

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. 1^o. 5.

VOLUME VIII.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1812.

[NUMBER 35.

FOR SALE,

336 Pouches,
205 Bayonet Belts,
203 Pouch Belts,

75 Firelock Slings, the property of Major General Shank.—Application to be made to Quarter-Master FRASER, Canadian Regiment, Quebec, August 3, 1812.

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, 19 and 12 feet long,
4 M. do. lath-wood,
5 M. standard staves,
100 white oak watercot 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.

NEW INVENTION.

Prince Regent Morning Drink.

SUPERIOR TO SODA WATER.

JAMES REID, Confectioner, No. 5, BUADÉ 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. 2d. per bottle.

QUEBEC, Nov 3, 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.

FOR SALE,

175 barrels Prime Beef,
50 ———— Park,
10 ———— Mess ditto,
900 ———— fine Flour,
2000 minots excellent WHEAT cribbled,
2000 lbs. Cheese,
18 cases yellow Soap,
70 Smoked Hams,
150 kegs Lard,
14 pieces of Oil,
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,
Leaf 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.



FOR SALE,
FOUR GIGS, lately imported in the Lord Wellington;—to be viewed at Pierre Garneau's, 3 Angel street, St. John street.

Enquire of the Printer, or No. 13, St. Peter street, Quebec, 28th July, 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. 45, 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

12.00 Scotch Bricks.

11,000 Best fire Bricks —For cash only.

THOS. WILSON

Quebec, 27th July, 1812

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,

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

ALSO,

9000 bushels Wheat,
200 barrels Superfine dried Flour,
400 ditto fine ditto,
1000 minots good boiling Pease,
10 hales Woollens,
10 ditto Hosiery, from Aberdeen,
20 chests Single Tea,
20 puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
30 pipes Port Wine,
20 ditto Madeira and Tofferriffe ditto,
10 cases fine Claret, bottled in London,
10 ditto Port Wine ditto ditto,
10 boxes London made Mould Candles,
100 casks London bottled porter & brown stout,
75 ditto Bell's Ale,
Cul-de-Sac, 15th June, 1812.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

JUST received and for Sale at the Book-Store, No. 7, St. Lewis Street, several hundred Volumes of very valuable BOOKS, and a general assortment of Stationary. Also, a few Reams very good Wrapping Paper. Quebec, 8th June, 1812.

FOR SALE,

AT the ETCHÉMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—
50 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards, }
20 M. do. 1½ do. do. } 20 x 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.

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, 8, and 11 lbs. to be disposed of in small lots for cash, also, Bed Ticks, Checks and Stripes of various descriptions, Oznaburgs, Sheetings, Ravensducks, Canvas, Biscuit and Flour 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. do. } Mountain and Malaga Wines,
2 Quarter Casks, }
40 doz. bottled, }
400 Minots Lisbon Salt,
12 Guns, 18 pounder caronades, new and in the best order, with carriages, navy locks, round, langridge and canister shot, &c. &c.
1½ Tons Copper Bolts, ½, ¾, 1 and 1½ inch,
2 do. flat and square iron assorted dimensions,
4 do. bolt iron, ½, ¾, 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 3 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. Whiting,
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 LONDON.

THE ship **HEADLY GROVE**, *Michael Jordan*, commander, now loaded, and will sail with the first convoy for England, having two Cabins, every accommodation can be afforded to a family of eight or ten persons. Apply to Capt. **JORDAN**, on board, at l'Ance des Meres, Quebec, September 1, 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 thit to Halifax to sail from thence with first convoy. For freight or passage having good accommodations, apply to **BREHAUT & SHEPPARD**.

FOR LONDON.

To sail with next Convoy.

THE Ship **BRUNSWICK**, Letter of Marque, **J. O. CLEARY**, Commander, 355 Tons per Register, well armed and manned, and has elegant and roomy accommodation for passengers.

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

FOR LONDON, to sail with convoy in September.

THE Ship **ISAAC TOBB**, Capt. Smith, register 350 tons, armed with 12 eight een pound Carronades, and a proportionate number of men; will be ready to take freight on the 15th instant, and has elegant accommodations for Passengers.—For further particulars apply to her Commander on board or to **J. HALLOWEL, Junr. & Co.**

Quebec, 11th 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.**
Quebec, 3d August, 1812. St. Roch's

FREIGHT FOR BELFAST.

Per the fast sailing, armed and coppered Brig **GOLDEN FLEECE**, *ARTHUR REISER*, Master, the Golden Fleece has a great part of her cargo now on board and will sail with the first convoy. For particulars apply to

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.

Quebec, 4th August, 1812.

Freight wanted for 100 Bils. Ashes to Leith, apply as above.

FOR CHARTER.

THE fine new Brig **JANE MONTGOMERIE**, 167 tons register; launched last May—stands A1 at Lib ds, 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 **GOUDIES**, burthen per register 300 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 CHARTER.

The fine fast-sailing brig **DOROTHY COOK**, of 210 tons burthen. Apply to **Cul-de-sac, July 21, 1812.** **JOHN STEWART.**

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.

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 BE LET.

AND possession given immediately, all the UPPER PART of that well-finished and commodious House, St. George street, near the Grand Battery, consisting of two stories, belonging to **J. B. AUDY**, Coach maker, with cellars, stabling, shed for carriages, large yard, &c. For further information, apply to **JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, esq.**

Quebec, August 18, 1812.

TO BE LET, and possession given immediately.

A house in St. John street. For particulars apply to the Editor.
Quebec, June 23, 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 puncheons Jamaica spirits,
31 ditto Leeward Island,
100 barrels rosin,
40 ton assorted flatiron,
10 ton best staple cordage, from 1½ to 2½,
12 coils hawser laid, from 3¼ to 5½,
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 1, 1812.

To let and possession given 1st May.

WHAT 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.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

A Handsome CURRIE and HARNESS, which is constructed to move as a Gig, or Tandem. Likewise a fine ton'd finger Organ; two barrel Organs and one of Clement's best patent Pianos, enquire of the **PRINTER.**
Quebec, 4th August, 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.

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

Quebec, May 9, 1812.

ROBT CHRISTIE.

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

THE Subscriber having taken that handsome and commodious House lately occupied by Mr. John Campbell, at St. Rochs, adjoining the Ship-yard of Mr. John Goudie, begs leave to inform the public in general that she can accommodate a number of gentlemen with Boarding and Lodging, having rooms fitted up in the most commodious manner for that purpose, who has also for sale, all kinds of Spices, Quoins & Groceries of all kinds, and good Stabling for Horses.
ELIZABETH BROWN.

Quebec, August 3, 1812

FOR SALE.

AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE
THE Provincial Statutes—Tables of Fees allowed at present, to the different officers of the Court of King's Bench—blank Bills of Exchange—ditto Bills of Lading—Prices Current—Seamen's Articles—Mast Declarations for the King's Bench, &c. &c.
Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Cash &c. &c. printed in the best manner, and with dispatch.
March 2, 1812.

QUEBEC ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

MR. BARBER, impressed with the truest 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, *Orthoëpe*, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Recitation, Declamation and a regular course of Arithmetic.

The strictest attention will be paid to their Master's
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, Coulbier 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 hales cloths, scarlet, blue, greens, and grey, fit for military service
5 do. Kerseymeres, d6, do, do,
6 do. white flannels, do, do,
5 do. Blankets,
100 doz. military stockings,
6 trunks calicoes,
2 do. 6-4 shawls,
4 do. pocket handkerchiefs,
3 do. cotton shirting and striped ditto,
50 pieces Irish downlass,
1 box cotton lace,
50 doz. cotton hose,
20 barrels Muscovado sugar,
12 boxes Martinique liqueur, nouveau,
snuff, Plug and Pig-tail tobacco,
30 coils assorted cordage,
20 doz. English spades and shovels,
10 bags corks,
3 doz. gentlemen's saddles.
F. QUIROUET & Co.
Quebec, June 30, 1812.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at FORT GEORGE to a gentleman in this city, dated 17th August, 1812:

"By accounts received last night, dated Amherstburg, 11th instant, from Colonel Proctor, we are in possession of the most gratifying intelligence from that quarter. The main facts are stated in the (following) inclosed account, which was printed here for the information of the public.—In addition to what appears there, ten boats have been taken from them, on board of which was two wounded men of the 41st, who, poor fellows, were retaken. I consider Hull's situation, and indeed he himself thinks it, most perilous, for Col. Proctor writes a postscript that the militia, and indians were flocking in, to go against the unnatural foe, the General has 400 picked men who landed on the 14th. Norton, the indian chief, had reached with 150 from the Grand River, and it is pretty certain the indians from Mackinac are near at hand.

"The American officers, prisoners here, state their having 5,500 men in Kentucky ready to march; but, I suspect the Kentucky gentlemen will find enough to do in the Indian Territory. Hull, in his dispatches, complains bitterly of the tardiness of our enemy's operations on this frontier.

"From what I have seen, the enemy are little military in appearance. The disposition of our militia is good."

P. S. The officers wounded are Captain Muir and Lieut. Sutherland, of the 41st, the latter dangerously, in three places.

FORT GEORGE, Aug. 17.

By extracts of Official Dispatches received from Colonel Proctor, and dated Malden, 11th August, we are put in possession of the gratifying intelligence of the COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY in two engagements, thirty miles in the interior of his country. By this bold movement of our band of heroes, the American army has lost in killed and wounded from two to three hundred men, his convoy of provisions captured, and the Dispatches from Governor Hull to the Secretary of War intercepted. Colonel Proctor speaks of the valor and enthusiasm of all concerned as truly heroic. In the intercepted Dispatches is described the deplorable condition of Governor Hull's army, whose safety, he states, will depend on the immediate and determined exertions in his favor, by the American troops on this frontier; so look out my countrymen, henceforth denounce every deserter from his post, as a coward, and a traitor, and let us hope and rejoice in the belief that the time is fast approaching, when we shall be furnished with an opportunity of

emulating the heroic deeds of our brave brethren in arms at Amherstburg.

Both Militia and Indians were crowding to the British Standard to march against the unnatural foe, and as Major General Brock with four hundred brave fellows arrived at Malden, the day after the dispatch came away, we might confidently expect our next accounts will announce the entire expulsion of Americans from our happy Soil.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

41st, three Rank and File Killed. Do. one Captain, one Subaltern, two Sergeants, thirteen Rank and file wounded. Militia, one Rank and file killed, two Rank and file wounded. Indians, Tecumseth, Prophet's Brother, slightly wounded, 1 Interpreter, and seven killed and wounded.

N. B. The Wyandots, and all the other Indian Tribes had joined the British to a man.

[The engagements here mentioned, we learn, was between a party sent out for the purpose of cutting off the supplies of General Hull and the rear guard of his army. The battles were fought at Brown-ton, at or near the indian Wyndot village, on Miami River. From these accounts, of which there is no doubt respecting their correctness, it proves General Hull with the remaining part of his army, in a situation precarious indeed. It appears that he is not only cut off from all supplies, but that his means of retreat are also cut off. Our next accounts from that quarter must be still more important.]

GLORIOUS NEWS.

HERALD OFFICE,

Montreal, 25th Aug. 1812, half past 3.

MR. CARY,
Sir—We have not time to publish an Extra, but an Express has just arrived from General Brock, with advices that on the 15th instant, Gen. Hull surrendered with 2,500 men, 25 pieces of cannon and all his stores to the British arms. This is all that has transpired, as the dispatches are just gone off to his Excellency who is at present at the Camp. We congratulate you on this truly glorious event and are very sincerely in great haste.

Your hum. servts.
THE EDITORS OF THE HERALD.

HEAD-QUARTERS, St. JOHN'S,
25th August, 1812.

GENERAL ORDER.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander of the Forces, has the highest gratification of announcing to the Troops in the British North American Provinces, the surrender of Detroit, on the 16th instant, with 2,500 Americans, prisoners of war, and 25 pieces of ordnance, without the sacrifice of a drop of British blood. This achievement was accomplished by a force not exceeding Regulars

and Militia 700 men, and about 400 Indians, led on by Major General Brock, who represents himself as having been most ably supported by Colonel Proctor, and by every officer and non-commissioned officer and private under his command.

A Royal Salute to be fired at Twelve, on the receipt of This Order.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,
Adj't. General.

MR. CARY,

SIR,

Should the following sketch be worthy of a place in your valuable Paper, it is at your service
I am, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

Joseph Bélanger, a rich habitant of this parish, died Thursday last aged 92. His widow is 73, and they lived together an odd pair for 40 years, but had no issue. During the husband's last illness the wife was his only attendant and the dear man expired in her arms. After his decease she declined assistance; laid out the body herself, and travelled on foot for five miles to this village in the worst roads imaginable; gave her orders to different persons,—went to the Cure and informed him that her dear husband was no more and that she had come in order to prepare for his funeral. "My husband, said she, was a good man and I think it my duty to pay every possible attention to his remains."—But my good woman repined the pious man, to whom was the house given in charge during your absence. To Providence; I locked the door—and here is the key. Could you not find a friend, good woman, in the moments of your distress to share in your affliction and ease this far in your place? Yes I could find plenty of friends, but I wish to do all my business myself. I wish you to inter my dear husband in the best manner and with all the honors which the church will allow—for when we were married I was poor, and all we have was earned by my husband, it is therefore proper that a sufficient portion of my own should follow him to the grave. Tell me then, Sir, the price of the highest service that can be performed by you for the dead. I cannot exactly say, returned the Priest. Will 150 dollars cover the expence? much less will do. Never mind, let it cost what it may, he has left me plenty and we shall have his share. Here the good old lady melting into tears remarked that her dear deceased had, twelve years before laid by, in a corner of the cupboard, 25 nails for his coffin; but that, during his sickness, she happened to be in want of nails and made use of them all; and that now she must go and procure an equal number to replace them. As for boards, continued she, sobbing, we have plenty in the house—my poor husband many years since, provided the necessary number which have been seasoning ever since in the garret.

The old lady having settled her affairs to her satisfaction in the village, went home.—Upon her arrival, a relation, who resided near the house, offered his services to keep her company and watch the corpse, as is customary on such occasions. Night came on—the friend required her relation to light a candle—what, exclaimed she, light candles? no, no, my husband never made use of any while he was alive, and now that he is dead he has no occasion for light. In this manner she kept the body in the house from Thursday to Monday, when it was interred, in the Parish Church, with pomp and solemnity.—Edinburgh, 1812.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Brunswick, to his friend in Halifax, dated July 20.

"Though the removal of our late highly esteemed President, Lieut. General MARTIN HUNTER, at this alarming period, is to be deeply lamented; yet, we have every cause to be thankful to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for giving also worthy a Successor in that important office. Major Gen. SMYTH, ever since his arrival, has adopted the most prompt and active measures for putting the Province in the best state of security, by organizing the Militia, establishing alarm posts, and telegraphs to convey information throughout the Province. Ever since the unnatural and frantic declaration of war by our American neighbors, the General has been truly indefatigable both by day and night, and is frequently and emphatically called—"Hic et Ubique" while in all his exertions the GENERAL is most ably assisted by his Commandant, Major DAVIDSON, of the 104th Regt.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.
CHARACTER OF MR. PERCEVAL.

It must have very forcibly impressed itself upon every one who has been an attentive observer of the events of late years, that the present times are characterized, as it were, by the succession and rapidity of extraordinary events, and that scarcely a week passes over in which there is not some occurrence to awaken and astonish. But of all these events, nothing has of late occurred which more forcibly appeals to the feelings of all, than the cold-blooded murder of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. It has been very justly observed, that our own history has but two examples of a similar assassination of Ministers of State,—that of the Duke of Buckingham by Frien, and that of the attempted murder of the Earl of Oxford by Guise. Both of these acts were without possibility of any excuse even in the full latitude of revenge; but the objects of both of them could not enter into a momentary comparison with Mr. Perceval. According to the concurrent testimony of every one, to whatever party he might belong, a more virtuous character than Mr. Perceval did not exist.

It is the nature of this House, and of the parties into which it is divided, said Mr. Whittbread in substance, to feel warmly for the respective political questions; and in the natural excitement of such warmth, and particularly when heated by opposition, it is difficult to keep upon the precise limit, where discussion passes into personal animosity.—But so much I say for myself.—I have never carried any angry feeling against any political opponent farther than the doors of this House, and with respect to Mr. Perceval, I should have found it difficult to have carried it so far.

The same sentiment was repeated in substance by every Member of the House who delivered their opinions upon the same subject. It was the unanimous and avowed conviction of all, that in a House in which so many good and great men have sat, no one had ever known a man of more undoubted virtue; and that in no one had this virtue ever worn a more amiable aspect, so much as a temper of the utmost complexity was united to justice, integrity, and simplicity of life and manners.

It is not an easy task to assess the value of an eminent man in the first moments which succeed to his loss. The first feelings of our nature are sympathy with his family, friends, and country; and none of these feelings are calculated for the impartial distribution of justice. It has been observed, therefore, by our best historians, that though contemporary writers are the best authorities for facts, they are seldom the best narrators of them, inasmuch as their reports are necessarily adulterated with their passions, and every thing is thus made to assume a tone and colour according to the passions and feelings of the day. Power, therefore, will be more just to Mr. Perceval than the contemporary writers or speakers of his own time.

It is indeed highly credible to the national character, that there seems to be but one feeling from one extremity of the Kingdom to the other. To judge by the appearance of the town, and the general language and conversation, a stranger would be led to conclude, that such a thing as a Party did not exist in the Country. There is no voice but that of affection, and no language but that of abhorrence.

There are chiefly two points of view in which the character of Mr. Perceval will be considered by future Historians,—in the first and most eminent place as a Statesman, and secondly as a Public man of a certain private character.

As a Statesman, Mr. Perceval succeeded to the general politics of Mr. Pitt, and he laboured with the same general views. He did not, however, slavishly adopt the minute detail of Mr. Pitt's System, but imitated him with the hand and spirit of an original genius. Mr. Pitt's leading principle was to support the British Constitution, and the Glory and Character of England, in Church and State, and he considered them to be so cemented together, and so auxiliary to each other, that they must stand or fall united. Mr. Perceval adopted this principle in all its latitude as the rule from which he never swerved. And this was the first character of his Politics.

It was another part of the system of Mr. Pitt, that England was so connected with all the Continental Nations, that nothing could be more absurd than the expectation of keeping aloof from the continental quarrels,—on the other hand, that scarcely any thing of a public nature could by any possibility occur on the Continent, in which

England had not an immediate interest, and therefore both a right and a duty of interference.

Mr. Perceval adopted the principle likewise, and Mr. Pitt himself was not more attentive to every motion on the Continent, than Mr. Perceval.

In the Message of the Prince Regent to the House of Commons, in the answer of the House, the public and private virtues of Mr. Perceval were mentioned with peculiar energy, and it will be acknowledged, we presume by every one, that the private virtues of an individual, must be more than ordinarily eminent to entitle him to this public notice. And the private virtues of Mr. Perceval were truly of this kind. According to the report of all parties, a more generous man, a man of more settled virtue, a man more instinctively right and good, was known to none of them. In a station of life in which pure morals are unhappily not the fashion of the day, and possessed of a fortune and of means which left him without restraint, Mr. Perceval lived a course of life without public or private reproach.—He had a few adversaries as any Minister who ever possessed such power and such favour. He seems to have had no one enemy but the monster who became his murderer, and the public already know how atrocious and altogether groundless was this false revenge.

As an Orator, Mr. Perceval carried into the House of Commons what may be termed the dexterity, and (we do not use the term in light) the trick and artifice of the Bar. He eluded more frequently than he answered, and was satisfied with diverting the blow where his cause would be enabled him to repeat it. This course of management was the easiest, if not the most splendid, and it frustrated all its purposes, perhaps there is no just cause to attach any reproach to it.

The greatest loss which the Country sustains in Mr. Perceval is, that there is no man in his party who is altogether calculated to fill up the place which he has left vacant. There is cause, therefore, to fear, that his principles will suffer with him. So much is certain, that there are not the times in which we can spare so just and able a Statesman.

LONDON JUNE 16.

It is difficult, from the restraint imposed upon the conductors of the Foreign Journals, to collect from such sources the amount of the French and Allied troops.—That it is extremely great, there can be no doubt; and that it exceeds the force employed in the campaigns of 1806 and 1807, against Russia and Prussia, will be acknowledged by all who consider the tone afforded for preparation—the infinite importance of the result—and the accession of new allies (Prussia and Saxony) to BONAPARTE. In those campaigns, the French force, including the contingents of the Rhenish Confederation, amounted to 300,000 men. We shall not, therefore, be accused of exaggeration in stating that the French and allied troops, now quartered in the Prussian, Saxon, and Polish territories, amount to 250,000. To oppose to this, Russia, who must be deeply sensible of the importance of the approaching conflict, and who has had time to collect her strength, has, on the banks of the Memel, about 200,000 men, besides strong corps of observation posted at Bialystok, along the Bobra and Nurazek rivers, and to the boundaries of Austran Galicia.—Corps of Reserve are likewise assembling in the interior, particularly between Wilna, the present head-quarters of the Russian army, and St. Petersburg, which, upon the commencement of hostilities, would immediately advance. The force on the Danube has been greatly weakened—it is still estimated at 60,000 men, exclusive of garrisons, but there is little probability, at present, of its being disengaged.

HALIFAX, July 31.

ARRIVED, Sunday last, U. S. S. Acadia, Capt. Kerr, from Portsmouth and Lisbon; with the elegant privateer brig Curlew, Warr, 14 guns, 170 men, captured a few leagues from Sambro light house—9 days out, had taken nothing.—Schr. Mary, Dugas, hence for Quebec, captured by Am. privateer Buckle; recaptured by U. S. S. Modstone, near Cape Ann, Tuesday. Am. privateer ship Catherine, Burnham, 14 guns, 196 men, taken off Cape Sable, by U. S. S. brig Colibri, Capt. Thompson, after a chase of more than 2 hours.—The privateer lost one man (boatswain) killed, Lieut. and sev. others wounded—spars, &c. &c. much injured. Wednesday, U. S. brig Nautilus, 16 guns, Lt. Crane, from New-York, July 16, with dispatches, taken by the Shannon,

Left the squadron in chase of Am. frigate Constitution, Schr. Bream, Lt. Simpson, with Mr. Rafi, King's Messenger, returned here from Boston.

CONVOY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Council, has deemed it expedient, and end for the time being the sailing of merchant ships and coasting vessels, from the ports and harbours of this Province, until proper convoys be appointed for their protection.

Extract of a letter from an Officer at St. Andrew's, dated July 12.

"We were, with our company of 20 sail, within 20 miles of Esquimaux, proceeding to St. John, in about all the ships, when we were informed, that an American squadron was at Cambozelle, consisting of two frigates, two ships of 20 guns each, a brig, and 12 frigates—they had just arrived. We all returned immediately to our place; the ships are anchored close to the wharves; we are taking the guns from them to form batteries, and H. M. S. Indian and Blumber brig, are to defend the entrance. Had it not been for our appearance in the Bay, a great number of vessels would have fallen prey to the numerous privateers which infest it; but we had the good fortune to capture two of the largest, which, in some measure, frustrated their intentions. The instructions given to the Argosy, one of those we met, were to cruise from Passamaquoddy to the Banks, and to visit about Halifax."

Extract of a Letter from St. John, N. B. dated 21 July, 1812.

"An express arrived last night here, informing of an Am. Squadron being in the Bay—Lt. John Adams, Essex, a brig and twelve gun boat.—In consequence of this news, the homeward bound Brit. 40 sail, were returned to port—H. M. S. Sparan landed here this morning, and sailed with a favourable wind in the above vessels.—She has on board a number of volunteers from this port, and a party of the 10th Reg."

Extract of another letter from St. John.

"We are seeing block-houses and making every preparation for the warm reception of our Neighbours, should they think proper to pay us a visit. General HULLER, in consequence of the present state of affairs, though extremely anxious to go to England, will not leave this Province so soon as was expected."

HALIFAX, Aug. 7.

ARRIVED, Sunday, Am. privateer brig Gossamer, Goodrich, 16 guns 100 men, 9 days from Boston, prize to the Emulous—had previously taken ship Am Gen, from Jamaica, for Quebec. Monday evening, schooner Precovante, Austen, from Martinique 24 days—captured by Am. privateer Orfanito, recaptured by the Emulous. Same night, H. M. brig Colibri, Capt. Thompson, with Capt. Mulcaster, officers and crew, late of H. M. brig Emulous—unfortunately wrecked last Sunday in a fog on the Ragged Islands, near Shelburne—went to pieces in a few hours after striking. Tuesday, sloop Nautilus, Nicoll, from Glasgow for New Brunswick—heard of the war, and put in for convoy. Schooner Liverpool Packet, a cartel, from Boston 7 days—Passengers, Messrs. Conlidge and Parker, Capt. Kelly, late of schr. Ann, captured and carried into Salem several others. Wednesday, H. M. schooner Alpa, Lieut. Jones, with a mail from New-York.

We find nothing later from Com. Rodgers' squadron than July 26; it was then in lat. 43 long. 46, and had impressed a number of seamen, and even males, from several American vessels.—An Officer from the Congress frigate, who boarded a brig from Fayal for New-York, stated that the President had lost eleven men, killed, in an engagement with an English frigate.

Some of the American papers say, that the Commodore is to convey a fleet of French transports with troops to America.—Perhaps, to convey a few of their seventy-fours!—The Frog and the Ox.

A number of hungry, picaroon privateers have recently despoiled the coasts and fisheries of this Province, and its vicinity, very seriously.

The schr. Peggy, Terrio, from Sydney with coals, after being chased into one or two harbors to the eastward, was, on the 30th ult. with several others, pursued into Popes harbor, by the Wiley Renard, of 16 guns and 20 men—(only 7 then on board) the privateer

Captain boarded the Peggy, snatched his rusty pistol three times at Terrio, a poor infirm old man; and his lieutenant, worthy of such a commander, beat one of Terrio's sons in a most severe and barbarous manner; merely because, as the rascal said, they had run the vessel so far up the harbor.

A letter from Picton, Aug. 1 says—A vessel has not returned, which attempted several times to pass the strait; but was prevented by a number of privateers—they had taken and burnt a brig in ballast for Picton; and taken a brig with dry goods, &c. which they had carried into Torbay for water.

A gentleman at St. Peters, in a letter to his friend says, The fisheries are greatly distressed indeed by the constant visits of those marauders. A brig of 16 guns, 15-booms and a sloop, captured and robbed several vessels, within a few days past, near Canso.

The schr. Margaret, Nicoli, from Shelburne, was loaded with a quantity of huxter, &c. on Tuesday last, a few leagues from this harbor.

The schr. Providence, from Sydney, and several vessels from other parts of the coast, have been captured and carried off—The privateersmen strike the top masts of such vessels when proceeding up the Bay; by which means our cruisers are induced to let them pass, as if from the Banks—This was the case of the schr. Ann, Kelly—which vessel was two days at no great distance from a frigate, supposed to have been J. S. Midstone.

Digby, Sunday, Aug. 2 A privateer anchored on Friday between Broad Cove and Rogers' Point; but was soon driven off by a sharp fire from our Militia—Yesterday she appeared again, and a party of our Militia went to the Bay, and took two of the privateersmen, the master and another, who had loaded. She has 6 guns and 30 men. The prisoners are sent to Annapolis.

The Alphas, on her passage from New-York, captured the American ship Zedae, with 25000 lbs. flour, &c. and ordered her for this port. A schr. supposed to be the Torbay privateer, attacked the Alphas on Tuesday last; but finding her too warm, sheered off. The Alphas takes a mail for England.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.

On Saturday evening we were favored with the NIAGARA BEE, of the 22d inst. containing the following

GLORIOUS ACCOUNT!

Capture of Detroit and Gen. Hull's army.

The pleasing task has now fallen to our lot, in confirmation of the uniform predictions of the Bee, to announce to the public the important intelligence of the capture of Detroit with General Hull and all his army, on the 16th instant, together with the Adams vessel of war, and other naval forces.—The following is the substance of an official communication, addressed to col. Myers, upon the subject—the dispatches having been forwarded to his Excellency Sir George Prevost, by the way of York.

On the night of the 13th instant, Gen. Brock arrived at Amherstburg with a reinforcement of 400 men, including militia and regulars, and immediately proceeded to make arrangements for advancing to Sandwich, which the enemy had evacuated a few days before.—On the evening of the 15th a fire was opened from our batteries and continued for an hour with great effect, and recommenced before day on the morning of the 16th, from three mortars, one 18-pounder and two 12-pounders, at which time our troops crossed the river under cover of the Queen Charlotte and Hunter brig, at a point called the Spring Wells, about three miles below

Detroit, preceded by a body of 600 Indians who were landed a mile lower down, and marched through some thick woods with the intention of covering the left flank.—The landing was effected in good order without any opposition, the General being among the first boats.—Our army, consisting of 700 men, advanced in columns and took up a good position in line, about a mile and a half in front of Detroit—every preparation was instantly made for the assault of the Fort at one of the salient angles, which would have taken place in a few minutes had not a white flag been perceived coming from the garrison, the bearer bringing proposals from the *extermimating General Hull*, offering to surrender upon conditions which were soon dictated in General Hull's tent, by Captain Gregg and Colonel McDonnell, A. D. C. to General Brock....A detachment of General Hull's army of 400 men, under the command of Colonel McArthur, who were on their return to the Fort, were included in the capitulation....The fruits of this achievement have been the capture of 2500 regulars and militia and twenty-five pieces of ordnance and other valuable stores, Artillery, &c. without the loss of one drop of British blood. The Adams and other vessels will be immediately employed in sending down the prisoners to Fort Erie, &c. General Brock was to embark on the 17th in the evening, and General Hull and the colors of the 4th United States' regiment accompany him. The firing from our batteries took effect the moment our guns opened, and one twelve pound shot killed four officers and one private at the same minute. The commandant at Michilimackinac was among the number although sent to Gen. Hull on his parole from our side *not to serve during the war*.

To pass over in silence this bold and gallant exploit we should consider criminal: whilst we lament and are free to confess our inability to do justice to the brave men who have so heroically upheld the British name and caused its banners to wave over the American Eagle, upon the walls of a strong Fortress, garrisoned with four times the number of troops that invested it—an army that of itself might have been expected to have overwhelmed, in the open field, our little force employed on this service, but no—their cause was bad, and the name of Brock terrible to their imaginations:—the rapidity of his movements, his unexpected appearance, and his skillful and determined attack appalled and struck terror into their hearts, and they yielded to his superior genius. The forces of Gen. Hull had, we know, already felt the severe effects of the British arms under the able dispositions of Colonel Proctor, who in

conjunction with the Indians had commenced a series of the most brilliant success; it remained for the fortune of the brave Commander in Chief to give the finishing stroke to this happy beginning, and the manner in which it has been done will rank him high among the heroes of his country, whilst the grateful tribute of public applause from the inhabitants of this happy province await his return and will not fail to afford him those delightful feelings which a brave soldier alone can enjoy—what more flattering can we say of the gallant officers and men who followed him to the field, than that they proved themselves worthy of their General: willing, at the risk of their lives, to gather laurels to adorn his brow: inspired by no common motives, proud of the opportunity of defending their King and country, their families and friends, they return to receive the well-earned thanks of all who know them, nor can we forget to do justice to the faithful Tribes of western Indians who have been co-operating with our army, they deserve that humane protection which Great Britain has ever afforded them, and convinced as they now are of the power of their protectors, they will hence forward be an impregnable barrier to all future incursions of our neighbors.

In addition to the satisfactory intelligence which we have been enabled to communicate, we have to assure the public, that an *Armistice*, or Cessation of hostilities was agreed to and concluded on Thursday last by the respective commanding Officers on both sides the river to continue in force with the reservation of Four days notice before hostilities shall recommence—the same has been acted upon all along the lines down to Quebec.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.

From Detroit; July 28.

“Yesterday two Indians arrived here from Michilimackinac, who bring the unwelcome tidings of that post having fallen into the hands of the British.

“The Property found in that place is immense—all the peltry collected to the west and south west of it during the preceding winter arrived there, waiting for vessels from this quarter to transport it down the Lakes. Four vessels had gone up, two of which had proceeded to Chicago; the other two, Capt. Rough's and Dobbin's, were taken.”

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

“Gloucester, Aug. 12—We have had news for privateersmen—the boat Charlotte has just arrived from Halifax in 8 days; and brought home Messrs Newmann and Bernet, officers of the Boston privateer Curlew, the crew of the Pickering, and several other prisoners. The Charlotte was captured by the Juniper; near Seguin, but on arriving at Halifax, and being proved to be a

conster, she was immediately released by Admiral Sawyer. The Curlew was captured the 25th July by the Acosta, after a chase of two hours.

The Charlotte left an Halifax privateer or letter of marque the Catherine, 14 guns, belonging to Boston, and which was lately reported to have taken the Plump-r. She was captured by the Emulous after an engagement of an hour and a half, and her boatswain killed, and 1st Lieutenant wounded. She also left the Gossamer brig privateer of Boston of 14 guns, likewise taken by the Emulous. The U. S. brig Nautilus had arrived at Halifax.

There were nearly 700 American prisoners, in Halifax, who were well treated.

New-York, Aug. 13.—A letter from Albany says Col. Bayne was in possession of the instructions sent for Mr. Foster; and that he came to that city, with intention to proceed to the seat of Government—but that permission to that effect could not be obtained from General Dearborne. Col. Bayne left town yesterday on his return to Canada.

In addition to the above we are informed that there are letters from Albany, stating that an armistice was actually concluded at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, and to continue for 30 days.—N. Y. E. Post.

It was understood at Albany that Gen. Dearborne had stipulated with Col. Bayne, that his communication should be sent to the President, and wait his decision, and that no hostile attack should be made without four days notice, tho' he could not vouch for Gen. Hall's proceedings.

CAPTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

A black list of the capture of American Vessels since the declaration of war, has been published by a correspondent, they amount to fifty five, viz. One U. S. vessel, 13 Privateers, 1 Revenue Cutter, 15 Ships, 14 Brigs, 10 Schooners and 1 sloop.

LONDON, July 3

Just before our paper was put to press, we received Monitors and other Paris papers to the 24th ult.

Bonaparte arrived at Connessburgh on the 13th from Danzig. On the next day, the *Moenour* says, "he reviewed the Division Grandjean, consisting of Polish troops."

VIENNA, July 11

The armies of the Duke of Warsaw are in continual motion. A great part of the French and auxiliary troops have passed the Visula at Graudenz, Thorn and Ploch, and approached the frontiers. Gen. Rossmerski, commanding the advanced guard of the Grand Duchy, has advanced towards Tezopol, on the Bug, opposite Buzze. The Saxon troops have taken the same direction; and General Requier is beyond the Wispeza.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS FORMING THE CORDON ON THE FRONTIERS.

On Tuesday last, all the troops upon the Cordon, forming the advance of our line of defence were directed to assemble at Blainfrodie Camp at 10 o'clock in the morning, to be reviewed by His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

The different columns arrived upon the ground, at the hour appointed and deployed into line with the greatest precision; affording a spectacle equally novel and interesting. His Excellency, attended by a numerous suite, arrived upon the ground a little after 10 o'clock, and received the salute of the line.—The troops then marched past in open column, in the following order.

- 1st—The Car Brigade of Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Collins.
- 2d—The Grenadiers of the line.
- 3d—The Light Infantry of do. commanded by Colonel Young.
- 4th—The 2d battalion of embodied Militia, commanded by Col. De Rooville.
- 5th—The Canadian Voltigeurs, commanded by Major De Salabery.
- 6th—The 3d battalion of embodied Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. Outhbert.
- 7th—The 1st battalion of embodied Militia, commanded by Col. De Salabery.

After the whole had marched past in ordinary and quick time, they again took their original ground, and wheeled into line. His Excellency then directed the troops of the line to march off the ground, to give sufficient space for the Militia Regiments to perform their different evolutions and firings, all of which were executed in such a manner as proved highly gratifying to a very numerous concourse of spectators, which the novelty of the scene had drawn together.—The progress of these battalions

in military discipline, during the short time they have been embodied is creditable to all concerned in promoting this most important national measure.—Of the flank battalions it is not necessary to say much, as every man must know, that a selection from the British army can have no rival in any country. And of the young men composing the Militia Battalions now incorporated, it is only necessary to observe, that they are a very fine body of men, and possess all the requisites of the soldier; being by nature a hardy active race of people, and accustomed to habits of temperance and subordination; and are acquiring a partiality to the Military life, which will, at no distant period, if followed up, enable them to rival the fame of their ancestors.

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 1, 1812.

Since our last London dates have reached us to the 9th of July. Hostilities are at an end between the Russians and Turks, peace is said to have been signed by the Emperor Alexander. It is also confidently asserted that Bonaparte had declared war against Alexander, though no blow had yet been struck. Now is the moment for Spain to rise in her might and expel her sanguinary invaders. It appears that Lord Wellington entered Salamanca on the 18th of June. Marmont had transferred his head quarters to Talavera, thus retreating before the allied armies.

Most sincerely do we congratulate our readers on the very brilliant successes of our arms, in Upper-Canada, as detailed in our columns. Thus, within a month, has the invader and exterminator, Hull, with his army of vagabonds, submitted to the prowess of a small body of much less than half his numbers; notwithstanding his having had the advantage of being shut up in a fortified town, where a brave officer, with regular troops, would have defended himself against treble his numbers. But he felt that he was opposed by determined spirits, who were not to be intimidated by inflated and sanguinary Proclamations; hence, panic struck, he shrunk from danger, by a prompt submission and surrender.

With pleasure we announce that Quebec has strongly evinced its sense of General Brock's and Col. Proctor's noble achievements. On Saturday at twelve o'clock, the garrison fired a salute, as did His Majesty's Ship *Tartarus*. In the evening a number of houses in St. Lewis street and its environs, and round and near the Upper-Town market place, distinguished themselves by being brilliantly illuminated. The town not being then generally prepared to follow the example, a general illumination was agreed on for yesterday evening, which was carried into complete effect, by the most splendid display. The *Tartarus* and other shipping joined in the festivity. From His Majesty's Ship a number of rockets were thrown up. We have not room to notice the persons who particularly signalized themselves on the occasion. We were struck by the

brilliant display of the Presbytery, which was superbly lighted with wax. Mr. Blackwood had four of his upper windows filled by remarkably well executed transparencies. To the town and suburbs the parish of Beauport added its share of the general *éclat*. All seemed to vie in evincing their satisfaction and the joy of their hearts on the great occasion. All appeared to be inspired with the spirit of their brethren in Upper Canada, who have shewn so noble an example of prowess, to the total discomfiture and capture of their vapouring invaders.

With regret we notice a circumstance tending, though in a small degree, to cloud the hilarity of yesterday evening. The moment that the candles were extinguished on the parade, several masses of glass were smashed in the windows of Dr. Fisher and two in those of the Hon. Mr. Hale; though their windows had been brilliantly illuminated. We had reason to suspect that the miscreant who perpetrated the nefarious deed had further mischievous intentions, had he not been prevented by the houses being carefully watched. A fellow was seen to lurk about the parade with no good views. On observing that he was suspected he took to his heels.

To the Editors of the Montreal Herald we have to express our best acknowledgments for the early information, which they were obliging enough to transmit to us, of General Hull's defeat. At a period when the public are perpetually on tip-toe for information, we hope that so good an example will be followed by all who receive intelligence interesting to the community. To those who so strongly evince a determination to shed their best blood, should it be necessary, in opposing the inroads of the enemy, full and prompt information of public events is unquestionably due; and as far as depends on the presses, we will venture to assert for others, as well as for ourselves, that no moment will, at any time be lost, in gratifying the public impatience.

The Editor has in his possession two packets of sand erupted from the late volcano, at the island of Saint Vincent. The sand of one of the packets was taken from the island of Bartholomew, ninety miles to windward of the volcano; the other from His Majesty's ship *Dragon*, a 74 gun ship, at fifty four miles distance. Several buckets of the sand were taken from the decks of the *Dragon*. Any person whose curiosity may be excited, will, at any time, be welcome to a sight of the two samples.

The falling of the sand at such a distance as 90 miles to windward, is considered as a proof that there must have been a current of air above the trade wind, having an opposite direction.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, (U. C.) to a gentleman in this city, dated 17th Aug 1812:

"I suppose ere this you must have heard that Lieut. Rollet has distinguished himself in a most noble manner, the report we have is this, Lieut. Rollet, in his brave

...anned by six men, at night boarded an American ves-
sel, who had 27 men as guard besides their crew, four
officers, one of which is an Adjutant Gen. several ladies,
Governor Hull's camp equipage and all his papers.
Forming a all 40 people, he on jumping on board with
a brave little crew, shut the hatchway before the men
could come on deck, the officers attempted to come out
of the cabin, but too late, they were prisoners before
they could make a defence, and he brought the vessel
down safe to Amherstburg."

AN EPIGRAM.

Brave ROGERS, on the ocean,
Will HULL the foe again;
And HULL, I have a notion,
Will BELL them on the plain.

[*Albany Register, Aug. 15, 1812.*
* *Plain of Abraham.*

A RETORT.

Brave Rogers, on old Ocean's waves,
Fights shy, then runs away;
Whilst Hull, Canadian sassy braver,
As Ases loudly brags:
But ah! sad change, soon to his cost,
Pilot Hull is hull'd, o'cast and lost.

HULL IN POSSESSION OF CANADA.

Friend Hull's possession fairly is confes'd,
Hull, by Canada Hull is possess'd.

CANADIAN GRATITUDE.

The great deliverer Hull cross'd o'er,
To set Canadians free;
And they, ungrateful, left their shore,
To take his liberty.

THE ROBBERS' EXTERMINATOR.

Comes woodsman Hull, with ax in hand,
Conditions to scare;
Threat'ning to root them from the land,
And not a soul to spare.

We'll try his metal, cries brave Brock,
Take then, my soul, the field;
At his head-quarters bold we'll knock,
And make the boaster yield.

At the command, onward they move,
And at Detroit's bell pull;
The exterminator soon they prove
An empty, crazy Hull.

* *Vide Gen. Hull's proclamation.*

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 31st, Ship Ralph Nicholson, W. Findlay, 58 days
from Plymouth, to order, general cargo, 357 tons.
Passengers Mr Simoleman, Mr. Mathewson, Mr.
and Mrs. Hall and Son, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and
children, Mr. Moss, Mr. Dentonville, wife and 3
children, Mr. Garver, Mr. Dynes and Mr. Smith

MARRIED.

On Saturday, Mr. THOMAS DUNNISON to Miss JANE
BERRY, both of this city.
Lucy, at Edinburg, W. SOMERVILLE, Esq. Deputy
Inspector of army hospitals, to Mrs. GARRIG, daughter of
Admiral Sir W. G. F. Fairfax.

DIED.

On Friday, Mr. F. L'ECUYER, Watch-Maker of this
city.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons who are desirous of renewing, or of
obtaining Leases of Pews or Seats, in the Cathedral,
are desired to apply to The Rev. S. J. MOUNTAIN, who
will attend for the purpose of receiving such applications,
in the Cathedral, between the hours of 11 and 12 of the
clock in the forenoon, on Mondays, Wednesdays and
Fridays, from Friday the 28th instant to Friday the 11th
of September next, both days included.
As many applications have been made for Seats, it is
to be understood that no persons can be allowed to
renew or obtain more than the number of their family
usually requires.
And as some arrears are due, it is further to be under-
stood, that until they (together with the rent for the
coming year) are paid, no Lease can be given; and in

failure of such payment, within the period above men-
tioned, the seats upon which it is due will be
considered vacant.

Quebec, 24th August, 1812.

THEATRE.

By request of Col. ZOUCH, and the
Officers of the Royal Veterans,
TO-MORROW EVENING, Sept. 2, will be present
the celebrated and patriotic play of

PIZARRO;

OR THE SPANIARDS IN PERU.

End of the play, a celebrated Patriotic Address, titled
THE INVASION, or BRITONS STRIKE HOME, to
be spoken by Mr. SOUTHEY; together with other enter-
tainments, as expressed in the bills

To which will be added,

THE MAYOR OF GARRATT.

FRIDAY will be for the benefit of Miss CORDELL,
Mrs. SIDNEY, Mr. LEGG and Mr. SHULTZ.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 2d September, at
ONE o'clock, at the subscribers' Auction room:

TWO bales real superfine Cloths, 3 bales fine ditto
cambric muslins, Irish sheetings, fine table-cloths,
brown holland, large chintz shawls, white and coloured
thread, bandanna handkerchiefs, romals, Russia duck,
striped cotton, printed calicoes, shirting, cotton, dow-
las, &c. &c

—ALSO—

- 25 barrels fine Muscovado sugar,
- 19 do excellent pork and beef,
- 2 tons well assorted iron,
- 9 small casks lamp-black in papers,
- 37 dozen best strong calf shoes,
- 14 do women and youths' do,
- 30 pair best Hessian boots.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN,

Quebec, August 31, 1812.

On THURSDAY next, the 3d inst, at ONE o'clock,
without reserve,

AN extensive and general Assortment of DRY
GOODS suited to the Country and Season, the
chief part lately arrived.

ALSO,

- 20 Barrels Flour,
 - 10 Casks assorted Nails,
 - 20 Boxes window Glass,
 - 50 Gross empty Wine Bottles,
 - 20 pieces Ozaburg and Sheetings,
 - 10 Pieces Sail Cloth, and a variety of other articles,
- 1 Sept 1812. Wm HENDERSON & Co.

On FRIDAY next, the 4th September, at ONE o'clock
at the subscribers' Auction-room:

A GENERAL assortment of Dry Goods, consisting
of fine and common cloths, cassimeres, fluffings,
white and colored flannels, calicoes, shawls, pocket
handkerchiefs, white and striped cottons, linen, a few
pieces webbing, ribbons, cotton, worsted, silk and
lamb-wool hose, &c. &c.

FRANS, QUIROUET & Co.

Quebec, August 31, 1812.

EVENING SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th September, at SIX o'
clock, at MAILHOT'S HOTEL, St. John street:

AN elegant assortment of Jewellery of the latest
fashion, just arrived from England, a case of as-
sorted sweetmeats.

—ALSO—

A small assortment of BOOKS, amongst which are
Cornel's Theatre, in 8 vols, quite new, and elegantly
bound with Russia leather, Chambau's Universal
Dictionary, in 2 vols, and a variety of other articles.

FRANS, QUIROUET & Co. Aucts. & Bks

Quebec, August 31, 1812.

On FRIDAY, the 18th September, at the Subscriber's
Auction Room, precisely at ONE o'clock, positively
without reserve:

THAT large and well situated House, No. 42,
Sault-au-matelot street, lately occupied by
Capt. Boucher, two stories high, with fire-proof

vaults, and the stores adjoining, opposite Messrs. Col-
lins & Hale's; is well fit for a wholesale merchant —
The conditions of the sale will be made known at the
time of the sale. The house may be viewed by apply-
ing to the Brokers, St. Peter street.

F QUIROUET & Co. Aucts. & Bks,

Quebec, August 24, 1812.

FOR SALE BY LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

CHOICE old stad ira Wine, in Pipes, Hhds, and
qr. Casks, 10 Barre's Prime Pork,
Anchors from 3 to 20 Cwt

Kedges and Grapp-Is from 50 to 200lbs,
1 Cable Chain and one small Cambouse,
1 Patent Cable 14 1/2 inches,
Hawsers, new and twice laid from 6 to 8 inches,
Cordage, new and twice laid from 6 the Ratline to 6 in.
Rope.

Bolt Rope, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch—Sail Twine
Bolt, square and flat iron—Blister and Shear Steel.
Sheathing Paper, O kum and Sheet Lead,
Spikes, 7 inch, whip and cross cut Saws and Augers.

An assortment of Blocks and Dead Eyes,
Pump-makers Tools, Bushes and Pins and Lignumvitae,
2 Figure Heads, composition stem and sternpost fasten-
ings, Double and single Stoves and Chaudrons,
50 Bl. Standard Staves, laying at Sillery,
20 Cords Lathwood, Ditto,

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

Quebec, 1st September, 1812.

A SILVER WATCH FOUND.

ON Sunday, the 23d instant, about the Rocks, near
the Batteaux Yard The subscriber, in whose
possession it at present is has some reason to suspect
that it has been stolen. It will be restored to the owner
on his mentioning the maker's name and the number, and
paying the expence of this advertisement

DAVID ROBERTSON,

Quebec, August 31, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to
the Subscriber, that they will please to pay their
accounts immediately, or they will be put into the hands
of an Attorney, likewise all those having any claims
against him will send them in for payment at his house,
No. 9, St. Francois street, where he has on hand several
articles of furniture, &c Bedsteads of different kinds,
Chests of Drawers, Breakfast and other Tables, which
he will sell at low price for cash only.

JOHN DUNCAN,

Quebec, 1st September, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.—
54 Barrels first quality Pot Ashes just inspected.
—Also, Earthenware in Crates and Hhds.

J. HOPKINS,

Quebec, 1st Sept, 1812

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

TENRIEFFE 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 80 Cwt,
- Sails of various sizes,
- Copper in rods assorted from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch,
- Do. in bolts and spikes.

Quebec, 6th August, 1812.

WILLIAM OVIATT.

FOR SALE.

TWO Thousand Bushels of excellent Wheat ready
to be cribbled and in good order for immediate shipping.

ALSO,

100 Puncheons of Leward Island Rum of strong proof
and excellent flavor.

17th August, 1812.

OBADIAH AYLWIN,

PRICE OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion—6 lines and under.....2s. 6d.
7 lines to 103s. 4d.
Upwards of 10 lines.....4d. per-line.

Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.
Advertisements, unaccompanied with directness,
are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NOTICE—The subscribers have for sale, a general assortment of double and single stoves, ploughshares, flat, round and square iron in bars, and ironware of different description, from the **BATHMAN FORGES**.
JONES & MUNRO.
Quebec, August 25, 1812.

A YOUNG MAN, capable of instructing Youth in a regular course of Mercantile Education, would be glad of a situation as Domestic Tutor, or Assistant in a School, either in Quebec or in any part of Upper or Lower Canada.—Quebec, 24th August, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.
150 Puncheons strong high flavoured Jamaica Spirits,
6 ———— 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. 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. merchantable Staves,
14 bales superfine and fine Cloths and Casimeres,
72 pieces Oak Timber,
800 bushels Flat 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.
BRHAUT & SHEPPARD.

FOR SALE, a few Kegs Loch fine Herrings.
THOMAS AYLWIN.
Quebec, 14th August, 1812.

FOR SALE,
TEN thousand feet of Black Walnut Plank and Boards. Apply to **R. DALVIN**, rope-maker, Cul-de-sac, or to **Mr. D. THOMPSON**, baker, Champlain street.—Quebec, June 9, 1812.

WANTED.
A middle aged Woman, as House-keeper in a small family. An undomable character will be required. For reference, apply at this Office.
15th August, 1812.

PUBLIC SALES.
JONES & MUNRO, will have public Sales at their Auction Room every **THURSDAY** as usual and as before advertised.
They have to dispose of by private Sale, 100 Madeira Pipe packs, a suit of new Sails fit for a ship of 25 to 400 tons, Muscovado Sugar, single and double refined Sugar, Nankens, white and blue Cottons, Silk B—dars Handkerchiefs, Cashmere, Cotton Shirting and Cambrics, 3 Pot-ash kettles, for cash or short credit upon approved Notes or Bills of Exchange.
JONES & MUNRO, Auctioneers & Brokers.
Quebec, 14th May, 1812.

Spring Fashions,
AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S WHOLESALE STORE,
No. 4, PALACE-STREET.

C. RIVERS respectfully informs his friends, that he is just arrived from London, and daily expects the ship *Lord Wellington* to arrive, which sailed from London the 7th April. On her arrival, he will immediately expose for sale, the most splendid and unique assemblage of fashionable goods ever offered for public inspection—the description of his goods embraces the most luxuriant effusion of Oriental and British taste. The subscriber ventures to say that, for superiority of taste and quality, his goods stand unrivalled; and, with regard to prices, he feels confident that those who please to honor him with a call, will be convinced of the moderate terms upon which he conducts his establishment, and he flatters himself will insure a continuation of those favors and preference he has hitherto been so long accustomed to receive.
To state the articles separately, would half fill the paper, but a more particular account will be given in the paper, on their arrival, and assures the public it will be advantageous to wait for the arrival of his goods.
Quebec, May 18, 1812.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
10 M. feet of Oak Timber, and
5 M. feet white Pine ditto,
now laying at Silvery 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 Hds 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 establishment 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, |
| Pouffret Cakes, | Tapioca, |
| Darville Ink, | Jamaica Pepper, |
| Godfrey's Cordial, | Long Pepper, |
| Lip Salves, assorted, | Cumin's Seeds, |
| Steer's Opodeldoc, | Caraway Seeds, |
| Oxley's Concent. Essence of | Anniseeds, |
| Jamaica Ginger, | Mace and Nutmegs, |
| Daly's Elixir, | Cinnamon and other spices, |
| Dawson's Lozenges | Glauber Salts by the Bar- |
| Paregoric, do. } coughs, | rel, |
| Tolu, do. } & colds, | Costor 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. | — Turpenth or Dragon |
| British Oil, | Prussian Blue, |
| Salt of Lemons, | Annato, |
| Milk of Raves, | Vermilion, best kind, |
| Essences assorted, | Mineral Green, |
| Court Plaster, | Patent Yellow, |
| Tooth Brushes, | Verdigris, |
| Do. Powders, | Ivory Black, |
| Dalby's Carmelative, | Shell Lac, |
| Stoughton's Elixir, | Pumice Stone, |
| Tarrington'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, |
| all essentl Oils, | Do. Varnish, |
| Boxes of Saigo in Powder, | Bees Wax, |
| Ditto in grain, | Copal Varnish, &c &c. |
| Arrow root, | &c. |
| Tamarinds, | |

All of which will be sold wholesale or retail at reduced prices. Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared.
T. H. & Co. beg leave to inform Masters of vessels that their Medicine Chests will be repaired or new ones supplied on the shortest notice and in the best and the neatest manner.—Quebec, May 26th, 1812.

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

On S.I.R. by the Subscriber, at his Store, at the House of THOMAS WILSON, Esq. near the Canoterie.

FIFTY-FIVE hogsheads Porter, 24 casks Ale and 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 manufacture, all sizes, well adapted for the Military—Cotton Stockings for men and women, a bale of assorted Hosiery, Guernsey Jackets &c. coloured Threads No. 8 to 14, 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.

STATIONARY.
WILLIAM RUTHVIN, Book-binder and Stationer, has just received from London, a complete assortment of Stationery, and a few School Books, which he will sell cheap for ready money, at his shop next to the New Printing Office.
Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

GEORGE BROWNE,
No. 2, St. JOSEPH STREET, UPPER TOWN,
HAS FOR SALE—
Pink and white sparkling Champagne, of first quality Superior Port, London Particular Madeira, Claret, Real Cogniac Brandy, London Brown Stout, Burton Beer, Taunton Ale, and Hertfordshire Cycles, in casks and bottles;

Double and single refined, clayed and Muscovado sugar; gunpowder, hyson, single, and hyson tea; West India coffee, Florence oil, in cases containing 12 quart-bottles; English pickles, in cases containing 6 bottles; white wine vinegar, in jars from 2 to 6 gallons; Wedgwood's queen-ware, in crates each containing a complete dinner-service; best London and saddles, bridles and double bits; military hats, and feathers, &c. complete; gunpowder's boots and shoes, patent duck, pidgeon, and snipe shot; powder-bags, shot-belts, screw-drivers, steel chargers and flint; a few pieces of low-priced woollens and rose blankets.
The wines may be had in quantities not less than the porter, ale, &c. not less than four dozen.
Quebec, August 26, 1811.

FOR SALE,
AT JOHN WHITE & Co's store, St. Peter-street, Lower Town—
10 doz. real Martinique saytan,
1 do. casor oil,
50 boxes London pickles,
5 do. West India do.,
20 do. fish-sauce,
2 pipes real cognic brandy,
400 boxes red herrings,
40 barrels do. do.,
50 hhd. real, cut and wine oil,
150 kegs Upper Canada butter,
Port and Madeira wine in bottles, Jamaica spirits, glassess, gun-powder, hyson, soothing and green tea, loaf and Muscovado sugar, with every article in the grocery and ship chandlery line. The whole of which will be sold low for cash or short credit.
Quebec, Dec. 10, 1811.

BY the Subscribers, SOAP and CANDLES for sale.—Soap by the quintal at 6d per pound, Candles, by the box, 1 shifting 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. 58, 54, 60, 62, 62, 46.48
Printed and published for **THOMAS CARY**, No. 3, St. Lewis street, at the **NEW PRINTING-OFFICE**, No. 19, Bpade street.