

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

VOLUME VIII.]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1812.

[NUMBER 52.]

## COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, QUEBEC, December 21, 1812.

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 32d year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills," have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 30 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at twenty per cent sterling, discount.

N. B. The said Commissioners meet every Monday fortnight at 10 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Blackwood, Port Lewis Street, where written communications on the subject of Exchange will be received and duly attended to.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

### COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, QUEBEC, 23d November, 1812.

WANTED for the supply of His Majesty's Forces, Twelve Thousand barrels fine Flour, To be delivered at the King's stores at Montreal, as under, viz.—

On the 15th May	1000 Barrels;
1st June	2000 do.
1st July	3000 do.
At the King's stores at Quebec,	
On the 1st June	1000 Barrels,
15th June	1000 do.
1st July	2000 do.
15th July	2000 do.

To be packed in good and sufficient Casks, containing 196 lbs. nett, each, branded with the initials of the furnisher and the letter W underneath, subject to inspection, warranted to keep sound for twelve months after the day of delivery; any of the Flour found defective within the period above specified to be replaced by the furnisher with an equal quantity of good and sound Flour.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received at this Office on the 10th JANUARY, 1813, for the whole or part of the above supply, in quantities not less than 200 barrels.

Security will be required.

## CONTRAT

AVEC LE GOUVERNEMENT.

### BUREAU DU COMMISSAIRE GENERAL, QUEBEC, 23e NOVEMBRE, 1812.

ON a besoin pour les troupes de Sa Majesté, de DOUZE MILLE QUARTS DE FINE FLEUR, à être delivrés aux Magazins du Roi à Montréal, comme suit, savoir:—

Le 15e. Mai	1000 Quarts,
1er. Juin	2000 do.
1er. Juillet	3000 do.
Aux Magazins du Roi à Quebec,	
Le 1er. Juin	1000 Quarts,
15e. Juin	1000 do.
1er. Juillet	2000 do.
15e. Juillet	2000 do.

Elle sera mise dans des quarts bons et suffisants contenant 196 lb. net chaque, estampés avec les lettres initiales des Fournisseurs et la lettre W au-dessous, sujette à l'inspection, et garantie pour se conserver saine durant douze mois après le jour de la livraison—si quelque partie de la fleur se trouve defectueuse dans le temps ci-dessus spécifié, elle sera remplacée par le Fournisseur par une égale quantité de saine et bonne fleur.

Des propositions scellées et endossées "Propositions pour Fleur" seront reçues à ce Bureau le 10e Janvier 1813 pour tout ou partie de la fourniture ci-dessus par quantité pas moindre que 200 quarts.

On exigera des sûretés.

FOR SALE, two hundred cords Hemlock and Spruce Fire Wood, 50 cords Birch and Maple ditto, to be delivered in any part of Quebec or its vicinity as may be required.

ALSO,  
250 cwt. green and dry Cod Fish,  
250 red spruce Deck Plank (3 inch).  
E. MILLER, St. Rocks.  
November 23<sup>d</sup> 1812.

## FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,

JAMAICA Spirits,  
Grenada and Barbadoes Rum,  
Molasses,  
Muscovado Sugar,  
Coffee,  
French Brandy in pipes,  
Madeira Wine in pipes, bhd. & qr. casks.  
Port Wine in pipes,  
Claret do. bottled, in packages of 6 a 8 dozen.  
Teneriffe do. do. 6 —  
Spanish do. in pipes and bhd. 6 —  
Loaf Sugar,  
Prime Beef,  
Butter, in kegs,  
Lard, in do. } put up for the West Indies.  
Salmon in trs. & bbls.  
Herrings in barrels,  
Dry Cod fish,  
Cod Lines, 15 and 18 thd.  
Boiling Pense,  
2000 minots Lisbon Salt,  
100 boxes Lemons,  
Nails of all sorts,  
Cordage of all sizes,  
Anchors,  
Canvas, patent and common from No. 1 a No. 6,  
Biscuit Bagging,  
A few dozen Military Shoes,  
Pine Plank, 12 feet long, 2 1-2 inch thick,  
Pine Boards, 10 — 1 —  
A few cases French prize Goods,  
One cask Cloves,  
Tiles for Ovens—one case Hats,  
And a variety of other articles.

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.  
Quebec, 20th October, 1812.

NOTICE—The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is returned from the country and resides in St. John street. He has a large assortment of Caribou Leather of the best kind for pantaloons and belts; and humbly solicits the favors of the public.

WILLIAM SHEEHY,  
Glover & Breeches maker.  
Quebec, 6th October, 1812.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,  
A Small parcel of Jamaica Spirits, Brazil and old L. P. Madeira, Teneriffe and Port Wines, a few cases superior claret, bottled in London, bottled porter, brown stout and Bell's ale.

ALSO—Anchors from 13 cwt. to 20 cwt. black and blue cloth, coatings, casimers, bedtick, Aberdeen hose, and a parcel of oats and Indian corn.  
Cul-de-sac, 20th Octr, 1812.

LOST OR STOLEN.  
A NEW boat, newly caulked and payed, of a bout 15 feet head to stern, belonging to the Schooner Linnet, Capt Roch, laying at the Queen's wharf; the boat was made fast at the steps. Any information concerning the same will be thankfully rewarded by Capt. Roch or  
Lx. DELAMARE, St. Andrew's Wharf.  
Quebec, October 19th, 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, Ozemburgs, Sheetings, Ravenducks, Canvas, Biscuit and Flour Bagging of all sorts, for Cash or approved Bills of Exchange.

THOMAS CHRISTIE,  
La Cloutrie, 2d, June, 1812.

TO LET,  
AND possession given immediately, a large STORE in St. Peter-street; also a fire-proof VAULT.—Apply to the subscribers.

WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.  
Quebec, May 11, 1812.

## FOR SALE.

4 Pipes London Market Madeira,  
2 do. }  
2 Quarter Casks, } Mountain and Malaga Wines,  
40 doz. bottled, }  
400 Minots Lisbon Salt,  
12 Guns, 18 pounder caraboues, new and in the best order, with carriages, bay locks, round, langridge and cannister shot, &c. &c.  
1 1/2 Tons Copper Bolts, 1/2, 3/4, 1 and 1 1/2 inch,  
2 do. flat and square iron assorted dimensions,  
4 do. bolt iron, 1/2, 3/4, 1 and 1 1/2 inch,  
9 Euddles half inch rod iron,  
10 Cwt. best Steel,  
60 Casks assorted plank, board, cariole and shingle Nails,  
1 new 9 inch Cable,  
7 do. 5 1/2, 7 inch do.  
1 second hand 1 1/2 inch do. 80 fathoms  
1 do. 12 1/2 do. do. 70 do.  
36 Coils small cordage, 1 1/2 to 4 inch,  
2 Bales Shenthing Paper,  
10 Crates assorted Earthenware,  
40 Kegs red Palm,  
20 Casks Lamp Black,  
2 do. Whitenig,  
1 Bale worsted Gloves.

The above articles will be disposed of on the most moderate terms for cash, short credit or approved Bills of Exchange, being chiefly to close consignments.

ALSO,  
20M. Staves laying on the wharves,  
200 Barrels fresh fine Flour, daily expected from Portneut Mills, and a small cargo of 8 to 10M. bushels of Wheat, which will be ready for shipping in the course of the Month.

COLTMANS & HALE,  
Quebec, 1 May, 1812.

FOR SALE,  
A New 15-inch cable, 120 fathoms,  
And an anchor conformable,  
ALSO—a cable, once used, 11 inches.

Apply to F. & W. HUNTER,  
Quebec, October 21, 1812.

## FOR SALE,

AT the ETCHÉMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—  
50 M. feet arch'ble inch Pine Boards, }  
20 M. do. 1 1/2 do do } 20 a 40 feet in  
10 M. do. 2 do. Plank, } length,  
60 M. do. 3 do. }  
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,  
60 M. do. Oak do.  
Deck Plank and Shenthing 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.

### GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

**THREE** thousand Military SHOES, or beef skin MOKASSINS, solid, wanted for the use of his Majesty's troops, to be delivered at Quebec or Montreal on or before 1st March next.—Proposals for furnishing the same in quantities not less than 100 pair will be received at this office on or before 7th January, 1813. Commissary General's Office, }  
Quebec, 29 Dec. 1812. }

### GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

**W**ANTED for the use of his Majesty's Troops, Two Thousand CANTINEES, agreeable to a pattern to be seen at this office, to be delivered at Quebec or Montreal on or before the 1st March next. Proposals for furnishing the same will be received at this Office on or before the 9th January, 1813. Commissary General's Office, }  
Quebec, 29 Dec. 1812. }

### CONTRAT AVEC LE GOUVERNEMENT.

**O**N a besoin pour l'usage des troupes de Sa Majesté, de TROIS MILLE SOULIERS MILITAIRES, ou SOULIERS DE BOEUF solides, à être délivrés à Québec ou à Montreal, le ou avant le 1er. de Mars prochain.

On recevra des propositions pour fournir icelles, en quantité pas moins de 100 Pairs, à cet Office, le ou avant le 7e. de Janvier 1813.

BUREAU DU COMMISSAIRE GENERAL, }  
Quebec, le 29e. Décembre, 1812. }

### CONTRAT AVEC LE GOUVERNEMENT.

**O**N a besoin, pour l'usage des troupes de Sa Majesté, de DEUX MILLE CANTINES, conformes à une montre qu'on peut voir à ce Bureau, à être délivrés à Québec ou à Montreal, le, ou avant le 1er. de Mars prochain. On recevra des propositions pour icelles, à ce Bureau, le ou avant le 9e. de Janvier 1813.

BUREAU DU COMMISSAIRE GENERAL, }  
Quebec, 29e. Décembre, 1812. }

**M**RS. GOODMAN respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her School will recommence, after the present vacation, on Monday, January 11, 1813.

Mrs. G. is happy in having this opportunity of publicly acknowledging her obligations to her numerous and respectable friends for their very liberal support, and flatters herself that by her unremitting care and attention to the health, morals, and improvement of her pupils, she will secure their confidence and esteem, which will ever be most truly gratifying to her feelings.

\* \* \* The School having increased beyond her most sanguine expectations, Mrs. G. has engaged a Master to superintend the Writing department after the holidays, and has written to London for a Lady to assist in teaching the Arts and Sciences, who, she expects, will arrive early in the Spring.

Quebec, December, 1812.

**L**OST on Monday last between one and three o'clock, a GOLD SEAL, KEY and HAIR CHAIN. Supposed to have been lost between the Cul-de-Sac and the Upper Town. Who ever will bring the same to the Editor will be handsomely rewarded.

### BY AUCTION,

Will be sold to-morrow, WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at the auction room of THOMAS CARY, at ONE o'CLOCK.

**I**N addition to Household furniture, wearing apparel, linen, and effects of every kind, a few military appointments, a silver mounted fowling piece, a gold, and silver watches, hams and a great variety of other articles.

Quebec, Decr. 29th. 1812

### FOR SALE

BY BREHAUT AND SHEPPARD,

**T**HIRTEEN Pieces of blue, olive, corbean, brown and bottle green coating invoiced from St. Gd. to 6s. per yard.

60 Puncheons Jamaica Spirits,  
15 Casks molasses, and 2 do. Lime Juice,  
12 Pipes and 10 Hhds. Port wine,  
4 Do. Spanish wine,  
10 Quarter casks Florence oil,  
4 Cases Champagne and 5 do. Albasior wine,  
20 Do. claret wine—superior quality,  
5 Do. creme white martinique noyau—do,  
10 Do. assorted and common cordials—do,  
50 Hhds. and 60 barrels sugar,  
10 Barrels and 5 bags coffee,  
300 Pairs ready made Oars,  
500 French burr stones,  
20 Barrels best boiling pease,  
13 Cases Castile soap, and about 50 gallons superior Hollands.

Quebec, 29th December, 1812.

We have assurances that Bonaparte set fire to Moscow from indignation at finding it deserted. Napoleon has sent, by Mr. Farasoff, a letter to the Emperor Alexander with proposals for Peace.

The indignation of the Russians is raised to the highest pitch against their merciless invaders, and several French Officers had been assassinated; among them several of distinction, having been mistaken for Bonaparte.

Extract of a letter from Pictou, Nov. 22.

"On Monday the 18th, a vessel arrived here with 74 passengers from Scotland, sent out by Major Fraser; who is coming to Halifax in the *Asiatika*, commanded by Capt. Fraser—Capt Hickey having been posted."

HALIFAX, Nov. 27th.

MARRIED] Tuesday evng. by the Rev. Dr. Stanger, Mr. JOHN GODARD to ANN CATHARINE, second daughter of Dy. Asst. Com'y Genl. Adolphus Veith, Esq

### EDITORIAL.

THIS being the concluding number of the 8th volume of the *MERCURY*, we cannot reconcile it to ourselves to suffer the year to expire without rendering our acknowledgments to our numerous subscribers, for the continued, augmented, and augmenting support given to this paper; an indisputable proof of the public approbation of the manner in which it has, upon the whole, been conducted, notwithstanding any particular check that may have been received, arising from the misconceptions and acute sensibilities of individuals, who may have erroneously conceived their friends to have been pointed at, in a way hurtful to their feelings. If, in a great length of time, a solitary instance of offence is taken, from such a cause, where no offence is meant, sincerely do we deplore the mistake. However we may, for a short time, be ruffled by such an incident, reflection teaches us to consider it as one of those gales of life necessary to keep the passions from totally stagnating.

We think it needless to enter far into a topic we have often discussed at this season, the benefit to be derived, by every society from properly conducted newspapers. They may be considered as no weak auxiliaries to schools and seminaries, in the important business of education; of the necessity and advantages of which, the world every day becomes more and more convinced; and which is carrying into practice to an extent never known before the present period.

It must shame societies far advanced in civilization, having a general intercourse with mankind, and which, all the year round, possess the inestimable blessings, for the greater part of the day, of the light and heat of the great luminary of heaven, to learn that a people, cut off from the world's society, living in the darkest regions of the north, at no great distance from the pole, and for the greater part of the year, plunged in more than Cimmerian darkness, are not only, to an individual, able to read, but great numbers of them are conversant in the Classics, to a degree, that any scholar travelling in those regions, will almost every where, find persons able to converse with him in latin; such are the Icelanders.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER, 29 1812.

We mentioned in our last, that some incidents, arising out of our publication of the verses, intitled "Monsieur,

or the witty divine," reminded us of the Anecdote which followed our observation.

It having been since intimated to us that it is possible that some individuals, unacquainted with facts, and ignorant of the character and discretion of the respected family, in this city, of the same name as the principal subject of those verses, might be misled into the belief that the Anecdote was intended to point at the venerable head of that family; we consider it to be incumbent on us to efface such false impression, should any such arise, by declaring that we never had cause to lessen our veneration for that dignified personage; and that could we have been unwise enough to have aimed any shaft at character to deservedly elevated, we should have aimed nothing less than that the arrow would have recoiled on ourselves.

Justice further impels us to declare that there is no branch of that family for whom we feel any sensibility short of respect.

Arrivals during the Past Season.—554 sail, exclusive of fishing vessels, &c. &c.

The following vessels have been stranded, repaired, and sailed again, during last season—viz; brig *Marquis*, ship *Prince George*, brig *Peggy*, ship *Crescent*, brig *Friendship*, brig *Hercules*, and brig *Concord* stranded two years ago and repaired.

Vessels built this year—16 sail.  
The following Vessels Winter here:—Two *Trappers*, ship *William*, and *Snow Providence*, stranded last year and now repairing.

There has been ten Men-of-war for convoys, &c.

Mr. WILKIN'S Scholars were publicly examined in the Court House, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last, and gave much satisfaction to each of their parents and connections as attended.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with his accustomed benevolence and anxiety for the encouragement of learning, was pleased to condescend the examination on Thursday by his presence at the exercises of the Mathematical students.

Prizes\* were distributed as follows:—

PRIZES distributed to the Students of the Classical and Mathematical School, for the encouragement of their merit.

It is necessary to observe that the arrangement of the Prizes is formed according to the previous attainment of the Students; but, that the character annexed to each Student's name, refers exclusively to his conduct and acquirements during the last three months.

—Meritis expendit Cousum.—Omn.

To

1. *George Macanley*, for eminent diligence and progress in translating Horace and Terence—considerable diligence and progress in translating the *Odyssey* and *Homæus*—executing the Exercises for the summer holidays—considerable attention to the improvement of the younger scholars.

2. *T. A. Young*, for eminent diligence and progress in translating Terence and Horace, in Surveying, Gun Sections, the Projection of the Sphere, the Doctrine of Forces, and Ancient History—executing a very difficult Exercise in the summer holidays—studious attention to the improvement of the younger scholars—good behaviour and regular attendance.

3. *A. Bucknison*, for eminent diligence and progress in translating Terence's Brothers, Horace's Epistles, *Æneis*, Xenophon's *Cyropædia* in Geometry, Trigonometry—commendable attention to the improvement of the younger scholars, and regular attendance.

4. *William Larue*, for eminent diligence and progress in translating Virgil, in Modern History, and Arithmetic—considerable progress in Geometry—commendable attention to the improvement of the younger scholars—uniformly good behaviour and regular attendance.

5. *William Small*, for eminent diligence and progress in translating Virgil, in Geometry and Arithmetic—considerable progress in Ancient History—good behaviour, regular attendance and executing the holiday exercise.

6. *Anthony Lifford*, for eminent diligence and progress in translating Virgil—considerable progress in Modern History, Geometry and Arithmetic—commendable attention to the improvement of the younger scholars—tolerable attendance.

\* The prizes are of Books adapted to the age and talents of the scholar.

7. *Wm. Hall*, for eminent diligence and progress in translating Virgil, in Geometry, and Ancient History—regular attendance and good behaviour.
8. *Geo. Stuart*, for commendable progress in translating Virgil—considerable progress in Geometry and Arithmetic—regular attendance, good behaviour and executing the holiday exercise.
9. *Samuel Neilson*, for commendable progress in translating Virgil, in Geometry and Arithmetic—good behaviour, regular attendance and executing holiday Exercise.
10. *Isaac Wilson*, for eminent progress in translating Virgil; considerable progress in Greek Grammar, and good behaviour.
11. *Henry Beck*, for eminent diligence and progress in translating Ovid, in Geometry, and Ancient History, uniformly good behaviour, regular attendance, and holiday Exercise.
12. *G. A. Young*, for eminent diligence and progress in translating Ovid, in Geometry and Ancient History—good behaviour, regular attendance and holiday Exercise.
13. *James Caldwell*, for eminent progress in translating Ovid, and in Geometry—good behaviour and regular attendance.
14. *John Russwurm*, for eminent diligence and progress in translating Ovid, and in Ancient History—good behaviour and holiday Exercise.
15. *John Fraser*, for eminent progress in translating Ovid—commendable progress in Geometry and Ancient History—good behaviour, regular attendance and holiday Exercise.
16. *Louis Charle*, for eminent diligence and progress in Geometry; good behavior and attention to the improvement of the younger scholars.
17. *Wm. Shaffe*, for eminent diligence and progress in translating Caesar, in Arithmetic and Geography—good behaviour and regular attendance.
18. *John Smith*, for eminent diligence and progress in translating Caesar, and in Arithmetic—holiday Exercise and regular attendance.
19. *Henry Davidson*, for eminent progress in translating Caesar, in Arithmetic, Ancient History, and English Grammar—good behaviour, regular attendance and holiday Exercise.
20. *Edmond S. Wolf*, for commendable diligence and progress in translating Caesar, Arithmetic, and Geography—good behaviour and regular attendance.
21. *Henry Caldwell*, for eminent diligence and progress in English Grammar—regular attendance and holiday Exercise.
22. *Francis Vogler*, for commendable progress in translating Caesar, good behaviour and regular attendance.
23. *Robert Sewell*, for eminent progress in translating C. Nepos, in Geography and Arithmetic—good behaviour, regular attendance and holiday Exercise.
24. *Charles Milnes*, for eminent progress in translating C. Nepos, in Geography and Arithmetic—good behaviour, constant attendance, and attention to the improvement of others.
25. *Wm. Ritchie*, for eminent diligence and progress in learning the Rudiments of the Latin language—commendable progress in Arithmetic, good behaviour and regular attendance.
26. *C. Harper*, for eminent progress in the Rudiments—attention to the improvement of others, good behaviour and constant attendance.
27. *Wm. Smith*, for eminent progress in translating C. Nepos—good behaviour, regular attendance and holiday Exercise.
28. *John McGregor*, for eminent diligence and progress in learning the Latin Rudiments—commendable progress in Arithmetic—good behaviour and regular attendance.
29. *Dan Macalban*, for eminent progress in the Rudiments, and in Arithmetic—good behaviour and regular attendance.
30. *Wm. R. Smith*, for eminent diligence and progress in reading, spelling and English Grammar—good behaviour, regular attendance and holiday Exercise.
31. *Francis Hunter*, for eminent progress in Writing, Reading and Spelling—good behaviour and regular attendance.
32. *Augustus Freer*, for eminent progress in Writing, regular attendance, and preparing holiday Exercise.

It is with pleasure we have observed the conduct and diligence of the youths at this seminary of education, whose improvement generally is evident, and in many instances exceeding expecta-

tion. The indefatigable assiduity and attention of the Teacher and the anxious interest he takes in the progress of his pupils, entitle him to the gratitude of their parents and to the protection and encouragement of the lovers of science.

Quebec, Monday, 28th December, 1812.

From the New York Herald.

### AN ADDRESS To the people of the Eastern States.

(Extract.)

To balance the benefits which the jurisdiction of Canada would give us, several disadvantages of magnitude must be set down. Among these, I mention first, the entire expense of the war, at which I presume no democratic projector has been hardy enough to cast one deliberate look. The projected war must in some way or other employ two hundred thousand men, in armies, garrisons, commissioners, couriers, and the like. To make these ready for action at the several points of operation, less than twenty dollars each is not to be thought of. The amount of this will be four million dollars. If their services for the first year be set at the low rate of ten dollars per month, (and what labourer is there whose time is not worth more to him than that?) an expence will arise of 28,000,000 dollars. Every man who is fit to bear arms may at least value his time in business at half a dollar per day, of course the time of 200,000 men for a year will be worth 62,400,000 dols. reckoning six days to a week. This last sum deducted from the actual wealth of the country, by the war, and added to the former to be paid out, will give an amount 90,400,000 dols. To this sum at least, one third may be added for military stores, carriages, teams, arsenals, fortifications, gun-boats, and other contingencies, which will raise the amount to upwards of 120 millions, for the first year of the war. The ravages of our shores and sea ports, the loss of our vessels, the total suppression of many branches of business, the stagnation of all business, the uncertainty of enterprise, the sudden reflux of population from the seaboard, and from cities laid in ashes; and the wide scenes of desolation that surround the camps and mark the course of armies, will all accumulate expence almost beyond calculation.

Should the projected war employ a much smaller number of men, yet its whole expence will not come within the preceding calculation. From the expenditures and losses of the first year of this war of conquest, the illustrious patriots may change the country, by their agency, one hundred millions of dollars. But what is money compared with honor? While the great Emperor is sweeping the old Continent, the great Republic will be sweeping the new. The two governments are so congenial, there is such a reciprocity of views, character, condition and fortune, that they will flourish in neighbourhood like a *brother and sister* of the Titan race.

Expence is not the only serious objection to the projected conquest, for I now proceed on the supposition that victory, conquest and triumph will infallibly attend our arms.

There must be a copious effusion of blood.—Suppose ten thousand lives are lost during the first year of the war, on our part; (and surely we hope to kill not less than double that number of our enemies;) if we only get life, it will be very scanty revenge; and still worse if we lose three where we kill one. An allowance of ten thousand to fall in the field of honor, for the first year, will not be thought extravagant; especially when we know that our great men intend to make quick work of it. It must be done in one summer. Our armies cannot well winter in Canada, while that province is held by a superior foe. Could we resuscitate Charles the XIIth and his hardy Swedes, and call them to our aid, they might pitch their tents in the gloomy forests or bleak plains of Canada, in defiance of the snows and blazes of that cold region. But the American youth, I fear, would prefer a feather-bed to a snow bank.

And then to an hundred millions of dollars, ten thousand lives; to these add the subversion of all the habits of order, the prostration of every right before the stern dictates of war; thousands plunged in poverty, for want of incentives to industry; and in infamy, from the contagion of lawless example; a prodigious increase of misery and vice within the wide sphere of hostile armies. And if the virtues of a few can resist the shock of public morals, they will resemble the oak in the forest, which the lightning has scared and feared, but could not overturn.

Hitherto I have gone upon the supposition that the conquest will be sure and sudden. Nothing, in fact, is more groundless than such an expectation. The domestic habits of the American people, their love of peace, the value they set on life, endeared by rational enjoyment, will make them cautious of tasting the wretchedness of the common soldier's life. What shall they do it for? To conquer a province? Besides, a march to Canada, there to meet a brave and veteran army; to vanquish that army—then to invest and reduce fortresses of almost impregnable strength, before which Wolfe and Montgomery fell;—but now rendered far more strong by wealth and numbers—these prospects will induce men to consider—to weigh consequences and to count the cost. An army to perform this hardy, this bloody and desperate service can be obtained only by compulsion.

Admitting our armies to be manned, officered, equipped and disciplined, though heaven alone knows how, and by whom this is to be done, defence will be to be thought of, as well as conquest. Our counsels will be distracted between distant points of operation. Dangers too probable to be neglected, yet, which can only be announced by the calamities they bring, will render the warfare complicated, perplexing, slow and expensive. Our enemies moving on the water and we on the land, will afford them celerity, will involve us in uncertainty;—will render their sudden descents and momentary depredations, though indeed, not fatal, yet troublesome, frequent and alarming.

Whilst great and formidable exertions are to be made to defend the middle and southern states, the invasion and reduction of Canada must go on. Then—then will be the time for displaying the superior excellence of that bold, spurious, temporizing, cozening, indecisive and obsequious policy which has so frequently excited the hosannas of the people—Innumerable weather-cocks must be stuck up to try the course of the wind, that government may trim her sails accordingly. The national ear placed at the seat of government, must sift and conjecture as well as it can, the public opinion from the vague murmurs that float in the breeze. When the dreadful truth obtrudes itself, that *men must be had for dangerous and bloody services that enormous sums of money must be paid*; when the imperious questions arise, "Who shall take the field, and who shall pay the expence?" then, Citizens, your popular leaders will change their note; they will say "let the youth of America march to the field of battle,—let every man who stays behind pay an enormous tax;—and let him who refuses to fight or pay "be cut in pieces and his house be made a dunghill."

People of the United States, this war of conquest will bring you to such a day as this. You are forewarned. Let no one imagine that the writer of this feels any fear that Great Britain, if at peace with all other nations, could ever subjugate this country. I harbor no such thought. A continent can scarcely subjugate an island\* which is determined to be free;—much less can an island reduce a continent. Read, in the present state of Spain, the difficulties of achieving a conquest where the whole mass of people is roused to resistance. Altho' the insidious tyrant had undertaken, revolutionized, overturned and enfeebled Spain before they knew his intentions, yet when he dropped the sword, they rose against him, and have probably given a final check to his arms, tho' he had nothing to do but pour in his myriads, and urge forward the bloody car of desolation and death.

But I contend that a war with England would debar us from the ocean, and almost from its stores;—would involve us in expences which we could not meet but with extreme difficulty;—would overcloud all our present prospects of happiness;—would plunge thousands of our best citizens in poverty and distress, from which they never would rise;—would change the whole face of our country, put every thing at hazard, and would raise over our hemisphere clouds of darkness and horror which would never be dispelled.

More especially I contend that the jurisdiction of Canada if obtained, would never by a hundredth part counterbalance our expences, and that the conquest of those provinces, rests among the contingencies of war. It is doubtful whether we subjugate them if we go to war. But were that point made certain; were they united to us, and erected into states and represented in our general government, I pronounce that politician rash and short-sighted who should esteem it a felicity to us. Our general government must necessarily grow more numerous from our present territories. The unwieldiness, discord, and collision of interest in that general body, are already alarming. The additions of these almost arctic provinces to

Corsica.

like bringing ice to fire, would increase the provocation to discord, and the danger of dismemberment. A government so complicated beyond a parallel, as ours, retarded in its movements as well by the number and weight of its machinery, as by the immense distance through which its authority must extend, where the sovereignty and independence of each state holds an insuperable limit with the supreme head and prevents the whole from consolidation by barriers whose strength and limits are not known:—I say such a government not remarkable for energy by its nature, and incapable of energy from the disposition of the people, where an immense disparity in the States must inevitably class them into *primaries* and *satellites*:—such a government should never think of war unless to repel invasion; much less should they invite war to their shores for the sake of conquest as doubtful as it is useless.

The junction of Canada with the United States would promise as little to them as to us. It would instantly load them with the taxes and increase their pecuniary burthens a hundred fold. Without our refined sentiments they would not know how to relish the sweets of Liberty. Embargoes and non-intercourse would paralyze them. The fever of politics, in those cold regions, would be terrible, and would torment them without incurable train of inflammatory symptoms. The men who shall plunge their country into the flames of war, for the sake of Coquest, will be guilty of the blood that shall be shed, and will deserve all the misery that shall follow. Cataline would have added to the wretchedness of a people he found wretched; and Caesar enslaved a people whom he found lost to all principle. But these men have insinuated themselves into public confidence by hypocrisy and falsehood have been elevated to power by the suffrages of a free, virtuous and happy people;—that people they have wasted and destroyed for several years past, by a policy that has effectually cut off the arm of power, and that to gratify the malice of a foreign tyrant; to close the catastrophe, they are now laboring to plunge the country, enfeebled by their folly, into war; in hopes by sterner calamities and deeper disquietudes to leave no leisure to the public mind, and more especially to place the country on a footing that shall secure irrecoverably the future ground of our foreign relations.

3. I am ashamed to hint at another motive for the war which seems to have had great influence in many minds: I mean that of Revenge. They say "we cannot bear it. We must have satisfaction. They shall feel the weight of our resentments."—Revenge they are determined to have;—any their vengeance must be glutted with blood. I shall not now stand to enquire whether revenge is right; though an enquiry of this nature might have weight, and would lay this question at rest with all who regard the laws of Christ. But revenge in the case before us is fulminated by men who think little of the laws of Christ, or of Christ himself; who are not much troubled to know whether there is one God or twenty Gods. They have a potentate in their eye for whom they feel much more reverence than for Christ, and the question with them is whether our revenge on England will please HIM.

It is readily granted that we may injure Great Britain. Our Embargo and non-intercourse have not been without their injurious effects on that nation. Yet it is questionable whether that evil will not turn to their good. It has demonstrated what before was problematical, at least in our view, that they can live without us. No doubt by invading their provinces we may injure them;—we may subject them to great expense, perhaps to the loss of their provinces; but after all, we shall be the greatest sufferers. Incomparably foolish and mad will it be for us to attempt revenge when it must recoil upon our own heads. Is it best to cut off the little finger of an enemy when we know he will cut off our arm? Surely if the revenue of Canada can be called a finger of Great Britain, our whole foreign and coasting trade, our vessels, our seaport, and the extensive interests connected with them may be called our 'right arm.'

In a war with England the remainder arising from a balance of sufferings, might be called revenge, if that remainder were in our favor. But after striking that balance, if we were found by far the greatest sufferers, we should have the mortification to see that we had got no revenge, neither for the original abuse, nor any thing subsequent thereto. This will infallibly be the case. They have got our money and we will endeavour to reclaim it, although that endeavour cost us ten thousand times the sum about which we contend;—they have injured us, and we will revenge that injury, although that revenge will involve upon miseries and calamities, incomparably greater than we can inflict on them. People talk of the war as a light

thing. "It will," say they, "be nothing to defend our country, and subdue British America." They are infatuated with visionary ideas of our strength and resources. They do not consider, indeed, they do not know, that since the time of our revolutionary war, Great Britain has increased in power and resources nearly as fast as we have. She is now mistress of all the wealth of the West and East Indies, as well as of India itself. On the ocean she has no rival; in commerce no competitor. Her armies in Spain are formidable even to the French; her fleets command every sea and ocean. Our fighters do not consider that modern wars are rendered formidable "more by a long purse than a long sword." Soldiers will not fight without pay. Officers will not command, as much as they love to command, without pay; as we might prove from the life of Wilkinson.

I am astonished at the effrontery, the face of deception, with which this daring and dangerous business is handled at the seat of government.—It is thus managed that our nation may be lulled asleep, allured imperceptibly forward, and irrecoverably committed and made fast, until France is made our ally, and England our enemy by law. A Colonel Porter has lately been smoothly and politely soliciting congress to allow the northern and eastern states by a body of volunteers to begin the reduction of Canada, say for the first year, till the five year troops can be enlisted, and trained to service. Doubtless by the whistle of some demagogue, all New England would rush to Canada—and carry off the dust thereof by handfuls. The captain general of New-England democracy is already in Canada. The illustrious Bidwell, who knows, but to his profound wisdom, he foresees all this, and went on beforehand, to be ready there?

#### COTTON A CURE FOR BURNS.

Extract of a letter from Rev. J. W. Brown, dated Troy, N. Y. Dec. 21, 1811.

Sometime since I communicated to you an extract from the Baltimore Medical and philosophical Lyceum, on the virtue of COTTON in cases of scalds and burns. I was sorry to find you had misread it.—I think you will do well to publish this statement of facts in Liberty Hall.

In Baltimore I became acquainted with Dr. Nathaniel Potter, who formerly studied under Doct. Benjamin Rush, and whose character stands high in the line of his profession, and is the editor of the above work. Being conversing with him one day in the street, a person came by whose hand was wrapped in a handkerchief; the doctor stopped him, and requested him to shew me his hand, and inform me what was the matter with it. He informed me that on Monday preceding he was boiling some rosin to make a salve for the sore back of a horse, (being a farrier) the vessel being in danger of upsetting, he caught it with his hand, and thereby scalded his fingers with the boiling rosin. He said the pain was so exquisite that he threw himself on the ground in an agony; but finding the rosin stuck to his fingers, he applied lard, and melted off the rosin by the same fire;—he afterwards wrapped it in cotton wool, or raw cotton—the anguish moderated, and the fingers soon healed. On removing the handkerchief, I noticed that there was scarcely the appearance of any scald; near the little finger was a small sore and some cotton sticking to it; but he informed me that he intended the next day, Saturday, to lay aside the covering, as it was no longer troublesome. The doctor referred me to the publication, as he wished the subject to be universally known. On examining the piece, it contained a communication from Dr. Hallen, if my memory is correct, to the editor, in which he states, that a certain woman being carding cotton wool, her child pulled a vessel of hot water then on the fire, and a quantity splashed over its body. The mother stripped off the clothes, and not having others near, to prevent the child from taking cold wrapped it in raw cotton. The distress of the child was great for a short time, but it soon became quiet, and in about an hour fell asleep. As she did not wish to disturb the child it remained in the cotton all night, and to the astonishment of the mother, in the morning there was but little appearance of the scald.

Another case was therein stated, of a negro child that burnt his hands with hot cinders. Cotton was immediately applied, and produced the same effect as in the former case. The doctor had an opportunity of a proof on his own child, who was scalded by hot water, and found the salutary effects. The same day, the child with his mother, paid a visit to Havre-de-Grace, and next morning there was no appearance of the scald. This led the

doctor to try the efficacy of cotton in inflammatory cases, and found it relieved an inflammation in the face.

Doctor Potter states a case in his practice, of a boy scalded by water from the spout of a tea-kettle on his back. He applied the cotton wool—the boy was in great distress for a short time, about 20 minutes, when the anguish abated, and in an hour he fell asleep. The next morning he examined the patient, and the scald was cured, save a small spot, and on enquiry he learnt that the cotton had slipped from that part; by the second day that part was cured also.

The case making a strong impression on my mind, I have endeavoured to communicate the subject in a variety of companies, and since I have been in this neighbourhood I have had several opportunities of proving it. Two instances in the family of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Blackford, of Lamingburg, and one at Waterford, whilst I was visiting those places.

The doctor suggested an idea that if cotton be used in cases of burns and scalds, it might also be useful in cases of chilblains and frozen feet. One evening last week, a neighbour of the doctor, having been at work in the snow, found his heels frozen, he happening at the doctor's to visit me, complained of his heels, and that he had tried bathing his feet in cold water, but they were still very painful. I advised the trial of cotton; he immediately applied some, and having sat with it about two hours, an enquiry found the pain had ceased. I was mentioning the circumstance to a gentleman of his town who yesterday informed me that a gentleman of his acquaintance had applied cotton to his chilblains, and found great relief.

It would be well if persons would follow the example of Dr. Blackford, who has hid a quantity of cotton in a secret place, known to his numerous family, to be ready application in case of accident.

#### RUSSIAN BULLETINS.

Report of the General in Chief Kutusow, to His Imperial Majesty, from the Village Chilin, dated September 4, (16)

"After the singularly though victorious battle fought by your Majesty's troops on the 22nd ult. (Sept.) I was obliged to leave my position near Borodino, the reasons of which I have already had the opportunity to inform your Majesty. After that battle the situation much weakened. Under such circumstances we approached Moscow, having daily much fighting with the enemy's advanced guard. The reinforcement which I hoped to meet with had not yet arrived. The enemy formed two new columns, one on the Borovsk, and the other on the Zvenigo roads, with the view of attacking my reserve near Moscow. In consequence of this I could not risk another battle, the issue of which would not only have been destructive to the army, but would have reduced Moscow to ashes. In this truly lamentable situation, and after consulting my Generals, among whom there were some of a different opinion, I was compelled to let the enemy enter Moscow, out of which all the valuables, the stores in the arsenals, and all property, imperial or private, were previously removed, and scarcely a single inhabitant remained in the town. I take the liberty most humbly to represent to your Majesty, that the entrance of the enemy into Moscow is not yet the annihilation of the Empire. In making a movement with my army towards the Tver road—This will enable me to keep open my communications with the neighboring Governments. Any other measure would have prevented this, and also have separated me from the armies of Tolstom and Tchichagow. I must confess that the abandonment of the capital is very hard; but considering the advantages which may accrue to us from it, and particularly the preservation of our armies, it is no longer to be lamented; and I now proceed to occupy, with my forces, Smol, by which I shall command the road leading to Tsia and Kalouga, annoy the whole line of the enemy extending from Sunliensk to Moscow, and be enabled to cut off all reinforcements marching to join him from the rear. By thus occupying the attention of the enemy, I hope to compel him to leave Moscow, and to change his whole line of operations.

"The General Winzingerode has received orders from me to post himself on the Tver road, and to detach a regiment of Cossacks on that to Jeroslave, to protect the inhabitants from being molested by small bodies of the enemy. I am no great distance from Moscow, as soon as I have collected my troops, I can with confidence visit

the approach of the enemy. As long as the army of your Imperial Majesty is entire, and animated with its known courage and zeal, the loss of Moscow is not yet the loss of the Empire. For the rest, your Majesty may be assured that this event is the necessary consequence of the loss of Smolensk."

The further advices from the same quarter are from Wauingen to the 3d, and Essen to the 28th September, as follows:

"Head-Quarter, Polish, Sept. 3.

"Since the last report I had the honor to make to your Imperial Majesty, the enemy's force opposed to me under Gen. St. Cyr has made no movement of consequence. I understand it has received some reinforcements from Marshal Victor, who has arrived with the army of reserve from the banks of the Vistula, and that it is the intention of the French Generals to attempt to drive me from the position I now occupy. The enemy's troops labor under great privations, owing to their distance from their magazines; he is deficient in tents and camp equipage, and the soldier's rations have been reduced. I still communicate with Gen. Essen, who informs me that the enemy have made no material progress in the siege of Riga. Marshal Macdonald is kept in constant state of alarm by the enterprises of the garrison, and the expeditions undertaken against his rear."

"WITGENSTEIN."

Gen. Essen details in his dispatch the late successful sorties of the garrison, which have been already published. His dispatch concludes thus:

"The French have hitherto confined themselves to a blockade of this fortress; but though their heavy artillery has arrived at Mittau, they do not make preparations to commence the siege in form. At present they have actually fortified the positions they hold as if they were afraid of being attacked; or rather as if we were the besiegers and they the besieged. They expect to derive facilities in their approaches to this place from the cold weather; but as I am informed that their troops already complain of the hardships they endure, they will be retained with difficulty in the depth of the winter in so arduous a duty."

"The Prussian officers whom I have made prisoners tell me that they are restrained from quitting the service by the threats that their families would be imprisoned, their property confiscated, and themselves outlawed. Both officers and men have likewise long arrears of pay, which are withheld to bind them to the service."

"I have considered this fortress as defensible as I am and circumstances would admit, and am determined to defend it to the utmost of my power. With the blessing of God, the enemy never shall obtain possession of it, but find a grave beneath its walls."

"I cannot conclude without bearing testimony to the conduct of the English naval officers and seamen our brave allies; they have performed the most essential services to His Imperial Majesty in this quarter.—Their courage prompts them to undertake the most hazardous enterprises, which their skill and foresight enable them to execute with success. In every danger they are foremost, and in every difficulty capable of counselling. I have derived great assistance from them."

"VON ESSEN."

Riga, Sept. 6.

#### RUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

It is with a heavy heart we are compelled to inform every son of the country, that the enemy entered Moscow on the 3d (14th) September. The glory of the Russian Empire, however, is not thereby tarnished. On the contrary, every individual is inspired with fresh courage, firmness and hope, that all the evils meditated against us by our enemies, will eventually fall upon their own heads. The enemy has not become master of Moscow by overcoming or weakening our forces; the Commander in Chief, by the advice of a council of war, has found it expedient to retire at a moment of necessity, in order by the best and most effectual means to turn the transient triumph of the enemy to his inevitable ruin. However painful it may be to Russians, to hear that the original capital of the empire is in the hands of the enemy of their country yet it is compulsory to reflect, that he is possessed merely of bare walls, containing within their circuit neither inhabitants nor provisions. The haughty conqueror, imagined that on his entrance into Moscow, he

would become the arbiter of the whole Russian Empire, when he might prescribe to it such a peace as he should think proper; but he is deceived in his expectation: he will neither have acquired the power of dictating, nor the means of subsistence. The assembled and daily increased forces of the districts of Moscow, will not neglect to block up every avenue, and to destroy such parties as may be detached for the purpose of collecting provisions; until the enemy shall perceive that his hopes of astonishing the world by the capture of Moscow were vain, and he be compelled to open a passage for himself by force.

His situation is as follows: He entered Russia with 300,000 men, the principal part consisting of natives of different kingdoms, serving and obeying him, not from free will but in defence of their respective countries—but solely from terror. The half of this multifarious army has been destroyed, partly by our brave troops, partly by desertion, and partly by hunger and sickness; with the remainder he is come to Moscow. His audacious irruption, not only into the very heart of Russia, but into its ancient capital, will, without doubt, gratify his ambition, and give him cause of boasting; but the character of that measure must be determined.

He has not entered a country where every step he takes inspires all with terror, and bends both the troops and the inhabitants to his feet. Russia is accustomed to subjection, and will not suffer her laws, religion, freedom and property to be trampled upon; and will defend them to the last drop of her blood. Hitherto the general zeal against the enemy clearly evinces how powerfully our empire is guarded by the undaunted spirit of its sons. Thus no one despairs; nor is this a time to despair, when every class of the empire is inspired with courage and firmness—when the enemy, with the remainder of his daily decreasing forces, at a distance from home, in the midst of a numerous people, is surrounded by our armies, one of which stands before him, and the other three are endeavouring to cut off his retreat, and to prevent him from receiving any fresh reinforcements—when Spain has not only thrown off his yoke but also threatens to invade his territories—when the greatest part of Europe, (exhausted and enslaved by him) serving him involuntarily, is anxiously and impatiently awaiting the moment when she shall tear herself from his heavy and insupportable chains—when his own country sees no end to the torrents of its blood shed for his ambition.

In the present distressful state of human affairs, will not that country acquire eternal fame, which, after encountering all the inevitable desolations of war, shall at last, by patience and integrity, succeed in procuring an equitable and permanent peace, not only for itself, but also for other powers; nay, even for those who are unwillingly fighting against us? It is gratifying and natural for a generous nation to render good for evil.

Almighty God! turn thy merciful eye to thy supplicating Russian Church.—Vouchsafe courage and patience to the people struggling in a just cause, so that they may thereby overcome the enemy; and in saving themselves, may also defend the freedom of kings and nations.

ALEXANDER.

#### XIXth BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

MOSCOW, SEPT. 16.—After the battle of Moskwa the French army pursued the enemy upon Moscow, by the three routs, Mojaisk, Svenigorod, and Kalongoi.

The King of Naples was on the 9th at Koubinokoe, the Viceroy at Ronza, and Prince Poniatowski at Feminskoe. The head-quarters were on the 12th transferred from Molensk to Pselina; on the 13th they were at the castle of Berwika; on the 14th, at mid-day, we entered Moscow. The enemy had raised on the Sparrow Mountain, two versts from the city, some redoubts which he abandoned.

The city of Moscow is as large as Paris; it is an extremely rich city, full of palaces of all the nobles of the empire. The Russian governor, Rostopchin, wished to ruin this fine city, when he saw it abandoned by the Russian army. He had armed 3000 malefactors whom he had taken from the dungeons; he also summoned together 6000 satellites, and distributed arms among them from the arsenal.

Our advanced guard, arrived in the centre of the city, was received by a fire of musketry, which issued from the Kremlin. The King of Naples ordered a battery of a few pieces of cannon to be opened, dispersed this rabble, and took possession of the Kremlin. We have found in the arsenal 60,000 new muskets, and 120 pieces of cannon, on their carriages. The most complete anarchy reigned in the city; some drunken madmen ran through its different quarters, and every where set fire to them.

The governor Rostopchin had caused all the merchants and shop keepers to be carried off, through whose instrumentality order might have been restored. More than 400 French and Germans were arrested by his orders: in fine, he had taken the precaution of carrying off the fire-men with the fire-engines, so that the most complete anarchy had desolated this great and fine city, and the flames are devouring it.—We have found in it considerable resource of every kind.

The Emperor is lodged in Kremlin, which is the centre of the city, like a kind of citadel, surrounded by high walls. Thirty thousand wounded or sick Russians are in the hospitals, abandoned, without succor, and without nourishment.

The Russians acknowledge that they lost fifty thousand men in the battle of Moskwa. Prince Bagration was mortally wounded. A list has been made of the Russian Generals wounded or killed in the battle: it amounts to between forty-five and fifty.

#### XXth BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

MOSCOW, SEPT. 17.—The Russians have celebrated *Te Deum* for the battle of Polotzk. *Te Deums* have been sung for the battle of Riga, for the battle of Ostrowno, and for that of Smolensk. According to the Russian accounts they were every where conquerors, and they drove the French to a great distance from the field of battle. It was then amidst the strains of the Russian *Te Deums*, that the army arrived at Moscow. There they thought themselves conquerors; at least the populace thought so, for well informed persons knew what was passing.

Moscow is the entrepot of Asia and of Europe. Its warehouses were immense; every house was provided for eight months with necessaries of every description. It was only the evening before, and the day of our entrance, that the danger became known. We found in the house of the miserable Rostopchin some papers, and a letter half written; he fled without finishing it.

Moscow, one of the finest and richest cities in the world, is no more. On the 14th the Russians set fire to the Exchange, to the Bazar, and the Hospital. On the 16th a violent wind arose. Three or four hundred ruffians set fire to the city in 500 different places at the same moment, by order of the governor Rostopchin. Five-sixths of the houses are built of wood: the fire spread with prodigious rapidity; it was an ocean of flame. Churches, of which there were 1600; above 1000 palaces, immense magazines nearly all have fallen a prey to the flames. The Kremlin has been preserved.

Their loss is incalculable for Russia, for her commerce, and for her nobility, who had left all there.

About 100 of these incendiaries have been apprehended and shot; all of them declared that they acted under the orders of Rostopchin, and the director of the police.

Thirty thousand sick and wounded Russians have been burnt. The richest commercial houses in Russia are ruined. The shock must be considerable. The clothing, the magazines, and the equipments of the Russian army have been consumed. They have thus lost every thing; they would remove nothing, because they always thought it impossible for us to reach Moscow, and because they were willing to deceive the people. When they saw all in the hands of the French, they conceived the horrible project of destroying by fire this first capital, this holy city, the centre of the Empire; and they have reduced to beggary 200,000 respectable inhabitants. This is the crime of Rostopchin, executed by felons liberated from the prisons.

"The resources which the army had found, are consequently much diminished: however, we have collected and are still collecting, a number of necessaries. All the cellars are untouched by the fire; and the inhabitants, during the last twenty-four hours, had saved many articles. They endeavored to stop the progress of the flames, but the Governor had taken the horrid precaution to carry off or destroy all the engines.

"The army is recovering from its fatigues; it has abundance of bread, potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables, mear, salted provisions, wine, brandy, sugar, coffee, and in short provisions of all sorts.

"The advanced guard is twenty versts on the road to Kassau, by which the enemy is retreating. Another French advanced guard is on the road to St. Petersburg, where the enemy has not a single soldier.

"The temperature is still that of Autumn. The soldiers have found, and continue to find, a number of pelisses and furs for the winter. Moscow was the depot of those articles.

## NOTE.

The last Bulletin is also arrived. It is short and sulky, and dated at Moscow, Sept. 20. Three hundred incendiaries it says had been shot; and that three quarters of Moscow was burnt. It mentions the capture of ammunition for two campaigns, and discovery of "cellars full of wine and brandy," and concludes by saying "the weather is becoming rainy: the greater part of the army is in barracks, in Moscow."—Subjoined to this bulletin are a number of Russian bulletins found in Moscow, and which were circulated by the Governor General of Moscow, whom the bulletins abuse in the most bitter style.

LONDON GAZETTE, OCT. 5, 1812.

From Marquis Wellington to Lord Bathurst.

H. Q. Villa de Toro (near Burgos) Sept. 21.

I continued to follow the enemy with the troops under my command till the 16th, when I was joined at Pampiega by three divisions of infantry, and a small body of cavalry of the army of Galicia; his Excellency the Capt Gen. Castanos, having arrived at Head Quarters on the 14th. The enemy had on the 16th taken a strong position on the heights behind Celada del Camino, and arrangements were made to attack them on the morning of the 17th, but the enemy retired in the night, and they were driven on the 17th to the heights close to Burgos. They retired through the town in the night, leaving behind themselves some clothing and other stores, and a large quantity of wheat and barley; and they have since continued their retreat to Briosa, where, it is reported, they have been joined by 7000 conscripts. It is likewise reported, that the Prince of Essling [Massena] has been ordered by the local Government of France to come and take the command of the army.

The castle of Burgos commands the passage of the river Arlanzon in the neighborhood, and the roads communicating with them, so completely, that we could not pass the river till the 19th, when we effected that operation in two columns, the 5th division, and Brigadier General Bradford's brigade above, and the 1st division, and Brigadier General Pack's brigade, and Major Gen. Anson's cavalry below the town,

Burgos is situated in that division of Spain, allotted to the army of the North, and General Cassarelli, who had been here on the 11th, had placed in the castle a garrison of the troops of that army, consisting, as is reported, of two thousand five hundred men. The enemy had taken considerable pains to fortify the castle of Burgos, and had occupied with a hornwork the hill of St. Michael's, which had a considerable command over the works of the castle, at the distance of three hundred yards.

They had likewise occupied other parts of that hill with fleeches and other works for the protection of their pickets and outposts.

As soon as the 1st division crossed the Arlanzon on the 19th, the enemy's outposts were driven in by the light infantry battalion of Col. Sterling's brigade, under the command of the Hon. Major Cocks, supported by Brig. General Pack's brigade, and the enemy's outposts on the hill of St. Michael's, with the exception of the hornwork, were occupied by our troops, which were posted close to the hornwork.

As soon as it was dark, the same troops, with the addition of the 42d regiment, attacked and carried by assault the hornwork which the enemy had occupied in strength. In this operation, Brigadier General Pack, Lieutenant Colonel Hill, Colonel Campbell of the 16th, Major Williams, of the 40th Cadadores, Major Dick, of the 42d regiment, and the Hon. Major Cocks, of the 19th regiment commanding the light infantry battalion, distinguished themselves; the latter in particular, led the attack of the enemy's post in the morning, and entered the hornwork by its gorge at night. We took three pieces of cannon, one captain and 62 prisoners; but I am sorry to add that our loss was severe.

It was impossible to ascertain the exact state of the works of the Castle of Burgos, till we had obtained possession of the hill of St. Michael's.

Since the 15th, we have been employed in establishing ourselves on the hill of St. Michael's, and in constructing those works which are best calculated to forward our own future operations.

The whole of the army have crossed the Arlanzon, with the exception of the 6th division and one division of Spanish infantry.

I have accounts from Sir R. Hill, of the 14th; he was then at Truxillo, and had received my orders, and was to be at Oropesa on the 18th.

I have not heard that Marshall Soult has yet left Grenada; he was still there on the 8th. Gen. Ballesteros had followed the enemy's movements from the Guadalete, and had been very successful; he was at Loxa on the 6th. The enemy has abandoned Adujar and Juan.

The last accounts I have from Alicante are to the 10th inst. Joseph Bonaparte's army, and that of Suchet were still at Valencia.

I have no late accounts from Cadiz.  
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

VALLADOLID, Sept. 8.

Three divisions of the British army have been left in Madrid. We are sufficiently strong in the north to bear all before us.

ALICANT, August 29.

Joseph is in Valencia; Suchet covers the Xucar.—Gen. Maitland's force here is about 16,000, who have to be joined by 4000 men from Majorca and Gen. Ross' division from Carthagena.

August 31.—Gen. Maitland has been joined by Gen. O'Donnell, with about 8000 Spaniards. His force is now about 22,500, of all kinds.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 19.—Soult when at Grenada burnt 2000 of his carts. The kingdom of Cordova is completely free from enemies.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

His Royal Highness The Prince Regent in Council Whereas, in consequence of information having been received of a Declaration of War by the United States of America against his Majesty, and of the issue of letters of marque and reprisal by the said government against his Majesty and subjects, an Order in Council, bearing date the 5th of July was issued, directing that American ships and goods should be brought in and detained till further orders; and whereas His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, forbore at that time to direct letters of marque and reprisal to be issued against the ships, goods, and citizens of the said United States of America, under the expectation that the said government would, upon the publication of the Order in Council of the 5th of

June last, forth with recal and annul the said Declaration of War against his Majesty, and also annul the said letters of marque and reprisal.

And whereas the said government of the United States of America, upon due notification to them of the said Order in Council of the 5th of June last, did not think fit to recal the said declaration of war and letters of marque and reprisal, but have proceeded to condemn and persisted in condemning the ships and property of his Majesty's subjects, as prize of war, and have refused to ratify a suspension of arms agreed upon between Lord Gen. Sir George Prevost, His Majesty's Governor General in Canada, and Gen. Dearborn, the Governor General of the American forces in the Northern Provinces of the United States and have directed hostilities to be recommenced in that quarter.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, is hereby pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that General Reprisal be granted against the ships, goods and citizens of the United States of America, and others inhabiting within the territories thereof (save and except any vessels to which his Majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not terminated the original voyage on which they were detained and released, &c. &c.)

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is nevertheless pleased hereby to declare in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that no thing in this order contained shall be understood to recal or affect the Declaration which his Majesty's Naval Commander on the American station has been authorized to make to the government of the United States of America—namely, that his Royal Highness animated by a sincere desire to avert the calamities of war has authorized the said Commander to sign a convention, recalling and annulling from a day to be named, all hostile orders issued by the respective governments, with a view of restoring without delay the relations of amity and commerce between his Majesty and the United States of America.

From the Court at Carlton House, the 18th of Oct. 1812.  
(Signed) Castlereagh, Liverpool, &c.

## LATEST ADVICES FROM RUSSIA.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 3. 1812.

We have advised that our troops are acting vigorously against the enemy near Moscow, driving in or cutting off their detachments. Some convoys of ordnance stores from Smolensk have been taken.

Gen. WITZENBERG is operating successfully near Rousa and Mijak.

Gen. WITGENSTEIN has had several brilliant successes in the Dniepr.

The expedition under FRIEN, succeeded in driving the enemy from Miotu on the 30th ult.

LONDON — Foreign-Office, Oct. 15.

Accounts have been this morning received from Gen. Viscount Cauchart, dated St. Petersburg, Sept. 22, and relating to the following effect—

" Marshal Prince Kutusow having withdrawn 12,000 men from before Moscow, the enemy retired on the 14th. But the Emperor of Russia has determined to persevere, and refuse every overture to negotiate, and to indirect.

" By every account the French lost 40,000 men in the battle of Borodino and retreated 15 versts. Two days after the battle, Kutusow retired a short distance on the Moscow road; he then endeavored to find a more favorable position near Moscow; but soon not being able to find one, he retired, after a Council of War, to a more favorable position, leaving the enemy to enter the city.

" The position taken up by the Russians is nearly 20 miles beyond Moscow, near Paldinsk and Wladimir.

" The communications of the enemy on the side of Smolensk are menaced. 30,000 men are near Twer.

" The Militia of Kowno and the surrounding countries are kept in their positions.

" That of Moscow is with Kutusow. A battle is the new position seems inevitable at an early day.

" Fomazoff's corps would be near 100,000 men in a few days.

" The detachments from Riga and Finland were moving to join Wittgenstein.

Oct. 16. An expedition of about 30,000 men has left Riga under Gen. ESSÉN, suppose to be destined against Minsk.

Gen. Kutusow has a fine position in Toula and Risum, and daily receives reinforcements.  
The Emperor is full of resolution. He has ordered a levy of 400,000 men.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 29, 1812.

*We have, since our last, been politely favored with a file of late American papers, pregnant with interesting matter, as will be seen in our columns.*

*The evacuation of a city of the magnitude of Moscow and its destruction by fire, by the Russians, is one of those stupendous sacrifices to the love of country, scarcely to be paralleled. It is such a proof of devotion to the cause in which they are engaged as must call up the admiration of the universe. In our last we declared the Russians to be of a most unconquerable spirit. A stronger confirmation of our assertion could not be adduced than the destruction of Moscow. Such a people may be considered as invincible. If the tyrant of Europe be foiled in his attempt on Russia, which there are the strongest grounds to hope, he may himself drink of the bitter chalice of humiliation, which he must for the lips of Alexander, even to the dogs. He has put all on the cast of the die and he must now abide the throw.*

*In Spain Lord Wellington is still adding to his laurels. He has lately taken Burgos, and the French were flying before him. The cause of the latter, in the Peninsula, is sinking every hour. What events are in the womb of time we must leave to time to develop; but, from the signs of the times, it is not impossible but that Frenchmen may find employment at home.*

*The half-measure system against the U. States seems to be at last on the turn. The issuing of letters of marque and reprisal looks like something beyond negotiation and last defence. We hope to hear in future of captures, of a different complexion from such as are humiliating to the British navy. It is necessary that Americans should be found formidable in order to be formidably assailed. We look with impatience to the day when the city of Washington will be made to pay dear for the candles lately burnt there, on the occasion of the capture of the Macedonian.*

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

DECEMBER 29, 1812.

This day being appointed for the meeting of the Provincial Parliament, His Excellency the Governor in Chief came down in State, with Capt. BELL's troop of horse, in addition to the usual escort, and being seated on the throne, with the usual solemnities, the gentleman Usker of the Black Rod, was sent to command the attendance of the Members of the House of Assembly. The Members having gone up, His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

### SPEECH :

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

Since I last met you in Provincial Parliament, it has been my chief object to carry into full effect the precautionary measures your wisdom had adopted for the defence of this Province. In the execution of these measures for the preservation of the country from menaced invasion, I have been seconded by the voluntary exertions of all ranks of people in it, in a manner that strengthens their claims to the confidence and affection of their Sovereign; such conduct effectually proves that the contemptuous language and inconsiderate threats of an overweening

enemy, have only served to arouse their hereditary spirit; and that all other considerations are lost in their general disposition to make those efforts and sacrifices which the safety of their country and its future prosperity and happiness demand, at this highly important and critical conjuncture.

The first fruits of such distinguished loyalty and of such devotion to the rightful cause of a beloved Sovereign have been apparent in the honorable termination of the campaign without effusion of blood, without loss of territory, and without interruption to the most important habits of peace, by a recourse to martial law.

The complete discomfiture of the plans of the enemy for the conquest of Upper Canada, by the capture of Michilimackinac and Detroit, and by the surrender of the whole of the invading army with its General,—the brilliant achievement at Queenstown, though clouded by the death in the hour of victory, of the gallant and much lamented Major General Brock, together with the other recent advantages gained over the enemy, both in Lower and Upper Canada, are subjects of sincere congratulation, and demand our fervent acknowledgments to the Great Ruler of the Universe for these his undeserved mercies.

But it is not only for the success with which the Almighty has blessed His Majesty's Arms in the Canadas, that I have to congratulate you; a more remote scene where British valour has appeared in its native vigour, calls forth additional exultation, and encourages the expectation that the miseries which have so long desolated Portugal and Spain are at length arrested in their course, by the splendid victories lately achieved in the latter country, by General the Marquis Wellington.

*Gentleman of the House of Assembly,*

I shall direct to be laid before you a statement of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown and of the expenditure for the last twelve months, from which you will perceive that there is a decrease in the revenue of the last year; This deficiency the more necessary to be made good from the increased expences of the government I look to your wisdom and liberality to supply, and I confidently trust that when you consider the importance of the objects for which we are contending, you will cheerfully grant to His Majesty such aid as you shall judge requisite for the public service and adequate to the present emergency.

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :*

I feel great satisfaction in communicating to you that having transmitted to His Majesty's secretary of state your address-

es in answer to my speech on the opening of the Provincial Parliament in February last, in order that they might be laid before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, I have since received the express commands of His Royal Highness to thank you in his name for the assurances of support and attachment which they contain, and to acquaint you that His Royal Highness, "places that confidence in the courage and loyalty of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, which makes him equally fearless of the result of any direct attack upon them and of any insidious attempts to alienate their affection from His Government."

I take also great pleasure in acquainting you that the measure of the issue of "Army Bills" for the circulation of which you so promptly and liberally provided during your last session, has been attended with the happiest effects, both by powerfully aiding His Majesty's Government to meet the extraordinary demands of the present crisis and by materially facilitating commercial transactions; the experience of four months having fully shown the utility of this measure. I recommend to your consideration, the adoption of such further regulations and provisions respecting it, as upon a review of the Act passed on this head and of the present circumstances of the country, may appear to be necessary.

I have according to the powers vested in me by the Legislature called, forth the Militia to assist in the defence of this Province, and I have with the greatest and most cheering satisfaction been myself a witness of that public spirit, that steady ardour and that love of their country, their religion and their laws, which they have manifested on this occasion, and which by animating and uniting all classes of His Majesty's subjects, cannot fail under the blessing of divine Providence, to make us safe at home and respected abroad.

At the same time that I bear the willing testimony of the cheerfulness and alacrity with which the Militia Laws have been obeyed, I am induced to call your attention to a partial revision of those Laws and to the necessity of making them more effectual in some cases for the purpose for which they are passed and better suited to the exigencies of the times.

I cannot too strongly recommend to you at this critical and eventful period, the propriety and necessity of using all the dispatch in conducting the public business consistent with the importance of the subjects submitted to your deliberation, and fully confiding in your zeal and unanimity, I assure you of my ready co-operation in whatever measures they may produce for promoting the safety and welfare of the Province.

**FOR SALE,**

**BY** the subscribers, at their stores, in St. Peter street, very cheap for cash—  
 20 bales cloths, scarlet, blue, green, and grey, fit for military service,  
 5 do. Kerseymeres, do. do. do.  
 6 do. white flannels, do.  
 5 do. Blankets,  
 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 dowlax,  
 1 box cotton lace,  
 50 doz. cotton hose,  
 20 barrels Muscovado sugar,  
 12 boxes Martinique liqueur, noyreau,  
 Snuff, Plug and Pig-tail tobacco,  
 20 coils assorted cordage,  
 20 doz. English spades and shovels,  
 10 bags corks,  
 3 doz. gentlemen's saddles.

F. QUIROUET & Co,  
 Quebec, June 30, 1812.

**On SALE by the Subscriber, at his Store, at the House of THOMAS WILSON, Esq. near the Canoterie,**

**FIFTY-FIVE** hogheads Porter, 24 casks Ale and Porter in bottles, a quantity of Dunlop Cheese of superior quality, 4 casks Birnie's Liquid Blacking in bottles, a few baies 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 Mitts, Guernsey Jackets &c. coloured Threads No. 8 to 16—a case fashionable London made Coats, Vests & Trowsers, Diapers, Imitation Silk & Cotton Shawls, Calicoes and Cotton Wrapper, Cotton Shirting striped and plain—a valuable collection of English Books—also, Account Books ruled and plain—and a few portable writing Desks.

THOS. CHRISTIE,

Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

**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.

**JOSEPH CRAVEN** has just received by the last arrivals from London a general assortment of fall goods, consisting of Superfine Cloths, black and coloured Bombazetts, Stuffs, Haberdashery, black and other coloured Silk Handkerchiefs, French Cambric, Irish Linens, clouting Diaper, dark printed Calicoes, Furniture Cloths, Calicoes, ladies and childrens Silk and Beaver Hats, gentlemen's Fashionable Beaver and Silk Hats, Hessian, Military and Top Hats, kid and leather Shoes, Children's Shoes, Harnesses, Saddles and Bridles, sewing Silk, Twist and marking Thread, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Gilets, Cotton, worsted and lambs wool Hose for ladies, children and men of all sizes, Flannels, Blankets and Barges, together with a number of other articles too numerous to insert here, which will all be sold at very low prices for cash or Army Bills.  
 No. 3, St. John street, 2d Nov. 1812.

**LANDING** from the Sir George Provost, Capt. Walker, from Halifax,

15 Pipes best old Cogniac Brandy,  
 7 Pipes Sicily Port Wine,  
 4 Hhds, prime Marsala Wine,  
 58 Hhds,  
 4 Tierces } bright Muscovado Sugar.  
 34 Barrels }  
 For Sale by JOHN MURE & Co.  
 Quebec, 26th Sept. 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 Teneriffe ditto,  
 10 cases fine Claret, bottled in London,  
 10 ditto Port Wine ditto ditto,  
 10 boxes London made Mould Candles,  
 100 casks London bot lid porter & brown Stout,  
 75 ditto Bell's Ale.  
 Cal-de-Sac, 15th June, 1812.

**To be let, and possession given 1st May,**  
 THAT large and elegant stone building, with out houses and garden, pleasantly situated in Ste. Famille street, near Hope Gate. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor,  
 Quebec, 2d March, 1812. JOHN GOUDIE, Jun.

**WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,**  
 130 barrels sugar,  
 70 puncheons Jamaica spirits,  
 31 ditto Leeward Island,  
 100 barrels rosin,  
 40 ton assorted flat iron,  
 10 ton best staple cordage, from 1½ to 2½,  
 12 coils hawser laid, from 3¼ to 3½,  
 10000 feet white pine timber,  
 And a small quantity of Port and Madeira wine in quarter casks.  
 J. G.

**TO 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, 3d November, 1812.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**A** WELL-finished HOUSE, in St. Roch suburbs, facing the church, newly built and well-finished, together with its dependencies, containing three Emplacements. Easy terms of payment will be given. Apply to ROBT. WINTER.  
 Quebec, August 31, 1812.

**FOR SALE, AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES,**  
**TWO** Hundred and Fifty puncheons Jamaica Spirits and Leeward Island Rum,  
 100 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,  
 2000 Barrels fine, middlings and rejected Flour,  
 163 Barrels Pork,  
 129 Kegs Butter,  
 75 do. Lard,  
 6 Bales Leather,  
 6 Casks Bees Wax,  
 50 Tons Iron,  
 4 Tons Copper in Bolts,  
 4 Pipes old L. P. Fenwick's Wine,  
 4 M. minots Lishon Salt,  
 100 M. Staves,  
 40 M. feet Oak Timber,  
 33 M. Deals,  
 100 Fathoms Lathwood,  
 100 Masts and Bowsprits—AND  
 10 Pieces of ship cannon with carriages.  
**ARMY BILLS** preferred to Cash.  
 JOHN MURE & Co.  
 Quebec, 5th Aug. 1812.

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

**ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,**  
 10 M. feet of Oak Timber, and  
 5 M. feet white Pine ditto,  
 now laying at Silerys Cove.  
 JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.  
 Quebec, 29th June, 1812.

**HALL & GOWEN** have just received a few Firkins of best Kamouraska Butter, which they will sell low for cash only.—Quebec, 15th Sept. 1812.

**FOR SALE,**

**BY** the Subscriber, 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.  
 Quebec, 16th August, 1812. JOSIAH WILLIAMS.

**FOR SALE** a quantity of DRY INCH PINE BOARDS:—

1½ Inch Pine Planks,  
 1½ Inch Cedar do.  
 2 Inch pine do.  
 2½ Inch do do.  
 Squared Cedar Timber, fit for exportation and for Door and Window frames, &c.—Essence of Spruce as usual.  
 12,000 Scotch Bricks.  
 11,000 Best fire Bricks.—For cash only.  
 THOS. WILSON.  
 Quebec, 27th July, 1812.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,**

**TENERIFFE** Wine, in pipes, hhd, and qr. casks,  
 10 Hhds. first quality London particular West India Madeira,  
 6 Pipes } London Market Madeira,  
 6 Hhds. } Superior Port Wine,  
 30 Pipes Guernsey Port Wine,  
 150 Puncheons Leeward Island Rum,  
 Clayed and Muscovado sugar,  
 Cables and Cordage of all sizes,  
 Anchors from 1 to 30 Cwt.  
 Sails of various sizes,  
 Copper in rods assorted from ½ to 1½ inch,  
 Do. in bolts and spikes,  
 Quebec, 6th August, 1812.  
 WILLIAM OVIATI.

**FOR SALE BY LINTHORNE & JOLLIFF,**

**CHOICE** old Madeira Wine, in Pipes, Hhd, and qr. Casks, 10 Barrels Prime Pork, Anchors from 5 to 20 Cwt.  
 Kegs and Grapnels from 50 to 200 lbs.  
 1 Cable Chain and one small Canbouse,  
 1 Patent Cable 14½ inches.  
 Hawser, new and twice laid from 6 to 8 inches.  
 Cordage, new and twice laid from 6 the Ratline to 6 in. Rope.  
 Bolt Rope, 2½ to 3½ inch—Sail Twine.  
 Bolt, square and flat iron—Blister and Shear Steel, Sheathing Paper, Oakum and Sheet Lead,  
 Spikes, 7 inch, whip and cross cut Saws and Augers.  
 An assortment of Blocks and Dend Eyes,  
 Pump-makers Tools, Bushes and Pins and Lignumvite,  
 2 Figure Heads, composition stem and sternpost fittings, Double and single Stoves and Chandeliers,  
 20 M. Standard Staves, laying at Silerys.  
 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.

**WANTED,**  
**A** YOUNG MAN who has a perfect knowledge of accounts, and can keep a set of books correctly. An unexceptionable character will be required. Apply to the Editor.  
 Quebec, October 27, 1812.

**BY** the Subscribers, SOAP and CANDLES for sale—Soap by the quintal at 6d per pound, Candles, by the box, 1 shilling per pound, for cash only, at the manufactory, near the Artillery Barracks,  
 THOMAS RICHARDS,  
 ANDREW MCAMBRIDGE.  
 Quebec, 13th July, 1811.

*State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, a. m. 14, 29, 2, 0, 7, 13, 20.*

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