

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA JICAM.—Virg. Georg. 17. 5.

VOLUME VIII.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1812.

[NUMBER 39.

LINE of POSTS, newly regulated.

FOR the better accommodation of the Public, the Subscribers have established a regular line of Posts to run from Quebec, the River road by Cap Rouge, joining the Stage road at Cap Santé, and so on to Montreal.

To start from the NEW POST TAVERN, near St. John's Gate, which house is appointed to be the Quebec Post House for this Line of Posts, at any time required, to be drove with speed and care, day and night, at the pleasure of the passenger. Price of conveyance, as followeth:

From Quebec to the first Post at Cap Rouge—

For one person.....6s. 3d.

For two persons in the same carriage...8s. 9d.

From Cap Rouge to Grondines—

For one person at the rate of 5d. per mile.

For two persons in the same carriage 7d. do.

From Grondines to Montreal—

For one person.....4d. per mile.

For two persons in the same carriage 6d. per do.

Each person will be allowed reasonable baggage, but not to exceed 50 lbs. without extra pay.

At the before mentioned Post House will be, at the shortest notice, good Horses, Carriages, and careful drivers, to convey passengers on the line of posts, also to convey any persons to Lorette the Falls of Montmorency, or any other place about Quebec: likewise Boarding and Lodging on reasonable terms good stabling and the best of fodder and attendance for horses.

The following are the names of the persons who keep the Post Houses between Quebec and Montreal, and at each of those houses will be provided two or three good beds, and something to eat and drink.

AT QUEBEC.....New Post Tavern, Josiah Stiles.

Cap Rouge.....Augustin Laliberte or Colish.

St. Augustin.....Michel Gingras.

Pointe aux Trembles.....Jean Vermet.

Ecureuil.....Pierre Godin.

Jacques Cartier.....François Piche.

Cap Santé.....Jean Baptiste Marcolle.

Deschambault.....Joseph Paquin.

Grondines.....J. B. Arcand.

Haut des Grondines.....Alex. Sauvageau.

St. Anne.....Jean Boisvert.

Do, à l'Ouest de la Riviere.....Antoine Perrin.

Batiscan.....Joseph Gouin et Pierre Proteau.

Champlain.....J. B. Urvil.

Cap de la Magdeleine.....Jos. Duval.

Do à la Traversée.....J. Rocheleau.

Trois Rivieres.....Joseph Labbé.

Banlieu.....Joseph Gauthier.

Machiche.....Antoine Le Sieur.

Riviere du Loup.....Jacques Larimond.

Masquinongé.....François Doucette.

St. Cuthbert.....Joseph Fauteux.

Berthier.....Fran. Fabre de Montferrant.

Lanoraie.....Pierre Emerie.

La Valtrie.....Charles Arnoldi.

St Sulpice.....Augustin Lacombe.

Bout de l'Isle.....l'œuve Dubreuille.

Pointe aux Trembles.....Louis Martel.

Quebec, 8th September, 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.

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.

FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Horse fit for either saddle or Cariole perfectly sound and well conditioned.—Apply to the Editor.

14th September, 1812.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1 ten-inch cable,

1 nine do. do.

3 eight-inch hawsers,

2 seven do. do.

2 six do. do.

Cordage of all sizes, new and twice laid,

50 barrels of whale oil,

120 do. fine flour, for cash or short credit.

MICHL. COLTMAN,

Quebec, Dec. 16, 1811. No. 48, St. John-street.

FOR SALE a quantity of DRY INCH PINE

BOARDS:—

1½ Inch Pine Planks,

1½ Inch Cedar do.

2 Inch pine do.

2½ 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 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 hales 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 Candies,

100 casks London bot'ld porter & brown Stout,

75 ditto Bell's Ale.

Cal-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—

50 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards,

20 M. do. 1½ do. do. } 20 or 40 feet in

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

60 M. do. 3 do. do. }

10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,

60 M. do. Oak do. do.

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

1st May, 1812.

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

A quantity of Refined Sugars in Loaves of 3, 6, and 11 lbs, to be disposed of in small lots for cash, also, Bed Ticks, Checks and Stripes of various description, Oz-naburgs, Sheetings, Ravensducks, Canvas, Biscuit and Flour Bagging of all sorts, for Cash or approved Bills of Exchange.

THOMAS CHRISTIE,

La Canotie, 2d, June, 1812.

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

80 M. pipe and hhd. staves,

40 M. feet merchantable pine timber,

100 M. feet white pine plank, 12 ft. long by 2½ inch

thick,

300 puncheon 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.

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.

1½ Tons Copper Bolts, ¾, ½, 1 and 1½ inch,

2 do. flat and square iron assorted dimensions,

4 do. bolt iron, ¾, ½, 1 and 1½ 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. 5½, 7 inch do.

1 second hand 11½ inch do. 80 fathoms

1 do. 12½ do. do. 70 do.

36 Coils small cordage, 1½ 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,

20M. Staves laying on the wharves,

200 Barrels fresh fine Flour, daily expected from Portneut 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.

THE subscriber gives this public notice, that he intends to leave this place for England in the course of a few days—should there be any unsettled demands against him, which may have escaped his recollection, he requests that they may be immediately presented to him for payment. The House where he now lives will be let from now till the first of May next, at a very moderate rent, if application is immediately made—it is on the St. Foy road, about two miles from town, commonly known by the name of Holland House.

ROBT. NACKIE.

Quebec, Sept. 21, 1812.

FOR LONDON,

To sail with next Convoy.

THE Ship BRUNSWICK, Letter of Marque, J. O. CLEAR, Commander, 525 Tons per Register, well armed and manned, and has elegant and roomy accommodation for passengers.

For particulars apply on board at Mr. Murr's wharf, Quebec, 25th August, 1812.

The armed Ship LORD WELLINGTON for London, now loading at Mr. Aylwin's Wharf, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail in about three weeks. Apply to Captain Mitchell on board or to

HENRY BLACK.

SHIP MARINER, coppered and completely armed, Lane Cable, master, for Portsmouth, has excellent accommodation for passengers and will sail first convoy.

Brig DIANA for Greenock, will take a few tons on freight, if offered soon. Apply as above.

N. B. London bottled Porter, a few groce of empty wine Bottles, and a complete assortment of Irish Linen Quebec, 3d August, 1812. H. B.

FOR CHARTER.

TO any Port of Great Britain or Ireland or to any admissible port on the Continent, the good Brig CONCORD; burthen 148 tons register measurement. Apply to JOHN GOUDIE, Junr. St. Roch's Quebec, 3d August, 1812.

FOR SALE,

- 175 barrels Prime Beef,
- 59 ———— Pork,
- 10 ———— Mess ditto,
- 200 ———— fine Flour,
- 9000 minots excellent WHEAT cribbled,
- 3000 lbs. Cheese,
- 18 cases yellow Soap,
- 70 Smoked Hams,
- 150 kegs Lard,
- 14 pieces of Gin,
- 30 tierces of Biscuit,
- 6 pipes of Port Wine,
- 2600 feet small Oak Timber,
- 5 M: dressed West India Staves,

Apply to JAMES HEATH.

Queen's Wharf, 30th May, 1812.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Aylwin—Jamaica spirits, high proof and well flavored, Leward Island rum, Loaf and lump sugar of a superior quality, Window glass, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ —8 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. Steel and cast iron, chamber grates with fire-irons, Money chests, Anchors, A quantity of soda water, Also—4 boxes linen thread assorted, from No. 9 to 24, 8 boxes low-priced men and boy's hats. Quebec, June 21, 1812. JOHN DEMPSTER.

THE SUBSCRIBER HATH FOR SALE,

20 M: feet 3-inch red pine plank, 20 to 40 feet long,
10 M: do. do. white pine do. 20 ft. long & upwards,
5 M: pieces 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pine plank, 10 and 12 feet long,
4 M: do. lathwood,
5 M: standard staves,
100 white oak wainscot logs, 14 feet long,
2 M: feet white oak timber, inch pine boards, and other articles of lumber, for cash or approved bills of exchange.

ALSO—Best essence of spruce.

THOMAS LEE, Junr.

9th May, 1812.

No. 10, Mountain street.

FOR SALE, a few kegs Loch fine Herrings. THOMAS AYLWIN. Quebec, 24th August, 1812.

FOR CHARTER,

TO any port in Ireland, or the north-east coast of England—the good snow GRATITUDE, John Chadd, master, burthen per register 250 tons, now ready to take in her cargo—For further particulars, apply to the master, on board, or to

COLTMANS & HALE.

Quebec, June 22, 1812.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—The Brig RECOVERY, burthen per register 167 tons, John Renouf, master, will be ready first September to take in about 100 tons on freight.—The Recovery has undergone a good repair and is tight and strong, will be dispatched about 20th September to go from this to Halifax to sail from thence with first convoy. For freight or passage having good accommodations, apply to

BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

FOR CHARTER,

The fine new Brig JANE MONTGOMERIE, 167 tons register; launched last May—stands A 1 at Lloyds, and is well calculated for a wheat cargo. She is now ready to commence loading. Apply to the captain, on board, at Mrs. A. Munn's wharf, or to

WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.

Quebec, July 27, 1812.

FOR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR THE CLYDE.

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

Quebec, 13th July, 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 Enplacements. Easy terms of payment will be given. Apply to ROBT. WINTER. Quebec, August 31, 1812.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given, THREE ROOMS on a first floor. Enquire Palace Street, No. 13.—11th August, 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,

JOHN GOUDIE, Junr.

Quebec, 2d March, 1812.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

130 barrels sugar,
70 punchons Jamaica spirits,
34 ditto Leeward Island,
100 barrels rosin,
40 ton assorted flatiron,
10 ton best staple cordage, from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$,
12 coils hawser laid, from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$,
10000 feet white pine timber,
And a small quantity of Port and Madeira wine in quarter casks. J. G.

ANY Genteel Family wishing to enjoy a Summer-residence in the Country, can be accommodated with a good House, a Garden and Pasture ground for a horse and a cow, by applying to the EDITOR.—Quebec, 9th June, 1812.

THREE Rooms to let—Apply to the Editor, May 7, 1812.

To let and possession given 1st May,

THAT large and commodious House, No. 6, Mountain-street, Lower Town, with excellent Cellars, Stabling, &c. at present occupied by Mr. JAMES ROGERSON, merchant.—Apply to ELIZABETH FRASER, No. 9, Garden-street. Quebec, April 15, 1812.

NEW INVENTION. Prince Regent Morning Drink.

SUPERIOR TO SODA WATER.

JAMES REID, Confectioner, No. 5, BUADE street, sole inventor and proprietor, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that previous to his offering the above for sale, that it has been examined and approved by the first gentlemen of the faculty and recommended by them and gentlemen of the first respectability, as safe, wholesome and restorative, that it enlivens without intoxicating and invigorates after late hours or long watchings, tends to promote digestion and operates as a gentle cathartic; may be had by the doz. or single bottle, by applying as above. Price 1s. 3d. per bottle.

QUEBEC, MAY 4, 1812.

HAVING examined a Drink, composed by Mr. JAMES REID, of this city, and called by him "Prince Regent Morning Drink," we pronounce it to be salutary and restorative, and a proper corrective after late hours or long watchings, as it promotes digestion and operates as a gentle cathartic or laxative.

JAMES FISHER, M. D. WM. HOLMES, JOHN BUCHANAN.

QUEBEC ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

MR. BARBER, impressed with the liveliest gratitude, for the distinguished patronage with which he has been honored, by the ladies and gentlemen of Quebec, since his establishment in this city, offers his sincere and unfeigned thanks; and solicits a continuance of that support, which has been so liberally bestowed: He assures them, his utmost exertions shall be used, towards the advancement of his pupils, in the various departments, of Orthography, Orthoepy, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Recitation, Declamation, and a regular course of Arithmetic.

The strictest attention will be paid to their Morals.

Mr. B. begs leave to apprise the parents and guardians of Canadian children, who wish their instructed in the English language, that they will consult their interest by placing them under his charge; being perfectly conversant in the French language, he is thereby enabled to facilitate their progress, and make them acquainted with the language in a much shorter space of time.

Terms made known at the Academy, No. 5, Couillard street, three doors from Mr. D. Robertson's (Baker.) Quebec, 13th April, 1812.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscribers, at their stores, in St. Peter street,

very cheap for cash—
20 bales clotus, scarlet, blue, green, and grey, fit for [military service,

- 5 do. Kerseymeres, do. do. do.
- 8 do. white Battuels, 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 dowlas,
- 1 box cotton lace,
- 50 doz. cotton hose,
- 20 barrels Muscovado sugar,
- 12 boxes Martinique liqueur, noyeau,
- 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.

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, Nankens, white and blue Cottons, Silk Bandana Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Cotton Shirting and Cambrics, 3 Pot-ash kettles, for cash or short credit upon approved Notes or Bills of Exchange.

JONES & MUNRO, Aucrs. & Brokers. Quebec, 14th May, 1812.

HALIFAX, Smr. 7.

Arrived this morning, H. M. S. Junon, Capt. Sanders, from Portsmouth—A Squadron of five sail of the line, and several frigates, under the command of Admiral Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN, was preparing to sail from Portsmouth for this Country—Sir John was expected at Portsmouth the day after the Junon sailed, and would immediately hoist his flag on board the St. Domingo, and probably sail with what ships were then ready for sea.

London dates are received to the 7th August.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Parliament was this day prorogued—The following is an extract from the Regent's Speech:

"The renewal of the War in the North of Europe, affords additional proofs of the little reliance that can be placed upon treaties obtained even by the most abject submission to the usurpation and tyranny of the French Government.

"His Royal Highness hopes, therefore, that you will enable him to afford to Russia, in her present contest, that co-operation which may be consistent with the engagements of his Royal Highness to other Powers.

"His Royal Highness views, with regret, the hostile attitude assumed by America towards this country. His Royal Highness is not without hopes however, that relations of peace and amity between the two nations will be restored—But, if America shall still persevere in her unwarrantable pretensions, his Royal Highness fully relies in receiving that assistance from the liberality and wisdom of Parliament, which will enable him to maintain the dignity and best interests of the Empire."

JULY 30.

Twelve sail of American vessels, with their cargoes, were condemned this morning, by Sir W. Scott, Judge of the Admiralty Court.

An embargo was yesterday laid on all American vessels in this port. A squadron is to be sent to Halifax, and to cruise on the American coast immediately.

The declaration of war by America, against Great Britain, which was brought from Halifax by the Julia sloop of war, excited considerable sensation in this town yesterday, among all ranks of merchants; but the intelligence neither affected the junis nor American produce.

AUGUST 4.

The Prince of Wales, 98 guns; San Domingo, 74; Junon, 38; Porcupine, 24; Mutine and Curlew sloops of war, are all ordered to be fitted for foreign service, with all expedition. Supposed to be destined for the American seas.

AUGUST 5.

CAPTURE OF MALAGA,

BY GENERAL BALLASTEROS.

A Gibraltar Mail arrived this morning, with letters to the 20th ultimo. They communicate the gratifying intelligence of the capture of Malaga by the Spaniards under Ballasteros, who was rapidly advancing along the coast. The French seem to be withdrawing from Grenada and Valencia all their forces, to protect Catalonia, where the British expedition must have long since landed. It sailed from Port Mahon on the 6th of July, and we may expect daily to hear of some brilliant exploits in Catalonia.—The following are extracts from our Gibraltar letters:

"GIBRALTAR, JULY 18.

"General Laval retreated from Coin and Alhaurin at the latter end of last week, for the purpose, it is conjectured, of proceeding to Moron, where Soult is said to be collecting all his forces; and General Ballasteros entered Malaga on the 14th, the French garrison having previously withdrawn to Gibalsaro, and spiked all the cannon out of its walls. The General continued at Malaga the remainder of the 14th, and the whole of the 15th; and, on the next day, removed his head-quarters to Churriana, leaving about 100 cavalry at el Carmen, and stationing the main body of his troops

in the environs of his head-quarters, Cartams, &c."

GIBRALTAR, JULY 19.

"The Serapis, store-ship, arrived yesterday from Malta, and last from Mahon, in ten days. The expedition sailed from thence for Catalonia on the 6th of this month. It amounted to about 16,000 men, and they were to be joined by rear admiral Hallowell, and five sail of the line, off Tarragona, where it was supposed they would land.

"Almost the whole of the French troops have marched from this neighbourhood towards Seville, to join Soult, who intends marching to attack gen. Hill's division.

"Letters from Carthagen to the 10th, state, that the desertion from the enemy's troops in that neighbourhood was very great; upwards of 700 have lately come over to the British, and 400 to the Spaniards.

"The French were concentrating all their disposable force at Tortosa, under Souchet, who has an army of 15,000 men there, to oppose the expedition from Mahon, on their landing."

AUG. 6.

Another Malta and Gibraltar mail arrived this morning. It furnishes us with intelligence from the latter place to the 23d ult, being four days subsequent to the date of our information of yesterday. The French gen. Laval with 6000 infantry, and 600 horse, was in sight of Gibraltar on the 22d ult, with the view of making a desperate effort to cut off the communication between Gibraltar and Malaga. In this case, gen. Ballasteros would be liable to a great interruption in his further progress along the shores of Grenada, but we have the fullest reliance on his skill and valour. He has 9000 Spaniards under him, whose intrepidity and patriotism has been more than once witnessed by their enemies, and they will doubtless make a desperate resistance if taken by surprise.

The following are our letters on the subject:

"GIBRALTAR, July 21.

"We were surprised yesterday with the appearance of a French army near San Roque, at a moment when we believed that all the French disposable force in this neighbourhood was marching towards Seville. It appears that the French, after making every shew of retreating in the direction, had concentrated about 11,000 men at Medina, where they seized upon all the cattle and mules, and by a forced march reached San Roque; thus cutting off General Ballasteros's communication with the garrison, who, with his army, is now at Guacin, about 20 miles from San Roque, with 6,000 men, whilst General Lavalle, with a division of 5,000 French troops, is at Antequeto; so that the Spanish army is in a very critical situation.

"All the inhabitants of San Roque have taken shelter under the guns of the garrison.

"The Serapis store-ship sailed yesterday for England. The Duke of Leinster and his brother are passengers on board."

"JULY 22.

"The French are within sight of the Rock; their force is stated at 6,000 infantry and 600 cavalry, under General Laval. Their object is to cut off Gen. Ballasteros from the Rock; he was yesterday at Tungená."

Yesterday a Messenger was sent off with dispatches for Sweden.

Strong reinforcements continue to be sent off to our West-India Islands, in the event of a sudden enterprise being undertaken by the Americans—Several transports have been ordered round to the Isle of Wight to receive these reinforcements on board, and they will sail the instant the men are embarked.

Confirmation of the total destruction of Marmont's Army by Earl Wellington.

Capt. Blaquiere of the navy has arrived at the Admiralty, with the most ample confirmation of the gratifying intelligence of the Total Defeat, and, in short, the Total Destruction of the French Army under Marmont.

The intelligence brought by Capt. Blaquiere, was received by Sir Home Popham, now on the coast of Spain, from the Spanish Governor of Gijon, on the 19th ult.

The Spanish Governor transmits to Sir Home Popham a copy of the following short dispatch from the Earl of Wellington himself to the Spanish General Santocildes:

"GARDEN ABOVE THE TORMES,

JULY 23, 5 in the morning.

"GENERAL—I wrote you yesterday morning, and I now do it with the pleasure of acquainting you that we have beat Marmont, who is retreating rapidly, apparently on the Alba de Tormes, and we are pursuing him. I trust you will therefore proceed to conclude the operations concerted betw. us.

(Signed)

"WELLINGTON.

Sir Home Popham has also transmitted to the Admiralty a copy of the following Bulletin, issued at Salamanca on the day after the battle:

FIELD OF BATTLE, NEAR SALAMANCA,

JULY 23, 1812.

"The French army under Marmont was completely defeated yesterday by that of the Allies under General Lord Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, in the fields of Salamanca, on the left of the Tormes, near the Arrapelo after seven hours continual fighting, during which the Allies displayed prodigies of valour.

"The enemy was dislodged from all his advantageous positions, and lost all the Artillery which he had posted on them. His loss in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, cannot be less than ten or twelve Thousand.—Four Thousand prisoners have been brought in. General Bonnet is wounded and a prisoner. Marmont retreated at night by Alba.

"The field of battle for two leagues is covered with dead bodies.—Among them is the Colonel of the 101st regiment. The English loss is not great. The Portuguese have lost but few; and the Spanish loss is trifling; in all not more than 2500."

A Supplement to the Gazette of the Asturias dated on the 25th July, also transmitted by Sir Home Popham, states, that

"Don Carlos D'Espagne, with Don Julien Sanchez, had beaten the enemy most severely at Castillo Vedrallo. The number lost by the French was 2700 killed only. The French retreated with great precipitation."

The above seems to be an account of the share which the Spaniards had in an action previous to the great battle on the 22d.

The Asturias Gazette then proceeds to state that the French had lost the whole of their wagon-train, and that Earl Wellington, with characteristic heroism, had invited the inhabitants to come to Salamanca and search for their property among the plunder.

The adherents of the French in Valladolid have been obliged to take up arms, and to prepare for their departure for France—King Joseph is at Valladolid with them, on his way either to or from Madrid.

In a private letter from Vincente de la Barquera, dated the 28th July, also transmitted by Sir Home Popham, the writer, after detailing the foregoing facts, informs his friend that there were then two breaches in the walls of Astorga, and that it was expected to surrender every hour.

The same writer states, that Gen. Silveira, the Portuguese General, had been sent a close prisoner to a castle in Portugal, for disobedience of orders in the late action.

Private letter from a friend at Gijon, dated July 28.

"I transmit to you the glorious dispatch of the greatest battle which ever man gained for you; since your mortal enemy, Bonnet, was wounded and taken prisoner on the 22d, in the fields of Salamanca. It would be, in my opinion, very proper that you should pay him a visit before he goes to England, to thank him for past favours.

"Astorga has two breaches, and its surrender is expected every moment.

"Silveira did not comply with the orders of the Commander in Chief, and was arrested and sent to a castle in Portugal.

(Signed)

"FRANCISCO DE AYERS"

"San Vincente de la Barquera, July 9. c. k. M.

Earl Wellington's official dispatches to Government with the particulars of the above brilliant victory have not yet arrived, but no doubt whatever can now be entertained of the authenticity of the report that have reached us.

August 7.

Some further particulars, which have transpired through the medium of the Malta Mail, which arrived yesterday, incline us to think that the grand expedition lately collected in the Mediterranean, is not destined for Catalonia in the first instance.—Toulon and the environs of Cadiz have been both mentioned as objects of attack: at the latter place the French now continue to annoy the inhabitants most formidably by means of their new-invented shells.

FROM THE PILOT.

LONDON, August 15th.

Up to two o'clock no intelligence had arrived from Lord WELLINGTON. The wind having shifted to the westward last night, we are in hourly expectation.

The continued delay of the expected arrivals from Lisbon, with the direct official intelligence of the Earl of WELLINGTON's glorious victory over MARMONT is accounted for by the prevalence of winds, which, according to the experience of those best accustomed to the navigation, render it impossible to double Cape Finistere. It is, however, hoped that by this time the packets may have been able to beat up to the entrance of the channel. Every hour may, therefore, be expected to give the final confirmation so ardently desired. In the mean time we have to add to our prior intelligence the following fresh vouchers:

A letter dated Castro, August 1, from a Military Officer of distinction, attached to the expedition under Sir HOME POPHAM, has the following postscript:—

"You have heard of Lord Wellington's victory. We have had a *Te Deum* and a *feu de joie* here on the occasion this day. The Spaniards are all exultation. Lord Wellington, in addition to his present Spanish title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, should have the higher dignity of *Principe de la Guerra*, in contradistinction to Godoy's title of *Principe de la Paz*. This would be so much the more just and acceptable, as Lord Wellington has opened a direct road to the deliverance of Spain by his victories, and above all, by his last and greatest: while Godoy paved the way for its subjugation by the peace, which was made the ground of his creation."

The subjoined paragraphs appeared in the greater part of our publication of yesterday:

"We have heard that a letter has been received from Portugal, which mentions the victory over Marmont's army, and adds that Marmont himself had lost an arm. This letter, we are told, was written with the impression that the official dispatches would have arrived in this country before it."

"Letters have been received at the Admiralty from Sir Home Popham, dated 4th August, in which he refers to his former letters, in the confidence that before this arrival the official account of the victory would have been received. Sir Home adds a report that Marmont had lost an arm, and that the French had, in consequence, evacuated several places, named by Sir Home."

"We understand St. Andero, in particular, had been evacuated, and that Sir Home Popham and Mendezabal had taken possession of it. The French garrison that previously occupied it was estimated at 4000 men.

The fact of the evacuation of St. Andero is corroborated by the following letter, received yesterday by a respectable merchant:

"St. Andero, August 3d.—The whole of the French troops left this place, and proceeded forward to Santouia on their route to Vittoria. Their places were immediately supplied by British troops, who are now in possession of the place."

While the official accounts of the victory over Marmont continue to be expected, the following extracts from letters, written by Officers in the British camp, will be acceptable, in as much as they give particulars which we have not yet seen relative to the state and position of the hostile armies prior to the movements which led to the battle; and also a general account of the state of the country as to the harvest.

"JULY 5.—We are only three hundred yards from our friends. The two armies are drawn up on the heights on each side of the river; both strongly posted, and each determined to oppose, with every effort, any attempt of the other to cross. The enemy's guns completely command the ford by which we must pass—we have a similar check on their passage—we have now been here several days.—Lord Wellington seems very cautious, and unwilling to lose his men uselessly.—We think he is waiting for the co-operation of some of the Spanish Generals from the northern and western provinces.—Castanos is said to be in the rear of the French. The exertions of this army are astonishing. Our force is more numerous than that of Marmont at present; but his position is so strong that we could not hope to drive him from it without a loss of men which Lord Wellington does not chuse to incur. The state of the crops here far exceeds any thing ever seen in England. Nothing, in fact, can surpass the fineness of the country, the richness of the soil, and the luxuriance of the harvest. Flour, grain and wine, are in the greatest abundance; the wine excellent at six pence a bottle. But still we labour under difficulties that the French do not; for, while they take corn and every necessary wherever they find it, leaving the proprietors to content themselves with the hope of getting such remuneration as the French Commissariat may afterwards chuse to give; nothing is taken on our part, except by consent and by contract, and upon full payment as in England.

"The toils and hardships endured by this army are greater than you can imagine. Still the spirit with which they are borne makes them nothing. Every man appears to feel and act as if the glory and success of his country depended on him alone, and they have not a doubt of accomplishing, much less the least hesitation in attempting, any thing to which they are led by Wellington. Never was a Commander who possessed in a higher degree the love and confidence of the Officers and men under his command. The French themselves, as well as the Spaniards and the British, regard him as the first Commander in the world."

ANOTHER LETTER, DATED JULY 9.—"We have been now a week on this hill, the river Douro running between us and the enemy. It is fordable only at a few points, and these are protected by a powerful artillery. On our side the circumstances are singular. We expected to have something to do last night, as the baggage was ordered to the rear. Reports say, this morning, that the French are thinking of attacking us. The fact is, that the armies are so situated, that neither can attack the other without a most tremendous shock. The English are, at present, considerably superior to the enemy in number; but the French are in a position of such strength that would inevitably cost us a most serious loss to dispossess them of it. On the other hand if they attack us they have superior force to encounter, estimated at 40,000 men, but I believe over-rated; composed of troops who have been carrying all before them; and headed by a General whom the enemy themselves admit to be equal to any in the world. Add to this, that we have a most formidable artillery, commanding every approach to our line, and every experienced and reflecting man will admit that I do not exaggerate when I say that it would require near 100,000 men to attack us with any hope or prospect of success."

The Swedish expedition would be ready to sail, it was supposed, about the 15th inst. The Beaufoy packet passed the homeward bound Baltic fleet off the Oldman all well. We hear a report via Heligoland, but it is not believed, that a great battle had been fought between the Russians and French, in which the former lost 60,000 men, and the latter 30,000 men. The report was brought to Heligoland by two different vessels.

GOTTENBURGH, AUG. 4.—Peace between England and Sweden is to be proclaimed throughout all Sweden on Sunday next; and the Ports will be declared open on the 15th inst.

A body of Cossacks have completely cut to pieces a Polish regiment.

The French have lost an immense number of horses from the badness of the weather, and great scarcity of food; they have experienced the most incessant rains that were ever remembered.

A number of English bomb vessels and other ships of war have past by for the Baltic.

RIGA, JULY 28.—Peace has, at length, been ratified between Russia and Turkey.

RUSSIAN HEAD QUARTERS JULY 24.—Barclay De Tolly has, by forced marches, joined Prince Bagraion.

The following notice was affixed this morning at Lloyd's.

OFFICE OF TRADE, WHITEHALL, AUG. 12.

The licences granted for the protection of ships belonging to the U. States of America, which required their clearing out, before the 15th of this month, will be extended to the 1st of September next; and if it shall happen that goods now on hand shall not then be ready to be shipped, on a statement of such facts by the merchant or manufacturer, the said licence will be further extended to the 15th of September.

The above intelligence is, in both cases, to be limited to ships which are now protected by licences.

The Niemen, 44, Capt. Pym, sailed on Tuesday from Plymouth, for Portsmouth, to fit for the American station, and form one of the squadron of Admiral Sir J. B. Warren.

There is a report that Massena is arrived in the south of France, and that the people have risen in insurrection at his call. We gave this report yesterday in a second edition.

We announced yesterday that H. M. ships Magnificent, Rota and Lyra, had arrived at Plymouth, from the coast of Spain, which they left on Thursday last, bringing a confirmation of Lord Wellington's victory. The officers of these vessels state that in the glorious affair of Salamanca, the enemy's artillery was carried by some desperate charges of our immitable cavalry, who had excellent ground for their exertions, and bore down every thing opposed to them, like an overwhelming torrent. Towards the end of the affair, the enemy declined the combat, in every part of the line, and sought safety in retreat. The Spanish cavalry, under Sanchez, came up to the several charges with great gallantry. In addition to what we have already stated, respecting the evacuation of St. Andero, by the enemy, we understand that a party of 70 French came over and sought the protection of the English. It was thought that many others, dispersed on various parts of that coast, would gladly follow the example, to avoid being captured and massacred by the Guerillas. These men state their comrades to be in a most pitiable condition, for want of clothing; scarcely any among the 4000, who quitted Santander, had a shoe or stocking to their feet, so much had they been harassed by their late marching and counter marching. Captain Lake and Sir G. Collier are come home in the Magnificent, both are wounded, but the former so badly as to require the appointment of an acting captain to his ship.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

To the Honorable the Chief Justice and Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec.

The Grand Jury perform a pleasing duty in returning their sincere thanks for the excellent Charge so impressively delivered at the opening of this Session, by His Honor the Chief Justice.

The salutary influence to be expected from such a charge, so replete with reasonable instruction and admonition is too important to be confined to those only to whom it was addressed.

Wherefore, the Grand Jury earnestly request that it may be published, in both languages, for general information.

Grand Jury Room, Quebec, 22d. September, 1812.

John Blackwood, Foreman.

M. Sauvageau,	T. Allison,	Augustin Caron.
Ovadia Aylwin,	Thos. Christie,	A. O. de Lanandiere.
F. Tétu,	Ch. Pinquitt,	Chas. Riverin,
Robert Melvin,	John Walsh,	M. Lymburner,
Geo. Browne,	J. M. Poulin,	F. Bornier,
Claude Dinichaud,	John Munro.	

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

We have the honor to meet you upon the return of the period appointed by Law for enquiring into the conduct of the inhabitants of this District, and for the trial and punishment of all who shall be found to have offended against its provisions.

The Grand Inquest are required at all times, by their oath, to prevent offences, from Trespass to Treason; but as the ultimate objects of their investigations are the preservation of the public peace and safety of the community, and as these are menaced at different times, by crimes of different descriptions, their researches must necessarily vary; it being their immediate duty to give a more

particular attention to that class of crimes from which, at the time when they are impelled, the greatest danger may be apprehended.

It is undoubtedly true, that we may contemplate the actual situation of the two Canadas with satisfaction; we can look back upon the events, which since the declaration of War by the States of America, have taken place within their limits, with honest pride, and that spirit of loyalty which universally pervades all classes of Society, and animates alike, the new and the old subjects in both Provinces, to their immortal honor, enables us, under Divine Providence, to look forward to the future with confidence.

But, Gentlemen, We must not expect to be exempt from the common lot of humanity. In every country, under the best formed systems of Government, there will be men of corrupt principles, who having neither fortune nor character to lose, become disaffected in times of difficulty, and dare not only to contemplate, but by concealed intrigue or open violence, to attempt the destruction of the State. If then, it be impossible to say, "that there are no such characters among us," surely, in this moment of danger, when the Enemy is upon our frontier, and we are hourly threatened with Invasion, it is equally impossible to say, that too much precaution can be used. No detriment to the public can arise from such conduct, and great and many are the evils which it may prevent.

It is therefore your especial duty, to be vigilant in your researches as to crimes, which in the remotest degree, can affect the safety or welfare of the Government. To investigate every fact that excites suspicion, and to present for trial and punishment, every individual who has been guilty of any act contrary to the duty of the permanent allegiance which he owes, if a subject, and to that temporary allegiance which is due from him while he remains in the Province, if he happens to be the subject of another power.

You must bear in mind, that he who compasses or plots the death of the King, or enters into measures for the subversion of his Government, or levies war against him, or consults with any for the purpose of levying war against him, or attempts by force to regulate the measures of his Government, or by force to redress any public or general grievance, real or pretended, or with intent against the King, forcibly obstructs the due execution of his laws, or invites foreign invasion, or takes a step of any kind for that purpose, or joins the forces of the enemy, or gives them aid, advice, or intelligence, or with a view to any traitorous design, withdraws, or attempts to withdraw the subjects of His Majesty from their allegiance to the Crown, or from their obedience to the King's lawful commands in their several stations, is guilty of the crime of High Treason, and incurs the punishment of Death, with the forfeiture of all his property moveable or immovable.

That he who having knowledge of any traitorous design, conceals it without participating in it, is guilty of Misprision of High Treason, and incurs the punishment of perpetual imprisonment, with the forfeiture of all his moveable property, and of the profits of his immovable property during life.

That he who without design against his Majesty or his Government, opposes the execution of his laws, or joins in any riot, or unlawful assembly, or excites others to join, or by speaking or writing against the King or his Government, attempts to lessen him in the esteem of his subjects, or to weaken his power, or to raise jealousies between him and his people, or spreads false news concerning his intentions, or refuses to take the oath of Allegiance, or refuses to assist him, by personal service for the defence of the Province against Invasion or Rebellion, is guilty of a high misdemeanor, and incurs the punishment of fine and imprisonment, at discretion, and in some instances, the further punishment of the pillory.

Such are the most prominent of the Acts, which the Law, among many others of a similar tendency, has declared to be crimes, and from which all persons whatsoever are bound to abstain; But to abstain from that which is forbidden, is but a small proportion of what constitutes the duty of every subject at this conjuncture. It is by no means sufficient, that our conduct should be tamely correct; it must be distinguished by zeal, and marked by active loyalty. We must evince our love for our Contry, and our attachment to the King and to his Government, by eagerly availing ourselves of every opportunity to promote his service and the public good which the course of events may afford us; and by earnest endeavors to execute with effect all that we undertake. There is not one among us, who has it not in his power to advance

the great objects before us. Each can make himself to others an example of useful exertion for the general benefit. Each can impress upon others the importance of the state for which we contend. Each can sacrifice his private interest and convenience, and assist according to his means, in the advancement of any public service which circumstances may require. Each can humble himself before God in repentance and intercession for the welfare of the Country, and the success of His Majesty's Arms. Each in his person can contribute to the defence of the Province while life remains, and each can lay down his life for its security, if that should be required. These are our duties—THE SACRED DUTIES OF ONE AND ALL OF US; and although the performance of them cannot afford to all the opportunity of rendering any splendid service to the Country, yet we may be assured, that the effect of such behaviour, will reach to multitudes, and most materially contribute to the permanent advantage of the whole.

From those who happen to be Officers of Government, and particularly from Magistrates, additional duties are demanded. The preservation of the public peace, until their immediate jurisdiction becomes the Seat of War, is their peculiar province. The Magistrate must be conspicuous in the execution of his office, vigilant, sedulous, and intrepid in the discharge of his trust. He must personally enquire into every matter that appears to call for his interference, (especially in his neighbourhood) watching the conduct of strangers with particular attention, and adopting his measures of precaution and of resistance to the probable emergency of the case. In the present state of the Province, it is certainly by no means probable, that riots, or popular tumults of any description will occur; but if any should and the various resources of the Civil Power to repress them are found to be inefficient, he must not hesitate to maintain the King's authority and the peace of the district, in such cases of extreme necessity, by the cautious application of military force. Popular Tumults, at this crisis, may justly be suspected to be excited by emissaries from the Enemy, and insurrection may be highly dangerous. Tumults so excited, are intended to lead to Revolution; and Revolutions should be strangled in their birth. Minds yet in amazement, must not have time to grow familiar with their guilt; the Ringleaders must not have time to confirm their power; the people must not have time to learn to obey new masters, and the acquisition of this time must be prevented by the activity and decision of the Magistrate.

GENTLEMEN,
We have inducements to persevere in the discharge of our duty with fidelity and diligence, of no common importance.

If we look to ourselves, what have we to wish? Can our condition be ameliorated? Can we be happier than we are? And is not the efficient cause of the prosperity and happiness which we enjoy, the Government under which we live, a birth-right to our children, which we are bound to transmit inviolate to them and their posterity?

If we look to our venerable SOVEREIGN, the common and beloved father of his people, can we forget the many signal marks of his affection which we have received? The Criminal Code of England, and the present Constitution of the Colony he gave to his Canadian Subjects as rewards for their loyalty and attachment to his Person and Government, and by these, we have been admitted to a full participation of the rights enjoyed by our fellow subjects in England; that is, to the highest practical degree of civil liberty. More than we enjoy, cannot be asked; no man of experience or reflection, can desire to move in a wider or more enlarged sphere of civil liberty, than that with which the high minded and intelligent People of England are satisfied. We are truly grateful for these proofs of His Majesty's favor and paternal affection, and, upon every proper occasion, have announced our gratitude in the amplest terms. But the opportunity is now offered, in which we may declare it in deeds; and as we ought not, so unquestionably, we shall not neglect it. Where is the man who would suffer the reflections of the Royal mind to be embittered during the visitations of reason, by any neglect of duty on his part, or by any act which could induce the afflicted Monarch to believe, that his Canadian Subjects had been guilty of ingratitude, and had deserted their Benefactor in the hour of peril?

If we look to God—can we do otherwise than acknowledge, that there is not a Country under Heaven, to which the Almighty Ruler of the Universe has been more sparing of correction, or more bountiful in his dispensations,

than this happy Province? To His will, as to future events, we must bow, as we are bound to do, in humble resignation. But while we thus fortify our minds to meet all that Omnipotence may see fit to permit, shall we not by manly exertions for the preservation of the happiness with which he has blessed us—best evince our gratitude for past benefits, and the extent to which we shall deserve that happiness, in time to come. To this we are now urged. We are called to thank him, not by words, but by actions, in defence of the good which he has bestowed upon us, which we still possess, and which, under his Providence, we shall continue to possess, if we perform our duty.

GENTLEMEN,
You will proceed to the execution of your office—in which, we shall at all times be ready to afford you our assistance, if circumstances should happen to require it.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in Quebec, dated York, 25th August, 1812.

"I thank you for your friendly letter of the 14th May, which should have been acknowledged sooner, if I could sooner have found a subject either of amusement or of pleasure. At length the war having commenced, furnishes a little variety; and although I am sensible that the expresses sent to Sir George Prevost will put you in possession of the Military News of this Country, yet as you and my other friends know the country which has so lately been made the Theatre of war in this province, by General Hull's crossing the river from Detroit to the opposite shore and intrenching himself, without opposition, at Baptiste Baby's new brick house, I shall endeavour to give you some details of the subsequent conduct, as well of Gen. Hull, as of the small garrison of Amherstburg, at that time commanded by Lieut. Col. St. George, one of the Inspecting Field Officers of Militia.

On the 12th July Mr. Hull crossed the river, above Detroit, and took up his quarters at J. B. Baby's house, immediately dispersing a villainous Proclamation to the Canadians, and especially informing them that if any of them should be seen with Indians, no quarter would be given. It appears that no part of the garrison of Amherstburg nor Indians were there at the time, and it is reasonable to think, that the slender population of the settlement would be overawed by an army of 1500 men, accompanied by artillery; so that Gen. Hull sat down quietly having nothing to fear. His first act was dispatching a detachment of cavalry to the river Thames, in quest of plunder, and they succeeded in bringing away a large quantity of flour and a great number of cattle. One of your Lower Canada Justices of the Peace, who had been disappointed in land speculations in this province, named Zelotus Watson, a land surveyor, was their voluntary guide, having previously to the declaration of war, offered his services to Gen. Hull. This gentleman I am informed was lately taken, and I trust will atone, on the gallows, for his treason.

I have no means of judging how far it was in Colonel St. George's power to oppose Mr. Hull's landing, that will probably be known hereafter; but within a few days after the invasion of the country, three strong detachments, on three successive days, were sent by the American General to force their way to Amherstburg; they found themselves opposed by a small party of the 41st and some Indians, at the bridge of the river Canard, and were three several times beat back with loss. They next attempted to cross the river au Canard at a fording place, higher up, but a party of 15 Indians only lying concealed, suddenly sprung up with their yell, and so terrified the enemy, consisting of 150 men, that they instantly threw away their arms and took to their heels; many indeed threw off their coats, haversacks and caps to facilitate their escape; they were pursued a considerable distance and several were killed.

On the 5th inst. nearly 300 men from Detroit, escorting the mail going to the United States, were attacked by the Indians at Brown's town, who killed 50 of them and brought in 2 prisoners; on our side one Logan an interpreter was killed and two Chippawas wounded, Gen. Hull had great dependence on the Hurons and the Ottawas of the Miamis; but, unfortunately for him, these two nations joined the general confederacy, on the 2d inst. so that every Indian in the country is their declared enemy. In this action the dispatches to the Secretary at War were taken, which not only disclosed his general plans, but particularly that the 8th inst. was fixed upon for a grand attack on Amherstburg and the Queen Char-

lotte, lying at anchor off the mouth of the river Canard. It was, however, on the 9th that upwards of 1000 of the enemy who had previously been recalled from their station at Sandwich to Detroit, moved down the river to some distance below Mognaga. Col. Proctor, lately sent up to take the command, from the information received by the capture of the dispatches, immediately pushed over to Brown Town 100 of the 41st, some Militia, and 400 Indians, who gave these gentry a complete dressing; killing and wounding near 300 men and capturing a convoy of provisions coming in, it is said, on 300 pack horses.

On the 11th inst. 130 Ottawas and Poutawatamies attacked 250 of the American troops, who were escorting 10 boats having on board 56 of their wounded; at the same time the boats were attacked and taken by the King's armed Schooner the General Hunter and our gun boats. The escort suffered very severely.

In the action of the 9th I am sorry to say we had some loss, viz.

41st reg.—3 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 2 serjeants, 13 rank and file wounded.
Militia—1 rank and file killed; 2 ditto wounded.
Indians—1 interpreter and 8 killed and wounded.

General Brock, with that activity and vigilance which he is known to possess, flew to the assistance of the little Band of Heroes at Amherstburg the moment he could march about 300 men, Militia, except 50 of the 41st, to Long point where they embarked in boats and arrived at Amherstburg, I think on the 13th or 14th inst. On the 15th the General took up the ground occupied so recently by his adversary, and immediately by a flag sent Gen. Hull a summons to surrender his fort and garrison; this, after a delay of four hours, was answered with an indignant negative and adding that he would defend his post to the last extremity. Gen. Brock immediately opened his fire, which was returned from Detroit but without doing us any injury. Our shot were more fortunate, for several were killed in the town, particularly the officer who commanded at Michilimackinac when it surrendered. That long shot business not according with Gen. Brock's anxiety for a closer contact, he crossed the river the next morning, the 16th, at the Spring Well and marched upwards towards the fort with the following force, viz. 350 of the 41st, 460 Militia, and 700 Indians: when he came within a mile of Detroit a white flag was displayed on the ramparts and an officer sent out to demand time for an arrangement for the surrender of the fort, which he acceded to, and completed within two hours, when the British Colours were once more hoisted on Fort Lernoult, and 2500 troops (with 25 pieces of cannon) laid down their arms as prisoners of war, without firing a shot.

By official intelligence from the Russian armies it appears that on the 8th of July the advanced guard of the French consisting of three columns of cavalry, were attacked by the Cossacks, and driven back, even through the streets of Nowogrodka. On the 9th the advances obtained over the enemy were far more important. After having reinforced his advance guard, the enemy attacked Gen. Platoff, who had occupied the small town of Mir; three regiments of Polish Hussars, under the command of Gen. Turno, were completely defeated in this engagement, two colonels, several officers, and 200 privates were made prisoners.

In addition to this skirmish the 8th French bulletin mentions another affair with Platoff and his Cossacs as taking place on the 10th, in which the enemy acknowledged a loss of 600 men.

On the 18th Prince Bagration defeated a large body of cavalry belonging to the corps of Davoust. Besides the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, which was severe, upward of 1000 were made prisoners.

The suburbs of Riga have been prematurely burnt on the supposed approach of Macdonald's army. Houses, capable of containing 15,000 inhabitants, were, on this occasion, consumed. Letters from that city represent the surprise of Sebastiani, on the left bank of the Duna, as very complete. The French are stated to have lost 1000 prisoners, and to have nine of their regiments greatly cut up. There were 30 French officers killed, wounded or taken.

MONTREAL, September 30.

Accounts from Niagara of the 13th, state that hostilities had not commenced, but that General Brock was keeping the enemy in continual annoy-

ance—battle was shortly expected and no doubt was entertained of the result.

We are informed that fort Wayne in the Michigan territory was on the eve of surrendering to the Indians, and that the commandant had implored Col. Proctor to send a detachment of English from Detroit to save the lives of the garrison.

Besides the skirmish between Major Heathcote and the Americans at Matilda, we understand that a party of the enemy landed at the river Gannaquoque on a sheep and wine stealing expedition, where they committed some depredations and wounded Mrs. Col. Stone, a lady much advanced in years. Such are the blessings attached to American fraternity.

We are likewise informed that 25 stand of arms were taken, with stores, and that a horseman was killed.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer holden for the District of Montreal, was closed this day when the following persons were sentenced:—

Jacques Trotter, Louis Payement, and Noel Legault Deslorier, convicted of a riot and rescue of a Deserter from the Embodied Militia, being in the custody of Major Leprehon, to be imprisoned two years.—Jacques Trotter to pay a fine of £100, give security for his good behavior for five years himself in £250, and two securities in £175 each.—Louis Payement and Noel Legault Deslorier to pay each a fine of £20, give security for their good behavior during five years themselves in £200 each, and two securities in £100 each.

Eustache Beneche Lavigne, convicted of having incited divers persons to assemble riotously and seditiously to oppose His Majesty's Government, and the execution of the Militia laws in pursuance whereof 420 persons did assemble at Lachine and continued to assemble 4 hours, to the great terror of His Majesty's subjects—to be imprisoned eighteen months, to pay a fine of £5, give security for his good behavior during five years himself in £200, and two securities in £100 each.

Jean Baptiste Pizeau, Pierre Chamallard and Bazil Legault Deslorier, convicted of having incited divers persons to assemble riotously and seditiously to oppose His Majesty's Government, and the execution of the Militia laws. J. B. Pizeau to be imprisoned 18 months, and to pay a fine of £15.—Pierre Chamallard to be imprisoned 12 months, and pay a fine of £10.—Bazil Legault Deslorier to be imprisoned two years, and to pay a fine of £25—and each of them to give security for their good behavior during five years themselves, in the sum of £200 each, and two securities for each in the sum of £100 respectively.

Joseph Sicard, Luc Courville, François Courville, Guillaume Mallet, Jean Baptiste Thivierge, Joseph Binet and Bernard Courville, convicted of having unlawfully assembled at Lachine with 400 other persons, armed with guns, &c. and having continued assembled so armed during four hours to the manifest danger of the subversion of His Majesty's Government, and the very great terror of His Majesty's subjects.—Joseph Sicard to be imprisoned 2 years, to pay a fine of £25, and give security for his good behaviour during five years himself in £200, and two securities in £100 each.—Luc Courville, 18 months imprisonment, to pay a fine of £25, and give security for his good behavior during five years, himself in £200, and two securities in £100 each.—François Courville, 12 months imprisonment to pay a fine of £10, and give security for his good behaviour during five years, himself in £200, and two securities in £100 each.—Guillaume Mallet, 2 years imprisonment to pay a fine of £100, to give security for his good behaviour during 5 years, himself in £500, and two securities in £250 each.—Jean Baptiste Thivierge 18 months imprisonment, to pay a fine of £20, and give security for his good behavior during 5 years himself in £200 and two securities in £100 each.—Joseph Binet, 18 month imprisonment, to pay a fine of £50, and to give security for his good behavior for 5 years himself in £500, and two securities in £250 each.—Bernard Courville, 2 years imprisonment, to pay a fine of £25

and to give security for his good behavior for 5 years himself in £400, and two securities in £200, each.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Head Quarters, Montreal, 23d September, 1812.
GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander of the Forces expects at this moment, from every department of the army, the most unwearied, prompt, and zealous exertions, in forwarding the important services now carrying on; and he trusts he shall in no instance meet disappointment.

Lieutenant General Sir GEORGE PREVOST also calls upon the Officers intrusted with the command of Posts of Communication, for their personal superintendance and efforts to accelerate the movements of either troops, stores or provisions, from their respective commands, to their ultimate destination.

G. O.—His Excellency the Governor General and Commander of the Forces has been pleased to approve of the following appointments of officers to the several divisions of Indian Warriors stationed at the outposts of the Camp at Blairfinnie.

NATIONS—NAMES AND RANK.
St. Regis, or Oghwasagoy, Iroquois.
Louigny de Montigny, Resident and Captain.
St. Germain, Lieutenant.
Biron, Interpreter.
Coghnewagas, Iroquois.
Chevalier de Lorimer, Resident and Captain.
de Lorimer, Lieutenant and Captain.
Lake of the two Mountains, Nipissingues and Algonquins.

Ducharme, Resident and Captain.
Chevalier de Lorimer, Lieut. and Interpreter.
Chinic, Interpreter.

St. Francis, Abenakis.
Simon Evans, Lieutenant and Interpreter.
Stanislaus Vassal, Lieutenant and Interpreter.
Abenakis and Iroquois.

Chenier Gaucher, Lieutenant and Interpreter.
Pierre Hubert, Interpreter.

To receive the pay and allowances of their respective ranks from the 15th instant.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adjutant General.

MOTPELIER (Vermont) Sept. 17.

From all parts of the County we receive accounts of the movements of the troops and militia. Plattsburgh, N. Y. but 60 miles from Montreal, is their place of destination; where Generals Dearborn and Bloomfield have already arrived with 2000 men each. The 6th Regiment and Col. Simon; the 15th, Col. Pike, and 13th, Col. Smyth, all New England troops, are on the march to join the army at Plattsburgh, and Gen. Dearborn the 6th and 15th regiments from New York, were to march the 30th inst. The Vermont troops are now at Plattsburgh. It is stated that Gen. Bloomfield, of New York, is to command the van of the army on the expedition.

About 80 of the U. S. troops from New Hampshire, and between 4 and 500 of the drafted militia of this State, passed through town the present week, on their way to Plattsburgh.

HALIFAX, September 4.

ARRIVED—Am. ship Ceres, 31 days from Liverpool for Boston, sent in by the S. M. S. Defiance cartel, 18 days from New York. Yesterday Am. schr. Beusey from Naples for Marblehead, captured by the Guerriere, recaptured by Com. Rodgers' squadron, taken down by Acosta.

SAILED—Wednesday morning, H. M. ships Nymph, Acosta, Starra, and brig Embury, on a cruise.

Com. Rodgers is once more!—On Friday last, about 9 o'clock A. M. the schr. Louis, from Broad's, fell in with H. M. ships Sparian and Maidstone lat. 42 long 65;—And the cartel D. S. C. Frost, from New York, on the same day, at 1 o'clock P. M. about 20 to 25 leagues S. of Cape Sable—fell in with the squadron under the American Commodore—was boarded by a boat from the President, and supplied him with a few potatoes!—the squadron were then steering nearly a S. W. course, which would, probably, have carried them down to George's Banks and the heads of Nantucket, or thereabouts.

Extract of a Letter from Upper Canada.

A Brigade of the King's Boats, and a number of Merchant Boats, were attacked at Matilda, about three miles below the Galois Rapids on the 16th instant. A detachment of the enemy crossed the St. Lawrence, a little before the dawn of day, and secreted themselves in a small island, about a hundred yards from our shore. They were accompanied by a large boat, carrying a field piece on the bow. A poor Canadian labourer called Toussaint, and his family, are the only inhabitants of this island. In the forenoon a party of the enemy entered his cottage and made him a prisoner. At this eventful moment the King's Boats made their appearance. The soldiers were mostly at the oar and their arms were in cases at the bottom of the boats!!! While the guard in the house were eagerly peeping through a small broken window to observe the advance of the Boats, Toussaint slipped out unobserved, actually gained the beach and got into his canoe before he was discovered. He was immediately pursued and fired upon but happily without effect. By his gestures and exclamations he gave notice to the Boats' crew of their imminent danger, and they precipitately fled to shore. The enemy's Gun Boat dropped down below the island and began to fire upon the troops. They were thrown into the greatest confusion and one of them was killed. At this time two very large Boats filled with armed men, were observed to approach from the American shore to the channel at the upper part of the island in order to take the troops in flank. This movement, the effect of a well organized plan, would have secured an easy conquest to the enemy, but for the brave conduct of Captain Ault of Matilda, who with a body of Militia under his command, was fortunately near. With the greatest intrepidity, he and his brave companions attacked those Boats as they entered the channel between the island and the main land compelling one of them to seek for shelter behind the island, and after killing and wounding a great number in the other boat, forced the survivors to abandon it and fly to the wood. The enemy lined the inner shore with rifle men, and fired for some time, but Captain Munro with a company of Militia from the next township soon arrived and assisted in routing them. They fled to their own coast in great disorder, and Toussaint's wife alleges that she counted upwards of twenty who were carried away either dead or wounded. Such was the zeal and loyalty manifested by His Majesty's subjects near the scene of action, that it is supposed upwards of seven hundred assembled within two hours, and a piece of artillery was brought from Prescott a distance of fourteen miles by land.

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 29, 1812.

Since issuing our Extra sheet, on Friday, we have been obligingly favored with a London paper of the 13th of August, containing further accounts of Lord Wellington's victory over Marmont, though the vessel containing his Lordship's dispatches had not yet reached England, from the prevalence of contrary winds. But there can be no question as to the truth of the victory; a victory not only most glorious in itself but in its results little less than decisive of the fate of a kingdom. Such a diminution of the French forces, at a moment when the allied armies were about receiving considerable additional strength, by the junction of the expedition from the Mediterranean, added to the spirit with which the Spaniards must be fresh inspired, from such a combination of fortunate events, could not fail of making King Joseph's crown sit uneasy upon his head and bear heavily on his brows. Poor man! long has he been wishing to lay it down, as a crown of thorn; and long since, had he been his own master, would he, like his brother Lucien, have fled to the peaceful retreat of private life, leaving the cares of a disputed crown, to any who could find in its glitter, a relief to its weight.

In our columns will be found further important facts, such as the proclamation of peace between Great-Britain and Sweden, with a prospect of the latter power's taking a part against France, in the northern war; the ratification of peace between Russia and Turkey, and the consequent ability of the former power to employ its whole force in its defence, against the tyrant of Europe.

Nothing of importance has taken place in the Upper Province since the cession of Detroit and the Michigan territory, to the British arms. When General Brock is reinforced Niagara may be expected to share the fate of Detroit. It is said that the Americans in that quarter though numerous, are suffering by sickness, if so, they

may become an easy prey, notwithstanding their numbers.

As we hear that the Americans, under the command of Dearborne and Bloomfield, are but poorly clothed, and as the cold season is approaching, should they be inclined to cross the line, it will be but neighbourly to give them a warm reception, which, we trust, all will be disposed to do.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- Sept. 21—Brig Admiral Rowley, Howard, 27 days from Newfoundland, to order, ballast.
—Schooner Mary Ann, Dugas, 30 days from Halifax, to Delamare and Burns, cargo Lemons and Tar.
—24—Ship Five Sisters, Richards, 50 days from Montego Bay, (Jama.) to Grant & Greenfields, cargo Rum—Intelligence, sailed under convoy of H. M. Ships Polyphemus and Barbadoes, heard of the war at the Havanna—50 sail for England.
—25—Brig Sir John Sherbrook, Robson, 42 days from Kingston, Jamaica, to Grant & Greenfields, cargo rum—passengers, Messrs. Murchead and Melvin—Intelligence, sailed under convoy of H. M. Brig Sappho;
—Brig Sir George Prevost, Walker, 16 days from Halifax, to J. Mure & Co. cargo wine, brandy and sugar—Passengers, Col. Pearson, Mr. Evans, two ladies, and two servants.
—26—Schooner Mary, Sivrac, from Mingan, to J. Hallowell, Junr. & Co. cargo fish and oil.
—27—H. M. S. Prometheus, 18 days from Halifax—passengers, Captain Milnes and Major Coburn,

MARRIED—On Saturday, Captain Young, of the Ship *Dadalus*, to Miss MARGARET GUNBY, of this city.

At Montreal, lately, Mr. ADAM L. MACNIDER, merchant, to Miss ROSINA AIRD, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Aird, merchant.

Commissary General's Office, }
Quebec, 28th Sept. 1812. }

WANTED, FOR THE AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR, comfortable warm clothing, consisting of the following articles, viz.

**JACKETS,
SHIRTS,
TROUSERS,
STOCKINGS,
MOCKESSONS or SHOES,**

Also, 2000 pounds of SOAP.

All persons willing to furnish the same are requested to give in written tenders to this office on or before the second of next month. They will be required to be delivered immediately.

LANDED from on board the Ship *Ralph Nicholson*, Wm. Findlay, master, from London, the following unclaimed packages:

I M 1 Bale } addressed to Mr. J. Mills.
2 a 4 3 Trusses }
R N 2966 1 Trunk }
G C 1 Trunk }

They will be delivered to the consignees upon application to Captain Findlay, on board, at the Queen's wharf, or to LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.
Quebec, September 29, 1812.

WHEREAS some person or persons, last night, did go on board the Brig *Sir John Sherbrooke*, Capt. Thomas Robson, laying alongside the Queen's Wharf, and wilfully and maliciously cut the Main Stay-sail to pieces, and took nearly half of it away. Any person who will give information of the person who did it, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of £10 cy. by applying to Capt. Robson on board, or the HARBOUR MASTER.
Quebec, 28th Sept. 1812.

PATTERSON, DYKE & Co. have received per Harriett, from Madeira, twenty-nine pipes of fine choice old Wine, which they offer for sale by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.
Quebec, 29th Sept. 1812.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on **THURSDAY** next, the 1st prox. at the Subscribers' Auction Room,
5 pipes superior Port Wine,
2 pipes real Cogniac Brandy,
5 cases and 6 baskets Florence Oil; and
20 casks English Vinegar,
A few barrels Mascovado Sugar,
50 barrels Tar, Holland's, Geneva in lots, &c. &c.
And Dry Goods of every description.
Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.

JACOB POZER & Co.

Aucts. & Brokers.

Quebec, Sept. 28, 1812.

FOR SALE—At the New Printing-Office, a few copies of the "ACT TO FACILITATE THE CIRCULATION OF ARMY BILLS."
September 25, 1812.

Selling off under prime cost, at No. 4, Palace-street, the undermentioned goods:

As the subscriber intends shortly going to England, he requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and informs the public that he is now disposing of his valuable stock under prime cost, for cash only—250 pieces of superfine Irish linens, 200 pieces elegant chintz furnitures, 300 pieces of paper hangings, quilts, counterpanes, India jaconet muslins, and an immense variety of other goods, too numerous to insert.
C. RIVERS.
No. 4, Palace-street, Sept. 22, 1812.

NOTICE.

ANY person having the 1st volume *Du regne de Louis XVI.* may receive a good price for it, by applying to the Editor.
Quebec, Sept. 21, 1812.

FOR SALE,

NOW landing from on board the schooner *Swallow*, at Irvine, Macnaught & Co.'s wharf:
Shops and military trowsers,
Pickled salmon in tierces and bbls. } All cured since 1 May, 1812.
Ditto herrings in bbls. }
Dry cod-fish,
Seal and cod oil,
Furs—low for cash, army bills or short credit.—
Apply to Messrs. IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co. or to JOHN TYRRE.
Quebec, Sept. 22, 1812.

Just arrived per Ship *FAME* 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 Hds. Cider, 1 bale Carpeting, and 1 box Augers.
Quebec, 10th September, 1812.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The Ship *SAMUEL BRADDICK*, burthen 245 tons, coppered.—For freight or passage apply to Captain RICHARDSON on board, or JAMES HALLOWELL, Jr. & Co.
Quebec, September 14, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FOR any time that may be agreed on, THE NEW NEPTUNE INN; (Well known by the name of the Red House) On the Lower, or Lorette Road, near the General Hospital.—Apply to the proprietor, on the premises, P. LONNERGAN.

N.B. If suitable to the Tenant, he could be accommodated with a sufficiency of Furnitures for the use of the House, the proprietor having more than his intended line of business will require.

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.

JUST received per the **RALPH NICHOLSON**, an elegant assortment of **DRY GOODS**, viz.—
Ladies' shoes of every description, and half boots,
Children's do. do.
Cord Lines, salmon twine and shoe-thread,
Silk ribbons, and trimmed ladies' fashionable lustre hats,
And Bonnets trimmed, silk stockings, men's & women's,
Cotton ditto—thread lace, sarsonets and silk velvets,
Gentlemen's and boy's hats, leather caps, worsted web
And Berlin's superfine woolen cloths,
Tea Urns, sets China, diaper table cloths,
Printed table covers, saddles, bridles,
Cart harness, gilt and mahogany pier glasses of all sizes,
Black and white crape, crape banda, silk velvet,
Coloured threads, sewing silks, tapes and bobbins,
An elegant assortment of made up Millinery, cheap,
Gentlemen's Hessian and top boots, money-scales of all
Sizes, a few pipes of old Port wine,
Likewise—English yellow and white soap,
A few casks of the best London brown stout,—to be sold
cheap for cash or short approved credit, at No. 50, Sault-
au-matelot-street, by the subscribers,
GEO. WILSON & Co.

Quebec, Sept. 8, 1812.

FOR SALE BY LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

CHOICE old Madeira Wine, in Pipes, Hhds, and
qr. Casks, 10 Barrels Prime Pork,
Anchors from 3 to 20 Cwt.
Kedges and Grapnels from 50 to 200lbs.
1 Cable Chain and one small Cambouse,
1 Patent Cable 14½ 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, 2½ to 3½ inch—Sail Twine.
Bolt, square and flat iron—Blister and Shear Steel.
Sheathing Paper, Oakum and Sheet Lead.
Spikes, 7 inch, whip and cross cut Saws and Augers.
An assortment of Blocks and Dead Eyes,
Pump-makers Tools, Bushes and Pins and Lignumvitre.
2 Figure Heads, composition stem and sternpost fasten-
ings, Double and single Stoves and Chaudrons,
50 M. Standard Staves, laying at Sillery,
20 Cords Lathwood, Ditto,
1 Ship's Long Boat, 30 feet in Length, 7 feet 8 inch in
breadth, strong built.
Quebec, 1st September, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

54 Barrels first quality Pot Ashes just inspected.
—Also, Earthenware in Crates and Hhds.
S. HOPKINS.
Quebec, 1st Sept. 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 Leeward Island Rum,
Clayed and Muscovado sugar,
Cables and Cordage of all sizes,
Anchors from 1 to 30 Cwt,
Balls of various sizes,
Copper in rods assorted from ½ to 1 ½ 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.

FOR SALE, 10 puncheons Vinegar, 3 tons Essence
Spruce, and 110 barrels Pot and Pearl Ashes.
An **APPRENTICE** wanted.
HART & Co.
Quebec, September 8, 1812.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that a consid-
erable additional importation of new books, has just
been made, from London for the Circulating Library
No. 3, St. Lewis Street.
Quebec, 14th September, 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 Leeward Island Rum.
100 Hhds Muscovado Sugar,
5000 Barrels fine, middlings and rejected Flour,
160 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 Fathoms Lathwood,
100 Masts and Bowsprits—AND
10 Pieces of ship cannon with carriages.
ARMY BILLS preferred to Cash.
JOHN MURE & Co.
Quebec, 5th Aug 1812.

THOMAS HORSMAN and Co. Palace Street,
return their sincere thanks to the Public for the
encouragement they have received in their new establish-
ment and beg leave to observe that, agreeable to their
expectations they have received by the *Rachel*, from
London, a large supply of all such Medicines as are
used in practice, accompanied with Patent Medicines
and every other article connected with their line of
business, a few of which they beg leave to particularise,
as follows:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Coxwell's Lemon Acid, | Isinglass, |
| Marsden's do. do, | Salop, |
| Pomfret Cakes, | Tapioca, |
| Durable Ink, | Jamaica Pepper, |
| Godfrey's Cordial, | Long Pepper, |
| Lip Salves, assorted, | Cumin's Seeds, |
| Steer's Opodilodoc, | Caraway Seeds, |
| Oxley's concent. Essence of | Aniseeds, |
| Jamaica Ginger. | Mace and Nutmegs, |
| Dally's Elix-ir, | Cinnamon and otherspices, |
| Dawson's Lozenges } For | Glauber Salts by the Bar- |
| Paregoric, do. } coughs | rel, |
| Tolu, do. } & colds, | Castor Oil, |
| Whitehead's Ess Mustard, | Quicksilver, |
| Do. Pills do. | Oil of Vitriol, |
| Anderson's Pills, | Aqua Fortis double, |
| Hooper's do | Gum Arabic, |
| James's Analeptic do. | —Tr. gacanth or Dragon |
| British Oil, | Prussian Blue, |
| Salt of Lemons, | Annatto, |
| Milk of Roses, | Vermilion, best kind, |
| Essences assorted, | Mineral Green, |
| Court Plaster, | Patent Yellow, |
| Tooth Brushes, | Verdigris, |
| Do. Powders, | Ivory Black, |
| Dalby's Carminative, | Shell Lac, |
| Stoughton's Elixir, | Pumice Stone, |
| Furlington's Balsam, | Paint Brushes, different |
| Oil of Lavender, | sizes, |
| —Lemons, | Varnish, do. |
| —Peppermint, | Camel hair Pencils, |
| —Almonds, | Spirits of Wine. |
| —Cinnamon, Cloves and Black Sealing Wax, | Do. Varnish, |
| all essential Oils, | Bees Wax, |
| Boxes of Saigo in Powder, | Copal Varnish, &c &c. |
| Ditto in grain, | &c. |
| Arrow Root, | |
| Tannarinds, | |

All of which will be sold wholesale or retail at re-
duced prices. Physicians' prescriptions carefully pre-
pared.
T. H. & Co. beg leave to inform Masters of vessels
that their Medicine Chests will be repaired or new or
supplied on the shortest notice and in the best and the
most manner.—Quebec, May 28th, 1812.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY thousand standard STAVES, by the subscri-
ber.
ROBERT KITCHIE.
Quebec, June 1, 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,
32½ 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 Sugars,
10 tierces, 15 barrels and 20 bags Jamaica Coffee,
300 French hurr Stones,
700 pair ready made Ash Oars,
5 M. merchantantable 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 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 hogsheads Porter, 24 casks Ale and
Porter in bottles, a quantity of Dunlop Cheese of
superior quality, 4 casks Birnie's Liquid Blacking in
bottles, a few bales well assorted broad and narrow
Woolen Cloths, Cassimeres, Cords, &c. an extensive
assortment strong worsted Stockings of Aberdeen manu-
facture, 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.

Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

THOS. CHRISTIE.

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.
JO-IAH STILES.
Quebec, 16th August, 1812.

FOR SALE.

At **JOHN WHITE & Co.'s** store, St. Peter-street,
Lower Town—
10 doz. real Martinique noycau,
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 hhd's seal, cod and whale oil,
150 kegs Upper Canada butter,
Port and Madeira wine in bottles, Jamaica spirits, mo-
lasses, gun-powder, hyson, souchoing 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.

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 Bar-
acks,

THOMAS RICHARDS,
ANDREW M'CAMBRIDGE.

Quebec, 13th July, 1811

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week,
at 8 o'clock, A. M. 44, 45 46, 48, 45, 38, 39.

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