

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1815.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 2630.]

JEUDI LE 29 JUIN 1815.

ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR IN CHIEF IN COUNCIL.

Province of Lower-Canada. To Wit: 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, in the said Province, 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 omitted to be 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.

And it is hereby further Ordered, by His Excellency the Administrator in Chief, by and with the advice and consent of the said Executive Council, that the present order be considered as taking effect from the Twenty-ninth day of May last, and that any Duties which may have been collected upon the articles herein enumerated, in consequence of the first Order, be returned by the Collector of the Customs, to the parties from whom he received the same.

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

CASTLE 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, 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.

ROBERT R. LORING, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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, 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 expense of the works required in order to effect such improvements.

Three-Rivers, 19th 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 Mayor, 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 expenses to be incurred in consequence of such ameliorations.

J. DE DESTIMAUVILLE, J. T. TASCHEREAU, I. JUCHEREAU DUCHESNAY.

Quebec, 15th June, 1815.

CORNUAL DISTILLERY. THE Subscriber acquaints his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in this city, in the City of Hope Street, No. 15, where he has opened a Distillery, and makes and distills all sorts of Creams, Fiquers and Cordials, for wholesale and exportation, or by the single case of 12 bottles each, warranted equal in quality to the best West India Liqueurs.—Having during a residence of three years in Martinique acquired from the first Manufacturers of that Island the art of preparing the choicest Cordials made in the West Indies, he confidently looks for encouragement in this branch of business. Liberal deductions will be made to such constant Customers as purchase for the purpose of retailing.

His also ready for Sale.— Fresh Essence of Cucumber, Shrub of various descriptions in any quantity not less than three gallons. Crème de Noyau of a most superior quality. And a variety of others too lengthy to be enumerated.

Quebec, 12th June, 1815. R. QUIROUET.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals, and offer Cheap for Cash, at their Stores No. 45, Sault-au-Mouton Street.—English white and yellow Soap, ditto mould Candles, four sizes, sixes and eights; Bloom, Muscatel, Sun and Legia Raisins, in boxes, barrels and frails; crown window glass, various sizes; 40 tons iron, assorted sizes; fine Lead Sheet, small leaves, by the hundred; pot, footcap, quart & filio post paper, wove and laid; a few pairs Saddles and Bridles, ditto Gig Harness; 68 pipes excellent Port, Tenerife and Levant Wines.

CAMPBELL & SHEPPARD.

Quebec, 7th June, 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 reside in Montreal, they trust that their Establishment, by affording the advantage of giving Consigned property the trial of both markets, by advancing liberally on saleable produce, and by making every personal exertion, it will ever merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN JONES, Jr. R. M. WHITNEY, HORATIO GATES.

Quebec, 1st June, 1815.

THE Subscribers have just received per Brig Freetown, from Jamaica, and offer for Sale, cheap— 85 Puncheons of Jamaica Spirits, very strong and well flavoured. ALSO, 15 Hhds. } Strong grain Muscatel, Sugar 16 Tierces } 40 Barrels } 4 Serenos, best florant Indigo. Quebec, 8th June, 1815. JAS. McCALLUM, & Co.

MRS. JOANNA GEORGE, has received by the late arrivals, a choice assortment of Dry goods, Millinery, Haberdashery, Perfumery, Jewellery, Lace, Silks, &c. &c. for Sale, on very low terms, for Cash, or short credit; at No. 4, St. Peter Street, Lower-Town.—15th June 1815.

Received per late arrivals, and for Sale at No. 6, St. Peter Street, on the Wharf:— BEST Muscatel, Smyrna and Bloom Raisins, French plumbe Turkey figs, Indigo, fig blue, black lead, pipes and pipe clay, patent yellow, black and red paints, canvas sheeting, & sewing twine, best white wine vinegar, and burnt linseed oil, in jars; shingle, covering, cordle and spike nails of all sizes, tin plates, bar iron, umbrellas, slops, &c. &c. Quebec, 15th June, 1815. MRS. GEORGE.

N. B. Commission and Brokerage business transacted on the most reasonable terms.—Storage at the lowest rates. PENNEY, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has received by the Aberdeen and Liverpool, a General Assortment of Fashionable SPRING GOODS, of the best quality; which will be sold low for Cash, or approved Credit.—No. 7, Cartierie, near Hopgate. Quebec, 22d June, 1815.

FOR SALE at the STORES of JOHN MURE & Co. on the King's Wharf:—

- FOUR Hundred Puncheons Jamaica Spirits, ex Northumberland; Freetown and Friendship. 200 Ditto L. Island Rum. 15 Picots Hollands Geneva. 15 Ditto Cogniac Brandy. 55 Pipes prime Port Wine. 30 Ditto Fayal do. 24 Hhds. Tenerife do. 20 Pipes Marsala Madeira do. 30 Ditto Castlemare Red Wine. 12 Pipes of fine old L. P. Madeira do. 14 Hhds. do. old bottled Port do. 29 Cases do. old bottled Port do. 22 Ditto best Chateau Margot Claret. 10 Do. do. La Rose do. 6 Do. fine old Hock, Hochimer Vintage, &c. 34 Puncheons Molasses. 49 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar. 160 Boxes Tin. 120 Boxes Window Glass, assorted. 14 Do. Durham Mustard. 4 Tons Copper in Bolts. 60 Coils Cordage, assorted sizes. And, daily expected: Liverpool Salt, Loaf Sugar, Single Tea, Spanish Red Wine, &c. &c. ALSO, 3 M. feet Oak Timber, 3 M. feet Red Pine do. and 20 M. Stave Ends.—Quebec, 22d June, 1815.

The Subscribers have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool:— NANKENS and Glandville's 8-4 striped cottons, 7-8 & 8-8 printed cambrics, ginghams, 7-8 cutiz furnitures, dimity and stay Laces, 4-4 and 6-6 cambric muslin, fancy do. bombazines and muslins, diaper and damask table cloths, clouting and huck-back, Irish linen and cotton shirting, cotton bedtick, curtain fringe and lace, thread and cotton lace, black squares and veils, silk hose and gloves, ruffled lace & muslin trimmings, artificial flowers, ornate feathers & plumes, Ladies heaver hats and straw bonnets, laces, ribbons, ordinary of every description, Ladies shoes of all sorts, Ladies & Gentlemen's kid and beaver gloves, perfumery, Ladies and Gentlemen's wig, worsted and cotton hose, haberdashery of every description, military buttons and cases complete, leather paranteaus, account books & stationery, plush cloths, and a number of articles too numerous to insert.

Also—20 Puncheons real Cogniac Brandy. The whole of which will be sold, on the most reasonable terms, at his Store, St. Peter Street, above Mr. François Quirouet Auction Room. WILLIAM NEWTON, Quebec, 17th June, 1815.

The Subscribers have just received by the Aberdeen, Cumberland, Ocean and Providence, from London:— GUN-Powder, F. F. ditto in cistern, patent shot assorted, black pepper, yellow soap, white lead ground in oil, linseed oil in jars, Day & Martin's Patent Blacking, vinegar, best London mustard, indigo, Hambro limes, a few boxes Hunter's pipes, brown heads carpet brooms (London made), mould candlestick and lamp, 6 & 6's shoe thread, black ink powder, knitting pins, bound wire, paint brushes, shoe brushes, whiffwhongs, pins, horse bell, cotton cloth, colored patent cotton balls, Garter laces, artificial flowers, velvet, Persian common Dutch Roman Handkerchiefs, blue cambrics, Persian ruffians, coloured and black China Surcettes, Bandanna handkerchiefs.—Also—London brown stout and porter, in hampers, of 44 doz. each, and a few pipes superior old port wine. CAMPBELL & CHAPMAN, Quebec, 15th June, 1815.

ON SALE—Now Landing from the SHIP MINERVA from London:— AN Assortment of Stationary—Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, willow Hats—Earthenware, fine and common Hardware, Japannerie, Jewellery, gold and silver Watches, Ladies Morocco work, Boxes and Ink Stands, women's Stays, artificial flowers, &c. &c.

Best double Brown Stout, Old Port Wine in cask and bottle.—Rum and Hollands, Single and twice laid and patent cordage, Nails, shingle, case, board and covering, Castor and felt hats, lines, twines and fishing lines, Bunting, broad and narrow, a few casks of Ship Glendery, Painters oils and colours, Blacking and shoemakers wax, Florence and salad oils, vinegar mustard and pickles, Fish sauces, Scotch and pearl barley, split peas & Soda water Powder—60 barrels of herrings.—Corks, butts & phial corks, English and French Books, White and yellow soap & candle dip and moulds, Crown glass 6 1/2 by 7 1/2—7 1/2 by 8 1/2—8 1/2 by 9 1/2, Russia sheetings, coarse and fine cloths, Hunter's pipes, brushes, Turnery, &c. &c. 21st June, 1815. Wm. SANDERSON & Co.

CAMPBELL & CHAPMAN have received by the late arrivals:— Fine Sheetings, Brown Hollands, Cotton Shirting, Cotton Checks and Stripes, Muslins and Leno's, Shawls assorted, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Bombazines and Bombazines, Figured and Plain Saracens and Ribbons, Black and Colored Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Women's White Cotton Hose. ALSO—50 Puncheons Jamaica Rum, 100 Ditto Leeward Island ditto, Scotch Lard and Porter, English Mould Candles 4 and 6a, and Refined Sugar in small Leaves. Quebec, 1st June, 1815.

FOR Sale at the Subscriber's Stores:— 50 Gross Small Wine Bottles, 10 Cases Earthen Ware, 1 Cask Wash Glass, 50 Boxes Lemons. Apply to GILBERT HENDERSON, 16, Peter Street, Quebec, 15th June, 1815.

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

NOW Landing from the VICTORIA, from Liverpool, and for Sale by JOHN G. CLAPHAM, No. 10, Sault-au-Mouton:—An excellent assortment of cloths, cassimeres, pelisse cloths, vestings, patent cords, valuable cloth shawls of the latest patterns, direct from the manufactory; black velvets, nankeens, checks, furniture trimmings, fancy handkerchiefs, cotton bodices, Ladies boots and shoes, Hessian and Wellington boots, dress shoes, Ladies and children's beaver bonnets, and boys hats of all qualities, cotton-wool gloves, and children's socks; a few trunks millinery, and Gentlemen's dress coats, dinner sets of the best Stafford ware, elegant china, plated knives and forks, &c. &c. London prime brown stout, and knails daily expected per Brig Friends from Liverpool, a cargo of salt and well adapted crates for earthenware, which will be sold conditionally.

Consignees of goods pr. Victoria, M. Marley, master, from Liverpool; are notified that she commences unloading at the Queen's wharf, this morning; they are therefore requested to produce Custom House permits, and receive their goods; the master not being answerable for any property after landed.—Quebec, 22d June, 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed and enclosing the Court House in the City of Quebec, will be ready to receive written Proposals from such persons as may be willing to undertake the work to be done to the Court House conformable to the plans which will be submitted, by applying to the undersigned at the Court House; from the 28th instant, to the 6th day of July next. W. GREEN, Treasurer & Clerk. 22d June, 1815.

FOR SALE.—An assortment of GOODS, landing from the OCEAN & MINERVA, from London; and the different arrivals from Liverpool, among which are:— 12 Trunks, Paper, Quills, Wafers, Sealing-wax, &c. 25 Bales Pasteboard, Nos. 4 & 5. 3 Trunks Playing Cards. 2 Ditto flowered Bandannas. 4 Bales Romals. 17 Packages Hosiery. Also, Hardware, Nails, Glass, Pins, Needles, Glassware, &c. &c. GILBERT HENDERSON, Quebec, 22d June 1815. No. 16, St. Peter Street.

THE Subscribers have just received by the Lord St. Helen, from Liverpool:— Printed Cottons, Dimities, Tickings, Ginghams, Superfine mixed Cloths, white, red, yellow, blue and green flannels, Canada Serpines, do. Suckles, Sheet Iron and Tin. Quebec, 21st June, 1815. CAMPBELL & CHAPMAN.

UNCLAIMED.—The following Goods, landed from the Snow Enterprise, Hamilton, Master, from London:— 8 Hhds. Merchandise marked A W. 1 Case do. marked R C in a Diamond. 1 do. do. do. I C 2 do. directed to Capt. P. Wallage, Royal Artillery. 1 do. do. Col. B. Smith, 90th Regt. 1 do. do. H. H. Carmichael, 104th Regt. 1 do. do. Lieut. Col. Glegg, 49th Regt. The owners, on paying expenses incurred, can have their property, by applying to W. OVIATT, St. Peter Street. 30th June, 1815.

FOR SALE. A GENERAL assortment of Goods, landing from the vessels lately arrived from Britain, viz. Leaf Sugar, casks assorted Glassware, Window Glass, do. Tumblers, Tin, do. Wine Glasses, Sheet Iron, do. Blacking, Rod Iron, do. Mustard, Fryng pans, do. Mustard, Blacklead, Lutes and Twine, Red Lead, do. Spades and Shovels, White Paint, Whiting, Best wine Corks, Blue, green and Yellow Paint, Writing Paper, Brushes and brooms, Quills and March Glasses, Ink, Iron wire, 17 Packages HOSIERY, Patent Yellow, TEA, bottled PORTER, FINE WARE, &c. &c.—Flannels and cloths, calicoes, cambrics, silk handkerchiefs, ribbons, bombazines, waistcoating, hosiery, jeans, nankeens, thread, ginghams, tapes, umbrellas, braces, pocket books, buttons, needles, pins, and a complete and general assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY and JAPANESE WARE. No. 16, St. Peter Street, 6th June, 1815. GILBERT HENDERSON.

Received by the late arrivals from Europe, and for Sale at No. 50, St. Peter Street:— SUPERFINE and Common Cloths assorted colours, Flannels, S. Cassimeres, Florentines, Stocking Webs, Coloured Silks and Sarsenettes, Brussels and British Laces and Velvets, assorted (Ginghams, Muslins, Satin, Silk Stripes, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Damask, Silk Shawls, black do. Calicoes, Dimities, Counterpanes, Cotton Shirtings, Table Matts and Dowels, &c. a few Trunks, Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Cloth, Hair and Shoe Brushes, Slaving boxes, Perfumery, Stationery, Books, Quills, Sealing Wax Cans, Jewellery, Music, Gold Small boxes, Watches and Seals, Optical Instruments and Magic Lamps, plated Ware, Cutlery and Ironmongery.

A few Trunks of Silk and Cotton Umbrellas. A few sets of the Martial Accoutrements of Great Britain and her Allies. A few Prints in elegant frames, looking glasses, convex mirrors, with a general selection of German and Tunbridge Toys. Wax, Spermaceti, Mould and Dips, Madira, Port, Sherry and Victoria. HIBBERT'S double STOUT, &c. Quebec, 17th June, 1815. J. C. HIEFFENSTEIN, & Co.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his Friends and the public, that he has received per the ALEXANDER and CORVICK, from Liverpool, Aberdeen, Ocean, and MINERVA, from London:—a most elegant and fashionable assortment of Millinery and Haberdashery, which is now open for public inspection, at his House, No. 22, Rue Sous le Fort, Lower-Town, foot of the long Stairs. Being on the spot and having the advantage of choosing his own Goods, he trusts they will vie with, if not excel any ever offered for public inspection. R. DALLOW returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in his line as Merchant Taylor, since his commencement in business, and begs leave to inform them, that he has just received a most elegant assortment of best Superfine Woollens of all colours, Vest Patterns, Silk Florentines, and every other article in his line, which he will make up in the most fashionable manner, and hopes by his future care and assiduity to merit a continuance of their patronage. RICHD. DALLOW, Quebec, 22d June, 1815. 22, Rue Sous le Fort.

LANDING of BRIG NEMES, from Grenada, and for Sale by the Subscriber:— 400 Puncheons Rum, 4 Hhds. Lime Juice, 50 Puns. Molasses, & 60 Bass Cocoa. Quebec, 22d June, 1815. THOS. TUZO.

CAMPBELL & CHAPMAN have received:— Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, Ladies' fashionable Boots and Slippers, plated and gilt breast and coat Buttons, Shoe Thread, blue in 7 and 14 lb papers, London made super brooms, pecky hanks, ferrering, squabby binding, brown and black leather, and caligut.—Quebec, 8th June, 1815.

SHIP MINERVA, James Mackie, from London:— Consignees of Goods by this Ship, are requested to make their Entry immediately, and attend the landing of their Goods; as she is now discharging her cargo at Messrs. Irvine, 20, Rue Sous le Fort, and the Captain hereby give this public Notice, that he will not be accountable for any goods after the same being discharged on his ship. Quebec, 21st June, 1815.

FOR THE GOOD BRIG MONTAGUE, about 100 tons burthen, Capt. May, is ready to load and has good accommodations for Passengers.—Apply to the Master on board, at Grant & Greenfield's Wharf, No. 20, R. QUIROUET, Quebec, 21st June, 1815.

FOR CHARTER. THE fine fast sailing BRIG MARY & BELL, burthen 147 tons, will take freight or Charter to any one port in Great Britain or Ireland, the West Indies, Newfoundland, Madaira, Tenerife, or any admiral port on the Continent of Europe, and will be ready to commence loading on the 30th current, if 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, Macnaught & Co's Wharf, or to the Subscribers. DONALD FRASER, Quebec, 19th June, 1815.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER. THE fast sailing BRIG HARRIET, 75 tons per Register, three years old, ready for Sea, Apply to Mr. J. L. MARRETT, Quebec, 4th May, 1815.

FOR SALE.—THE FINE & SEIGNIORY OF ISLE MORAS, situated at the mouth of the River Nicolet, forming a large Triangle, on two sides of which is the River Nicolet, and on the other side Lake St. Peter; the Island is about 5 miles in circumference, and there is a House, Barn, and Stables erected thereon—cleared land sufficient for 500 Farms, great quantities of Hay and Hard Wood, and more than 1000 Sugar Maples in a productive state, exclusive of grapes, &c. For the terms apply to the Proprietor on the premises at Nicolet.—7th June, 1815.

JAMES REEVES, WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER, has just received per William from Liverpool, and MINERVA from London, an elegant assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, patent lever, India fine Gold Watches, gold and real Coral Necklaces, handsome pearl ear and finger rings, and a great assortment of Jewellery in general, which he now offers to the public on the most reasonable terms for ready cash. Mountain Street, Quebec, 22d June, 1815.

The Subscriber informs the Public, that he has received by the Ocean from London, the following MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, at his Store, No. 5, Fabrique Street.

ELEGANT PIANO FORTES with additional keys and pedals, Spanish and English guitars, and common violins and tenors, B. and C. clarinets and flutes, Patent flutes with cases, ivory tips and plain Autos, 8d, 9d, 4th and octave flutes, E. F. & G. piccolos, double and single Bassoons, with instructions, multi-strings, and C. flutes, and common ditto, 2 military bugles, strings and instruments for all instruments, ruled music books, and music papers, 5000, 5000 and piano forte music, harp, hautboy, and clarinet reeds; finger boards, tall pieces, violin pegs, and clarinet reeds, violin and tenor bridges, ivory and brass mutes, an elegant bird organ. FRASER, VOGELER, Quebec, 20th June, 1815.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the Subscribers:— Geneva wine in pipes, French red & white Wines in hhd. Do. white } Wines in hhd. Jamaica Spirits, Leeward Island Rum, Double and single refined sugar, Bottles in packages of one dozen each, Wine and beer corks, Coals, White, black, yellow & green paint, Fine flour, Do. do. kild dried, Farine entire in barrels. Quebec, 30th May, 1815. MONRO & BELLA.

FOR SALE. At the Store of Mr. C. WYERS, No. 4, Palace Street. 850 Packages of 100 Candles by the package. Porter, Ale and Brown Stout, 150 Pieces of English Candles, and daily expected 32 Pieces of Muscatel and Port wine. 15th June, 1815.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public, that he has just received in the Ship MINERVA from London, with a choice and handsome Assortment of Spring Goods, which will be exposed for sale as early as possible, and of which due notice will be given. WILLIAM NEWTON, 15th June, 1815. Above F. Quirouet's, St. Peter Street.

THE Subscriber has just received from on board the SHIP MINERVA, from Liverpool, a most elegant assortment of Ladies and Children's Hats, Hats, and Gentlemen's Fine & Common ditto, which will be sold cheap for CASH. No. 40, Champlain Street. JOHN SMITH, 6th June, 1815.

LANDING from the Schooner AMELIA, Robert Wilbur, from Antigua, at Messrs. Irvine & Co's Wharf, and for Sale:— 115 Puncheons } Rum, of good strength, 52 Hogheads } 59 Puncheons and 6 hogheads molasses, 50 Barrels bright Muscovado sugar, 1 Barrel Arrow root. Apply to JAMES HEATH, 1st June, 1815.

UNCLAIMED.—25 Casks of Nails, marked S in a diamond, Nos. 1 & 2; landed last November, on the Ship Louisiana, Marston, master, from London, and consigned to bill lading to James Serjeant.—The Owner can have them on making application to RICHD. OVIATT, Quebec, 27th May, 1815.

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

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have entered into Partnership from this day, and that their business, as Merchants, will be carried on in future, under the firm of H. & L. ROLETTE. HYPOLITE ROLETTE, Quebec, 3th June, 1815. LAURENCE ROLETTE, N. B.—They have at their Store, Rue Sous le Fort, an assortment of Dry Goods, which they will dispose of at low prices. H. & L. ROLETTE.

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 of the Gazette, Quebec, 15th June, 1815. REMOVED.

EDWARD H. LINDS Y informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from No. 10, Market Street to Mr. SMITH'S New House near the Neptune Inn; next door to Mr. Richard's, and has on sale, six Irish white, in lots of 5 gallons, 1 doz. excellent English C. H. and 1 doz. of kip skins, hoes and shoes, and a few pieces of brown Holland, Quebec, 18th May, 1815.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

Address of the King of France, to all the good Frenchmen, Civil, Military and Administrative Officers, residing in foreign Countries, as well in France as in foreign Colonies.

" His Majesty, King of France and Navarre, has been forced, by extraordinary circumstances, to leave his kingdom for a short time, and has fixed his residence, with the consent of the Sovereign of the Netherlands, his august ally, at Ghent. The true policy, and the only one which the law of God authorizes, ought to have, for its basis justice and firmness; such are the only principles by which his faithful subjects, in ordering me to make this address to his faithful subjects, have constantly been employed in his kingdom, and to restore to his subjects complete happiness. From all quarters of France, from the United States of America, and all distant countries, Lewis has received the homage of those Frenchmen who have always been attached to his person, and who, as well as himself, have been living in foreign climes, whose homage has been highly flattering to a Prince, who long before his return to the throne of his ancestors, had acquired by his virtues the confidence and esteem of foreign nations. His Majesty under circumstances the most difficult, that his kingdom has ever experienced, surrounded by enemies the most dissimulating, formed a paternal constitution, forgetting the past, and fulfilling, at the same time, as far as the nature of things would permit the royal duties, with no other view than the good of the public, and the happiness of his people. The title of Lewis the Desired, which had been given to him by the friends of his administration, filled the soul of his Majesty with the most noble ambition. A life so dear, enhances the value of his title, and he wishes to live so as to merit so illustrious a surname. The King of France desires only to be the father of the French people, and to govern them with justice—he calculates upon his councils, and his marshals, to assist him in carrying into effect such laudable intentions, and he would have completed his wishes, if he had not been abandoned by some of those whom shame and eternal disgrace must accompany, wherever they go.

" His Majesty has too exalted an opinion of his people and his brave soldiers, to believe that the great surprise and the panic of terror, have subjected them but for the moment, and forced them to substitute the revolutionary standard, in preference to the one, that France possessed unshaken from the year nine hundred and eighty seven, since which epoch the illustrious family of the Bourbons have reigned without interruption. His Majesty from feelings of humanity, preferred to leave Paris, to give time to his subjects to correct the errors which they had committed, and which had grown out of the advice of Machiavelian impostors, and thereby to prevent the horrors of civil contest.

" His Majesty, at the same time, is well aware, that it is his duty to peril at the head of his army, if necessary, to defend that he should unshaken his sword in defence of his injured country, sooner than abandon her rights. It will be understood, that his Majesty in ordering me to make this, his appeal, to the officers and soldiers of France, wishes to have none but those who are desirous of serving justice and their country. Military men of all grades, who have been raised in the camp, and who have served the Bourbons, bring with you a soul as frank as loyal, and his Majesty, assisted by your faithful services, promises you to restate France to her glory and happiness."

(Signed) DUKE OF FELTRE

Austrian Declaration respecting Murat.

" The Vienna Court Gazette contains an official paper of the conduct of Murat, from which we make the following extracts:

" On the 5th of March, the news of Napoleon's escape arrived at Naples. The King immediately sent for his imperial majesty's ambassador, and declared to him, that he was, and should still remain inviolably faithful to the system of the alliance. He renewed the same declaration to the cabinets of Austria and England, at the same time he sent his aide-de-camp, count de Beaumont to France with the commission to look for Bonaparte, and to assure him of his support. Scarcely was the news of Napoleon's entry into Lyons received at Naples, when the king declared to the court of Rome—" That he considered the cause of Napoleon as his own and would now prove to him that it had never been foreign to him"—he required at the same time, a passage through the Roman states for two of his divisions, which, however far from acting in a hostile manner, should not disturb the holy Father in his capital.

" The Pope protested against this violation of his territory; and when it took place, His Holiness left Rome, & retired to Florence. On the 8th of April, the Neapolitan Plenipotentiaries at Vienna delivered a note to the Cabinet which with assurances of the most sincerely submitted to their master, and of his unalienable wish never to separate from Austria, announced that his majesty saw himself forced by the altered state of things, and for his own safety, and in agreement with the military measures, which all the powers thought it necessary to take, to give likewise to his military force a greater development. This development should, however, be within the line of demarcation, which was fixed for the Neapolitans by the Armistice of 1813. Meanwhile the Neapolitan army, without any further declaration began on the 30th of March hostilities against the Austrian posts on the Legations."

VIENNA, April 14.—The Vienna Gazette of this day contains a Proclamation of the Emperor of Austria, which commences thus:—

" We, FRANCIS THE FIRST, by the Grace of God, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, KING OF HUNGARY, BOHEMIA, Lombardy and Venetia, GALICIA and LODOMIRA, &c. ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA.

" In consequence of the Treaties concluded with the Allied Powers, and further Conventions concluded with them, the Provinces of Lombardy and Venetia in their whole extent, as far as Lago Maggiore, the river Ticino and the Po, together with part of the territory of Mantua on the right bank of the latter river, also the province of the Valcaino, the counties of Chiavenna and Bormio are incorporated with the Austrian Imperial dominions, and united for ever to them as an integral part."

" Anxious with the most ardent desire to confer on the inhabitants of these provinces and districts an unequivocal proof of our Imperial affection, and the high value we set upon this union, and also to give them an additional guarantee for the close ties which henceforth bind to us, we have thought fit to create the above mentioned provinces and districts into a kingdom, by the title of the Kingdom of Lombardy and Venetia, and have therefore, published these presents for the purpose of making known to every one this our Imperial determination."

SUBSTANCE OF A PROCLAMATION.

BY WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, DUKE OF LUXEMBOURG &c.

ART. 1. All those who manifest themselves partisans or instruments of a certain foreign Power, whether by their discourse, or by any action or document, and finally, all those who attempt to create divisions or jealousies among the inhabitants, to promote division or disturbance, to excite disorders and sedition, by persuading the people to rebellion in the streets and public places, or by any other act inconsistent with good order, according to the enormity and circumstances of the offence, shall be punished separately or collectively, by being exposed for from one hour to six, by privation of their rank, by marks of ignominy, by imprisonment from one hour to ten, and by a fine of from 100 to 10,000 francs.

" 2. In case of crimes not mentioned in the preceding article, those who may have rendered themselves culpable by disturbing the public repose, as well as their accomplices, shall be condemned, besides being fined to hard labour for a certain time, to be marked.

" 3. A special court, composed of eight counsellors, selected from our superior court of Justice at Brussels, of the Attorney General, or one of the Advocates General, who fill the functions of the public officers, and of the register of the court, is especially charged to take cognisance of, and pass judgement on, all crimes and misdemeanors on the process issued by our Attorney General.

" 4. The processes take place without delay, on any previous information by the Judge of Instruction; these decrees shall not be open to appeal, nor can they be repealed.

" 5. These decrees shall be put into execution 24 hours after their being pronounced.

" Our Attorney General is charged with their execution; and with transmitting an accurate copy of any decree executed to our Commissary General of Justice.

" The same proclamation orders that its several decrees shall be published in the papers of the day; and commands the Commissaries General, and other authorities, to see to their prompt and strict execution.

Dated Brussels, April 20, 1815, and second year of our reign. (Signed) WILLIAM.

DRESDEN, April 10.—" We consider it necessary to declare, that attachment to the person and the cause of Napoleon, manifested by word or by actions, in an offence against the safety of the State. We therefore order that every individual who shall by words or actions exhibit an attachment to the cause of Napoleon, shall immediately be arrested and carried to the office of the Superior Police, in order to be tried & punished according to the laws as a conspirator. All the Police and Judicial Authorities of Saxony are charged on their responsibility with the execution of this ordinance. (Signed) " DE BECK. " DE GAUDY."

"Governors of the Kingdom of Saxony."

TORIN, April 2.—The King has published the following Proclamation to the army:—

" Soldiers! Our care to re-establish the army has had the happiest success. The warlike spirit which has always distinguished our people may now shine by its own lustre. Soldiers, you will no longer be separated from each other, and dispersed under foreign banners in distant climes. You will no more have to shed your blood for foreign interests upon the Elbe, and upon the Tagus, and amid the snows of the north. United under standards which your fathers rendered so illustrious, you will like them have to combat for your country, for your interest, and for your name. Should the extraordinary events which convulse a neighbouring people threaten our tranquillity, you will know how to maintain our ancient glory. (Signed) " V. EMANUEL. " DAGLIANO."

"Turin, March 30."

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

ROMA, March 3, 1815.

ITALIANS!—The moment is now arrived when great destinies are about to be accomplished. Providence at length summons you to become an independent people. Only one cry resounds from the Alps to the straits of Scylla... The Independence of Italy!... By what right would strangers drag from you your independence? The first fight and the first good of every people? By what right would they reign over your fertile plains and make themselves masters of your riches, to convey them into countries from where they were never derived? By what right do they deprive you of your sires, to compel them to languish and die far from the tombs of their ancestors? Has nature in vain given you the bulwark of the Alps, and that invincible incomparability of character which forms a barrier still more insurmountable? No! No! May all foreign domination disappear from the soil of Italy!

" Formerly masters of the world, you have expired that fatal glory by an oppression of twenty ages. Let your glory now be to submit to no more masters. Every people ought to retain itself within those limits that nature has established. The sea and inaccessible mountains are our frontiers! Never hope to infringe them, but repel the foreigner who shall infringe them, and compel him to restrain himself within his own boundaries. Eighty thousand Italians, from Naples, are hastening towards you, under command of the King, and they swear never to rest until Italy be free. They have already often proved how faithfully they observe their oaths.

" It is the duty of all countries, second their magnanimous efforts! Let those who have borne arms again take them up; let unaccustomed youth learn how to use them; let every citizen, who is a friend to his country, raise a generous voice for Liberty! Let the whole strength of the nation display itself in all its energy and in every form! Now is the time to learn whether Italy shall be free, or whether for ages she shall still remain bent under the yoke of servitude. Let the struggle be decisive, and we shall have established, for a long series of years, the happiness of our fine country... of that country, which, though still torn and bleeding, is now withstanding full of ardour and strength to conquer her independence. Enlightened men of all countries, nations worthy of a free Government, princes distinguished by the grandeur of their characters, will rejoice at your enterprise and applaud your triumph! Can England refuse you her suffrage? That nation which exhibits to all others a model of a national and independent Government... that free people whose noble title of glory is to dispense their treasures and her blood for the independence and liberty of nations.

" Italians! After having been so long summoned by you and surrounded by your vows, you were surprised at our inaction; but the propitious moment had not arrived. I had not then received the proof of the perfidy of your enemies. It was necessary that you should be convinced by recent experience, how much the liberality of your master was prudence and vanity... how much their promises were illusions and lies. Fatal and deplorable experience! I call you to witness, ye noble and unfortunate Italians of Milan, of Bologna, of Turin, of Venice, of Brescia, of Modena, of Reggio, and of so many other celebrated cities! How many valiant warriors and virtuous patriots have been dragged from their native soil among you! How many groans in fetters! How many are the victims of unheard of exactions and humiliations!

" Italians! You must put an end to these calamities. Rise and march in the strictest union... While your courage shall ensure your external independence, a government of your choice, a true national representation, a Constitution worthy of you and of the age should guarantee your internal liberty, and protect your property. I call upon all the brave to come and fight with me. I call upon all the enlightened, who have reflected on the wants of their country, that in the silence of passion they may prepare a Constitution and laws, which henceforth should govern happy and independent Italy.

" By the King.

" JOACHIM NAPOLEON. " MILLET DE VILLENEUVE."

FRENCH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, APRIL 2.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

EXTRACT.

" If, after having examined the pretended Declaration of the Congress under the first aspect, it is discussed in its relations with diplomatic Conventions, with the Treaty of Fontainebleau, of April 11, ratified by the French Government, it will be found that no violation is imputable, but to those who reproach Napoleon with it.

" The Treaty of Fontainebleau has been violated by the Allied Powers, and by the House of Bourbon, in what respects the Emperor Napoleon and his family, and in what respects the interests and the rights of the French nation.

" 1. The Emperor's Maria Louisa, and her son were to obtain passports, and an escort to repair to the Emperor; but far from performing their promise, the husband and wife, father and son, were separated under painful circumstances, when the firmest mind has occasion to seek consolation and support in family and domestic affections.

" The security of Napoleon, of his Imperial family and their suite, were guaranteed (Art. 4 of the Treaty) by all the Powers; yet bands of assassins were organized in France under the eyes of the French government, and even by its orders, as will soon be proved by the solemn proceedings against Sieur Demoubréuil, for attacking the Emperor, his brothers, and their wives. In default of the success hoped for from this first branch of the plot, an insurrection was prepared at Orgon, on the Emperor's route, in order that an attempt might be made on his life by some brigands. The Sieur Brulart, an associate of Georges, had been sent as Governor to Corsica, in order to prepare and mature the crime; and, in fact, several detached assassins have attempted, in the Isle of Elba, to gain by the murder of the Emperor, the base reward which was promised them.

" 2. The Duchies of Parma and Piacenza were given in full property to Maria Louisa, for herself, her son, and their descendants. After a long refusal to put her into possession, the injustice was completed by a complete spoliation, under the illusory pretext of an exchange, without valuation, prohibition or sovereignty, and without her consent. And the documents in the office for Foreign Affairs prove that it was on the solicitations, and by the intrigues of the Prince of Benevent, that Maria Louisa and her son were despoiled.

" 3. Eugene, the adopted son of Napoleon, was to have obtained a suitable establishment out of France, but he had nothing.

" 4. The Emperor had stipulated for the Army the preservation of their rewards, given them on Monte Napoleon. He had reserved to himself, first, to recompense his faithful followers—Every thing has been taken away, but reserved by the Ministers of the Bourbons. M. Bresson, an Agent from the Army, was dispatched to Vienna to assert their claims, but in vain.

" 5. The preservation of the property, moveable and immovable, belonging to the Emperor's family, was provided

for, but all was robbed—in France by commissioned brigands, in Italy by the violence of the military chiefs.

" 7. Napoleon was to have received two millions, and his family 2,500,000 francs per annum. The French Government has constantly refused to discharge its engagements, and Napoleon would have soon been obliged to disband his faithful guards for want of the means of paying them; had he not found an honorable resource in the conduct of some bankers and merchants of Genoa and Italy, who advanced twelve millions, which they had offered to him.

" 8. In fine, it was not without a cause that it was desirable by every means to remove from Napoleon the companions of his glory, the unshaken securities of his safety and of his existence. The Island of Elba was assigned to him in perpetuity, but the resolution of robbing him of it was at the instigation of the Bourbons, fixed upon by the Congress. Had not Providence prevented it, Europe would have seen an attempt made on the person and liberty of Napoleon, left here after at the mercy of his enemies, and transported, far from his friends and followers, either to St. Lucia, or St. Helena, which had been pointed out as his prison.

" And when the Allied Powers, yielding to the imprudent wishes, to the cruel instigations of the House of Bourbon, condescended to violate the solemn contract, on the faith of which Napoleon liberated the French nation from its ous; when he himself and all the Members of his family saw themselves menaced, attacked in their persons, in their properties, in their affections, in all the rights stipulated in their favour as Princes, in those even secured by the laws to private citizens—what was Napoleon to do?

" Was he, after enduring so many offences, supporting so many acts of injustice, to consent to the complete violation of the engagements entered into with him, and resigning himself personally to the fate prepared for him, to abandon also his spouse, his son, his family, his faithful servants, to their frightful destiny?

" Such a resolution seems beyond the endurance of human nature; and yet Napoleon would have embraced it, if the peace and happiness of France had been the price of this sacrifice. He would have devoted himself for the French people, from whom, as he will declare in the face of Europe, it is his glory to hold every thing, whose good shall be the object of his endeavours, and to whom none he will be answerable for his actions, and devote his life.

" It was for France alone, and that it might avoid the evils of an intestine war, that he abdicated the Crown in 1814. He restored to the French people the rights which he held from them; he left them at liberty to seek a new master, and to found their liberty and their happiness on institutions for the protection of both.

" He hoped for the nation the preservation of all that it had acquired in twenty-five years of combats and glory, the exercise of its sovereignty by the choice of a dynasty, and in the stipulations of the conditions on which that dynasty would be called to reign.

" He expected from the new Government the respect for the glory of the armies, the rights of the brave, the guarantee of all the new interests, of those interests which have been in existence and supported for half a century, resulting from all the political and civil laws, observed and revered during that time, because they are indelible with the manners, the habits, and the wants of the nation.

" Far from this, every idea of the sovereignty of the people was set aside.

" The principle on which the whole political and moral legislation has rested since the revolution, has equally been set aside. France has been treated by the Bourbons as a revolted country, reconquered by the arms of its ancient masters, and subjected again to a feudal domination.

" Louis Stanislaus Xavier has misunderstood the Treaty which alone rendered the throne of France vacant, and the abdication of which alone entitled him to succeed it.

" He pretended to have reigned nineteen years; in reality, the governments established since that time, the people who constituted them by their suffrages, the army which defended them, and even the Sovereigns who acknowledged them in their numerous treaties.

" A Charter drawn up by the Senate, imperfect as it was, has been consigned to oblivion.

" They imposed on France a pretended Constitutional law, as easy to be eluded as if it were a law, and in the form of simple Royal Ordinances, without consulting the nation, without even listening to those illegal bodies, the phantoms of the national representation.

" And as the Bourbons have issued Ordinances without rights, and promises without any guarantee, they have eluded them without sincerity, and executed them without fidelity.

" The violation of that pretended Charter was restrained only by the timidity of the government, the extent of the abuse of authority was only limited by its weakness.

" The disorganization of the army, the dispersion of its officers, the exile of several, the degradation of the soldiers, the suppression of their endowments, the depriving them of their pay or their pensions, the reduction of allowances to the Legion of Honor, the spoil of their honors, the pre-eminence of the decorations of the feudal Monarchy, the contempt for the citizens, designated of new under the name of the *Vieux Etais*, the spoliation prepared and already commenced of the purchasers of national estates, the actual depreciation of the value of those which was brought to the market, the reinstatement of feudalism into its title, its privileges, its avouable rights, the re-establishment of ultramarine principles, the abolition of the liberties of the Gallican Church, the annihilation of the Concordat, the re-establishment of tithes, the reviving intolerance of an exclusive worship, the domination of a handful of nobles over a people accustomed to equality—this it was that the Bourbons have done or wished to do for France.

" It was under such circumstances that the Emperor Napoleon quitted the Island of Elba; such are the motives of the determination taken by him, and not the consideration of his personal interests, which weigh little with him compared to the interests of the nation to whom he has consecrated his existence."

Copy of the letter of the Prince de Talleyrand to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Vienna, December 12, 1814.

" My Lord, you desire me to make known to you in what manner I conceive the affairs of Sicily ought to be settled in congress, for as there is a necessity of settling it, it is a point upon which there ought not to be one moment of uncertainty in a mind like yours. It would be forever a subject of reproach, and I will say, even an eternal subject of shame if the gift of sovereignty over an ancient and fine kingdom, like that of Naples, being contested, Europe united for the first time (and probably for the last) in general congress, should have undecided a question of this nature, and sanctioning in some degree usurpation by its silence, should give ground for the opinion, that the only source of right is force. I have not at the same time to convince your excellency of the rights of Ferdinand IV. England has never ceased to recognize them. In the war in which he lost Naples, England was his ally. She has been since, and is so still. Never has she recognized the title that the person who now governs at Naples assumes, nor the right which this title supposes; therefore, in concurring to assure the rights of King Ferdinand, England has only one plain thing to do, which is to declare in congress what she has always recognized, that Ferdinand IV. is the legitimate Sovereign of the Kingdom of Naples.

" Perhaps England, heretofore the ally of Ferdinand IV. desires still to be so. Perhaps she may believe her honor demands that she should assist, if need be, with her forces, for his regaining the Crown of which he has been recognized the sovereign; but this is not an obligation that can flow from a pure and simple acknowledgment of the rights of this Prince, because the recognition of a right does not naturally carry with it any other obligation, than that of doing nothing that may be contrary to such right, and of not supporting any pretension that may be set up against it. It does not carry with it the obligation of fighting in its defence.

" It may be that I deceive myself, but it appears to me infinitely probable, that a frank and unanimous declaration of the powers of Europe, and the certificate of the person who now governs Naples, that he would not be supported by any one, would render useless the employment of force; but if the contrary should happen, those only of the Allies of King Ferdinand would be necessary, who should think proper to lend him their support.

" It is feared that in this case, the war should spread beyond the limits of the kingdom of Naples, and that the tranquillity of Italy should again be interrupted. It is feared that foreign troops should again traverse Italy. These fears may be obviated by stipulating that the kingdom of Naples should not be attacked by the Italian Continent. Austria appears to be engaged towards him, who governs at Naples, to guarantee him from all attack on this side; and if, as we are assured, Austria has only

engaged herself for this (how can it be supposed that the Emperor has given his guarantee against the rights of a Prince, as once his uncle and his father in-law, to the possession of a kingdom which he lost in making common cause with Austria, she cannot be embarrassed in reconciling with Austria, and with the natural sentiments of affection the engagements into which extraordinary circumstances made her enter.

" It appears to me, therefore, that we may at one and the same time satisfy all our duties, and all our interests, and all our engagements, by an article such as the following:

" Europe, united in congress, recognizes his Majesty Ferdinand IV. as King of Naples. All the powers engage to one another not to favor, nor to support directly or indirectly, any pretensions opposite to the rights which appertain to him in his title; but the troops which the powers, foreign to Italy, and the allies of his said majesty, may march to the support of his cause cannot traverse Italy.

" I persuade myself, my Lord, that your excellency is sufficiently informed to subscribe such a clause, and that you have no need of a special authorisation; but if you should think otherwise, I shall request of you to require this authority without delay, as you have been good enough to permit me so to do, (*ainsi qu'elle a bien voulu me le permettre.*)

Agree, &c. &c. (Signed) " Le Prince de TALLEYRAND."

THOM LONDON PAPERS.

LONDON, April 24.—We have received the first and second numbers of a Paper published at Ghent, under the authority of Louis XVIII. They are in the form of the Paris *Moniteur*, and contain among a variety of official documents the subsequent narrative which we lately published relative to the taking of BONAPARTE, and the departure of the KING from Paris. There are copies of two decrees published on the 14th, by which his Majesty prohibits the payment of taxes to BONAPARTE's Government, and obedience to the constitutional laws.

APRIL 27.—As a proof that the French Emperor is so possessed strongly even of the army as he pretends, we have to state that several persons who mean to join the royalist cause, have just arrived in this country, and among others, a Lieut. Col. of the 60th, lying in garrison at Calais, they will embark immediately for Ostend.

APRIL 29.—A large proportion of the artillery has been shipped off from hence for Flinders, than has been expected on any former occasion, and the principle purpose is to provide the Russians with cannon, who, in order to accelerate their march, have left this cumbersome portion of the apparatus of war behind them, and this is one of the forms in which the proposed subsidy will be paid to the Confederates. It is said that 10 horses are allowed to each piece of artillery, and that we are in immediate want of 6000 of these useful animals to complete the trains.

The Exchequer Bills funded up to the close of yesterday were to the amount of 8,30,000*l*.

PARIS, April 24.—General Bertrand has been appointed one of the Marshals of the Empire.

PARIS, April 19.—By a decree of the 17th M. Leman, Gen. Grouchy is appointed a Marshal of France.

LONDON, May 1.—An article dated Copenhagen, April 11, in the *Flagge Courant* of the 26th, states that his Danish majesty has ordered Lieut. Col. Aubert to organize an auxiliary force of 16,000 men.

VIENNA, April 9.—We are informed that representations had been made to the King of Sweden to evacuate Swedish Pomerania, because Denmark has exchanged this province ceded by the treaty of Kiel to another power, for the province of Lauenbourg. They add that the Swedish government has replied that Denmark having engaged to put Sweden in the possession of Norway and not having fulfilled the engagement, Sweden had conquered this kingdom; that consequently the treaty of Kiel could not be appealed to any more. It is said also that several great powers insist on the execution of this treaty.

General the Marquis of Chasteller has been killed at Venice, by a lady in a fit of jealousy.

BRUSSELS, April 26.—An ordinance was issued yesterday, by the Government, to call out the militia of Belgium. It comprehends all men as fit subjects for the service of between 18 and 37, with certain clauses and restrictions.

The head-quarters of the Belgic army are, as yet, here; but it is expected that they will soon removed towards the frontiers; and those Officers who form the staff of the Prince are preparing for the movements.

LAUSANNE, April 21.—It has been stated in the Venice Gazette, that England had declared war against the King of Naples, and that Lord W. Bentinck was proceeding to act against his troops.—This news requires confirmation.

The report of the King of Naples having been wounded at Ochio-Bello, is false. It was General Ambrosio who was struck with a ball, and was removed to Bologna. It is said that the Neapolitans have retired to St. Martin and Malabergo.

GHENT, April 27.—His majesty the king of France, who is perfectly recovered, visited yesterday our beautiful promenades, called de la Coupure. Yesterday morning 55 soldiers arrived from Lille, bearing a white flag. His royal highness the Count d'Artois received them, asked them their names, their rank, their reasons for deserting? They answered, that it was intended to make them march to war; and that in that case they preferred fighting for their lawful sovereign. His Royal Highness assured them, that they might join the British Forces, and that about 1000 men could be sent to them, if they were content with the statements of the deserters about the troops which the letters from Lille mention. Fourteen deserters from Dunkirk and other places arrived the same day.

SPASSBERG, April 23.—On the 20th the bridge of Keil was definitively closed, and the Baden Government has prohibited all communication between its subjects and the left Bank from Mannheim to Basle.

No force has yet arrived from the interior to the right bank. The Austrian army has received counter-orders, and the corps which were marching on the Rhine are proceeding to Italy.

SWITZERLAND, April 14.—The system of defence of the Swiss, has been approved by the Congress, and we are assured, that the Allies will recognize our Armed Neutrality.

NORFOLK, June 12.

Martinique declared for the Bourbons.—On Friday last arrived here in 18 days from Martinique, the schooner Edward, Graham, Captain Bisset, from whom we learn that the island had declared for the Bourbons, and kept the white flag flying; the 13 battalions were armed to do military duty, and had determined to send off the troops of the line; three hundred had been sent away to some port in France, and the remainder were to follow. Martinique is open to all nations, as Guadeloupe has been.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Every day affords a new proof that the Rock river Sicks, tended to continue the war. They have been notified of the pacification by the Military command of this district as well as by Governors Clark and Edwards, yet they still continue their war parties on the frontiers of St. Charles, and murder all those who are so unfortunate as to come within their reach.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. May 6.—On the 29th ult. in lat. 47, long. 46, Captain Major, of the schr. Lovely Sally, from Dartmouth, picked up, Captain Jones and crew, in the boat of the ship Charlotte, in all-wet persons; they had been in the boat four rights and three days, after quitting the vessel, which had foundered by striking the ice. She was from Port Glasgow bound to Miramichi, the mate and 9 men have arrived here; the master and a boy, who were frost-bitten, are left at Bay Bulls.

MAY 13.—On Thursday last the brig Vigilant, capt. May, from Liverpool, was driven by the sea against the North break of this Harbour, where she struck and went down. Yesterday a schr. from Belleisle struck a pan of ice off the harbour and foundered. Both crews were saved.

Upper Town, Quebec, No. 2, Rue St. Francois, 28th June 1815.

OFFICE OF THE ROAD TREASURER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The receipt of Contribution Money for the Roads will commence at the said office on SATURDAY the First Day of JULY next, and will continue till the last Day of said month.

The Office will be open every day from Nine o'clock in the Forenoon till Four in the Afternoon, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

After the expiration of the above period, persons neglecting to pay their Contribution Money will be prosecuted as the law directs.—By order of the Magistrates.

Frs. BAILLAIRGE R. T.

FOR Sale at Three-Rivers, Sixteen Iron chain Cables of different sizes for River Craft, and a Consignment of Iron Goods. A. S. HART, & Co.

29th June, 1815.



ORDRE DE L'ADMINISTRATEUR EN CHEF EN CONSEIL

PROVINCE DU BAS-CANADA. C'est-à-dire: 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.

PRESENTE SON EXCELLENCE L'ADMINISTRATEUR EN CHEF EN CONSEIL. VU que dans l'Ordre en Conseil du Vingt-neuvième jour de Mai dernier, certains effets du cru et produit des États-Unis d'Amérique, dont on se proposait de permettre l'importation exempte de tous droits, n'ont point été énumérés par omission; et afin d'y remédier, 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 sont 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 Blé d'Inde, Le Porc et le Bœuf frais ou salé.

AUSSI Les Provisions de toutes espèces, et qu'on voudra importer exemptes de Droits, mais sujettes à tous les autres réglemens contenus dans ledit ordre du Vingt-neuvième jour de Mai dernier. Et il est de plus ordonné 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 ni pourcentage n'aient été levés sur les effets énumérés dans le présent ordre, en conséquence du premier ordre, sur tout ce qui aura été importé en vertu de ce présent ordre, depuis le 26e jour de Mai jusqu'au 6e jour de Juillet prochain.

Par Ordre des Commissaires. W. GREEN, T. & S. NAVIRE Minerva, JAMES MACKIE, LONDRES. Les Consignataires de Marchandises par ce Navire sont priés de faire leurs entrées immédiatement, et de voir au débarquement de leurs marchandises, et qu'il décharge maintenant au Carreau au Quai de Notre-Dame, ligne M'Noyet & Co, et le Capitaine donne avis public par le présent qu'il ne répondra d'aucunes marchandises après qu'elles seront débarquées de son Navire. Québec, le 21 Juin, 1815.

SE DÉBARQUANT du Navire Nimbale, de Greenock, et à vendre par le Soussigné. 400 Tonnes de Rum, 4 Barriques de Jus de Citron, 40 Tonnes de Melasse, et 60 Sacs de Cacao. Québec, le 22 Juin, 1815. THOS. S. TUZO. VENDRE au Magasin de JOHN MURE & Co. sur le Quai du Roi: 400 Tonnes d'Esprit de la Jamaïque, par le Northumberland, le Freedom et le Friendship, 200 Do. de Rum des Indes, sous le Vent, 15 Pipes de Genièvre de Hollande, 15 Do. d'Eau de vie de Cognac, 55 Pipes de Vin de Port de la première qualité, 40 Do. de Royal, 24 Barriques de Ténérisse, 20 Pipes de Madère, de massala, 20 Do. de Vin rouge de Castellamare, 12 Pipes et 14 Barriques de vieux Madère P. L. 29 Caisnes de vieux Vin de Port en bouteilles, 22 Do. d'excellent Bordeaux de Château Margot, 10 Do. do. La Rose, 6 Do. do. de Hock, 10 Do. do. de Champagne de 17 S, 34 Tonnes de Melasse, 49 Boucauts de Cassonade, 160 Caisnes de Fer blanc, 120 Caisnes de Vitres assorties, 14 Do. de Montarde de Durham, 4 Tonnes de Bouillon de Cuivre, 60 Rouleaux de Cordages de grosseurs assorties, et ils attendent de jour en jour du Sel de Liverpool, Sucre en Pains, The Single, Vin rouge d'Espagne, &c. &c. &c. AUSSI.—3 M. pieds de Chêne, 3 M. pieds de Pin rouge et 20 M. de bouts de Douv-r. Québec, le 22 Juin, 1815.

VENDRE un assortiment général de Marchandises qui se débarquent des Vaisseaux dernièrement arrivés d'Angleterre, savoir: Sucre en pains, vitres, fer blanc, tôle, clous, huile de lin, plomb en feuilles, sanguine, peinture blanche, bière, verre et jauge, charbon, cercles de fer, fer en barres et en baquettes, poêles à frire, mine de plomb, alum, pierres bleues, blanc d'Espagne, papier à écrire, plumes, encre, boucauts de verreries assorties, do. de gobelins, do. de verres à patres, do. de noir à souler, do. de montarde, lignes et ficelles, faux et faucilles, pelles et bèches, Bouchons de liège, broches et balais, verres de montres, fil de fer, 17 Balles de Bas. Jaune à Patente, tôle, porter en bouteille, France, &c. &c. flanelles et draps, Indiennes, batistes, mouchoirs de soie, rubans, bombasettes, étoffe à vestes, bas, Jannettes, nankins, fil, ginghams, galon, parapluies, bretelles, porte-feuilles, aiguilles, épingles, et un assortiment complet et général de Taillanderies, Cloucailleries, Coutelleries et Effets vernis. GILBERT HENDERSON. No. 16, Rue Saint Pierre. Le 6 Juin, 1815.

REÇU par les dernières arrivées d'Europe, et à vendre au No. 30, Rue Saint Pierre. Draps superfins et communs de couleurs assorties, flanelles, cambrés, florissantes, soieries et sarisettes de couleurs, dentelles et voiles de Bruxelles et d'Angleterre, ginghams assortis, mousselines, satin, bas de soie et de coton, gants, batistes, damas, schâles de soie, do. noirs, Indienne, basin, courtes-poinces, coton à chemises, quelques valises de bottines et chaussures et à souliers, boîtes à savonnettes, parfums, papeterie, livres, plumes, cre à cacher, cartes, Joailleries, musique, tabatières d'Or, montres et achats, Instruments Optique, lampes magiques, effets arabes, coutelleries et Taillanderies. Quelques valises de Parapluies de soie et de Coton. Quelques exemplaires des Exploits guerriers de l'Angleterre et de ses Alliés. Quelques Tableaux élegamment encadrés, miroirs, miroirs convexes, et une Collection de Joujous d'Allemagne et de Tumbrière. Aussi 200 Caisnes de Chandelles de Cire et de Blanc de Baume, au moule et à la bouquette, Vins de Port, de Chêres et de Vidona en bouteilles et en bouteilles, Bière double de Hibbert, &c. J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co. Québec, le 17 Juin, 1815.

LE Soussigné informe le Public qu'il a reçu par l'Océan de Londres, les Instruments de Musique suivants, qu'il vendra aux conditions les plus raisonnables, à son Magasin, No. 2, Rue de la Fabrique. Forte-Pianos élégans avec des touches additionnelles et Pédales, Guitares Espagnoles et Anglaises, Violons, Clarinettes et Hautbois B. & C. Flûtes à Patente de Pöcher avec des Boîtes. Do. garnies en Ivoire, et communes, Flûtes de second, tierce, quarte et octave, Picéols E. F. et G. Flageolets doubles et simples avec Instructions, Fifres Militaires B. & C. Do. communes, 4 Cors Militaires, Cordes, Instructions pour toutes sortes d'Instruments, Livres rayés et Papiers pour la Musique. Musique pour le Violon, la Flûte et le Forte-Piano, Anches pour le Basson, le Hautbois et la Clarinette, différents dépendances du Violon, Chevilles, Arc-en-son, Chevalets, Sourdines d'ivoire et de cuivre, une Serinette élégante. FRANS. VOGELER. Québec, le 20 Juin, 1815.

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

MADAME JOANNA GEORGE a reçu par les dernières arrivées, un assortiment de Marchandises sèches, articles de mode, Merceries, Parfums, Joailleries, Dentelles, Soieries, &c. &c. à vendre à bon marché pour argent comptant ou court crédit, à la Minion No. 4, Rue Saint Pierre à la Basse-Ville. Québec, le 15 Juin, 1815.

REÇU par les dernières arrivées et à vendre à la maison No. 6 Rue St. Pierre, sur le Quai. D'excellent raisin muscat, et vert, prunes de France, figues de Turquie, Indigo, pierres bleues, Mine de plomb, pipes et terre à pipe, peinture à patente, jaune, blanche et rouge, tôle et fil à voiles, vinaigre de vin blanc, huile de lin en jarres, clous à bûches, à couvrir et à carriols, fiches fer-blanc, fer en barres, parapluies, houblon, &c. &c. &c. Québec, le 15 Juin, 1815. JAMES GEORGE. N. B.—J. G. fera les Affaires de Commission et de Courtage aux conditions les plus raisonnables. Magasinage au plus bas prix.

CHATEAU SAINT LOUIS, QUÉBEC, 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 nommées pour cet effet par le Gouverneur, Lieutenant Gouverneur, ou la Personne administrant le Gouvernement, pour faire examiner la Rivière Richelieu en Chamby et pour faire préparer des Plans, Devis et Estimations des ouvrages nécessaires pour rendre ladite Rivière Navigable de Saint Jean à Chamby. Et vu qu'il est nécessaire que ledit Examen soit fait, et lesdits Plans, Devis et Estimations préparés avec le moins de délai possible, avis en est par le présent donné, afin que toute personne qui voudra entreprendre l'examen susdit, puisse s'adresser immédiatement au Bureau du Secrétaire Civil, à Québec. ROBERT R. LORING, Secrétaire.

AVERTISSEMENT. District de St. Louis. Les Commissaires nommés par Son Excellence l'Administrateur en Chef, pour mettre à exécution l'Acte de la Législature Provinciale de la 55e. année du Règne de Sa Majesté, Chapitre 8e. pour l'amélioration des Communications intérieures dans ledit District, donnent avis par le présent, qu'ils se rendront tous les Mardis et Vendredis, depuis Onze heures du matin, jusqu'à Deux heures de l'après-midi, à recevoir, au Bureau de la Police, dans la Ville des Trois-Rivières, toutes les communications relatives à la nature des travaux qu'ils ont prescrits par ledit Acte, et aux améliorations à faire dans les différentes parties dudit District, pour faciliter de nouveaux moyens de communication, et sur le montant probable des Dépenses pour les ouvrages nécessaires pour effectuer ces améliorations. Trois-Rivières, le 10 Juin, 1815.

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" avertisent par le présent qu'ils tiendront leur Bureau ouvert tous les Vendredis et Samedis dans la Ville de Québec en l'Œuvre du Grand Voyeur, No. 17, Rue Ste. Famille, pour recevoir toutes les communications qu'on voudra leur donner, relatives à la nature des travaux qu'ils ont prescrits par le présent Acte, et aux améliorations à faire dans les différentes parties dudit District, pour faciliter de nouveaux moyens de communication, et sur le montant probable des frais des ouvrages à faire en conséquence de telles améliorations. J. B. DESTIMAUVILLE, J. T. TASCHEREAU, L. JUCHEREAU DUCHESNAY. Québec, le 9 Juin, 1815.

SE DÉBARQUANT du Victoria de Liverpool et à vendre par JOHN G. CLAPHAM, No. 10, Sault au Matelot.—Un assortiment étendu de draps, cambrés, draps à pelisse, étoffe à vestes, cordelet à patente, schâles dans le dernier goût, velours noir, nankins, tôle à carreaux, garnitures, mouchoirs, bretelles de coton, bottes et souliers de Dames, bottes Hessoises et à la Wellington, souliers fins, chapeaux de castor pour les Dames et les Enfants, chapeaux d'Hommes de toutes qualités, gants de coton, bas pour les enfants quelques valises d'articles de mode, habits, services de table de faïence de Stafford, porcelaine élégante, coutures et fourchettes argentées, &c. Brown Shoe de Londres, chapeaux.—Il attend de jour en jour par le Brig Friends de Liverpool un cargaison de sel, et des paniers de belle faïence; le tout sera vendu conditionnellement. Les Consignataires par le Victoria, M. Marby, Maître, de Liverpool, sont avertis qu'il commence à décharger ce matin au Quai de la Reine. Ils sont en conséquence priés de produire les Permis de la Douane et recevoir leurs Marchandises, le Maître ne répondant point des Effets, lorsqu'ils sont débarqués. Québec, le 22 Juin, 1815.

VENDRE.—Se débarquant maintenant du Navire Minerva, de Londres.—Un Assortiment de Papeterie, Bottes et Souliers, Chapeaux d'Osier, Faïence fine et commune, Taillanderies, Joailleries, Montres d'Or et d'Argent, Boîtes à ouvrage de Maroquin pour les Dames, &c. &c. Fleurs artificielles. D'excellent Brown Stout double, vieux Vin de Port en Quarts et en bouteilles, Rum, Genièvre, Cognacs, Cloux à Bardeux, à Caisnes, à planches et à couvrir, Chapeaux de Castor, et de Laigo, Ficelle et Lignes à pêcher, quelques boucauts d'articles pour la Marine, Peintures, Huile, Couleurs, Noir de Souffres, Marinades, Saucos à Poissons, Orge, Pils Indiens, Poudre de Soude, 50 quarts de Harengs, Bouchons, Livres Français et Anglois, Savon blanc et jaune, Chandelles au moule et à la Baguette, Vitres de 6 x 7, 7 x 8, et 8 x 9, Tôle de Russie, Draps gros et fins, Pipes, Brosses, &c. &c. Wm. SANDERSON & Co. Québec, le 22 Juin, 1815.

LE Soussigné a importé par les derniers Vaisseaux de Londres et de Liverpool: Nankins, Glanville, Coton rayé de 5-4, Batistes de 7-8 et 9-8, Ginghams, Perces à Meubles de 7-8, Basin, Jannette, Mousseline de 4-4 & 6-4, Bombasine, Bombasin, Tôle ouvrée, Nappes damassées, Tôle d'Irlande, Coton à chemises, Coutil, France à rideaux, Dentelle de fil et de Coton, Voiles noirs, Bas et Gants de Soie, Dentelles à chemises et Garnitures de Mousseline, Fleur Artificielles, Plumes d'Atruchas, Chapeaux de Castor et de Paillé pour les Dames, articles de mode de toutes descriptions, Souliers de toutes espèces pour Femmes, Gants de Coton et de Castor pour les Dames et Messieurs, Parfums, Porcelaines pour les Dames et Messieurs, Bas de laine et de Coton, Merceries de toutes descriptions, Canifues et Boîtes Militaires complètes, Porte-manteaux de cuir, Livres de Compte et de Papeterie, Drap à Pelisses, et un nombre d'autres articles trop longs à détailler. AUSSI 20 Tonnes de véritable Eau de vie de Cognac. Le tout sera vendu aux conditions les plus raisonnables, à son Magasin, Rue Saint Pierre, au-dessus de la Chambre d'Encaissement de Mr. François Quirouet. WILLIAM NEWTON. Québec, le 17 Juin, 1815.

LES Soussignés viennent de recevoir par l'Abordée, le Cumberland, l'Océan et la Providence de Londres: De la Poudre à tirer FF. Do. en boîtes, Plomb à Patente assorti, Poivre noir, Savon jaune, Ceruse broyé en huile, Huile de Lin en Jarres, Noir à souler de Day & Martin, Vinaigre, Montarde de Londres, Indigo, Lignes, quelques Caisnes de Pipes, Balais pour les Tapis (faits à Londres), Chandelles au moule, courtes et longues, de 6 et de 4 à la livre, Fil de Cordonniers, Poudre d'Entree noire, Broches à tricoter, Pinceaux, Brosses à souliers, Mèches de fouets, Épingles, Coton à chandelles, Pelottes de Coton de couleur, à Patente, Tôle ouvrée, Fleurs artificielles, Bouchons de Liège, Bas de Coton blancs pour Hommes et Femmes, Sallampores blancs, Romales de Hollande, Neumes Neus, Taillètes de Perse, Sarsinets noirs et de couleur, Mouchoirs Bandannas. AUSSI.—Brown Stout et Porter de Londres en Paniers de 4 1/2 douzaines, et quelques Pipes de vieux Vin de Port supérieur. CAMPBELL & CHAPMAN. Québec, le 15 Juin, 1815.

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

AUX Marchands, Maîtres de Transports et tous autres qui ont accablément et seront 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, ou requérir en conséquence ou y donner l'attention convenable. Office des Transports, Québec, le 3 Mai, 1815.

AVENDRE.—Au magasin de Mr. C. RIVERS, No. 350 Balles de Marchandises sèches, à la Balle. Porter, Aile et Brown Stout, 150 Caisnes de Chandelles d'Angleterre, et il attend de jour en jour 35 Pipes de Vin de Madère et de Port. C. RIVERS. Québec, le 15 Juin, 1815.

AVENDRE.—Un assortiment de Marchandises sèches qui se débarquent de l'Océan et du Minerva, de Londres, et les différents Vaisseaux de Liverpool parmi lesquelles il y a 12 Valises de Papiers, Plumes, Ombres, Cire à cacheter, &c. 85 Balles de Carton Nos. 4 à 6, 9 Valises de Carton à jouer, 2 do. de Bandannas fleuris, 4 Balles de Romales, 27 Balles de Bas. AUSSI.—Taillanderies, Cloux, Verriers, Épingles, Aiguilles &c. &c. GILBERT HENDERSON. Québec, 22 Juin, 1815. No. 16 Rue St. Pierre.

LES Soussignés ont reçu de Liverpool par le Lord St. Helens: Coton peints, basins, Alickpools, Ginghams, draps motifs superfins, flanelles blanches, r. uges, jaunes, bleues et vertes, Faules et Fanelles pour le Canada, Tôle, Fer blanc. Le 21 Juin, 1815. CAMPBELL & CHAPMAN. PENNY informe respectueusement ses Amis et le Public qu'elle a reçu par l'Abordée et l'Entreprise, un assortiment général de Marchandises pour le Printemps, au dernier goût, et de la meilleure qualité, qui seront vendues à bon marché pour Argent comptant ou court crédit. No. 7, Canotière près de la Porte Hope. Québec, le 21 Juin, 1815.

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AVENDRE.—Le Fief et Seigneurie de l'Île Moras, 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 dessus construites; des Terres en valeur pour établir deux Fermes, quantité de Bois de France, plus de 1500 Arbres à entailler, sans compter des Saules, pins de Plaines, &c. S'adresser pour les conditions de la vente au Propriétaire, et se demurer sur les lieux. Nicolet, 9 Juin, 1815.

AVENDRE.—CETTE superbe Maison de Campagne, avec une Ferme, connue sous le nom de Wolf's Field, est située à la propriété de Kenelm Chandler, Ecuyer, Gardemagasin 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 rempli de jeunes arbres fruitiers et de racines rares. La Maison est jointement située à une distance peu et recevoir une grande Ferme; il y a sur les lieux une grande Grange, aussi une Étable, une Bergerie et un Écurie, avec d'autres bâtiments extérieurs. Le Parc de la Ferme est couvert d'un bois pittoresque et le Rivage de Wolfe qui y appartient, sont un grand ornement et rudent est d'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.

AVERTISSEMENT. LES Soussignés viennent de recevoir par l'Ance de Wolfe, un assortiment choisi d'Épicerie, Thé, &c. comprenant les articles suivants: Sucre double et simple raffiné, Thé Hyson, Bannabour, Souchong et vert, Raisins secs et de Corinthe, Ananades, Figue, Noix, Citrons, Fromage en Pomme de Pin, de D'Alphonse, double Berkeley, double Gloucester et Cheshire, D'Alphonse, Pois fondus, Farine d'Avoine, Harengs de l'ochin. Porter et Brown Stout de Londres au quart ou à la douzaine. Un assortiment choisi de Saucis, et Marinades, Filets de Olives, Câpres, Montarde de Cayenne, Epices, Sel de pain, Huile douce, Vinaigre, Savon, Chandelle, Fruits, Plumes, Indigo, Aloès, Aile et Porter de Glasgow en barriques, Papier à écrire et à enveloppe, Jambons et Dindons, Blancs de Peauf marqués en Jarres, Langues de Barris, Pâtes, Caffé, Chocolat et Ris. Ils ont aussi de l'Esprit de la Jamaïque, Rum des Indes, du Vent, Genièvre de Hollande, Eau de vie de France, Vin de Madère, de Port, de Ténérisse, de Sherry, de Bordeaux, et d'Espagne, Shrub, Peppermint, Noix, Fleur de Quarts, Beurte en Baril, &c. &c. &c. WILLIAM TORRANCE & Co. Québec, le 24 Mai, 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 LORÉAU. Trois-Rivières, le 6 Juin, 1815.

AVIS est par le présent donné que le Soussigné, Maître Charpentier, de la Paroisse de Saint-Martin, Nouvelle-Beauce, se propose de Pétitionner à la Prochaine Session de la Législature Provinciale pour obtenir le droit de LÉGER un PONT DE PEAGE sur la Rivière Richelieu, dans le District de Saint-Henri. LOUIS GREGOIRE. Saint-Martin, le 29 Avril, 1815.

ON a besoin, à une Académie dans cette Ville, d'un Assistant pour instruire les enfants de la classe. Salaire de 2000 par année avec autres avantages. Québec, 9e. Mai, 1815.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Les Commissaires de Québec pour les personnes dont l'esprit est dérangé, et pour le soutien des enfants abandonnés, engagent, 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. THOMAS WILSON, CLAUDE DENECHEAU.

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

SE DÉBARQUANT de la Goëlette Amelia, Rt. Wilson, d'Antique, au Quai de M. Mrs. Irvine & Co. et à vendre: 115 Tonnes de Rum fort, 52 Barriques de Rum fort, 59 Tonnes et 6 Barriques de Melasse, 56 Quarts de Belle Cassonade, 1 Quart d'Arrou Ros. S'adresser à JAMES HEATH. Québec, le 1er. Juin, 1815.

DISTRICT DE COUR DE SESSION DE QUARTIER DE LA PAIX, Montréal, le 21e. Avril, 1815. Règles et Réglemens concernant les Traversiers, dans le District de Montréal. 1. TOUS et chaque Traversier Licenciés sur le Fleuve St. Laurent et grande rivière ou rivière des Outawas seront obligés de tenir à leur service cinq bons hommes, deux canots et un bateau ou un Bac, deux perches et trois avirons par chaque canot, trois perches et quatre rames par chaque bateau ou bac, et de traverser de jour et de nuit (en autant qu'il n'y aura aucun danger à éprouver) toutes personnes qui se présenteront, sans aucune distinction ni partialité; chaque canot sera conduit par deux hommes, et chaque Bateau ou Bac par trois hommes ou moines.

2. Tous et chaque traversier sur toute autre Rivière que le Fleuve St. Laurent, la grande Rivière ou Rivière des Outawas ne seront tenus à avoir et tenir que trois bons hommes, un canot, et un Bac ou un Bateau, et ils se conformeront pour le reste à tout, ce à quoi sont tenus les traversiers sur le fleuve St. Laurent, la Grande Rivière ou Rivière des Outawas, par l'article précédent.

3. Aucun Traversier ne pourra retarder les Voyageurs plus d'un quart d'heure dans le jour, et plus d'une demie heure dans la nuit.

4. Chaque Traversier sera tenu de deux plate formes mobiles pour le débarquement des Voyageurs, Animaux, et autres effets qui seront transportés d'un côté à l'autre du fleuve et de toute Rivière, et ils en tiendront une au point de départ, et l'autre au point d'arrivée de chaque Bac ou Bateau.

5. Vu que certains traversiers sur le grand fleuve des autres sont dans l'habitude de conduire les Voyageurs de l'autre côté du fleuve ou de la Rivière au côté où ils résident, sans avoir obtenu Licence à cet effet. Il est ordonné à tous et chaque Traversiers de s'abstenir de cette habitude à l'avenir sous quelque prétexte que ce puisse être.

6. Le Greffier de la Paix donnera une Copie des présents Réglemens en Anglois et en François à chaque traversier ensemble copie en Anglois et en François des Réglemens du 30 Avril 1813, en expédient sa Licence; et chaque traversier sera tenu de l'afficher dans un endroit Public de sa maison avec une Copie en Anglois et François du Tarif de sa Licence; et pour Copie des Réglemens et copie du Tarif certifiée vraie par le Greffier de la Paix, le Greffier recevra de chaque traversier sept shillings et demi courant en les délivrant.

7. Les présents Réglemens seront exécutés pendant tout le tems de la Navigation, et il ne sera au pouvoir d'aucun traversier d'exiger, demander ou recevoir des Voyageurs aucun prix ou somme d'argent pour les traversés plus forte que ce qui est et sera fixé à chacun d'eux par le Tarif sur sa Licence.

8. Tous et chaque traversier qui enfreindront les présents Réglemens, ou aucune partie d'iceux, seront sujets à une amende de vingt shillings par chaque contravention.

9. Tous Réglemens concernant les traversiers antérieurs à ceux du 30 Avril 1813, sont abrogés de ce Jour. De par la Cour. JN. DELISLE, G. Paix.

Québec: Printed and published by J. NEILSON, No. 2, Mountain-Street.—Price 20s. per ann. De l'Imprimerie de JOHN NEILSON, Rue la Montagne No. 2. Prix 20s. par An.