

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOLUME IX.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1813.

[NUMBER 2.]

NOTICE.

THE great expense attending this paper, added to the precarious state of the present times, puts us to the necessity of seriously urging distant subscribers to pay off arrears; to them in particular we address ourselves, as we are taxed with an increased expense of postage. Subscribers who do not pay to the end of the last year within a reasonable time, must expect a discontinuation of the paper. Upper Canada subscribers are requested to appoint agents in Montreal or Quebec, to whom we may look for their subscriptions, otherwise they must pay in advance. The army, from the uncertainty of their stay in any particular part, will excuse our requiring, in future, half of the subscription at the time of subscribing.

1st January, 1813.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' STORES.

ONE hundred puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
100 ditto Leeward Island Rum,
60 bbls. muscovado Sugar,
27 puncheons Molasses,
3 pipes old Cogniac Brandy,
4 bbls. Madeira Madeira,
70 barrels Pork,
600 barrels S. F. and F. Flour,
100 kegs butter,
58 ditto Lard,
15 casks Hams,
6 ditto Bees Wax,
200 barrels Indian Meal,
50 tons bar Iron,
6 do. Copper assorted,
3000 minots Lubin Salt,
A few boxes Castile Soap,
100 M. Staves assorted,
50 M. Deals,
30 M. feet square red Pine timber,
17 M. feet merchantable Oak,
80 M. feet 2d quality,
20 M. West India Hoops,
A few yellow and red pine Masts and Bowsprits,
500 deck Deals, &c. &c. &c.
For Army Bills, Cash, or Bills of Exchange.

JOHN MURE & CO.

Quebec, 11th Dec. 1812.

TO BE RAFFLED FOR.

ON FRIDAY, the 15th instant, by thirty-seven subscribers, at Wm. HOOGE'S Coffee House, at two GUINEAS each—the following articles: A GIG that has run two or three summers, cost 75 guineas, is complete with bump; a new complete CARRIOLE, valued at 18 guineas; a new set of plated HARNESS for one horse, valued at 10 guineas; a SADDLE & BRIDLE, valued at 6 guineas. The highest of three throws of the dice, to have the GIG; the next highest to have the Carriage; next highest to have the Harness, and the lowest throw of all to have the Saddle and Bridle.

Quebec, Jan. 5, 1813.

MRS. ABBOTT, a native of Britain, begs leave to inform the Parents and Guardians of youth, in the city of Quebec and its vicinity, that she intends opening, on the 18th of January, in the upper part of Mr. McCLURE'S house, in the Market Place, a PREPARATORY BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, for children, —ladies from four to twelve years; young gentlemen from four to seven.

Mrs. ABBOTT begs also to inform those ladies or guardians who may honor her with their confidence, that she does not intend taking a great number.

Quebec, 1st January, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED for the 103d Regiment a Master Taylor; none but men of good character and qualified to fill the situation need apply.



MAIL STAGE.

THE Proprietors of the LINE OF STAGE from Quebec to Montreal, sensible of the very flattering encouragement that they have met with since the establishment, thus beg leave to return their sincere thanks and acknowledgements to those that have given the same, and request a continuance for the future; and those that have not had occasion to travel by this Line may rest assured of good Horses, comfortable Carriages, and careful drivers; and no pains shall be spared to accommodate them. And further, the Proprietors anxious to make a reciprocal advantage to themselves and the public, have thought proper to reduce the price from £4 10s to £3 10s, from Quebec to Montreal.

To be paid at Mr. WHITNEY'S, Quebec,..... 0 18 9
Mr. BUREAU'S, St. Anne,..... 0 18 9
Mr. LEBLANC, Machiche,..... 0 5 0
Mr. LEBLANC, Masquinge,..... 0 4 0
Mr. MAILLOUX, Berthier,..... 0 6 0
Mr. DESCHAMPE,..... 0 10 0
Mr. DESCHAMPE, Montreal,..... 0 7 6

£3 10 0

The Stage carriages will start from Quebec and Montreal, at FOUR o'clock of every SUNDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY Morning and meet at Three Rivers in the evenings of the same day, whence they start the next morning at four o'clock and reach Montreal and Quebec the evening of the same day.—Each Passenger may take with him thirty pounds weight of baggage—a reasonable deduction will be made for children; half an hour will be allowed at each of the houses for breakfast and dinner.—When there are more passengers than the stage can take, calashes or carriages will be provided, to accompany the stage at the same fare.—Passengers are requested to give in their names for places in JOSHUA WHITNEY, at the stage house, Quebec; Mr. GANCAUL'S Tavern, Three Rivers; and at Mr. HOLMES' City Tavern, Montreal.—Tickets of the rate of fare and expenses on the road will be furnished at the same places.
Quebec, 22d, December, 1812.

FOR SALE.

AT the ETCHAMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—
30 M. feet merchantable Pine Boards, } 20 a 40 feet in
20 M. do. 1 1/2 do. do. } length.
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank,
60 M. do. 3 do. do.
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,
60 M. do. Oak do.

Deck Plank and Sheathing 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, 1812.

FOR SALE, two hundred cords Hemlock and Spruce Fire Wood, 50 cords Birch and Maple ditto, to be delivered in any part of Quebec or its vicinity as may be required.

ALSO,

250 cwt. green and dry Cod Fish,
250 red spruce Deck Plank (3 inch).

E. MILLER, St. Rocks.

November 23rd 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON HAND—

12 pipes real old Cogniac Brandy, } lately received per
20 bbls. excellent Madeira, } ship Truth, from
20 puns. old Jamaica spirits, } London.
25 chests english single tea,
10 do. souchong do.
35 casks bottled port wine of a superior quality, containing 3 and 4 doz. each,
10 pipes very old ditto,
120 bbls. flour—8 bbls. refined sugar,
50 tierces of Irish beef—12 do. do. pork,
100 cwt. of dried cod-fish,
25 tons of round, square and flat iron,
12 double stoves, very large,
35 kegs nails assorted—15 tons of blistered, Crawley, and German steel,
50 barrels of Fine FF gunpowder—shot of all sizes,
22 packages, containing smiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, masons, brick-layers, and saddlers' tools, &c. &c. invoices of which may be seen by intending purchasers.

—ALSO—

White wax—wax and spermaceti candles—dry goods of all kinds—jewellery—cutlery—stationary, and a great variety of other articles.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 23 November, 1812.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' STORES.

1000 pair Military Shoes,
40 pieces light Sail Cloth,
54 pieces Navy blue Cloth,
20 pipes Spanish Red Wine,
4 bbls. Leaf Sugar,
A few Cables and small Cordage.

JAMES ROSS & Co

Quebec, 4th January, 1813.

MADAME ABBOTT, native of la Grande Bretagne, prend la liberté d'informer les Parents et Gardiens de la jeunesse, dans la ville de Quebec et ses environs, qu'elle propose d'ouvrir, le 18e de Janvier, dans le haut de la maison de Mr. McCLURE, sur le Marché de la haute ville, une ECOLE ELEMENTAIRE DE JOUR et de PENSION pour les enfans.—Elle prendra des demoiselles depuis l'age de quatre jusqu'à douze ans; et des jeunes messieurs depuis quatre jusqu'à sept ans.

Madame ABBOTT prend aussi la liberté d'informer les parents et gardiens, qui voudront bien lui faire l'honneur de leur confiance, que ce n'est pas son intention de se charger d'un grand nombre d'élèves.

Quebec, 1er, Janvier, 1813.

LOST OR STOLEN.

A NEW boat, newly caulked and payed, of about 13 feet head to stern, belonging to the Schooner Linnet, Capt Roch, laying at the Queen's wharf; the boat was made fast at the steps. Any information concerning the same will be thankfully rewarded by Capt. Roch or

LS. DELAMARE, St. Andrew's Wharf.

Quebec, October 19th, 1812.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,

A Small parcel of Jamaica Spirits, Brazil and old L. P. Madeira, Tenerife and Port Wines, a few cases superior claret, bottled in London, bottled porter, brown stout and Bell's ale.

ALSO—Anchors from 13 cwt. to 20 cwt. black and blue cloth, coatings, casimers, bedtick, Aberdeen hose, and a parcel of oats and Indian corn.

Cul-de-sac. 20th Octr. 1812.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY thousand standard STAVES, by the subscriber.
her. ROBERT RITCHIE.
Quebec, June 1, 1812.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF QUEBEC—1812.

399 vessels cleared, containing 86,196 tons, 3950 men, twenty one of which were built this year in Canada, containing 5898 tons.

10847 pieces oak timber,
26670 do. pine do.
90 do. walnut,
24 do. elm,
11 do. black birch,
87 do. cedar,
20 wainscot logs,
60 log ends,
184595 staves & heading,
15412 stave-ends,
207631 boards and planks,
4491 handspikes,
20702 oars,
3578 masts and bowsprits,
1867 spars,
205200 hoops,
136111 lathwood,
610 batons,
131400 treenails,
433 crab-ends,
16000 shingles,
2000 scantling,
7650 wedges,
164 tons log wood,
2802 pipes,
489 hogheads, } packs,
525 qr. cask }
45000 b. staves,
263178 bushels wheat,
22341 do. peas,
888 do. indian corn,
130 do. beans,
1098 do. oats,
9347 do. flaxseed,
37652 barrels flour,
19237 quintals biscuit,
2483 barrels pork,
2 tierces } beef,
1693 bbls. }
18 kegs tongues,
5 half-barrels and
60 kegs rounds beef,
16 do. tripe,
13 bbls. }
40 firkin } hoglard,
371 kegs }
23 bbls. } sausages,
85 kegs }
9 puns. }
18 casks } hams,
28 loose }
731 kegs and firkins } butter,
460 boxes soap,
541 boxes candles,
217 casks }
583 bbls. } oil,
13 boxes }
59 barrels tar,
2 do. pitch,
29 do. turpentine,
10 puns. }
1 tierce } salted hides,
18 bbls. }
5 sides seal-leather,
466 tierces }
441 barrels } salmon,
87 half bbls }
763 barrels herrings,
86 boxes smoked do.
137 bbls. pickled fish,
31 boxes loose pick-
669 casks } led & dried,
927 cwt. } cod-fish,
12 firkins }
3 kegs } cod-sounds,
42 bbls. }
63 bbls. } essen, spruce,
32 cases }

24 butts }
287 hhd. } ale and
26 bbls. } beer,
51 doz. }
2 hhd. 4 hampr. cyder
1 bag and 1 case hops
1 pun.
2 tierces }
10 bbls. } snuff,
58 kegs }
1 case }
15 tierces tobacco,
5 barrels bees wax,
6 do. feathers,
130 metal stoves,
1 pun. }
2 tierces } onions,
139 bbls. }
57 barrels apples,
9613 barrels pot & pearl
ashes, weight 35077
cwt. 0 : 1.

FURS & PELTRIES.

95099 beaver skins,
9755 bear,
595 martin,
864 racoon,
7480 cat,
4789 deer,
21901 musquash,
7800 otter,
3222 fox,
335 louperviers,
130 seal,
22 elk,
65 mink,
1063 fisher,
2513 swan,
3 wolf,
1507 wolverines—4 casks
and 3 kegs castoreum
35 bales cotton wool.

Sundries imported and ex- ported.

2 butts }
2 pipes } wine,
4 hhd. }
1 qr. cask }
13 puns. } rum,
1 hhd. }
2 hhd. 1 bbl. sugar,
2 puns. molasses,
1992 minots salt,
62 cases shot and ball,
5 bales, }
7 puns. } dry
44 packages } goods,
2 bales, 2 baskets ket-
tles,
6 cases hooks,
42 coils cordage,
3 barrels vinegar,
1 tierce lime juice,
7777 lbs. old copper and
tin,
412 lbs. old bell-metal,
8 cwt. iron hoops,
4 casks, 44 kegs paint
14-casks nails,
24 shovels,
16 iron knees,
3 casks, 37 bars cop-
per,
80 bbls. gun-powder,
2 iron chests.

IMPORTS OF DUTIABLE GOODS.

388 vessels entered, containing 77,100 tons—3452 men.

2 butts, 86 pipes, 39 hhd. and 5 qr. casks Madeira
Wine, containing 11,539 gallons—

105 pipes }
26 hhd. } Port
1 qr. cask }
24 cases }
137 pipes } Spanish
7 hhd. }
22 cases }
425 pipes }
136 hhd. } Tenerife
77 qr. casks }
6 pipes } French
65 hhd. }
173 cases }

7722 puncheons, 454 hhd. 411 cases noyau, rum,
containing 853,444 galls.—88 pipes brandy, 10,000 galls.
4 do. Geneva, 468 galls.—482 puncheons, and 330 hhd.
Molasses, 73,305 galls.—479 hhd. Loaf Sugar, 413,335
lbs. 2176 tierces and barrels Muscovado and Clayed
Sugar, 849,597 lbs.—43 casks, 318 bags Coffee, 64,330
lbs.—36 casks leaf tobacco, 42,426 lbs.—1 do. manufac-
tured do. 97 lbs.—12,780 packs playing cards—120,884
bushels salt—1695 lbs. Hyson, 22,000 lbs. Black, 329
Bohea Teas—17,055 lbs. Pimento.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, at the Subscribers Rooms, on THURSDAY
next, the 14th instant:

A Large Assortment of DRY GOODS, among which
are Yorkshire Cloths of various qualities and col-
ours, Flannels, silk Handkerchiefs, brown Holland, a
bale striped Sheetting, Threads, Pins, Flushing, Kersey-
meres, Toilettine Swansdown, and other articles.

ALSO;—10 barrels Muscovado Sugar, 4 do. Coffee,
10 do. Beef, and Loaf Sugar in small lots.

The Sale will begin at ONE o'clock.

JONES & MUNRO.

Quebec, 11th January, 1813.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant,
at the Subscribers Auction Room:

SUPERFINE and fine Cloths, and Casemeres, Flannels,
Bazars, white Cottons, Swansdown striped Cottons,
Fancy Merinos and Cambric Robes, chinz Shawls, Cal-
icoes, Linen Thread, white and colored Damask Table
Cloths, worsted Haze, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few barrels remarkably fine Brazil Sugar, 5 Tierces
Molasses, a few lots excellent Gin, a Cases superior
Claret, and other articles.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.

Quebec, 11th January, 1813.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

QUEBEC, January 4, 1813.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency
Sir GEORGE PREVOST, Governor in Chief and Com-
mander 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," have
fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at
30 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at
TWENTY 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 at-
tended to.

FOR SALE.

At JOHN WHITE & Co.'s store, St. Peter-street,
Lower Town—

10 doz. real Martinique noyau,
7 do. castor oil,
30 boxes London pickles,
5 do. West India do.,
20 do. fish-sauce,
2 pipes real cognac brandy,
400 boxes red herrings,
40 barrels do. do.,
50 hhd. seal, cod and whale oil,
150 kegs Upper Canada butter,

Port and Madeira wine in bottles, Jamaica spirits, mo-
lasses, gun-powder, hyson, sonchong and green-teas,
loaf and Muscovado sugar, with every article in the
grocery and ship chandlery line. The whole of which
will be sold low for cash or short credit.

Quebec, Dec. 16, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A FEW barrels superfine PASTRY FLOUR,
200 barrels Lower Canada fine Flour,
WILLIAM THOMAS, St. John
Quebec, 7th Dec. 1812. Street.

BOARDING HOUSE,

QUEBEC.

MRS. SEGUIN, Widow, keeps a Boarding House,
in St. John Street, No. 12. Those persons who
wish to favor her with their custom, will be conveni-
ently served, and at a reasonable Price.
Quebec, August 1st, 1812.

MAISON DE PENSION,

QUEBEC.

MADAME Veuve SEGUIN tient une Maison de
Pension, dans la Rue Saint Jean, No. 12. Les
personnes qui voudront bien l'encourager, y seront ser-
vies convenablement, et à un prix raisonnable.
Quebec, 1er. Août, 1812.

MRS. GOODMAN respectfully informs her friends
and the public, that her School will recommence,
after the present vacation, on Monday, January 11, 1813.

Mrs. G. is happy in having this opportunity of pub-
licly acknowledging her obligations to her numerous
and respectable friends for their very liberal support, and
flatters herself that by her unremitting care and attention
to the health, morals, and improvement of her pupils,
she will secure their confidence and esteem, which will
ever be most truly gratifying to her feelings.

The School having increased beyond her most
sanguine expectations, Mrs. G. has engaged a Master to
superintend the Writing department after the holidays,
and has written to London for a Lady to assist in teaching
the Arts and Sciences, who, she expects, will arrive
early in the Spring.

Quebec, December, 1812.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,

A FEW large Anchors, laying on the Queen's wharf,
weight 14 to 20 cwt.

ALSO,

9000 bushels Wheat,
200 barrels Superfine dried Flour;
400 ditto fine ditto,
1000 minots good boiling Pease,
10 bales Woolens,
10 ditto Hosiery, from Aberdeen,
20 chests Single Tea,
20 puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
30 pipes Port Wine,
20 ditto Madeira and Tenerife ditto,
10 cases fine Claret, bottled in London,
10 ditto Port Wine ditto ditto,
10 boxes London made Mould Candles,
100 casks London bottled porter & brown Stout,
75 ditto Bell's Ale.

Cul-de-Sac, 15th June, 1812.

THE subscribers have for sale, at New Liverpool, the
following articles—

80 M. pipe and hhd. staves,
40 M. feet merchantable pine timber,
100 M. feet white pine plank, 12 ft. long by 2½ inch
thick,
300 puncheon pucks

20 M. puncheon staves for the W. I. market.

ALSO—Oak timber, oak and pine plank of various
lengths, and a variety of articles of Lumber, which they
will dispose of for cash, or approved bills, as may be
agreed upon.

G. & W. HAMILTON.

Quebec, April 6, 1812.

JOSEPH CRAWEN has just received by the last
arrivals from London a general assortment of fall
goods, consisting of Superfine Cloths, black and coloured
Babazetts, Stuffs, Haberdashery, black and other col-
oured Silk Handkerchiefs, French Cambric, Irish Linens,
clouting Diaper, dark printed Calicoes, Furniture Chintz
Calicoes, ladies and childrens Silk and Beaver Hats, gen-
tlemen's Fashionable Beaver and Silk Hats, Hessian,
Military and Top Boots, kid and leather Shoes, Children's
Shoes, Harnesses, Saddles and Bridles, sewing Silk, Twist
and marking Thread, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Gloves,
Cotton, worsted and lambs wool Hosiery for ladies, children
and men of all sizes, Flannels, Blankets and Bazaes, to-
gether with a number of other articles too numerous to
insert here, which will all be sold at very low prices for
cash or Army Bills.

No. 3, St. John street, 23 Nov. 1812.

From Turner's Embassy to Tibet.

"The Gosen alluded to by the Regent whose name is Panpooree, exhibited to extraordinary an instance of religious penance, that I cannot resist the temptation of relating some particulars of his life.

"Having been adopted by an Hindoo devotee, and educated by him in the rigid tenets of his religion, he was young when he commenced the course of his extraordinary mortifications. The first vow which the plan of life, he had chosen to himself induced him to make, was to continue perpetually upon his legs, and neither to sit down upon the ground nor lie down to rest for the space of 12 years. All this time, he told me, he had employed in wandering through different countries. When I inquired how he took the indispensable refreshment, of sleep, when wearied with fatigue, he said that at first, to prevent his falling, he used to be tied with ropes, to some tree or post; but that this precaution, after some time became unnecessary, and he was able to sleep standing without such support.

"The complete term of this first penance being expired, the next he undertook was to hold his hands, locked in each other, over his head, the fingers of one hand, dividing those of the other for the same space of twelve years. Whether this particular period is chosen in compliment to the twelve signs of the Zodiac, or to the Indian cycle of twelve years, I cannot decide. He was still determined not to dwell in any fixed abode; so that before the term of the last vow could be accomplished, he had travelled over the greater part of the continent of Asia. He first set out, by crossing the Peninsula of India, through Guzerat, he then passed by Surat to Bussors, and thence to Constantinople; from Turkey he went to Isphahan; and sojourned so long among the different Persian tribes, as to obtain a considerable knowledge of their language in which he conversed with tolerable ease. In his passage from thence towards Russia, he fell in with the Kussans (hordes of Cossacs) upon the borders of the Caspian sea, where he narrowly escaped being condemned to perpetual slavery; at length he was suffered to pass on, and reached Moscow; he then travelled along the northern boundary of the Russian Empire, and through Siberia, and arrived at Pekin in China, from whence he came through Tibet, by the way of Teshoo Loomboo, and Nipal, down to Calcutta.

"When I first saw him at this place, in the year 1783, he rode upon a pibald Tangou horse from Bootan, and wore a satin embroidered dress given to him by Teshoo Lama, of which he was not a little vain. He was robust, and hale; and his complexion, constrained with a long bushy black beard, appeared really florid. I do not suppose that he was then forty years of age. Two Gosen attended him, and assisted him in mounting and alighting from his horse. Indeed he was indebted to them for the assistance of their hands on every occasion; his own being fixed and immovable in the position in which he had placed them, were of course perfectly useless.

"The circulation of blood seemed to have forsaken his arms; they were withered, void of sensation, and inflexible. Yet he spoke to me with confidence, of recovering the use of them, and mentioned his intention to take them down the following years when the term of his penance would expire.

Other Gosen assured me though I could not help doubting the fact, that it is practicable to restore withered limbs, thus circumstanced, to perfect use. This is effected, they say, though not without great labor, and some pain, by means of long continued friction, before a large fur, with a certain ointment which they compound. To complete the full measure of his religious penance, I understood that there still remained two other experiments for Panpooree to perform. In the first of these, the devotee is suspended by the feet to the branch of a tree, over a fire, which is kept in a continual blaze, and twined backwards and forwards, his hair passing through the flame, for one pair and a quarter, that is, three hours and three quarters. Having passed through this fiery trial, he may then, prepare himself for the last act of probation, which is to be buried alive, standing upright, in a pit dug for the purpose; the fresh earth being thrown in upon him, so that he is completely covered. In this situation he must remain, for one pair and a quarter, or three hours and three quarters, and if at the expiration of that time, on the removal of the earth, he should be found alive he will ascend into the highest rank among the most pure of the Yoger, (Jugi.)"

Extract of a letter from Cunneok (in Scotland.)

The following extraordinary piece of intelligence you may depend upon as a fact: Last week forty men, women, and children, passed through this place. They set off from Irvine on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, or some other place unknown; they represented themselves as the spiritual offspring of a Mrs Buchan from Glasgow; her first-born is a Mr. Whyte, who lately was minister of the relief congregation at Irvine; she professes to communicate the holy Ghost by breathing and laying on her hands; her disciples believe themselves to be filled with the Holy Ghost, and that they neither have nor can commit sin; they believe themselves to be immortal; they believe that Christ is now about to make his appearance on earth, and to reign a thousand years, and that they are to be the principal members of his kingdom; they believe that their spiritual mother, as they call Mrs. Buchan, has brought forth children without the knowledge of man, by the supernatural agency of the Holy Spirit. When they are asked, where they are going? they answer, they are following the Lamb. They do not pray for anything, because they look upon God as bound to give them all things they need without asking; their ordinary duties are reading the New Testament and praying; this they do at times on the road as they are travelling; it is said they object to the Old Testament, and it is certain they reject all other books; their flight from Irvine was so precipitate that they left their houses with their goods in them; one had a washing upon the green which she did not stay to dry up, neither did she stay to settle any other business. One of them named H——, was by warrant carried back from Machine to settle his affairs, and his wife staid some nights in this place. Several persons here conversed with her, in order to discover her principles, and some persons endeavoured to persuade her to go back, but in vain. She is now gone to join her spiritual mother, and the other members of their fraternity. Mr. Whyte preaches often as he goes along the highway, but will receive no money from the people. Upon the whole, they seem to be a set of blinded people led by the spirit of enthusiasm. No person need argue with them, for they still maintain themselves to be led by the Spirit, that it is they only who know the right sense of the scripture; that the Spirit within them shows it in its true sense; that all others are in a state of nature, and cannot know the meaning of the Scriptures; they allow that they were in the same state until they were convinced of late, and pity the rest of the world as blind sinners.

"They now reside in a wood near Dumfries, where Mr. Whyte preaches to them."

ANECDOTE.

In the twelfth century, that age of superstition, when scarce one person imagined that devotion and vice were incompatible with each other, Saint Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, was distinguished by a purity of sentiment and manners then uncommon. One day he came to the nursery of Godstowe, and entering the church, beheld a magnificent tomb, covered with silk hangings, and surrounded by lambs and wax-tapers. Enquiring whose it was, he was answered, that it was the tomb of Rosamond, the mistress of King Henry II. who had been a great benefactor to the church. "What!" exclaimed Saint Hugh, "can money then obtain those honours which are due to the virtuous only? This woman has enriched your house; but she perished in her guilt. Remove those pompous ornaments from her tomb, and let us convince mankind, that it is not gold, but repentance and piety alone, that can expiate a life of scandal and adultery."

TRADE WITH MISSOURI.—There are articles of co-partnership published in the Louisiana Gazette [of St. Louis] for a company now under the title of the Missouri Fur company. This association would seem to grow out of a former one—but with a considerable increase of capital. The articles of co-partnership specifying that the object of the company is to trade to the westward of a point that shall be 500 miles from any of the United States factories now established.—As there is a factory at Fort Mandane, miles up the Missouri, the intention of the company must be to engross the trade of the head of that river only.—The capital stock is proposed to be 50,000 dis. in shares of 1,000 dis. each, of which the former company are allowed 37 shares. The whole to be under the management of three directors to be changed annually. General William Clarke [the companion of Capt. Lewis] Manuel Lisa and Salist Labadre, Esqrs. are the commissioners to receive subscriptions—one half

of which is to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder at two equal instalments at the pleasure of the directors.

EXTRACT

From the New-York Evening Post.

"Mr. Madison in his manifesto set forth only two real causes of War. 1. The order in council, but they are repealed in a manner satisfactory to himself and are no longer in dispute. 2. The impressment of our seamen. Who are our seamen? It turns out that his object is to protect all British seamen who have entered, or may enter on board our merchant vessels. On this point, I am free to declare that I think the government would be perfectly right in protecting such British subjects as remove hither with a view to make it their home, and have become naturalized, just so far, as to secure them in the enjoyment of every civil right equally with the native citizens and just so long as they remain in the territory; but the moment they chose to venture upon the ocean in the character of sailors on board merchant vessels, they should be left to their chance; if they fall into the hands of their sovereign on the high seas, this government is not bound to interfere to secure them, much less ought it to involve the country in a war on their account. Once more then, I repeat, if this war is any longer continued, it is continued for the sole purpose of protecting native born British subjects on the high seas against their own sovereign. This is the question fairly stated and it remains to be seen if the people will support such a war, for such a purpose."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

The following Message from the President of the United States was communicated to Congress on the 11th inst. by Mr. Coles his Secretary.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to Congress copies of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, from Captain Decatur, of the frigate "United States," reporting his combat and capture of the British frigate Macedonian. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on that officer and his companions on board, for the consummate skill and conspicuous valor by which this trophy has been added to the naval arms of the United States.

I transmit, also, a letter from Captain Jones, who commanded the sloop of war Wasp, reporting his capture of the British sloop of war the Frolic, after a close action, in which other brilliant titles will be seen to the public admiration and praise.

A nation, feeling what it owes to itself and its citizens, could never abandon to arbitrary violence on the ocean, a class of them which give such examples of capacity and courage, in defending their rights on that element; examples which ought to impress on the enemy, however brave and powerful, a preference of justice and peace to hostility against a country whose prosperous career may be accelerated, but cannot be prevented by the assaults made on it.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, December 11, 1812.

From Washington, Dec. 21.

"The Naval Committee reported a bill regulating naval pensions:—Also a bill for the distribution of prize money in certain cases. Both bills were referred to a committee of the whole. [The last mentioned bill provides that when any of our armed vessels shall capture an enemy's vessel of equal or superior force, and shall be obliged to destroy the same, the commander and crew shall receive a sum of money equal to the value of one half of such vessel so destroyed. The value to be estimated by commissioners to be appointed by the secretary of the Navy.]

The following account of General Dearborn was published in July last. It may be satisfactory to our readers to learn the military history of a man who has the principal command of the American troops destined for the invasion of the Canadas; at the same time it must not be forgot that it is an American account, whence large allowances must be made for the distortion of facts arising from ignorance, prejudice and partiality.]

From the Boston Chronicle.

MAJOR GEN. HENRY DEARBORN,
Commander in Chief of the Northern Army.

Courage and elasticity in armies are principally inspired by confidence placed in the commanders. However dangerous the position of a corps may be in the field of battle, if it is convinced the dangers encountered are for the general good of the army, they will be endured not only with firmness but cheerfulness. This truth obtains with regard to the plans, arrangements and operations of an army. The duty of a soldier is peremptory; he is not permitted to inquire into its expediency, or to doubt its propriety; in order, therefore, that he perform it with alacrity, it is necessary that he have unlimited confidence in the source from which it flows.

To doubt in the hour of danger, is to be destroyed. All consummate commanders have made it a principal object to gain the confidence of their troops, and to restore it whenever startled by accident or misfortune, by masterly strokes of address and policy. When Caesar, with a view to surprise, advanced rapidly on Ariovistus, the German chief, his soldiers from accounts of the strength and ferocity of the Germans, became alarmed, and under various pretences muttered their resolution not to obey, if ordered on such an unprepared for service. Caesar assembled them, and informed them he had understood that some of them had disguised their fears under the difficulties of the ways and the want of provisions. "I am not now to be told," says he, "what is due to my trust, or that an army must be subsisted. At precisely 2 in the morning, I shall decamp, if followed by the tenth legion alone." His troops, humiliated and impatient to retrieve their reputation, advanced with confidence to victory.

The battles of Trenton and Princeton were not very important in their impression on the enemy, but were of essential consequence, as they served to illustrate the fortitude and intrepidity, and develop the resources of the American commander.

At a crisis like the present when the determined persevering hostility of a foreign power compels us once more to resort to arms in defence of life, liberty and property, it is with sentiments of the highest satisfaction, we have observed so judicious and brilliant a selection of officers in the important commands of the army; and none where confidence can be placed with more assurance than in the commander in chief. The subjoined sketch of the revolutionary services, rendered by gen. Dearborn, is imperfectly collected from his brothers in arms.

When the British sent a detachment to destroy the military stores in the vicinity of Lexington, Mr. Dearborn, then a young gentleman in the study of medicine, resided at Nottingham, in New-Hampshire. Animated by the patriotic resistance of the Americans, immediately on being informed of the battle by express, he assembled the inhabitants, and observed that the time had now arrived, when the rights of the American people must be vindicated by arms, or an odious despotism would forever be riveted upon them. The militia had already gathered, and impressed with these sentiments, a company of 65 men armed and accoutred, paraded at one o'clock of the next day to the Lexington battle.—Dearborn advanced with them with such rapidity, that they reached Cambridge common, a distance of 50 miles, in 20 hours. After remaining at Cambridge several days, there being no immediate occasion for their services, they returned. Dearborn was soon after commissioned a captain in one of the New-Hampshire regiments under the command of col. Stark, and such was his popularity, and the confidence of the people in his bravery and conduct, that in ten days from the time he received his commission, he enlisted a full company and marched again to Cambridge. On the morning of the glorious seventeenth of June, information was received at Mystic, (now Medford) where Dearborn was stationed, that the British were preparing to come out from Boston, and storm the works which had been thrown up on Breed's Hill the night before, by the Americans. The regiment to which he was attached was immediately paraded, and marched to Charlestown Neck. Dearborn's company composed the flank guard to the regiment. They crossed the neck under a galling fire from the British men of war and floating batteries, and having

sustained some loss arrived at the heights. The action soon commenced, and the Americans stood their ground, until their ammunition was expended, and they could no longer heat off the British bayonets with the buttlends of their muskets. Dearborn carried a fusce into the battle of Bunker Hill and fired regularly with his men. The next arduous service in which he was engaged, was the expedition to Canada, through the wilds of Kennebec, under the command of general Arnold. He was not ordered on this dangerous and difficult service, but persuaded a captain, who was drafted, to exchange places with him. Thirty-two days were employed in traversing the hideous wilderness between the settlements of the Kennebec and the Chaudiere, in which every hardship and fatigue of which human nature is capable, was endured indiscriminately by the officers and troops. On the highlands between the Kennebec and St. Lawrence, the remnant of provisions was divided among the companies, who were directed to make the best of their way in separate divisions to the settlements on the Chaudiere. The last fragment of food in Dearborn's company was shortly consumed, and he was reduced to the extremity of dividing a large dog which accompanied him, with his comrades.

When they reached the Chaudiere, from colds, extreme hardship, and want of sustenance, his strength failed him and he was unable to walk but a short distance without swaying into the river to refrain and stimulate his limbs. With difficulty he reached a post but on the Chaudiere, when he told his men he could accompany them no farther, animated them forward to a glorious discharge of their duty, and would suffer no one to remain to attend him in his illness. His company left him with tears in their eyes, expecting to see him no more—Dearborn was here seized with a violent fever during which his life was in danger for ten days, without physician or medicine, and with scarcely the necessities of common life. His fine constitution at last surmounted the disease, and as soon as he was able to mount a horse, he proceeded to Point Levi, crossed over to Wolfe's cove, and made his unexpected appearance at the head of his company a few days before the assault on Quebec. At one o'clock in the morning on the 31st December, in a severe snow storm, and in a climate that vies with Norway in tempests & intense cold, the attack was commenced. Dearborn was attached to the corps under general Arnold who was wounded early in the action and carried from the field. Morgan succeeded to the command, and "with a voice louder than the tempest," animated the troops as they stormed the first barrier and entered the town. Montgomery had already bled on immortal ground, and his division being repulsed, the corps under Morgan was exposed to a sanguinary but unavailing contest. From the windows of the store houses, each a castle, and from the tops of the parapets, a destructive fire was poured upon the assailants. In vain was the second barrier gained by scaling ladders—double ranks of soldiers presented a forest of bayonets, below, and threatened inevitable destruction to any one who should leap from the walls. Dearborn maintained for a long time this desperate warfare, until at last he and the remnant of his company were overpowered by a sortie of two hundred men with field pieces, who attacked him in front and rear in a short street, and compelled him to surrender. The whole corps originally led on by Arnold, were killed or made prisoners of war. Dearborn was now put into rigid confinement, with a number of other officers, who were not allowed to converse with each other, unless in the presence of the officer of the guard. While in prison he was urgently solicited by the English officers to join the British, was promised a colonel's commission if he would accept; and was assured if he refused, that he would be sent out to England in the Spring and inevitably hanged as a rebel. The only reply he made to their solicitations or menaces was that he had taken up arms in defence of the liberties and rights of his country.—That he never would disgrace himself or dishonor his profession by receiving any appointment under Great Britain, but was ready to meet death in any shape rather than relinquish the glorious cause he had espoused.

In May, 1776 col. Meigs and himself were permitted to return on their parole. They were sent round to Halifax in a ship of war, and treated with the usual contumely and hauteur of English officers, who would not deign to speak to Americans, nor even allow them to walk the same side of the quarter deck with themselves. They were put ashore in Penobscot bay and returned by land. In the March following Dearborn was exchanged, and appointed major to the 3d New Hampshire regiment, commanded by col. Scammell. In May he arrived at Ticonderoga and was constantly in

the rear guard, skirmishing with the British and Indians in the retreat of St. Clair, when pressed on by Burgoyne's army. When the advance of Burgoyne was checked, and he encamped on the heights of Saratoga.—Dearborn was appointed lieutenant colonel commandant of a partisan corps of three hundred men, stationed in front, to act as a corps of observation in concert with Morgan's riflemen. In the famous engagement of the 19th of Sept. col. Morgan himself commenced the encounter by driving to the out posts and picket guards of the right wing of the British army, which was commanded by gen. Burgoyne in person. In the hard fought battle of the 1th October he was in the division of gen. Arnold, who commenced a furious and persevering attack on the right wing of the British forces. Whilst Arnold pressed hard on the enemy, Dearborn was ordered to pass the right, and take possession of six or eight heavy cannon, which played over the British into the American lines. In executing this order, he was charged by a corps of light infantry, which he pursued with fixed bayonets gained the eminence, took the cannon and the corps of artillery attached to them, and having disposed of them, made a rapid movement into the rear of the British lines, and gave a fall fire before his approach was discovered. The British were soon after forced into a precipitate retreat, and Dearborn assisted in storming their works through their whole extent under tremendous fire of grape and musketry. Arnold was wounded in the same leg which suffered when Dearborn followed him at the assault on Quebec, and was repulsed from the works after having gained a temporary possession of them—but lieutenant col. Brooks having gained the left of the encampment, was enabled to maintain his ground. During the long contended battle, which decided the fate of Burgoyne's army, Dearborn, was unable to rest or take any refreshment from daylight until late at night. The succeeding winter he passed in camp at Valley Forge, with the main body of the American army, commanded by general Washington in person.

At the battle of Monmouth, the spirited conduct of col. Dearborn, and a corps under his command attracted particularly the attention of the commander in chief. After Lee had made a precipitate and unexpected retreat Washington, among other measures which he took to check the advance of the British, ordered Dearborn with three hundred and fifty men to attack a body of troops which were passing through an orchard on the right wing of the enemy. The Americans advanced under a heavy fire with a rapid step and shouldered arms. The enemy fled off and formed on the morass.—The Americans wheeled to the right, received their second fire with shouldered arms—marched up until within eight rods, dressed and gave a fall fire and charged bayonet. The British having sustained considerable loss, fled with precipitation across the morass, where they were protected by the main body of the army. "What troops are those," enquired Washington, with evident pleasure at their gallant conduct;—"Full blooded Yankees from New Hampshire, Sir," replied Dearborn. He accompanied gen. Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians and in the battle was attached to gen. Poor's brigade. When the disaffection and treason of Arnold transpired, he was stationed at West Point, and was officer of the day at the execution of major Andre. In 1781, he was appointed dep. quarter master general with the rank of colonel, and served in that capacity at the siege of Yorktown; in short, there was scarcely a battle between Yorktown and Quebec during the long protracted war, in which col. Dearborn did not take a brave, active, and conspicuous part.

Soon after the peace he moved into the district of Maine, where he was engaged for several years in agricultural pursuits. He was appointed major general of militia, and elected to represent the district of Kennebec in the congress of the U. States. No man was ever more popular in the district in which he resided, or will be longer remembered by its inhabitants, than general Dearborn. On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency, he was appointed secretary of war. During a long and arduous discharge of the important duties of this office, his political enemies have given him credit for the economy, dispatch, and punctuality which he introduced to the department. Even Randolph, who wanders from his element, when he wanders from satire and sarcasm, and is supposed to feel remorse of conscience whenever betrayed into reluctant eulogy, rendered the meed of merit to the secretary of war. After commenting in his usual style on the estimates of Mr. Secretary Smith, he said with respect to those of the so-

secretary of war, he was already prepared to act—he had never known that gentleman to make an unnecessary or improper call, and was therefore ready to vote the appropriation, without any further investigation. In the discharge of the duties of the war department, gen. Dear had an opportunity to familiarize himself with the improvements in modern tactics, and the economy of war, and to keep alive and add to his former stores of military knowledge.—When we consider the strength of his constitution, the decision and promptitude of his mind, his great military acquisitions, his tried patriotism and long services as honorably rendered, we are induced without hesitation to say, that in no person could be confided with more hope and assurance, the destinies of the northern army.

[We recommend to our readers a perusal of the following, which, if compared with the writings of Mr. Cobden, at this day, will prove him to be as complete a weathercock as ever veered at the pleasure of every puff of wind.]

From the London Weekly Register.

RETALIATION.

Mr. Spunkie, commiserates the lot of the human race, now that we have, apparently resolved to follow the example of France, in setting at naught his much respected code of public laws; and though I doubt not at all the sincerity of his commiseration, I do greatly doubt the soundness of the opinions whence it has proceeded. So far from thinking, with him, that this conduct of ours, will render war altogether bloody and exterminating; that it leads to the destruction of society; that it renders entire conquest to the one belligerent or the other not merely a point of ambition, but of necessity; so far from thinking thus, my opinion is, it will have a tendency to diminish the horrors of war, to preserve civil society, and to prevent entire conquest by one or other of the two belligerents, that is to say, by France; for, as to our aiming at universal conquest, nobody thinks it, and Mr. Spunkie knows, that the fact is not so. France has conquered all the continent of Europe worth speaking of; and we are now endeavoring, by following, her example, to prevent her from becoming mistress of the islands and seas. She has laid all her plans for effecting this object; she has even made great progress in the way of preparing ports and fleets; we, by acting upon her example, are endeavoring to put a stop to that progress, and to place ourselves in a situation to say, "if you will be the sole sovereign of all the sea, you make power the standard of right, and so must we." Now though I can easily conceive, how this may tend to subject all Europe to her power, I cannot for the life of me see how it tends to subject her to me. Rome and Carthage are of great utility, by way of comparison, when we are speaking of two nations contending for superiority; but, until it be made appear to me, that the circumstances of Europe now are similar to those of the time of the wars of Rome and Carthage, and especially until I am shown that Carthage was the undisputed mistress of the sea, the comparison will with me, have no weight at all in the argument. I cannot possibly perceive any physical or moral necessity of "the destruction" of one or the other of the two powers, proceeding from the principle upon which we are now acting. Acting upon this principle will, if any thing can, check the ambitious strides of Napoleon; because it will soon convince him, that to take possession of countries is perfectly useless with a view to subdue us, which is now the only great object that remains for him to accomplish.—But it seems that Mr. Spunkie has made a wonderful discovery, namely, that "a peace in all probability, might be attained without any sacrifice of honor or of power," and that, therefore, this desperate proceeding was unnecessary. And, is he really serious? Does he think, that we ought to make peace with France, leaving all the ports and all the fleets and all the armaments of Europe at her command and the sea open for their operations? Does he think, a peace of two years would not be unto us inevitable destruction? He means, I suppose, that Napoleon would leave us the Cape and Malta, would restore Hanover to our King (its Elector), and would refrain from demanding a surrender of our maritime rights; but, would this place us upon a footing with France; would this remove the influence of Napoleon from Spain, Italy and the north of Europe; would this afford us a chance of being able to preserve ourselves against his meditated attacks? In two years of peace he would have a hundred sail of the line to bring against us; and, though we

should certainly defeat him at first, he would be able to make us exhaust ourselves even by our victories. "What then are we to have eternal war?" The duration of the war depends not upon us, any more than the duration of a chase depends upon the fox; but, if there be any way in which we can put end to the war, other than that of yielding our country to the adversary, it is the way which our ministers are now pursuing; because in that way they will convince him the longer he continues the war, the greater our relative power will become.—

But this single act, of which we have been speaking, will be nothing, if not well followed up. It is to be considered, I hope, merely as a beginning of a new and vigorous system of warfare. Having locked up the Baltic, we should next demand tribute of the Americans, and of all neutral ships, if there be any, that swim upon the sea. The coasting trade of France, Spain and Italy should be narrowly watched; and, an option might be left with our cruisers to make prize or take ransom. The whole of the seas should be proclaimed to belong to England, which they do in virtue of the same right upon which Napoleon claims the continent, namely, the right of conquest; and, then, when we came to talk of peace we might grant him a certain degree of freedom upon the seas, in order to induce him to make such surrenders of countries, ports, and armaments, as would enable us to lay down our arms with safety. This system of acting would, at once, give a new turn to men's thoughts and a new line to their language. We should no longer hear people describing our country as fallen, as being one amongst the number of those which had become little in comparison with France; and, I am inclined to hope, that the Editors of the Morning Chronicle and the Edinburgh Review would cease to advise us to submit quietly to our share of the humiliation which the nations of Europe have to endure.—The Morning Chronicle has a little insinuating sentence from which it appears, that the editor perceives, at no great distance, a state of things, resulting from this new policy of ours, which will induce persons concerned in trade to be clamorous for peace, and a peace, too, such as the writer supposes might, without the Danish war, have been concluded between this country and France. There occurs to me no reason for believing that such a state of things will arise; for, in spite of all the prohibitions that the ingenuity of man can invent and that the power of man can enforce, goods and merchandizes, like money, will find their way to the places where there is a want of them, and the only evil arising from prohibitions will be that of enhanced price to the consumer. But, be the consequences to trade and commerce what they may, if the ministers persevere in the principles they have now acted on, they will have the support of the nation; and the Whigs are the most deceived of mankind, if they expect to be able to force themselves into the cabinet through the aid of a commercial clamour for peace. All impartial men see, or will soon see, that measures, such as that which is now prosecuting, are necessary to prevent the subjugation of this country; and knowing, as all men must, that it is in the power of our great enemy to render the continuation of these measures unnecessary whenever he pleases, we need be in no fear as to what will be, with respect to our conduct, the final opinion of the world.

COBBETT.

(Guns and muskets have been rather unfriendly to the Van Rensselaers. By the following account it appears that a young son of the General, not long since, perished by a gun. Since which guns have been no less fatal to the military fame of the father than was a single one to the life of the son. The fatality does not stop here.—The Colonel of the same name, who, if we recollect right, is the General's nephew, and who was to have established the military renown of the Rensselaer name, retired wounded from the battle of Queenston, with the loss both of blood and reputation. Aptly then may this family exclaim with Butler.

"Ah me! what dangers do environ
The man who meddles with cold iron."
Oh! ye Van Rensselaers, stick then to your precious metals, and meddle not with death-dealing iron and steel.)

ALBANY, June 1.

Melancholy Occurrence.

On Friday last, Van Vechten Van Rensselaer, a promising youth of about 6 years of age, son of General Solomon Van Rensselaer, being in company with an elder brother, near the dwelling-house of their father in the town of Bethlehem, was shot through the head and almost

instantly expired. The circumstances leading to this transaction, as detailed in evidence before an inquest held by the recorder of this city, appear to be as follows.—This unfortunate youth, and his elder brother, were a few rods from the house into an open field, belonging to the General, having a gun, with intent to kill—The younger brother being in the field, and the elder near the fence a few yards distant, a shot was heard as from a musket, and the unfortunate youth immediately fell, having received the contents of the musket through the ear into the brain.—Immediately after a man was observed with a musket, who in great haste traversed the clear field, and ran into an adjoining wood. The description of the man was given by a number of witnesses, and his conduct about the time was observed to be very extraordinary, and as denoting an absence of mind, but his name and place of abode have not yet been discovered. It is hoped, however, he will be apprehended—until when we forbear expressing an opinion as to the firing by this person being by accident or design. The gun which the elder brother had taken with him had not been discharged.—It was afterwards examined by the inquest, who were well satisfied, and so found their verdict, that the deceased came to his death by being shot by some person unknown to the jurors.

FROM THE WASHINGTONIAN (Windsor,) DEC. 21.

OUR DYING TROOPS.

The following is from a late Boston paper; and from information received through correct channels, there can be no doubt, but it is literally true. The mortality is shocking, and owing to causes, which need not exist, THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

By a gentleman from Burlington, in whose intelligence and veracity the utmost confidence may be placed, we are informed, that a most shocking mortality prevails among the troops stationed at that place. From five to twelve every day; and in twenty four hours, ending last Saturday, it was stated, twenty had died.—In the 15th regt, the most healthy of any, consisting of 670 men, 459 including officers, were returned absent and unfit for duty; of which number the absent formed but a small proportion. The whole number of troops at Burlington is supposed to be about 1000 or 1200.—Those at Plattsburgh are equally sickly.

As this mortality does not extend beyond the soldiery, its causes must be found in something peculiar to them. Indeed it is not difficult to account for it in an examination of their past campaign, and their present situation.—They encamped during their stay at Plattsburgh, in a low wet plain; the campaign was protracted to a most unfavorable season; and in the late march to Champlain the soldiers were exposed ten days, during which they experienced very cold and stormy weather, poorly clad and without a tent to cover them. On their return to Burlington, there were many lodged in barracks, of which the plastering was still wet, and where the rooms even of the sick were not supplied with fuel. Add to all this, the insufficiency of the surgeons, and, we regret to say, inattention of some of the officers. It would seem scarcely credible, that the dead are thrown into a hole in the sand, barely deep enough to admit of their being covered, with only a blanket round them, sometimes six or eight together. We forbear to relate the many instances which were mentioned to our informant, of apparent inhumanity exhibited in this scene of distress. Only one shall be told by a sergeant on the spot. When the army marched from Plattsburgh seven men belonging to his corps were left sick in the tents. Having occasion to return to the camp in three days after their march, he found five of the seven men dead, and from their situation, it was not doubted they perished through neglect. The militia had been nearly all disbanded and dismissed without a cent of pay.—The sick were found in every tavern and dispersed on every road begging their way homeward.

From the New York Gazette, of December 15.

The following letter is from a gentleman of the first respectability—and if we did not know the writer personally as well as the gentleman to whom it is addressed, we should be inclined to doubt the statement. But we know we are not deceived. We know that every word in the letter here subjoined, is correct.

CANANDAIGUA, Dec. 5

Dear Sir.

The accounts from the lines are so very extra-

ordinary, that I seize a moment in much haste to give an outline of them. My information is not only from all the returning volunteers and from universal report, but personally from my friend Capt. P.

When Smyth had given up his first attempt to cross (I think on Saturday night last,) the army were with difficulty kept quiet on Sunday and Monday: the officers waited on him in a body upon the subject. He swore with tremendous imprecations that he would cross—The troops were under arms from 10 to 1 o'clock; all were embarked in good order and silence in boats—the men were all emulous to be in first—the boats pushed off and lay on their oars ready for the word. At the time two guns were heard to go off on our side—soon after the morning signal was heard on the other side—the boats were ordered ashore—a flag of truce sent over—he returned with an officer of general Sheaffe's—after a long conference the men were ordered to their quarters—the volunteers dismissed, the officers broke their swords and the men beat their muskets over stumps with rage. Gen Porter harangued the volunteers, and concluded with calling Smyth a scoundrel and coward, and that he would post him as such. Smyth for safety took lodgings at Buffalo, but the mob becoming dangerous, the landlord desired him to depart—on his way a soldier snapped a pistol at him—He took refuge in his own camp surrounded by guards and centinels. During Tuesday night different parties who did not know where he was, came to Judge Granger's (where he had lodged) and swore they would have him dead or alive—1500 dollars are said to be offered for his head—and he is no more to be seen. In the course of Tuesday a council of field officers was called—what passed is not known, but they were all seen to go away very dejected—Such is the end of presumption and folly.

London dates to the 29th October and from the North of Europe to the middle of October have been received by an arrival at Philadelphia.

Official Bulletin from Russia.

Dispatches have been received from St. Petersburg dated the 4th inst.

The reports from Prince Kutuzow, of the 22d September, state that the army was on the Colargena road, towards Toula, Kalouga, Orel, and with a strong party on the Mojaik road. On the 19th he sent Gen. Floriaiki, with the 11th division of Cossacks, and the Mere Polski huzzars to watch the enemy, who discovered four regiments of cavalry in the village Saumenka, and made prisoners of 480 men, 16 officers, and 40 petty officers, leaving great numbers dead on the field. On the 21st and 22d Sept. the Russian parties brought in 500 prisoners. On the 23d, the day he writes, he had sent Gen. Dorocoff on the Mojaik road, who reports having taken 6 officers and 200 men. In the mean while, Lieut. Col. Davidoff, with 150 light cavalry, had been active in cutting off the enemy's communication between Gjatck and Mojaik.

And Adjutant General Winzingerode was active in the Mojaik, the Twer and Jassierlaiff roads. The abstract of Gen. Dorocoff's report is just received:—He states that having sent Capt. Udlo on the Mojaik road, he had taken two captains, 5 officers and 92 men, with 36 waggons of artillery stores.

Other accounts state, that in successful affairs of parties, so large waggons with artillery stores, and 900 men, had been taken.

In addition to this official intelligence, there are private accounts of the 5th from St. Petersburg, which state that Winzingerode had had a brilliant affair with Murat's cavalry, and had taken 2 guns and 3000 men prisoners.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, dated Sept. 22. Bad news always spreads much faster than the good. The enemy has not omitted publishing his entry into Moscow as a conquest, or a glorious victory; I therefore hasten to correct that act, and inform you of it as it actually stands. Moscow was given up after holding a council of war, at which only one General was of opinion that the capital ought to be defended; all the others were unanimous that it could not hold out. From the 13th to the 14th Sept. the Prince Kutuzoff took his position four werts behind Moscow, for the purpose of covering the roads to Raizin and Taulin; and on the 15th the enemy entered the city, without any opposition; and must have been astonished at finding it quite empty and deserted. Immediately after his entry, he has endeavored to make proposals for peace—Prince Kutuzoff replied:—“Hitherto it has been your share to act offensively; it now comes to our turn to do so.” The enemy will find but few resources in Moscow, numbers of the inhabitants having left the city after the affair at Smolensko; and on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Sept. every thing was carried off, and gone from thence. The provisions for the armed people in Moscow, were all in boats, ready to depart, at the first signal, as the enemy will find no provisions there, he will, in a very short time, be forced to depart from thence, and engage an army which has been for some days past drawn up in order of battle. The courier who brought this intelligence met the Prince of Sutanoff's corps on the 17th, about thirty werts from Moscow, it would consequently already on the 18th have joined another large army. Several other corps of troops either have joined or are on the way to join Prince Kutuzoff, who instead of exposing his army in defence of a city, which is unformed, and is forty five werts in circumference, preferred taking an advantageous position, in which he is daily strengthening himself.

His army is equal in strength to the enemy with regard to numbers, but much superior to him considering the courage wherewith it is animated. The armed population of Moscow, 60,000 men strong, marched out of that city with Count Rostochin. We may expect matters of the greatest consequence, as Macdonald was called in the greatest haste to the grand army; Wittgenstein and Essen's corps which would be replaced at Riga, by other corps, will depart to act by the way of Witepsk against Smolensko; and from another side Tormazoff and Tchetchagoff have orders to act against the same point, whilst 30,000 men, under gen. Sacken, and 24,000 men of the reserve, with the garrison of Abovsk which is 26 battalions strong, are to form another army, destined to act against Moscow, by the way of Smolensko.

REPORT.

From General Baron Winzingerode, dated Town of Datorodnka September 28.

“Without giving up the road to Twer, I, with the greater part of my detachment, have taken post here at Datorodnka, certain of my here being able more easily and more frequently to receive reports from my vanguard, as well from the detachments which I have upon the roads from Wladimir, Jaroslawa, Dmitrien, to Wosknaimek, and in the low lands about Mojaik. All the detachments daily continue to do the enemy considerable damage, which we can perceive by the following motions made by the enemy.

“The detachment which is posted on the road to Twer has informed, that on the 25th it made a reconnaissance to the town of Norve, 24 werts from Moscow, but afterwards withdrew. Our Cossack patrols even scour the country as far as the town of Jevanova, towards Moscow. The French pickets are five werts from me. Up to the 27th, nothing further had taken place on that road, neither had any thing occurred on the road to Jaroslawa and Dmitrien. The advanced post maintain their former positions, as likewise the road to St. Petersburg. Colonel Jalowsky, who commands my vanguard, had required my assistance

to surprise the French van-guard on the night of the 26th. He attacked it in the town of Hinnas, cut the greater part to pieces, and pursued the enemy several werts. We have taken one officer and 570 men. The enemy's loss in killed must have been very considerable, whereas on our side it was very trifling.”

Extract from a Letter from St. Petersburg, dated October 2. “General Winzingerode stands in the road to Moscow, near Twer, with a corps of about 80,000 men. Kutuzoff is to the southward of Moscow—it is endeavored to close Bonaparte in, so that he can neither receive supplies nor troops, and will be forced to cut his way out from Moscow. In one word, we entertain the best hopes, but use prudential methods as if all hopes were lost—which is most assuredly the best way.

“The left wing of Prince Kutuzoff's army has defeated a lesser corps of the French army, and two pieces of cannon, and 3 or 4000 men. The garrison of Borisk, which had received orders to march to Toamissoff's corps, had taken 7 pieces of cannon and 1500 men, from a French detachment. Tchetchagoff's and Tormazoff's joint force is already at Pusk, and consequently harass Napoleon's great line of operations. This joint corps is now marching on Smolensko. Onzingerode's right wing, which stands at Workninsk, began to join itself with Kutuzoff's left wing, being at Mojaik, by which the communication in the rear of the French army is cut off. Fresh troops arrived at Riga on the 2nd of September. They have commenced their operations with defeating the enemy, and taken 800 prisoners. We every moment expect information of the enemy's corps being totally defeated. He has been weakened on this point by Napoleon's having called Marshal Macdonald from thence to his assistance.

“French officers, who were taken prisoners in the battle of the 7th, state, that the French army was in the greatest disorder, and that it was merely through the superior talents of the Duke of Elchingen that the army was rallied after the affair.

TWENTY SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Moscow, Sept. 27th.

The Consul General Leasen, has been appointed Governor (Intendant) of the Province of Moscow. He has already organized a municipal ty and bestowed many offices—all composed of the people of this country.

The fires have entirely ceased—we discover every day, stores of sugars, skins, cloths, &c.

It appears that the army of the enemy, have retired in on Kalouga and Toula. The greatest manufacturing of Arms in all Russia is at Toula—Our advanced guards are upon the Packra.

The Emperor is lodged at the Palace of the Kremlin, many ornaments are at the Kremlin, which have formerly been in the Consecration of their emperor—and all the colours that have been taken from the Turks for a hundred years. The weather is mild as the end of October at Paris, we have some rain and some frost, but we are assured that the Moska and the other rivers of the country do not freeze before the middle of November.

The greatest part of the army are at Moscow where they are recovering from their fatigues.

TWENTY THIRD BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Moscow, 9th October, 1812.

The van-guard, commanded by the King of Naples, is on the Nara, 20 leagues from Moscow. The enemy's army is on the Kalouga, Skirmishes take place every day. The King of Naples has had the advantage in every one of them, and has always driven the enemy from its positions.

The Cossacks are skirmishing on our flanks. A patrol of 150 dragoons of the guard commanded by Major Maribod has fallen into an ambuscade of the Cossacks on the road between Moscow and Kalouga. The dragoons have sabred 300 of them, and made their way through; but they lost 80 men left on the field of battle, who have been taken, among whom is the Major badly wounded.

The Duke of Elchingen is at Baghorodock. The

van-guard of the vice-roy at Troitsa on the road to Duninow.

The colors taken by the Russians from the Turks in different wars, and a number of other curious things found in the Kremlin, are on their way to Paris. A Virgin Mary, enriched with diamonds has been found. It has also been sent to Paris.

It appears that Rastopchin has alienated himself. At Vorone he set fire to his Castle, and left in its place the following writing nailed up to a post.

"During 8 years I have improved this country residence, and lived happily within it in the bosom of my family. The inhabitants of this land to the number of 1720, abandon it at your approach (1.) and I set fire to my home in order that it may not be defiled by your presence—Frenchmen, I have forsaken my two homes in Moscow, with moveables to the amount of one million of roubles.—Here you will find nothing but ashes (2.)"

(Signed) Count FEDOR RASTOPCHIN.

ATTEMPT AT INSURRECTION.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The following Proclamation has been issued by his Excellency the Minister of General Police, [Savary] and circulated through the Empire:—

General Police Office. Paris, Oct. 23 1813.

The ex-Generals Milles, Lahorne, and Guidal, deceived some of the national guard, and directed them against the minister of the general Police, and the commander of Paris; they have used violent measures against them.

These ex-Generals have been arrested; they are convicted of imposture; justice shall be done to them.

The most profound calm reigns in Paris; it has been disturbed in three hotels only where the brigands had transported themselves. The present order shall be published.

The Minister of General Police.

(Signed) The Duke of ROVIGO.

Swedish Expedition.

STOCKHOLM, 3.—His Majesty has received information that the ships of war and transports with troops from hence had arrived at Carlscrona.

From Washington, Dec. 23

Our correspondent writes us, "that the subject of the merchants' Bonds has been discussed in the house, on the 2d reading this day and passed to a 3d reading. Ayes 64; Nays 38. To-morrow the final question will be taken for concurring with the Senate in remitting the bonds. Four or five of the friends of this bill, particularly Mr. Randolph were absent on taking this question; but who would attend on the following day."

Increase of the Navy.

The bill to increase the Navy of the U. States, assent from the Senate, authorising the building four Seventy Four gun ships and six Frigates, has passed the House of Representatives, and wants only signature of the President of the United States to become a law.

BOSTON, December 26.

It will be seen by Russian accounts (which the silence of the bulletins admit) that the Emperor ALEXANDER did not talk of submitting to an ignominious Peace; that the Russians did not consider their cause desperate, and that Russian armies were surrounding Moscow.

Accounts, via Halifax state, that Bonaparte had commenced his retreat from Moscow; and that it was considered in England that the reported insurrection in Paris had been got up by Cambaceres merely to furnish a pretext for the return of the Emperor to that city; and that the arrested Ex-Generals were mere puppets in the show.

☞ The accounts from Portugal are not so late as we have received direct, but confirm the great

resistance which the citadel of Burgos had made. The last accounts from London, via Halifax are to the 5th November, and state that Lord Wellington had retired on Madrid after raising the siege of Burgos.

My. Dwight, the able and independent Editor of the Connecticut Mirror, has expressed a belief, that "the Providence of God will support Great Britain, against all combinations, that men can form against her."

Dr. EUSTIS has resigned the office of Secretary of War.

The Englishman GALE, in his *Intelligencer*, informs us, that the resignation was tendered and accepted, without any hard thoughts, on either side!!

MR. MADISON is certainly re-elected President of the U. S. and Mr. GERRY, V. P.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF

LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY—1813.

TUESDAY, 5.—The House went into a Committee to consider whether it is expedient to amend the 37th section of the Judicature Act, by extending to the Puisné Justices of the Court of King's Bench for the several districts of this province, and to the Provincial Judge of Three Rivers, the power of granting and determining in vacation time, in criminal cases, on Writs of Habeas Corpus; passed several Resolutions which were reported to the House, agreed to, and leave given to bring in a bill accordingly.

FRIDAY, 8.—The House went into a Committee to enquire into the causes and any injurious consequences that may have resulted from the delay that occurred in the publication and transmission of the Laws passed during the Session that commenced on the 21st February last; came to several Resolutions which were reported to the House, and agreed to; whereupon an Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor, praying him to cause to be laid before the House a copy of the proceedings of the Court of Oyer and Terminer held in the district of Montreuil in the months of August and September last; after which the Committee obtained leave to sit again on the 12th instant.

A message from His Excellency the Governor in Chief, relating to a road of communication between the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was presented to Mr. Speaker, read and ordered to be considered in a committee of the whole on Monday next.

A bill to repeal and amend certain parts of the Judicature act, was presented to the House, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

SATURDAY, 9.—A bill to repeal and amend certain parts of the Judicature act was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

MONDAY, 11.—In consequence of an address of the House to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, Mr. Stewart, acting Comptroller of the Customs for the Port of Quebec, came to the bar, and presented to the House an account of the wines imported into the Province of Lower Canada between 1803 and 1812 inclusive and a statement of the exports from the Port of Quebec, Gaspé and New-Castle in 1812.

An engrossed bill to repeal and amend certain parts of the Judicature act was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The House went into a Committee on His Excellency the Governor's message relative to a road of communication between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, made some progress and obtained leave to sit again.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington City, Nov. 27, 1813.

Certain publications, having appeared in the newspapers, giving information in detail of the strength and probable objects of the armies to which the writers are said to belong; which information, if true, is calculated to apprise the enemy of their real strength, it is incorrect, to mislead the public mind; it has become necessary to put a stop to all such publications in future, by reminding the officers and soldiers, of the army, that all communications relative to their duties, or to the public service, should be made to their immediate commanding officers, and forbidding them to correspond on these subjects with any other persons, reserving to all concerned the rights secured to them by the rules and articles of war.

By order of the sec'y of war.

T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 19, 1813.

Our columns of this day furnish intelligence from Europe somewhat later than any previous accounts. There is no event that may be considered of importance, except the reported retreat of Bonaparte from Moscow. If this retreat be true, and there is nothing to stagger the belief of it, then is the usurper's good fortune on the wane. If his retreat had not really taken place, at the latest dates, his situation in Russia can, by no means, be considered as a comfortable or very flattering one to his hopes. The tide of his success appeared to be at the full, and its speedy ebb may be looked for without being very sanguine in our hopes.

We see, with regret, that Lord Wellington has failed in his attempt on the castle of Burgos. The Spanish war may linger; but its ultimate result, we cannot doubt, will be such as all the friends of European liberty must earnestly desire.

In the Upper Province every thing appears, at present, to be quiet. Defeats, bad pay, bad clothing, bad feeding, bad lodging, sickness, disunion and insubordination, operate so powerfully for us, in the camps and quarters of the enemy, that we may, without presumption, consider the all-powerful arm of the God of battles has raised in our defence.

DIED,

At Monkville, on the 20th December, at an advanced age; Mrs. MONK, the wife of the Hon. Chief Justice Monk.

Suddenly, on the 26th December, at Grace Hall, Mascouche, CHARLES CHABOLLEZ, esq. of the N. W. Company.

On Saturday last, Mrs. MARY STEWART, of this city. In the state of the Thermometer it is to be understood that the minima sign— means below 0.

QUEBEC ASSEMBLY.

THE next QUEBEC ASSEMBLY will be on THURSDAY, the 14th instant. January 8th, 1813.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on MONDAY Evening, the 18th instant, by THOMAS CARY, at the QUEBEC COFFEE HOUSE, St. John street, near the Gate:

A CONSIGNMENT of Saddlery and Harness, and Coach-makers' Ironmongery, and a number of other articles.—Sale to begin at SIX o'clock. Quebec, January 5, 1813.

DEATH AND VICTORY.

Just published and for sale at the Book-store, No. 7, St. Louis-street—

A SERMON,

Occasioned by the death of Major-General Brock, who fell in the battle of Queenston, Upper Canada, on the 13th day of October, 1812—Preached at Brockville, Elizabeth Town, Nov. 15, 1812.

By the Revd. WILLIAM SMART.

Published by request of the Officers and Gentlemen—the Garrison.

FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,

JAMAICA Spirits,
Grenada and Barbadoes Rum,
Molasses,
Muscovado Sugar,
Coffee,
French Brandy in pipes,
Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. & qr. casks,
Port Wine in pipes,
Claret do. bottled, in packages of 6 & 8 dozen,
Teneriffe do. do. 6 —
Spanish do. in pipes and hhds.
Loaf Sugar,
Prime Beef,
Butter, in kegs,
Lard, in do. } put up for the West Indies.
Salmon in trs. & bbls.
Herrings in barrels,
Dry Cod fish,
Cod Lines, 15 and 18 thd.
Boiling Pease,
2000 minots Lisbon Salt,
120 boxes Lemons,
Nails of all sorts,
Cordage of all sizes,
Anchors,
Canvas, patent and common from No. 1 a No. 6,
Biscuit Bagging,
A few dozen Military Shoes,
Pine Plank, 12 feet long, 2 1-2 inch thick,
Pine Boards, 10 — 1 —
A few cases French prize Goods,
One cask Cloves,
Tiles for Ovens—one case Hats,
And a variety of other articles.

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.

Quebec, 20th October, 1812.

ON SALE by the Subscriber, and just now landing from the Brig *Eliza* from Dundee:—
A quantity of Refined Sugars in boxes of 3, 8, and 11 lbs. to be disposed of in small lots for cash, also, Best Ticks, Checks and Stripes of various descriptions, Oznaburghs, Sheetings, Ravensclucks, Canvas, Biscuit and Flour Bagging of all sorts, for Cash or approved Bills of Exchange.

THOMAS CHRISTIE.

La Canotie, 2d, June, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A New 15-inch cable, 120 fathoms,
And an anchor conformable,
ALSO—a cable, once used, 11 inches.
Apply to F. & W. HUNTER.
Quebec, October 21, 1811.

FOR SALE a quantity of DRY INCH PINE BOARDS:—

1 1/2 Inch Pine Planks,
1 1/2 Inch Cedar do.
2 Inch pine do.
2 1/2 Inch do do.

Squared Cedar Timber, fit for exportation and for Door and Window frames, &c.—Esseuce of Spruce as usual.

12,000 Scotch Bricks.

11,000 Best fire Bricks.—For cash only.

THOS. WILSON

Quebec, 27th July, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

TENERIFFE Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks,
10 Hhds. first quality London particular West India Madeira,

6 Pipes } London Market Madeira,
6 Hhds. }

Superior Port Wine,

30 Pipes Guernsey Port Wine.

150 Puncheons Leward Island Rum,

Clayed and Muscovado sugar,

Cables and Cordage of all sizes,

Anchors from 1 to 30 Cwt.

Sails of various sizes,

Copper in rods assorted from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch,

Do. in bolts and spikes.

Quebec, 6th August, 1812.

WILLIAM OVIATT.

FOR SALE,

A PIECE OF LAND, containing about thirty-six superficial acres, good ground and well watered, with a quantity of excellent wood growing thereon; twelve acres far advanced in improvement, and well fenced, five acres of beautiful meadow; the whole handsomely situated for a Country Seat, with a beautiful elevation for building, on the road, situate in the parish of St. Fox, about three miles from Quebec, joining the farm of the honorable John Caldwell, esq. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars, please apply to the subscriber, at the New Post Tavern, near St. John Gate, Quebec.

January 5, 1813.

JOSIAH STILES.

FOR SALE BY LIN THORNE & JOLLIFFE.

CHOICE old Madeira Wine, in Pipes, Hhds. and qr. Casks, 10 Barrels Prime Pork,
Anchors from 3 to 20 Cwt.

Kedges and Grapnels from 30 to 200 lbs.

1 Cable Chain and one small Cambruse,

1 Patent Cable 14 1/2 inches.

Hawser, new and twice laid from 6 to 8 inches.

Cordage, new and twice laid from 6 the Rattine to 6 in.

Rope.

Bolt Rope, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch—Sail Twine.

Bolt, square and flat iron—Blister and Shear Steel,

Sheathing Paper, Oakum and Sheet Lead,

Spikes, 7 inch, whip and cross cut Saws and Augers.

An assortment of Blocks and Dead Eyes.

Pump-makers Tools, Bushes and Pins and Lignumvitae,

2 Figure Heads, composition stem and sternpost fastenings, Double and single Stoves and Chaudrons,

50 M. Standard Staves, laying at Sillery,

20 Cords Lathwood, Ditto,

1 Ship's Long Boat, 20 feet in Length, 7 feet 8 inch in breadth, strong built.

Quebec, 1st September, 1812.

FOR SALE

BY BREHAUT AND SHEPPARD.

THIRTEEN Pieces of blue, olive, corbean, brown and bottle green coating invoiced from 5d. 6d. to 6s. per yard.

60 Puncheons Jamaica Spirits,

15 Casks molasses, and 2 do. Lime Juice,

12 Pipes and 10 Hhds. Port wine,

4 Do. Spanish wine,

10 Quarter casks Florence oil,

4 Cases Champagoe and 5 do. Althoff wine,

20 Do. claret wine—superior quality,

5 Do. creme white martinique noyau—do,

10 Do. assorted and common cordials—do,

50 Hhds. and 60 barrels sugar,

10 Barrels and 5 bags coffee,

300 Pairs ready made Ours,

500 French burr stones,

20 Barrels best boiling pease,

13 Cases Castile soap, and about 50 gallons superior

Hollands.

Quebec, 29th December, 1812.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN who has a perfect knowledge of accounts, and can keep a set of books correctly. An unexceptionable character will be required. Apply to the Editor.

Quebec, October 27, 1812.

BY the Subscribers, SOAP and CANDLES for sale—Soap by the quintal at 6d per pound, Candles, by the box, 1 shilling per pound, for cash only, at the manufactory, near the Artillery Barracks,

THOMAS RICHARDS,
ANDREW McCAMBRIDGE

Quebec, 13th July, 1811

FOR SALE, by the subscribers, a consignment of MILITARY SASHES of different sizes and colors.

Wm. HENDERSON & Co.

11th Augt. 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MONEY LENT on Pledge at No. 4, St. Genevieve street, on the Cape.
Quebec, Oct. 10, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

A Few pipes of choice Madeira Wine of superior quality, by the pipe, hhd. or qr. cask,
20 Hogsheads Vinegar,
6 Boxes Wax Candles,
Brown Stout and Burton Ale of an excellent quality, in casks containing 5 doz. each,
Copper Bolts and Nails assorted,
English Iron assorted,
3 Pieces fine blue, black and green Cloths,
2 Pieces Casimeres,
20 Pieces Flannels,
4 Pieces red and blue Baize,
20 Pieces Lace,
40 Boxes Sheet Iron,
20 Boxes Tin,
150 Pairs Brass Candlesticks,
A Cask of low priced Cutlery,
100 Picked French Burr Stones,
2 Cables 14 and 16 inch with Anchors suitable.

PATTERSON, DYKE & Co.
Rue Sault au Moutier.

Quebec, Dec. 4th 1812.

To be let, and possession given 1st May,

THAT large and elegant stone building, with out houses and garden, pleasantly situated in the Family-street, near Hope Gate. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor.

Quebec, 2d March, 1812. JOHN GOUDIE, Jun.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

130 barrels sugar,

70 puncheons Jamaica spirits,

31 ditto Leward Island,

100 barrels rosin,

40 ton assorted flatiron,

10 ton best staple cordage, from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2,

12 coils hawser laid, from 3 1/2 to 5 1/2,

10000 feet white pine timber,

And a small quantity of Portland Madeira wine in quarter casks.

J. G.

TO LET—That very convenient House, at a small distance from the walls, on the Lorette road, lately occupied by Captain Gray.—Apply to the EDITOR.

Quebec, 3d November, 1812.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

10 M. feet of Oak Timber, and

3 M. feet white Pine ditto,

now laying at Sillery Cove.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.
Quebec, 29th June, 1812.

HALL & GOWEN have just received a few Fir-kins of best Kamouraska Butter, which they will sell low for cash only.—Quebec, 15th Sept. 1812.

EDUCATION.

TMARSDEN, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that on Monday, January 11, 1813, he intends to commence a Day School for the instruction of youth, of both sexes, in reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, English grammar, geography &c.

Those persons who please to favor him with the tuition of their children, may depend upon his strict attention both to their morals and instruction.

Terms may be known by application at his House, No 7, St. George street, near the Grand Battery.

P. S. His Evening School will be continued as usual.
Quebec, 14th Dec. 1812.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL-finished HOUSE, in St. Roch suburbs, facing the church, newly built and well-finished, together with its dependencies, containing three Emplacements. Easy terms of payment will be given. Apply to
ROBT. WINTER.
Quebec, August 31, 1812.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week,
at 8 o'clock, a. m. 12, 19, -13, -8, 12, -2, 18.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 3, St. Lewis street, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Beaudet street.