

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1812.

[NUMBER 51.]

## COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, QUEBEC, December 21, 1812.

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," have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 20 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 attended to.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

### COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, QUEBEC, 23d November, 1812.

WANTED for the supply of His Majesty's Forces, Twelve Thousand barrels fine Flour, To be delivered at the King's stores at Montreal, as under, viz.—

|                                 |               |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| On the 15th May.....            | 1000 Barrels, |
| — 1st June.....                 | 2000 do.      |
| — 1st July.....                 | 3000 do.      |
| At the King's stores at Quebec, |               |
| On the 1st June.....            | 1000 Barrels, |
| — 15th June.....                | 1000 do.      |
| — 1st July.....                 | 2000 do.      |
| — 15th July.....                | 3000 do.      |

To be packed in good and sufficient Casks, containing 196 lb. net, each, branded with the initials of the furnishers and the letter W underneath, subject to inspection, warranted to keep sound for twelve months after the day of delivery; any of the Flour found defective within the period above specified to be replaced by the furnisher with an equal quantity of good and sound Flour.

Scaled Proposals, endorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received at this Office on the 10th JANUARY, 1813, for the whole or part of the above supply, in quantities not less than 200 barrels. Security will be required.

## CONTRAT

AVEC LE GOUVERNEMENT.

### BUREAU DU COMMISSAIRE GENERAL, QUEBEC, 23e NOVEMBRE, 1812.

ON a besoin pour les troupes de Sa Majesté, de DOUZE MILLE QUARTS DE FINE FLEUR, à être délivrés aux Magazins du Roi à Montréal, comme suit, savoir:—

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Le 15e. Mai.....              | 1000 Quart. |
| 1er. Juin.....                | 2000 do.    |
| 1er. Juillet.....             | 3000 do.    |
| Aux Magazins du Roi à Québec, |             |
| Le 1er. Juin.....             | 1000 Quart. |
| 15e. Juin.....                | 1000 do.    |
| 1er. Juillet.....             | 2000 do.    |
| 15e. Juillet.....             | 2000 do.    |

Elle sera mise dans des quarts bons et suffisants contenant 196 lb. net chaque, estampés avec les lettres initiales des Fournisseurs et la lettre W audessous, sujette à l'inspection, et garantie pour se conserver saine durant douze mois après le jour de la livraison:—si quelque partie de la fleur se trouve defectueuse dans le temps ci-dessus spécifié, elle sera remplacée par le Fournisseur par une égale quantité de saine et bonne fleur.

Des propositions scellées et endossées "Propositions pour la fourniture de douze mille quarts de fleur" seront reçues à ce Bureau le 10e Janvier 1813 pour tout ou partie de la fourniture ci-dessus par quantité pas moindre que 200 quarts. On exigera des sûretés.

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 23<sup>rd</sup> 1812.

## 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 a 8 dozen.  
Teneriffe do, do. 6 —  
Spanish Mo. 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 Lipes, 15 and 18 tbd.  
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 Baggot,  
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.

NOTICE—The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is returned from the country and resides in St. John street. He has a large assortment of Curious Leather of the best kind for pantaloons and belts; and humbly solicits the favors of the public.

WILLIAM SHEEHY,  
Glover & Breeches maker.  
Quebec, 6th October, 1812.

## FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,

A Small parcel of Jamaica Spirits, Brezil and old L. P. Madeira, Teneriffe 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.

## LOST OR STOLEN.

A NEW boat, newly caulked and payed, of about 45 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  
La. DELAMARE, St. Andrew's Wharf.  
Quebec, October 19th, 1812.

ON SALE by the Subscriber, and just now landing from the Brig Ediza from Dundee:—

A quantity of Refined Sugars in Loaves of 3, 8, and 11 lbs. to be disposed of in small lots for cash, also, Bed Ticks, Checks and Stripes of various descriptions, Or-naburgs, Sheetings, Ravenducks, Canvas, Biscuit and Flour Bagging of all sorts, for Cash or approved Bills of Exchange.

THOMAS CHRISTIE.  
La Canotrie, 2d. June, 1812.

## TO LET,

AND possession given immediately, a large STORE in St. Peter-street; also a fire-proof VAULT.—Apply to the subscribers.

WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.  
Quebec, May 11, 1812.

## FOR SALE.

4 Pipes London Market Madeira,  
2 do.  
2 Quarter Casks, } Mountain and Malaga Wines,  
40 doz. bottled, }  
400 Minots Lisbon Salt,  
12 Guns, 18 pounder caronades, new and in the best order, with carriages, navy locks, round, langridge and cannister shot, &c. &c.  
1 1/2 Tons Copper Bolts, 1/2, 3/4, 1 and 1 1/2 inch,  
2 do. flat and square iron assorted dimensions,  
4 do. bolt iron, 1/2, 3/4, 1 and 1 1/2 inch,  
9 Bundles half inch rod iron,  
10 Cwt. best Steel,  
60 Casks assorted plank, board, cariole and shingle Nails,  
1 new 9 inch Cable,  
7 do. 5 1/2, 7 inch do.,  
1 second hand 1 1/2 inch do. 50 fathoms  
1 do. 1 1/2 do. do. 70 do.  
36 Cords small cordage, 1 1/2 to 4 inch,  
2 Bales Sheathing Paper,  
10 Crats assorted Earthenware,  
40 Keg. red Paint,  
20 Casks Lamp Black,  
2 do. Whitening,  
1 Bale worsted Gloves,  
The above articles will be disposed of on the most moderate terms for cash, short credit or approved Bills of Exchange, being chiefly to close consignments.

ALSO,  
20M. Staves laying on the wharves,  
200 Barrels fresh fine Flour, daily expected from Portneuf Mills, and a small cargo of 8 to 10M. bushels of Wheat, which will be ready for shipping in the course of the Month.

COLTMANS & HALE,  
Quebec, 1 May, 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.

AT the ETCHMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—  
30 M. feet merch'ble (each Pine Boards),  
20 M. do. 1 1/2 do } 20 a 40 feet in  
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, } length.  
60 M. do. 3 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 Siles, 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.

**THE ARMY.**

**H**is Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to grant to Colonel Scott permission to add to His Majesty's 103d Regiment of Foot, TWO MILITIA COMPANIES, to serve in CANADA, for eighteen months, or during the present war with the United States, and to be liable to the "Rules and Regulations formed under the authority of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, for the Government of the Militia when embodied;" and to have at least two Militia Officers to each Company.

Colonel Scott leaving had many opportunities of witnessing the military spirit and loyalty of the people of this province, loses not a moment in informing all aspiring young men, that they have now a glorious opportunity of doing duty with a respectable young Corps, and on the most advantageous terms, being only called upon to defend their Country during a period when the present unprovoked war has put an end to their usual avocations! when the blessings of peace shall be restored to this happy country, every man will have an opportunity of returning to his usual occupations! it being particularly stipulated that the whole shall be discharged in the City of Quebec, at the end of the American war.

As a further encouragement every Recruit will receive a Bounty of 17 Dollars, to be taken into immediate pay, lodged and clothed by Government; their Wives and children will receive the same allowances as those of the 103d Regiment.

Copies of the agreements to be signed by Militia Men when Engaged may be seen on application to Mr. CAMPBELL, Notary Public, Lower Town; to Lieut. Col. TETU Upper Town, or to the Honourable James LEVINE and John MURK, who will also give to Applicants every Information they may require as to the nature of the engagement to be entered into.

Colonel SCOTT, anxious to have none but those who are hearty in the present cause, announces that any man who may enlist rashly, will, on application to him within 24 hours, be allowed to retract, or at any future period, on finding a proper substitute.

A few situations as non-commissioned Officers, are kept vacant for young men properly qualified. Bringers of Recruits will receive 10 shillings and 6d. **GOD SAVE THE KING.**



**MAIL STAGE.**

**T**HE Proprietors of the **MAIL 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 acknowledgments 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. RAY, Maribac,.....                    | 0 5 0  |
| Mr. LAPOINTE, Masquinongé,.....           | 0 4 0  |
| Mr. MALOUIN, Berthier,.....               | 0 6 0  |
| Mr. DUCHAMP,.....                         | 0 10 0 |
| Mr. DUCHAMP, Montreal,.....               | 0 7 6  |

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 make 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 required to give in their names for places to JOSHUA WHITNEY, at the stage-house, Quebec; MR. GARCEAU'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. 29d December, 1812.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

**W**ANTED for the 103d Regiment a Master Taylor none but men of good Character and qualified to fill the situation need apply.

**T**HE ASSEMBLY ROOMS are particularly distinguished at the want of attention evinced by the respective members and request a fuller meeting on WEDNESDAY next at two o'clock. Thursday 17th Dec. One o'clock A. M.

**EDUCATION.**

**T** MARSDEN, 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.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.**

- A Few pipes of choice Madeira Wine of a 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 Barr stones,
- 2 Cables 14 and 16 inch with Anchors suitable.

**PATTERSON, DYKE & Co.**

Rue Saint au Maréchal.

Quebec, Dec. 4th 1812.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON HAND—**

- 12 pipes real old Cognac brandy, lately received per ship Teeth, from London.
- 20 hhd. excellent Madeira,
- 20 puns, old Jamaica spirits,
- 25 chests english single tea,
- 10 do. souchong do.
- 25 casks bowled port wine of a superior quality, containing 3 and 4 doz. each,
- 10 pipes very old ditto,
- 120 hhd. flour—8 hhd. refined sugar,
- 30 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,
- 30 barrels of Pand FF gunpowder—shot of all sizes,
- 12 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 kind—jewellery—stationary, and a great variety of other articles.

**WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.**

Quebec, November 23, 1812.

**F**OR SALE, by the Subscribers, a Consignment of **MILITARY SASHES** of different sizes & colors. **Wm. HENDERSON & Co.** 11th Augt. 1812.

[The following letters published in May last, show the ideas of the Americans of the importance of the Canadas; and on what they founded their views of their conquest, as well as their plans to that end.]

From the National Intelligencer.

**THE CANADAS—No. I.**

The following article, on the subject of the British Provinces on our Northern frontier, is from the pen of a valuable correspondent, whose sources of information are unquestionably correct, and whose statements may therefore be relied on:

**MR. GALEB**—In the present state of our foreign relations, I presume some account of these important colonies will be acceptable to your readers. This information has become the more necessary in consequence of the erroneous opinions which are generally entertained on that subject, and which errors the British party strive to perpetuate.

Most of the ideas which prevail relative to Canada, have been drawn from former times, without allowing for the rapid changes which have been introduced by commerce, and by war—whereas no country furnishes an example where these causes have operated as powerfully in raising colonies to wealth and importance, as in the Canadas. I do not hesitate to say, that in the present situation of the world, these provinces are of more vital importance to Great Britain than one half of her West India colonies. Till lately, the inhabitants of the Canadas were few in number, and those without energy or enterprise. The American settlements had not been pushed forward to the northern and western frontier of the Union—into those vast and fertile regions which border the Lakes of Canada. The British possessions in the West Indies much smaller than ours, were amply supplied from the United States, and the Baltic furnished her with lumber and naval stores in abundance. The principal settlements of Canada were begun in a northern and sterile part, and by people not fired to prosecute them with industry; but for some years past, the settlements have been progressing south westerly along the St. Lawrence, into one of the most desirable countries of the globe. The colonies have not only increased in number by emigrations from Europe, but have been roused to action and enterprise by the new genera. The American settlements have been extended to the fertile frontier of the state of New York, embracing five hundred miles on navigable water, and even beyond the shores of Lake Erie.

Here let me correct an error of superficial observers, already prejudiced against the government of their own country. It is this;—that the rapid increase of the trade of Montreal and Quebec, has been produced by our embargo and other restrictive laws: I do not deny that they have had some agency in producing that effect, but the principal cause is to be found in the increase of British possessions in the West Indies; in the exclusion of Great Britain from the North of Europe; and, above all, in the extension of the American settlements to those places which naturally communicate with Canada. These settlements have not only furnished such for the markets of Montreal and Quebec, but have facilitated the making of roads and other establishments for those who had previously settled further from the water. It is but to cast one's eye on the map of the state of New York, and to perceive by the roads and names of towns, that the settlement did not till lately extend so far as to open a trade with Canada. These causes (the opening of roads, and the growth of settlements) will continue to increase the trade down the St. Lawrence, till it will be equalled only by that of the Mississippi.

In my next I shall give an account of the war, soil, and productions of the Canadas—the population and the character of the inhabitants; and

military strength, and their importance to the United States.

A. B.

(Continued in page 404.)

Mr. CARY.

Happening lately to turn over an old file of your Mercury, I perceived in that of 19th October, 1807, being No. 42, a piece signed *Nelson*; and another from the London Morning Post, a great part of both of which seems applicable to the present day. If you be of the same opinion, they may be worth re-publication in the present scarcity of political food. A SUBSCRIBER.

Montreal, Dec. 17, 1812.

## COMMUNICATION.

Mr. CARY.

So much has been written upon the subject of the encounter between the Leopard and Chesapeake, that it seems exhausted. In the course, however, of the Newspaper discussions thereon, I have been surprised to observe, that with very few exceptions, it is assumed or conceded, that the attack by the former, being upon a national ship of a Neutral Power, was not justified by the Law of Nations; although many admit, that there were circumstances of palliation.

It appears to me as clear as any proposition which does not admit of mathematical demonstration, that Admiral Berkeley was not only justifiable in issuing the order he did, by reason of the circumstances of the case including a question of national self-preservation (if I may be allowed the expression) as they struck at the existence of Great Britain, as an independent nation, through that best bulwark of her independence, her navy; but also by reason of previous acts of hostility committed by the government of the United States or its officers, which required immediate resistance and retaliation, as much as in the case of an individual, who after enticing away his neighbor's servant, insists upon retaining him, and holds up a clenched fist, in a threatening attitude, to the face of the master, upon whom he thereby commands an assault. If such master then gives such individuals a sound drubbing, the latter cannot legally complain, being himself the original aggressor, and the drubbing a necessary consequence. He who goes into a court to complain, must show clean hands; but foul indeed are the hands of the American Government and its officers, in the present case, as the trial of *Jenkin Ratford*, one of the seamen taken out of the Chesapeake, clearly proves.

Neutrality depends not upon hollow pretences, but facts. Let us look at them, as interpreted, by the *quo estis*, or real temper of the government and majority of the American people, in respect to Great Britain.—Is it genuine and impartial neutrality, to rejoice at the misfortunes of that nation, even to the extent of wishing her annihilation; and to mourn over her successes by sea; to abuse her government and people on all occasions, by every vile epithet which language can furnish? Is it neutrality to receive, with open arms, every British traitor, escaping from justice, and even to suspend the laws in his favor? Is it neutrality to tease and torment the British government, on all occasions, with claims, whenever it is thought, that a fair opportunity presents of enforcing them, by taking advantage of her difficulties? Is it neutrality to entice her seamen to desert, and enlist and screen them after desertion, knowing them to be deserters; and thus in the very sight of the ships of the enemy, whom they shelter and treat very differently? Is it neutrality to avow publicly and unblushingly, falsehoods (knowing them to be such) as to the country of deserters; and denying their enlistment in their service, or being on board their ships; after having demanded, and having had delivered up to them, deserters from the American service, (British born) who had taken refuge on board the *Chichester* a British man of war; and after having long ago experienced repeated facilities, in the West Indies and Mediterranean, in the recovery of deserters from their navy? Is it neutral to cover the property of the enemies of Great Britain, by perjury and fraud, of every species, and thereby giving those enemies more effectual aid, than could be done by avowed hostility? Is it neutrality to receive ships of the enemy into her ports, maintain them whilst there, and endeavor to aid their escape, by unmanning (as far as in them lies) British ships that enter her ports; and, finally, to exclude such ships wholly, although still harboring the enemy? Is it neutrality to cavil and complain, on all occasions, about the most trivial irregularities of our navy, whilst they tamely submit to every insult and aggression of the enemy, however gross; and

even purchase their nominal forbearance, by a tribute, under the pretence of a purchase of territory, without any specification of its limits. And, finally, to set up, as a sine qua non of amity, the extravagant and unprecedented pretension, that the American flag shall cover every thing under it, without examination; to acquire which Bonaparte would gladly give up the laurels of Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena and Friedland, as it would assure him of universal dominion?

With such conduct let us contrast that of Great Britain.—She has relaxed the rule of 1756, in favor of neutral commerce, and especially of the American; she has admitted American vessels into her East and West India possessions; whereby they not only cover the property of enemies, but have obtained almost, the exclusive supply of the European market, with East and West India commodities. She has received American ships into the ports of her extensive dominions, with few restrictions, and given great facilities to their ships of war and protection to their trade, which has been grossly abused, by their smuggling practices; and all this without receiving any equivalent or indulgence in trade to the States, beyond a few nations; but on the contrary, they cramp it by every possible means, and every where there are stipulations by treaty, they endeavor to evade them, by false and non-reciprocal interpretations. In short, the indulgences of Great Britain to America, have been so unbounded and impolitic, that one would almost suppose the British navy was maintained for the sole purpose of throwing every commercial benefit into the hands of America, whilst the latter incurred not a penny of the immense expence of that maintenance; and, by way of gratitude, cheated our brave tars out of the prize money, resulting from their exertions in all former wars, when capturing the property of the enemy.

The Americans clamour about the exercise, by our navy, of the right of search. But I will ask any candid and unprejudiced American, whether, if Great Britain was placed in the situation of the United States, and the latter in that of the former, with the possession of her naval power, the same liberal indulgence as to trade would be granted to other nations, and so few real causes of complaint occur? He would answer no, and he would admit, that such is the all-grasping commercial rapacity of his countrymen, that if they possessed the British navy, they would avail themselves of it to the utmost extent. Whoever doubts this, let him look at the American Revenue Code, and at the right of blockade and search (which America clamours about when exercised against her) as it was exercised, by the American navy in the Tripolitan warfare. Let him look at the silly vanity and pompous amplification of every trifling contest they have had.—The Americans, in vanity and gaseousness, yield to none, but their worthy friends the French; and indeed (having less pretension to vanity) may be considered as surpassing them: witness the history of the Tripolitan war, with the feats of General Eaton and Captain Decatur; not forgetting Commodore Truxton's (otherwise a brave man) war trumpet and battle of *Lamborn*.

On the whole, I am decidedly of opinion, that so far from Great Britain making an apology for the search of the Chesapeake, she should do the like, on all occasions, where similar unequivocal acts of hostility, on the part of a nominal neutral ship, shall previously have been committed; and also insist as a general principle, upon the delivering up of deserters; and farther, that instead of conceding the point, that the American, or any flag, is to protect every thing under it; she should nail the right of searching neutrals, to the mast of her navy, and sink or swim under it.

The American Government is evidently in the interest of Bonaparte, or they would not claim what they do, it being demonstrable, that the British navy alone stands between Bonaparte and Universal Empire, and that were the right of search by the British navy abandoned, it must be annihilated—America is therefore risking her permanent interests and independence, in pursuit of a momentary advantage.

As Mr. Jefferson is generally supposed to be deficient in personal courage, it has been a matter of wonder, how he could assume so awful a responsibility, as to risk a war upon so indefensible a principle, as he is now contending for. But this is explained, by supposing him to act under French influence, with perhaps the prospect or assurance, of being made one of the Corsican Pseudo Kings; and his Ministers, Grand Dukes &c.; or he may be playing the part of the Ass and the sick Lion in the fable, where the ignoble beast is represented, as presenting his posterior to the monarch

of the forest, to give him a kick with impunity. I have ever trust, that the British Lion will arouse from his lethargy and assert his rights with firmness, when these pretended neutral yelpers will sink off like domestic curs, with their tails between their legs. Upon the efforts of Great Britain, it will depend, whether America as well as herself, shall be saved from a foreign yoke.

A war with the States I deprecate, but if she will force it upon us, by unjust pretensions, I hope we shall not shrink from the contest. G. Britain has ample means of retaliation upon the Americans, for their unnatural and parricidal attempts, upon the national independence of the land of their forefathers, with a view to aid the cause of the scourge of mankind. It may be asked, what means of retaliation does Great Britain possess? They are these—She can sweep from the ocean, in six months, that flag which is now fattening its owners upon the spoils of a trade, enjoyed by British sufferance, and which, but for the British naval power, the enemy would not have allowed them to hold for one moment.

And war once begun, the following points become subjects of negotiation for a peace; and none of them should be conceded by Great Britain, without an equivalent, or some stern necessity, viz.—

1st. The resumption, in future, of the rule of 1756, that no neutral shall enjoy a trade, during the war, with the possessions of any nation, from which he was excluded during peace; it being evident, that the retaliation is for the benefit of one belligerent, at the sole expence of the other, and not to serve the neutral.

2d. The exclusion of American vessels for ever, from the Cod-fishery, on the Banks of Newfoundland, and especially the Gulf of St. Lawrence and coast of Labrador. This will even accord with the wishes of France, as evinced by her conduct in 1783.

3d. The exclusion of American vessels, (except in cases of necessity) from our East and West Indies, and other foreign possessions.

4th. The settling of a new line of boundary between Canada and the States, which nature and reason enjoin should be, (and but for the imbecility of our negotiator, at the close of the revolutionary war, would have been) the height of land, dividing the waters which have their outlet into the sea-coast of the United States, from those which have their outlet into the waters which empty themselves into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This point includes in it a more equal and just reciprocity of duties levied on the internal trade between Canada and the States; as also the establishment of the Missouri, as the upper boundary of Louisiana; and the Illinois river as a boundary for the Indians, (who are, year after year, despoiled of their hunting grounds) and for a communication from Canada to the Mississippi.

As to apprehensions of the loss of American consumption for British manufactures during war, it is a bugbear, as was witnessed in the war of the Revolution; neither can America starve our West India Islands. And as to the conquest of Canada, it is impossible, if we remain true to ourselves, of which from the recent display of zeal and loyalty in the Inhabitants, none can doubt. But were conquest practicable, America must restore it, to obtain a fourth part of the objects of negotiation above mentioned.

It will not escape the good sense of the respectable minority of the United States, that the above remarks apply not to them—I applaud their patriotism and sound principles, as much as I reprobate the conduct of the democratical majority composed of frenchified natives and renegade foreigners, who are labouring to forge chains for their countrymen at large.

NELSON.

10th October, 1807.

LONDON, AUGUST 7, 1807.

To the Editor of the Morning Post.

Sir,—I have been much pleased with the fair and comprehensive view which you have taken of the recent rencore with America. It is unfair to anticipate, what may, or may not be, the future determination of the respective Governments, when they shall be possessed of all the circumstances which led to that unpleasant event. But if we are to form an opinion from the partial relations which have reached us, that opinion must surely be favourable to the British Commander. His conduct appears eminent for decision and moderation, as that of the other is marked by irresolution and impotent hostility.

But what surprises me most is, that from the one of

your opponents, they seem to impute, that nothing of this kind ever took place between these nations. From among others of a similar nature, which I could mention, I shall select one, because I was an eye witness of it myself. An American squadron of three frigates and a sloop under the orders of Commodore Dale, entered the Mediterranean in the summer 1801, to cruise against the Tripolines, with whom at the time they were at war. Although it was notoriously known, that a great proportion of the crews consisted of British seamen, yet no interruption was given them by the officers commanding on that station, but on the contrary every facility afforded, that could ensure success against their enemies.—One day, when the *President*, which bore the Commodore's pendant, and the *Philadelphia*, another frigate, happened to be the only ships of war in the Bay of Gibraltar, a boat, as was frequently the case, came on shore from the *President*. After landing, one of the men declared that he would not return on board of the frigate, that he was a British subject, and he would claim protection accordingly. On his refusing to embark, a scuffle ensued, in which the sailor was severely wounded.—He contrived, however, to reach the main guard, when the officer on duty there took him under his protection. He was pursued by a Midshipman, and a party of men, and at the request of the Midshipman, who assured the officer that he was a deserter, he was delivered up, and conveyed on board of a frigate before the affair had been officially communicated to the Governor.

The captain of the prison ship then went on board the *President*, to inquire into the merits of the case. The Commodore stated to him, that every man in the squadron had sworn himself to be a citizen of the U. S. before leaving America, and if they should take it into their heads to perjure themselves in every European port at which they might accidentally stop, and be encouraged in such conduct, that he would soon be left without a man; and that under these circumstances he felt it his duty to detain him as an American seaman. All this appeared extremely reasonable to the English Captain.

But it is well known to many Naval Officers, that this Americano Lilliputian fleet, vain of a "little brief authority," was in the practice of detaining and examining every small British cruiser which they fell in with, pretending forsooth, to confound them with the ship of the *Lord High Admiral of Tripoli*, a renegade Scotchman, whom they met at Gibraltar, and whose pitiful counsils they well knew were safely lodged in the New Mold. This domineering system, however, soon received that check, which it so well deserved. The *Essex*, one of this formidable squadron, fell in with the *Penelope*, on her return from Egypt, and she not being a small cruiser exactly, nor Captain Blackwood a person to be intimidated by lighted matches, some slight difficulties occurred, which gave quite a new turn to the examination. It is not likely, that Captain Bainbridge, will forget in a hurry the tartar that he caught on that occasion.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE CANADAS—No. II.

The human mind not content with a knowledge of the present, and of the past, longs to penetrate the gloom which shrouds futurity—but in the ardent pursuit often oustrips the feeble rays reflected from experience, and in the visionary chase of objects far beyond her powers—in her attempts to seize on forms which must for ever elude her grasp, she stumbles over the most useful knowledge, and loses the possession of the most valuable objects. A little time shews her the folly of that particular pursuit, but she still goes on to repeat the same process, though with other objects. This reflection has been forced upon me by the idle speculations of French domination over these states after the fall of Britain, and the contemptuous inattention with which too many turn from a treasure of infinite importance, and lying at our doors.

But to return to my subject:—The Canadas have as great an extent of coast washed by navigable waters, as the whole shore of the Baltic, with a better estimate, and more productive soil, than surrounds that sea. There is a fine ship navigation from the

ocean to Montreal, a distance of more than five hundred miles—from thence to Oswegatchee, (above one hundred miles,) the river is ascended by large boats, and descended by vast rafts, and boats, or arks of any size. From Oswegatchee into Ontario, to Niagara, and every part of the lake, is a fine sloop navigation. At the falls of Niagara there is a short portage, and then commences an uninterupted navigation throughout lake Erie, lake Huron and lake Michigan, extending to more than 3000 miles of coast. From lake Huron to lake Superior, the navigation is interrupted by a fall, which may easily be locked, and two thousand five hundred miles more of coast be added to the sloop navigation. There are many canals in Europe which have cost twice as much money as would be necessary to open a complete navigation for large vessels from the remotest part of lake Superior to the ocean.

The present price of transportation is, for a barrel of flour from any part of lake Erie to Montreal, about one dollar seventy-five cents, from any part of lake Ontario to Montreal, one dollar, and other articles in like proportion. So easy is the descent from Ontario, that immense rafts of staves, ship timber, and spars, are annually sent down to Montreal. The inhabitants of the county of Jefferson alone, have received for these articles one hundred thousand dollars in a single year. The price of fine oak timber has sometimes been so high at Quebec, as would fully justify the bringing of it from the shores of lake Erie, where that species of timber bounds much more than in any of the Atlantic parts of the United States.

From the vast extent of the Canadas, they must be expected to embrace a great diversity of soils as well as of climates. The north easterly part, as has been already remarked, is cold and unproductive. Between Quebec and Montreal the land improves as you ascend the river, becoming very fine in the neighbourhood of the latter place. From Montreal to Kingston (at the outlet of lake Ontario) the land is generally good, producing all the crops and vegetables which are common to New York and Pennsylvania, in abundance. The country round lake Ontario is almost every where extremely fertile, particularly that part which lies at the western end and on the Niagara river. Perhaps this is exceeded by no part of the world. For besides all the more important productions of the garden and of the field, the peach, cherry, nectarine, and many other delicate fruits, thrive in perfection. The soil along lake Erie is excellent, and that of Huron and Superior is understood to be in general good. Perhaps no country on the globe could furnish such inexhaustible stores of the finest ship timber as that which surrounds lake Erie and Ontario.

From the view I have presented of the subject it will readily be perceived, that inhabitants alone are wanting, to raise this country to the first importance. By natural increase, by emigrations, and by the rapid extension of the American settlements, this deficiency will be soon supplied, and when once supplied, should Great Britain be allowed to retain possession of the Canadas, she may laugh at any attempts to distress her West Indies, or to exclude her from the Baltic—for she will have a more than Baltic of her own.

A. B.

THE CANADAS—No. III.

In my last I presented a general view of the soil, climate and waters of the Canadas, and stated that inhabitants only were wanting to raise them to the first commercial importance. As no recent enumeration has been made, and as the settlements are extended over a vast region, it is not to be expected that an accurate estimate of the population can be made. My opinion is that Lower Canada contains about 160,000 inhabitants, and Upper Canada contains 150,000, being together 310,000. The population except the cities of Quebec and Montreal, (containing about 10,000 souls each) forms a nar-

row but almost continued settlement from Quebec along the St. Lawrence round Lake Ontario and along the Niagara river; thence westward, settlements are scattered throughout the whole peninsula formed by lake Erie, Huron, Ontario, &c. and are rapidly increasing. The residue of inhabitants are chiefly in the neighborhood of small farming establishments.—The French population may be estimated at 80,000 or 90,000. These are a simple, inoffensive people—disaffected towards Great Britain, partly from an hereditary national antipathy from viewing her in the light of a conqueror. They are generally well disposed towards the United States. Of the remainder about 20,000 or 30,000 may be considered as European and American Tories—the latter most incorrigible. The residue are a mixed multitude having few predilections, except those created by interest, and consequently leading on the side of America.

I have thought this account of the Canadian population more necessary as it is intimately connected with their reduction and affiliation with the United States.

The commerce of Canada, till lately, consisted chiefly of furs and peltries, of which she exported 1,300,000 dollars worth annually—& in all these articles perhaps to the amount of 500,000 dollars.—The fur trade employs 150 clerks, interpreters and agents, and about 1200 boatmen &c.—of the amount of capital employed, the writer of these essays has no data from whence to judge—but it is unnecessary to inform the reader that the fur trade has always been considered very profitable to the company, as well as to Great Britain. But less the causes which I have before explained the reports of the Canadas have wonderfully increased within a few years. It is believed they do not now fall short of 5,000,000 of dollars per annum—and this in articles of the utmost importance to Great Britain. They are either precisely fitted for the support of her fleets, armies and colonies, or to employ her merchants and mechanics in such way as to give the greatest scope to their capital and ingenuity.

I have now to give some account of the military strength of the Canadas; and while on this subject the reader must bear in mind, that it may be greatly increased or diminished according to the exertions Great Britain may think best to make for the preservation of the country. The safest course will be, to expect that she will make every effort which can be attended with the hope of success. Pursuing this principle, I take it for certain, that she will not attempt to defend the country above Quebec if it is vigorously assailed, but she will defend that city to the last. The whole country above Quebec is in the power of the United States, because it consists of a long and slender chain of settlers unable to succour or protect each other, and separated only by narrow water from a populous and powerful part of the Union. The distance of Great Britain—the ice of the St. Lawrence, the difficulty of supplying and recruiting an army—the ease with which it might be outnumbered from the United States and the impossibility of retreat in case of disaster, will prevent Great Britain from sending any considerable army into the interior. It has doubtless been from these considerations that she has not erected any strong fortification, or stationed any large number of troops above Quebec. To that city she has directed her whole attention. It was strongly fortified by the French, when in their possession—the works were considerably strengthened after its transfer to the British, and have been greatly extended and improved within the last four years. At present though not regularly, it is strongly and systematically fortified and fitted for a garrison of about 8 or 10,000 men. It is well known to those versed in military art, that any place may be reduced by a regular siege, provided the besieging army be sufficiently powerful to protect its works; and provided

there be the necessary extent of ground on which to construct those works. But a siege ought never to be attempted by other than regular troops accustomed to the tented field, and directed by skilful engineers. There is great reason to believe that Great Britain has not more than 7 or 8000 men in both the Canadas, but not more than 7 or 8000 of which are at Quebec. Should war with Great Britain ensue, it would be the duty of the government of the United States to lose no time in reducing the whole country above Quebec. For this service about 20,000 men would be proper, two thirds of whom might be volunteers, and one third regulars. They should principally be directed to the region of Montreal—the outlet of Ontario—and across the Niagara river. This force would probably reduce the country with little bloodshed—delay would make it more difficult—and would subject our western frontier to murderous and predatory warfare, carried on by Indians, British and Tories. After the reduction of the country, a station might be chosen and fortified, above Quebec, which would prevent inroads from the garrison, and at the same time cut off its supplies. Thus situated the city would be of no service to Great Britain, but would be kept by her at an enormous expence till a proper time should present for us to reduce it by a regular siege.

A heavy cannonade was kept up from all the Enemy's Batteries during the day, but with little effect. His Excellency cannot express in sufficiently strong terms His approbation of the steady discipline, and intrepid firmness, displayed by the Troops on this occasion, who undaunted by the superior force of the enemy in numbers, have evinced a brilliant and glorious example of the pre-eminence of British discipline. Major Gen. Sheaffe reports the assistance rendered by Major Ormsby and the Officers of the 49th. Regt. and 41st. Regt. and the Light Infantry Company of the Royal Newfd. Regt. under capt. Whelan, and of the Militia under Lieut. Col. Clark and Major Hart and Captain Kirby of the Artillery, and of the Indian Warriors, under Major Givens, as having been gallantly and judiciously displayed, reflecting the highest honor on every individual engaged.

EDWARD BAYNES,  
Adjutant General, North America.

**MONTREAL, DEC. 15.**

Half past 9, A. M.—We have been favoured with the following letter, from a gentleman in Upper Canada, to his friend in this city, dated

FORT GEORGE, Dec. 9, 1812.

“Dear sir—Lest none of your troublesome friends in this neighbourhood should have given you a sketch of our late operations on this frontier, I will briefly relate the occurrences of the 28th. About two hours before day-light on that morning, the enemy effected a landing at the upper end of Grand Isle, with about 400 men, and owing to his great superiority, a party of the 49th regt. under Lieut. Lamont, after gallantly opposing him for a considerable time, were obliged to retire, and were closely pursued into a battery, which was taken with that officer and many of his party, Lieutenant Lamont having previously received several wounds. Much about the same time the enemy owing to the great superiority of his force, effected a landing at other points, carried several batteries, lieut. King, R. A. was severely wounded and made prisoner. As soon as day had sufficiently dawned to distinguish friends from foes, our reinforcements which had assembled from all points, were concentrated under the judicious arrangements of lieut. Col. Bishop, who, after reconnoitring the enemy's force and position, and after a very sharp conflict, obliged him to make a precipitate retreat, to his own shore, leaving their commanding officer with 38 prisoners behind, and 18 dead on the field;—it is supposed the enemy carried nearly 100 killed and wounded, in their boats during the morning.

This gallant achievement had not been performed without a severe loss which fell chiefly on the 49th. The return states 12 killed, 15 wounded, and 28 prisoners. The latter, I am happy to add, have been already exchanged—The militia have also lost from 10 to 15 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy had the presumption to send over a summons to Lieut. Colonel Bishop, during the morning, requiring the surrender of Fort Erie; who of course returned the obvious answer, “come and

take it.” A second landing was attempted with about 600 men at the lower end of Squaw Island, but being promptly opposed by our troops, and one 6 pounder, they were compelled to retreat with great loss. It appears the troops have been in a decided state of mutiny at Black Rock, and Gen. Smith pronounced his want of confidence in the American militia, he was fired at several times and very narrowly escaped with his life. I believe the militia have, generally speaking, broken up for the Christmas holidays, and gone to their country houses.”

Other letters have been received in town, from the seat of the action, which mention the American force to have been 6000 men; 3000 of which had actually embarked. The boats which attempted to land near Fort Erie, were dreadfully mauled. Two were sunk; those which returned were not able to muster more than two or three oars—Gen. Smith was obliged, after the battle, to run away from his troops, to save his life.

**MONTREAL, DEC. 19.**

We have been indebted to a Gentleman of this city for the following most interesting letter from Niagara, giving a detail of operations from the 20th to the 30th ultimo inclusive.

**NIAGARA, 5th Dec. 1812.**

SIR—As I am just informed that the General intends to forward some dispatches this day by Express, I am enabled to send you a detail of the military occurrences that have taken place since the rupture of the armistice on the 20th ult.—

On the 21st about sunrise a Cannonade was opened on Fort Niagara, and was briskly kept up, throughout the day. We made little impression on the stone buildings, which constitute its principal defence; but our fire was so well directed that we killed and wounded a good number of men stationed at the guns on the top of them. Their guns were several times dismounted, and one twelve pounder burst. They admit an officer and ten men killed and from thirty to forty wounded. The wooden buildings outside of Niagara were consumed by the fire from our red hot shot; those inside were several times on fire, but they succeeded in extinguishing the flames. It was supposed, that an attack would have been made on the enemy's magazines and boats, but if so it was relinquished.

Since the rupture of the armistice, our toils have been excessive and incessant and we are almost worn out with watching and fatigue.

On the morning of the 28th ult about two o'clock, the enemy crossed the river in fourteen boats, each carrying thirty soldiers and row'd by ten sailors. They certainly effected their landing unperceived, and came in the rear of our three batteries at the rapids; the guns of which we were obliged to abandon after spiking them. They then proceeded in two parties the one by water the other by land to attack our posts on the River. They were here met and opposed by two weak companies of militia, by a detachment of the 49th regt. under Lieut. Lamont, and two field pieces under Lieut. King of the royal artillery. Their superiority was so great that our troops after having made a brave resistance, and sustained some loss, were obliged to retreat and abandon their guns. On this occasion the enemy took thirty three prisoners. Their boats in the mean time were very severely handled and such part of the enemy as could get on board, returned in them to their own shore. A detachment, however under

**ADJUTANT GEN.'S OFFICE**

HEAD-QUARTERS, Quebec, Dec. 17, 1812.

**GENERAL ORDER.**

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, has great satisfaction in announcing to the Troops under his command, that he has received a report from Major General Sheaffe, communicating the detail of a partial action with the main body of the Enemy's Army, under the command of Brigadier General Smyth, on the 28th of November, on the Niagara Frontier, between Chippawa and Fort Erie, which terminated with distinguished honor, to a very small division of the British Army under Lieut. Col. Bishop, who in a most spirited and gallant manner, checked and repulsed an Invading Enemy, so vanquished in the great superiority of his Force, that he had with an ostentatious pretence of humanity, proposed the surrender of Fort Erie, to avoid an useless effusion of British Blood, and which was instantly rejected by Lieut. Col. Bishop with the contempt it merited.

The Enemy was gallantly opposed in landing, at two o'clock in the morning, by the Parties under Lieutenant King, of the Royal Artillery, and Lieut. Barley and Lieut. Lamont, commanding Detachments of 30 and 35 men each, of the 49th Regiment; Lieut. Barley prevented for a considerable time, the landing of a Force more than twice his number, and did not relinquish the contest, until his party, reduced to 17 effective men, was threatened by a strong Detachment of the Enemy, who had landed on his Flank. He made good his retreat, and joined Major Ormsby, Lieut. King and Lieutenant Lamont, who pressed with spirit the advance of the Enemy, until both those Officers being severely wounded, and a number of their men killed and wounded, they were under the necessity of giving way to an overwhelming Force: the wounded Officers fell into the Enemy's hands.

Capt. King, aid de camp, to the American General, continued his course down the river. On the first alarm, Major Ormsby, stationed at Fort Erie, marched to his left to the point of attack, and after a slight action with Capt. King, whose force was by this time reduced to forty men, compelled him to lay down his arms; about seven o'clock the same morning another division of the enemy's boats, eighteen in number attempted to cross the river, a mile lower down. At this time Colonel Bishop (who on being apprized of the enemy's landing, advanced with all possible expedition from Chippawa) had assembled our whole force, consisting of Major Ormsby's detachment, about one hundred and fifty of the 41st regt, and the militia under the command of Lieut. Col. Clark and Major Richard Hart. The approach of the boats was welcomed with three cheers. When they had got within the proper distance a heavy fire was opened upon them from our whole line and a six pounder under the command of Capt. Kirby. The enemy soon after began to waver, and in a short time rowed with all their might towards their own shore. Two of their boats were sunk by our fire, and in many of those which reached the land, their numbers were so reduced, that they had not the means of rowing more than three oars. On the first alarm, I galloped from Niagara and arrived in time to receive a few shot, and witness a considerable part of the action. By this time we had assembled a force of eleven hundred men and some Indians, and had taken a position in advance towards the Ferry at which the enemy after having burnt nearly all the houses still kept up a heavy cannonade. On gaining the heights opposite Black Rock, we had a full view of the enemy's whole force consisting of about six thousand men. About three thousand of these were embarked in boats ready to push off, and the remainder were drawn up on the shore. They remained in this situation till about three o'clock, when observing that we had unspiked the guns of the two twelve pounder batteries, and had got our six and three pounders (which we had retaken) ready to open, they sent a flag of truce, ostensibly to summon Fort Erie; but really to give them an opportunity of retiring from under our fire. The night that followed this day was dreadful; the rain fell in torrents, and we were exposed till the morning to the "petting of the pestilent storm," and remaining for nearly thirty six hours without a morsel to eat—Still there was not a murmur. Never did I witness such zeal, such devotion, to the cause, and such determination, as persuaded all ranks. In the course of the next day arrangements were made for getting our troops under cover in the remaining houses and barns. On the night of the 9th the enemy were again observed to be in motion, and we were all on the alert. We have subsequently ascertained that a large force had actually been embarked, but had afterwards landed by order of the General. Serious disturbances have since then taken place, both in the camp and at the Town of Buffalo. General Smyth has been shot, and burnt and buried in effigy. The militia and volunteers, who are principally from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, have been in a state of mutiny, and many of them have returned home. Still however there is a great force opposed to us, and all our exertions will be requisite to preserve this Province from falling under a foreign yoke.

P. S. It is ascertained that General Smyth has absconded. We have accounts from Detroit to the 26th Nov. at which time the Americans were starving at the Glaze. Detroit is safe for this winter.

London, 8th October

Copy of a dispatch from Lord Cathcart to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated at St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that the arms of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, were victorious in the general and obstinate contested battle, that took place on the 7th of September, at Borodino, between Majaik and Tisto, on the main road from Smoleusko to Moscow. It appears that Bonaparte, after the action of Smoleusko, had united all his disposable force. Prince Kutusow had chosen a position, and posted the whole army in the vicinity of it: on the 6th of September, Bonaparte attempted to take it by force, but was repulsed with loss; on the 9th the French attacked their left, and were likewise driven back, losing many killed as well in the attack as in the retreat, together with 7 or 8 pieces of cannon. On the 5th nothing occurred; but Gen. Kutusow united the corps de reserve, made his dispositions, and fortified his left with entrenchments and new batteries. On the 7th, the French under cover of a thick

fog, with their whole force, including the reinforcements that had successively arrived, attacked with impetuosity the left of the Russians, commanded by Prince Bagration, who received them with the greatest firmness; the centre of the Russian line seeing the great mass that was directed against their left, moved to its assistance, and then the battle became general. The dispatch of Gen. Kutusow, is dated from the field of battle. It appears that the enemy covered their retreat with the Wirtemberg infantry, and numerous bodies of cavalry; Gen. Platow, with the cossacks, pursued them, and killed and captured a great number of them.—I have delayed this account in the expectation of further particulars, and as we now have letters of the 9th of September, I am enabled to detail other circumstances, which they relate concerning a battle, which must forever form a principal piece among the military events of this empire, and which is an auspicious omen of future success.

The French retreated 13 wersts (Russian miles) I have had letters from distinguished officers, and of great experience, which represent this action as the most sanguinary that has taken place, and much more so than that of Eylau. Many general officers were wounded, besides those named, and the loss of the others is in proportion to that of the soldiers; no one calculates the loss of the Russians at more than 25,000 men; that of the French was infinitely greater, not only because they were pursued; but because the fire of their artillery ceased very soon, while that of the Russians continued as long as their pieces could bear it. The recruits from Moscow joined the army, took a part in the action, and behaved well. The right flank was scarcely engaged; and of the Imperial guards only one battalion suffered any loss, it is said that the van of the army of Moldavia has formed a junction with the corps commanded by Tolstozou, which, together with the other corps, they have united, forms an army consisting of 80,000 good troops. A corps of 18,000 Russians, which embarked at Helsingfors, has arrived at Revel, and must be near Riga in order to reinforce the army of Gen. Wargentin.

It is impossible to praise too highly the national spirit which animates all classes of the Russians; their good behaviour has exceeded every expectation. It appears that Bonaparte relied upon introducing into Russia French principles; but they have been received in such a manner, that no one ventures to profess them; and it is said, that the Russians manifest an almost incredible degree of hatred of the French troops. The news of the battle of the 7th arrived at St. Petersburg on the day on which there was a festival in honor of his Majesty. The Emperor ordered the bulletin of the said battle to be read by his aid de camp in the Cathedral, before an innumerable assemblage of people, who were there, and who gave the greatest proofs of their satisfaction. A corps of 10,000 soldiers received yesterday their colours, and is to march from hence in two days to join the army.

(Signed)

CATHCART

Recent letters from St. Petersburg make the loss of the French, in the action of the 7th of September, amount to 17,000 killed, and a total of 45,000 hors de combat; besides this it is said that Lefebvre and Ney were wounded; and that in the actions of the 4th and 5th, 4,000 French were taken prisoners, and many pieces of artillery taken. In imitation of the South of Europe, (meaning the Peninsula) the peasants of Smoleusko and other Dukedom in Russia have armed themselves in Guerillas, and are daily bringing French prisoners to the Headquarters of the Russian army.

From the New-York Evening Post of Dec. 7.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER BRITISH FRIGATE.

Lieut. Hamilton of the United States, frigate, Commodore Deratur, passed through this town yesterday morning, on his way to the seat of government, with dispatches containing the particulars of a victory lately gained by that ship over the British Frigate Macedonian, (built in 1810 and is rated in Steel's list at 38 guns, but mounts 46, carrying 306 men.) Capt. Carden. The particulars of this brilliant affair so far as the have come to hand are the following.

On the 25th of October, off the Western Islands, the United States fell in with the Macedonian, and immediately brought her to a close engagement. The action was continued with much spirit on both sides, and with such ardour on the part of the A-

mericans, that the crew of the Macedonian soon afterwards, supposed from the torrent of fire that poured from her broadside, that she was herself a blaze, gave three cheers. In 17 minutes she was the ruined state of the Macedonian, having been entirely dismantled and hull riddled; and the dreadful havoc made of her crew, that she lay herself under the direful necessity of lowering the flag and yielding up the contest. She had 100 men killed and wounded and nearly a 100 shot holes in her hull, while the American frigate, according as it may seem, lost but 5 men killed and 6 wounded and was so little injured in her hull, sails, and rigging that in a few minutes, she was just as ready for a fresh engagement as when she began with the Macedonian.

FROM LISBON.—By Capt. Scott of the ship Emilia arrived this morning in 32 days from Lisbon, writes that Massena had joined Marmont and their forces amounted to about 80,000 men. The siege of Burgos was raised and Scult was at Cuenza. Lord Wellington had fled back to Valladolid. By this arrival we have received Lisbon news paper of the 9th of October, containing a Russian statement of the great battle of Majaik, of which the French 18th bulletin gave such a tremendous account. The Russians confidently claim the victory, and say that the loss of the French was 40,000 men, while their own was only 15,000. A proof that the victory belongs to the Russians they mention that they remained masters of the field of battle, until, according to their system, they set in motion their retreat.

Emperor Alexander has made Kurzoff field marshal accompanied with a present of 100,000 rubles and he got 5 rubles to each soldier engaged in this glorious battle.

From the Boston Continent of Dec. 3.

FROM HALIFAX.—In the cartel which has arrived in Pottisburgh from Halifax a number of Americans came passengers. They agree, that the prospects of an accommodation were bad; at Adams Warren, we learn, informed one of them in private that he greatly regretted that all the former had endeavored to shew and the pacific efforts he had made, had only tended to make the government of the United States more inflexible in their demand of concession from Great Britain which no negotiation could submit to, that nothing but the sword could settle the controversy. It was understood that no new proposition would be made to the United States, and that orders had been given to the commanders of ships to prosecute the war with vigor.

We are led to believe, from a conversation with one of the passengers, that an expedition will be sent ere long against some of our seaport towns, probably in the southward of the Delaware. Threats of war at Halifax have been taking in shells, grape, carcasses, congreves, and other sorts, and it is stated, that the troops from the West India Islands would be employed in the expedition.

A letter from London of Oct. 5, mentions the capture, by the Algerines, of an American ship bound from Naples to London.

It is reported, that several regiments of blacks in the British West India Islands, are ordered to be called at Bermuda, in the course of the ensuing winter, preparatory to an expedition against the Southern part of the United States, in the Spring.

On the 1st of Nov. a magazine at Hen Island, Bermuda, containing a considerable quantity of gunpowder was struck with lightning and blew up. The shock was severely felt at St. George's, but the damage sustained was happily not great.

LATEST FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Captain Lyon, of the Spanish brig Baylen, is off from St. Domingo, informs, that a few days before sailed, there was a very severe battle between the ships of Petion and Christophe, in which the latter was defeated with considerable loss. He also stated, that day or two after the battle Christophe was killed in a quarrel with one of his aids.

## UPPER CANADA.

ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Fort George, Nov. 13, 1812.

## MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

On an inspection of the Return of the several Corps of Militia on this Frontier, there appears many absentees therefrom; his Honor Major General Sheaffe, being willing on the commencement of the command which has devolved on him, to show his lenity and forbearance, is pleased to direct that no Proceedings shall be had against such Militia Men as are now absent, who shall voluntarily and without delay return to their duty.—Officers commanding Companies and Regiments, are called on to exert themselves to bring back such as still may persist in absconding themselves.

By command of his Honor Major General Sheaffe  
(Signed) AENEAS SHAW,

Adj. Gen. Mila. U. C.

Officer commanding Militia at York,

By his Honor ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Esq. President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same, &c. &c. &c.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas divers persons residing within the limits of this Province, claim to be exempt from military service, on pretence of being citizens of the United States of America, I have thought proper, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Executive Council for the affairs of the Province, to direct and require, and I do hereby direct and require that all such persons residing within the Western, London & Niagara districts, do forthwith report themselves to the Board appointed at Niagara to examine into such claims. And that all such persons residing in the Midland, Johnstown, and Eastern Districts, do report themselves to the Board appointed at Kingston. And all such persons residing in the Home and Newcastle Districts, do in like manner report themselves to the Board appointed at York for the same purpose, in order that if recognized to be citizens of the United States of America, they may be furnished with proper passports to leave the Province.—And it is hereby made known, that every citizen of the United States of America in this Province, who shall not before the first of January, 1813, have reported himself to one of the said Boards, shall be taken to be an alien enemy, and shall be liable to be treated as a Prisoner of War, or as a spy, on circumstances may dictate.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of his Majesty's reign the fifty-third.

R. H. SHEAFFE, President, &amp;c.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 29, 1812.

As we surmized, the great battle between the Russians and the French, that took place on the 26th of September, turns out to have been in favor of the Russians. There is no people on earth, next to the British, to whom we can look with so much confidence as to the Russians for opposing the French. In all the wars in which they have been concerned, since the French Revolution, they have proved themselves to be of as most unconquerable spirit and to possess generals equal to any nation. In short, we look to them with the most sanguine expectations.

It now appears that Massena has added 15,000 men to the French forces in Spain. This may occasion the war to linger a little longer in the Peninsula; but it is not a reinforcement formidable enough to stay the tide of success on the part of the allies, however it may check it, for a moment.

General Smyth and his army, after the manner of their predecessors, have passed over like a summer cloud, threatening, for a moment, and then dispersing. Much do we deplore the loss of our brave countrymen who have fallen in battle contending with such unmitigated characters, who can boast of any kind of success only where their numbers are

quadruple those to whom they are opposed. From all the operations by land, on the part of the United States, since the declaration of war, it is evident that the structure of their complicated government, added to their wide-spread population is, by no means, calculated to form a military people. Wherever the Americans assemble for military purposes, we hear of continual insubordination and dissension. That the fault is in the nature of their government is evident from the difference of their conduct on board their vessels, where they are subdued and inured to rule and order, and where it is out of their power to disobey themselves. A ship of war may be considered as a floating garrison or municipality having a military chief, from which every republican idea is banished. That the Americans should fight better at sea than by land, is not matter of surprize. Seamen that pass all their lives on ship board cannot have their minds influenced by those republican and independent ideas which spurn at command, that people on shore, who see all and hear all, imbibe from each shore.

## MR. CARY.

The lines which appeared in your last number, under the title of "Mountain, or the witty divine," extracted, I believe, from the Monthly magazine, are founded upon fact, or rather borrowed from an old Latin Epigram, written upon a real occasion, about two centuries ago. But the later poet has made free use of the liberty always allowed to his race, not only giving his story a modern date, but in adding all the embellishing circumstances. The following is an extract from the "Remains concerning Britaine" written by Camden the great antiquary and scholar, as a sort of appendix to his celebrated *Britannia*; and published after his death.—I give it to you in the antique spelling in which I find it.

"About that time when our good King, defender of the Faith, removed Dr. Mountaine to the Bishopricke of Lincoln, one feately expressed the same in this distich.

Defensor fidei Montem de sede removit

Mira fides montem qui removere potest.

This is evidently the ground-work of "The witty divine." I have been the more willing to trouble you with this notable discovery, as it has struck me that those lines are liable to a curious misconception. Yours

A RUMMAGER.

Some incidents arising out of the verses mentioned above, which appeared in our last, remind us strongly of the following anecdote.

When Hogarth painted his March of the guards, he dedicated it to George 2d. That monarch, instead of entering into the humour of the piece, saw only his guards, as he conceived, in ridiculous situations; and, flying into a violent rage, treated the painting as infamous. Hogarth, in consequence, dedicated it to that wit, and judge of wit, Frederick 2d. of Prussia, by whom the painter and painting were most graciously received.

## DIED,

Yesterday JOHN ROSS, Esq. of this city.

## BY AUCTION,

Will be sold on THURSDAY next, the 24th Dec, at the

Subscribers' Auction Rooms:

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS,—Hosiery,

Cuttlery, &amp;c. &amp;c.—ALSO,

15 Casks Gin,

And a variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.

FRS. QUIROUET &amp; Co.

Quebec, 21st Dec. 1812.

## BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 24th inst. will be sold, at the

Stores of Messrs. Wm. HENDERSON &amp; Co. to close

consignments:

THREE pipes Old and Excellent Port Wine,

6 Casks bottled do, containing 4 doz. each,

7 Hbbs. Old L. P. Madeira,

2 Pipes real Cogniac Brandy in lots,

10 Barrels Muscovado Sugar, 6 Hbbs. Coffee,

3 Cases White Wax for Churches,

1 Hgd. containing shoe Brushes, Mops, &amp;c. &amp;c.

And a variety of other articles.—Samples of the wine, &amp;c. may be tasted at the Subscribers on the morning of the Sale.—The Sale will begin at ONE o'clock.

Quebec, 22d Dec. 1812.

JONES &amp; MUNRO.

## BOARDING HOUSE,

QUERREC.

MRS. SEGUIN, Widow, keeps a Boarding House, in St. John's Street, No. 12. Those persons who wish to favor her with their custom, will be conveniently served, and at a reasonable Price.

Quebec, August 1st, 1812.

## MAISON DE PENSION,

QUERREC.

MADAME Veuve SEGUIN tient une Maison de Pension, dans la Rue Saint Jean, No. 12. Les personnes qui voudront bien l'encourager, y seront servis convenablement. et à un prix raisonnable.

Quebec, 1er. Août, 1812.

## FOR SALE,

A FEW barrels superfine PASTRY FLOUR, by WILLIAM THOMAS, St. John Street.

Quebec, 7th Dec. 1812.

## 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 cogniac brandy,

400 boxes red herrings,

40 barrels do. do.

50 hds. seal, cod and whale oil,

150 kegs Upper Canada butter,

Port and Madeira wine in bottles, Jamaica spirits, molasses, gun-powder, hyson, touchong 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 BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

150 Puncheons strong high flavoured Jamaica Spirits,

5 Lime Juice,

10 pipes Spanish Wine, superior quality,

5 Port

2 Florentine OIL,

27 puncheons good Molasses,

324 barrels and 2 tierces Salmon, fit for the West-

India market.

1000 cwt. tolqual Codfish, daily expected.

200 hds. and 150 barrels British plantation Sugars,

10 tierces; 15 barrels and 20 bags Jamaica Coffee,

300 French burr stones,

700 pair ready made Ash Oars,

5 M. merchantable Staves,

14 bales superfine and fine Cloths and Casimeres,

72 pieces Oak Timber,

800 bushels Flax Seed clean for exportation,

Mess and prime pork in barrels and half barrels,

1 Anchor about 12 cwt.

Also Flour, Biscuit, boiling Pense and Oats.

Quebec, 25th August, 1812.

BREHAUT &amp; SHEPPARD.

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.—Essence of Spruce as usual.

12,000 Scotch Bricks.

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

THO. WILSON.

Quebec, 27th July, 1812.

## FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at the NEW POST TAVERN, near St. John's Gate, One Hundred and Twenty

Thousand of Good BRICKS;—ALSO, a few thousand Bundles of Excellent HAY, to be delivered at any time required.

JOSIAH STILES.

Quebec, 16th August, 1812.

## FOR SALE,

BY the subscribers, at their stores, in St. Peter street, very cheap for cash—

20 bales cloths, scarlet, blue, green, and grey, fit for military service,  
 5 do. Kerseymeres, do. do. do.  
 6 do. white flannels, do. do.  
 5 do. Blankets,  
 100 doz. military stockings,  
 6 trunks calicoes,  
 2 do. 6-4 shawls,  
 4 do. pocket handkerchiefs,  
 3 do. cotton shirting and striped ditto,  
 50 pieces Irish down lace,  
 1 box cotton lace,  
 50 doz. cotton hose,  
 20 barrels Muscovado sugar,  
 12 boxes Martinique liqueur, noyau,  
 Snuff, Plug and Pig-tail tobacco,  
 20 rolls assorted cordage,  
 20 doz. English spades and shovels,  
 10 bags corks,  
 3 doz. gentlemen's saddles.

F. QUIROUET &amp; Co,

Quebec, June 30, 1812.

On SALE by the Subscriber, at his STORE, at the House of THOMAS WILSON, Esq. near the Canoterie,

FIFTY-FIVE hogheads Porter, 24 casks Ale and Porter in bottles, a quantity of Dunlop Cheese of superior quality, 4 casks Birnie's Liquid Bisking in bottles, a few bales well assorted broad and narrow Woolen Cloths, Cassimeres, Cords, &c. an extensive assortment strong worsted Stockings of Aberdeen manufacture, all sizes, well adapted for the Military—Cotton Stockings for men and women, a bale of assorted Mitts, Guernsey Jackets &c. coloured Threads No. 8 to 16—a case fashionable London made Coats, Vests & Trowsers, Diapers, Imitation Silk & Cotton Shawls, Calicoes and Cotton Wrapper, Cotton Shirting striped and plain—a valuable collection of English Books—also, Account Books ruled and plain—and a few portable writing Desks.

THOS. CHRISTIE,

Quebec, 25th May, 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 2 1/2 inch thick.

300 puncheon packs  
 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 CRAVEN has just received by the last arrivals from London a general assortment of fall goods, consisting of Superfine Cloths, black and coloured Bombazets, Stuffs, Haberdashery, black and other coloured Silk Handkerchiefs, French Cambric, Irish Linens, clotting Diaper, dark printed Calicoes, Furniture Chintz Calicoes, ladies and childrens Silk and Bonnet Hats, gentlemen's Fashionable Beaver and Silk Hats, Russian 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 lamb's wool Hose for ladies, children and men of all sizes, Flannels, Blankets and Baites, together 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, 2d Nov. 1812.

THE subscriber, Boot & Shoe-maker, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop from the Lower Town to the house formerly occupied by Mr. GEORGE STANLEY, opposite the French Church, and has on hand a general assortment of all kinds in his line, which he will dispose of at the lowest price for cash.

WILLIAM BURKE,

Quebec, 1st 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,  
 10000 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 Teneriffe ditto,  
 10 cases fine Claret, bottled in London,  
 10 ditto Port Wine ditto ditto,  
 10 boxes London made Mould Candles,  
 100 casks London bot ld porter & brown Stout,  
 75 ditto Bell's Ale.

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

To be let, and possession given 1st May,

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

Quebec, 26 March, 1812. JOHN GOUDIE, Jun.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

130 barrels sugar,  
 70 puncheons Jamaica spirits,  
 31 ditto Leeward Island,  
 100 barrels rosin,  
 40 ion assorted tin iron,  
 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 Port and 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.

## TO BE SOLD,

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

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES.

TWO Hundred and Fifty puncheons Jamaica Spirits and Leeward Island Rum,  
 100 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,  
 5000 Barrels fine, middlings and rejected Flour,  
 100 Barrels Pork,  
 120 Kegs Butter,  
 70 do. Lard,  
 6 Bales Leather,  
 6 Casks Bees Wax,  
 50 Tons Iron,  
 4 Tons Copper in Bolts,  
 4 Pipes old L. P. Teneriffe Wine,  
 4 M. minots Lisbon Salt,  
 100 M. Staves,  
 40 M. feet Oak Timber,  
 30 M. Deals,  
 100 Fatloms Lathwood,  
 100 Masts and Bowsprits—AND  
 10 Pieces of ship cannon with carriages.  
 ARMY BILLS preferred in Cash.  
 JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 5th Aug. 1812.

## FOR SALE,

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

Just arrived per Ship FAWN from Cork, and for Sale by BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

PORT Wine in pipes and cases, few pipes Spanish Wine, best cogniac Brandy, Holland's Geneva best Martinique Liqueurs assorted, and common Cordials, Claret Wine in hogheads and cases, Sherry and Lisbon in ditto, and 7 cases Champagne of best quality. Also, a few Casks Porter, 1 Pipe and 5 Hhds. Claret, 1 bale Carpeting, and 1 box Augers.  
 Quebec, 10th September, 1812.

LANDING from the Sir George Provost, Cap Walker, from Halifax,

15 Pipes best old Cogniac Brandy,  
 7 Pipes Sielly Port } Wine,  
 4 Hhds. prime Marsala }  
 58 Hhds. } bright Muscovado Sugar,  
 4 Tierces }  
 34 Barrels }  
 For Sale by JOHN MURE & Co.  
 Quebec, 26th Sept. 1812.

## FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

TENERIFFE Wine, in pipes, hhd. and qr. casks  
 10 Hhds. first quality London particular Wine  
 India Madeira,  
 6 Pipes } London Market Madeira,  
 6 Hhds. }  
 Superior Port Wine,  
 30 Pipes Guernsey Port Wine,  
 150 Puncheons Leeward 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 BY LINTHORNE &amp; JOLLIFF.

CHOICE old Madeira Wine, in Pipes, Hhd. and qr. Casks, 10 Barrels Prime Pork,  
 Anchors from 3 to 20 Cwt.  
 Kedges and Grapnels from 50 to 200lbs.  
 1 Cable Chain and one small Cambouse,  
 1 Patent Cable 14 1/2 inches.  
 Hawtens, new and twice laid from 6 to 8 inches.  
 Cordage, new and twice laid from 6 the Rallise to 6 1/2 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 Anger.  
 An assortment of Blocks and Dead Eyes,  
 Pump-makers Tools, Bushes and Pins and Lignumvitae,  
 2 Figure Heads, composition iron and strongest iron-nings, Double and single Stoves and Chandelons,  
 30 M. Standard Staves, laying at Sillery,  
 20 Cords Lathwood, Ditto,  
 1 Ship's Long Boat, 20 feet in Length, 7 feet 8 inch breadth, strong built.  
 Quebec, 1st September, 1812.

## WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN who has a perfect knowledge of accounts, and can keep a set of Books correct. 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 sale only, at the manufactory, near the Artillery Barracks,  
 THOMAS RICHARDS,  
 ANDREW M'CAMBRIDGE,  
 Quebec, 13th July, 1811.

State of the THUNDERBOLT, for the past week at 8 o'clock, a. m. 14, 21, 28, 30, 15, 7, 4

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