quebec Gazette, and the usual notifications given at the church door of the parish wherein the property is situated, to the sale and adjudication of the following lot of real estate, to wit, The Fief and Seigniorie of Champlain with the continuation thereof, situate on the north side of the river St. Lawrence, containing one league and a half in front more or less, by four leagues in depth, bounded in front by the said river St. Lawrence, joining on one side to the north east to the seigniorie of Batiscan, and on the south west side to the seigniorie of Cap la Magdeleine, with all the seigniorial rights thereunto belonging, of what nature soever, such as *cons et routes*, *lots et ventes*, &c. without any exception, which said fief and seigniorie was by me heretofore seized & taken in execution by virtue of a writ of *fi. facias* at the aforesaid suit, as belonging to the vacant estate of the late Joseph Prohazier in his lifetime of the city of Montreal, Esquire, in the hands of Henry McKenzie of Terrebonne in the Province of Lower Canada, Esquire, in his capacity as Curator duly elected to the said vacant estate. Now I do hereby give notice that the aforesaid fief and seigniorie of Champlain with all the rights thereunto belonging will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court House in this town, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of FEBRUARY next at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known. L. GUGY, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, 31st Decr. 1816.

THREE RIVERS. BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION to wit: of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Three Rivers aforesaid, at the suit of Andre Panetton, of the Town of Three-Rivers, Bailiff, against the lands and tenements of Louis Charlet, of the Parish of St. Anne Laperade, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said LOUIS CHARLET, — A piece of Ground, situate in the Parish of Saint Genevieve, Seigniorie of Batiscan, containing one half arpent in front, by one arpent in depth; bounded in front by the north-east side of the King's Highway, and in the rear, as well as on the south side, by François Papilleau dit Perigny, and on the north side by the road leading to Rivière à Vallée, with a House and Stable thereon erected. — Also another piece of Ground, in the same Parish and seigniorie, containing one half arpent in front, by what depth may be found between the south-west side of the said King's Highway and the brow of the hill, joining on one side to the said François Papilleau dit Perigny, and on the other side to the said road leading to the Rivière à Vallée, being in front of the lot first described, and only separated therefrom by the highway. Now I do hereby give notice, that the aforesaid lots of ground and premises, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church Door of St. Genevieve of Batiscan, on Monday the THIRD day of MARCH next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known. L. GUGY, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lots of ground and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of Three-Rivers, according to Law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lots of ground and premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. — Sheriff's Office, 30th Octobr. 1816.

THREE RIVERS. BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION to wit: of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the said District of Three Rivers, at the suit of Francis Lehoullier, of the City of Quebec, Merchant, against the lands and tenements of Etienne Remy, of the Town of Three-Rivers, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said ETIENNE REMY, — A lot of ground situate in the said Town of Three-Rivers, Notre Dame Street, containing thirty-six feet in front, by eighty feet, or thereabouts, in depth, bounded in front by the said Street, and in the rear by the Common, joining on the north-east side to Joseph Maranda, or his representatives, and on the south-west side to François Rivard, with a stone House, two stories high, the whole breadth of the said lot, and a stable, thereon erected. — Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lot of ground and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Court House, on Monday the TENTH day of MARCH next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known. L. GUGY, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lot of ground and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of Three-Rivers, according to Law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lot of ground and premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff, during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. — Sheriff's Office, 2d November, 1816.

District of Quebec. BY virtue of an alias Writ of Fieri in Quebec. BY virtue of an alias Writ of Fieri in Quebec, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench holding civil pleas, in and for the said District, at the suit of Pierre Langlois, of the city of Quebec, in the county and district of Quebec, merchant, against the lands and possessions of Francois Dagle, cultivator, of the parish of Saint Louis de Lotbiniere, in the county of Buckinghamshire, in the said district of Quebec, and Marie René Beaudette his wife, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said FRANCOIS DAGLE, and his wife: a land of two arpents and a half in front by fifty-five arpents in depth, situate in the parish of St. Louis, seigniorie of Lotbiniere aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: in front to the north by the river St. Lawrence, to the south by the front of the lands of the village St. Francois, joining on one side to the north east to Joseph Beaudet, and on the other side to the south west to Annable Beaudet, upon which land is an old barn, an old stable, and an old house. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said land and buildings will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the door of the Church of the parish of St. Louis de Lotbiniere, aforesaid, on MONDAY the THIRTEENTH day of JANUARY next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known. PH. A. DE GASPE, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described land and buildings by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his Office in the city of Quebec, according to Law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said land and buildings, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. — Sheriff's Office, 11th September, 1816.

Province of Lower-Canada. BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri in the District of Quebec. BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri in the District of Quebec, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the said District of Quebec, at the suit of Marie Anne Piquet, widow of André Goulet, of the parish of Saint Gervais, in the County of Hertford, in the district of Quebec, against the lands and tenements of André Goulet, Farmer, of the same place, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said ANDRÉ GOULET, an arpent and a half and three perches of land in front, by thirty arpents in depth, situate and being in the parish of Saint Gervais, Seigniorie of Lévis aforesaid, in the sixth range of concessions on the south side of river Byer, joining on the north east to François Roché, and on the south west to widow Etienne Côté, with a house, barn and stable thereon erected, and all appurtenances wheresoever. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land and buildings will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Church door of the parish of Saint Gervais, on Monday the Twenty fourth day of March next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known. PH. A. DE GASPE, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described land and buildings, by mortgage or other or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the Court House, in the City of Quebec, according to Law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole, or any part of the said land and buildings, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. — Sheriff's Office, 20th Nov. 1816.

PRIZE MONEY FOR CAPTURES AT DETROIT IN AUGUST 1812. NOTICE is hereby given that a second dividend of the proceeds of Prize Money Captured from the Enemy at the above Port will be paid, upon the application of those properly authorized to receive the same, in behalf of the Staff, Companies and detachments, entitled to share, to the Subscriber at Quebec, within the period of three months from the date hereof, each private share being One pound ten shillings Currency. NOAH FREER, Capt. Prize Agent. Quebec 2d January, 1817.

THE Quebec Commercial Academy will open again on Tuesday the 7th instant. A Professor from the Continent of Europe is engaged to superintend the French department. Quebec, 2d Jan. 1817.

MR. T. MARSDEN respectfully announces to the public that his Christmas vacation will terminate with the present week, and the studies of his School will be resumed on Monday, the 6th January, 1817.

P. S. T. M. tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his friends, for their generous patronage; and assures them that it will always be his earnest study by all possible diligence and exertion, to merit a continuance of their favors. No. 1, Champlain Street, Lower Town. — Dec. 30, 1816.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a majority of the Freeholders and Residents of the Village of St. Thomas, County of Devon, and a number of the principal Farmers in the environs of the said Village, will petition the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, in order to obtain an Act for the erection of a MARKET PLACE in the said Village of Saint Thomas, and also Regulations for the government of the said Market in the said Village. — St. Thomas, 16th Decr. 1816.

FOR SALE, on or to LET. A HOUSE situated in Ste. Anne Street. For the conditions, apply to the Proprietor. JOSEPH FORTIER. Quebec, 27th Decr. 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting in and between the undersigned in Lower-Canada, under the firm of George & William Hamilton, and in Upper Canada, conducted by each Partner occasionally in his own name, will be dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st Decr. 1816.

All persons having claims against the said concern, are requested to present them for payment, to George Hamilton, & all persons indebted to said Co. partnership to make immediate payment of their respective accounts to him, with the exception of the amounts due to and from the concern at Kingston, which will be received and liquidated by William Hamilton. Montreal, Decr. 26th 1816. WILM. HAMILTON. Kingston, Decr. 26th, 1816.

NOTICE. JACQUES ANTOINE CARTIER, having become a Partner in the Commercial Establishment of M. C. Cuvillier & Co. of the City, public notice is hereby given, that from and after the Thirty-first instant, the concern will be carried on by the Subscribers, who now compose said firm. M. C. CUVILLIER. J. A. CARTIER. Montreal, 27th Decr. 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm of Cuvillier, Fournier & Co. Auctioneers, Brokers, and Commission Merchants of this City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. — All those who are indebted to the said Establishment, are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts; and those to whom the said concern stands indebted, are desired to send in their claims for liquidation. JOE. M. CHINIC, Jr. ALEX. A. VEZINA. Quebec, Decr. 31, 1816.

THE Subscribers beg to return their thanks to the Public in general, for the very liberal encouragement they have experienced since their commencement in business, and have to apprise them that Mr. William Newton, having joined their establishment, their business as Auctioneers, Brokers and Commission Merchants, will be carried on under the firm of Newton, Chinic & Veztina, and trust by their assiduity and attention to merit a share of public patronage. WILLIAM NEWTON. JOE. M. CHINIC, Junr. ALEX. A. VEZINA. 1st Jan. 1817.

THE Subscribers Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Alexander Burnside, in his lifetime of Quebec, Merchant, request all persons indebted to his Succession to pay their respective accounts to John Fisher of the House of D. A. J. Fisher or François Quirouet of Quebec, who are authorized to receive and grant acquittances for the same. And those who may have any claims against the said Succession, are requested to present their accounts, so that they may be liquidated and discharged. Quebec, 16th Decr. 1816. DANIEL FISHER. JOHN YOUNG. JOHN FISHER. FRANCOIS QUIROUET.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber will petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for the exclusive privilege of building a TOLL DRAW BRIDGE over the River Ouelle, near the Chapel, on condition of permitting single horse carriages to pass at the reasonable rate of fivepence each. JACQUES MORIN. Quebec, Dec. 15th 1816.

THE Subscriber gives public notice, that he will petition the Provincial Parliament at its next Session, for an exclusive privilege of building a TOLL BRIDGE on River Jesus, from the village of Terrebonne to the Ile Jesus. The said bridge to be erected in the lower part of the Village of Terrebonne, below the Church. JOSEPH ROY. Montreal, Decr. 7, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a majority of the Freeholders and Residents of the Village of Saint Jean Baptiste de Nicolet, County of Buckinghamshire, and a number of the principal Farmers in the environs of the said Village, will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, in order to obtain an Act for the erection of a Market Place in the said Village of Nicolet, and regulations for the said Market, and the Police in the said Village. Nicolet, 2d Decr. 1816.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Garrison, Five Hundred Barrels of fresh fine FLOUR, to be delivered into the King's Magazines at Quebec as under; — On or before the 10th February, 1817—250 Barrels. — 1st March, — 250 — Tenders for the above supply will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock of FRIDAY the 10th January next. Security will be required for the performance of such Contract as may be entered into. Commissary General's Office, Quebec, 26th Decr. 1816.

FOR SALE. THE HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by the Subscriber, situate in St. George Street, Upper Town; the lot is surrounded by a stone wall, has convenient out-houses, partly new; the house is new, substantially built and in excellent repair, well adapted for a large family. Easy terms of payment will be given, and part of the purchase money may remain at interest. Immediate possession may be had if required. Quebec 15th Aug. 1816. WILLIAM SHEPPARD.

TO LET and possession given on the First day of May next. THAT large House three stories high, covered with Tin, No. 6, fronting the Market Place Lower Town, St. Peter Street in the rear, consisting of eight well finished large rooms besides closets, a kitchen and two good stores, with a vault and spacious cellar. The House is well calculated for a Coffee or Boarding House on a large scale, as a number of comfortable beds may be fitted upon the attic story and will be let either with or without the stores; for further particulars enquire of the Proprietor. Quebec, 21st Nov. 1816. JAMES ROSS.

TO BE SOLD. THAT elegant small Stone HOUSE, now occupied by Major Brown, 103d Regt. situate near the Esplanade. — Will be sold very cheap, by immediate application to M. MATHISON, 19th Sept. 1816 near the Artillery Barracks.

THE Subscriber will apply to the Provincial Legislature at its next Session for an Exclusive Privilege to build a MAN WHEEL BOAT, to navigate the River St. Lawrence, and Ferries thereof. FRANCOIS PAGE. Quebec, 30th Octobr. 1816.

FOR SALE.—That two story House, with yard, tables, wells and dependencies, situate in St. Louis Street, No. 42, near the Court House. Apply to the Subscriber, No. 10, Ste. Ursule Street. Is. PANET, P. B. A. P. Quebec, 2d Octobr. 1816.

FOR SALE.—49 Puncheons Leeward Island RUM just arrived which will be low if taken from the Wharf. JOHN JONES, Junr. & Co. St. Peter Street. Quebec, 31st Oct. 1815.

EDUCATION. MR. THOM, Teacher of ENGLISH GRAMMAR and ETC., MATHS, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, GEOGRAPHY, and MATHEMATICS, respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by the Revd. Mr. Wilkie. He begs to return his sincere acknowledgements for the liberal patronage which he has hitherto experienced, and which, by zeal and assiduity, he will always endeavour to deserve. — Terms may be known by applying at the School-room—5, Carrière Street, 26 Sept. 1816.

EVENING SCHOOL. MR. THOM respectfully notifies his intention to resume his Evening School, on MONDAY the 21st Instant. His instructions will be directed to the following subjects; namely, WRITING, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, and NAVIGATION.

Great attention will be paid to those Young Gentlemen, who, having been taught Arithmetic either at distant intervals of time or by different instructors, or antiquated methods, would wish to revise that important branch of Education. The exercises will be accompanied with plain and simple demonstrations of the rules, and adapted, as much as possible, to the business of the Counting-House. Those Contractions, also, which are of so much utility in mercantile computations, will be minutely explained and inculcated. — Early application being of essential importance, is earnestly requested. — 5, Carrière Street, 9th Oct. 1816.

JUST received and for sale per the Subscriber No. 15, Faubrique street.—A general assortment of Cut Glass consisting in Decanters, Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Finger Cups, Bath Tubbs, Cruets, Salt Cellers, Dishes & Water Jugs. JAMES G. HANNA. Quebec, 25th November, 1816.

FOR SALE.—Five Loads, and other Articles of Lumber.—Also, at the Undersigned's Steam Engine Mill, double boiled Linseed Oil, Linned Cakes for animal food, and some of the best Lamp Oil. THOS. LEE, St. Dominique Street, St. Roch. 8th Oct. 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT. NOTICE is given to all whom it may concern, that, by virtue of the authorisation of the Honourable Edward Bowen, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, issued at the request of James Miller, Coffer of Tamper, and of Jacques Gagnon, Tanner, both of this City of Quebec, in their respective capacities as Guardian and Sub Guardian to the Minor Children and Heirs of the late James Miller, in his lifetime of Quebec aforesaid, Yeoman, on the advice of the relations and friends of the said Minor Children, duly confirmed in Justice, the first *Crie*, by term of *Liquidation*, of the land hereafter described, belonging to the Succession and Estate of the said late JAMES MILLER, will be proceeded to on Monday the Third day of February next, at Nine of the Clock in the Morning, in the Court Hall of Quebec; that the second *Crie* will take place on Monday the Tenth day of the same month, at the same hour and place; and that on Monday the Seventeenth of the said month of February, at the same place and hour, the Court sitting, the third *Crie*, sale and adjudication of the said land, will be proceeded to, on the charges, clauses and conditions of the *Encheire*, which will be deposited at the Prothonary's Office of the said Court.

All and every persons having any claims on the said land, either by mortgage, *servitude*, or otherwise, are hereby required to file the same in writing, in the Office of the Prothonary of the said Court, previous to the time of sale. — For further information apply to Mre. G. B. Faribault, Advocate, at his Office, No. 5, Hope Street, in the Upper-Town of Quebec.

The description of the land to be sold is as follows, viz: A land situated in a place called La Savanne, on the north side of the *fief Notre Dame des Anges*; containing three arpents in front on the north east side, and four arpents and three perches on the south west side, by sixteen arpents or thereabouts in depth; bounded on one side by the tiled land of the *fief Notre Dame des Anges*, on the other side by François Guillaume Falades; in front by the *fief Dorsenville*, belonging to the Ladies of the General Hospital, and on the north east side by Mr. Bertrand, Potter, and by J. Ete. Denis Salois, dit Brumette. C. B. FARIBAUT. Quebec, 23d Decr. 1816.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Tutor to the Minor Children of the late DANIEL MIREVERT, deceased, in his lifetime of Quebec, Taylor, requests all those who are indebted to his estate to pay their respective accounts without delay; and those to whom the said estate is indebted, to send in their accounts duly attested, for settlement. WILLIAM BURKE. Quebec, 7th Nov. 1816.

ON SALE. 14,000 FEET Red pine, 8000 feet white oak, 3000 feet round do, 3000 feet round ash, 6000 feet refuse oak. CAMPBELL & SHEPPARD. Quebec, 20th Octobr. 1816.

[EXTRACT—Continued from our last.]

But this table gives no means a sufficient idea of the distress at present arising from this heavy tax, as in a variety of instances the farmers who lately paid these rates have been obliged to give up their farms, and are actually become paupers themselves, receiving parochial allowance like other paupers; and this increased burden, in many other parishes occurs, while some farms are uncultivated, or run waste; and in the cases the most favourable, the burden falls with increasing weight on the land-lords. The letters contain many complaints, that while the manufacturers, who have occasioned the chief burden, pay scarcely any thing to the rates, the accumulated weight falls on the occupiers of land. The complaints almost universally made of the increase, heavy burden, and most mischievous consequences to the industry of the people, which result from poor-rates, form a conspicuous feature among the complaints of the correspondents; inasmuch that many apprehensions are expressed of this system being permitted to continue, and increase till it will absorb, in union with tithes, the whole rental of the kingdom, leaving nothing more to the landlords of it, than that of acting as trustees and managers for the benefit of others. But the surprising circumstance of this result is the increase being so general at the very period in which, from the reduced price of provisions, a directly contrary effect might have been expected. To find that rates have risen, while the principal object in the support of the nourishment of the poor has fallen in price above 100 per cent. seems to be extraordinary; nor could such a result have been found, but in an administration liable to so many objections. We cannot be surprised at a great number of these correspondents calling with anxiety for regulations in a system which tends directly to annihilate all industry.

The extreme burden arising from poor-rates is a subject which can never have too much attention paid to it; and its nature can be well understood only by reference to particular cases; thus, it deserves attention, that this tax has been collected in certain districts in Wales, in kind, if the expression be permitted, that is, the substances necessary for the support of the poor taken instead of the value in money—it may be presumed through a want of circulating medium. The amount to which this tax can arise, may be understood by referring to the case of Halstead in Essex, where it rises to 5s. 6d. in the pound for one quarter of a year, taken at one fifth under the rack-rent; and at Cogge hall, in the same county, much higher; and in a parish near Sandwich, in Kent, they amounted to 22s. per acre. Such facts require no comment. The abuses to which this administration is liable may be felt from the Somersetshire case, of parish paupers becoming claimants as creditors on the effects of a bankrupt.

Tithes.

The general complaints against the weight of tithes would open too wide a field to present more than a solitary remark: it appears from the correspondence, that 10s. in the pound rent, is taken as a commutation in Dorsetshire; and 9s. an acre for grass-land is paid in Berkshire.

Ninth Query—Remedies Proposed.

- Letters, proposing the repeal or reduction of taxes 205
- proposing the reduction of rent 90
- to commute tithes 17
- to prohibit, or lay heavy duties on the importation of all land produce 55
- to give a bounty on the export of corn 31
- to increase paper circulation 21
- to regulate poor-rates, and especially by subjecting all property to bear its fair share 34
- to raise the price of corn, &c. 19
- to establish corn rents 7
- to repeal the act for warehousing foreign corn 12
- to lead Exchequer bills on good security 9
- to continue the Bank restriction 2
- to encourage emigration 1
- to give the same favour to agriculture as to manufacture, as the principal remedy, but many allude less decisively to the same system 2
- to reduce the interest of money 3
- to establish public granaries, the corn to be purchased by government 8
- to encourage distilleries 2
- government to take into their own hands the management of the poor 2
- proposing to regulate the cottages with the addition of lands 7
- to repeal the game laws 1
- to lessen the quantity of land intended to be sown 2
- to give a bounty on the cultivation of hemp 1
- to take off the tax on draining brick 1
- the Bank of England to establish branch banks 1

The great object of the Board in these inquiries has been to collect facts. If it be asked, what conclusions are to be drawn from these facts? Such will, of course, suggest themselves with the greatest clearness to the members of the legislature. With this expectation before us, we cannot but be surprised at the anxiety felt, and the apprehensions expressed, by many of the ablest persons (being magistrates of extensive jurisdictions) amongst the correspondents whose letters are the basis of this general result, but the Board cannot forbear making one observation, as it may be extremely important to the future state of the country, when it is considered that the tracts absolutely uncultivated are of considerable extent, and that a great number of farms are thrown upon the landlord's hands in a period when it must of necessity be extremely inconvenient to attempt their cultivation, in many cases heavily burdensome, and in some ruinous; it must be evident that the management of these farms may probably be so very imperfect, as to occasion a great devaluation in the produce of corn. Of the same tendency is another circumstance mentioned in the letters, the preparation for the next crop of wheat being extremely deficient. It may also be observed, that among the circumstances mentioned in reply to the fourth query is that of a very general neglect of all purchased manures, together with a discharge of labourers formerly employed, to an amount that must considerably affect the future cultivation of the soil. These points, if duly considered, may afford no slight reason for apprehending a considerable declension in the amount of future productions; and should such an effect arrive, it may come at a time in which the pressure will be more severely felt.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Some alarm, and consequently some mischief, has been occasioned by the known fact, that a Report on the Agricultural State of the Kingdom having been made, and intended for publication, by the Board of Agriculture, was afterwards suppressed. The drawing up such reports in a time of distress is not, perhaps, a very wise measure; at least we have seldom known any practical good result from them; but the additional circumstance of suppression tends to convert apprehension into absolute panic. Secrecy is looked upon as a sign of extreme and imminent danger; and what is kept back from knowledge acts far more terribly than what is known. From all these considerations, we are not sorry to learn that the suppressed report has found its way to the press. It now becomes a genuine object of criticism; we are enabled to look the real evils steadily in the face, and to reduce to their true dimensions those which had been exaggerated. The Board of Agriculture proposed a number of queries to people of all sorts and descriptions connected with agriculture. It has been remarked, that the art of questioning is by no means a trifling one; but the Board does not seem to have studied that art with any great success. Their queries are nine in number. The first three are proper enough, being matters of fact, to which it is to be presumed the parties will not answer but upon accurate knowledge; but all the others are more or less subjects of conjecture and speculation; and the last question, setting every stupid or superficial fellow to propose what are called remedies, is about as wise in politics as it would be in medicine, if the suffering of the country originated in an epidemic disease. We must not quit this subject without protesting strongly against the manner in which the Board thinks fit to speak of tithes; and we once more warn the land-holders, that when they venture directly or indirectly to attack the right to this species of property, they shake every other. This was the first great step in the French Revolution; and they know well enough what followed. The case would be very different if they confined themselves to any practicable improvement in the tithes laws, for the mutual benefit of the incumbent and of the farmer, holding equally sacred the rights of property belonging to each; but it is intolerable that a public official Board should speak in vague and general terms of "the weight of tithes," as if it were within the ordinary competence of the Legislature to lessen that weight by allotting to the Church a less proportion of the produce. It is

whimsical enough to hear the Board, immediately after reciting a list of four and twenty speculative and contradictory remedies for the existing distress, very gravely add, "The great object of the Board has been to collect facts!" It is very true that this should have been their great object; and we trust that the next time they set about such a work, it will be their sole object. To speak plainly, they have no business with any thing else. They are not a board of finance, nor a board of speculative politics; they have nothing to do with questions about the Bank Restriction, or reducing the interest of money; as private gentlemen they may perhaps understand these, and a thousand other topics, extremely well; but as a Board of Agriculture, they should remember the old homely proverb—No sutor ultra crepidam.

ROME, Oct. 1.—The allocation of the Pope at the late election of Cardinals, contains some curious facts respecting the state of the Christian Religion in China. It seems that the Jesuit Missionaries to that empire have recently undergone grievous persecutions.—Gabriel Dufresse, a French Missionary, and Bishop of Tabacca and Vicar Apostolic of the province of See-Tschun, for thirty-nine years, has been put to death. Having been banished by the Chinese government, in pelled by religious fervour he returned, but was soon discovered, and put in irons. The Mandarins then suddenly affected much kindness, ordering his chains to be broken, and overwhelmed him with caresses. But they had honey in their mouths and poison in their hearts. They boldly desired him to abjure his religion; on his side he spoke of the fidelity of the Chinese rites and extolled the Christian dogmas. The perfidious Mandarins had concealed two persons behind the partition, who wrote down the Bishop's words. An accusation was consequently drawn up, and the Bishop was taken before the Vice Roy, who being a sworn enemy to all Christians condemned him immediately to die. In an instant this respectable old man was stripped of his robes and lead forth to the place of execution, where an immense crowd was assembled. Thirty-three Christians, whom no torments could divert from the true faith, were led out at the same time, surrounded by executioners and instruments of torture. All of them were then told that they must abjure the Christian Religion or undergo the punishment of the cord.

With heroic fortitude all refused to renounce their SAVIOUR, and beseeched the Bishop to give them absolution and his last benediction. The Bishop granted their request, and after urging them to follow his example with firmness, laid his head on the block, and the executioner at one blow then severed it from his body.

The Christians, who had been only brought out to frighten them, were reconducted to prison, and afterwards banished. The head of the Bishop of Tabacca was affixed to a gibbet, with the inscription—"Apostle of the Christian Religion and Bishop of Europe." The same words were seen on the box, which was adorned with a figure of the Bishop, and contained his head, and which was paraded for some days in all the places where the Christians lived who had been converted by him. His blood was preserved by the Christians, and distributed among the inhabitants of various towns and villages. The body, after lying three days on the scaffold, watched by Christians, was interred with pious devotion.

Another Missionary, Augustine Fohar, aged 73, was beaten so unmercifully, that he died in a few days. The Judge who condemned him admonished him to consider his great age and the punishment which would follow upon his refusing to renounce Christianity; and when he was undergoing the punishment, the judge said, "Now your God has deserted you." "Oh no," said Augustine, "He has given me strength to endure all this and much more." The judge, mad with rage, then ordered him to be struck in the face, which killed him.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—We understand that accounts have been received of Lord Bessford's return to Lisbon, after having completely succeeded in the object of his mission.

This morning Paris Journals to the 26th have arrived. By the letter of our Correspondent, who exposes the side of the French Ministry, it will be seen they are in great trepidation respecting the meeting of the Chambers. It is said that the sale of the remaining Church Lands will not now be attempted. It is further intimated, that on the one hand the Ministers will resume to themselves the credit of measures of liberality toward the Clergy and the poor emigrants, still taking care to have the distribution of the national bounty themselves; and on the other hand, that they will make considerable efforts to get rid of the persons of too marked a royalism either among their own Colleges, or the subordinate authorities, civil and military.

It is now said that the German Diet will not meet on the 4th of next month, as before stated, and that its opening will be postponed till next year. The Ministers, however, have conferences in the mean time.—The statement of its having been signified that it was not the intention of the Emperor of Russia to interfere in the affairs of Germany, is positively contradicted.

One vessel.—We have just received another letter from Paris which says the *Quotidienne* has been suspended as an Ultra-Royalist Journal; and that the most serious disorders are likely to result from the open contention between the Civil and Military Authorities, at Lyons, Douphny, &c. The letter shall be inserted to-morrow.

This morning arrived a mail from Hamburg. The following is the most remarkable piece of intelligence obtained by it:—"Constantinople, Sept. 12.—The arrival of the Russian frigate, the *Minerva*, of 44 guns, in the port from Odessa, with Baron Stroganoff the Russian Minister, on board, is considered here as a remarkable circumstance, because hitherto the ships of war of all nations have not been allowed to pass through the Channel."

The Dutch Mail this morning brings further accounts of the rise in the prices of grain in various parts of the Continent. A storm has destroyed much corn in Deux-Ponts. The Duke of Wellington is establishing magazines of grain on the frontiers of France for his armies, that they may not inconvenience the inhabitants.

Average of prices of Corn in England and Wales, by the quarter of eight Winchester bushels, and of Oatmeal per boll of 140lb. Avoirdupois, from the returns received in the week ending the 19th Oct. 1816.—Wheat, 9s. 6d.; Rye, 5s. 11d.; Barley, 4s. 9d.

Letters from the North state, that the States of America are at present negotiating a Treaty of Commerce with Denmark. On Sunday night the Russian frigate *Mercury*, and transport *Philadelphia*, arrived at Portsmouth, from St. Petersburg bringing a present from the Emperor of Russia to the Prince Regent of four fine Persian horses; and to the Princess Elizabeth of four chests containing rare and valuable species of Statuary.

NAPLES, Oct. 8.—The American squadron has terminated its operations. Mr. Pinkney has abandoned the ridiculous pretence of maintaining his negotiation by menace. Our device is honor.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—We lament to see by the *Gazette* that the average price of wheat, in the week ending the 12th inst. was 93s. 9d. We copied a paragraph from another paper, stating that the average of the last six weeks of the quarter went only to ascertain whether the ports should be open for the whole of the subsequent quarter, or only for six-weeks of the quarter. Upon reference to the Act it will be seen, that by the clear provisions of the Act, if the price is above 80s. the ports will be open for the whole quarter. There are, we understand, about 200,000 quarters of Foreign Wheat in granary ready to be brought out; and several vessels are on their way from the Baltic with grain; so that no apprehensions need be entertained of bread rising to a higher price.

Latest from England.—On Saturday arrived at this port, the fine fast sailing ship *Indian Chief*, Capt. Edward Watson, in the short passage of 37 days from London. To the politeness of Capt. Watson, and an obliging friend, we are indebted for regular files of the *London Times*, *Morning Chronicle* and *Public Ledger*, to the 30th October, bearing the latest dates. Their contents are utterly uninteresting.—No reduction had taken place in the prices of Grain and Flour, on the contrary, we are advised that they were "advancing pretty rapidly." The *Times*, of the 29th, states that the quantity of Corn in the King's warehouses is not above 200,000 quarters at the utmost, and that by the time the British ports come to be opened to receive Corn, those ports from which it should come will be blocked up by the ice. By the last mail from Holland, it appeared that the prices of Grain were also rising on the continent; and letters from Hamburg stated, that the orders for Wheat from England could not be executed within the limits specified, on account of the business of the demand. Letters from Antwerp, however, informed that vessels were loading with Grain to start for the English ports as soon as they should be opened.

Exchange was declining; that on Paris was at 25 10. The variation in the foreign exchanges is ascribed to the expectation of the ports being opened soon for the importation of corn. Sugars has risen 2s per cent. in consequence of the advantage

which the fall in exchange gave to exports. Numerous sales of Stock had taken place with a view to raise money to purchase foreign bills, which had become a profitable business.

Belvoir-Castle, the splendid mansion of the Duke of Rutland, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th Oct.—It was only insured at 40,000l. The paintings alone were said to be worth twice that sum!

On the 22d of October a meeting was held in the city of London to take into consideration a plan sometime ago suggested to the Duke of Sussex, for benefiting the industrious poor.

This plan embraces a substitute for many articles, for which the British government now depend on importation. Among the number we find the following:

"The article of hemp was principally imported from Russia; but during the late war, when the commercial intercourse with that country was in a great measure suspended; a new source of supply became of course necessary, and our chief dependence was upon our colonies of North America. As the same call for the article might again exist, it would be a great object to have a facility either of supplying the true hemp, or an article of such texture as would answer the purposes to which it was applied. A substitute for the produce of Russia presented itself in our common weeds, which produce a vegetable fibre fit for all the purposes of cordage, and capable of being made sufficiently fine for weaving. The common narrow, nettles, bean-stalks, hop-binds, &c. yield hemp in considerable quantities, the first particularly—a discovery to which the country was indebted to the researches of Mr. Salisbury."

After some debate it was resolved, that a committee should be appointed, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing an institution for the permanent employment of the industrious poor in all parts of the kingdom. The committee consists of the Duke of Sussex, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Atkins and Bridges, Sir T. Bell, Hon. W. Shirley, and 13 others.

SALEM, Dec. 20.—The ship *Augustus*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Smyrna, stopped at Malta in consequence of a report received from an English vessel, of war having broken out between America and Spain—heard nothing from Naples of M. Pinkney's negotiations, Marshal Savary, duke of Rovigo, was on board the *Augustus* about a week, and was very anxious to procure a passage, with Capt. R. to America, but could not be accommodated; but preparations were making on board the *Only Son*, of Philadelphia, to take him to America. General Lallemand had embarked for England to secure some property; from thence he intended also to come to this country.

FROM SPANISH AMERICA.

Captain Williams, who has arrived in Salem from Laguna de Martinique, contradicts, in the Salem Gazette, the late reports from St. Thomas, that Laguna and Carraacas had been taken by the Patriots; but states, that they were in the hands of the royalists the middle of November. He adds, that the defeat of Bolivar was not so disastrous as was at first represented.—That Sir Gregor McGregor joined Bolivar's forces at the moment they were repulsed, and Bolivar had made his escape, rallied the Patriot forces, and compelled the royalist to retreat in their turn; that he then advanced in the interior, where he was assured of plenty and reinforcements; and from thence he lately marched upon and captured Barcelona.—That M. Gregor had 6000 troops, with several English, French and American officers, and it was supposed he had taken Cumana, as the Governor and his family had arrived at Laguna about the 14th November.—And that at Laguna, the fall of that place, Carraacas, and the strong key of Augustura was daily expected.

Latet.—We have received the Nantucket Gazette of Tuesday last week.

Captain Myrick has arrived there from St. Thomas, which he left the 2d inst. He informs, that a few days before he sailed, the famous General Gregor McGregor arrived there from the Spanish Maine, bound to Mexico, to join the Spanish Patriots there.—That the General informed Captain Myrick that the patriots had totally defeated the royalists, and had obtained possession of all that part of the country; and that the cause of his (McGregor's) leaving the Patriots of Venezuela, was dissatisfaction at their conduct respecting neutrals. Captain Myrick was frequently in company with the General who wore a plain dress.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.

Postscript.—The Highflyer, from Genoa, brings a report that a detachment of the Patriots force in Mexico, with Dr. Robertson, has been cut to pieces. We have not learned the particulars, but hope the report is without foundation.

Important from South America.—Mr. McFaddon, who came passenger in the Highflyer, 32 days from Boquilla de Piedras, has politely communicated to the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot the following important intelligence:—

The fort of Monteblanco, which commands the King's Road near the cities of Orizava and Cordova, was captured November 15, by a force of 2500 Spanish royalists, by means of treachery. Several attacks were repulsed by the fort; but two companies of royalists, throwing down their arms, and rushing into the fort under pretence of joining the patriots, having arms put into their hands by the latter, in the night rose upon them, and in conjunction with the troops without, subdued the garrison.

General Victoria, the patriot commander of the province, was in his turn besieging the royalists—he had a force blockading the cities Xalapa, Orizava and Cordova. The royalists were advancing from Vera Cruz, 1000 strong, upon Boquilla, which is garrisoned by only 75 men, and would probably have to surrender.

The fort of Guzalcos was attacked in the month of October last, by General Teran, who was defeated with the loss of 400 men. Wm. D. Robinson, Esq. was killed among them.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15.—West Indies.—A gentleman, who arrived here on Friday last from St. Bartholomew, informs us, that the Sugar crops in the different West-India Islands, promised to be very abundant. Flour was selling at St. Barts, 22d. ult. at D11 1-4 in barter for produce, and was expected to decline still lower; not a dollar of money could be had. The American vessels at Martinique and Guadaloupe, have suffered dreadfully by sickness—in some instances every man on board had died, and the French government were obliged to take possession of the vessel. Two Northern briggs, destined for this port, were at St. Barts; a large portion of the crew of one of them had died.

A DASH UPON CHRISTOPHE.

It is reported, that government intend to send out a frigate to demand of CHRISTOPHE the payment of about five Hundred thousand dollars, the amount of his spoiliations upon our commerce. The experiment is worth trying, because there is but little doubt of its success. Christophe, it is known, is rich in specie, as well as in other resources.—N. Y. Gaz.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—We copy from a Philadelphia paper the following singular advertisement. The *Amphitrite* is a Sw-dish ship, and lately arrived at Philadelphia, after a passage of 70 days from Amsterdam, with 315 passengers.

GERMAN REDEMPTIONERS.

Arrived from Holland in the ship *Amphitrite*, Farmers, Gardeners, Porters, Taylor, Shoemakers, Bakers, Butchers, Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, Musical Instrument Makers, Weavers, Brewers, Golders, Diamond Cutters, Vineyard Men, Millers, Stocking Weavers, Blacksmiths, Wheel Wrights, Seampatterners, Sugar Refiners, Distillers, Shepherds, Confectioners, Coopers, Glaziers, Masons, &c.—Servants, Boys and Girls, who wish to bind themselves for their passage money Apply on board the ship lying in the stream, opposite Callow-hill street.

Advent Spirits.—The synod of Pittsburg, Pa. have recommended to all the ministers within their bounds, to endeavor both by precept and example, to abolish the use of advent spirits except as a medicine. Among the evils resulting from its present extravagant use, they enumerate idleness, poverty, wretchedness; the destruction of health and reputation; discord in families and communities; enervating the strong and making idiots of the wise; and as training up thousands for disgrace, the prison, the gallows and eternal misery.

Damaged Corn.—We state for information of those who are in the habit of feeding their cattle with the poor and injured corn, which did not come to maturity this year owing to the early frost, that several valuable Cows and many young cattle have died in this town, the past week, which had been fed on this kind of food—and the milk and cream of others which have survived, is so offensive as to be unfit for use.

MIDDLEBURY, (Vt.) 25. Dec.—We hear that Gen. BENARD, of the engineer corps, has arrived at Plattsburgh, to inspect our frontier lines for the purpose of selecting the most suitable places to construct fortifications.

Extract from the late speech of the Governor of Pennsylvania to the Legislature.

"The interesting view which our country presents in its many existing and progressing improvements, and in the inland navigation of which our state and adjoining states are susceptible, suggests to the mind as one of the best, and eventually to Pennsylvania, most profitable improvements, a canal connecting the lake waters in the state of New York with the Susquehanna River. Independent of the trade from that state which would thereby flow through our country and to our metropolis, and independent of its probably issuing in a water communication to the St. Lawrence, there would accrue numerous advantages to the inhabitants on the wide spreading Susquehanna, the Juniata, and their numerous tributary streams, by securing to them a cheap water carriage of gypsum, now an essential in agriculture, and for that indispensable necessary of life, salt.—Another great advantage would be the facility and cheapness with which the iron of Centre, Huntingdon and other counties in Pennsylvania, could be transported to the lake country, where nature has denied that most valuable of metals. These very obvious advantages to our constituents will I flatter myself induce a liberal legislature to aid by a subscription for stock, a company, authorized by a law of New-York to cut a canal from the head of Seneca lake to the Chemung, a branch of the Tioga which empties into the northeast branch of the Susquehanna. A memorial on the subject and a letter containing information which may facilitate inquiry, I refer to the liberty herewith to present."

It is stated that the locks on Back River, below Brownville, N. Y. are completed, so that the navigation is now unimpeded from the Lake to Brownville. One of the largest boats used on the St. Lawrence, with about 100 men in it, was passed through these locks, of two lifts, in six minutes. These locks were constructed by Messrs. Marshall and Hazard Lewis, who also built the Locks at Seneca falls.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—Arrived, at Shippingport on Tuesday last, the barge *Missouri*, capt. Morris, from New-Orleans, bound to Cincinnati; cargo Dry Goods.

The above arrival is no solitary instance of the current of trade having taken a change; many have been the arrivals at this place from New-Orleans with Dry Goods, within the present year, and very large shipments are in contemplation.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—About twenty members of the new French colonial society, who were seen here these few days past, embarked on Sunday morning last, to explore a suitable tract of land for the culture of the sugar, the cotton and the vine. Among them were a number of gentlemen of high rank and distinction, both civil and military; and it is with pleasure that we announce that the greatest harmony existed among them.

The Kentucky Gazette of the 2d inst. has the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Francisville, West-Florida, dated Nov. 17.

"On the night of the 11th, the ice formed on water, in a barrel, one inch in thickness.—The sugar canes on the uplands are entirely destroyed, and I am seriously apprehensive for the crops on the coast, and in the Attacapas."

On the authority of a letter from Philadelphia, we state, that a marine officer has commenced shipping men for the FRANKLIN, of 74 guns. It is said this ship, when manned and ready for sea, will have a complement of 1100 men, who, according to law, must be natives of the United States.—N. Y. Gazette.

KINGSTON, (U. C.) Dec. 28, 1816.

Shocking Murder!—On Thursday morning, the 19th inst. Mr. Thomas Jackson of Anherst Island in the bay of Quinte, went into the field for the purpose of foddering his cattle. Not returning as soon as was expected, his family became uneasy, search was made, and his body found about nine o'clock in the evening, murdered in a most shocking manner; having received a severe cut across the right eye, which occasioned it to drop out, and two large cuts on the back of the head, the whole apparently done with an axe. The Coroner's report was awful murder by some person unknown. A young man by the name of McOmish, has been arrested on suspicion and was committed to prison in this city on Thursday night last. We are told that Mr. Jackson was much esteemed by his neighbors, and has left a wife and one child to lament his untimely end. His age was 49 years.

MONTEAL, January 4.

We learn from St. Johns, that about twenty American Sleighs loaded with provisions, have been stopped at that Custom-House.—The Proclamation of the Governor for admitting provisions having ceased, they are in consequence forfeited.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

There will be a LEVEE and DRAWING ROOM at the Castle at ONE o'clock on SATURDAY the 18th Instant, being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth Day; and on Monday Evening the 20th there will be a BALL at Eight o'clock.

W. C. OATES, A. D. C.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF has been pleased to appoint LEWIS MONTZAMBERT, Esquire, to be Assistant Civil Secretary.—8th January, 1817.

QUEBEC.

THURSDAY, 9th JANUARY, 1817.

The American papers contain advices from London to the 30th October, from which we have made a few extracts.—The price of Grain had sustained no reduction, but had rather advanced at the last dates. This perhaps is as much owing to the partial failure of the crops in France, in Italy, in the Netherlands and in some parts of Germany, as to the misfortunes which attended the harvest in Great-Britain. These causes have produced a rapid advance in the value of that article in all the great corn countries in the North of Europe; they affect the Flour Markets in the neighboring States, and probably extend to other countries where a surplus quantity of grain is raised for exportation. The opening of the English ports for the reception of foreign grain will prevent there being any distressing scarcity of that article, but will not, we fear, cause a decline in its price.

Most of the principal places in the United States have for some time past been much infested with malefactors. In Philadelphia and in Boston, it has been found necessary to establish patrols, to guard against the nocturnal depredations of incendiaries, house-breakers, footpads, &c. In Philadelphia it is stated that three of the gang of incendiaries have been apprehended, and turn out to be convicts from New-York. Many persons attribute the great increase of crimes in that country, to the demoralizing influence of the late war. It is certain that highway robbery, which was formerly but little known there, is now of frequent occurrence, and its commission often attended with circumstances of atrocity and cunning, which mark an alarming proficiency in vice.

From Lloyd's List of October 25th.

Deal, Oct. 23, arrived, Mary, Quebec. The Clifford, from Liverpool to Quebec, was wrecked on the first instant, on Anticosti. Arrived at Portsmouth, the Harrison, from Quebec.

BIRTH.

On Monday the Lady of the Hon. M. H. FRANCES, Collector of H. M. Customs, of a Son.

DIED.

On Friday last the 3d inst. after a long and painful illness, which she endured with patience and resignation, ROSALIE LEVREY, wife of Mr. Phillip Brown, Armourer, of this city, aged 21 years.—Her remains were interred on the 7th, followed by a great number of friends and acquaintance. At Kingston, on the 26th ultimo, after a lingering and painful illness, CHARLES STUART, Esquire, for many years Sheriff of the Midland District of Upper Canada, aged 34 years. At Boucheville, on the night between the 19th and 20th ult. universally regretted, in the 66th year of his age, the Reverend PIERRE CONEYROT, Grand Vicar and Curate of Boucheville.

DORCHESTER BRIDGE.

THE Undersigned, as Co-Proprietor, Trustee and Lessee of said Bridge, requests the other Co-Proprietors to meet him at the Union Hotel, on FRIDAY the 17th Instant, at ONE o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of paying them last year's Rent, and also advise on other urgent matters relating to said Bridge. Quebec, January 7th, 1817. FRANCOIS HUOT.



