

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRELIA DICAM.—*Virg. Georg. IV. 5.*

VOLUME IX.]

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1813.

[NUMBER 27.]

B. P. WAGNER has for Sale, at No. 1 and 13, St. Peter Street,
 5 Pipes most superior Port Wine,
 5 Ditto L. P. ditto Tenerife,
 1 Ditto and 1 Hhd. L. P. bodied Madeira,
 100 Casks bottled Porter,
 50 Hampers Herefordshire Cider, 3 & 4 doz. each.
 50 Ditto Taunton Ale Ditto,
 100 Barrels Spanish Brown,
 50 Kegs Paint, yellow, green and black,
 1 Stream Anchor,
 1 Set of Rudder Irons new and suitable for a ship
 of about 200 Tons,
 Half Ton English Oakum.
 A few sets of cordage and sails, new and old—
 standing and running Rigging, &c. &c.
 7000 Feet of white Pine,
 1500 Do. of red do.
 7 M. Staves on the Queen's Wharf,—enquire of
 Mr. THOMAS YOUNG, on Messrs. William
 Henderson & Co's Wharf,—
 WHO HAS FOR SALE
 Oak Plank
 Red and white Pine deck Deals,
 Oak Timber,
 Staves, &c.—which he will dispose of low for cash.
 Quebec, 25th June, 1813.

JOHN MACNIDER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the pub-
 lic that he has received, per the Everetta, Mag-
 dalen, and Prince Edward, from London; Birkby,
 from Liverpool, and Neptune and Mary, from Greenock,
 a general and well chosen assortment of Goods, suitable
 to the season, consisting of 1-4 Irish linen, diaper,
 buckabuck and table-cloths, 9-8 and 7-8 printed chintz,
 9-8 and 4-4 cambrics, seeded, veined, spotted and
 sprigged lecos and cambrics; embroidered gown pat-
 terns and trimmings; 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 fashionable silk,
 damask, imitation, silk, cotton and chintz shawls; 1
 trunk assorted fashionable ribbons; ladies' and gentle-
 men's silk, cotton, cambric and leather gloves; ditto
 silk, cotton and worsted hose; youth's, maids' and
 children's do. do. do.; ladies' morocco and leather
 boots, shoes and slippers; gentlemen's fine dressed,
 wax, kid and calf shoes; youth's, maids' and children's
 shoes; carriage, footstep, demy and letter paper;
 white and purple pasteboards, ink-powder and sealing
 wax; white and coloured threads, sewing silk, twist
 and mohair, bobbins, linen and worsted tapes, silk
 handkerchiefs, black, coloured and printed bombazines
 and calimancoes; black bombazette, broad and narrow
 Italian crapes, blankets, pound and papered pins, white
 chapel needles; cross-cut saws, table and desert knives
 and forks; razors, pocket and pen-knives, snuff-boxes,
 sweeping, scrubbing, white wash and paint brushes;
 cloaths, button and shoe do.; hyson, twinkly and green
 teas; bloom and sun raisins, prunes, and currants;
 soft shell and bitter almonds; sage and arrow-root;
 root ginger, white pepper, white mustard-seed, cinna-
 mon, cloves, nutmegs and allspice; pearl and Scotch
 barley, saltpetre and Glauber salts, coffee, loaf and
 Muscovado sugar, lime juice, lemon acid and vinegar;
 ketchup, capers, essence anchovies, Florence oil, fig
 and powder blue, rose and Dutch pink, glue, manken
 dye, Day & Martin's liquid blacking, a few pieces
 fashionable carpeting, figured and scarlet milled cups;
 milled stockings and gloves, scarlet and crimson worsted
 sashes and comfortable. The above being direct
 from the manufacturers, will be sold at reduced prices,
 for cash or short credit. Orders from town and country
 will meet every attention and be forwarded in the short-
 est notice.
 J. MACNIDER,
 Quebec, June 8, 1813.

FOR SALE—Thirty thousand feet of Oak Timber,
 now laying at Silery, apply to
 JOHN GRADON,
 Silery, May 20, 1813. Master Culler timber, &c.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED for the supply of His Majesty's Forces
 in Lower Canada, FRESH BEEF, of a good
 quality for the period of eight months to commence on
 or before the 1st September next ensuing and to be de-
 livered at the following Posts, viz.

	pounds daily.
Quebec, about	2000
Three Rivers	500
Montreal	2200
William Henry	500
Chambly	1600
Longueuil	500
Boucherville	500
St. Denis and Yamaska Road	500
Pointe Claire, Cedars & Côte du Lac	500
La Prairie	2000
L'Acadie	1500
St. Johns & Isle aux Noix	1000

Proposals from persons willing to furnish the same,
 for each Post separately and for Quebec and Montreal
 or any other Post, any part thereof in quantities no less
 than 500 pounds daily, will be received at this Office,
 and at Actg. Depy. Commissary General Clarke's Office
 on or before the 24th July next.—To be paid for on
 delivery on the 24th of every month.—Security will be
 required for the due performance of the Contract.
 Commissary General's Office,
 Quebec, 15th June, 1813. }

Spring Fashions.

Now landing from different ships,

At the subscriber's WHOLESALE STORE, Palace street
 Upper Town.

C. RIVERS respectfully informs his friends, he is
 just arrived in the Everetta, from London, and
 will as quick as possible have ready for sale, (for cash
 only) the most unique assemblage of fashionable Goods
 ever offered for inspection in this province, having this
 year, a selection of Goods of every description. It
 would be needless to attempt to specify the articles se-
 parately; the whole of his valuable stock 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 are
 inclined to purchase, will be convinced of the moderate
 terms upon which he conducts his establishment, and
 flatters himself will ensure a continuation of those fa-
 vour and preference he has hitherto been so long accus-
 tomed to receive.

The subscriber begs to observe, that having the ad-
 vantage of being personally in the market, and purchas-
 ing his goods with ready cash, enables him to sell them
 on very low terms but positively for cash only; and to
 save trouble, one fixed price will be made.
 Palace street, June 8, 1813. C. RIVERS.

THE Subscribers have just received from Lon-
 don, & the Prince Edward and Alfred,
 120 packages, consisting of a general assortment
 of choice Goods, and now landing, which they
 offer for sale at their Store, No. 50 Sault-au-matelot
 street, cheap for Cash.

GEORGE WILSON & Co.

Quebec, 8th June, 1813

A YOUNG MAN, a native of England, who writes
 a fair hand and is well versed in accounts, is in
 want of a situation as Clerk in a Merchant's Counting
 House, Store or any other situation wherein he may
 make himself useful.—Respectable reference will be
 given—apply to the Editor.
 Quebec, 1st June, 1813.
 N. B. Would have no objection to go to Sea in any
 capacity similar to the above.

THE Subscribers have received, and offer for
 sale, a consignment of Military articles,
 consisting of dragoon sashes, plumes, fringes, lace,
 &c. now landing from on board the Prince Edward,
 from London.

ALSO,

10 pipes Port Wine of a very superior quality,
 50 casks of bottled Madeira ditto.
 38 — of excellent white wine Vinegar,
 6 pipes real Cogniac Brandy,
 Gunpowder and Shot, Cordage, Oakum, Jamaica
 and Leeward Island Rum, 100 tierces of Irish Beef,
 20 tons of Iron, Steel, Staples, and Sheet Iron.

LIKEWISE,

A general assortment of Dry Goods, chiefly
 Woolens, Hosiery, Canvas, Beaver Hats, Nankeens
 Corduroys, and a variety of other articles.

AND DAILY EXPECTED,

A most general and extensive assortment of
 Goods, comprising nearly every article suitable
 to the consumpt of this country.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 7th June, 1813

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A VESSEL about 160 tons per registre
 measurement, to load Lumber for
 London—Apply as above.

MR. JOSEPH McALLISTER, formerly Surgeon,
 Dentist to Jarvis Street Hospital and Meath street
 Dispensary, Dublin, respectfully informs his friends
 and the public in general, that he has returned into this
 city, for the purpose of practising in the various branches
 of his profession,—and hopes by his attention to, and
 knowledge of his art, to give every satisfaction.
 Mr. M's. hours are from 9 to 2, at Miss Morrijeau's.
 Quebec, 15th June, 1813.

FOR SALE on Reasonable Terms for Money or
 Approved Bills, to Close a Concern—

40 M Feet Merchantable Oak,
 30 M Feet Square Red Pine,
 100 M Staves,
 30 M Deals,
 100 Masts and Bowsprits,
 100 Red Pine Spars,
 1000 Pres. Ash Oars,
 50 Cords Lathwood.
 JOHN MURE & Co.
 Quebec, June 10th, 1813.

100 tons Liverpool Coals,
 101 chests Tea, Souchong, Green & Hyson,
 1-0 boxes English Candles,
 90 boxes English Soap,
 50 barrels London Porter,
 50 Hampers Cheshire Cheese,
 30 crates assorted Earthenware,
 5 tierces Glassware,
 530 excellent Cork Hams,
 100 boxes of Glass, 7 1/2 x 8 1/2,
 3 tons Cordage, 50 casks Staples,
 6 cases of Black and Blue Thread,
 113 bundles Iron Hoops,
 1500 gallons of American Gin,
 On consignment and will be sold low.

JAMES HEATH.

Queen's wharf, 8th June, 1813.

BOAT BUILDING.

USMAR & PENNEY, from London, respectfully
 inform their friends and the public, that they con-
 tinue Building and Repairing Boats of all descriptions
 on the shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.
 No. 7, Canotarie, January 18, 1813.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A LOT of LAND, advantageously situated near St. Augustine Church, containing about 200 arpents in superficie, with a good Stone House, Barn, and Stable built thereon, also a good Orchard and other appurtenances. The land is sown and well stocked with cattle and farming utensils. The house is well situated for a trader. Every facility will be given in the payment. If a lease is preferred it will be given for any required number of years. For further information application to be made to the proprietor on the spot, **JOS. SAUVAGEAU.**

Quebec, 19th June, 1813.

N. B. The new Church at present building is at about 50 feet distance from the above lot of land, where the proprietor proposes selling sixteen ground lots.

NOW LANDING.

And for sale, at the Subscriber's Stores,
No. 30, St. Peter street,

- 6000 bushels Salt,
- 50 tons Coals,
- a quantity of Brown Earthenware (loose)
- 90 casks and casks Earthen and China ware,
- 80 casks assorted Glassware,
- 200 kegs Paint of different colours,
- Litigated Oil in jars and casks,
- 20 boxes Lemons, 4 hds. Loaf Sugar,
- 70 boxes window glass, 30 boxes Pipes,
- 2 bales Sail Canvas,
- 6 bales assorted woollen Cloths & Kerseymeres,
- 10 casks assorted Cutlery and edge Tools,
- 2 cases Buttons,
- 25 packages of assorted Cotton Goods, sewing Silks, Pins, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Silk wares, Boots and shoes, Threads, &c. &c.
- Also a quantity of assorted Hardware, Cutlery, Japanned ware, Steel, Nails, Saws, bar, sheet and pipe Lead, Spades, Shovels, Frying Pans, cast iron Weights and Beams Lamp Black, Grindstones, Whitening red Lead, Alum, &c.
- 3 Anchors and 2 Cables,
- 60 kegs Varnish,
- 2 pipes Port Wine,
- 14 barrels upper Canada Pastry Flour.

GILBERT HENDERSON.

Quebec, 8th June, 1813.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrival from London, Liverpool and Greenock, which he now offers for sale—

- 150 chests gun-powder, hyson, hyson skin, singlo, and touchong teas,
- 300 boxes muscatel raisins,
- 20 barrels Smyrna do,
- 500 baskets Lexia do,
- 2 hds currants,
- A few drums figs,
- Jordan almonds, French plumbs,
- 20 bags Spanish nuts,
- 35 boxes lemons,
- 60 casks Irish butter,
- 8000 lbs. Gloucester and Cheshire cheese,
- 10 hds. Malaga wine,
- London porter and Ales ale,
- Sallad oil, pickles, spices,
- Double and single refined sugar,
- 40 kegs Scotch herrings, with an assortment of china, glass and earthen ware

HAS ALSO ON HAND,

Madeira, Port, Teneriffe and Spanish wines, Cogniac Brandy, real Hollands gin, shrub, peppermint and noyau, with a variety of other articles, wholesale and retail

JOHN TORRANCE.

Quebec, June 8, 1813.

THE Subscriber having had four Years experience as private Culler to Merchants in Quebec, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced as Public Culler of Timber, Moss, Spars and Plank; and by strict attention he hopes to merit a share of their favour.

JOHN GRADON.

Sillery, 20th May, 1813.

DESERTED

From the American Prisoners at Beauport,
JAMES DOYLE, Servant to Captain STEEL, — 54 feet high—light complexion—sandy hair—grey eyes—had on a dark grey coat, light grey pantaloons and round hat—supposed to be about 22 or 23 years of age; and made his escape on the evening of the 26th instant, and stole from his master 25 dollars, some shirts, &c.

Whoever will give any information of the above man, so as to lead to his apprehension, to Capt. KEMPT, Agent for Prisoners of War, or any of His Majesty's Officers, shall receive ONE GUINEA reward from him, over and above the Provincial reward allowed in such cases.—26th June, 1813.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale at the New Printing Office, at Mr. John Neilson's Book store, and at Mr. W. Ruthven's—

"THE RESOURCES OF THE CANADAS;"

OR

Sketches of the Physical and Moral means, which Great Britain and her Colonial Authorities will successfully employ in securing those valuable Provinces from open invasion and insidious aggression, on the part of the Government of the United States of America.—SVO

To be had also at Mr. MESECLIER's store, Montreal. Prices 2s 6d.

Quebec, May 4, 1813.

NOW Landing from on board the Schooner Lively, from Halifax, and for sale by the Subscribers—

- A few Pipes Cogniac Brandy, of a superior quality,
- 40 Barrels bright Mus. Sugar, and a variety of other articles.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.

Quebec, 8, June 1813.

THE subscribers have for sale, at their SHIP CHANDLERY STORE, No. 15, St. Peter-street, Lower Town:—

- 5 pipes Gin of a superior flavor,
- 30 hds. of Glass-ware, assorted,
- 6 do. of elegant cut ditto,
- 100 barrels-Rosin,
- 200 do. best turpentine Soap,
- 40 do. Muscovado Sugar,
- 30 do. Pot Barley,
- 100 do. fine and common Biscuit,
- 20 boxes Havanna Segars, (of the best quality)
- 20 do. choice Claret Wine,
- 7 M. standard Staves,
- 5 cases Castor Oil,
- Madeira and Port Wine of a superior quality, by the dozen,

Also—a very general and well chosen assortment of articles in the Ship Chandlery and Grocery line.

JOHN WHITE & Co.

Quebec, April 27, 1813.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

- A Few pipes of choice Madeira Wine of superior quality, by the pipe, hhd or qr. cask,
- 20 B. shreds Vinegar,
- 6 Boxes Wax Candles,
- Brown Stout and Burton Ale of an excellent quality, in casks containing 5 doz. each,
- Copper Bolts and Nails assorted,
- English Iron assorted,
- 3 Pieces fine blue, black and green Cloths,
- 2 Pieces Casimeres,
- 20 Pieces Flannels,
- 4 Pieces red and blue Baize,
- 20 Pieces Lace,
- 40 Boxes Sheet Iron,
- 20 Boxes Tin,
- 150 Pairs Brass Candlesticks,
- A Cask of low-priced Cutlery,
- 100 Picked French Burr Stones,
- 2 Cables 14 and 16 inch with Anchors suitable.

PATTERSON, DYKE & Co.

Rue Sault au Matelot,

Quebec, Dec. 4th 1812.

COLTMANS & HALE have for SALE,

WHITE PAINT,
best Durham Mustard,
Galipoli Oil,
best Martinique Noyeau,
Spanish Leather, assorted colours,
Lamp Black,
English made Boots,
best Steel,
Copper Bolts assorted,
Bolt and Bar Iron,
Shingle, Clasp and Rose Nails,
Lisbon Salt,
Hawvers,
Sheathing Paper,
best English Bricks,
Coal Carriages.

Quebec, 20th April, 1813.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore carried on by the subscribers, under the firm of FRANCOIS QUIROUET & Co. has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All those who have any demands against the said concern, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to make payment to FRANCOIS QUIROUET, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

FRANCOIS QUIROUET,
CHS. TONNANCOUR,
BENJ. TREMAIN.

Quebec, May 3, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber feels it his duty to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with from them as on the firm of FRANCOIS QUIROUET & Co. he takes the liberty of acquainting them that the Auctioneer and Commission business will be continued as heretofore, at his Stores, in his name and on his sole account. As his study will be to give entire satisfaction to his friends, he trusts they will favor him with a continuation of their support.

FRANCOIS QUIROUET.

Quebec, May 3, 1813.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public in general for their custom at his Tavern in St. John Suburbs, and informs them that he has moved his Tavern to the River St. Charles, in the house commonly known by the appellation of the Red House, where he solicits a continuance of their custom.

JOSEPH JOBIN.

4th May, 1813.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' STORES.

- 1038 pair Military Shoes,
- 40 pieces light Sail Cloth,
- 54 pieces Navy blue Cloth,
- 20 pipes Spanish Red Wine,
- 4 hds. Loaf Sugar,
- A few Cables and small Cordage.

JAMES ROSS & Co.

Quebec, 4th January, 1813.

STORE TO LET.

To be let from the first day of May next,
A STONE STORE—Three Stories high, at the North end of the Collade-Sac, appertaining to the Corporation of Trinity House, Quebec. For terms apply to Mr. LINDSAY, Treasurer to the Corporation.
Quebec, 2d. February, 1813.

ONE hundred and five barrels POT and PEARL ASHES, Vinegar, Essence Spruce, and a GRIST-MILL for sale.
M. HART.
Three Rivers, June 8, 1813.

FOR SALE.

AT the ETCHAMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—

50 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards,	} 20 a 40 feet in length,
20 M. do. 1 1/2 do	
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank,	
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.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at the subscribers' Auction Room:

A FEW pieces real superfine black Cloth, common do. striped and checked Cottons, Muslins, Satin Ribbons, handsome Chintz, Shawls, fine Bed-Tick, Damask Table Cloths, Counterpanes, 2 Bales Sailors Jackets, Trowsers and Waistcoats, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

One Hhd. containing strong Army, Military, Youth, and Women's Leather Shoes.

One Case containing a few Sets best English made Harnesses, Saddles, and Bridles.

20 Capital silver Watches, few of which are cap't & jewelled,—and other articles.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.

Quebec, Monday 5th July, 1813.

BY AUCTION,

On Messrs. BREHAUT & SHEPPARD'S Wharf, SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, without reserve, to close several Consignments:

- 2 pipes } prime Port
- 4 hhd. and an allage } Wine,
- 11 punchons and an allage Jamaica Spirits,
- 23 cases Claret, part of which of a superior quality,
- 6 quarter casks Jamaica Shrub,
- 1 punchon distilled Lime Juice,
- 4 cases real Crème de Noyau, de la Martinique,
- 4 ditto assorted Cordials,
- 7 quarter casks best Florence Olive Oil,
- 5 bags and 2 barrels Coffee,
- 1 barrel Muscovado Sugar,
- 9 cases French Soap,
- 548 French Burr Stones,
- 4 coils 1½-inch Rope,
- 1 do. 4½ do. Hawser,
- 20 fathoms new 12-inch Cable,
- 2 Stays, some Running Rigging, and Iron Bolts.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN,

Quebec, July 6, 1813.

Aucts. & Brokers.

To be LET, and immediate possession given,

VERY commodious Rooms and in good repair, on the second floor in Freemason Hall.—The occupier can be accommodated with stable room for three horses, and a very good coach house.—For particulars apply at the Office of

G. & W. HAMILTON.

Quebec, 24th June, 1813.

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & CO. HAVE FOR SALE,

- 1 LONDON P. Madeira Wine in pipes, hhd. and quarter casks.
- 6 pipes Brandy,
- a few punchons St. Vincent Rum,
- 30 cases Martinique Noyeau, assorted Liqueurs and Sirops.
- 4 trusses best white threads, Nos. 70, 80, 90 & 100
- 1 trunk black Silks,
- 1 case coloured Velvets.

ALSO,

- 50, M pipe Staves,
- 4, M pieces of 2 inch pine Plank,
- 100 hhd. Beef,
- 300 tierces & hhd. Salmon, } put up for the West
- 300 hhd. Herrings, } India market.
- 600 bushels Oats,
- 50 hhd. Rosin,
- 100 hhd. Sail Canvas, and
- 10 tons of Cordage assorted.

Quebec, 5th July, 1813.

FOR SALE,

- 20,000 first quality Kamouraska Boards,
- St. Paul Bay Boards,
- Do. 2 inch Planks,
- Do. 2½ do.
- Do. 2 inch Cedar do.
- 10,000 feet squared Cedar Timber,
- 4,000 Oak Staves,
- 300 pairs of Ash Oars,
- 10,000 best fire Bricks, and

Essence of Spruce as usual, for cash only.

THOS. WILSON.

Quebec, 22d June, 1813.

QUEBEC, JULY 6, 1813.

The Meadows in the vicinity of this City offer at present a beautiful though distressing appearance to those who are acquainted with the cause. The weed called *Marguerite*, which is now in flower, has banished nearly all the valuable grasses from the meadows. Every attempt to destroy it and prevent its spreading has proved abortive. Breaking up the ground, following, and the most careful cultivation have been succeeded by a more abundant crop of this weed than before. The Friends of agriculture and of the general prosperity, would confer an important benefit on this neighborhood, by pointing out some effectual and generally practicable means by which so pernicious a weed may be destroyed, and its future growth prevented.

(Quebec Gazette.)

We have been particularly requested to publish something of the nature of the above paragraph in the Mercury. As the case can scarcely be better stated, we give it literally from the G-zette. Our sincere wish is that some radical remedy may be pointed out for the evil complained of, it being a serious one. Any person intimating a cure for it, will have the consolation suggested by the celebrated Swift, who has said that the man who causes a blade of grass to grow on the spot where none grew before, deserves more of mankind than all the philosophers, and we may add conquerors, in the universe.

Perhaps the following ideas from the Gentleman Farmer may be of some use:

"As seeds cannot be gathered out of the ground like roots, the only way of destroying them, is to promote their vegetation; which lays them open to be extirpated by the plough or harrow. For want of industry, annual weeds prevail in many parts of this island, in the best soils especially. To view a crop near a town at the end of May, or beginning of June, one would believe it to be a crop of charlock or wild mustard. These plants, it is true, lose their splendid appearance after their flowering is over; but they remain to encumber the ground. As they ripen, and drop their seed long before the corn is ripe, they multiply more and more. They not only rob the ground, and starve the good grain, but prevent circulation of air about the roots, which is a great impediment to vegetation. Freedom of circulation is one of the causes that makes drilled crops succeed so well.

"And now to the destruction of such weeds. Summer-fallow, among its other advantages, does this effectually, by observing the following method. Begin with plowing in April as soon as the ground is dry; and let the brake succeed across the field; which by pulverising the soil, will promote the vegetation of every seed. As soon as the weeds appear, which may be in ten or twelve days according to the season, plow and brake as before; the plough will make many seeds vegetate; the brake still more. Proceed in the same course while any weeds appear. In the heat of summer, rolling not only promotes vegetation by keeping in the moisture, but bruises the clods which lock up many seeds.

"This process requires the following precaution. Avoid plowing or breaking when the ground is wet. The stirring wet ground hardens it, excludes the sun and air, and prevents vegetation.

"The cleaning harrow is drawn by a single horse, directed by reins, which the man at the opposite corner puts over his head, in order to have both hands free. In this corner is fixed a rope, with which the man from time to time raises the Harrow from the ground, to let the weeds drop. For the sake of expedition, the weeds ought to be dropped in a straight line across the field, whether the harrow be full or no; and seldom is a field so dirty but that the harrow may go thirty yards before the trees are filled. The weeds will be thus laid in parallel rows, like those of hay raked together for drying. A harrow may be drawn swiftly along the rows, in order to shake out all the dust; and then the weeds may be carried clean off the fields in carts. But we are not yet done with these weeds; instead of burning, which is the ordinary practice, they may be converted into useful manure, by laying them in a heap with a mixture of hot dung to begin fermentation. What better politic than to make a friend of a foe! At first view, this way of cleaning land will appear onerous; but upon trial, neither the labour nor the expence will be found immoderate. So far from it, that I believe it will not be easy to name any other way of cleaning ground effectually that costs so little. At any rate, the labour and expence ought not to be grudged; for if a field be once thoroughly

cleaned, the seasons must be very cross, or the farmer very indolent, to make it necessary to renew the operation in less than twenty years."

"Since the first edition, a letter received from a gentleman no less accurate than skilful in husbandry, is in the following words: 'The ground preparing for turnip was very foul. I caused harrow it with common harrows as well as possible, and employed people with rakes to gather the wreck. When the common harrows could do no more service, I employed your cleaning harrow, which from four acres and a half brought to the surface as much wreck as loaded ten single horse carts. I tried it again this summer on a small bit of ground, about a quarter of an acre, near my house, in order to lay it down with grass seeds. After the common harrows and gardeners with rakes, had cleaned it as well as they could, a quantity was gathered by your cleaning-harrow that filled four of the carts mentioned.'

GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD-QUARTERS, KINGSTON,

Adj. General's Office, June 28, 1813.

THE Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in announcing to the Army, that a report has just been received from Brig. Gen. Vincent, of a most judicious and spirited exploit achieved on the 24th instant, by a small detachment of the 49th Regiment, amounting to 46 rank and file, under lieut. Fitz Gibbon, and a band of Indian Warriors—which terminated in the defeat and entire capture of a considerable detachment of the American regular Army, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Boerstler, of the 14th United States Regiment, after sustaining considerable loss.

Lieut. Fitz Gibbon, on reconnoitering the enemy's position, and finding him too numerous to oppose with his small force, with great presence of mind, kept him in check, while he sent and summoned him to surrender in the name of Major Deharen, and which he was fortunately enabled to enforce, by the prompt and timely advance of the Light Division under that officer, by whose vigorous co-operation, the capture of the enemy's force, consisting of 1 lieut. colonel, 1 major, 6 captains, 15 inferior officers, 25 serjeants, 2 drummers, 462 rank and file, one 12-pounder and one 6-pounder, field pieces, and a stand of colors, was effected on the field.

Not a single British soldier is reported to have fallen on this occasion.—The Indian Warriors behaved with great steadiness and courage, and his Excellency has much satisfaction in learning that they conducted themselves with humanity and forbearance towards the prisoners, after the action.

By His Excellency's Command,

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant-General.

By further advices we learn that the American lieut. colonel, with some inferior officers and 140 rank and file, had arrived at Kingston, in the fleet, commanded by Sir J. L. Yeo; and that the remainder of the prisoners were coming round the lake, by land. The latest date from the head of the lake was the 22d, and from Kingston, the 30th ult. A cannonading was heard at York, supposed to have been caused by an attack on Fort George, by General Vincent.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, March 23.

The quadruple Alliance between Sweden, Denmark, Russia and England.

In the course of the last week the town was thrown into much agitation by the arrival of General Hope. It was reported in the Government papers, and in that kind of language which usually accompanies an official communication, that he had actually brought with him the Quadruple Alliance to which we have above alluded. General Hope, who has seen as much service as any officer in the army and who moreover is to be considered in the point of view as a negotiator, was very properly chosen for this errand, in which the military energy of the person employed was in itself an earnest of the kind of aid intended by England. He was accordingly chosen with great propriety by the British Court and Ministry, and our Cabinet deserve no inconsiderable praise for having departed in this respect from the usual routine of such appointments. In a period of war, and where the service is war, the best diplomatists are those who understand the business upon which they are sent.

The Treaty just concluded between England and Sweden does not, indeed, justify the full hopes of the people, but it is totally another question, whether it does not justify their reasonable expectations? Let us consider, for a few moments, the peculiar situation in which the Crown Prince must find himself, who certainly owes something to his benefactor; and who cannot forget, moreover, that the late Prince was deposed because he pushed the efforts of the country beyond its powers, and endeavored to oppose the French armies with the single resource of Sweden. The deposed King of Sweden exhibited no signs of madness but his extravagance; and so sensible were his people of the existence of such extravagance and of its evil effects, that though the Swedes are characteristically the most loyal people in Europe, they quietly suffered, under this persuasion, the deposition of their Prince, and replaced him, without much external violence, with his decrepid uncle as a present Sovereign, and with a foreign General as his designated successor.

The Crown Prince of Sweden, Bernadotte, who appears worthy of his elevation, has therefore two very powerful restraints, which cannot but operate to check even his indignant feelings at the haughty tone of Bonaparte. Remembering the hand to whom he is indebted for his Throne, and still more his military companions, he must feel the reluctance of all generous minds (and such he is said to possess) to run violently from friendship and connection into hostility and apparent ingratitude; and having likewise in his remembrance that the late King was deposed from the general distaste in which his subjects held the war, he will deem it more prudent to prefer neutrality to active operations. Duly estimating the forces of his kingdom, he will see the certain expense to which he exposes himself in a war in which he gains nothing; and seeing on the other hand that neutrality will accomplish all his purposes, he will be naturally cautious of incurring a peril without any adequate object in return. Bonaparte, who of all the Sovereigns in Europe alone carries his personal temper into his state transactions, has indeed treated him with singular haughtiness and thus diminished, as it were, his prior debt of gratitude; and being accustomed to command Bernadotte as his French Marshal, and to receive an unlimited obedience, he feels his present conduct in the nature of a military sedition. But Bernadotte, according to all credible accounts, is too wise a Prince to suffer his feelings to prevail over his public duties.

In what we have above said, our sole object is to prove that there is no cause to doubt the sincerity of Bernadotte, because he does not go the whole way that our hopes had anticipated. He has acted, in our humble opinion, according to what his peculiar situation would admit, and has already gone so far as to render the continuance of his further progress a matter of necessity. And we have no doubt but that he so considers himself. His mode of argument is perhaps as follows:—"By acting in my present manner I shall duly consult appearances; and have the credit of being pushed into active operations by the violent temper of the French Emperor. I know him too well to expect that he will regard this apparent defensive neutrality in any other point of view than as a tool of hostility. He will proceed, therefore, upon this opinion, and we shall thus come to the issue which our relative situation renders necessary. Sweden will have war whilst she appears to deprecate it, and the Swedes

will give me the credit of acting only under a severe compulsion."

The same tone of reasoning may be applied to the Court of Copenhagen. All the countries of the Continent are situated with respect to England and France. Being poor in soil, and having no capitals for manufacture, they at once want a supply in money for their ordinary dealings, and the manufactures of England for their daily wear, and having, therefore, no means of trade, revenue, or even daily support, but in their commerce with England, they have suffered the most severe distress under the continental restrictions. They have had no market for the excess of their raw produce, beyond what they can use or manufacture. Under the iron despotism of France, they have been compelled into a system which has impoverished both the people and the Government, and have been compelled to talk in a painful hypocrisy of the tyranny of England, whilst they have been actually and solely suffering under the military sternness of the French Emperor. Every principle of interest, every feeling of the human heart, concurs in exciting them to relieve themselves from this base servitude; and there is accordingly no apprehension but that they are sincere in their wishes, and will go so far as to their own knowledge of their situation they deem warranted. Nor is it consistent with the generosity of England to push them farther.

It is a principle not merely of public law, but of private morals, that in seeking alliances, which must necessarily expose the weaker power in danger, we must not consult our own interests with an indifference to that of our allies; or, in other words, that we must not tempt them into greater dangers to themselves, in order to produce a comparatively less advantage to ourselves.

In seeking an alliance, the first question of a generous nation is, what good can such alliance produce to me, and what loss or peril, or what balance of good or evil will it occasion to the Ally? If the answer to this question is, that the evil to the Ally may be his actual ruin; and the good to myself will be comparatively inconsiderable; in such case, we say, there is or there ought to be an end of even wishing such alliance.

Now let us apply this reasoning to our present attempts with respect to Sweden and Denmark. Sweden, if suffered to proceed in her own way, and only to go as far as her own interest may dictate, may be of very essential benefit to the common cause, inasmuch as she will create diversion in favour of the war in the North. Let us be satisfied with this advantage. Let us not provoke Sweden to an excess of hostility which might instantly call down upon her the arms of France. We all know that the furious temper of the French Chief has frequently consulted his revenge before his interest, and who could, or rather who would save Sweden and Denmark, if he chose to make peace with Russia, and reserve his resentment for Bernadotte. It is very easy to answer that the Emperor Alexander would not make a separate peace, and that he most certainly would not desert Sweden. But let it be remembered what he did at Tilsit, when he not only made this separate peace, but only sacrificed Prussia to his ally, but absolutely shared in the dismemberment of that Monarchy, his ally and confederate. It becomes the honour of this country not wholly to forget these circumstances. The personal character of the Monarch is not the whole question. The business is done by his Ministers.

FUNERAL OF THE DUTCHESS OF BRUNSWICK. April 3, 1813.

On Tuesday the 30th ultimo, the remains of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick lay in State at the house of her late Royal Highness, in Hanover-square, from whence they were conveyed, on the following morning, Wednesday the 31st ultimo, soon after eight o'clock, in order to be privately interred in the Royal Chapel of Saint George, at Windsor, escorted by a detachment from the 7th regiment of Light Dragoons (which was relieved at Hounslow by a party of the said regiment), and followed by the carriages of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Princess of Wales, the Princess Charlotte, and of other branches of the Royal Family. The procession reached Staines at about two o'clock. At six o'clock the procession moved from Staines, under a like escort, and, entering Windsor by torch-light (the flambeaux carried by soldiers of the 33d regiment), proceeded to Saint George's Chapel in the following order; viz. Three mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses, containing the Pages of the Duke

of Brunswick, Pages of the Princess of Wales, and Pages of her late Royal Highness; a mourning coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Chaplains of her late Royal Highness; a mourning coach, drawn by six horses, in which were Windsor Herald, acting for Norroy King of Arms, and two Gentlemen Ushers appointed to attend Clarenceux; the carriage of her late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, in which Norroy King of Arms, acting for Clarenceux, bore the Coronet on a black velvet cushion; the hearse, drawn by eight horses, adorned with escutcheons of her late Royal Highness's Arms; a mourning coach, drawn by six horses, in which was Garter Principal King of Arms, attended by two Gentlemen Ushers; a mourning coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the supporters of his Most Serene Highness the Chief Mourner; a mourning coach, drawn by four horses, in which was the Train Bearer of the Chief Mourner.

Upon the arrival at St. George's Chapel, the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir and Poor Knights, received the body, at the South-door; and a procession (flanked by the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), every fifth man bearing a flambeau) was formed in the following order:—

Poor Knights.—Pages of the Duke of Brunswick.—Pages of the Princess of Wales.—Pages of her late Royal Highness.—Physicians, Doctor Billie, Dr. Sir Henry Hallford, Bart.—Chaplains, Rev. Thomas Waite, M. A. Rev. George Matthews, M. A.—The Vice-Chamberlain of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, Anthony Butler St. Leger, Esq.—The Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, Lord Viscount Jocelyn.—Choir of Windsor.—Prebendaries.—Dean.—Herald.—Windsor Herald, Francis Townsend, Esq. acting for Norroy King of Arms.—The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, Marquis of Hertford, K. G.—The Coronet of her late Royal Highness upon a black velvet cushion, borne by Norroy King of Arms, Ralph Rigland, Esq. acting for Clarenceux King of Arms.—Gentlemen Ushers, George Finch Hatton, Esq. H. Y. Wortham, Esq.

THE BODY.
Covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight escutcheons of her late Royal Highness's arms, and carried by gentlemen of the guard.—Supporters of the Pall, Right Honourable Lords St. Helens, Arden, Rivers, and Somerville.—Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Isaac Heard, Knight.—Gentlemen Ushers, William Lewis, Esq. James Meller, Esq.—The Chief Mourner, His Most Serene Highness William Duke of Brunswick, in a long black cloak, his train borne by one of his Serene Highness's Gentlemen, Mr. Mittan.—Supporters, Baron Nordenskiöld, Baron Haackel, in black cloaks.—Earl Maclefeld, Earl of Winchester, K. G., Earl Harcourt, Lord John Thynne, Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, Lieutenant-General Cartwright, General Vyne, Count Munster, B. C. Stevenson, Esq. Colonel Taylor.

The procession moved down the South aisle and up the middle aisle into the choir; where the body was placed on a platform immediately over the opening to the Royal vault, and the coronet and cushion were laid on the coffin. The Chief Mourner sat at the head of the corpse, his supporters on either side; and the supporters of the pall in their places near the body.

The part of the service before the interment being read, the corpse was deposited in the Royal Vault; and the Honourable and Reverend the Dean of Windsor having conducted the burial service, Garter proclaimed her late Royal Highness's style, as follows:—"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto his Divine mercy, the late most illustrious Princess Augusta Duchess of Brunswick, widow of his most Serene Highness Charles William Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and sister of his Most Excellent Majesty George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Hanburgh, March 10, 1813.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,—By the two letters I had the satisfaction of addressing you, in the course of the month, you have been informed, that the Usurper's satellites finally left us on the 12th of March,—a blessed day for every honest heart; but still the joy kept inward, nobody daring to give it vent, lest the departing robbers of our liberty and property, taking notice of our sentiments, should cast their vengeance on the innocent and unarmed inhabitants, as they had done but a week before; besides,

who knew whether they might not return? The very next day we learned, that the French General Morand was retreating from Stralsund by Wismar, on Ratzeburg; whilst a division of the victorious Russian army, under the command of the Colonels Tettenborn and Benckendorf, was advancing from Berlin, and had reached the banks of the Elbe, near Boitzenburg.

"The French were for passing the river at Zollenspinner; but they might easily have been cut off, and forced to retreat upon Hamburg, in order to pass, as well as possible, from hence to Harburg, which, of course, would have put our city in a most unfortunate situation. This event was improbable, but the very idea of it threw a damp on the joy that heaved every breast.—The French General retreated to Bergedorf, a small town only eight miles distant, with about 3000 men. This we knew; but, nothing of his future plan. In the night from the 16th to the 17th, we heard the firing of cannon and small arms, which continued the following forenoon.

"The French, on their march to Zollenspinner, had been overtaken in the country of Gerstacht by the Cossacks, who harassed them; the former, however, made good their retreat with a trifling loss, they being near 3000 men, of all arms, against a few hundreds of light cavalry. We were still organized after the French cut, with a Maire, Municipal Body, &c.; therefore, two members of the Council-municipal, Messrs. Bartels and Knoke, were sent to Cergeedorf, to compliment the Russian Commander, and to recommend our city to his clemency. Colonel Tettenborn received the deputation in a most gallant manner; declared, however, that according to his instructions, he could treat with nobody who bore a French character; that he knew of no authority in the free free city of Hamburg but its Senate; that it was only with a deputation of that body he could treat; and that, finally, he recommended to the Gentlemen then before him, to make the best of their way home, and at Hamburg to abolish every thing that savoured of a French constitution; adding, that were he to find the Municipality assembled, he should not fail to send them as prisoners into Russia. This happened on the 17th of March, and Colonel Tettenborn had fixed the following day for his entrance into Hamburg. Unexpectedly, however, a reconnoitring party of thirty Cossacks came the same afternoon into the city. The mob received them with huzzas, conducted them to the Town-house, and they afterwards were quartered in the vicinity of the Grossmarkt. Every body had prepared to illuminate on the day of Colonel Tettenborn's arrival. The people, however, whose spirits were excited and heated, as in former times I have seen John Bull, had lost all patience. They, in large bodies, passed the streets, called for lights at every house, and in an hour the town was illuminated. The night was noisy enough; I heard as much huzzing and firing as ever I did in London.

"Now came the day of blessing.—the 18th of March. Our flag, which for two years we durst not show, appeared in the harbour, on the Alster, and out of many windows. The Senate had been summoned, and two of its members, Messrs. Schulte and Koch, deputed to receive the Russian Commander at Mr. Koch's country-house, near the Hohenzeil. The streets, through which he was expected to pass, were filled with people, and the windows with ladies. Joy and expectation were painted on every countenance; and what added to the general bliss, was the beauty of the weather, it being a complete May day. The Russians staid too long for the anxious multitude, for they, who had intended to arrive at an early hour, were so thronged by the numbers that had gone out to meet them, that they did not enter the gates before two o'clock. What a blessed hour! The procession, as I can justly call it, was headed by a company of the City Guard (Burger compagnie); next came the carriages of 180 Deputies of the Senate, and other Corporations; then a corps of horse volunteers, which was embodied in the last fortnight only; and now, Colonel Tettenborn.

"It was a moment worth a whole life,—tears of joy sparkled in every eye,—the ladies saluted him from the windows with handkerchiefs and other favours. On the road he had been met by others who had adorned him with a Crown of laurels, and garlands of flowers. He spoke great satisfaction; and he has since confessed himself highly gratified with the reception he met with, and which has exceeded his warmest expectations. Though heartily welcomed in every place through which the Russian army passed, he has no where found the enthusiastic applause he met at Hamburg. The Com-

mander was followed by his Cossacks and Huisars; an honest jolly set. The people that were near them, kissed their hands and faces, even their horses, so overjoyed were they to see the men that contributed to deliver them from the French yoke. Towards night the whole town was illuminated,—not a pane of glass but what had a light, and many houses appeared one blaze. Firing and huzzing continued of course. I have since heard, that the principal Russian officers appeared at the Theatre in the evening to see Kozubue's play, 'The Russian in Germany.' They were received as before, and, on retiring, the mob took the Colonel's horses from the carriage, and drew it home. For further particulars, I refer you to the public prints, which probably have reached you before the present.

"I long to hear from you, and all my friends in England."

KENT LENT ASSIZES.

MAIDSTONE, MARCH 19, 1815.

The King v. Harrison and St. Julian.

This important case, which had been put off for the last two Assizes, has, after the most patient investigation, been decided.

It was an indictment instituted by the Hon. Basil Cochrane against the two defendants, for a conspiracy to extort from him the sum of 10,000*l.* upon a threat of publicly charging him with having compelled the female defendant, St. Julian, who had lived under his protection, to procure an abortion by means of a vapour bath.

Mr. Sergeant Best stated the case with great ability, on the part of the prosecution, from which and the evidence afterwards adduced, it appeared that there was not the slightest pretence for the diabolical imputation attempted to be cast upon the prosecutor's character and conduct; on the contrary, the whole of the evidence went to show that he had, upon all occasions and particularly on the occasion alluded to in the Libel, acted in the most humane, affectionate, and attentive manner towards the female defendant, whilst on the other hand, she had required his kindness by infidelity. That his kindness had not only extended to herself but her mother and sisters, to whose support he had contributed largely. It further appeared that the Hon. Mr. Cochrane being a scientific man, and having invented a vapour bath, had been on several occasions, instrumental to the benefit of the public, by extending the advantages of his invention to many whose disorders were abated by its salutary effects; and moreover, that on the occasion suggested by the conspiracy, the female defendant, who it was alleged was in a state of pregnancy, in fact was not in that condition. That if she had been in that condition, the bath to question would have had a contrary effect, and that it was used by her as it had on other occasions, to relieve her from a painful complaint with which she was then affected.

Mr. Sergeant SHEPHERD, on the part of the defendants, disclaimed any intention seriously to impute to the prosecutor any such conduct as that suggested; that he had seduced the female defendant and admitted that there was not the least foundation for the imputation against the prosecutor's character, but put the case to the consideration of the Jury, upon general arguments touching the infirmity of human nature, and the youthful indiscretion of the defendants, both of whom were extremely young.

After an able charge from the Chief Baron McDONALD, the Jury, in a short retirement, found both the defendants guilty.

Mr. Sergeant Best then stated, in justice to Mr. Cochrane, that it was never his intention to bring up the unfortunate female defendant for judgment, whatever course he might be disposed to adopt towards the other defendant.

BOSTON, June 17.

Latest from Lisbon and England.

By the ship *Juno*, Captain Edes, arrived here yesterday, from Lisbon, we were favored with papers of that place to 15th May, and London dates to April 23d—from which the following interesting particulars are extracted:

TRANSLATIONS.

From the *Valencia Gazette Extraordinary*, of the 15th of April.
THE Commander in chief has received from an Excellency the Commander in chief of the second army, from his headquarters at Petrel, the following letter.

"The enemy with a force nearly double in numbers,

attacked on the 11th instant, the division of Brigadier Don Fernando Migana, which occupied Yecia, and obtained some advantage, notwithstanding the bravery with which our troops defended themselves.—The same day Marshal Suchet with his army, presented himself in front of Villena, and in the evening took possession of the place, and immediately attacked the castle, where the battalions of Velaz Malaga were stationed.—On the 12th, at day break he had re-united the division of Arizpe, which had returned from Yecia, and when part of the allied army prevented him from marching upon Villena, with a view of saving Velaz Malaga, Suchet moved with his whole force to attack Biar.—At 3 p. m. he presented himself to draw out the English, and as General Murray had resolved not to defend that position, he withdrew his troops, who defended themselves till night terminated the contest.

The enemy was not satisfied with this: but as soon as he observed that the allied army had concentrated itself at Castilla, he advanced his army, and yesterday at noon, after having drawn out all his cavalry, he sent forward a body of 2000 infantry, with a view of forcing the left of our line, which covered the vanguard of the division of Gen. Withingham; but those troops and the English who encountered them at the same point, received this attack with the greatest serenity, at the point of the bayonet, and then the allies charged the French columns, and dispersed them; killing, wounding, and making prisoners, the miserable slaves who composed them.

Suchet having seen the result of his first attempt, resolved to alter his plan, if his line should be vigorously attacked; and so he reduced his operations to making various movements, and putting himself on the retreat. Gen. Murray, in his turn, brought up nine battalions, 800 horses, and 10 pieces of cannon, which made terrible destruction in the enemy's columns, which continued their retrograde march, beaten and fatigued.

The allied army pursued them, and I expect we shall obtain still greater advantages.—In the mean time, I have great pleasure in communicating to your Excellency the result of the operations of the armies for the last three days, that you may make them public in that city and province. God preserve your Excellency many years.

XAVIER ELIO.

Head-Quarters, at Petrel, 14th April, 1814.

To Gov. Don Vicente Maria Pantoja.

N. B.—You may rest assured, that the enemy have lost more than 6000 men, in horse and foot,

UPPER CANADA.

To Brigadier General JOHN VINCENT, Commanding His Majesty's Forces on the Niagara Frontier, in Upper Canada, &c. &c.

WE the Magistrates and principal inhabitants of York, His Majesty's loyal and faithful Subjects, feel it a duty we owe to our country, to notice in the most public manner, the signal victory obtained over the Enemy by the brave Troops under your command, on the 6th instant; an achievement which history must select as one worthy of her page.

However we may grieve at the fall of Fort George, a disaster, inflicted upon us by an army in numbers immensely superior to ours, and aided by a fleet and powerful artillery, we nevertheless are fully sensible how much applause is due to you, when we consider that in the defence at that place, the glory of the British Arms was nobly sustained—that your retreat in front of the numerous force, was effected with safety to all your Troops, with adequate Artillery, Ammunition and Stores, and that without sustaining any loss on your march, you had taken up a judicious position, where you have so effectually checked the further advance of the Enemy. But, Sir, peculiar pride in our Country and gratitude to You, your brave Officers and Soldiers, engross all our feelings when we perceive you taking the greatest resolution of surprising the pursuing Enemy in his Camp, a resolution, not of rashness, but of judgement, as vigorous in its execution as it was bold in idea—as prompt as it was important—not only anticipating by a few hours the Enemy in his meditated attack upon you, but completely foiling him in all his hopes.

We beg you, Sir, to accept this tender of our confidence, and be assured, that it flows from an honest pride in the glory of our Mother Country, and that however long this war may be, whatever privations, griefs and losses it may bring upon us, we only wish for our

unprovoked and malicious invaders, in added splendour to the British Arms, and in a peace comporting with the dignity of the Empire.

(Signed) Wm. CAMPBELL, Chairman,
on behalf of the Principal Inhabitants
of York.

York, 16th June, 1813.
ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

The very gratifying expression of the approbation of the Principal Inhabitants of York, of the services of the gallant Troops under my command, during the late operations, and particularly in the attack on the Enemy's Camp at Gage's on the 6th inst. shall be immediately communicated to, and will be duly appreciated by them. The merit you so flatteringly impute to myself, I feel a pride in referring to the Troops;—with them and for them I offer you my grateful thanks.—The approbation of our distinguished Fellow Subjects will not relax the efforts which the Army is about to make to expel the Enemy from our Territory, and to carry the War into their own.

(Signed) JOHN VINCENT, Brig. Genl.

BY AN ARRIVAL AT BOSTON.

LONDON, MAY 10.—Major-General the honorable Alexander Hope re-embarked on Friday at Yarmouth, on board the Erebus sloop of war, from Gottenburg. He proceeds, it is said, with extended powers to reopen the negotiations with Denmark.

Sir Robert Wilson has been reconnoitring all the blockaded and besieged fortresses on the Vistula and Oder, and left Berlin about the 5th April, as it was supposed, for Magdeburg.

Government have ordered a survey of all the American schooners brought into Plymouth since the commencement of hostilities. The officers of the yard are to report as to their capabilities.

Captain Bedford, of the Childers sloop, arrived this morning from America with the official notification of the proposed mediation of the Russian Emperor between that country, and Great Britain. The blockade was vigorously maintained.

There was a report in circulation just before our paper was put to press, of a great battle being fought in the vicinity of Leipzig. Some accounts from Altenburg of the 29th ult. stated that it was thought probable a battle would take place; but we have not heard of any arrival from the Continent this morning.

A letter from Gottenburg, of the 4th May, says, "About 5000 troops in the finest order have been inspected by the Crown Prince. He is accompanied by his son Oscar, who is an intelligent youth, and speaks the Swedish language like a native. Oscar is to remain here, but his father leaves us for Carlscrona to-morrow, from whence he proceeds to Germany."

EMMIBURG, May 13.—Paris papers to the 7th inst. were received on Sunday, and their contents are of considerable importance. Two reports from the army in Germany, addressed to the Empress, as Regent of France, bring down the military operations to the 30th ult. At that date the army had advanced from the Maine to two lines, both tending to and meeting upon the Saale, along which, on both sides, Bonaparte has placed it from Saxfeld, through Jena, to Naumburg, Weissfels, and Halle. On the 28th Ney crossed the Saale at Naumburg, and sent forward his advanced guard under Souham to Weissfels, where an action took place with a corps of the allies, under the Russian General Lanskoi. Victory is said to have declared for the French; but even from their own account the advantage appears to have been of a trifling nature.

The following are the positions of the French army as stated in these accounts:—

On the 29th Bonaparte's head quarters were at Naumburg, and on the 30th he passed through Weimar.

The Viceroy's head quarters were at Saxfeld, with his left leaning upon the left of the Saale, and occupying Galtz and Bernburg, where the duke of Belluno is. Lauriston, with the 5th corps, occupied Altenburg.

The 25th division was upon Bislaben, the 35th and 56th being in the rear in reserve.

The Prince of Moskwa had his corps in advance of Weimar.

The Duke of Ragusa was at Gotha.

The 4th corps under Bertrand, was at Saxfeld.

The 19th under Reggio, at Cobourg, and the guards at Erfurt.

All the army was in motion, the junction of the armies of the Elbe and of the Maine having taken place on the 27th, between Naumburg and Merseburg.

On the 23d of April, the Prince of Eckmuhl established his head quarters at Bremen.

The Russian and Prussians occupy a position nearly paralysed with the French; the latter are on the Saale, the former are on the line which descends from Dessau through Leipsic to Altenburg.

The French papers admit the surrender of Thorn, but state that Spandau continued to hold out, which we know to be incorrect, that fortress having surrendered as well as Thorn.

A mail from Heligoland arrived on Monday, with letters and papers to the 5th inst. Their contents, as will be seen by the subjoining extracts, are important and satisfactory.

The Correspondent of the 4th states, that the French have been forced back from Halle, and have crossed the Saale.

There has been an insurrection at Dantzic, and Rapp, whose palace was attacked, escaped with difficulty. The garrison consists but of 6000 effective men.

The following bulletin was published by government:—

"WAR DEPARTMENT, May 10.
"A letter has been received from Brig. Gen. Lygon, dated Hamburg, May 4th, of which the following is an extract:—

"General Sebastiani has marched with his corps from Lüneburg on Salzweidel. In consequence of this movement, Lieut. Col. Count Walmoden left Hamburg last night, and crossed the Elbe, with a body of troops, at Domitz."

GLENN, May 15.—A Heligoland mail arrived on Wednesday with letters till the 9th inst. which speak with confidence of the security of Hamburg. Cuxhaven it is said, was occupied by the French on the 8th. There was nothing new at Hamburg on the 7th from the theatre of war. It was generally reported that the brave veteran General Kutusoff is dead. A Russian officer arrived in London on Saturday, with dispatches. Two Gottenburg mails arrived on Monday night. Bernadotte, the Crown Prince of Sweden, arrived at Gottenburg on the 2d inst. whence he was to proceed to Carlskrona, and thence to the Lower Elbe, to command the Swedish army.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3. OFFICIAL LETTER

From Commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Ship Madison, Niagara River, May 29, 1813

Sir—Deeming the command of Lake Erie of primary importance, I dispatched Capt. Perry yesterday with 55 seamen to Black-Rock, to take all the vessels there to Erie as soon as possible, and to prepare the whole squadron for service for 15th June. Gen. Dearborn has promised me 200 men to put on board of the vessels at Black-Rock, to assist in protecting them to Erie. Mr. Eckford has with uncommon exertions prepared these vessels for service since the capture of York, and I think that Capt. Perry will be ready to proceed for Presque Isle about the 3d or 4th of June. Two brig buildings at Erie have been launched.

The Queen Charlotte and 3 others of the enemy's vessels came down to Fort Erie on the 26th inst. but as soon as they heard of the capture of Fort-George and its dependencies, they proceeded up the Lake, I presume for Malden.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Copies of letters from Major General Dearborn to the Secretary of War.

ON THE FIELD, 1 o'clock, MAY, 1813.

DEAR SIR.—Fort George and its dependencies are ours. The enemy, beaten at all points, has blown up his magazines, and retired. It is impossible at this moment to say any thing of individual gallantry—There was no man who did not perform his duty, in a manner which did honor to himself and country.—SCOTT'S and FORSYTH'S

commands, supported by BOYD'S and WINDELL'S brigades sustained the brunt of the action. Our loss is trifling, perhaps not more than 20 killed, and twice that number wounded. The enemy has left in the hospital 124, and I sent several on board the fleet. We have also made about 100 prisoners of the regular forces—I am, dear Sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

MORGAN LEWIS.

Maj.-Gen. DEARBORN, Com. in Ch. of the Northern Army.

H. Q. FORT GEORGE, MAY 29, 1813.

Sir,—Gen. Lewis was ordered to march yesterday morning with Chandler's and WindeLL's brigades—the light artillery, dragoons, and riflemen in pursuit of the enemy by the way of QUEENSTOWN. I had received satisfactory information that the enemy had made a stand on the mountain at a place called the BEAVER DAM, where he had a deposit of provisions and stores; and that he had been joined by 300 regulars from KINGSTON, landed from small vessels near the head of the lake. I had ascertained that he was calling in the militia, and had presumed that he would commit in the strength of his position and venture an action, by which an opportunity would be afforded to cut off his retreat. I have been disappointed—although the troops from FORT ERIE and CHIFFEWA had joined the main body at BEAVER DAM, he broke up yesterday precipitately, continued his route along the mountains, and will reach the head of the lake by that route.

Lt. Col. PRESTON took possession of FORT ERIE and its dependencies last evening; the post had been abandoned, and the magazine blown up.

I have ordered Gen. LEWIS to return without delay to this place, and if the winds favor us, we may yet cut off the enemy's retreat.

I was last evening honored with your despatch of the 15th inst. I have taken measures in relation to the 23 prisoners who are to be put in close confinement. I have the honor to be, &c.

H. DEARBORN,

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Secretary of War.

EVENTS OF THE WAR.

BLOOMFIELD, JUNE 15.

The American force advanced beyond the 40 mile creek, 11 miles, and encamped on Saturday evening the 15th.

Two hours before day light, on the morning of the 16th, the British advanced, guard composed entirely of regulars, and consisting of about 500 men, commanded by General Vincent, broke into the American encampment. This was effected with great success on their part. By some means the enemy had obtained our counterpoise. It has been conjectured by the desertion of some of the inhabitants, who had joined the American army in its advance. The American picket guard who were within one-fourth of a mile of the main body were entirely cut off; the sentinels surprised and taken prisoners, and no alarm given until the enemy set up in the midst of the camp the Indian war-whoop—With this cry they rushed into the American encampment, and took possession of a number of cannon, which they fatally turned against our troops. The confusion became general. WindeLL was taken prisoner, by mistaking a body of the enemy who were directing the cannon—Chandler was also captured after having his horse shot under him, and himself slightly wounded—Major Vandewater is among the prisoners of this day with about 100 of our men. The number of killed is stated to have been 30 on the American side, and 90 on the British, among whom is Major Clark, supposed of the 49th regiment.

The same day, Sunday the 6th, in the forenoon, the American force retired, in great disorder, under command of Colonel Burns, of the dragoons, leaving their dead on the field. In their retreat they were joined by the reinforcement which left Newark on Friday previous, under command of General Chandler. The news of this disaster reached Newark by express on Sunday night. Generals Lewis and Boyd, at one o'clock on

Monday morning, left that place to take command of our retiring forces, and joined them on the same day.

On Tuesday morning at an early hour the British fleet made their appearance off the 40 mile creek, where the American army then lay, and demanded by a flag its immediate surrender. General Lewis received and treated this demand with great indignation. An attack was then made upon the American boats, all of which escaped excepting nine containing the baggage of the officers, &c., the rescue of which was prevented by the British landing a force to protect them. After the rencontre the residue of the American army effected a retreat to Fort George—having lost in the different engagements 1000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. They reached Fort George on Thursday last. We are further informed that on Saturday evening preparations were making for a retreat from Newark, boats being stationed along the east bank of the river. Great consternation prevailed at that place. Colonel Proctor and forces had joined Gen. Vincent, and were on Friday, it is said, within 20 miles of Fort George.

Our fleet is in Sacket harbour waiting the outfit of the new frigate.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was to have left Newark on Sunday the 15th for Albany.

Albany Argus, Extra.

JUNE 19.—We yesterday conversed with Captain Canfield, of the 234, who left Fort George on Monday seven night, and last evening with Mr. Wood, of Plattsburgh, who left it Thursday evening subsequent, and Buffalo last Sunday. These gentlemen corroborate the accounts we have published of the action on the morning of the 6th, at Forty-mile-creek, and Captain Canfield gave us reason to hope that a subsequent battle had been fought, which had terminated more successfully for our arms—but the information communicated by Mr. Wood has dissipated our hopes.

Our loss is stated at from 20 to 30 killed, and 150 made prisoners. One hundred of the enemy remained dead upon the field, and about sixty were made prisoners. General Vincent was not killed, as has been supposed. The opinion arose from the circumstance of his horse, hat, &c. being found on the field of battle at day light, and from that of the enemy having sent in two or three flags, to enquire whether he was killed or prisoner. A person answering his description was seen by our scouts towards evening making for the British camp, with an American serjeant in company; whom it was conjectured he had bribed to facilitate his escape after he had been made prisoner, and before his rank was discovered.

The British fleet had landed a reinforcement, and captured six or seven of our boats. The communication being cut off by water, it had been found very difficult to transport provisions to the army by land, over bad roads, and where teams could not be procured. The army had from these and other causes fallen back upon Fort George on Thursday. The British fleet was still in sight.

Mr. Wood derived his information principally from officers who were in the battle.

BOSTON, June 21:

THE ESSEX FRIGATE.—A boy, belonging to the British prize brig Thomas, arrived at Portland, from St. Salvador, state, that the Essex frigate was blockaded in Bahia, (Bay of Salvador,) together with two American privateers. This information the lad observes was obtained from a seaman, who had deserted from the Essex.

JUNE 24.

On Saturday last, about 20 leagues S. W. of Halifax, spoke H. M. sloop of war Wasp and was informed, that the Valiant 74 in Co. with a number of other ships of war had captured the day before, the very valuable brig Porcupine, owned by his Honor Wm. Gray, Beckford from Bayona, for Boston, after a long chase. The Jamaica home-bound fleet of 3 or 400 sail, was to the S. of Halifax, and had suffered much—One ship had arrived at Halifax of that fleet much damaged.

A British frigate and sloop of war, have been seen cruising along our coast for the last two or three days past and boarded every vessel they had

the power of bringing too; about 40 or 50 of them were placed in this situation—but none of them either plundered or destroyed.

MONTREAL, July 3.

POSTSCRIPT.—We have just received the following Albany Register extra of the 26th ult. The bearer states that an immense force is approaching our frontier, either to attack us or to defend themselves;—the former is the most probable.

Albany Register office, June 26, 1813.

CANANDAIGUA, June 22.

Bad News from Lake Ontario!—The naval force of the enemy, on Lake Ontario, are cruising from Niagara, down the American side of the Lake, for the purpose, it would seem, of sweeping the coast, in which they have been but too successful. On Saturday, the 12th inst, near the Eighteen Mile Creek, they captured two schooners and several boats, with valuable cargoes, bound from Oswego to Niagara. On Tuesday, the 15th, at P. M. the force appeared off the mouth of Genesee river, to which place they sent several boats, with about 500 men, 150 of whom landed, went into the village of Charlotte, placed sentries around the place (to prevent the inhabitants from going out to give alarm) shut the citizens up in one or two buildings, and proceeded to execute their object. They entered the storehouse and took off between 4 and 5 hundred barrels of flour, pork, &c. together with a large boat laden with 1200 bushels of corn, destined for our troops at Niagara. About 80 of the militia of Penfield turned out, but did not arrive in season for service. The enemy went off about four the next morning, having met with no opposition but from the owners of the boat, Messrs. Spalding and Hildreth.

From this they proceeded toodus, before which place they appeared on Saturday last, about 5 P. M. and sent a demand for the property there to be delivered up, accompanied with a threat to burn the place if refused. The property had been removed to a safe distance, and the enemy being disappointed, executed their threat on Sunday, by setting fire to several buildings near the water. We have heard of but one man being killed, Abs. Warner.

P. S. We have just learnt, that the enemy evacuatedodus on Sunday afternoon—having burnt several valuable buildings, belonging to Messrs. Wycam, and others, destroyed and carried off about 300 bbls. of flour.

From the Frontiers.—No war events have occurred, since the retrocession of our troops to Fort George. In the several affairs which took place between them and the enemy, near Forty Mile Creek it is believed we have lost from 800 to 1000 men. The retreat from that place is represented not much to our credit—we hope the stories in circulation, when particulars are known, will prove unfounded.

QUEBEC, JULY 6, 1813.

London dates are received, since our last, to the 10th of May. The positions and strength of the different belligerent armies, on the continent of Europe, are such as to threaten in a short time a dreadful effusion of blood. Bonaparte is yet formidable. His army is numerous, occupying a long extent of country, besides which he still holds several fortified towns, even in the rear of the allied armies. On the other hand, the Saxons have lately fallen off from him; and, far from being the overwhelming assailant he formerly was, his present efforts can be considered no more than defensive. The loss of any thing like a general battle will compel him to take the frontiers of France for his line of defence; and composed as his army principally is of raw troops who have seen no service, the chance of events is certainly against him; particularly, if to these considerations be added that the allied powers have a cause far beyond that of a common belligerent, particularly the Prussians, Swedes and Germans, who can expect nothing less than to be treated as insurgents, should they again fall under the iron sceptre of the tyrant, against whom they have dared to raise their arm. If this they have had already some examples before their eyes. Nor is

the cause of Russia of a less serious nature; her embittered enemy having at present substituted the passion of revenge for that of ambition and conquest.

The loss of a battle, on the part of Bonaparte, will have the further result of compelling him to recall his armies from Spain, whose assistance he will not be able to do without.

The late intelligence from Upper Canada, furnishes a strong ground of hope that the result of the invasion of that province will be the destruction, capture and deroute of the whole invading force. A pretty impressive lesson to Republican would-be conquerors. We would advise these aspirers after new territory, though they have already more than they know what to do with, to reflect and count the cost of their attempts upon the Canadas. Let them endeavour to number the lives already sacrificed, for the temporary possession of a very small part of an extensive and thinly peopled province. Let them recollect how far short of their promised possession of the two Canadas, in a single campaign, or rather a single month, are their predatory excursions into the wilds of Upper Canada, where a little mischief is their only retribution for so much bloodshed.

But it is said that they are marching in great force to our frontiers. For what purpose? To march back again as they did last fall. Or should they venture on Canadian ground, to share the fate of their two armed vessels that lately ventured across the line. The Canadian spirit, though wanting exercise, is by no means sunk—an alarm will at all times, rouse it to the requisite exertion for meeting the occasion, whenever it may present itself. Besides, if we can but secure a permanent superiority on the lakes, of which we trust there can be little doubt, we may consider Upper Canada to be in very little danger, even should the greater part of the troops be under the necessity of leaving it, for the defence of the lower province. It is but to concentrate what force can be spared for the upper province, at one or two posts, leaving the others, for a time, in a dismantled and untenable state, and the greater part of the regular force may be free to act in the lower province; at least, so it appears to us. We do not however, profess to be tacticians, and may, perhaps, play the part of the pedant haranguing Alexander, on the art of war.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,

June 28.—Sloop Little Catherine, T. Davies, 19 days from Halifax, to W. Young, cargo sugar, &c.—Passengers, Messrs. Carwell, Young & Christie.
—30.—Brig Amelia, W. Moore, 19 days from Newfoundland, to L. Delaunoy, general cargo—passengers, Mr. Morin, Mr. Mahon and family, McQuire and family, and Mrs. Dobroog.

According to the Telegraph, the fleet sailed from the Brandy Pots yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, with a fair wind.

The price of Bread for this month is 1s. 9½d. and 2s. 3d.

FOR HALIFAX, N. S.

THE fast sailing, armed Sloop LITTLE CATHARINE, to sail on, or about, the 11th instant—Said vessel has excellent accommodations for a few passengers, and would receive about 20 to 30 tons of goods, on freight, if applied for in due time.

For freight or passage, apply on board of said vessel, or to IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co. Quebec, 5th July, 1813.

LOST,

ON Friday, the 25th instant, from the Cape down to the Lower-Town, between the hours of ten and twelve in the morning, a GOLD WATCH CHAIN, with a gold Seal and Key; whoever has found them is earnestly requested to leave the same at this office, and will be handsomely rewarded.—Quebec, 29th June, 1813.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Quebec, July 5, 1813.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Sir George Prevost Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 52d year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills" (the provisions thereof being extended, and further regulated by an Act of the 53d year of his Majesty's reign,) have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 30 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at TWENTY-ONE AND AN HALF 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.



ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Proprietors of the LINE of STAGES between Quebec and Montreal beg leave to notify to the public that from and after the 1st day of next June, their carriages will set out every morning at 4 o'clock, during the Summer, from the cities aforesaid, Mondays excepted. Every degree of attention and diligence shall be bestowed on their part to merit the public favor and encouragement, by rendering their mode of conveyance safe, certain and expeditious.

Quebec, May 21, 1813.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Quebec, 24th May, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that from and after the 31st instant, a new arrangement will take place, at the Post-Offices of Quebec and Montreal, respecting the conveyance of the Mails, and that the departure and arrival of the Post at both places will be on the following days, viz.

Mails closed.	Arrival of Mails.
Monday evening, at 8 o'clock,	Sunday evening,
Tuesday do. do,	Monday do.
Wednesday do. do,	Tuesday do.
Thursday do. do,	Wednesday do.
Friday do. do,	Thursday do.
Saturday do. do,	Friday do.
	Saturday do.

THE Mails of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers are to be positively closed on the evening of each Post Day at eight o'clock precisely, at which hour the doors of the Offices will be punctually shut, and no letters whatever will be thereafter received for such Mails. The letters which may not be brought in time, must be carried to the Driver, to be put into his side-bag to be delivered at the next Post-Office, or reserved by the writer for the mail of the following day.

The first Mails, agreeably to the foregoing regulation, will be closed at Quebec and Montreal on Monday evening, the 31st instant, precisely at eight o'clock.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

TENERIFFE Wine, in pipes, hds, and qr. casks, 10 Hds. first quality London particular West India Madeira,

- 6 Pipes } London Market Madeira,
- 6 Hds. } Superior Port Wine,
- 30 Pipes Guernsey Port Wine,
- 150 Puncheons Leward Island Rum,
- Claved and Muscovado sugar,
- Cables and Cordage of all sizes,
- Anchors from 1 to 30 Cwt,
- Sails of various sizes,
- Copper in rolls assorted from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch,
- Do. in bolts and spikes,

Quebec, 6th August, 1812.

WILLIAM OVIATT.



THE Horse, ROYAL OAK, will stand at the Stable of the subscriber, in St. John Suburbs, No. 12, near the Gate—at the low price of twenty shillings each mare. To encourage the Canadian Farmers, their mares will be admitted for half price.

The Royal Oak was bred on Long Island, from an imported Horse, and $\frac{1}{2}$ blood Mare; is a dark bay; a little short of 16 hands high; remarkably well proportioned. For beauty, strength, and speed, will vie, perhaps, with any ever raised in America.

JOSIAH STILES.

Quebec, May 4, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE

A FEW pieces real superfine olive, corbenn and black Cloth, 60 Puncheons Jamaica Spirits, 15 do. Mollasses, 2 do. Lime Juice, 10 Pipes and 8 Hds. Port and 4 doz. Spanish Wine, 2 cases Champagne, 5 doz. best old Lisbon and 20 do. superior Claret Wines, 3 doz. Martineau Noyeau and 10 assorted Cordials, 10 Quarter Casks best sweet Oil, few Hds, and Barrels Sugar and a few barrels Coffee, 500 pair ready made Oars, 500 French Butt Stones, and few cases of Castile Soap.

BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

Quebec, 18th May, 1813.

GEORGE BROWNE,

(Removed to No. 9, St. George street, Upper Town)

HAS FOR SALE,

PINK and white, sparkling Champagne, Royal Southern, Claret, Malmsay Madeira, London particular Teneriffe, Sherry, Lisbon, A-bellor and Vin de Grave Wines, in bottles; a constant supply of the best old Port, London particular and London market Madeira in casks and bottles, a great part of the Port nearly three years and about 40 dozens bottled in London 1809, London Brown Stout and Porter, Burton Ale, real Cogniac Brandy and Holland Geneva, a few dozens choice old East India Arrack, Jamaica Spirits, and Martineau Noyeau.

ALSO, double and single refined and clay'd Sugar, West India Coffee, Florence Oil, in casks containing 12 bottles each, white wine Vinegar in jars of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, Wedgwood's Queens ware, in crates, each containing a complete dinner service, writing Paper of various sorts, patent Shot, shot Belts and powder Flasks, a few pairs large double rose Blankets, a trunk best London made Boots, &c. &c.

N. B. The Wines, Brandy and Geneva may be had in quantities not less than two, the Porter, &c, not less than three dozens.

Quebec, 14th May, 1813.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

9000 feet undersized and refuse oak } Timber,
1000 do. red and white pine }
15000 feet inch and two inch pine boards, from 22 to 30 feet long, of a superior quality.

WALTER GILLEY.

N. B. He takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for past favors—and informs the public that he has accommodations for parties of pleasure or business; with a regular supply of provisions and fresh bread, baked on the spot.

Sillery Cove, May 1, 1813.

FOR SALE

A Handsome Carriage, with shafts for a single Horse, lately imported from London; may be seen on application to the Editor.—Quebec, 31st May, 1813.

WANTED.

A STEADY and experienced Young Man, who has a perfect knowledge of accounts, and can undertake to keep a set of Books correctly. Liberal encouragement will be given—but none need apply that cannot produce respectable testimonies of character and abilities. The Editor will give reference.

Quebec, June 1, 1813.

FOR SALE.

THE good fast sailing Schooner CHANCE, burthen 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, now in the Cul de Sac, with all her sails, rigging and other materials.

The Chance is only three years old and having been to sea may be fitted out at very little expense. For particulars apply to Capt. JAMES WHITE, or to BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

If not sold soon, she will be for Charter, and ready to sail at opening of navigation.

Quebec, 23rd March, 1813.

FOR LIVERPOOL, the ship NEPTUNE, Captain Finlayson.—If not chartered before 25th instant, will begin loading as a general ship.—For Freight apply to

GILBERT HENDERSON,

Quebec, 22d June, 1813.

TWO BE SOLD—at No. 15, Palace street, an elegant half covered carriage, with tandem harness.

Quebec, June 8, 1813.

TO LET,

AND immediate possession given, that spacious Stone-built, fire-proof Store, with an excellent Cellar under, situated on the Wharf now occupied by the Subscribers.—Terms moderate. Apply to

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, May 1st, 1813.

N. B. If required use of part of the Wharf and Stable may be had.

TWO BE SOLD OR LEASED, for one or more years—the Mansion House of BELMONT, with the whole or such part of the Farm as may be agreed upon. The land is in excellent order, and produces from 18 to 20,000 bundles of hay annually.

Quebec, May 1, 1813.

To let and possession given on 1st May next

THE Rooms at present occupied by Mr. Alex. Thompson as Billiard Rooms, for particulars apply to (Signe) GEORGE & WM. HAMILTON.

Quebec, 13th April, 1813.

TWO LET—That very convenient House, at a small distance from the walls, on the Lorette road, lately occupied by Captain Gray.—Apply to the EDITOR.

Quebec, 24 November, 1812.

To be let, and possession given 1st May, THAT large and elegant stone building, with out houses and garden, pleasantly situated in St. 218 Front street, near Hope Gate. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor.

Quebec, 23 March, 1812. JOHN GOUDIE, Jun.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

- 130 barrels sugar,
- 31 puncheons Jamaica spirits,
- 31 ditto Loeward Island,
- 100 barrels rosin,
- 40 ton assorted flatiron,
- 10 ton best staple cordage, from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$,
- 12 ends hawser laid, from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$,
- 10000 feet white pine timber,
- And a small quantity of Portland Madeira wine in quarter casks.

J. G.

NOTICE.

JONES & MUNRO will have public sales at their Auction Room every week as heretofore advertised.

Quebec, 23d April, 1813.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week at 8 o'clock, &c. n. 67. 10. 64. 66. 72. 67. 63.

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