

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. 1^r. 5.

VOLUME X.]

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1814.

[NUMBER 28.]

THE subscriber has just received per the Sterling, Haddock, Trident and Pallas from London, and Europe from Greenock—a handsome and well chosen assortment of goods direct from the manufactories, which are now opening for sale at his Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 16, Fabrique Street, viz: Rich figured, Shot, Twilled, coloured and Black Sergesets, Black Silk Florentine, Black and white silk lace Veils, Black point Lace, white and black Crapes, Ribbons, Thread and Cotton Laces, footing and Edging, Fashionable silk Shawls, Imitation silk and cotton Ditto, Ladies and Gentlemen's Black and White silk Hose and Gloves, Ladies' long white Kid and Baby Kid, York ton, Limerick, Beaver, Cotton and Cambric Gloves, Gentlemen's Military white, Beak, York Tan, Beaver, Cotton and Lamb's wool Gloves, Children's Beaver Gloves, Black and white Leather Ditto, Ladies and Gentlemen's Thread, Cotton, Fleecy, Lambswools, and Worsted Hose, Maids youths and Childrens Ditto, Double and single Cotton Caps, white and coloured sewing Cottons, Nuns' and coloured Thread, Darning Worsted, Sewing Silks, Making Thread, Canvas, Cambric and short Buttons, Thread Casgor, 4-4 Irish Linen 2s. 6d. to 7s.; French Cambrics, Sheetings and Dowms, 3-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Diapers, 3-4 to 12-4 Damask Table Cloths, Printed Cottons, plain and figured Jaconet, Mull, Book, and Leno Muslins—black Mull, Jaconet, and Cambric Muslins, 4-4 to 6-4 Cotton Cambrics 2s. to 7s. Embroidered Robe patterns and Gown Trimmings, India Cottons and Red Check, Romal Handkerchiefs, Shirting and striped Cottons, Apron and Furniture Checks, Black and Coloured cotton Velvets, Grey, dark and blue Nankeens, Irish poplins, Black Bombazine, Barrigosa, Scarlet, blue and Black Bombazines, Tartan Plaid, black, blue, and grey Cloths, white, grey, and blue Stocking webbs, Marseilles and Swanstown Waistcoat patterns, Marseilles quilts and fringed Counterpanes, 8-4 to 12-4 Linen Bed Tick, 3y and 4 point and 6-4 to 12-4 Rose Blankets, Floor and Stair Carpeting, Flushings and Fearnoughts, red, white and grey Woollen Caps, white, yellow, green and blue Baizes and Fannels, Linen and Cotton Tapes, Bibbons, Ferrer, Casper, Curcum and Coat Binding, Boat webbs and Black silk Cord.—Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Silk and Lawn Hat covers, a good assortment of Stationery and Cutlery. Paste board, Mogul, Hacks and Highlander Cards—Hyson, Souchong and green Teas, Coffee, Currants, Prunes, Candied Orange and Lemon Peel, Orange chips, soft shell and Bitter Almonds, Sago, Arrow Root and Liquorice Ball, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mustard and mustard Seed, long, white, and black Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Curryway and aniseeds, Essence Anchovies, French Olives, Capers, Mushroom and walnut Ketchup, Double white wine Vinegar, Salt-petre and glober salts, Indigo, Starch, Fig line, Rose and Dutch Pink, Glue, Bay and Marston's Liquid Blacking, Blacking and Hair Balls, Sassaon Tawne, Shoe Thread, Grapes, Fenders, and five Irons, black and colored Paper snuff Boxes, Buttons assorted, dressing Combs, Spectacles, Blanket, mixed and papered Pins, Mahogany frame looking Glasses, Cloths, Shoe, sweeping, scrubbing, pain, white wash and button Brushes.—Ladies Morocco and Leather Boots, Shoes, and slippers, Children's Ditto, Gentlemen's dress and calf Shoes, youths and boys' Ditto, red, green, and black Morocco skins, 2000 Pair Military and strong calf Shoes, 2000 do. Woollen Hosiery, 2000 do. ditto Mitts and gloves, 2000 Flannel shirts.

ALSO,

30 Puncheons high flavored Jamaica Rum,
2 Pipes very old Cogniac Brandy

Orders from Town or Country will meet every attention and be forwarded on the shortest notice.

JOHN MACNIDER.

Quebec, 29th June, 1814.

MISS MADDEN,
Milliner & Ladies' Fancy Dress-Maker,
with the highest respect, informs the Ladies of this city, &c. that she is ready to receive and execute their commands, at
N^o 12, Port Lewis-street,
Opposite the Ursuline Nunnery,
Where she humbly solicits their patronage and favour.
Quebec, June 21, 1814.

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

THOMAS LEE, Junr. N. P.

Quebec, 23 May, 1814.

FOR SALE,

30 Chaldrons Coals, landing from the Alexander,
20 Cists of Earthenware,
6 Packages Glassware,
150 Boxes Window glass,
4 Cases Pins,
3 Do. Thread,
25 Tons well assorted Iron,
100 Puncheons Whiskey,
50 Hampers cheshire Cheese,
100 Barrels Flour,
100 Boxes Cambridgeshire Candles

—ALSO—

A few thousand standard Staves,
And a cargo of white Pine Timber.—Apply to
JAMES HEATH.

Quebec, 7th June, 1814.

FOR SALE, at the subscriber's Stores, No. 16, St Peter Street, now landing from the STERLING from LONDON, and by the different arrivals from Liverpool, &c.

20 Puncheons Rum, 30 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
3 Pipes Port Wine, 3 ditto Hyson ditto,
3 ditto Tenerife do. 20 Hampers English Cheese,
1000 Minots Salt, 15 Crates Earthen ware,
20 Chaldrons Coals, 30 Crates Glass ware,
10 Tons Bar Iron, 4 Casks of Mustard and
[Blacking]

A general assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. by the package or in smaller quantities; Iron Wire, Scythes, Sickles, Double Tin &c.—Brushes of all kinds &c.

50 Packages of assorted Calicoes, Dimitties, Jeans, Cambrics, Striped Cottons, Checks, Corduroys, Bombazines, sewing silk and threads; silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery of all kinds; callimancoes, durants, &c. 10 packages of India Bandannas, white cottons & romals, 20 packages of assorted stationery, as paper, quills, ink, pasteboard, &c.
2 trunks of playing cards, and a variety of other Goods all of this year's importation.

GILBERT HENDERSON,
Quebec, 21 June, 1814.
N. B. The Brig BREADCRAKE for Liverpool, lying at the Queen's wharf, can take a few tons of freight if applied for soon.
NOW landing from the late arrivals and for sale by the Subscriber,
Hyson and green Teas,
Superfine Irish Linens,
Irish sheeting,
Linen Diapers,
India Handkerchiefs,
Best made Top, Hosiery & Wellington Boots, &c. &c.
JNO. LELAND MAQUAY, Junr.
Quebec, 21 June, 1814.

Red and White Pine Timber: White Pine Masts and Deals for sale, by
B. P. WAGNER,
No. 13, St. Peter Street.
Enquire also of Mr. Thomas Young, at Mrs. Herald's.
Quebec, 7th June, 1814.

FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the Brig Martinique, from Grenada, consisting of
1/2 T. M. Molasses,
1/2 Sugar in casks and barrels,
Lime Juice in casks of 25 to 30 gallons,
Coffee in negroes, barrels and bags,
Cocoa, tereos & bags.
Apply to
JAMES HEATH,
Quebec, 17 May, 1814.

WHITE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that in future they will carry on their Anticipation and Bankers' business under the firm of WHITE and LANGUEDOC.
JOHN WHITE & Co.
Quebec, 30th June, 1814.

LOST, on the 10th June, between the Jesuit Barracks and Mr. Irvine's wharf—

A WHITE deal BOX, about 14 foot long, bound with white tape—containing the Regimental Books of the 16th Regiment.—Any expenses that may be incurred will be paid to the person who has found it, by applying at the New Printing office.

Quebec, 30th June, 1814.

PERDUE, le 10e. Juin, entre les Casernes des Jesuites et le quai de Mr. Irvine—

UNE CAISSE de pin blanc, d'environ 14 pied de longueur, attachée avec du galion blanc, contenant les Livres du 16e. Regiment.—Tout les frais qui pourront être encourus, seront payés à la personne qui l'a trouvée, en s'adressant à la Nouvelle Imprimerie.

Quebec, 30 Juin, 1814.

TO LET,

A LARGE HOUSE just out of Palace Gate, well adapted for a Tavern or Boarding House—enquire of M. HART, Three Rivers, or Mr. J. LONG at the premises.

Quebec, 8th July, 1814.

JOSEPH CRAVEN, 24 Mountain street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public he has received by the Alexander from Liverpool, and Haddock from London, a general assortment of Goods—Also 79 packages (in addition to his former assortment) which will be landed in a few days from the brig Flora.—A detail of the particular articles would be too lengthy to insert here—but those who wish to purchase cheap and fashionable goods are requested to attend as early as possible, for he flatters himself that a better chosen assortment of merchandise never came to this province, as the greater part was purchased from the Manufacturers for cash.

Quebec, July 11, 1814.

FOR SALE,

And possession given on the 1st May next, THAT convenient country HOUSE on the Lorette road, now occupied by Mr. McGee.—The terms of payment will be made easy.—Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec, July 11th, 1814.

JOHN CHILDS

REPLETE with gratitude for the many favors conferred on him by his friends & the public who have honored him with their custom, takes this opportunity of most respectfully informing them he has just received by the Comet, from London, a very handsome assortment of new Goods, which he offers for sale at his House No. 11, Hope street, Upper Town.

ALSO,—50 chests Single Green Tea, 6 chests Hyson do.

Quebec, June 23, 1814.

THE subscriber, having experience in converting and measuring Timber, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as Culler and Measurer of Timber, Masts and Spars; and intends carrying on the business in a punctual manner; he keeps a Team, with every other convenience for drawing Timber, carting Staves, &c.—Masts and Spars made and Timber dressed at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

WALTER GILLEY.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

5 M. 3-inch Deck Deals,
5 M. inch Pine Boards, of superior quality;
10 M feet yellow Pine Deck Deals, of good lengths.

Quebec, June 1, 1814. W. G.

FOR SALE,

A GIG—and a Mare fit for both harness and saddle. Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec, June 5, 1814.

FOR SALE.—Two Hundred Barrels Lisbon Salt,

THOMAS AXIWIN.

7 April, 1814.

TO LET on the 1st May next,

GENTLE apartments ready furnished, at House N^o. 12 Palace Street.—Apply to MARY M'GREGOR.

Quebec, 7th March, 1814.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT family HORSE employed in Calèche, Carriage and Cart—and also an excellent riding Horse, the property of a person about leaving the province. Apply to the Editor.

Quebec 13 June, 1814.

10,000 bushels of LIVERPOOL SALT, now landing from the ship Commerce, capt. Mac Donald, at Aylwin's wharf, for sale by

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.

7th June, 1814.

HALL & GOWEN

TAKE the liberty to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have received Invoices, and will have for SALE, by the first arrivals from London—A large, elegant, and well-chosen Assortment of GOODS in their line, consisting of Ladies', Miss's and Children's Beaver Hats and Bonnets, fashionably trimmed, of every colour and description, Gentlemen's superfine Beaver and Beaver water-proof Hats,—Silk, Leghorn, and Chip do. covered glazed leather and livery Hats with gold and silver lace bands and cockades complete; Boys' Black and drab Hats of all sizes, with their usual assortment of children's Morocco and Leather half-boots, High-lows and shoes—a few pair Wellington Boots.—Arso, 500 doz. Men's and 300 Youth's coarse Hats, suitable for the country.

Military Appointments, consisting of Staff Hats richly trimmed with gold and silver scales; Regulation Caps for line and artillery Officers, covered do. do.—Aide-de-Camp's embroidered Epaullets, with Cuff, Collar, and skirt ornaments to match, do. do. for the different departments; Regulation do. Flank-Company Wings, Swords for Staff-Officers straight and crooked, Mameluke do. flank company, cavalry, and regulation do. new Dirks of every description; Belts of all kinds,—staff, cavalry, and regulation Sashes, Gorgets, Breast-Plates and military buttons, for the different Militia Battalions, military Gloves, &c. &c. together with galloos, Hat Bands and Buckles and all kinds of Hat trimmings, with a variety of other articles, comprising every thing in their line—which they offer for sale for cash.

N. B. The highest Price paid, in cash, for Beaver, Muskrat and all hatting Furs.

Quebec, 8th June, 1814.

JUST arrived, in the brig Industry, and for sale by the Subscriber, at a very low price, if taken from the wharf—

50 puncheons W. I. Rum,
15 do. Jamaica Spirits,
100 barrels best Muscovado Sugar,
9 hds. Molasses,

a few boxes of Lemons, Oranges and Raisins,

30 barrels Ro-in,

HE HAS ON SALE,

50 barrels of Tar.

BENJ. TREMAIN,

No. 5, St. Peter street.

Quebec, 17 May, 1814.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his House,

N^o. 12 Lower Town Market Place :

3000 Minots Liverpool Salt,

500 Lisbon do.

150 Barrels best Prime Beef,

Quebec, January 4, 1814.

C. SMITH.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO LONDON or LIVERPOOL, to proceed with the first convoy. The fine fast sailing copper'd Ship STERLING, JOSEPH ATKINSON, Master, now discharging at the Brewery Wharf. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM SANDERSON, & Co.

St. Peter Street, No. 17.

NOTARIAL and LAND OFFICE.

THE Undersigned informs his friends and the public that he has moved from Palace street to the first floor or that of the General Post Office, in FREE-MASONS' HALL.

W. F. SCOTT,

Notary Public and Land Agent.

Quebec, 16th May, 1814.

TO LET on the 1st May next,

GENTLE apartments ready furnished, at House N^o. 12 Palace Street.—Apply to MARY M'GREGOR.

Quebec, 7th March, 1814.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT family HORSE employed in Calèche, Carriage and Cart—and also an excellent riding Horse, the property of a person about leaving the province. Apply to the Editor.

Quebec 13 June, 1814.

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IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.

7th June, 1814.

PART in Store, and now landing from the different Ships from London, Tea, India Cottons, Bandanas Handkerchiefs, black fawing Silk, a elegant Piano Forte makers with extra keys, assorted parcels of Boot and Shoemakers materials viz. Soles, Sole Leather, Calf skins, Boot legs, &c. &c. &c. which are now offered cheap for cash by

At Mr. John Moor's, No. 3, Cul-de-Sac.
Quebec, 27th June, 1814.

FOR SALE—40 tierces Seal Oil,

150 Madeira Pipe Packs.

JOHN WHITE & Co.

Quebec, May 24, 1814.

JOHN WHITE & Co.

N^o. 15, St. Peter Street, Lower Town,

HAVE ON HAND

7 pipes Cogniac Brandy,

40 puncheons old St. Kitts Rum,

43 barrels bright Muscovado Sugar,

70 cases Florence Oil, 1 dozen each,

A few sets elegant cut Glassware,

40 casks common Glassware assorted,

22 cases Chocolate,

900 m. 28 lb. Canada Covering Nails.

With a general assortment, as usual, of every article in the

Ship Chandlery line,

which they will dispose of on very moderate terms,

FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.

Quebec, 22 March, 1814.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES,

No. 2, Notre Dame street, Lower Town:

TWO hundred Firkins good table Butter, King's

Arms, double Gloucester and Cheshire Cheese,

gunpowder, hyson, hyson skin, souchong, and congoo

Teas by the chest; Rice in tierces, barley, oatmeal,

coffee and muscovado sugar in barrels, muscatel and

Smayon raisins, currants, Jordan, shell'd and bitter

almonds, French plums, sweet oil in bottles, Poland

and Montreal starch, single and double refined sugar,

chocolate, soap and candles in boxes, with a general

assortment of groceries.

ALSO—Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry, Marsala

and Spanish Wines by the Quarter Cask or dozen, French

and Spanish Brandy, Real Hollands and American Gin,

Jamaica & Grenada Spirits, Shrub, Peppermint, Noyau

and French Liqueurs in cases, London Porter by the

Hoghead or dozen, Lime Juice, Montreal Cider.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Quebec, 17th Feb. 1814.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Merchantable and refuse Pine Boards,

1 M Px. 24 inch 12 feet Pine Plank,

10 M Standard West India Staves,

3 M feet white Oak Timber,

Ready made Ash Oars,

150 P. & Packs for the Madeira market.

The above articles will be sold low for cash.

THOMAS LEE, Junr.

Quebec, 8th October, 1813.

COLTMANS & HALE have for sale

At Portneuf, near the foot of the Richelieu,

A COUPLE of Cargoes of assorted Lumber, con-

sisting of Oak, red and white Pine Timber,

a few Masts,

Red and white Pine & Spruce Deals,

Lathwood, Oars and Hand-saws,

Also on the Wharves & in Store at Quebec,

About 20,000 feet white Pine and Spruce Deals,

5 M. West India Staves,

A small lot of dressed Oars,

150 barrels fresh Flour of a superior quality,

with course Flour, Bran, Oats, &c.

A cargo of best Newcastle Coals,

A patent Winches and set of composition Rudder Iron

for a vessel of 300 to 400 tons,

Copper Bolts & Nails,

Lignum Vitæ,

A set of Pump-Geer, Blocks of various sizes, and sundry

other articles adapted to ship building.

ALSO,

A few pipes Port Wine.

Quebec, 14 June, 1814.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED for the supply of His Majesty's Troops in garrison at Three Rivers—**FRESH BEEF** of a good quality, for the period of eight months, to commence on or before the 25th August next ensuing—The quantity required daily will be from 400 to 750 pounds, subject nevertheless to the strength of the post as it may be during the term of the Contract.

Proposals from persons willing to furnish the same, will be received at this Office and at the Commissary General's Office at Montreal, on or before the 15th inst. Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, 1st July, 1814.

FOR SALE,

25 Puncheons Jamaica spirits,
80 Ditto Leeward Island Rum,
75 Hogshead best Muscovado Sugar,
6000 Minots Liverpool Salt.—Apply to
JAMES McCALLUM & Co.
Quebec, 28th June, 1814.

FOR THE MILITARY,

1500 Flannel Shirts,
370 Dozen Blacking Cakes on boards,
150 Ditto Real Japan ditto in Bottles.
A proportionable quantity of Shoe, Button, and Clothes Brushes expected per next convoy.
L. MASSUE & Co.
Quebec, 27th June, 1814.

TO BE LET for one or more years,

THE Manor House of Beauport, with its dependencies
Apply to
The Honble. A. L. JUCHEREAU DUCHESNAY,
Seigneur of Beauport,
St. Lewis street, 9th May, 1814.

JOHN HONSON, Tailor & Habit Maker,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the encouragement he has hitherto experienced from them, and informs them that he has just received by the arrivals from London, a general assortment of the best superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vest patterns, Silk Florentine Waistcoating &c. &c. all of which he will make up in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice, at his house, next door to Mr. Mailhot's Hotel, in St. John-street, No. 29.

N. B. He has received also a few of the best superfine London Hats and gentlemen's dress Shoes, which he offers for sale at a very reasonable price.

WANTED, three or four **JOURNEMEN TAILORS,** who will meet with constant employment. None but good workmen need apply.
Quebec, July 4, 1814.

JOHN HONSON, Tailleur,

FAIT ses sincères remerciements à ses amis et au public en général de l'encouragement qu'il a jusqu'à présent reçu de leur part, et les informe qu'il a reçu par les arrivées de Londres un assortiment général des plus beaux draps superfines, Casimir, paires de veste, Soirées, florentins pour vestes, &c. &c. qu'il fera et fera dans le dernier goût et la mode la plus récente, au plus court avis, à sa maison voisine de l'Hôtel de Mailhot, No. 29, Rue St. Jean.

N. B. Il a aussi reçu quelques chapeaux de Londres de la première qualité et des souliers fins pour les Messieurs, qu'il vendra aux prix les plus modiques.

On a besoin de trois ou quatre COMPAGNONS TAILLEURS, qui seront constamment employés. Il n'y aura que de bons ouvriers qui pourront être employés.
Quebec, 4 Juillet, 1814.

FOR SALE, at No. 6, ST. PETER STREET.

PORT WINE of superior quality, by the Pipe, Hogshead, or Quarter Cask; real Cogniac Brandy, best Holland Gin, strong proof old Jamaica Spirits, Pine Apple and Cheshire cheese, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Prunes and Almonds; Hyson Skin, Souchoong and Green Tea; Liverpool Salt, leaf Tobacco, shear, soap L. and blistered Steel, flat, square and bolt Iron, Tin and Canada plates, paints, putty, lines and twines, &c. &c.
JAMES GEORGE, No. 6, St. Peter street, on the Wharf.

N. B. Commission & Brokerage business transacted on the most reasonable terms.
Goods stored at the lowest rates.—**J. G.**

FOR SALE,

A few chests of green and hyson teas,
2,000 merch. dry 2½ in. 12 feet long planks,
1,600 second quality ditto ditto,
20,000 Kamouraska boards,
10,000 dry white pine boards, last year's cutting,
1,000 do. free from knots, ditto,
2 and 1½ inch planks, 10 feet long,
Cedar timber, squared, 7/8
5,000 fire bricks,
1,000 common do.
20 chaldron best Newcastle coals,
500 lb. cotton candle wick,
2 cases of pins, no. 6 and 7,
And essence of spruce, as usual—for cash only.
THOS. WILSON.
Quebec, May 20, 1814.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(a regular trader.)
THE well known Brig **SALUS**, P. Tucker master, Burthen per register 324 tons.—For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, at Brehaut's wharf, or to the subscribers in Quebec and Montreal.
PORTEOUS & HANCOX.
Quebec, 26th June, 1814.

THE Subscribers have just received by the late arrivals and have for sale at their Stores:
10 Pipes excellent old Port Wine,
50 Hhds. best real English white Wine Vinegar,
50 Boxes Hunter's Pipes,
50 Casks English Brown Stout,
30 Cask Sh. assorted sizes,
50 Boxes Glass 8½ by 9½—7½ by 8½ and 6½ by 7½,
30 Jugs Linseed Oil,
20 Packages Stationary, comprising paper of all descriptions, Quills, Wax, &c. &c.
3000 lbs. Gun powder in Casks of 50 lbs. and 25 lbs. bbls.
10 Cases gentlemen's Hats,
10 Ton of Iron, and 3 ditto of Steel.
And a variety of other articles.

HENDERSON, BROTHER & Co.

Quebec, 28th June, 1814.

ARRIVED, per the Chance from Cork, and for sale by the Subscriber, in the upper part of Mr. Charles Smith's house No. 10, Lower Town market place, viz.
76 pieces plated Calicoes, 40 pieces white Cotton shirting ½ wide—foofcap, post and wrapping Paper—120 pair Hessian Boots, 40 pr Wellington do.—men's, women's and children's Shoes and half-Boots—36 dozen calf skins, 6 hales seal leather of a superior quality—10 dozen yellow rains, 39 kips—180 dozen woolen gloves, 136 dozen woolen hose, 32 pieces imitation sheeting.

ALSO,

39 puncheons very strong Irish Whiskey,
E. H. LINDSAY,
No. 10, Lower Town market place,
Quebec, 21 June, 1814.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,

100 puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
106 chests of Twankay Tea,
8 ditto Hylon ditto.
ALSO,
Fine old Sherry, Port, Madeira, Claret and Teneriffe Wines in the wood or bottled—London Brown Stout in casks of 6 & 7 dozen—London made Candies, and Anchors from 12 to 20 cwt.
Quebec, 27 June, 1814.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken the upper part of Mr. Jean Fortier's House, No. 20, in the Lower Town, Rue Sous-le-Fort, where they intend carrying on business as Commission Merchants and Auctioneers & Brokers, and hope that by their assiduity and attention to merit a share of the public patronage.

JOHN WHITE & Co.

N. B. J. W. & Co. at the same time beg leave to inform their friends that they continue their Ship Chandlery and Grocery Store in St. Peter street as usual.
Quebec, 31 May, 1814.

FOR SALE,

AT the New Printing-Office, **MONTHLY RETURNS** for Regiments abroad, according to the late form.

Quebec, 28th June, 1814.

FOR SALE at No. 30 St. Peter street, Lower Town—

500 dozen Hibbert's Brown Stout of an excellent quality, well packed in casks of 3, 6, & 12 dozen each.
40 puns. Leeward Island Rum,
20 pipes Spanish Red Wine,
40 cases of choice Martinique pink Noyeau warranted,
20 cases inferior quality,
1000 m. Salt,
1000 p. Military Shoes,
1200 p Russia Duck Trowsers,
2 bates Stockings,
4 trunks assorted Cotton Shirting and Cambrics,
2 trunks Military appointments,
1 case Shaving Boxes with Glasses.
J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co.
Quebec, 5th July, 1814.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED BY THE late arrivals and offers for sale—

HOLLAND Gin of superior quality, 250 dozen excellent Port wine bottled in Aberdeen, 30 Hhds. porter, ale and table beer, 4 casks BIRNIE'S BLACKING, 1 cask glue, 4 cases fashionable and neatly finished superfine cloth coats, vests, pantaloons &c. 4 cases millinery goods, 20 packages colored threads, 1 bale Ozuaburgs, 4 bales coarse woollen cloths & Blankets, 2 cases striped cotton shirts, printed cotton chemises, imitation Indian shawls, striped, checked and white cotton shirting, 4-4 9-8 & 6-4 cambric, 6-4 cambric muslin, portable writing desks & a copy of the Encyclopædia Perthensis.

Also, — An extensive assortment of strong yarn and worsted stockings, mitts, gloves and foraging caps SUITABLE FOR THE MILITARY, with woollen hosiery of every description, on the most reasonable terms.

THOS. CHRISTIE,

Quebec, 4th July, 1814.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have just received by the late arrivals from Glasgow, Liverpool & London, a handsome assortment of Dry Goods well adapted either for this or the United States' market, which are now open and for sale at their store, on the wharf No. 6, St. Peter street.

THOMSON, SCOTT & Co.

Quebec, 29 June, 1814.

THE brig **PARKER & SONS, James Shepherd,** master, will sail with the first convoy for Liverpool, has good accommodations for Passengers. The master would be obliged if application was made before the 10th inst. on board, at present lying at Wolfe's Cove; otherwise he intends filling the Cabin with lumber.
5th July, 1814.

FOR CHARTER,

To any Port in the English Channel or the East side of England—the good snow **BRITISH KING**, 290 tons register. Apply to
PATERSON, DYKE & Co. or to
Mr. ROBERT FROST, Montreal.
Quebec, June 29, 1814.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers, Upper Town—
A few sets **MAPS** of the British Colonies in North America,

A few ditto of Upper Canada } published in 1813.
Ditto, Lower Canada }
JEAN & CHARLES LANGEVIN,
5th July, 1814.

FOR SALE at the Subscriber's Store No. 10,

Lower Town Market—

LONDON particular Madeira Wine in pipes, hhd's, 1 qr. cask, or any quantity above 3 gallons.
Geneva do. do. do. do.
Cognac Brandy do. do. do. do.
Spanish Wine do. do. do. do.
ALSO—a few puncheons Leeward Island Rum.
T. C. OLIVA.
Quebec, 5 July, 1814.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, April 18.

BIOGRAPHY OF LOUIS XVIII. KING OF FRANCE.

It is with heartfelt pleasure that we hail the era which enables us to give the biography of a legitimate King of France, in thus presenting our readers with a slight sketch of the venerable and venerated Louis Stanislaus Xavier, to whom the Grace of God seems now to have offered the throne of his ancestors. We call him venerable, not only from rank and sufferings, but also from years, as he was born on the 17th of November, 1755, being the second son of the then Dauphin of France.

From a long line of ancestors he inherited the name of Louis; that of Stanislaus was derived from his great grandfather Stanislaus Duke of Lorraine and King of Poland, whose only daughter, Maria Lesinski, was Queen to Louis the 15th; whilst that of Xavier was taken from the Electoral family of Saxony, his own mother, Maria Joseph, being daughter to the Duke of that ancient division of the German Empire. Whilst yet a child, he was designated by the title of Count de Provence, which he changed for *Monsieur*, when the death of his grandfather Louis the 15th left the throne to his elder brother the late unfortunate Monarch; and in consequence of the death of his father, a loss of a most serious nature, as the Dauphin was of the most estimable character, both as a man and a parent, he was thrown amidst all the blandishments of a voluptuous Court, at no age when reason is generally supposed to yield to the passions. Notwithstanding the danger of this situation, those who know him best, declare that his regard for virtue and religion was real and permanent, and that his respect for the rights and liberties of his countrymen was one of his earliest characteristics; indeed so conspicuous, yet so unostentatious, was his deportment in general, that the well known Richelieu is said to have given him the name of the young Cato at an old Court, an appellation which, whether prompted by admiration or by sarcasm, was equally honorable to the subject of it.

Even during his grandfather's life time, as well as during the whole reign of his brother, the present French Monarch was alike distinguished for his attention to science and literature, and for his patronage of genius.

Monsieur appears not to have taken any active part in the politics of his native land, until the year 1787, when in the Assembly of the Notables, then first called together by Calonne, the French Minister, he declared himself hostile to all later restraints on noble and ecclesiastical privileges; but at the same time he was not forgetful of the welfare of the people, steadily maintaining that there was no necessity for any additional taxes to be laid on their industry, and always expressing his conviction that a few years of peace, of economy, and of regularity, would remove every financial difficulty.

So anxious was Calonne to have his plan of finance adopted, that he even went so far as to use the King's name in its favour, whilst conversing with Monsieur upon the subject; but the answer of the latter was as rational as it was dignified—"My heart is alike my brother's and the people's; but my understanding is my own; as for my head, it is the King's!"

He went much farther in conversing with Calonne upon the subject, and it is generally believed that the Minister was induced, by the force of his reasoning, to lay aside much of the speculative and visionary part of his plans. Calonne, however, went on; and succeeding Ministers did not choose to pay attention to the modest advice of the unostentatious Prince, who mixed but little either with the gay or the political world, until he found it necessary not only to support the just rights of the people, but also the necessary prerogatives of the Prince, well convinced that the two must stand or fall together.

Hitherto Monsieur had resided some distance from Paris; but no sooner did the horrors of the Revolution commence, in 1789, by the personal insults to the King, obliging him to remove from Versailles to the capital, than he gave up his retirement and became a resident in the Luxembourg Palace, where he was perhaps, of men, the only real friend left to the unhappy Louis, as the Count d'Artois, now Monsieur, was then in Germany, whither he had emigrated with several others of the blood royal.

The conspirators little knew the real spirit and resolution of the late unfortunate Monarch; and supposing that the advice of Monsieur alone had prompted him to the dignified conduct of the moment, they used every means in their power to separate them, or at least to destroy the mutual confidence which subsisted between the two brothers. For that purpose, La Fayette and

his Party trumped up a plot about a Marquis de Favres, in which they boldly asserted that Monsieur was implicated. Favres was tried, and as Monsieur knew his innocence, he actually attended upon his trial to give evidence in his favour; but the Municipal Judges paid no attention to his protestations, and the unfortunate Favres fell a victim to the ambitious plans of La Fayette and Mirabeau, who, by this first revolutionary measure, this first revolutionary trial and condemnation, succeeded in imposing such a belief on the people as they wished, and raised such an odium against the unfortunate Prince, that a regard to his own personal safety, when his exertions could no longer be of use to his brother, forced him to emigrate, which he was only able to do through the assistance of a friendly Swede, the Count de Fersen, passing by the way of Valenciennes into Brabant, but not until he had actually heard the act of accusation against himself and all the Bourbons publicly cried about, having been printed at the Jacobin press, evidently for the purpose of insuring his and their condemnation. Nor did he even then desert his brother, for the escape of the Royal Family was at the same time concerted, though it did not finally succeed.

No sooner did Monsieur arrive at Coblenz, where he found his now sole surviving brother, and the other Bourbon branches, than he immediately applied himself to the military arrangements necessary for raising and organizing an emigrant force, under the auspices of the German Emperor and other friendly Monarchs, a force which he took under his own immediate command, when the National Assembly thought proper to declare war against the world.

No sooner was it known that Monsieur had emigrated, than the new Legislative Government decreed, that he had forfeited his eventual right to the Regency, if he did not return within two months; but he knew too well the character of those he had to deal with to trust to their mercy, an opinion too fatally verified in the murder of so many of the other branches of his family.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the events of the period between that and the year 1795, when the death of the Dauphin, or rather of Louis the 17th, presented a vacant, but outraged Throne to the subject of our Biography, a Throne to which he was proclaimed the rightful heir, not only amongst the loyal emigrants in Germany, but even in La Vendee, in the west of France itself.

Little prospect, however, appeared of his being able to recover the Throne of his ancestors, and accordingly he made no serious attempts for it, but resided quietly at the Court of Turin, having been for some years married to the daughter of the Sardinian Monarch. But even from this retreat he was driven by the advance of the Republican armies, when he retired, in 1796, to Verona, a city in the Venetian territories, where he lived *incognito*, as the Count de Lille; here, indeed, his residence was of very short duration, as the insolence of the Usurper, then General Bonaparte, prompted him to demand his dismissal from the Venetian protection. To this demand the senate of that ancient and once powerful State was obliged to agree; but not until the unhappy, yet spirited Monarch, had demanded admission to the Golden Book of the senate, which contained the names of all the Venetian Nobles. In that book his great grandfather's grandfather, the gallant Henry the 4th, had once inscribed his name, and the name of Bourbon, and these the insulted Monarch disdainfully and justly erased from their records.

Even in his retreat from Vienna he seems to have been followed by republican vengeance, for we have seen it recorded that in the summer of 1797, whilst on his route through Germany, a foreign assassin or a female regicide watched for him there, and whilst standing at the window of an inn in an obscure village, a shot was fired which wounded him slightly in the head. His conduct on this occasion was most magnanimous, forbidding all search to be made after the villain, and saying that "it must either be a mistake or a premeditated crime—in the former case, it would be cruel to pursue; and in the latter, as I have done no harm to any human being, the person who would murder me, has punishment enough in his own bosom, and wants my forgiveness more than I do his death!"

In the contest which Russia had with France in 1798, the late Emperor Paul found it expedient to acknowledge Louis the 18th as the just claimant to the throne of that country; and as it was his intention to assist him in recovering the throne of his ancestors, he offered him an asylum at Mittau in Livonia, a proposal which the unhappy Prince gladly accepted, as his health was considerably impaired by the privations, fatigues, and even

the penury and want which he experienced in his noble adherence to the unfortunate loyalists of the Condé army, at whose particular request it was, that he was persuaded to indulge in a temporary repose.

The conduct of the Emperor Paul was at first magnanimous and generous in the extreme, as his royal guest was received and treated with all the honours which a Sovereign in his situation could possibly wish for, having not only a guard of native Russians appointed to attend upon him, but also one formed from the French noblesse, besides being permitted to draw around him as many of his loyal countrymen as he pleased, with whom the generous Prince, shared in the most bounteous manner the liberal allowance which Paul had appropriated to his use.

Indeed so anxious was the Emperor to make every arrangement for his comfort and influence at the place of his residence, that the Governor of Mittau was actually placed under his orders, and he was even encouraged to assume so much of the personal functions of Royalty, as to have regular levees at which the noblesse of the neighbouring provinces were proud to attend; but such events could not long remain unknown to the French republicans, who were successful at length in acquiring an undue influence over the councils of Paul, whom they persuaded, first to distress the unhappy Monarch by withholding the payment of his pension, and afterwards to send him orders to depart from the Russian dominions; a journey for which they only allowed him a week's preparation. All this was done at the instigation of that man whose recent downfall has restored Louis to the throne of his ancestors. With a pride highly honourable to himself, the insulted monarch determined not to remain twenty-four hours longer in the Russian dominions;—he felt not for himself, but he felt for those unhappy loyalists, whose sole dependence was upon his bounty, and as he could not relieve them, he resolved to set them a bright example of resignation to the will of Heaven.

[To conclude in our next.]

ILLUMINATIONS IN LONDON IN HONOR OF THE DOWNFALL OF RUON APARTE.

The public joy at the late glorious news was expressed on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, by a general illumination. In the principal streets, every house contributed its share to this popular expression of delight, and some of the more striking edifices gave all that could be combined of brilliant and tasteful decoration.

Marquis Wellesley's house, at Hyde Park-corner, was lighted up with its usual magnificence. Arches of lamps covered the entrances. Festoons were drawn along the summit of the porch: an illuminated temple, with the arms of the King of France, formed the centre.

The Marchioness of Wellington's, in Harley-street, was richly illuminated. The Russian Ambassador's Hotel was uncommonly bright.

On a display so suddenly called for as this illumination, there could scarcely be expected much of the finished and classical elegance of device and inscription that might be found where longer preparation was allowed. But if the mottoes were not of peculiar elegance, there were not a few of peculiar expressiveness, such as marked the time and the feeling of the hour most strikingly. On some of the houses was the motto which would have, perhaps, occurred as singular on any other occasion. But the words, "Thank God," plain as they were, were perhaps among the most suitable to the impression of the hour that could be used. Pallene Hotel had them in strong light on the front of its Balcony. The decorations of the Spanish Ambassador's Hotel were costly; large ranges of lamps ran along the outlines of the architecture, and every form of star and wreath glittered above. In the center was the name of Ferdinand, and underneath the phrase, which, homely as it was, seemed to have been selected with peculiar felicity: "Good all times."

In South Audley-street, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's house was very neatly illuminated with a French crown, formed of variegated lamps, and accompanied by ornamental lilies, in the centre: to the right "Vive le Roi, Louis the 18th," and to the left "Ferdinand les Bourbons." The residence of the Portuguese Ambassador was brilliantly decorated up to the roof with devices and appropriate inscriptions. The house of Monsieur presented a transparency of the restored French Monarch, with the inscription "Vive le Roi, Louis XVIII."

Manchester house, in Manchester-square, the residence of the Marquis of Hertford, displayed considerable taste. The portico and veranda were ornamented

with the Bourbon lilies, and other emblems, and "Vive les Bourbons."

Mr. Hunter, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman square, a transparency, "G. P. R." surmounted with the plume and fleur de lis on each side; in the centre, the name "Alexander," under a wreath of laurel encircled with the motto, "May the Rose and the Lily for ever united;" underneath "Louis XVIII." In the windows on each side, the names of "Wellington" and "Waterloo."

Carlton-house was superb. The whole extensive front was covered with light. The colonnade was wreathed with festooning of flame-coloured lamps. On each architrave blazed in large characters the names of Austria, Prussia, Russia and England. In the centre was the motto, "Vive les Bourbons." Immediately above was the name of Louis XVIII.; and on the summit, crowning the whole, a transparency of Genii supporting the Crown of France. The effect of the town was admirable.

The Guard Subscription House in St. James's-street, a Crown, a Star, and the motto "Our Allies."

The Horse Guards was decorated in nearly the usual style. A profusion of lamps were hung on the gateways, and the letters "G. P. R." and "G. III." were strongly illuminated.

The Admiralty had the Crown and Anchor, the British standard, in coloured lamps, and the motto, "The best Anchor of Europe." The Pay Office had these words: "Europe saved by the example of England."

The Foreign Office and War Department were covered with lamps, at the latter forming the name of Louis XVIII. "Moscow burnt—Paris spared."

Lord Liverpool had a small decoration on the entrance of his house, but extremely brilliant and well conceived. An arch of thick splendour enclosed the motto, "The Reward of Perseverance;" on the capitals of the pillars were a lion sitting under the shadow of the British Crown, and the lilies placed under that of France.

Somerset-house was magnificently decorated along its entire front, and bore the inscription—
Europa Instaurata, Auspice Britannia,
Tyrannide Subversa, Vincit Libertatis.

Panning was not forgotten in some of the designs. In a large transparency representing Napoleon tumbling from the Mount of Republicanism into the arms of a demon, we found the puzzling inscription "To Hell-Go."

The Mansion-house displayed its usual illumination of "G. R." and the crown enveloped in branches of laurel.

The Bank presented the most beautiful of all the City illuminations. The whole length of the building was marked out in the architecture of its arches and architraves by illuminated lamps, and the arches were filled up by oval stars. On the top of the facade appeared the word "Europe delivered;" in the centre was a rich crown, supported by stars, and at the bottom was inscribed, "Our brave Allies." The Excise-office exhibited its accustomed illumination, by marking out its front windows with rows of lamps; and in the building appeared the words "Europe united;" over which were the letters "G. P. R.;" above them, the letters "G. R.;" the Prince's feathers, a star, and the whole surmounted by a crown. The gate of St. Helen's-place was inscribed with the words "The Tyrant conquered," in large letters, formed by lamps. The East India-house covered its pillars with lamps, as usual, and illuminated its centre with the name "Wellington" at the top; underneath "Allies, Peace, Commerce" in deep yellow lamps; below the letters "G. P. R." and the Prince's feathers encircled by laurel. The Post-office arched its entrance with rows of lamps, which continued all down the passage, like the walks at Vauxhall, and the vista was terminated by a beautiful star. The Hudson's Bay house was illuminated with a crown, wreaths, stars, and festoons, and the words "Peace and commerce."

The Thames Police-office had a crown, with the words "England's glory."

Among the transparencies which attracted particular attention was that at the Rev. Rowland Hill's Chapel in Bickman's road. A large scroll, headed with the words "The Tyrant is fallen," gave the following quotation from sacred writ:

"And the pride of thine heart hath deceived thee, thou that dwellest in the clouds of the rock, whose habitation is high, that saith in his heart, who shall bring me down to the ground? Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the clouds, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord."—Obad. 3. 4.

"Therefore, O ye Judges, be just; learn righteousness, ye Princes of the earth."

Underneath was a representation of the emblems of peace, the lion sitting down with the lamb, the implements of agriculture, the view of a village church, and the sea in the bark ground, covered with commerce, the whole denoting the repose to which the world may now look forward.

One of the most ingenious displays was in front of Knight's Gas light Office, in Fleet street. A tree was formed of laurel leaves, with a profusion of blossoms; the blossoms were of gas light, and the keen and quivering splendour threw every other into comparative obscurity. A large transparency, in an adjoining window, represented Bonaparte "falling from his high citate," and perishing in the arms of a demon.

On Wednesday night the rejoicings were continued with undiminished spirit. The public buildings were still prominent in their brilliancy; some of the principal private ones exhibited additional ornaments, and the general effect was not inferior to what might have been expected from the general feeling. A few devices were still left to attract the eye, even after the display of the former night. "Pax missa per orbem" was that of the British Museum. The house of Adams, the optician, in Fleet street, had a long paenogyric on the Allies, closing with the praise of England. But the one which seemed to have the strongest interest for the populace, was hung over a cook's shop in Fleet street. Its inscription was "John Bull himself assain." John Bull was seated at a table, with a captivating slice of roast beef on his plate, a bottle of brandy in the centre, a huge plum-pudding above, and at the extremity a large loaf, with 7d. marked upon it.—Mr. Bisdie's celebrated glass warehouse on Ludgate-hill, was decorated with uncommon taste. A large transparency covered the front, representing the triumphal entry of the Allied Monarchs into Paris. The effect of this painting was peculiarly bold and expressive. On the summit stood a bust wreathed with laurel, and round it, "The victorious Wellington." The tout ensemble was among the most striking of the evening.

In the front of the Trinity house was displayed a splendid regal crown, in blue, red, and yellow lamps, surmounting two tridents in green, placed crosswise along the central window, intended to denote the pre-eminence of British power on the ocean. In each wing an anchor and cable, with other appropriate naval devices, connected to the centre by two brilliant stars. The whole designed to be emblematical of the naval glory, dominion, and extended commerce of the British empire.

The house of Messrs Garratt and Sons, Old Swan stairs, was illuminated with variegated lamps. In the centre window was placed a bust of the late Mr. Pitt, surrounded with the motto—"England by her firmness has saved herself; and by her example is Europe saved." About nine o'clock a grand display of fire-works was exhibited on the roof of the house.

There were great rejoicings at Southgate, where the effigy of Bonaparte, dressed in his military uniform, and decorated with all his imperial insignia (furnished by Sir Wm. Carris) was hung up, and in the evening burnt. The worthy Baronet added to the joy of the villagers by a liberal donation of beef and ale on the gratifying occasion.

Those houses which we have noticed, first occupied the eye, and gave the more prominent brightness to the scene, but the intervals were closely filled. Festoons of lamps, white flags, gas-lamps, and transparencies, were intermixed as far as the eye could reach, and the fineness of the evenings allowed the whole animated exhibition to be seen in its full beauty.

The streets were crowded, but the conduct of the promenaders was orderly; and we have heard of no serious accident or injury which occurred, even in the universal and unrestrained exultation of the largest metropolis of the world.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Of the capture of Genoa.

An extraordinary gazette was yesterday published, containing the dispatches from Lord Wm Bentinck with the details of the capture of Genoa. It appears that this success was obtained by a combined operation of the land and sea forces. The French garrison, which consisted of between 5 and 6000 men, was strongly posted with the two considerable forts of Richelieu and Teala, on its left, and the coast batteries on its right. Whilst the combined English and Sicilian army, under Lord Wm. Bentinck on the 17th ult, stormed the landward forts, the

gun and mortar vessels, with the ships' boats, under the direction of Sir Josiah Rowley, advanced along the sea line, and opened their fire on the batteries, along the sea line, with such effect, as to compel the enemy to desert them, when they were instantly taken possession of, and turned on the body of the place. The French commander having retreated into the town, endeavoured (but in vain) to gain time by negotiation. Lord Wm. very properly resolved to push the advantage which fortune and the bravery of the troops had put within his reach; and the French General finding he could do no better agreed to evacuate the town on a capitulation. The allied troops accordingly entered it on the 21st and found in the town 200 pieces of cannon, the British men of war at the same time sailed into the harbour, where they captured a 74's, one in frame, and the other ready for launching, together with 4 briggs of war, from 14 to 18 guns. The loss by which these last triumphs of the war were secured to the British arms was less than might have been apprehended, being of the land and sea forces, killed, wounded and missing, not more than 222.

Admiral Gambeurme for the fleet at Toulon, Admiral Baudin, at Flushing, and Admiral Rouvier, for that of Brest, have sent in their unqualified adhesion to the new government.

The Prince Regent appears determined to visit France to be present at the Coronation of Louis XVIII. Possibly he may return the visits of the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, at their Capitals.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

PROMPT AND VIGOROUS AID.

On the first day of June the enemy entered the Paradox; and from that day, until the 20th, continued, unmolested, to commit depredations along its shores, within 50 miles of the city of Washington. On the 19th they had quiet possession of Benedict, and sent parties of 50 men four or five miles into the country unarmed, some of them to within two miles of Nottingham; and destroyed or carried off two or three hundred thousand dollars worth of the property of the unprotected citizens.

The editors of the administration paper now tell us, "It is superfluous to comment on the prompt and vigorous aid which has been extended by the general government to those parts of the state, which are suffering from the ravages of the enemy." It is indeed superfluous to comment, to state the facts is sufficient.—Those editors must mean that the aid afforded after a delay of three weeks is comparatively prompt, when other movements of our rulers are considered. The snail who' slow in its movements, is more prompt and vigorous than the sloth.

BOSTON, June 30.

DELAWARE BLOCKADED.

A letter from Cape May, June 19, says:—I would wish to inform you, that the Delaware is blockaded by a frigate, apparently rated for 36 guns. She came in here yesterday afternoon bearing a white flag, and continued it up till near sunset, when she hoisted an American Ensign at the peak, and the union jack at the foretop gal-lum mast head. Her Barges, are this moment up the bay making great slaughter among the shallops.

I have hopes our gun boats and barges, will proceed immediately down, and cause them to be more cautious in their depredations.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

WAREHAM, June 14.—Yesterday morning, we were informed of the approach of the enemy, and about 11 o'clock A. M. they landed at the village called the Narrows, with a flag. There were six barges, containing 220 men. They demanded (before the proper authority could arrive) all the public property; and declared, that in case they were molested, every house within their reach should be consumed. We were not prepared to make any opposition, promised not to. To prevent a violation on our part, they detained a number of men and boys as prisoners for their security; declaring if any of their men were injured, they should be put to immediate death. Having stationed sentries back of the village, they proceeded to fire the vessels and cotton manufactory. Twelve vessels were fired, five of which were totally destroyed; the remainder were extinguished after the enemy departed.—The cotton manufactory was also extinguished. Damage estimated at \$20,000 dollars. It is supposed that the enemy came from the Nimrod brig, and Superba.

BENJAMIN BOURNE, } Selectmen of
BENJAMIN FEARING, } Wareham

QUEBEC, JULY 12, 1814.

No addition is made to our stock of intelligence from Europe since our last, notwithstanding the arrival of His Majesty's ship *Granicus*, in thirty-five days from Portsmouth. She brought no news of any importance. She has, however, made us solid amends, by adding £100,000, in hard dollars, to our stock of specie.

Things appear to continue quiet in the Upper Province, though the Americans are said to be in force at Buffalo, under Generals Brown and Scott, 5 or 6000 are mentioned. It is thought that something will be attempted by them as soon as Chancery ventures out from Sacket's harbour. Great, however, is the call for help against our shipping, acting on their seaboard; and loud are the complaints of men being uselessly sent to act against the Canadas, who would be far better employed, say the complainants, in defending the States where they are daily assailed. The war must soon we think change from an offensive to a defensive one, on the part of the States, if peace be not speedily made.

Most heartily, by this time, must the war-hawks repent of their temerity in commencing hostilities against Great Britain. A darker day the States have not known than the one in which they unsheathed the sword. Little did they on that day dream of the present state of Europe; little did they foresee that a period would so soon arrive when the United Kingdom would be able to say to the United States, we want none of your productions; there is not an article you can furnish us but we can supply ourselves with elsewhere; and our manufacturers have full employment.

Where are now the American sails that used to white the ocean; and that gave the States the reputation, and justly too, of being the second commercial people on the globe? All laid up and rotting—Where are now their great commercial men, the former princes of Columbia? All abandoning the towns, and seeking shelter in cottages; sunk from splendour to bare necessities; from opulence to penury; and sunk to rise to more. Columbia has given herself a mortal wound; she cannot recover it. She is lost among nations; the world has cast her off; she is no longer necessary to the wants of Europe. She made choice of a terrapin system; she must now perpetuate it.

When the *Granicus* left England the definitive treaty was yet to be signed. Lord Castlereagh continued in France. Great preparations were making at Portsmouth and elsewhere for the reception of the crowned heads.

The Nova Scotia frigates that arrived on Sunday from Newfoundland, took immediately their departure, in the transports, for Montreal.

All the hostages who made their escape from the jail of this city, are retaken and secured, except one, of the name of Patman.

We have been favored with the following account from a gentleman, who came passenger in the *William Heathcote*, transport, from Newfoundland:

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

On the 2d instant, (being off Cape Chat) the sun assumed a very high blood colour; and, at half past two, a total darkness ensued. This continued 'till about sun set; when the horizon somewhat cleared; but at nine o'clock it became so dark that it was impossible to observe any object, however near, without the help of lanterns. The ship laid too 'till two, A. M. when the obscurity disappeared.

It was a singular, and at the same time, novel sight, to notice the sailors and soldiers, at mid-day, having recourse to lanterns to distinguish their puddings and meat out of the cabouse; and not less

so for the officers to be seated at their early dinner, by candle-light.

It is difficult to account for this phenomenon, as it was not observed beyond 15 leagues on either side of the spot where the ship stood—For three days previously some ashes and smoke had been observed; but on the 2d no symptoms of burnt wood were felt. It may be presumed that some volcanic eruption has taken place in a South Easterly direction, which caused a total darkness in a breadth of about fifteen leagues, from each side of Cape Chat.

For the benefit of those who are afflicted with the PILES.

Dry Chick-weed, and when you have occasion to make use of it, place some on a plate before the fire until it becomes sufficiently crisp to pulverize it between your fingers—of this powder mix two or three spoonfull in a glass of water, which drink once or twice a day—a few doses will give relief without any other process.

This remedy is so sovereign that it never fails of effecting a cure.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- July 9—Ship *Planet*, Mitchell, 51 days from Liverpool and Cork, to order, general cargo
 Brig *Kitty*, Love, 51 days from Greenock & Cork, to James Ross, general cargo
 Ship *Montreal*, Allen, 51 days from Greenock and Cork, to Hart Logan, general cargo—passengers, Mr. Jones, Mrs. Bayley, Miss Bayley, Miss Gibb, Messrs. Wright, Torrance, Hutchinson, Armour, M. Donald, M. Kenzie, Lang, Muir & M. Cauty, in the cabin—in the storage Mary Beardon & brother, John Gibb, Norman Lamou, and Saml. Fraser.
 —10—Ship *Authorne*, Doyle, 51 days from Liverpool & Cork, to order, general cargo—passengers Messrs Dixon, Deane, Beckett, Chambers, Hughes, Cooper, Mrs. M. Manamy and 3 sons.
 —Bark *Providence*, Marham, 21 days from St. John's Newfoundland, to John Gaultie, cargo rum & wine—passenger Lieut. Matheson, Nova Scotia Fencibles.
 —Brig *Flora*, Rancy, 53 days from London & Cork, to order, general cargo.
 —Ship *Martine*, Ruttles, 21 days from St. John's Newfoundland, to government—passengers 9 officers and 177 men of the Nova Scotia Fencibles.
 —Ship *Wm. Heathcote*, Dutton, 21 days from St. John's Newfoundland, to government—passengers Capt. Phipps N. R. and 13 officers and 323 men Nova Scotia Fencibles.
 —H. M. Ship *Granicus*, Captain Wise, 5 weeks from Portsmouth—brings £100,000 in specie for gold.
 The Telegraph announces six square-rigged vessels at hand.

MONTEBAL, July 9 1814.

This morning several prisoners confined in the cell had nearly made their escape. It is not known how long they had been at their work, but they had completely sapped the foundation of the prison wall, and had scarcely broken the ground on the outside when they were detected.

REVOLUTION IN CORSICA.

LEGHORN, APRIL 15

On the 13th arrived here four deputies from the Provisional Government of Bastia. According to their report the inhabitants had risen in arms, being exasperated by the violence exercised to extract from them a sum of 500,000 francs. De Launay, the commandant of the fortress, pointed the guns upon the city, but the inhabitants were already masters of the port of St. George, and had repulsed Gen. Casalane who was coming with reinforcements. The citadel was taken, the garrison disarmed, and the commandant with his staff arrested. The garrison of Bastia at present, consists of 300 Corsican prisoners who had been released.

Events of a similar description have taken place in various parts of the Island. Gen. Berthier is at Ajaccio, where he seems disposed to defend himself. Next day a Provisional Government of 18 members were formed. All the imprisoned clergymen have been liberated. The deputies have come to apply to Lord Bentinck for the protection of England.

LONDON, MAY 16.
 By an arrival at Falmouth we are happy to learn that Sir John Hope is much recovered of his wounds, and has been restored to duty.

At the late peace the reduction went down to 60 regiments; we understand it is intended to present to retain 80 regiments, as our possessions abroad now require a larger scale of defence than formerly.

SAVANNAH, June 14.

On Monday last, several boats from a frigate and her tender, then in the Offing came into Butterfield Sound, near Darien, and captured the sloop *Providence*, belonging to St. Simons, but finding she was run ashore by her commander, and the tide ebbing, they left her and went immediately in pursuit of a 3 or 8 sail then in sight, from this port, bound Southwardly, all of which are said to have been captured. They were loaded with cotton, provisions, &c. They also, captured the sloop *John Allen*, captain Hussey, from Amelia bound to Charleston, loaded with molasses, &c.

The indiscriminate destruction of private property by the enemy on the shores of the Palmetto furnishes too certain evidence of a determination to prosecute the war with the most savage severity. The conduct of col. Campbell in Canada is now retaliated with vengeance on the citizens of Maryland.

From Lake Erie—Buffalo June 17.

Arrived yesterday, U. S. sloop *Tigress*, S. Champlin, from Detroit, left here on Sunday last. Mr. Champlin understood information had been received that near 2000 hostile Indians had collected at Sagawan on Lake Huron, distant from Detroit about 120 miles.

JAMES REEVES,

Watch-maker & Jeweller, from London and late in the employ of Mr. Osburn.

TAKES this opportunity of thanking his friends and the public for past favours, and informs them that he has received, by the late arrivals, an assortment of Goods in his line, consisting of Jewellery and Watches. Watches of all descriptions repaired.
 Quebec, July 12, 1814.

STOLEN.

ON Saturday last, from the shop of the Subscriber, a silver SNUFF BOX, gilt inside—Drammed engraved on the cover—Whoever will give such an amount as will lead to the recovery, shall be handsomely rewarded. Should such a box be offered for sale to any person, the subscriber will be thankful if they would stop it.
 Quebec, 12th July, 1814.

JAMES REEVES.

THE consignees of Goods on board the *Montreal*, Capt. Allen, from Greenock as well as the consignees of goods on board the *Kitty*, Capt. Love, are requested to attend the landing of their respective goods. The *Montreal* is discharging at J. Levin Esq's Wharf, the *Kitty* at the King's Wharf. The Captains will not hold themselves responsible for any property after Landing.
 Quebec, 12th July, 1814.

PAR ENCAN.

Seront vendus, sur les PREMISSAS, MERCREDI, le 13 du courant, à UNE heure—
 TOUS les Membres de la maison No. 12, rue St. Famille, Porte Hope, avec des voitures d'ivoire et d'été, et une Bibliothèque d'environ 500 volumes.

THOMAS CARY, E. & C.

LES Dites qui sont encore dues à la Brasserie de Saint Rock jusqu'au 1er Juillet 1813, et qui ne seront pas payées le 17 du courant seront mises entre les mains d'un Procureur, pour être recouvrées.

ON A BESOIN

DUNE FEMME pour servir une famille qui va en Angleterre par le convoi qui doit partir le 20 du courant. S'adresser à la Maison No. 12 Rue St. Famille, Porte Hope.
 Québec, le 7 Juillet, 1814.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY next the 13th instant, at the Subscriber's Auction Room, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

THE Hull, Masts, Yards, Rigging, Sails, Anchors, Cables and other materials of the New Ship MAY-FLOWER, William Turnbull, late master, as she lies or did lie wrecked on one of the Watakeistek Islands, on the coast of Labrador.

ALSO,

The Cargo that may be found on board the said Ship, which originally consisted of

194 pieces Oak Timber, about 6000 feet,
152 — Pine do. — 5535 —
26 Masts or Spars, — 3105 —
6600 Pipe Staves,
10000 West India do.
445 pieces 3-inch Deals, 12 a 20 feet long,
639 — 2½-inch do. 12 —

2016
44 Deck Deals,
46 Barrels Pearl Ashes.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN,

Aucts. & Broks.

Quebec, July 8, 1814.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, without reserve, at the stores of Messrs. JOHN MURE & co. at ONE o'clock—

2 pipes of prime Port Wine just landed, and of which clear samples will be drawn,
1 hoghead L. P. Madeira ditto,
2 pipes Spanish Red Wine,
1 do. Sicilian ditto,
AND

21 puncheons Jamaica Spirits, if not previously disposed of.

LIKEWISE,

Several lots of oak & pine Timber, Masts, Bowsprits and Deals, lying at or near Pointe à Pitou—and the Hull, masts, yards, spars and every thing now on board the ship America, as she lies on the bank at Wolfe's Cove—also her sails, rigging and stores—a long Boat now in the slip at the wharf, marked Magdalen of London.

THOS. AYLWIN, A. & B.

Quebec, 5 July, 1814.

On THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at the Subscriber's Rooms, at ONE o'clock—

AN extensive assortment of Dry Goods, landed and now landing from several vessels arrived from London, Liverpool and Glasgow; they consist of woollen cloths of all colours and qualities, Irish linens, laces, and cotton manufactories of every kind, cases of tin, boxes of pipes, baskets of cheese, &c.

ALSO,

20 pipes real Cognie Brandy, 6 pipes Madeira Wine, and 12 puncheons Rum.

JOHN JONES, A. & B.

Quebec, 12th July, 1814.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at the Subscriber's Auction Room, at ONE o'clock:

A GENERAL Assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of Cloth, Calicoes, Cambrics, Linen, striped Cottons, Bandannas, Shawls, fancy Muslin, Bombazine, Gingham, Cotton Stockings, Men's Gloves, silk Hats, Ladies' shoes, Pocket Handkerchiefs, sewing silk, cotton shirting, Madras Handkerchiefs, Tea Trays, Copper Kettles, hand Brushes, Military Shoes, Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

10 Coils Rope assorted sizes,
10 Hampers Cheese, 3 Casks sweet Oil,
6 Crates Earthenware, 10 casks Nails,
2 Bales Cotton Wool, and a variety of other articles.

WHITE & LANGUEDOC.

Quebec, 15th July, 1814.

On FRIDAY next, 15th instant, will be sold at the Subscriber's Auction Room, at ONE o'clock:

WOOLENS, Glassware assorted, several Crates of Crockery Ware, an Assortment of Hard Ware—Cheese, Tea Trays and Dry Goods, as usual, of every description, with a variety of other Articles.

JOHN MUNRO,

Auct. & Broker.

Quebec, 16th July, 1814.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th inst. at ONE o'clock,

on Messrs. GRANT & GREENSHIELDS wharf—
ALL the Timber now lying on Mr. Robert Ritchie's ground at Sillery, consisting of—
Oak Timber,
Red Pine ditto,
Red Pine Spars,
Oak Plank.

Oak & white Pine Timber, on Mr. Hullet's ground.

ALSO,

5 Sawpit Shades, 11 small Houses,
2 large Barges, 2 Batteaux, 1 Scow,
2 pair Timber and 2 pair Cart Wheels.

LIKEWISE,

THE remarkable fast sailing Schooner ZEPHYR, well coppered, admeasuring 172 tons register, well adapted for the West India trade.—Also her sails, cables, anchors, carronades, muskets, and stores of almost every description. The whole will be more particularly described in handbills, and persons desirous of purchasing can see the property by applying to Mr. Walter Gilley, who will be on the premises for that purpose.

WHITE & LANGUEDOC,
Auct'rs. & Brokers.

Quebec, 11th July, 1814.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at ONE o'clock,

at the Subscriber's Auction Rooms—

ABOUT 15,000 feet of white Oak Timber, lying at Hadlow Cove.—The Timber is assorted in lots for the convenience of purchasers (as per particulars which will be produced at the sale) and may be viewed by application to Mr. Olivier Corbin, at Hadlow.

JOHN JONES,

b

Quebec, 12th July, 1814.

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at ONE o'clock, on the premises—

THE whole of the Furniture of the House No. 12, La Rue Ste. Famille, Hope Gate, with Summer & Winter Carriages, and a Library of about 500 volumes,
THOS. CARY, A. & B.

SUCH of the debts still outstanding, due to the St. Rue Brewery, up to the 1st July, 1813, as are not paid by the 17th instant, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to recover.

Quebec, 6th July, 1814.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to attend a Family going to England by the Convoy, appointed for the 20th inst.—Apply at No. 12, La Rue Ste. Famille, Hope Gate.

GOODS LANDING.

CONSIGNEES of Goods on board the ship PLANET, Capt. MERRILL, are informed that the ship begins to discharge this day, and all goods not regularly claimed will be stored at the owners expense.—Quebec, 11th July, 1814.

FOR CHARTER,

TO any safe Port in Great Britain or Ireland, the Ship PLANET, 316 tons Register measurement, now lying at the Queen's Wharf—For particulars apply to Captain MURMELL on board, or to

GILBERT HENDERSON,

No. 16 St. Peter Street.

Who has for sale per said vessel,
2 Cables, 50 coils Rope, 500 Balls spun yarn,
6 Tierces Glassware,
5 Cases men's Hats assorted,
24 Half Barrels F Gun Powder,
20 Tons best House Coals—apply as above.
Quebec, 11th July, 1814.

FOR SALE,

4 M. W. O. Staves,
5 dit. Irish Market dit.
6 dit. Trunnals 1st quality.

W. GILLEY.

Sillery, 12th July, 1814.

Ship Chandlery & Grocery Store,

No. 15, St. Peter street, Lower Town.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, Masters of vessels, and the public generally that they have recently received by the different arrivals from Europe in addition to their extensive stock on hand a very large assortment of goods in their Line, which they now offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash or short credit.

ALSO,

200 Madeira Pipe Packs,
30 Cases Florence Oil of a superior quality,
50 Hbds North Shore Seal Oil,
5 Pipes real Cognie Brandy,
3 Puncheons Irish Whiskey,
100 Cwt. English and Ship Bread,
150 Casks Nails assorted, consisting of Clasp Nails from 6 lb. a 30 lb Canada Covering, Boat Sheathing, and Spike Nails of all sizes.

JOHN WHITE & Co.

Quebec, July 12, 1814.

FOR CHARTER,

THE well known good Ship ANTHORN, John Doyle master, 186 tons Burthen, Coppered and copper fastened, would accept a Charter to any Port in St. George's Channel. If not chartered in six days, will commence loading as a general ship for Liverpool, and will sail with all possible dispatch.—For terms apply to

JAMES HEATH,

Or for passage, (having excellent accommodations) to Captain Doyle at the Brewery Wharf.

Landing from the above Ship and for sale,

50 Casks Nails,
30 Tons Iron,
4 dit. Cordage,
20 Chaldron Coals.

Quebec, 12th July, 1814.

JUST ARRIVED.

PER ANTHORN from LIVERPOOL and for sale at the subscriber's stores, No. 16, St. Peter Street.

3 Hbds. Double refined Sugar,
22 Casks Elegant cut Glassware,
3 Hbds. Japaned ware and locks,
54 Casks Nails, 40 Boxes sheet Iron,
6 Bales assorted woolen Cloths,
2 Cases Bombazettes plain and Coloured,
19 Packages assorted manchester Goods consisting of Callicoes, striped Cottons, Gingham, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Nankeens, Fastians, Braces, Bindings &c.

GILBERT HENDERSON.

Quebec, 14th July, 1814.

JUST arrived and landing from on board the Montreal and Kitty from Clyde.

20 Hbds. Loaf Sugar,
5000 Yds. Sheetings,
1000 dit. Raven Duck,
8000 dit. Brown Hollands,
100 Doz. Coloured threads,
100 Doz. Printed Shawls,
Which will be disposed of Cheap for Cash.

J. MACNIDER,

No. 10, Fabrique Street.

Quebec, 12th July, 1814.

JUST received and for Sale at No. 30, St. Peter Street, Lower Town.

Superior White Cape Madeira Wine,
Dit. old Vidonia dit.
Dit. old Sherry dit.
Dit. old Red Port dit.

The whole in bottles well packed in Casks of 30 doz. each.

ALSO,

A few Casks of the best pale Ale, Store Room for a few Pipes or Puncheons in a fine dry vault.

J. C. RIFFENSTEIN & Co.

Quebec, 11th July, 1814.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, July 4, 1814.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 52d year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills" (the provisions thereof being extended, and further regulated by an Act of the 53d year of His Majesty's reign,) have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 30 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at NINETEEN per cent. sterling discount.

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

THE Subscriber has imported, per Sterling, Jos. Atkinson, and Nancy, John Barr, from London—An assortment of fancy and other Goods, which will be sold reasonably for Cash only.

WILLIAM NEWTON.

No. 17, St Peter's Street, at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Wharton and Hobbs.

FREIGHT or CHARTER to the CLYDE

THE fine coppered Ship Sir EDWARD, PELLEW, C. Kelly, Apply to Gerrard, Yeoward, Gullispie and Co. Montreal, to Capt. Kelly on board, or to JOHN MURE and Co.

Who have for Sale 570 puncheons Jamaica Spirits and Leeward Island Rum by said Ship.
Quebec, 1st June, 1814.

ON SALE,

By the Subscribers, received per late arrivals from England—
PORT WINE,
Leeward Island Rum,
Coarse Irish Linen,
Superfine & fine Writing Paper,
Cheese—Cheshire, Gloucester, and single & double Gloucester,
Earthenware assorted,
Best English, Hessian and Wellington Boots,
Best English Harness, Saddles & Bridles,
Leather Portmanteaus,
English Quills, Blankets, sewing Silk,
Stocking Webb Pantaloons,
Cotton Thread, &c. &c.

W. MAGEE Jr. & Co.

St. Peter street, June 14, 1814.

JAMES G. HANNA, No. 15, Rue de la Fabrique, vient de recevoir par l'Alexander de Liverpool, un assortiment elegant et bien choisi d'horloges, Montres, Argenterie, Vaiselle argentee, et de metal britannique, articles vernis, une variete de bijouterie et clincaillerie, qui sera tout vendu à bonne composition pour argent comptant.—Orfèverie en or et argent faite au plus court avis, Horloges et Montres réparées.—Un bon prix donne pour de l'or et de l'argent.
Quebec, 30e Mai, 1814.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

TO SAIL WITH CONVOY.

THE REMARKABLE fast sailing BRIG ALEXANDER, James Vickers (late of the Salus) master, burthen pr. register 287 tons, six months old, coppered & copper fastened, and is a most desirable vessel—Will be ready to receive freight for the above port in 6 days, and will be dispatched without delay.—Has very superior accommodations for passengers.—For freight or passage apply to Capt. Vickers on board, laying at Messrs. Brchaut & Co's Wharf, or to

JAMES HEATH.

Quebec, 31 May, 1814.

WANTED,

IN a Gentleman's family, a steady SERVANT, who has been accustomed to wait at table, and take the charge of plate, &c. None need apply who cannot bring testimony of sobriety, honesty and correct conduct. Apply to the Editor,
Quebec, June 20, 1814.

TO LET,

And possession given on the first of May next,

THE UNION HOTEL and Coffee-House, situate on the Grand Parade in the Upper Town, Quebec. Terms and conditions may be known by applying to Mr. LINDSAY, No. 8, Rampart Street, Quebec, 8th February, 1814.

NOTICE,

BEING to leave Mr. Oviatt's employ in the month of May next, I take this opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I have taken a House No. 10, in the Lower Town market, where I intend to set up as an Auctioneer & Broker, and hope by my assiduity and correctness to merit a share of their patronage.
THOMAS C. OLIVA.
Quebec, April 18, 1814.

MILLER & BURKE,

Boot & Shoe-makers,

BEING leave to inform their friends and the public that they have commenced business No. 9, Boade street, opposite the French Church, and have on hand gentlemen's Boots; gentlemen's, lady's, maid's, youth's and children's lace Boots and Shoes. They expect by the first arrivals from London, a general assortment of Boots, Shoes, Leather and other articles in their line. As every exertion will be made to give satisfaction they flatter themselves with a share of the public patronage.
Quebec, 28 March, 1814.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM BURKE.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE No. 51 Saulx-au-Matelot street, with the Hangard, a dry Cellar and a Vault—or separately three floors of the House, the Hangard, the Cellar and Vault.—Apply to

JOHN JONES.

Quebec, 18 February, 1814.

FOR SALE,

THIRTY-SEVEN puncheons Grenada Rum, seven barrels bright Muscovado sugar, Thirty six boxes Lemons, Twelve boxes Raisins, Five boxes Capers.

CHAS. F. AYLWIN.

May 10th, 1814.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT opposite to the landing of the Steam-Boat, in the Lower Town Quebec—He has also Horses and Carriages to convey ladies and gentlemen with their baggage to any part of the city.

Those who please to favour him with their custom may rely on attention being paid them by the public's very humble servant,

JOSIAH STILES.

Quebec, May 10, 1814.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 17 MARCH, 1814.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor in Chief, as Commander of the Forces, has been pleased to appoint Claude Denicheau, George Waters Allsopp, and Keable Sarjeant, Esquires, to be additional Cashiers in the Army Bill Office—Public notice is hereby given, that all Army Bills hereafter to be issued from the said Office, will be signed either by James Green, Esquire, Director of the said Office, or by Louis Montzambert, Esqr. the said Claude Denicheau, George Waters Allsopp, and Keable Sarjeant, the Cashiers of the said Office, or by one of them; and that His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, has duly authorized the said James Green, Louis Montzambert, Claude Denicheau, George Waters Allsopp, and Keable Sarjeant, or either of them, to sign the said Bills as aforesaid:—Public notice is also hereby given, that the Interest on all the Army Bills to be issued as aforesaid, will be paid at the usual half-yearly stated periods, agreeably to the notice heretofore given, with regard to the Army Bills issued under the Acts of the 52d and 53d year of His present Majesty's Reign, for facilitating the circulation of Army Bills.

By His Excellency's command,
NOAH FREER, Military Secretary.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWENTY pipes of the best Cogniac Brandy, a few puncheons of old Jamaica Spirits, Forty barrels of Rosin, Two Patent 14 inch Cables, 120 fathom each, 4 x 5, 6 x 7 Hawkers, Twenty tons of flat Iron assorted, Ten cwt. of assorted Thimbles from one to four inch diameter.

And a SCHOONER of 70 tons, complete fit for the West Indian or Newfoundland trade.

JOHN GOUDIE,
Ship-Builder, St. Roch.

Quebec, Feb. 26, 1814.

JAMES G. HANNA, No. 15, Fabrique street has just received of the Alexander from Liverpool, a neat, elegant and well chosen assortment of House Clocks, Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, Britannia Metal and Japanned Ware, a variety of Jewellery and Cutlery—all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.—Gold and Silver Smith's work done on the shortest notice; Clocks and Watches repaired, and the highest price given for old Gold & Silver.

Quebec, 31st May, 1814.

FOR SALE,

Oats, Peas, Bran and Flour of the best quality, on reasonable terms—enquire of EBENEZER BAIRD, at the Landing Place.
Quebec, May 2, 1814.

N. B. The Public may be assured of good white and brown Bread, having just received a fresh Apply of flour from Beauport Mills.

FOR SALE,

AT the ETCHMINSAW-MILLS, opposite St. John's Cove—

50 M. feet merch'bleinch Pine Boards,	} 20x40 feet length.
20 M. do. 1 1/2 do.	
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank,	
60 M. do. 3 do.	
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,	
60 M. do. Oak do.	

Deck Plank and Shentling Boards, and a constant supply of well seasoned Window Stiles, Bars, Venetian Blinds, Door Frames, narrow Boards for flooring, a quantity of Spars of various sizes, and R. Oak and Pine Plank and Boards.—Also, superfine and fine flour, cabin and common biscuit,
1st May, 1814.

TO BE SOLD or LEASED, for one or more years—the Mansion House of BELMONT, with the whole or such part of the Farm as may be agreed upon. The land is in excellent order, and produces from 15 to 20,000 bundles of hay annually.
Quebec, May 1, 1814.

FOR SALE.—A PIANO FORTÉ. Enquire of the Editor.
Quebec, 5th May, 1814.

EDUCATION.

G. SPRATT respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he intends, on Monday the 4th of April, to commence, at his residence adjoining the General Post Office, the instruction of a limited number of young gentlemen and ladies, during a part of each day.—None can be admitted who have not previously acquired the first principles of an English education.
Quebec, March 28, 1814.

REMOVAL.

THE BOOK STORE formerly kept in St. Lewis street, is now removed to the first house north of St. Andrew's Church near the New Goal, where, in addition to the goods now on hand, may be shortly expected a choice Assortment of Books and stationery.
Quebec, 10th May, 1814.

State of the THERMOMETER for the past week at 8 o'clock, A. M. 59, 64, 56, 57, 63, 62, 62.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 4, St. Lewis street, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 21, Bوندstreet.