

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PAMLIA DICAM.—V'ing. Georg. IV. &

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1812.

(NUMBER 49.)

VOLUME VIII.]

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

FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,

JAMAICA Spirits,
Grenada and Barbadoes Rum,
Molasses,
Muscovado Sugar,
Coffee,
French Brandy in pipes,
Madeira Wine in pipes, bbls. & qr. casks,
Port Wine in pipes,
Claret do. bottled, in packages of 6 & 8 dozen,
Teneriffe do. do. 6 —
Spanish do. in pipes and bbls.
Loaf Sugar,
Prime Beef,
Butter, in kegs, } put up for the West Indies.
Lard, in do.
Salmon in tins, & bbls.
Herrings in barrels,
Dry Cod fish,
Cod Lines, 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 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.

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 Caribou Leather of the best kind for pantaloons and belts; and humbly solicits the favours of the public.

WILLIAM SHEEHY,
Glazer & Breeches maker.

Quebec, 8th October, 1812.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART.
Small parcel of Jamaica Spirits, Brazil 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, bedticks, 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 15 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 thank fully rewarded by Capt. Roch or

La DELAMARE, St. Andrew's Wharf.
Quebec, October 10th, 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.

THE COMMITTEE for managing affairs at LLOYD'S having recently signified to the subscriber their wish that his correspondence should be continued as heretofore, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all communications from Consignees, Ship-masters, branch Pilots, for the river St. Lawrence, and others, in any-wise interesting the Underwriters, will be attended to and punctually transmitted as usual to Lloyd's by every mail for Europe, whether by packets, ships of war or merchant vessels.

Quebec, May 9, 1812.

ROBT. CHRISTIE.

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.

THOS. WILSON.

Quebec, 27th July, 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 Woollens,

10 ditto Hosiery, from Aberdeen,

20 chests Singlo Tea,

20 puncheons Jamaica Spirits,

50 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 bottled porter & brown Stout,

75 ditto Bell's Ale.

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

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST received and for Sale at the Book-STORE, No. 7, St. Lewis Street, several hundred Volumes of very valuable BOOKS, and a general assortment of Stationary. Also, a few Reams very good Wrapping Paper.

Quebec, 8th June, 1812.

FOR SALE,

AT the ETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—

30 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards,

20 M. do. 1 1/2 do. do. } 20 a 40 feet in

10 M. do. 2 do. Plank, } length.

60 M. do. 3 do. do.

10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,

20 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, mbin and common biscuit,

1st May, 1812

PATERSON, DYKE & Co. have received per Harriott, from Madeira, twenty-nine pipes of fine choice old Wine, which they offer for Sale by the pipe, bbl. or quarter cask

Quebec, 29th Sept. 1812.

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

A quantity of Refined Sugars in Louves of 3, 8, and 11 lbs. to be disposed of in small lots for cash, also, Brod Ticks, Checks and Stripes of various descriptions, Oz-naburghs, Sheetings, Ravensducks, Canvas, Biscuit and Flour Bagging of all sorts, for Cash or approved Bills of Exchange.

THOMAS CHRISTIE.

La Canotrie, 2d, June, 1812.

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

80 M. pipe and bhd. 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 8, 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 canister shot, &c. &c.

1 1/2 Tons Copper Bolts, 2, 2 1/2, 1 and 1 1/2 inch,

2 do. flat and square iron assorted dimensions,

4 do. bolt iron, 2, 2 1/2, 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,

4 do. 5 1/2, 7 inch do.

1 second hand 1 1/2 inch do. 80 fathoms

1 do. 12 1/2 do. do. 70 do.

36 Coils small cordage, 1 1/2 to 4 inch,

2 Bales Sheathing Paper,

10 Crates assorted Earthenware,

40 Kegs 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,

20 M. Staves laying on the wharves,
200 Barrels fresh fine Flour, daily expected from Portneut Mills, and a small cargo of 8 to 10 M. 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

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at JONES, WHITE & MELVIN'S Auction Room:—

A N extensive assortment of dry Goods, consisting of superfine, fine, and coarse Cloths, Casemeres, single and double milled Flannels, Baizes, very fine India white Cottons, Cheeks, fine Linen Bed-ticks, Irish Linens, brown Holland, Calicoes, Shawls, Flushing, a few pieces elegant Patent Cord, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—Two bbls. 3 tierces, and 5 barrels excellent Molasses, 1 puncheon and 5 barrels best Montreal Cyder, a few barrels of Pommes Grises and Bonissima Apples, if not previously disposed of, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.
Quebec, 7th December, 1812.

FOR SALE.

A FEW barrels superfine PASTRY FLOUR, by WILLIAM THOMAS, St. John Street.
Quebec, 7th Dec. 1812.

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.....	2000 do.

To be packed in good and sufficient Casks, containing 196 lbs. nett, each, branded with the initials of the furnisher 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.

Sealed 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.

THE subscriber takes this public method of returning his most sincere thanks to all those who have employed him in his line of business, and begs leave to inform them that he now carries on the business of Boot & Shoe-making at the New Gaol—all those who may favor him with their custom will be supplied as usual. At the same time begs leave to recommend Mr. WILLIAM BURKE, now commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by the subscriber, as a young man capable in his business to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. The subscriber will thank all those who may be indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately.

GEORGE STANLEY.

Quebec, Dec. 1, 1812.

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

- 80 M. pipe and bhd. staves,
- 40 M. feet merchantable pine timber,
- 100 M. feet white pine plank, 12 ft. long by 2½ 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.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion—6 lines and under.....2s. 6d.
7 lines to 10.....3s. 4d.

Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.
Upwards of 10 lines.....4d. per line

Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions, are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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 déliés aux Magazines du Roi à Montréal, comme suit, savoir:—

Le 15e. Mai.....	1000 Quarts.
1er. Juin.....	2000 do.
1er. Juillet.....	3000 do.
Aux Magazines du Roi à Québec.....	
Le 1er. Juin.....	1000 Quarts.
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 tems 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 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.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

QUEBEC, November 23, 1812.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency SIR GEORGE POWNALL, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 32d 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 attended to.

FOR HALIFAX, the fast sailing brig NANCY, Capt. Harris, will be ready to take in freight in a few days.—Apply to the master on board at St. Andrew's Wharf, or to

L. DELAMARE.

LANDING from the above vessel a few pipes best Catalonia wine, Rum Molasses, Tar, Pitch, 2 bbls. and 5 bales Salmon and sewing Twine, &c.
Quebec, 3d November, 1812.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The brig AMELIA, Captain Moore, daily expected from Halifax.—Should she not be sold or chartered on her arrival she will begin to load for LIVERPOOL, apply to

L. DELAMARE.

WHO HAS ON HAND, a few bbls. Sugar, prime Beef of an excellent quality, dry and pickled Fish, Tar, Cordage, White Wax for Church Tapers &c.
Quebec, 3d November, 1812.

To be let, and possession given 1st May, THAT large and elegant stone building, with out houses and garden, pleasantly situated in Ste. Famille-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 Leeward Island,
- 100 barrels rosin,
- 40 ton assorted flatiron,
- 10 ton best staple cordage, from 1½ to 2½,
- 12 coils hawser laid, from 3½ to 5½,
- 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 the Lorette road, lately occupied by Captain Gray.—Apply to the EDITOR.

Quebec, 3d November, 1812.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

Quebec, 23d November, 1812.

IT is hereby notified to the Public that arrangements have been made for rendering the intercourse by Post between Quebec and Fredericton, once a fortnight during winter, or as near that period as the state of the roads and the season will allow.

When the Courier does not arrive within the time specified above, his departure from Quebec will take place twenty four hours after his arrival.

FOR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR THE CLYDE.

THE New Ship GOUDIE, burthen per register 360 tons, full built, and copper fastened, with parts sufficient to take the largest class of masts, and is now ready to commence loading,—for further particulars apply to J. GOUDIE, jun., or the Captain on board.
Quebec, 13th July, 1812.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—

The fine strong, burthensome brig MARIA,

burthen 170 tons register measurement, to any port that may be agreed upon,—also the cargo of said brig, consisting of square oak and red pine timber, deals and staves, by applying to JOHN GOUDIE, Jun. St. Roch.
Quebec, Nov. 2, 1812.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

To Liverpool, the Clyde, Milford Haven, or any safe Port in Ireland, the good ship ALICE, 166 Tons Register. Apply to Capt. Turnbull on board, at the Queen's Wharf or to GILBERT HENDERSON.

N. B. If not chartered before the 5th November, she will commence loading as a general vessel for Liverpool.

Quebec, October 19th, 1812.

FOR CHARTER.

To any Port of Great Britain or Ireland or to any admissible port on the Continent, the good Brig CONCORD, burthen 118 tons register measurement. Apply to JOHN GOUDIE, Jun. St. Roch.
Quebec, 3d August, 1812.

THE CREDITORS of MR. JAMES REID, Commissionaire, are requested by his Assignees, to give in their respective demands in the course of this week, to the undersigned, in order to make a dividend between them of the proceeds of his estate. And those indebted to the said estate are also requested to make immediate payment to—

W. F. SCOTT, Not. Public.
Quebec, 16th Nov. 1812. Palace Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MONEY LENT on Pledge at N. 4 St. Geneviève street, on the Cape.
Quebec, October 10, 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,

- 30 pieces Irish dowlax,
- 1 box cotton lace,
- 50 doz. cotton hose,
- 20 barrels Muscovado sugar,
- 12 boxes Martinique liqueur, noyons,

- Snuff, Plug and Pig-tail tobacco,
- 20 coils assorted cordage,
- 20 doz. English spades and shovels,
- 10 bags corks,
- 3 doz. gentlemen's saddles.

F. QUIROUET & Co.

Quebec, June 30, 1812.

QUEBEC VOLUNTEERS.

PRO ARIS ET FOCIS

Canadians and Fellow Citizens!

HIS Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces having been pleased to authorize the Levy of a Militia Corps, under my command, to be called **QUEBEC VOLUNTEERS**, to active for eighteen months, or during the present American war, under the Militia Act now in force in this province, I hasten to communicate the same to you; to whose zeal, in the defence of our country and laws, I look up with confidence for support.

In levying this Corps, fellow citizens, to be named after the Capital of our Province, I depend more upon your known attachment to our Constitution and Government, than upon the delusive promises of reward too often resorted to in cases similar to the present; no bounty is therefore given to any militia-man willing to enter this Corps; nor will the proud and honest spirit of our countrymen, descended from a race of warriors, deign to ask, or expect any reward, except the gratitude which their valor may hereafter deserve from a generous country, and the approbation of a Chief who hath won the hearts of all good men, and kindled the latent spark in the bosom of Canadians; who, like the lion roused from his slumber, bid defiance to their foes.

A Citizen myself, I only resort for a known time to the profession of arms, and resign that ease in the midst whereof we have so long witnessed the uproar and bloodshed in Europe; we too are at length involved in the same troubles we so long have lamented to see predominate in Europe; it is time, fellow Citizens, we should draw the sword with our brethren and friends in arms.

I do not promise you a life of indolence and parade, but invite you to partake of the toil and fatigues in which, it is probable, we may ere long be engaged, in repulsing the invading foe and disturbers of our peace. This capital is now and will for some time hence, be our station, but let no man join the **QUEBEC VOLUNTEERS** who would be averse to march at His Excellency's first command.

The Corps, fellow citizens, in which you are invited to enrol yourselves, is a Corps of **VOLUNTEERS**, and this name is not disguised, the manner of enrolling such a volunteer, with the conditions of service are to be carefully read and explained to all willing to enter. No bounty is proffered, no oath is required; we are to be bound and connected solely by the sacred tie of honor; and I am warranted in saying you that every man that distinguishes himself in this Corps, will become a particular object of the attention of our illustrious and beloved Governor in Chief.

Young men of talents and education willing to enter in the **QUEBEC VOLUNTEERS**, will be made Sergeants, a certain number of which, are now actually wanted; and these, from their meritorious conduct, will not probably be advanced in promotion; and it is understood then, as the present is a Militia Corps, and from the circumstances of the times, the situation of a Sergeant is rendered highly respectable.

Four Rendezvous will be opened; one at *Mathis's Hotel*, St. John street, one at *François Page's*, St. Vallier street, St. Roch; one at *Mrs. Blouin's*, St. John street, and the other at *Rog's*, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, for the reception of the young and brave Canadians, married or unmarried, wishing to join this Corps.

Particular encouragement and provision is made for both married men as enter the **Quebec Volunteers**; viz. rations for women and children.

JOSEPH BOUCHETTE,

Major Commandant.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

JOSEPH CRAFTEN has just received by the last arrivals from London a general assortment of suit goods, consisting of Superfine Cloths, black and coloured Bombazettes, Stuffs, Huddersburgh, black and other colored Silk Handkerchiefs, French Cambric, Irish Linens, clouting Diaper, dark printed Calicoes, Furniture Chintz Calicoes, ladies and childrens Silk and Beaver Hats, gentlemen's Fashionable Beaver and Silk Hats, Russian, Military and Top Boots, kid and leather Shoes, Children's Shoes, Harnesses, Saddles and Riddles, 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 Batizes, 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.

VOLONTAIRES DE QUEBEC.

PRO ARIS ET FOCIS.

Canadiens et Concitoyens!

SON Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef et Commandant des Forces ayant bien voulu autoriser la levée d'un Corps de Milice sous mon commandement, qui portera le nom de **VOLONTAIRES DE QUEBEC**, et servira pendant dix-huit mois ou durant la présente guerre avec l'Armée, sous l'Acte de Milice actuellement en force en cette Province, je me hâte de vous le communiquer, dans la confiance où je suis de trouver dans votre zèle un appui pour la défense de notre pays et nos loix.

Dans la levée de ce Corps, qui portera le nom de la Capitale de notre Province, je me repose plus sur votre attachement reconnu pour notre Constitution et notre Gouvernement que sur les promesses illusives de récompense auxquelles on a trop souvent recouru dans des cas semblables à celui-ci; il ne sera donc accordé aucune gratuite au milicien qui voudra entrer dans ce Corps; et je suis assuré que la seule récompense que mes nobles et honnêtes concitoyens, descendus d'une race de guerriers, daigneront accepter ou demander, sera la reconnaissance que leur valeur pourra ci-après mériter d'un pays généreux, et l'approbation d'un Chef qui a gagné les cœurs de tous les bons sujets, et allumé l'étincelle cachée dans le cœur des Canadiens, qui semblaient au Lion recueilli de sa l'ibergie, mettre leur ennemi au défi.

Citoyen moi-même, ce n'est que pour un certain temps que j'ai recouru à la profession des armes, et que j'abandonne cette aisance au milieu de laquelle nous avons été depuis si long-temps les Spectateurs tranquilles des bouleversements et du sang répandu en Europe; nous voilà enfin nous mêmes enveloppés dans ces mêmes troubles que nous avons vu avec regret depuis tant de temps agiter l'Europe, et qui ont été tant de fois le sujet de nos soupirs et de nos lamentations; il est temps, concitoyens, que nous tirions aussi l'épée avec nos frères et amis en armes.

Je ne vous promets point une vie d'indolence et de parade; mais je vous invite à partager les travaux et les fatigues dans lesquels nous pourrions nous trouver sous peu de temps engagés, pour repousser un ennemi agresseur et perturbateur de notre paix; cette capitale est maintenant et sera durant quelque temps notre station; mais que celui qui se sentira quelque répugnance à marcher au premier ordre de Son Excellence, ne vienne point se ranger avec les **VOLONTAIRES DE QUEBEC**.

Le Corps dans lequel vous êtes invités, concitoyens, à vous enrôler, est un Corps de **Volontaires**, et ce nom n'est pas déguisé; la manière d'enrôler ceux qui s'offrent comme **VOLONTAIRES**, sera soigneusement lue, et expliquée à tous ceux qui voudront y entrer. Il ne sera offert aucune gratification, et en conséquence aucun serment ne sera requis; nous serons liés et unis par le seul lien de l'honneur; et je suis autorisé de vous assurer que tout homme qui se distinguera dans ce Corps, deviendra l'objet de l'attention particulière de notre illustre et bien aimé Gouverneur en Chef.

Les jeunes gens de talents et d'éducation qui désireront entrer dans les **Volontaires de Québec**, seront faits Sergens, dont on a actuellement besoin d'un certain nombre, et ceux-ci pourront espérer, par une conduite méritoire d'avancer en grade; et il est entendu que, comme ce Corps est un Corps de Milice, formé d'après les circonstances du temps, la situation d'un Sergent sera très respectable.

Quatre Rendez-vous seront ouverts; un à l'Hôtel de *Mathis*; un chez *François Page*, Rue St. Vallier, à St. Roch; un chez *Mad. Blouin*, dans le Faubourg St. Jean; et l'autre chez *Rog*, Rue St. Pierre, à la Basse Ville, pour la réception des jeunes et braves Canadiens, mariés ou non mariés, qui désireront joindre ce Corps.

Il y a un encouragement particulier et une provision de faite pour les hommes mariés qui joindront les **Volontaires de Québec**, savoir, Rations pour Femmes et Enfants.

JOSEPH BOUCHETTE,

Major Commandant

VIVE LE ROI.

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.

From Sir John Carr's Travels in Spain.

DEFENCE OF MONTSERRAT.

From a height near this hermitage, *Padre de Schilling* pointed out the road below, which he took when he headed the monks and the peasants of the estates belonging to the monastery, gave battle to the French, and defeated them. Of this singular conflict he furnished me with the following modest, brief, and simple narrative in writing:

"I am by birth a German nobleman, and was formerly in the army; when we received intelligence of the French having marched from Barcelona to surprise us, I put myself at the head of our peasants, and, followed by some of the monks, advanced to engage the military banditti. We met at the village of Bruch, near Montserrat; the enemy had about four thousand chosen men, well equipped. My rustic force was about the same number, but badly armed, and few of them accustomed to military manoeuvres. However, full of loyalty and ardour, in defence of our sacred mountain, and, committing ourselves to the protection of God, we gave them battle, and, after an obstinate and bloody contest, succeeded in driving them as far as Martorel, making in the course of three hours great slaughter amongst them. In this battle, one of the hermits fought bravely, and died gloriously. When the enemy halted at Molins de Rey, upon their retreat I dispatched a messenger to the general commanding the French forces, with a challenge to meet me in personal combat with the sabre, but he refused, and with his forces returned to Barcelona."

"On the 24th of the same month, the French returned in considerable force, to the attack, but were again repulsed. In this affair I slew the French commander."

"On the 31 of January, 1809, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy, amounting to about one thousand nine hundred men, under the command of General Davoust, again suddenly and unexpectedly appeared before the mountain. The monks fled to the summit, and I went to collect my peasants. The French entered the monastery, where, after killing two of our people left in it, they broke open our apartments, and carried off whatever was easily removable, even the linen which he had left behind. Davoust, with a solemn affectation of piety, and declaring himself to be a good catholic, would not permit any of the soldiers to enter the church. His object was to secure a choice of the precious treasure of our Virgin, which he doubtless felt sure of finding, but we had previously buried it, and the secret was confided to myself and two of my brethren. Accordingly, the French commander returned to his impatient soldiers, who soon heard the mortifying intelligence, that the riches of our Lady of the Mount had been removed, and that no one knew where."

"The next morning, the miscreants hearing that our peasants were collecting, retired about eight o'clock; as they descended, we dispatched about thirty of them by firing, and hurling down large stones upon them, from the heights which we occupied. We afterwards heard that General Dubesme ordered Davoust to be put under arrest for attacking our mountain without orders."

Padre de Schilling informed me, that the present population of the mountain was as follows:

Sacerdoci, or monks.....	56
Lalci, or lay brothers.....	47
Piccoli, or young choristers.....	34
Heremites, or hermits.....	7
Emigrants from Barcelona.....	70

Total 174

ATTACK UPON KINGSTON.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman at Kingston, to his friend in Quebec.

Kingston, 20th November, 1812.

Dear Friend,

I have the pleasure of writing you once more, and am still in the land of the living, though God only knows how long I may continue in it. We are in hourly expectation of another attack from our bold invaders. That they may get as good a reception, as they have already met with, is the sincere wish of your humble servant.

You, no doubt, have heard of the attack they made upon Kingston, on the 10th of this month, and likewise the great mistake they laboured under when they came to visit us. Some busy-body, who had deserted from our shores, some time ago, and had gone to the harbour, had represented our situation to the Commandant, as being very defenceless, and labouring under every dis-

advantage; consequently that nothing was easier than to possess themselves of our little city. Relying entirely on the word of this honest gentleman, the Americans fitted out a fleet of seven sail, including the brig, and steered for Earnest town. Prior to their arrival there, Commodore Earl, who had been cruising about the lake, brought intelligence to Col. Vincent, that he had observed their standing in for that shore, about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. In a moment every person was under arms, detachments were sent to the different bridges over Cataract creek, each attended by a field piece, and every other necessary precaution taken with the greatest alertness. I was stationed at a battery on Indian Point, where in conjunction with our friend J. M. a nine pounder was put under my direction. The enemy burnt Fairfield's schooner at Earnest town, and proceeded down the river, towards Kingston. They got as far as Everitt's Point, (5 miles above Kingston) when, to their great astonishment, the first salutation they received, was a load of grape shot, about the decks and rigging of their foremost schooner, from Lieut. C—'s brass 6 pounder. This timely salutation had the desired effect; for the schooner's rigging was so entirely torn, that, after firing 2 or 3 shots from a 32 pounder, namely, sheered off, towards Snake Island. They all came on wards, as far as Mrs. S—'s, when, to their great mortification, they experienced so heavy a cannonading from a battery of 2 nine pounders, near Mrs. S—'s, as threw them into the greatest confusion. A shot from our side went fore and aft through the brig, tore 4 of the main-chains to pieces, and killed one seaman. The enemy now got down as far as Garden Island, under a heavy fire, when the battery which I had the charge of, let loose the dogs of war upon them; a shot from our gun carried away a top-mast, and another went through the powder magazine; what a pity it had not been a red-hot shot! they would soon have winged their way into the regions of endless night. The enemy in their turn, fired a few shots at the Royal George, 3 of which struck; one killed a seaman who was sitting on the heel of the bowsprit, and entering the cabin, tore away 2 of her main chains; the other shot did no execution, but fell spent upon the deck. The Americans had by this time got so far down, that a battery upon Point Frederick opened a heavy fire upon them, which entirely completed their confusion; for, as they tacked about to go up the river again, they stretched so far towards us, on account of the wind, that we frequently peppered them to some purpose. It was now night, and they reached Four-mile point, when those ships, which had been much damaged, were keel-hauled, and repaired in the best manner the emergency of the enemy's affairs would allow.

Next day, the enemy fired at the Simcoe, on her passage from Niagara, and one ball struck her, which rendered the crew's situation very critical. She, however, got safe into Kingston. About 2000 men had assembled here from all parts of the Bay of Quinte—so we were well prepared, if the enemy meant to land.

The Earl of Moira arrived 2 or 3 days after, with intelligence, that Capt. Murney's sloop, and the schooner Mary Halt, were taken, with Capt. Brock, 49th regt., and all General Brock's baggage. The Americans, however, sent back Capt. B. and all the baggage, as also, Capt. Miller, of the Mary Halt. They have detained Capt. Murney, on account of his having concealed his papers, and telling them he had none. He is soon, however, to be sent over to us.

All are in arms here, boys from the age of twelve years.

KINGSTON, Nov. 17.

Early on Tuesday morning last information was conveyed to town that seven American vessels, full of men, were approaching. At day light the troops and militia were under arms, and detachments were immediately sent to occupy the different avenues to the town in order to give the enemy a proper reception should they be disposed to land.—The Flying Artillery were dispatched in advance of the troops. When they had passed Col. Ince's Bay, several shots were fired by our Gun Boat at the nearest vessels, which they returned, but without effect on either side.—At Everitt's Point one of our field pieces opened upon them, the shot from which appeared to strike several times, and they thought it prudent to sheer further off. About two o'clock they approached the town and were fired at from all our Batteries. They opened and kept up a brisk fire in their turn upon the Royal George and upon our Batteries, which was continued till after sun set, when the enemy hauled their wind and anchored under the four mile Point, having

done no other mischief than killing one man on board the Royal George. It is supposed that some damage was done to their largest vessel, the Oneida, as some of our shot from the Battery at Messilangoe Point were seen to strike her. On their way down the Bay of Keny in the morning they burned a small Schooner belonging to Messrs. B. Fairfield & Co.

The alarm had been early communicated through the country, and persons of every age flocked into town from every quarter, eager to repulse the invaders from our peaceful shores. The veteran Loyalists who had manifested their zeal for their Sovereign during the American rebellion, shewed that age had not extinguished their ardor, and though many of them had passed that time of life when Military service could not be legally required, they scorned exemption when their inveterate foes approached. Before night the town was crowded with brave men, who insensible to fatigue, were anxious only to grapple with the enemy; who had they attempted to land would have paid dearly for their temerity.—The conduct of the inhabitants of the Midland District on this occasion will be long remembered to their honor.

On Wednesday morning the American Fleet got under way. After beating up towards the Lake for some time two of them bore away and sailed down the river, keeping at a respectful distance from our Batteries, which nevertheless gave them a shot in passing.—The other five continued their progress. Early in the afternoon another vessel appeared in sight, which proved to be the Simcoe. She was chased by the enemy, who fired upwards of fifty shots at her. But she escaped by the intrepidity and dexterity of her Master and crew, not however, without receiving a shot between wind and water, that must have sunk her had she been much farther from port.—In the evening they were out of sight.

Early on Saturday morning the Sloop Elizabeth, Henry Murney master and owner, which sailed from York on Wednesday night under convoy of the Earl of Moira, was taken by the Julia, one of the American squadron.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury:

Sir,

In the hope that the following extract of a letter from a young officer on the frontiers might contain some details rather interesting for your readers, I present it to you, and I am, sir, your humble servant, C. D. E.

Dear Parents,

After five weeks, to day, (Nov. 30,) of continued hardships in the woods of Canada, I am here safely arrived at St. John's, where I hope now to pass the winter quietly; for though to serve one's country to the utmost of one's power and force, be every one's duty, yet to serve it as I have done for five weeks is very hard. You know, my very dear parents, that I wrote you word that we had another alarm, in consequence of which, we were all assembled together in the woods near the lake, in such a manner that *Messieurs les Yankees*, if they had come would have thought themselves most happy to have got back again in safety, and might not have found their long shanks quite long enough for the moment. The manner in which we were placed is about as follows: Some of our Militia-men, perhaps 350 in number, were posted at about 8 miles from the lines, the regiment of Voltigeurs with their brave Major De Salaberry, stood about 2 miles nearer in the woods, and to them were added some of the *Voyageurs* corps, &c. All the while I had been and was still at the most advanced post towards the lines from which we were not more than 3 or 4 miles distant. Our van guard posted there consisted in the two flank companies of our battalion (the 1st.) and a company of Voltigeurs. This advanced guard furnished three lesser ones still farther towards the enemy. The farthestmost of them consisting of 24 men of our militia, under the command of Capt. Bernard Panet, and 15 Indians under that of Capt. Mackay was attacked about four in the morning by two regts. of infantry, 300 cavalry, and 300 volunteers, and not a single hair of one of our men's heads hurt, except perhaps what might have been scratched in their retreat, which, of course, was a little speedy. The hand of the god of armies (as you express yourself) must have preserved our men, for, though nearly surrounded by an immense number in comparison, and all the neighbouring trees around being covered with bullets (one of our officers says that he counted 20 balls in a space of about half a foot square, yet not one of our men received the smallest injury, whilst, on the contrary, the enemy had 5 or 6 killed and several wounded, besides leaving several squabole pikes and bayonets in the field,

I mean in the wood. 'Tis wonderful that our men escaped so well, for every thing was in favor of our enemy. They had, it appears, been lurking in the wood all around our little guard house, on the banks of the river à la Colle, and, it being a very fine moon-light at the time, they were able to see our little party very well. You may judge how near they were, from that circumstance that one of our sentinels and Capt. Mackay's savages heard them cock their muskets, on which they immediately cried, *Garde-toi out!* but before they could effect this they received a discharge, and a devil of a discharge it was, sure enough, for I heard it plain enough, being at another little piquet at some distance, this side of it. I thought by the noise that our poor little guard were all dead, but I soon was undeceived, by seeing the poor fellows in a great hurry coming towards our, all safe. Be it permitted to me to add the pleasure I received this very day on receiving the compliments of Major Laforce, for my conduct and saying that for a young man I had shewn, &c. &c.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SEA.

On this subject, the following particulars have been related by a person whose veracity cannot be questioned, however he may have been imposed on in some points by the Dutch skippers who gave him the information. At every event, the facts, as they are reported, are interesting, and deserving of further enquiry.

About the year 1708, the captain of a Dutch *Schoon* ship, belonging to Amsterdam, saw at Calais, in the possession of a respectable individual who had been mayor of that place, a chart of the British Channel, and of a part of the North Sea, delineated on parchment. This chart, which was 800 years old, extended so far east to Heligoland; on the north to Orfordness; and on the west to the present site of the Isle of Wight, which then formed a part of the main land of England. The principal head-lands, as they now exist, were correctly laid down. Between Dover and the opposite side of the coast of France, there was a space of three miles only; Calais must therefore have been then situated in its interior. Not any entrance was described either into Dunkirk, Flushing, or Beershaven. The island of Gore being attached to the main land, of which it formed a part, there was not any passage to Rotterdam. No any Flemish banks were laid down; the space occupied by them, and intermediately between them and the coast opposite, likewise constituting a portion of the main land. But in the North Sea the depth of water in this chart corresponded with the present depth. To Vlie, or Fly Island, as it is now called, was connected with the main land.

Such, and so extraordinary, are the encroachments which the sea appears to have made on this part of the coast; as, in the space described, the more prominent and elevated head-lands are on the side of England, it would seem that, with a reference of three miles only, instead of seven leagues, forming what is called the strait of Dover, the great, if not the entire loss of land, must have been on the side of France, the sea continuing to gain until it was stopped by the cliffs of Calais, and the elevated lands in the vicinity. The head-land, styled the fore-lands, north and south, then existed at present. That part of England therefore could have sustained any material loss in the space of nearly nine centuries since this chart was made. But towards Hampshire the depredation of soil must have been considerable, if the Isle of Wight was then really connected with the main land. Reasoning from the other data supplied by this ancient chart, it is presumable that the opposite coasts of France, Flanders, and from Dieppe perhaps to the farthest extremity of the latter country, must have been greatly deteriorated by these encroachments. Let the age of the chart be considered, and reflection be made at the same time, on the constant ravages the sea is known to have more recently committed in different quarters; the above facts, however extraordinary, will then not appear entirely void of probability. In North America, in the comparatively short space of the War of Independence, as it is called, the peninsula Sandy Hook became an island. At home, an almost daily loss of ground is sustained in the Island of Sheppey, by the falling away of the cliff on the north side. The Island of Jersey was once so near to the coast of France, that the small brook separating it from the main land required nothing more than a plank for the passage to cross; and it is not long since the house in Jersey, which anciently supplied the plank, still paid a small fine in lieu of that service.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Accounts have lately been received by Government, announcing that a definitive treaty of alliance has been concluded between this Country and Persia by Sir G. Osely. The terms of the treaty are represented as highly favourable to British interests, and as well calculated to unite the two countries in the bonds of a lasting and advantageous connection. It has always been deemed a primary object to include the Heir Apparent, Mirza Abbas, in the stipulations of any treaty between Persia and Great Britain. The French attempted to negotiate a treaty on a similar footing, but in that attempt they failed. Sir G. Osely's endeavours have, however, been successful, and his success is attributed principally to his personal influence with the King of Persia, arising, perhaps from his intimate knowledge of the Persian language, manners, and custom, and from the guarded propriety of his conduct since the arrival of the embassy in Persia.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) August.

Instructions have been lately issued to the Commanders of his Majesty's vessels of war, to liberate all seamen in the Navy, who can prove themselves to be citizens of the United States.

On board the Cyane, a few days ago, it was made known to the crew, that if any Americans were in her they were at liberty to come forward and declare themselves as such. Two seamen instantly said they were, and as their country has declared war against England, they could not think of taking up arms and fighting against her, but they were so satisfied with the British service, that they would fight in it against any other nation on earth, except their own. They were told they were not required to forfeit their allegiance to their lawful Government, and they were at liberty to quit the service as soon as they pleased, which we understand they accordingly did.

[EXTRACT of a letter from Mr. RUSSELL to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated London, September 11, 1812, but written at Washington, as appears by a note addressed to the Secretary, dated at that place, November 16, 1812; which note accompanied the letter, and both were at the latter date, handed to the Secretary. It is considered as an electioneering letter.]

I waited on his Lordship at the time appointed, in company with Mr. Hamilton, at a table loaded with the merits of American correspondence, which they appeared to have been examining.

I was courteously received, and after a conversation of a few minutes on indifferent subjects, I led the way to the business on which I came, by observing that I had never been authorised to present the olive branch and hoped it would not be rejected.

His Lordship observed that he had desired the interview to ascertain, before he submitted my communication of the 16th inst., to the Prince Regent, the form and nature of the powers under which I acted. To satisfy him on both these points I put into his hands your letter of the 27th of July. I the more willingly adopted this mode of procedure, as, besides the confidence which its frankness was calculated to produce, the letter itself would best define my authority, and prove the moderation and conciliatory temper of my government.

His Lordship read it attentively. He then commented at some length both on the shape and substance of my powers. With regard to the former he observed that all my authority was contained in a letter from the Secretary of State, which as my diplomatic functions had ceased, appeared but a scanty foundation on which to place the important arrangement I have been instructed to propose. With regard to the extent of my powers, he could not perceive that they essentially differed from those under which I had brought forward the propositions contained in my note of the 24th of August. He considered that to enter with me into the understanding, required a preliminary to a convention for an armistice, he would be compelled to act on unequal ground as from his situation he must necessarily pledge his government, when, from the nature of my authority, I could give no similar pledge for mine. He could not therefore think of committing the British faith and leaving the American government free to disregard its engagements. Besides, it did not appear to him that at the date of my last instructions the revocation of the Orders in Council on the 23d of June, had been received at Washington, and that great hopes were entertained of the favourable effects such intelligence would produce there. The question of impressment, he went on to observe, was attended with

difficulties of which neither I or my government appeared to be aware. "Indeed," he continued "there has evidently been much misapprehension on this subject, and an erroneous belief entertained that an arrangement, in regard to it, had been nearer accomplishment than the facts will warrant. Even our friends in Congress, I mean" (observing perhaps some alteration in my countenance) "those who were opposed to going to war with us, have been so confident in this mistake that they have ascribed the failure of such an arrangement solely to the misconduct of the American government. This error probably originated with Mr. King, for being much esteemed here, and always well received by the persons then in power, he seems to have misconstrued their readiness to listen to his representations and their warm professions of a disposition to remove the complaints of America, in relation to impressment, into a supposed conviction on their part of the propriety of adopting the plan which he had proposed. But Lord St. Vincent, whom he might have thought he had brought over to his opinions, appears never for a moment to have ceased to regard all arrangements on the subject to be attended with formidable and insurmountable obstacles. This is obvious from a letter which his lordship addressed to Sir William Scott at that time."—Here Lord Castlereagh read a letter, contained in the records before him, in which Lord St. Vincent states to Sir William Scott the zeal with which Mr. King had assailed him on the subject of impressment, confesses his own perplexity and total incompetency to discover any practical project for the safe discontinuance of that practice, and asks for council and advice. "Thus you see," proceeded Lord Castlereagh, "that the confidence of Mr. King on this point is entirely unfounded."

"The extreme difficulty, if not total impracticability of any satisfactory arrangement for the discontinuance of impressment is most clearly mandated by the result of the negotiation carried on between Messrs Monroe and Pinkney and Lords Auckland and Holland. The doctrines of which these noblemen had been the advocates, when in opposition, bound them by all the force of consistency to do every thing under their commission for the satisfaction of America relative to impressment, which the subject would possibly admit. There were many circumstances on that occasion peculiarly propitious to an amicable arrangement on this point, had such an arrangement been at all attainable. Both parties accordingly appear to have exhausted their ingenuity in attempting to devise expedients satisfactorily to perform the office of impressment, and nothing can more conclusively demonstrate the inherent difficulty of the matter, and the utter impossibility of finding the expedient which they sought, than that all their labors, pursued on that occasion with unexampled diligence, cordiality and good faith, should have been in vain."

His Lordship now turned to a letter in a volume before him addressed at the close of the negotiation by those commissioners to the American ministers, conceived in the kindest spirit of conciliation, in which they profess, the most earnest desire to remove all cause of complaint on the part of America concerning impressment, regret that their endeavors had hitherto been ineffectual, lament the necessity of continuing the practice and promise to provide as far as possible against the abuse of it.

"If," resumed his Lordship, "such was the result of a negotiation entertained under circumstances so highly favorable, where the powers and the disposition of the parties were limited only by the difficulties of the subject, what reasonable expectation can be encouraged that in the actual state of things, with your circumscribed and imperfect authority, we can come to a more successful issue? I shall have to proceed in so weighty a concern with the utmost deliberation and circumspection; and it will be necessary for me to consult the great law officers of the crown. You are not aware of the great sensibility and jealousy of the people of England on this subject, and no administration could expect to remain in power that should consent to renounce the right of impressment, or to suspend the practice, without the certainty of an arrangement which should obviously be calculated most unequivocally to secure its object. Whether such an arrangement can be devised is extremely doubtful, but it is very certain that you have no sufficient powers for its accomplishment."

Such was the substance, and, in many parts, the language of his Lordship's discourse. To which I replied that the main object of my powers being to effect a suspension of hostilities, their form could not be material. It was sufficient that they emanated from competent au-

thority and were distinctly and clearly conferred. That in requiring as a condition to an armistice a clear understanding relative to impressment and other points of controversy between the two countries, it was intended merely to lay the basis of an amicable adjustment and thereby to diminish the probability of a renewal of hostilities. To come to such an understanding, to be in itself informal, and which expressly left the details of the points which it embraced to be discussed and adjusted by commissioners to be hereafter appointed, was certainly within the instructions which I had received and I could of course, thus far pledge my government for its observance. I did not acknowledge the force of his objection, predicated on the inequality of our respective powers, nor perceive how the British faith would be particularly committed. The faith of both governments would be equally pledged to the full extent of their respective authority; and although his Lordship might have power to go beyond the armistice and understanding for which I was instructed, yet there was no necessity for doing so, and while we acted within those limits we were on equal ground. And where it otherwise, yet, as the promise of the one party would be the sole consideration for the promise of the other, should either fail in the performance of its engagements, the other would necessarily be discharged and the imputation of bad faith could alone attach to the first delinquents. Nor was I dismayed at the very formidable difficulties with which he had thought proper to array the subject of impressment, and altho' willing to acknowledge my inferiority to the American negotiators who had preceded me in the matter, yet I was not disposed on account of their failure to shrink from the discharge of a duty imposed on me by my government. To me indeed the whole question appeared much less alarming than his lordship had described it to be. And that if Mr. King had really been mistaken with regard to the near completion of an adjustment, his lordship must, on an attention to the whole correspondence at the time, acquit him from the imputation of any excessive want of penetration.

As to the supposed ignorance in America of the revocation of the orders in council, at the time my instructions were dated, I observed, that if this ignorance did in fact exist, yet, from certain expressions in those instructions, an expectation of such a measure seems to have been confidently entertained, and the orders in council appeared no longer to form an obstacle to a conciliation. However this might be, it ought not to be supposed that the American government would be ready to abandon one main point for which it contended merely because it had obtained another, which was generally considered to be of minor importance, and to submit to the continuance of impressment on account of the discontinuance of the Order in Council. At any rate, having authorised me to propose terms of accommodation here, it would probably wait for information concerning the manner in which they had been received, before it would consent to more unfavorable conditions. In the mean time, the war would be prosecuted, and might produce new obstacles to a pacific arrangement. I was happy to learn that the failure of a former negotiation concerning impressment could not be ascribed to a want of sincerity and moderation in the American government; and I hope the mode now suggested for securing to Great Britain her own seamen, might remove the difficulties which had hitherto embarrassed this question. If the people of England were so jealous and sensitive with regard to the exercise of this harsh practice, what ought to be the feelings of the people of America who were the victims of it? In the United States this practice of impressment was considered as bearing a strong resemblance to the slave trade, aggravated indeed in some of its features, as the Negro was purchased already bereft of his liberty, and his slavery and exile were at least mitigated by his exemption from danger, by the increased forbearance of his task master, and the consciousness that if he could no longer associate with those who were dear to him, he was not compelled to do them injury—while the American citizen is torn, without price, at once from all the blessings of freedom and all the charities of social life, subject to military law, exposed to incessant perils, and forced at times to hazard his life in deposing or destroying his kindred and countrymen. It was matter of astonishment that while Great Britain discovered such zeal for the abolition of the traffic in the barbarous and unbelieving natives of Africa, as to endeavor to force it on her reluctant allies, that she should so obstinately adhere to the practice of impressing American citizens, whose

civilization, religion, and blood, so obviously demand a more favorable distinction.

I next pointed out to his lordship the difference between the propositions which I now submitted, and those contained in my note of the 8th August. That although the object of both was essentially the same, there was great diversity in the manner of obtaining it. The discontinuance of the practice of impressment, which was before required to be immediate and to constitute a formal preliminary to an armistice, was now deferred to commence contemporaneously with the operation of the law of the U. S. prohibiting the employment of British seamen, and was conjoined, with the other conditions, to a separate and informal arrangement. In this way it was no doubt intended, by respecting the feelings of the British government, to obviate any objection which might have been the mere suggestion of its pride.

I finally offered, in order to answer at once all the observations and enquiries of Lord Cairleagh, that the proposed understanding should be expressed in the most general terms—that the laws, to take effect on the discontinuance of the practice of impressment, should prohibit the employment of the native subjects or citizens of the one state, excepting such only as had already been naturalized, on board the private and public ships of the other—thus removing any objection that might have been raised with regard to the future effect of naturalization or the formal renunciation of any pretended rights. With regard to blockades, I proposed to follow the same course and only to agree that none should be instituted by either party which were not conformable to the acknowledged laws of nations—leaving the definition of such blockades, and all other details, to be settled by the commissioners in the definitive treaty.

I was disappointed and grieved to find that these propositions, moderate and liberal as they were, should be treated in a manner which forbid me to expect their acceptance. I was even asked by Mr. Hamilton, if the U. S. States would deliver up the native British seamen who might be naturalized in America? Although shock at this demand, I mildly replied that such a procedure would be disgraceful to America without being useful to Great Britain—that the habits of seamen were so peculiarly unaccommodating, that no one would patiently go through the long probation, required by law, to become the citizen of a country where he could not pursue his professional occupations—and that not to employ him in this way, would be virtually to surrender him to Great Britain.

I was disposed to believe, however, that a reciprocal arrangement might be made for giving up deserters from public vessels.

Here, perhaps, I owe an apology to my government, for having, without its precise commands, hazarded the overture above mentioned, relative to British subjects who may hereafter become citizens of the U. States. In taking this step, however, I persuaded myself that I did not trespass against the spirit of the instructions which I had received; and had the proposition been accepted, I should not have been without all hope that it would have been approved by the President, as its prospective operation would have prevented injustice, and its reciprocity disgrace. Should it, however, urged by any great zeal to produce an accommodation, have mistaken herein the intentions of the President, I still should have derived some consolation from reflecting that this proposition, thus frankly and explicitly made, afforded an opportunity of satisfactorily testing the disposition of this government, and might be useful in removing much misconception and error. The refusal of this proposition sufficiently explains the view with which I was assailed with the ostentatious parade of the abortive negotiations relative to impressment; the exaggeration of its pretended difficulties; the artificial solemnity given to its character; the flimsy probability to the popular imagination, concerning it; and the fastidious care given taken to my powers, and proved most unequivocally the pre-determination of the British government to reject, at this time, every overture for the discontinuance of this degrading practice.

Most unregardedly desiring to suspend the existing hostilities between the two states with a reasonable prospect of finally terminating them in a manner honorable to both; I perhaps pressed with too much earnestness the adoption of the arrangement which I was instructed to propose; for Lord Cairleagh once observed, somewhat loftily, that if the American government was so anxious to get rid of the war, it would have an opportunity of doing so on learning the revocation of the orders in council. I felt constrained on this occasion to assure his lordship that the anxiety of the American government to get rid of the war,

was only a proof of the sincerity with which it has constantly sought to avoid it, but that no event had occurred, it was apprehended, to increase this anxiety. His Lordship, correcting his manner, rejoined, that it was not his intention to say any thing offensive, but merely to suggest that if the American government sincerely wished for a resumption of the friendly relations between the two countries, it would consider the revocation of the orders in council as affording a fair occasion for the attainment of that object. After a pause of a few moments he added, that if the U. S. did not avail themselves of this occasion, not only to put an end to the war, which they had declared, but to perform the conditions on which those orders were revoked, that the orders would, of course, revive. I could not forbear to remind his lordship, that when I took this view of the subject, in my note of the 8th of August, he had found it to be incorrect; but I hoped that, now I was so fortunate as to agree with him on this point, some provision would be made, in case the terms proposed for an armistice should be accepted, to prevent the revival of those edicts. His lordship attempted to explain, but I could not distinctly seize his meaning.

The conversation ended with an assurance on the part of his lordship, that he would, with as little delay as possible, communicate officially the discussion to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and I took my leave, forbidden to hope that, while the present councils and the present opinion of the American people prevail here, this decision will be favorable.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, sir, your faithful obedient servant,

JONA RUSSELL.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the navy to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated

"SACKETT'S HARBOR, NOV. 5

"Our 24 gun ship comes on rapidly. One grand attack will be made, and we have no doubt of success and little opposition, unless they officer their vessels with lads of the royal navy. A provincial navy officer is similar to a militia man. With the force they possess, and the unprotected situation the brig Oneida was placed in for a length of time after the declaration of war, they showed their want of zeal and energy in not entirely destroying her.

"To-morrow morning we can sail with the following force:

"Brig Oneida (flag ship) eighteen 24 lb. carronades, and 130 men, exclusive of officers and marines.

"Schr. Governor Tompkins, lieutenant, Brown, one 32, one 24, four 24 lb. carronades, and 50 men, exclusive of officers and marines.

"Schr. Conquest, lieutenant, Elliot, one 32, one 24, two 9's, and 35 men, exclusive of officers and marines.

"Schr. Diana, lieutenant, McPherson, eight 18 lb. carronades, two 6's, and 35 men, exclusive of officers and marines.

"Schr. Growler, sailing master Mix, one 32 pounder, two 6's and 50 men, exclusive of officers and marines.

"Schr. Julia, sailing master Trent, one 32 pounder, two 6's and 30 men exclusive of officers and marines.

"There will shortly be in readiness four scows, in addition to the above."

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency Sir GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, Governor in Chief of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the Inhabitants of Montreal, take the liberty of expressing to your Excellency, the great satisfaction we feel on your safe return from the frontiers of this province.

Convinced of the judgment with which your measures have been planned, and of the activity and ability with which, under your immediate direction, they have been carried into execution, added to the universal confidence in your Excellency's talents, the Militia from every quarter to attend cheerfully to your standard, and you have succeeded in deterring the enemy from the pursuit of invading this happy province; which had it taken place, we are confident would have terminated in their defeat and disgrace.

Your Excellency being fully possessed of the united concern and affection of every class of the people; the

only regret expressed by those who accompanied you to the frontiers, is, that an opportunity had not been afforded them of manifesting in the presence of your Excellency, their zeal and attachment to their King and Country; (in particularly the duty of the Canadian militia) and their firm determination to prove, that the militia you justly placed in their hands have not been unworthy.

In congratulating ourselves on the retreat of the enemy, we feel no other regret than that which we have now expressed; but we console ourselves in the reflection, and as a source which we offer to your Excellency; that should they repeat their attempt, with whatever force they may deem necessary to insure success, or to save themselves from disgrace; at that moment, led on by your Excellency, we should look with confidence to the result.

Your Excellency, we have no doubt, is persuaded of the faithful and loyal inhabitants of this country are all times fully disposed to rise, en masse, to resist the common enemy; and such a disposition added to the experienced valor of His Majesty's troops, would, we trust, insure the inviolability of our territory, unimpeded by the invasion of a people, goaded on by rulers, who are impelled by the example and influence of a tyrant, to scourge of the human race.

What happiness must we, the Inhabitants of this country, feel, the majority of whom derive their origin from a people at present most justly oppressed, and who would have experienced the horrors and miseries attendant on the Revolution of France, (a revolution so awful in its effects, and which has destroyed Europe) had not a regularly protecting Providence, we are assured our country, guarded us against this evil, by uniting us to the British empire and nation, by whose exertions alone, of all the powers in Europe, the despotic Power has been resisted, and still continues with honor and success, against the influence of that revolution; and from which, by its courage and exertions, we hope, under Divine Providence, the world may be delivered.

Montreal, 2d Dec. 1812.

Answer to the Inhabitants of the city of Montreal.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for your Address congratulating me upon my safe return from the frontiers of the province, and the enemy judged it proper to have made the invasion, for the avowed purpose of attempting which, they had advanced to our borders, I feel confident that the loyalty and spirit which have been so eminently manifested, would have enabled me, under the favor of Divine Providence, successfully to have defended the important trust which Our Sovereign has committed to me.

Duly sensible as you appear to be of the blessing you enjoy under the mild and potent Government of His Majesty, I look forward with satisfaction to your best exertions, both at home and in the field, to preserve them inviolate against any future attempt to wrest them from you.

GEORGE PREVOST.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.

Capt. McDonald and Ensign Hall of the Company taken at St. Regis, arrived in town on Tuesday last. We understand they with their company were exchanged for Captain Tilden's company of New-York Militia taken at Salmon River, which were to have been yours. By Ensign Hall we learn that the American troops retired to winter quarters in Burlington and at Greenbush. It is also ascertained that the whole amount of their effective force, with which they approached the borders of this Province, with the threatening appearance of invasion, did not exceed 10,000—a number which, notwithstanding ignorant conceit could have induced them to make an attempt with.

DIED.

On Wednesday the 3d inst. of an apoplectic fit, the Honorable PIERRE LOUIS PAVET, Esq. one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, and Member of the Executive Council for the Province of Lower Canada. In him, his associates in the Bench, will have to lament a colleague or second to none in ability, knowledge and integrity; his family, a Parent and friend whose character was their honor, protection and example, and the community, an individual whose virtues and services as a Judge and Member of the Legislature of this Province, and whose humanity and benevolence in every relation of life, have entitled him to their highest respect and gratitude.

On Thursday evening, GEORGE M'BEATH, Esq. late Custom-House Officer for the Port of St. John,

By the latest information we can obtain from the States remained uncertain which of the contending parties would succeed in getting their favorite candidate elected for the next Presidency; each appeared equally sanguine of success.

The last accounts from New York state, on the report of the commander of a gun-boat, who had spoken an American vessel from Lisbon, bound to the United States, but Commodore Rogers, with THREE 44 gun ships, and TWO sloops, had fallen in with a British thirty-eight (the Spartan frigate) and of course captured her. This we are inclined to believe, and it affords a new proof of the supineness of the Admiralty. Are the spirits of Anson and Spencer not to be found in the souls of their successors, in so high a trust? it seems not!

NEW-YORK, November 21, 1812.

A letter received by this morning's mail, from an officer on board of Gun Boat No 75, dated November 21, lying in the Lower Harbour (Norfolk) says—"We have just spoken a ship from Lisbon, that reports that Commodore Rogers has captured a British frigate after an engagement of 50 minutes." No particulars.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Jersey, dated Trenton, 18th inst.

Our Legislature rose last week after transacting much important business. The repeal of the law providing for the choice of electors of President and Vice-President of the U States, and members of Congress, by a general ticket, has given great umbrage to the democrats, who did all in their power to embarrass the measure and to prevent the choice of electors by the Legislature. The majority however proceeded direct forward with a firm pace, regardless of the clamour and menaces of the minority. The division of the state into districts, for the choice of representatives in Congress, has been also opposed by the democratic party with equal violence. But it has been carried and will we trust be the means of leading, at least, three federal members, and one or two republicans, friendly to peace. It was at first proposed to divide the state into six districts; but on mature consideration it was thought more advisable to divide it into three districts, each district to choose two members.—In the western district, Mr. Cox of Burlington, and Mr. Hully who is at present in Congress, but a friend to peace, will probably be selected as the federal candidates.—Mr. Schureman of Middlesex, and Mr. Bayard of Somerset, for the middle, and Mr. Thomson of Sussex, and Mr. Boyd of Bergen, now in Congress but friendly to peace, will probably be the candidates for the eastern district.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 8, 1812.

In our columns of this day will be found Mr. Russel's statement, drawn up at Washington, of a conversation between Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Hamilton, and himself, relative to the differences between the British government and that of the United States. As this is an *ex-parte* statement, the colouring may, without prejudice, be considered favorable to the government of which Mr. Russel was an interested instrument. Such a colouring as may not be altogether admitted to be strictly correct by the British minister concerned. Mr. Canning formerly objected to an *ex-parte* statement, of this nature, in which language was attributed to him not rigidly in conformity with what had really passed. But admitting the statement of Mr. Russel not to be far wrong, the case stands thus. The great difficulty formerly subsisting between the two nations was the orders in council. On their abrogation, by the British government, the road to reconciliation was thought to be made easy. But far from this being the case, the government of the United States immediately start the stumbling block of the imprisonment of seamen on board American ships. Great

Britain claims no more than her own seamen; but the States charge her with taking theirs also; and, in consequence make the specious proposal, that if Great-Britain will refrain from taking their seamen, the States will frame a law for the prevention of the engagement of British seamen in the American service. This proposal, *prima facie*, appears fair and equitable.

But out of this arises another question, that is—What are, and what are not British seamen?—Great-Britain does not permit her subjects to expatriate themselves. The United States naturalize subjects of all nations. Therefore British seamen have but to naturalize themselves in the States and the Americans consider them as American seamen, while Great Britain tenaciously maintains her claim to them, on the principle that they cannot divest themselves of their allegiance to her sovereignty. Here then is the great difficulty,—both nations lay a claim to the same man, as being born a subject of one; and as having, by expatriation, become a citizen of the other.

Mr. Russel says, that, without any authority from his government, he suggested to Lord Castlereagh that if Great Britain would relinquish imprisonment from American ships, the American government would pass a law, relinquishing for the future, the naturalization of British seamen; but, on being questioned by Mr. Hamilton whether they would give up those already naturalized, Mr. Russel revolted at the idea, though, according to the British principle we have mentioned, such are still as much British subjects as those who have not yet expatriated themselves. But even for the future, supposing the proposal of Mr. Russel to be acceded to, that the law would be eluded and detection rendered extremely difficult in various ways, must be obvious to every man of the least reflection, who has any knowledge of the American character.

From the complexion of the negotiations hitherto, we are sorry to say that we cannot augur any speedy arrangement of the differences, between the two countries.

The subject of blockades is another stumbling block to be surmounted. On this head, it appears to us that the States would have Great-Britain totally to lose sight of her great superiority as a maritime power, and to act as though she was in no wise superior, to the American States.

Possibly such a turn may take place in politics, on the continent of America, as may be more favorable to an accommodation. Without a change of this nature, we fear that a return of peace is yet at a distance; and that the sword alone must bring one or the other party to terms.

On Wednesday last, notwithstanding that the ground was covered with snow, the 103d Regt. and 2d and 3d battalions of Quebec Militia, were, for the day, brigaded on the plains, under the command of Colonel Scott; in justice to whose zeal, activity and indefatigable attention to qualify the three battalions of town militia, to act with the regulars, in case of need, too much cannot be said. The headiness, soldier like appearance, and progress of those battalions, in the various evolutions of the field, as well as the usual garrison exercises, are the Colonel's best eulogium.

The armistice between General Sheaffe and General Smyth was terminated by the latter, on the 9th ult. at 9 o'clock at night.

On Sunday night arrived in town His Excellency Sir George Prevost, and suite. We should conceive ourselves wanting in due attention did we confine ourselves to the simple notice of Sir George's arrival, without mentioning our sense of the effect of his wise precautions and conciliating measures, in keeping a numerous enemy at a respectful distance, after

six months hostilities, avowedly commenced almost for the sole purpose of invading the Canadas.

An Address to His Excellency the Governor General is lying at the Hotel for signature. It will be presented on Thursday.

His Excellency Sir George Prevost, has been pleased to appoint JUSTIN MACCARTHY, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, as Attorney, Advocate and Council, in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice, in the Province of Lower Canada, by Commission in date of the 25th November, 1812.

It appears from the American papers that Governor Harrison's army, on the Miami, is totally dispersed. Mr. Madison will find it no easy task to keep American militia together for any length of time.

Late advices from Fort George say that the Americans are occasionally polite enough to salute them with hot shot.

DEARBORN'S CAMPAIGN. A SONG.

Harry Dearborn set out from Albany town,
All Harries resolv'd to surpass in renown;
Horse, foot and artillery, both heavy and light,
After a summer's turmoil he muster'd for fight.

Derry Down.

Like a snow-ball they gather'd as onward they roll'd,
Or rather like wolves met to leap a sheep-fold;
Their appetites whetted for Canada's spoils,
With these in full scent they counted no foils.

Derry down.

Don't let me forget, as I go along,
By way of episode, to add to my song,
The wonderful deed of a wonderful Pike,
Who, in his great wisdom, a great stroke would strike.

Derry down.

And a great stroke he struck, but on whom fell the blow,
On his friends whom he posted to surround the foe;
When yankies 'gainst yankies, 'till of fighting tired,
With effect most destructive, on each other fired.

Derry down.

But, to the main story, 'twixt the cup and the lip,
Man, confident man, too oft feels a slip;
Of the land of rich promise the foe reached the sight,
When John Bull show'd his whiskers and put them to flight.

Derry down.

DIED—Yesterday morning, Mrs. ELLEN ROBERTSON, wife of Er. John Robertson, baker, of this city.

PRICE OF BREAD, for this month, is 1s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Extract of a letter from Kingston.

"You will have heard of the capture of Captain Murna's vessel containing the Furniture of the late General Brock. On receiving this intelligence, the inhabitants of Kingston sent a flag of truce to Sacket's Harbour, for the purpose of obtaining the passengers.—The enemy in this respect behaved with generosity: Captain Brock, a cousin of the late General, was given up, with all his furniture, among which was that of the General's."

"Commodore Chancey, whom it seems commands both by land and water at Sacket's Harbour, sent his compliments to the people here by Capt. Brock, saying, he hoped no damage had been done to the town, as his positive orders were, not to molest the place, but that his determination was to have taken the Royal George."

"The 32 gun frigate built by the Americans at Sacket's Harbour, is ready for launching."

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.

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

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

LANDING from the Sir George Provost, Capt. Walker, from Halifax,
15 Pipes best old Cognac Brandy,
7 Pipes Sicily Port } Wine.
4 Hhds, prime Marsala }
38 Hhds. }
4 Tierces } bright Mascovado Sugar.
34 Barrels }
For Sale by **JOHN MURE & Co.**
Quebec, 26th Sept. 1812.

FOR SALE BY LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.
CHIECE old Madeira Wine, in Pipes, Hhds, 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.
Hawsers, new and twice laid from 6 to 8 inches.
Cordage, new and twice laid from 6 the Ratline to 6 in. Rope.
Bolt Rope, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch—Sail Twine.
Bolt, square and da. 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 Lignumvite.
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 9 inch in breadth, strong built.
Quebec, 1st September, 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.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
TENERIFFE Wine, in pipes, hhd's, 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 Lowland 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 the Subscribers, a Consignment of MILITARY SASHES of different sizes & colors.
Wm. HENDERSON & Co.
11th Augt. 1812.

PUBLIC SALES.
JONES & MUNRO, will have public Sales at their Auction Room every **THURSDAY** as usual and as heretofore advertised.
They have to dispose of by private Sale, 100 Madeira Pipe packs, a suit of new Sails fit for a ship of 350 to 400 tons, Muscovado Sugar, single and double refined Sugar, Nankewas, white and blue Cottons, Silk Bandana Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Cotton Shirting and Cambrics, 2 Pot-ash kettles, for cash or short credit upon approved Notes or Bills of Exchange.
JONES & MUNRO, Auctioneers & Brokers.
Quebec, 14th May, 1812.

FOR SALE, OR CHARTER.
TO ANY PORT THAT MAY BE AGREED UPON.
THE fine fast sailing Brig *PEGGY*, Burthen 158 Tons register measurement, for further particular, apply to **JOHN GOUDIE Junr.**
St. ROCKS.

Quebec, 6th October, 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.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES.
TWO Hundred and Fifty puncheons Jamaica Spirits and Lowland Island Rum,
100 Hhds Muscovado Sugar,
5000 B. rebs fine, middlings and rejected Flour,
160 Tons Pork,
120 Kegs Butter,
70 do. Lard,
6 Bales Leather,
6 Casks Resin Wax,
50 Tons Iron,
4 Tons Copper in Bolts,
4 Pipes of L. P. Ten-rifle Wine,
4 M. minots Lisbon Salt,
100 M. Staves,
40 M. feet Oak Timber,
30 M. Deals,
100 Fathoms Lathwood,
100 Masses and Bowsprits—AND
10 Pieces of ship cannon with carriages.
ARMY BILLS preferred to Cash.
JOHN MURE & Co.
Quebec, 5th Aug 1812.

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

THE Subscribers, in a former advertisement, solicitously requested payment of their Customers, whose Accounts are of a long standing, are sorry to say have but partially answered their expectations, and being aware of the difficulty of the times, make known that it is their intention to do no more business on credit from this date.
FERGUSON & CAIRNES.
16th September, 1812.

FOR SALE, a few kegs Loch fine Herrings.
THOMAS AYLWIN.
Quebec, August 15th, 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.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON HAND—
12 pipes real old Cognac brandy, } lately received per
20 hhd's, excellent Madeira, } ship Truth, from
20 puns, old Jamaica spirits, } London,
25 chests english single tea,
10 do.ouchong do,
35 casks bottled port wine of a superior quality, containing 3 and 4 doz, each,
10 pipes very old ditto,
150 hhd's flour—8 hhd's 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 Fand 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, November 23, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.
150 Puncheons strong high flavoured Jamaica Spirits,
5 ———— Lime Juice,
10 pipes Spanish Wine, superior quality,
5 ———— Port ————
2 ———— Florence Oil,
27 puncheons good Molasses,
32 1/2 barrels and 2 tierces Salmon, } fit for the West
150 ———— Herrings, } India market,
1000 cwt. tolqual Codfish, daily expected,
200 hhd's, and 150 barrels British plantation Sugar,
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 Cloth 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 Pease and Oats.
Quebec, 25th August, 1812.
BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

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 Cheesol superior quality, 4 casks Birnie's Liquid Blacking in bottles, a few hales well assorted broad and narrow Woolen Cloths, Casimeres, Corda, &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 Miss. Guernsey Jackets &c. coloured Threads No. 8 to 16—a case fashionable London made Coats, Vests & Trowsers, Dimpers, 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.

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 as may be required.
JOSIAH STILES.
Quebec, 16th August, 1812.

FOR SALE,
AT JOHN WHITE & Co.'s store, St. Peter's street, Lower Town—
10 doz, real Martinique ouyean,
7 do. casor 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's, real, cod and whale oil,
150 kegs Upper Canada butter,
Port and Madeira wine in bottles, Jamaica spirits, &c. lasses, gun-powder, hyson, souchong and green tea, 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.

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.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. B. 12. 14. 19. 24. 10. 18.

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