

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET FRATRIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOLUME VIII.]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1812.

[NUMBER 43.]

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's TROOPS,

ONE thousand minots best boiling PEASE; to be delivered on the King's Wharf at Quebec, on or before the 1st December next. Proposals for furnishing the same will be received at this Office on or before the 30th instant.

Commissary General's Office, }
Quebec, Oct. 20, 1812. }

ON A BESOIN pour les TROUPES de sa Majesté.
DE mille minots de pois cuisants de la première qualité, pour être délivrés au quai du Roi à Quebec d'ici au 1er. de Decembre prochain.—Les propositions pour les fournir seront reçus à ce Bureau d'ici au 30. du présent mois.
Bureau du Commissaire Général. }
Quebec, October 20em. 1812 }

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED, for the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Garrison, Eight Thousand Cords of Sound merchantable FIRE WOOD, of the proper length as established by law, to be delivered into the King's Fuel Yard at St. Rock, previous to the 1st October, 1813.

Tenders will be received at this Office for all or part of the above or quantities not less than two hundred Cords, on or before the 1st day of November next.

Sufficient security will be required for the fulfillment of such agreement as may be entered into.

Commissary General's Office, }
Quebec, October 7, 1812. }

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEVEN hundred and fifty Chaldrons New-Castle and Liverpool COALS wanted for the supply of His Majesty's Troops, to be delivered at the following places and proportions on or before the 1st October, 1813.

500 chaldrons in the garrison of Quebec,
250 ditto in the garrison of Montreal.

Tenders will be received at this Office for the whole or part of the above supply in quantities not less than 50 chaldrons on the 1st November next.

Commissary General's Office, }
Quebec, October 8, 1812. }

CONTRAT AVEC LE GOUVERNEMENT.

ON A BESOIN pour l'usage des TROUPES DE SA MAJESTE dans la Garrison, de HUIT MILLE CORDES de bon BOIS de Chauffage, de la longueur établie par la Loi, à être livré au Parc du Roi à St. Roch avant le 1er. Octobre, 1813.

On recevra à ce Bureau d'ici au 1er. Novembre prochain. les propositions pour le tout ou partie, en quantités pas moindres que DEUX CENS Cordes.

On exigera des sûretés suffisantes pour l'accomplissement des conventions.

BUREAU DU COMMISSAIRE GENERAL, }
Quebec, le 7 Octobre, 1812. }

HALL & GOWEN have just received a few Firkins of best Kamouraska Butter, which they will sell low for cash only.—Quebec, 15th Sept. 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,
No. 43, St. John-street.
Quebec, Dec. 16, 1811.

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

ALSO,
9000 bushels Wheat,
200 barrels Superfine dried Flour,
400 ditto fine ditto.
1000 minots good boiling Pease,
10 bales Woolens,
10 ditto Hosiery, from Aberdeen,
20 chests Snglo Tea,
20 puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
30 pipes Port Wine,
20 ditto Madeira and Tenerife ditto,
10 cases fine Claret, bottled in London,
10 ditto Port Wine ditto ditto,
10 boxes London made Mould Candles,
100 casks London bot'l'd 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 Remins very good Wrapping Paper.
Quebec, 8th June, 1812.

FOR SALE,
AT the ETCHERMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—

50 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards, }
20 M. do. 1½ do. } 20n 40 feet in
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, } length.
60 M. do. 3 do.
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,
60 M. do. Oak do.

Deck Plank and Sheathing Boards, and a constant supply of well seasoned Window 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.

PATTERSON, DYKE & Co. have received per Harriott, 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.

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

A quantity of Refined Sugars in Loaves of 3, 8, and 11 lbs. to be disposed of in small lots for cash, also, Bed Ticks, Checks and Stripes of various descriptions, Oz-naburgs, Sheetings, Raven-drinks, 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 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 coronades, new and in the best order, with carriages, navy locks, round, langridge and cannister shot, &c. &c.
1½ Tons Copper Bolts, ½, 5, 1 and 1½ inch,
2 do. Bar iron square iron assorted dimensions,
4 do. bolt iron ½, 1 and 1½ inch,
9 Bundles nail iron 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.
26 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 Portneuf Mills, and a small cargo of 8 to 10M. bushels of Wheat, which will be ready for shipping in the course of the Month.

COLTMANS & HALE.
Quebec, 1 May, 1812.

FOR SALE,

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

FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,

JAMAICA Spirits,
Gervanda and Barbadoes Rum,
Molasses,
Muscovado Sugar,
Coffee,
French Brandy in pipes,
Madeira Wine in pipes, hhd. & qr. casks.
Port Wine in pipes,
Claret do, bottled, in packages of 6 & 8 dozen,
Teneriffe do, do, 6
Spanish do, in pipes and hhd.
Loaf Sugar,
Prime Beef,
Butter, in kegs, } put up for the West Indies.
Lard, in do.
Salmon in trs. & bbls.
Herrings in barrels,
Dry Cod fish,
Cod Lines, 15 and 18 thd.
Boiling Pease,
5000 minots Lisboa Salt,
120 boxes Lenous,
Nails of all sorts,
Cordage of all sizes,
Anchors,
Canvas, patent and common from No. 1 a No. 4
Biscuit Bagg'ng,
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.

TO THE PUBLIC.
MONEY LENT on Pledge at No. 4,
St. Genevieve street, on the Cape.
Quebec, October 10, 1812.

EDUCATION.
An Evening School will be opened on the 1st November by T. MARSDEN, who proposes teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping.
Terms of admission may be known by applying at his House, No. 7, St. George Street near the Grand Battery.
Quebec, October 19th, 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 favors of the public.
WILLIAM SHEEHY,
Glover & Breeches maker.
Quebec, 6th October, 1812.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART:
A Small parcel of Jamaica Spirits, Brezil and old L. P. Madeira, Teneriffe and Port Wines, a few cases superior claret, bottled in London, bottled porter, brown stout and Bell's-ale.
ALSO—Anchors from 13 cwt. to 26 cwt. black and blue cloth, coatings, casimers, bedtick, Aberdeen hose, and a parcel of oats and Indian corn.
Cul-de-sac, 20th Oct, 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 thankfully rewarded by Capt. Roch or
Lt. DELAMARE, St. Andrew's Wharf.
Quebec, October 19th, 1812.

FOR SALE, OR CHARTER,
TO ANY PORT THAT MAY BE AGREED UPON.
THE fine fast sailing Brig PEGGY, Burthen 128 Tons register measurement, for further particular, apply to **JOHN GOUDIE Junr.**
St. ROCKS.
Quebec, 24th October, 1812.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
To Liverpool, the Clyde, Mildford 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.

FREIGHT TO GREENOCK.
THE fine fast sailing Galliot CERES of 150 Tons, C. SPENCE, Master, will take freight for Greenock, part of her Cargo is already engaged.—She will sail with Convoy.—Apply to **IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.**
Quebec, October 20th, 1812.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
The remarkable fast sailing brig HARRIET 125 tons burthen per register, just arrived from Madeira, apply to **JAS. L. MARRETT.**
Who has for sale, a few quarter casks excellent Madeira, fresh pickled Herrings and Salmon in barrels packed up for the West India market,
2d October, 1812.

FOR CHARTER,
TO any Port in Great Britain, the New Brig MARY AND JANE, burthen 152 Tons Register Measurement. For further particulars apply to **JAMES M'CALLUM.**
Quebec, October 20th, 1812.

The Ship BIRKBY, Capt. Braithwaite, for Liverpool, has excellent accommodations for passengers; She will be ready for sea about the 6th prox.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.
THE ANTHORNE, Capt. Doyle, will be ready about the same time.—For Particulars, apply to **H. SANDERSON & Co.** or the Captains, on board.
Quebec, October, 20th, 1812.

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.**
Quebec, 3d August, 1812. St. Roch's

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,
TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR THE CLYDE.
THE New Ship GOUDIES, 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.

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 let and possession given 1st May,
A large and commodious House, No. 6, Mountain-street, Lower Town, with excellent Cellars, Stabling, &c. at present occupied by Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, merchant.—Apply to **ELIZABETH FRASER, No. 9, Garden-street,**
Quebec, April 15, 1812.

TO LET,
And immediate possession given,
THREE ROOMS on a first floor,
Enquire Palace Street, No. 13.—11th August, 1812.
FOR SALE, a few kegs Loch fine Herrings.
THOMAS AYLWIN,
Quebec, August 24th, 1812.

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 them 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, Conillad 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 cloths, scarlet, blue, green, and grey, fit for [military service,

- 5 do. Kerseymeres, do, do, do.
- 6 do. white flannels, do.
- 5 do. Blankets, do.
- 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-downs,
- 1 box cotton lace,
- 50 doz. cotton hose,
- 20 barrels Muscovado sugar,
- 12 boxes Martinique liqueur, noyau,
- 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, Pot-ash kettles, for cash or short credit upon approved Notes or Bills of Exchange.
JONES & MUNRO, Auctioneers & Bookers.
Quebec, 14th May, 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.**

PRICE OF ADVERTISING:
First insertion—6 lines and under.....2s. 6d.
7 lines to 10.....3s. 4d.
Upwards of 10 lines.....4d. per line
Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.
Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions, are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD.

GENERAL ORDER.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HEAD QUARTERS, MONTREAL, 20th Oct. 1812.

Information having been this day received by an express from York, in Upper Canada, of an action having taken place on the 13th instant, between the British and American Troops on the lines, between Niagara and Fort Erie, His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, takes the earliest opportunity of communicating to the Troops, the total defeat of the enemy, with the loss of NINE HUNDRED PRISONERS, of whom one hundred and fifty had arrived at York, previous to the departure of the express, by whom the intelligence has been received.

Successful as the result of this engagement has been, and in a high degree glorious to His Majesty's Arms, it is with feelings of the deepest regret, that His Excellency announces to the troops the loss of Major General Brock, of whose distinguished zeal, talents and courage, his Country was deprived at day break on the 13th instant, shortly after the commencement of the engagement, to the victorious termination of which, his able dispositions had contributed, not less than the determined bravery of the handful of troops under his command.

ED. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

We are authorised to state that Colonel McDowell, Provincial Aid-de-camp to General Brock, is the only officer killed. Among the wounded, Captains Dennis and Williams, of the flank companies of the 49th regiment. . . . HERALD.

Adj.-Gen.'s Office, Head-Quarters, Montreal, Oct. 21, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received an official Report from Major-General Sheaffe, of the BRILLIANT VICTORY achieved on the 13th instant, by a portion of the troops under his command, over a division of the enemy's army, which effected a landing at Queenstown, under cover of the night. That Post was, nevertheless, defended with undaunted gallantry, by the two flank companies of the 49th regiment, animated by the presence of their gallant and ever-to-be-lamented chief, Major-General BROCK, whose valuable life was, on this occasion, devoted to his country's service. These companies displayed exemplary discipline and spirit, although the captains of both were wounded, and succeeded in keeping the enemy in check until the arrival of Major-General SHEAFFE with reinforcements.

The disposition of the forces, and plan of attack adopted by Major-General Sheaffe, cannot receive a higher or more just praise, than by stating, that nine hundred prisoners of war, under the command of Brig. General Wadsworth, surrendered their arms to a force inferior in numbers, and without sustaining any considerable loss on our part.

A six-pounder and a stand of colors have been taken from the enemy.

Major-General Sheaffe's report of the zeal and undaunted gallantry that animated every officer and soldier of his army, affords the Commander of the Forces the most heartfelt satisfaction, and will be a most gratifying duty to His Excellency to bring before the notice of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Lieut. Colonel Myers, Deputy-Quarter-Master-Gen., was stationed in charge of Fort Erie, and succeeded in completely silencing the fire of the enemy, drove a detachment from the encampment near the Black Rock, destroyed a barrack, in which was a considerable depot of ammunition. Its explosion must have killed many. The Calendon, lately captured by the enemy, was destroyed at her moorings.

Lieut.-Colonel Myers speaks highly of the discipline of the detachment of the 49th regiment, under Major Ormsby, and of the skill and spirit with which the guns were served, under captain Kirby and lieut. Bryson of the militia.

Essential service was rendered by Brigade-Major Evans, left in charge of Fort George; a well-directed fire from that work succeeded in silencing the enemy's batteries on the opposite side. Captain Vigoureux, Royal Engineers, Colonel Claus, and Captains Powell and Cameron of the Militia, were zealous and indefatigable in their exertions, particularly in extinguishing fires which broke out in the court house and other places from red-hot shot fired by the enemy.

Captains Dennis and Williams, of the flank companies of the 49th regt, have particularly distinguished themselves, the former officer retained the command of his company of grenadiers to the end of the conflict tho' suffering severely from his wound.

To Capt. Holcroft of the Royal Artillery, the highest praise is due for his successful and judicious co-operation. The well directed fire of the Artillery Militia, as well as regular, is the best proof of the indefatigable zeal and talents of that officer.

Major Merritt, commanding the Niagara Dragoons accompanied and rendered essential assistance with part of his corps. Captain A. Hamilton, belonging to it, was disabled from riding and attached himself to the guns, under Capt Holcroft, who speaks highly of his activity and usefulness.

Lieut. Crowther, 41st regt. had charge of two field pieces which were employed with good effect.

Captain Derinzy and Bullock are represented to have maintained the high reputation of the 41st regt. in the detachment under their respective command.

Major General Sheaffe reports having received essential service from Captain Gregg, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Brock, Lieut. Fowler, 41st regt. Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master General, and Lieutenant Ker of the Glengary Light Infantry Fencibles, employed with the flanking party of Indians.

The eminent services and talents of Lieut. Col. Macdonnell, Provincial Aid-de-Camp & Attorney-General of the Province, are recorded by the most honorable testimony of the gallant General, whose steps he followed during his short but glorious career, nor quitted him in death.

Volunteers Shaws, Thompson, and Jarvis, attached to the flank companies of the 49th regt. conducted themselves with great spirit, the first was wounded and the last taken prisoner.

The Major General particularly mentions the services of Lieut. Cols. Butler and Clark of the militia, and captains Hatt, Durand, Rowe, Applegarth, James Crooks, Cooper, Robert Hamilton, M'Ewen and Duncan Cameron and Lieut. Richardson, and Thomas Butler commanding flank companies of the Lincoln and York Militia who led their men into action with great spirit.

The Major-General reports the conduct of the Indians employed on this occasion, as meriting the highest praise for their good order and spirit, and particularly names the Chief Norton, who was wounded.

Several Gentlemen volunteered their services in the field, and shared in the honor of the day. Mr. Clouch and Mr. Wilcox were of the number, and the Major-General witnessed the zealous conduct of many others not named in his report.

Major-General Sheaffe had humanely consented to a cessation of offensive hostility, on the solicitation of Major-General Van Ranssler, for the purpose of allowing the Americans to remove the bodies of their slain and wounded.

G. O.

Major-General Roger Hale SHEAFFE is appointed to the Command of the Troops in the Upper Province, and to administer the Civil Government of the same.

EDWARD BAYNES,

Adjutant-General

Extract of a letter from Fort George, dated 14th October, 1812.

"His Majesty's arms gained a complete victory over those of the United States, yesterday, in a very brilliant affair, which lasted from break of day until half past two P. M.—The enemy had landed a considerable body of men, under the mountain, at Queenstown, in the night, which had not been perceived by our troops until a short time before day-light; when, by a spirited fire upon their boats, we succeeded in destroying four of them and a scow, full of troops; many were drowned, and the remainder of that party surrendered. By this time, intelligence was received of their actual landing; directions were left to destroy Niagara, and a party advanced with 2 six-pounders and a howitzer. On reach-

ing Queenstown, the enemy were found in possession of that place, the town evacuated by our troops, and our dear brave General Brock killed and in their possession. No time was to be lost, the party dashed forward, and, in less than an hour, dislodged the enemy from the town, and forced him to the summit of the mountain. We sustained the fire of 2 mortars, 4 eighteen-pounders, and 2 six-pounders from their side of the river. Their mortars and six-pounders were silenced three different times; but the 18-pounder battery, on the summit of the mountain, was out of range. Owing to our fire the enemy was, in a great degree, prevented from reinforcing his strength, though not altogether, as they occasionally pushed over boats filled with troops.—We kept our ground the whole day, and as their left flank was attacked by the Indians, and supported by the regulars and militia, their right was kept in check; and they soon were obliged to abandon their six-pounder, which fell into our hands. A severe engagement becoming general on the mountain, a brisk fire was kept up of spherical case, which threw them into confusion; and at that moment the Indians gave a screech, and we returning it with three cheers, they took to their heels, and soon well paid for their temerity; as they descended to reach their boats, shrapnels were poured into them.

"An officer with two epaulettes held up his pocket handkerchief, we received him just in time to save him from the Indians. He was second in command; his name Colonel Scott, of the 2d regt. of Artillery.—Gen. Wadsworth also was taken, and, in fact, all their army, killed, wounded, and prisoners.

"The men in our batteries behaved well, particularly acting serjt. Ellerton and bombdr. Robinson, as did bombdr. Phemerson, on the mountain. Gunner Birch was killed, Hunt badly wounded, and gunner Grainger had his leg shot off by an 18-pounder shot. A captain of militia was of much service in the batteries.

"We have upwards of 800 prisoners, and the killed and wounded of the enemy may be estimated at about 350. Our loss is very small in comparison, in killed, Indians 6, 41st regt. 2, 49th about 9; the loss of the militia not yet known.

"Our spherical case was of great use.—Captain Vigoureux of the engineers volunteered his services, and commanded one of the batteries against the enemy's fort; he succeeded in silencing them, and dismounting one gun. The enemy fired hot shot from their fort, which consumed the court-house and a tanner's house in the town, and struck the roof of our magazine in the fort, which took fire, but was soon put out."

Names of the officers killed, wounded and missing, of the allied army under the command of His Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, in an affair with the enemy, on the 22d July, 1812.

PORTUGUESE.—KILLED.

1st regt. Dragoons—Lieut. Adiaz Ferreira.
8th do. of line—Capt. A. R. de Silva, Ensign M. De Lemos.

11th do.—A. P. de Casal,
12th do.—Capt. J. L. de Fonseca, and A. B. Cabral.
13th do.—Lieut. J. M. Lusa, Ensign M. de C. Alterada.
16th do.—Capt. A. P. N. Pinto.
23d do.—Capt. L. O. de Britan, and F. A. de Sa.
4th Capadores—Capt. John Wardlow.
12th do.—Lieut. S. de Oliveira.

WOUNDED

F. M. Sir W. C. Beresford, K. B. severely, but not dangerously.

Col. Collins, slightly.

Capt. Snyce, A. D. C. to General Pack, severely.

Lieut. Col. Watson, 1st Dragoons.

Capt. A. M. de Menezes, do.

1st reg line—Lieut. J. A. Belles, Ensign J. Christomes,

Ensign J. Hoban

3d do.—Ensign J. de S. P. Cardoza.

8th do.—Lieut. Col. Conde de F. Galha, severely, Major

F. Eucibio, severely, Major Walde, slightly, Capt.

Marley, severely, Lieut. S. de Sa, slightly, Lieut.

F. X. Abello, slightly, Ensign J. A. de Franco,

severely, Ensign J. F. de Silva, J. A. de Cermeo,

and Adjutant L. J. de Gouvea, slightly.

9th do.—Major Ross, slightly,

Lieut. A. G. Vieira, slightly,

Adjutant J. Goncalves, do.

11th do.—Lieut. Col. A. Anderson, do.

11th regt.—Major J. C. de Mello, severely,

Capt. J. de Govea Ozorio, ditto.

Capt. J. de F. Pinto, slightly,
 Capt. J. Fardo, do.
 Ensign F. de Lu's do.
 Ensign A. J. de Gova, do.
 18th—Col A. de Silveira, severely,
 Capt. J. J. de S. Machado, do.
 Ensign A. de Lucenda, do.
 Ensign A. B. de Oliveira, do.
 Ensign A. D. M. Fudelli, do.
 Ensign P. Mauriti, do.
 Adjutant J. M. Ridoto, do.
 19th—Lieut. Rento Gliz, do.
 Ensign J. M. Maio, slightly.
 16th—Capt. F. D. S. de Costa, do.
 Capt. J. P. Quintella, severely,
 Capt. F. de Alpoim, ditto,
 Capt. Webb, do.
 Lieut. G. A. Pereira, do.
 Lieut. J. P. M. de Abromo, do.
 Lieut. F. B. Martino, do.
 Lieut. A. P. Rangell, do.
 Ensign J. B. Rangell, do.
 Ensign J. M. de Sande, do.
 23d—Capt. G. Crawford, slightly,
 Capt. J. Barrelier, severely,
 Lieut. J. Freiro, ditto,
 Lieut. T. A. Robuche, slightly,
 Ensign J. A. Almeida, do.
 Ensign J. M. Alberquerque, severely,
 Ensign F. Marell, do.
 Ensign C. Cardeza, slightly.
 2d Captores—Ensign J. A. Ferreira, severely,
 4th do.—Lt. Col. Williams, do.
 Capt. McGregor, do.
 Lieut. F. de Paulo, do.
 Ensign S. de Alvas Montois, severely,
 Ensign D. D. A. de Costa, ditto.
 7th do.—Capt. F. de P. Rozada, slightly,
 Ensign J. C. V. Morto, do.
 8th do.—Major St. Leger Hill, severely,
 Capt. Daubrawa, do.
 Ensign Pereira, slightly.

MISSING.

Lieut. Major Gen. de Miranda, Brig. Maj. 12 Dragoons.
 (Signed) JOHN WATERS, Lt. Col. and A. A. G.

Names of the officers killed and wounded of the allied army under the command of His Excellency the Earl of Wellington, in an affair with the enemy's Rear Guard, on the 23d July, 1812:

KILLED.

Lieut. Voss, 1 Dragoons, K. G. L.
 Lieut. Neugell, ditto,
 Capt. Ussler, 2d do.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Col. May, A. A. G. K. G. L.
 Capt. Jecken, 1 Dragoons, K. G. L.
 Cornet Tappe, do.
 Lieut. Fummet, 2d Dragoons, K. G. L., slightly.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of August 24.

BATTLE OF SALAMANCA.

It is totally unnecessary to preface the mention of this battle by any comment of praise: the affair speaks sufficiently intelligibly for itself; it is one of those great actions which are only clouded by any words which should attempt to display them. It is sometimes necessary to point out to our readers those principal and main circumstances which constitute the merit of any particular action. This however is not called for in an action of this kind. The battle itself, with all its circumstances and its events, is its own best comment; and every one has only to read and to give a moment's reflection upon the page before him, and he is at once enabled to comprehend how much has been done, and what is the actual merit in having done it.

There are two grand exhibitions before the eyes of Europe at the present moment. The one, the defence of Spain and Portugal; the other, the atrocious and most unprovoked invasion of Russia. And, as we have frequently had occasion to say, the battle of Russia is in fact fighting in Spain; and Petersburg and Moscow will perhaps be saved by the diversion created in the Peninsula. There is nothing indeed to be more regretted, than that the actual population of this kingdom is not more equal to her military character and energy,

If England could spare two armies like those of Lord Wellington; if whilst Lord Wellington was so successfully fighting in Portugal, Generals Graham or Hill could be sent to Russia, we should have no hesitation in believing, that the battle of Salamanca would find a brilliant counterpart on the banks of the Dwina, and the Emperor Napoleon be as totally foiled in Russia as we now believe him to be in Spain.

Let us now, however, in the more calm reflection which the subsiding of the first joy has produced, retrace some of the main features of the Battle of Salamanca, and endeavour to collect from them actual grounds of the present general hope, that the necessary and speedy result of that glorious success will be the expulsion of the French even from their last footing in Spain, and their immediate retreat behind the Pyrenees.

It appears from an attentive perusal of the dispatch, that Marshal Marmont was manoeuvring for some days previously to the battle, and that the object of those manoeuvres was to cut the Allied Army from Salamanca, that he had been led to a belief by false reports that the allies were less in number and strength than was their actual condition, and that under this fortunate error he had actually persuaded himself that they were retreating in terror of him.

This opinion of Marshal Marmont's seems to have been the first and most immediate cause of the brilliant success which followed, as it appears to have directly led him to those errors of which Lord Wellington so ably availed himself. If Marmont had not entertained this belief of his own actual superiority in strength, he would have had no purpose in his attempt to interpose himself between his Lordship and Salamanca. The interposition of a superior force, between an enemy and his place of defence and refuge, is one of the most frequent and one of the most successful efforts of generalship; it puts the enemy in a condition in which he is ruined if beaten, his retreat and refuge being effectually cut off by a victorious enemy in his front. But the interposition of an inferior army has a totally different character; as the superior army has only to fight and to fight with a numerical superiority in his favour, to retrieve his situation. It compels him, therefore, only to fight, and this is certainly no disadvantage to an army which has the advantage in numbers.

The error of Marmont, therefore, led him to the attempt which brought about the battle of Salamanca; it induced a confidence which proved fatal to him in the event. There are repeated instances in the history of warfare in which similar errors have led to similar results, but we believe there is no instance in which any General of moderate abilities has committed such a gross oversight under circumstances in which he might almost have reckoned the number of the enemy. The ignorance and rashness of Marmont are as worthy of remark as the skill and readiness of Lord Wellington.

The manoeuvres of Lord Wellington in availing himself of the errors of Marmont,—in the first place, in immediately seeing them, and in the second, in adopting in the instant, those movements which they required, are the next important features in the battle, and of themselves, would be sufficient to establish his Lordship very highly in the comparative roll of the French and English Generals. It has been the custom, even amongst our own writers, to extoll the superior skill of the French Tactics. We have been repeatedly told that our own Officers cannot enter into comparison with the French in the point of military skill and professional knowledge; that, indeed, we infinitely excel them in courage and in all the moral qualities of a soldier, but that we must be content to cede the place of honour, as far as respects what they term *La Politique de Guerres*. We should presume that the battle of Salamanca will be a sufficient answer to these self-boastings of the enemy, and these adopted compliments by our own writers. The English army seems superior to the French in skill and conduct, as in bravery and in true devotion. And we must boldly declare it to be our own decided opinion, that an important business and army were never intrusted to more ignorant and more incapable hands, than to those of Marshal Marmont. We have read the dispatches with very great care, and can perceive nothing in the movements of Marmont, but in the first place, the indecision of ignorance, and in the second the temerity of inexperience.

The promptitude with which, in the battle itself, Lord Wellington saw the erroneous disposition of the French Commander, is another of the distinguishing circumstances of this achievement. Marshal Marmont, for the purpose of surrounding the army of the Allies,

stretched his army to the left, and thereby proportionately diminished his own strength. Lord Wellington perceived this in the instant, and in the next instant adopted his own plan. The result was a victory, of which the fruits are reaping at the present moment. Marmont, as may be collected from the Gazette, seems to have had no determinate purpose for some time, and his scattered fire along his line was, perhaps, not so much concealed his purpose, as to give him time to form one. The movements of Lord Wellington necessarily depended upon those of Marmont; his Lordship, being put upon the defensive, had merely to defeat and to disappoint any project which the French Commander might adopt. Here Lord Wellington, therefore, comes again into comparison with Marmont; the one apparently acting without a plan to the very last moment, the other forming his own plan in an instant, and executing it with the same readiness and skill. The two Generals resembled two players in a game of skill, of which the one, having a perfect knowledge of the game, and a perfect command of his passions, at once understood both his own play and that of his adversary, and waiting till he had made one of those false moves which leave an irretrievable opening, availed himself of it in the moment, and terminated the contest by a blow.

It is another very prominent feature in this glorious action, that Lord Wellington has followed it up with the same promptitude and spirit which he obtained it, and that the pursuit has the same character and vigor with the battle.—This is an answer to another very frequent charge against our English army and Generals. It has been repeatedly objected to us, that if we obtain victories, we know not how to reap the fruit of them,—we know not how to make the most of them, and deem that every thing is done when the enemy is repelled from the field. In the battle of Salamanca, however, we have already hunted the enemy nearly from the centre of Spain to the northern frontier, and it is not unreasonable to believe, that the next dispatches will bring the intelligence that he is in the passes of the Pyrenees. It would be too much, perhaps, to indulge a hope that Marmont and his Staff may find their way to England, as they appear to retreat and to fly in a more masterly way than they fight and manoeuvre; but it is certainly not too much to assert, that the army of Marmont is extinguished beyond the moral possibility of again making head against us, and that the army of Spain and Portugal, the Grand French Peninsula Army, exists now only in some scattered bands of fugitives. If the Guerrillas act with their characteristic vigour, it is probable that very few of them will again appear in arms against Spain and her allies.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

[Transmitted by Sir James Saumarez.]

Bign Augt. 4, 1812.

The Russian gun-boats, so long expected, and at one time so anxiously desired, arrived here on the 31st ultimo, and now form a most important acquisition to the defence of the place.

The way Captain Stewart has conducted himself in the command of the Russian and English gun-boats, is highly praise-worthy, and his unremitting activity, so creditable to the country, has been willingly imitated by the officers and men of the Aboukir and Ranger, who are placed under his orders; they have unquestionably kept the enemy from crossing the river, at the falls above the town, where a body of infantry and horse still remain entrenched; the only time they ever advanced towards the boats, they were dispersed in a very few minutes, after losing five men and two horses killed.

General Cravat, who commands the troops of the enemy in this neighbourhood, during the absence of Marschall Macdonald, sent, on the 27th ultimo, to summons General Essen to surrender, assigning as a reason for doing so, that his battering train would arrive in the course of a fortnight.

There has been a sharp affair in the neighbourhood of Wittepak, where it seems a strong division of the enemy crossed the Duana, and attacked part of the corps of prince Bagration; but they were repulsed, and pursued across the river to the distance of several miles. The enemy sustained a considerable loss in killed and prisoners, most of them Werthernberg troops; the Russian loss is not mentioned, except that a General Okoloff was killed.

T. B. MARTIN.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. &c. &c.

Riga, 5th August, 1812.

Sir,—I have infinite satisfaction in acquainting you, that a messenger is arrived from General Count Witgenstein, stating, that a severe action was fought between his corps and that under Marshal Oudinot, on the 30th and 31st ult. in the neighbourhood of Polosgh, or Poloch.

It appears that Oudinot had crossed the Duna, and was marching with a view, it is supposed, of coming round upon Riga, and cutting off the communication with Saint Petersburg, when Count Witgenstein commenced a most spirited attack, and obliged him to recross the river, with the loss of three thousand prisoners and some cannon.

The fighting had been very sharp, and the Count was pursuing the enemy when the courier came away.

The loss of the killed and wounded is not mentioned on either side, except that General Kulniev of the Russian hussars is killed, and Count Witgenstein slightly wounded.

An official report of this action will probably be published in the course of this evening, and I shall forward it to you to-morrow by a vessel going to Han.

We have no accounts from the main army since that of the 29th ultimo, which mentioned Prince Bagration having driven the enemy across the river.

I have the honor to be, &c.

T. B. MARTIN, Rear Admiral.

Sir James Saunoy, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. I have this instant received the enclosed from General Essen, confirming what I have stated respecting this affair.

T. B. M.

(TRANSLATION)

Riga, 24th July, (5th August,) 1812.

Sir—I have to communicate to your Excellency the intelligence I have just received from General Count Witgenstein. He informs me, that on the 18th and 19th instant, (30th and 31st July), he gained a complete victory over Marshal Oudinot. The battle took place between Scheschensch Polotavk. Three thousand prisoners, two cannon, and a quantity of baggage and ammunition, are unequivocal proofs of his victory. The Count writes that he is in pursuit of the enemy, and that his advanced posts are hourly sending in fresh prisoners.

Being desirous of communicating as soon as possible this agreeable intelligence to General Suchtelen, I venture to request your Excellency will forward the enclosed to him by the earliest conveyance. In case you should not at this moment have any vessel disposable, Colonel Ballabin will move Admiral Scheschenschoff to supply one. I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

ESSEN, Governor of Riga.

To Rear Admiral Martin.

The loss of magazines said to have been sustained by the Russians is not very probable, whether we consider the mode of warfare at present pursued by them, or the general characteristics of their army. Colonel DULON, in his book upon the military establishments of Europe, says, speaking of the Russian soldiery, "always satisfied with the scantiest and coarsest diet, their admirable qualities seem to encourage their ignorant government in obstinately paying no attention to the duties of the Commissariats." To this he adds, in a note, "The Russians seldom establish magazines. When they have occasionally formed them, it has appeared so unusual a measure, that one division of the army has frequently plundered another." He supposes the arrival of the French armies at St. Petersburg, and argues, we think conclusively, that the fall of that city would be more fatal in its consequences to the Russian Empire than the hostile possession of any other capital would be to any of the other European Powers—his words are, "In an open country like Russia, such success would be almost decisive of the war; for the capital must then be removed to Moscow; and in that case should Russia, by the revolt of the Polish provinces and the organization of a new and vigorous state there, be compelled to fix the seat of her authority at a point so far distant as Moscow, she may be considered as effectually driven out of Europe. Her influence on the affairs of Europe in that event, would be no greater than that of Persia."

The desertion of the Russian armies, by Sir ROBERT WILSON, also favours the supposition that their Commissariat is ill attended to; but his account of the Cossacks leads us to believe, that when the Russian Bulletins shall

arrive, they will account for the loss of the thousands of French horse spoken of by BONAPARTE. For rapid, unexpected, and vigorous attack, she describes the Cossacks in the most glowing colours; and says, that an advancing enemy must feel their impetuosity and their courage in the most mortal way. The French were taught the effects of their warfare most sensibly; and Sir ROBERT says, that if only 10,000 Cossacks could be so disciplined as to act in union and order, they would be irresistible by double their number of the French cavalry. We think it probable that the loss of thousands of horse will explain the rumours of a battle received in letters from Holland on Saturday; and that the French advanced guard had suffered in skirmishes with the Cossacks.

Sir ROBERT WILSON, in speaking of the Cossack, says,—"Nothing can elude his activity, escape his penetration, or surprise his vigilance. No instance of a surprise is on record. Mounted on a very ill-conditioned, but well bred horse, which can walk at the rate of five miles an hour with ease, or in his speed dispute the race with the swiftest; with a short whip on his wrist, armed with the lance, a pistol in his girdle, and a sword, he never fears a competitor in single combat; and in the late war he irresistibly attacked every opposing squadron in the field. Terror preceded his charge, and in vain discipline endeavoured to present an impediment to the protruding pikes. The Cuirassiers alone preserved some confidence, and appeared to baffle the arm and the skill of the Cossack, but in the battle of Eylau, where the Cuirassiers made their desperate charge on the Russian centre, and passed through an interval, the Cossacks instantly bore down on them, speared them, unhorsed them, and in a few moments 500 Cossacks re-appeared on the field equipped with the spoil of the slain.—They act in dispersion, and when they do reunite to charge, it is not with a systematic formation, but *en masse*, or what in Germany is called the *swarm attack*. No cavalry has power like them to march for days and nights, climbing hills, swimming rivers, and winding through valleys without interruption. Ten thousand such warriors would, against more than equal numbers, command in every field, or in the course of a campaign rain their adversaries by mere excess of duty and movement."

LONDON, Aug. 10.

On Saturday morning some Canada merchants waited on Ministers, to acquire information as to the means adopted for the security of their property in the Colonies. They were informed, that besides naval force, which had augmented, one regiment had been ordered from Barbadoes to Halifax, and the 103d regiment in this country had received the same destination. Competent supplies, they were told, had been forwarded, and every precaution for the safety of the territory had been adopted.

Sir JOHN WARREN had a long conference with the Board of Admiralty, on Saturday, and received his final instructions as Commander of the ships on the American station. Yesterday he left town for Portsmouth, to hoist his flag in the *St. Domingo*, and will sail without delay. His command is to include all the ships at present on the Windward and Leeward Island stations, as also those at Halifax. Several frigates and sloops are ordered to proceed to the American coast.

On Saturday arrived the first Mail direct from Gotenburgh since the restoration of peace with Sweden. The letters by it are to the 16th from Petersburg, to the 18th from Riga, to the 24th from Memel and Hel-singburgh, and to the 29th ult. from the port of departure.

M. DE YACOLLET, *ci-devant* Russian Minister at the Court of Cassel, passed through Altona on the 17th ult. on his way to Copenhagen. It was said that he was charged with a particular mission. It is reported that the Court of Denmark is resolved on observing a strict neutrality, which if BONAPARTE refuse to respect, she will join the Northern Confederacy.

Sir SIMON SMITH is to proceed to the Mediterranean.

The latest advices from St. Petersburg are of the 15th ult. They express the fullest confidence in the successful issue of the measures adopted for repelling the invading enemy. The armies of reserve in all parts of the Empire were in motion for the Dwina and Dnieper, and fresh levies had been ordered to a great amount. The total of the troops in the field is estimated in one of the letters at 185,000 men. The Exchange at St. Petersburg was at 18½. We subjoin a translation of the latest official intelligence from the head-quarters of the Russian army:—

"Head-quarters, Janirsky, June 27 O. S.

"All the corps of the first army have already joined, and retire to-morrow to the fortified camp at Drissa, on

the Dwina. Our troops have borne the difficulties attendant on marching with the patience peculiar to them. The enemy has been disappointed in his endeavours to cut off any of the corps which form the first army, as well as his attempt in surround our right wing. The principal force of the enemy is at present directed against our left, in order to place themselves between the first and second army. Prince BAGRATION has received orders to attack the enemy's corps opposed to him. Movements have been made in the first army to this effect.

"Since the trifling skirmishes at the passage of the Dina, our rear-guard has not had any serious attack to repel."

The following is a correct statement of the glorious achievements in the order of their dates, with the names of the French Marshals defeated by Marquis Wellington: Junot defeated at Vimiera..... 22d Aug. 1808. Soult at Oporto..... } ..11th May, 1809. Passage of the Douro forced } Ney, Mortier, and Victor, at Talavera..... 27th July, 1809. Massem (campaign in Portugal)..... 1810-11. Marmont at Salamanca..... 22d July, 1819. Thus, a British Lieutenant-General, not of old standing, has, in the course of four years, defeated and foiled seven of the most celebrated Marshals of the French Empire, most of them chosen successively for the very purpose of meeting the fortune of their baffled predecessors, by overthrowing or circumventing him.

The Duke D'Angouleme is said to have received the Prince Regent's permission to join the British Army as a Volunteer in the Peninsula. And a more important measure has also received his Royal Highness's approbation in favour of the French. An order has been sent to the War-Office for raising five independent companies of French deserters, to be commanded by French Officers, and to have the rank and pay of British troops. The condition of the service is, that they shall be *Natives of France*, and that they *have deserted*. They are to have one Captain, two First Lieutenants, and two Sub-Lieutenants each company. And it is said they are to be stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Java, New South Wales, and Jamaica.

The following interesting and affecting little story has been communicated in a letter from Mahon, dated July 10. The writer had heard it from the lips of the Officers of the *Swallow*:—

In the gallant and sanguinary action which that ship maintained against so superior a force, close in with Frejus, a short time since, there was a seaman named Phelan, who had his wife on board; she was stationed (as is usual when women are on board in time of battle) to assist the surgeon in the cure of the wounded. From the close manner in which the *Swallow* engaged the enemy, yard-arm and yard-arm, the wounded, as may be expected, were brought below very fast; amongst the rest, a messmate of her husband's (consequently her own), who had received a musket ball through the side. Her exertions were used to console the poor fellow, who was in great agonies and nearly breathing his last; when, by some chance, she heard her husband was wounded, on deck; her anxiety and already overpowered feelings could not one moment be restrained; she rushed instantly on deck, and received the wounded tar in her arms; he faintly raised his head to kiss her—she burst into a flood of tears, and told him to take courage, "all would yet be well," but scarcely pronounced the last syllable, when an ill-directed shot took her head off. The poor tar, who was closely wrapped in her arms, opened his eyes once more—then shut them for ever.—What renders the circumstance the more affecting was, the poor creature had been only three weeks delivered of a fine boy, who was thus in a moment deprived of a father and a mother. As soon as the action subsided, "and nature began again to take its course," the feelings of the tar, who wanted no unnecessary incitement to stimulate them, were all interested for poor Tommy (for so he was called); many said, and all feared he must die; they all agreed he should have an hundred fathers, but what could be the substitute of a nurse and a mother? however, the mind of humanity soon discovered there was a Maltese goat on board, belonging to the Officers, which gave an abundance of milk; and as there was no better expedient, she was resorted to, for the purpose of suckling the child, who singular to say, is thriving and getting one of the finest little fellows in the

world; and so tractable is his nurse, that even now she lies down when poor little Tommy is brought to be suckled by her. Phelan and his wife were sewed up in one hammock, and, it is needless to say, buried in one grave.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

FLAG OF TRUCE FROM AMERICA.

Intelligence of considerable importance was yesterday received from the United States of America; a flag of truce (The Friends) having arrived at Portsmouth in a days from Norfolk, which we understand brings an announcement from the American Government, that in consequence of the satisfactory nature of the communication made by Mr. Foster previous to his sailing from Halifax, they had determined on the suspension of all hostilities with this country. We earnestly hope that this statement will prove to be correct; as if the communication made by Mr. Foster before the actual revocation of the Orders in Council was known in America produced this effect, there can be no doubt that the knowledge of the revocation will put an end to the war. A council was held yesterday by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, at Carlton-House, which, from its being extremely unusual to hold a Council on a Sunday, was naturally attributed to the receipt of the above important intelligence from America. Colonel Hamilton, the British Consul, and Captain Wilkinson, of the Royal Navy, came passengers in the Friends. The dispatches from America were brought to town yesterday morning, and conveyed to Lord Bathurst's house.

Plymouth, Telegraph Office, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1 o'clock.
"We stop the press to announce the arrival of the Bloodhound gun-brig, Lieutenant Bray, in twenty-seven days from Annapolis, with a Messenger bearing dispatches for Government."

The Messenger mentioned above is Mr. Shaw; he arrived in London about eleven o'clock this morning. Nothing had transpired relative to the contents of the dispatches when this Paper was put to press.

MOST RECENT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

A Lisbon Mail arrived yesterday with papers and letters to the 11th instant. It is stated that Suchet, on hearing of the defeat of Marmont, has set out to replace him in the command of the army, taking with him a reinforcement of 15,000 men. Marmont in the mean time has died of his wounds. The Marquis of Wellington's headquarters remained at Cueller, but a part of the army had been sent forward to Aranda. It is, however, supposed that Joseph had succeeded in forming a junction with the remnant of Marmont's army. The Marquis of Wellington, it was understood, was waiting at Cueller the arrival of a part of his force and of the artillery. Should Suchet be enabled to unite his 15,000 men with the force which accompanies Joseph and the remains of the defeated army, he may, perhaps, be inclined to try his fortune with our victorious General, hoping to succeed better than his brother Marshal.

Dispatches were also received yesterday by Government from the Marquis of Wellington.

It is supposed that the French army, now opposed to Lord Wellington, must amount to about 55,000 men, and the following is the manner in which this estimate is made up, viz. the remains of Marmont's army 26,000, the corps with Joseph Bonaparte 14,000, and the reinforcement said to be brought by Suchet 15,000.

HALIFAX, Sept. 21.

Yesterday arrived H. M. ship Shannon, capt. Brooke, from a cruise, with the following vessels: British ship Planter, from Surinam bound to England—had been taken by an American privateer a few days before the Shannon fell in with her, American ship Fabius, of and for America Island—and the ship Hustler, Stafford, from Liverpool, Eng. bound to Philadelphia, out 31 days—had been captured by an American privateer, on account of having a cargo of British goods on board, and sailing under a license from our government, and was re-taken by the Shannon.

HALIFAX, Sept. 25.

We have been favoured with the following extract from the log book of an officer, who was on board H. M. S. Guerriere in the late action.

"His Majesty's Ship Guerriere, being on her return from a cruise, her foremast and bowsprit crippled, and most of her fore rigging gone."

The Guerriere was a frigate of 1804 tons burthen, taken from the French 1806, and had 302 men and boys belonging to her; but the 3d Light ad of Marine, 3 Mids. and 24 men were away in prizes; there were 10 American seamen on board, who had belonged to her

some years; but at the declaration of war against Great Britain was not known when she sailed, there had been no opportunity of discharging them; and Capt. Dacres, considering it as unjust to compel a native of the U. States to fight against his countrymen, granted them permission to quit their quarters and go below—so that she had actually in action 244 men and 19 boys.

The Constitution is a frigate of upwards of 1600 tons burthen, having on board 430 men, mounting 15 long 24 pounders on each side of her gun deck, 12 carronades and a long 8 pounder on each side of her spar deck.

HALIFAX, Sept. 30.

Capt. Dacres, and the remainder of the Officers and Seamen of His Majesty's late ship Guerriere, with the exception of Twelve of the latter class, detained as hostages for the safety of Six Englishmen, found among the Crew of the U. S. Brig Nautilus—arrived in the Fawn Cartel.

On the 10th August, the San Domingo and Poitiers fell in with the Duke of Marlborough Packet from Lisbon, which had sailed on the 11th, and had on board dispatches from Lord Wellington of the 4th—from her the following particulars obtained:—

"Marmont had died at Tudella of the wounds he received in the action of the 22d July, and the remnant of his army, under Gen. Foy, was at Burgos on the 4th of August—Lord Wellington entered Valladolid on the 30th July, and on the 4th August was at Cueller—King Joseph, who attempted to join Marmont's army with a considerable force, had been intercepted, and obliged to retreat from Segovia on the 4th August—The fourth division of the Allied Army was pursuing him—Lord Wellington's holster was shot through, and his boot grazed in the action of the 22 July—It was generally understood at Lisbon when the Packet sailed, that the loss of the French had been 22,000.

KINGSTON, Oct. 10.

From various rumors which are in circulation, our readers will undoubtedly expect some details of the transactions of our troops at Prescott. We have not yet received the particulars, but whenever they come to hand we shall lose no time in giving them publicity.—It appears to be the intention of the American Garrison at Ogdensburgh, to put an entire stop to the navigation of the river, but we have a hope that through the spirited exertions of Col. Lehighbridge, and the brave Militia under his command, they will be balked in their endeavor.

Extract of a Letter from Upper-Canada, dated

Brown's Point, Niagara, 15th October, 1812.

I little expected when I last wrote to you that I should now be able to give you an account of an Engagement which tho' it terminated in our favor we shall ever have to lament. Our loss tho' small in point of numbers, is of the most important kind. We have to deplore the loss of our beloved General and his gallant Aid de-Camp Col. McDonald. Gen. Brock, to whom no language is capable of giving the merited praise, fell in the beginning of the action, having received a shot in his breast. The York volunteers to whom he was particularly partial, have the honor of claiming his last words, immediately before he received his death wound he cried out, to some person near him to push on the York volunteers, which were the last words he uttered. Having said so much on a subject which cannot fail to call forth the regret of every individual in the Canadas, I think it is now time to give you some account of the engagement. At four o'clock, in the morning of the 13th inst. the Americans were seen attempting to cross the river at Queenston and immediately a fire commenced upon them from our batteries which did great execution. The Americans however pushed forward and succeeded in making a landing tho' their loss was immense. In several boats all were killed but two for three men. In the mean time while this party was so warmly opposed by the grenadiers of the 49th and some companies of militia, a large body of Americans landed immediately under the face of the Mountain without being discovered and 4 boats

having pushed off from Lewis Town with troops, the 49th light company who were advantageously posted on the Mountain to oppose the Americans in case they attempted to take possession of it, were called down by the bugle to oppose the landing of those in the boats. When the Americans discovered the 49th going down the hill they immediately ascended the cliffs and took one of our batteries which, fortunately for us, they found could not be turned against the town. They then took possession of the top of the Mountain, and a part of the 49th flankers and part of the Yorkers were ordered to go up the Mountain and attack the enemy in flank if possible. Capt. Cameron, J. Roomson Stanton and myself immediately proceeded under a most galling fire, with part of our men to the top of the Mountain where we found Capt. Williams of the 49th with some of his men. We immediately formed (about seventy in number) to charge the enemy, exposed at the same time to a sharp fire from them, after forming and advancing a little distance we found that the enemy had posted themselves behind trees so that a charge would have very little effect upon them, we then separated and each man posting himself behind a tree we kept up a smart fire upon them for some time. Col. McDonald, who had joined us on horse back when forming for the charge, while in the act of encouraging the men, was shot from his horse and not long after Capt. Williams received a wound in the head. I was at that time within about ten yards of them, and I supposed they were both killed. I was glad however to see them get up in a short time and discovered that they were wounded.

Col. McDonald's horse was first wounded and in his pain he wheeled and his gallant rider was shot in the back. When he was wounded and could be of no further service he of course thought it prudent to retire to a place of safety. Capt. Cameron assisted him along for some distance and while helping him a ball grazed his arm and gave him so much pain that he supposed himself wounded. Mr. McDonnell then let go Mr. Cameron and ran alone to where I was, he then called out to me help me, I immediately gave him my arm and after proceeding a few paces, while thousands of balls whistled around us, I received one in the thigh. Mr. Cameron who found that it was only a bruise which he had received, just then came up and assisted Col. McDonald down the Mountain. He lived till yesterday morning in the most excruciating pain. His remains are to be interred to-morrow in the same grave with Gen. Brock. If ever honor belonged to mortals, these valiant, these gallant heroes have it in abundance. They died fighting gloriously in an honorable cause but still, to Canada their deaths are an irreparable loss. The Americans now got possession of the Mountain and remained quietly there for some time, but Gen. Sheaffe arriving from Niagara with a detachment of the 41st of about three hundred men, some militia, and about two hundred and fifty Indians, and being joined by all that we could collect of the troops who were previously engaged, in all not exceeding 800, they ascended the mountain, some distance to the right of the Americans, who were now in great numbers on the top.

The Indians being most active in climbing up, first came in contact with the enemy and drove him before them for some distance. The Americans, however, soon rallied and drove the Indians in their turn. Our troops coming up at the same time, opened so good a fire upon the enemy, that they were again obliged to retire. They were immediately pursued by the Indians, and our force, shouting and hollowing as loud as they could. The Americans now gave way on all sides, some attempted to swim across the river who were drowned, or killed by our shot. A white flag was immediately hoisted by the Americans, and they surrendered prisoners of war.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort-George, to his friend in this city, dated the 11th and 18th October, 1812.

"On the 9th, a most unfortunate event took place at Fort Erie, the Detroit (formerly Adams) and Caledonia merchant sloops with near 600 packs of Deer-skins belonging to the Mackina Company, arrived the previous evening, having very few men on board, and encumbered with prisoners, were attacked on the following morning by a number of boats containing about 200 of the Enemy who succeeded in cutting the cables of both—The contest now became warm, and the vessels drifted towards the American shore; in a short time the Caledonia grounded below Black-Rock, and the Detroit Square Island, about 200 yards from their shore—the fire was now animated betwixt the troops on the opposite side; a party of ours succeeded in boarding the Detroit, and dismantling her under a shower of balls, the crew of the vessel however, had been obliged to abandon her, and give themselves up as prisoners of war—she was blown up at ten in the evening. The loss of the enemy, or that of ours, previous to the vessels grounding has not been ascertained, but in the latter business, the Americans acknowledge to have sustained considerable loss—many very valuable lives, amongst them I regret to have to number Major Cuyler.

St. JOHNS, N. F. L. September 24.

By the brig Syren, Capt. Gardner, from Oporto, dated the 29 August.

"Lord Wellington entered Madrid on the 18th—on the 24th the garrison of the Retiro surrendered 1800 men; in this place were found 22,000 stand of arms—200 pieces of artillery—5000 lbs powder—an immense quantity of cloaking—8 months supply of wheat for the inhabitants of Madrid, and other valuable articles—Austria capitulated on the 18th—1000 prisoners, and several smaller garrisons have done the same.

"We now are looking with anxiety towards Soult."

Another Letter—same date.

"We beg to congratulate you on the continued success of our army. Lord Wellington entered Madrid on the 12th inst. and made 1800 prisoners—took a large quantity of arms and of every description."

From a late London Paper.

Marshal Beresford was twice wounded in the battle of Salamanca; first, being grazed by a grape-shot; lastly, by a musket-ball, which entered about four inches under the left breast, and, passing round his body, was cut out under the back-bone. The Marquis of Wellington, besides the shot which grazed his thigh, had a musket-ball passed through his holsters.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 21, 1812.

The late hour of the arrival of the Montreal stage, puts it out of our power to say much in addition to the extracts from the Montreal papers. Most sincerely do we add our regrets to those expressed, from all quarters, on the death of that brave, worthy and universally beloved and lamented officer, Major General Brock, and his respected Aid-de-Camp Colonel McDonell. Events that, in no small degree, cloud the very brilliant and important successes of His Majesty's arms in Upper Canada, over those hordes of demi-savages assembled for purposes of plunder and devastation. But thanks to our brave defenders, they have their reward, such a reward as will, we trust, be felt by all others who may be rash enough to trouble the peace of these unoffending provinces.

It is said that Gen. Dearborne was in motion, with 10,000 Americans, for the purpose of crossing the line for the attack of the lower province. Should his temerity lead him on, we cannot entertain the shadow of a doubt of his early repentance of so ill-advised a step.

The American war-zealots persuade themselves that they are equal to the task of expelling the British from North America. Little do they count the cost of such an undertaking. If they would form some idea of the matter they would do well to turn their eyes to Spain and Portugal, and there endeavour to number the myriads of invaders that have fruitlessly bit the dust in a similar attempt. If the soil of the peninsula has been fattened with the blood of Frenchmen, Americans can look to no other fate, who are daring and rash enough to venture on Canadian ground. They must be already fully convinced that the only welcome they can expect to receive will ever be at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon.

On Thursday was fired, from the Grand Battery, a salute in consequence of the signal and important victory obtained by Lord Wellington over Marshal Marmont in Spain.

On Saturday, the garrison fired a feu de joie in honor of the very brilliant victory obtained by His Majesty's arms over the numerous American division, commanded by General Wadsworth in Upper Canada.

Sunday, being the anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne, a royal salute was fired from the grand battery and the King's ships in the harbour, on the occasion.

We understand, and with pleasure we announce it to the public, that one of the government store ships, lately arrived, brought 10,000 stand of arms.

The prisoners taken at Detroit and brought down to Quebec, are on the point of embarking for Boston, for the purpose of being exchanged.

Five cannon are now lying in the Chateau court, taken at Detroit.

We hear that letters in town mention the Admiral Warren had left Halifax for the purpose of making a peremptory demand from the American government, of the twelve men of the Guerriere's crew who were detained as hostages.

SHIP JAMES DUNLOP, Captain Daniel Ferguson.

It pains us to announce to our readers the loss of the Ship JAMES DUNLOP, from Greenock, owned by the gentleman of the same name at Montreal, on the rocks off Anticosti, the third instant. For the information of the public we have collected the following particulars. At day light in the morning of the third, they discovered the Island of Anticosti, six leagues bearing north east, the ship's course was then altered to west, north west, which was continued (during a fog that came on soon after, and so thick that it was difficult to see from stem to stern) until noon, when she struck upon the rocks about thirty miles to the eastward of the south west point. On the fourth, the ship being water logged, the crew, master, boatswain, carpenter, and gunner excepted, abandoned her. On that night it blew a tremendous gale of wind, the sea breaking over every part, and driving her further on the rocks. Pieces of the keel and bottom were seen floating round her next morning, and the remaining few on board expecting to perish, as those who had escaped to the shore were unable to render them any assistance. On the fifth, to prevent her opening, it was deemed necessary to cut away her masts; after which the master, and those who were on board with him, reached the shore with difficulty. The whole of the crew were ten days upon the Island, the ground covered with snow, and their only shelter a few tents, formed by some of the sails taken from the wreck. They having perceived a vessel in the offing, made signals, and were finally taken on board the Government armed Schooner Saint Lawrence, commanded by Capt. Lewis Ruelle, who promptly and humanely afforded them every assistance that persons in their situation could require.

The James Dunlop was launched last year at Montreal, measured about 450 tons; carried sixteen cannonades, 18 pounders, and had thirty-three men. She was in ballast, and sailed from Greenock the 24th August.

ARRIVED.

- Oct. 24—Government Schooner St. Lawrence, 6 days from Anticosti—intelligence, the Ship James Dunlop sailed 28th August from Cork, has been totally wrecked to the eastward of S. W. point of Anticosti, on the 3d instant, crew saved.
- 25—Ship William, Goodman, 75 days from Portsmouth, to John Mure & Co, cargo government stores.—passengers 214 officers and privates of the Royals and 103d regt.
- Ship Lady Shore, Watson, 75 days from Portsmouth to government, cargo government stores—passenger, Mr. Montgomery, Hospital Staff.
- Brig Magdalen, Leister, 75 days from Portsmouth, to J. Mure & Co, general cargo—passengers, 53 officers and privates of the Artillery, 8th and 49th regts.
- 26—Schooner Charlotte, Dean, 37 days from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to order.
- Sailed, yesterday, H. M. S. Porcupine, with a convoy for England.
- On the same day, H. M. S. Wanderer, for Halifax.

IMPROMPTU

On the death of Major-General Brock.
Short was the triumph of th' invading foe,
When dauntless Brock receiv'd the fated blow;
Cense then to mourn, he ev'ry hosom eas'd,
Whole hecatombs his manes have appeas'd.

ANOTHER.

Where valour lay, Death knew to point his dart,
And, at one stroke, transfix'd Brock a noble heart.

MARRIED—On Sunday, Mr. J. G. HANNA to Miss M. ECKART, both of this city.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
QUEBEC, October 26, 1812

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency SIR GEORGE PRYNOSE, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 52d year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills," have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 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.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, on St. Andrew's wharf, at TEN o'clock:
500 quintals dry Cod-fish,
And, for account of the Underwriters or others concerned, About 60 fathoms of 8-inch Cable, belonging to the schooner Industry, capt. Francis Demeule.

JACOB POZER & Co.
Aucts & Broks.

Quebec, Oct. 26, 1812.
On THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, and to be continued every succeeding Thursday, at ONE o'clock, at the Subscribers Rooms without reserve.

A general Assortment of dry Goods suitable to the season, and particularly Blankets and Woollen Cloths of every description and Callicoes.

ALSO.

20 Puncheons of Jamaica Spirits of the highest proof and highest flavour, 20 barrels Muscovado Sugar, 6 barrels fine Coffee, 6 Hampers most excellent London Porter, containing 3 dozen each and in the best condition, with other articles by

JONES & MUNRO, Auc. & Broks.
Quebec, 26th October, 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.

WANTED an active young man who can read and write, who can procure testimony of an unexceptionable character, and can give security for a small sum, as he will be entrusted with money. Apply to the Editor.
Quebec, 26th October, 1812.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my Wife, Mary Ann CRAMUR, has, without any just cause, quitted my bed and board; this is to give notice that I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

This, HOLDSWORTH.

Quebec, Oct. 26th, 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, Jun.

Quebec, 2d March, 1812.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

- 130 barrels sugar.
- 70 puncheons Jamaica spirits,
- 31 ditto Leeward Island,
- 100 barrels rosin,
- 40 ton assorted flat iron,
- 10 ton best staple cordage, from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2,
- 12 coils hawser laid, from 3 1/2 to 5 1/2,
- 16000 feet white pine timber,
- And a small quantity of Port and Madeira wine in quarter casks.

J. G.

Just arrived per Ship **FAME** 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 Martinique Liqueurs assorted, and common Cordials, Claret Wine in hogheads and cases, Sherry and Lisbon in ditto, and 7 cases Champagne of best quality. Also, a few Casks Porter, 1 Pipe and 5 Hhds, Cider, 1 bale 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 }
58 Hhds. }
4 Tierces } bright Muscovado Sugar.
34 Barrels }
For Sale by **JOHN MURE & Co.**
Quebec, 28th Sept. 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 Camouse, 1 Patent Cable 14½ inches. Hawser, 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 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 Water-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. and qr. casks, 10 Hhds, first quality London particular West India Madeira,
6 Pipes } London Market Madeira,
6 Hhds. }
Superior Port Wine,
30 Pipes Guernsey Port Wine,
150 Puncheons Leward Island Rum,
Clayed and Muscovado sugar,
Cables and Cordage of all sizes,
Anchors from 1 to 30 Cwt.
Sails of various sizes,
Copper in rods assorted from 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 Aug. 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.

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.

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.

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,
175 barrels Prime Beef,
50 — — — — — Pork,
10 — — — — — Mess ditto,
200 — — — — — fine Flour,
2000 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,
2500 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, 6½ by 7½—7½ by 8½—8½ by 9½.
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 1½-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 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. toluqual Codfish, daily expected.
200 hhd. and 150 barrels British plantation Sugars,
10 tierces, 15 barrels and 20 bags Jamaica Coffee,
300 French hurr Stones,
700 pair ready made A-h Ours,
5 M. merchantable Staves,
14 bales superfine and fine Cloths and Casimeres,
72 pieces Oak Timber,
800 bushels Flax Seed clean for exportation,
Mess and prime pork in barrels and half barrels,
1 Anchor about 12 cwt.
Also Flour, Biscuit, boiling 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 Cheese of superior quality, 4 casks Birnie's Liquid Blacking in bottles, a few bales well assorted broad and narrow Woolen Cloths, Casimeres, Cords, &c. an extensive assortment strong worsted Stockings of Aberdeen manufacture, all sizes, well adapted for the Military—Cotton Stockings for men and women, a bale of assorted Mitts, Guernsey Jackets &c. coloured Threads No. 8 to 16—a case fashionable London made Coats, Vests & Trowsers, Diapers, Imitation Silk & Cotton Shawls, Calicoes and Cotton Wrapper, Cotton Shirting striped and plain—a valuable collection of English Books—also, Account Books ruled and plain—and a few portable writing Desks.
THOS. CHRISTIE,
Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

FOR SALE,
BY the Subscriber, at the NEW POST TAVERN,
Near St. John's Gate, One Hundred and Twenty thousand of Good BRICKS;—ALSO, a few thousand Bundles of Excellent HAY, to be delivered at any time required.
JOSIAH STILES.
Quebec, 16th August, 1812.

FOR SALE,
At **JOHN WHITE & Co.**'s store, St. Peter-street, Lower Town—
10 doz. real Martinique noyeau,
7 do. castor oil,
30 boxes London pickles,
5 do. West India do.,
20 do. fish-sauce,
2 pipes real cognac brandy,
400 boxes red herrings,
40 barrels do. do.,
50 hhd. seal, cod and whale oil,
150 kegs Upper Canada butter,
Port and Madeira wine in bottles, Jamaica spirits, molasses, gun-powder, hyson, souchong and green teas, loaf and Muscovado sugar, with every article in the grocery and ship chandlery line. The whole of which will be sold low for cash or short credit.
Quebec, Dec. 16, 1811.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, 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 M'CAMBRIDGE.
Quebec, 13th July, 1811.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. 46, 36, 36, 37, 36, 44, 39.

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