

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, February 1, 1813.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency **STU 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," have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 20 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.

STORE TO LET.

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

FOR SALE,

And possession given immediately,
Or to let to the 1st May, 1814, together or separately:

THAT pleasant large **HOUSE**, formerly the Manor house of St. Roch, with a cookery out house fit for servants, with an Oven and three rooms, also a wooden Hangar, stable, coach house, an excellent garden, a large field producing grass for a cow and a horse, with a pond from a never failing well in the middle of the dwelling house, which has a water proof cellar, the whole in good order, enquire of **PETER BREHAUT** on his wharf.
Quebec, 2d February, 1813.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

And possession given on the 1st May next:

THAT pleasant Country House, built last summer, at Lower Bijou; surrounded by an handsome grove, together with a garden, 100 feet square; stables, shade, well, &c: distant about half a mile from town, on the Lorette road—Also, ten superficial acres of land.

Enquire of the proprietor, on the premises,
NICH. SAUVAGEAU,

Quebec, 19th January, 1813.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' STORES.

- ONE hundred puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
- 100 ditto Lowland Island Rum,
- 60 hhd. muscovado Sugar,
- 27 puncheons Molasses,
- 3 pipes old Cognac Brandy,
- 4 hhd. Marsala Madeira,
- 70 barrels Pork,
- 600 barrels S. F. and E. Flour,
- 100 kegs butter,
- 56 ditto Lard,
- 15 casks Hams,
- 6 ditto Bees Wax,
- 200 barrels Indian Meal,
- 50 tons bar Iron,
- 6 do. Copper assorted,
- 3000 minois Lisbon Salt,
- A few boxes Castile Soap,
- 100 M. Staves assorted,
- 50 M. Deals,
- 36 M. feet square red Pine timber,
- 17 M. feet merchantable Oak,
- 30 M. feet 2d quality,
- 20 M. West India Hoops,
- A few yellow and red pine Masts and Bowsprits.
- 500 deck Deals, &c. &c.

For Army Bills, Cash, or Bills of Exchange.

JOHN MURE & CO.

Quebec, 17th Dec. 1812.

FOR SALE.

A VERY excellent **CARRIOLE**, complete with cushions, bear-skin, &c. with a very good set of plated harness.

The lowest price for the whole is £15.—Enquire of the Printer.

Quebec, January 19, 1813.

BOAT BUILDING.

USMAN and **PENNEY** from LONDON, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they continue Building and Repairing boats of all descriptions on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

NO. 7, Canoterie, January 18th, 1813.

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 (5 inch).

E. MILLER, St. Rocks.

November 23, 1812

FOR SALE.

AT the **ETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS**, opposite Sillery Cove—

- 50 M. feet merchantable Pine Boards, } 20 a 40 feet in
- 20 M. do. 1½ do do } length.
- 40 M. do. 2 do Plank, }
- 60 M. do. 3 do do, }
- 10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,
- 60 M. do. Oak do.

Deck Plank and Sheathing Boards, and a constant supply of well seasoned Window Stiles, Bars, Venetian Blinds, Door Frames, narrow Boards for flooring, a quantity of Spars of various sizes, and R. Oak and Pine Plank and Boards.—Also, superfine and fine flour, extra and common biscuit,
1st May, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON HAND—

- 12 pipes real old Cognac brandy, } lately received per
- 20 hhd. excellent Madeira, } ship Truth, from
- 20 puns. old Jamaica spirits, } London.
- 25 chests english single tea,
- 10 do. souchong do.
- 25 casks bottled port wine of a superior quality, containing 3 and 4 doz. each,
- 10 pipes very old ditto,
- 120 hhd. flour—8 hhd. refined sugar,
- 50 tierces of Irish beef—12 do. do. pork,
- 100 cwt. of dried cod fish,
- 25 tons of round, square and flat iron,
- 12 double stoves, very large,
- 35 kegs nails assorted—15 tons of blistered, Crawley and German steel,
- 50 barrels of Fand FF gunpowder—shot of all sizes,
- 22 packages, containing smiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, masons, brick-layers, and saddlers' tools, &c. &c. invoices of which may be seen by intending purchasers.

—ALSO—

White wax—wax and spermaceti candles—dry goods of all kinds—jewellery—cutlery—stationary, and a great variety of other articles.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 23 November, 1812.

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 hhd. Leaf Sugar,
- A few Cables and small Cordage.

JAMES ROSS & Co

Quebec, 4th January, 1813.

BOARDING HOUSE,
QUEBEC.

MRS. SEGUIN, Widow, keeps a *Boarding House*, in St. John Street, No. 12. Those persons who wish to favor her with their custom, will be conveniently served, and at a reasonable Price.
Quebec, August 1st, 1812.

MAISON DE PENSION,
QUEBEC.

MADAME Veuve **SEGUIN** tient une *Maison de Pension*, dans la Rue Saint Jean, No. 12. Les personnes qui voudront bien l'encourager, y seront servis convenablement, et à un prix raisonnable.
Quebec, 1er. Août, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A FEW barrels superfine **PASTRY FLOUR**, 200 barrels Lower Canada fine Flour.
WILLIAM THOMAS, St. John Street.
Quebec, 7th Dec. 1812.

FOR SALE,

At **JOHN WHITE & Co's** store, St. Peter-street, Lower Town—

- 10 doz. real Martinique noyau,
- 7 do. castor oil,
- 30 boxes London pickles,
- 5 do. West India do,
- 20 do. fish-sauce,
- 2 pipes real cognac brandy,
- 400 boxes red herrings,
- 40 barrels do. do,
- 50 hhd. seal, cod and whale oil,
- 150 kegs Upper Canada butter,

Port and Madeira wine in bottles, Jamaica spirits, molasses, gun-powder, hyson, souchong and green tea, loaf and Muscovado sugar, with every article in the grocery and ship chandlery line. The whole of which will be sold low for cash or short credit.
Quebec, Dec. 16, 1811.

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

- 1½ inch Pine Planks,
- 1½ inch Cedar do.
- 2 inch pine do.
- 2½ inch do do.

Squared Cedar Timber, fit for exportation and for Door and Window frames, &c.—Essence of Spruce as usual.

12,000 Scotch Bricks.
11,000 Best fire Bricks.—For cash only.
Quebec, 27th July, 1812. **THOS. WILSON.**

FOR SALE,

SEVENTY-SIX years Lease of a valuable lot of **LAND**—consisting of about TEN ARPENTS; half of it is meadow, and now produces about 800 of the best of hay, formerly belonging to the late Charles De Launaudiere, Esq.—Enquire of the Printer.
Quebec, 25th January, 1813.

JOSEPH CRIVEN 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, flouting Diaper, dark printed Calicoes, Furniture Chintz Calicoes, ladies and childrens Silk and Beaver Hats, gentlemen's Fashionable Beaver and Silk Hats, Hessian, Military and Top Boots, kid and leather Shoes, Children's Shoes, Harnesses, Saddles and Bridles, sewing Silk, Twist and marking Thread, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Gloves, Cotton, worsted and Lamb's wool Hosiery for ladies, children and men of all sizes, Flannels, Blankets and Boizes, 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.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Sept. 28, 1812.

Dispatches, of which the following are a Copy and Extract, were this day received by the Earl of Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lt. General Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Provinces in North America.

Montreal, August, 14, 1812.

My Lord,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a report which has been forwarded to me by Major General Brock, of the surrender, by capitulation, of the American post of Michilimackinac to a detachment of his Majesty's troops from St. Joseph's, under the command of Captain Roberts, of the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion. This report is accompanied by a return of prisoners taken, and of the stores which were found in the fort.

In addition to these I have a further report of the crews of two vessels, to the number of forty-three, who were in the fort having fallen into our hands, together with seven hundred packs of furs.

My dispatch, No 59, will have acquainted your Lordship of a large detachment from the American Army having taken possession of Sandwich on the 12th ult.

Brigadier General Hull, I find commenced his operations against Amherstburg a few days after; and the detachment of the 41st regiment have behaved with great gallantry in repelling three attempts made by the Americans to approach the fort, by the river Canard.

These successes, with the diversion on the flank of the enemy by the possession of Michilimackinac on the 17th ult. may be attended with consequences favourable to the security of Upper Canada.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

(Here follows Capt. Roberts's letter and the Capitulation of Michilimackinac, which we have already published.)

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, to Earl Bathurst, dated Montreal, Aug. 17, 1812.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that an invasion of Upper Canada took place on the 12th July last, the enemy having on that day crossed the river Detroit with a force, composed of regular troops and militia, together with forty or fifty cavalry, amounting in the whole to about 2300 men, under the command of Brigadier Gen. Hull, and took post by Sandwich.

The militia in the neighbourhood not being able to oppose any effectual resistance, retreated upon their approach towards Fort Amherstburg, about twelve miles distant. Part of the enemy's force having since advanced to within six miles of the Fort, several skirmishes have taken place between them and the troops of the garrison, which have constantly terminated in favour of the latter, with the loss of several men on the part of the enemy, and of only one soldier of the 41st killed, and another wounded, and a similar loss on the part of the Indians; and, I am happy to say, that on these occasions, his Majesty's 41st Regiment in a particular manner distinguished themselves.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, October 6, 1812.

Captain Coore, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief of his Majesty's provinces in North America, arrived this morning with dispatches from the Lieutenant General, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is an extract and a copy:

MONTREAL, August 15, 1812.

My Lord, I feel the greatest satisfaction in transmitting your Lordship a letter which I have this day received by express from Major General Brock, announcing to me the surrender of Fort Detroit, on the 15th instant, by Brigadier General Hull, with the army under his command, exceeding 2500 men, together with 25 pieces of ordnance.

In my dispatches of the 17th and 24th instant, I had the honor of detailing to your Lordship the operations which had taken place in Upper Canada, in consequence of the invasion of that Province by the army of the United

States, Brigadier General Hull having crossed the Detroit River on the 12th of last month, with two thousand three hundred men, consisting of regular cavalry and infantry and militia, bringing with him several field pieces; and having driven in the militia towards Amherstburg, first advanced to Sandwich, and afterwards approached Amherstburg with a part of his army to the River Canard, about five miles from the fort, where he was foiled in three attempts to cross that river, and suffered a considerable loss. The garrison of Amherstburg consisted at that time of a subaltern's detachment of the royal artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Troughton, of a detachment of 300 men of the 41st regiment, under the command of Captain Murr, and of about as many of the Militia; the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Saint George, Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in the district.

General Brock, relying upon the strong assurances I had given him of a reinforcement as prompt and as effectual as the circumstances under which I was placed by this new war would permit me to send, adopted the most vigorous measures for the safety of that part of the frontier which had been attacked. In these measures he was most opportunely aided by the fortunate surrender of Fort Michilimackinac, which giving spirit and confidence to the Indian tribes in its neighbourhood, part of whom had assisted in its capture, determined them to advance upon the rear and flanks of the American army, as soon as they heard that it had entered the Province.

The certainty of the expected reinforcements, and the weakness of the enemy on the Niagara frontier, had in the mean time induced Gen. Brock to detach from the garrison of Fort George fifty men of the 41st regiment, under Capt. Chambers into the interior of the country, for the purpose of collecting such of the Indians and militia as might be ready to join him, and of afterwards advancing upon the left flank of the enemy. Sixty men of the same regiment were also detached from that garrison to Amherstburg, and forty to Long Point, to collect the militia in that quarter. Having made these dispositions, and having previously sent forward Col. Proctor of the 41st regt. to Amherstburg, where he arrived and assumed the command on the 26th of last month. General Brock proceeded himself from York on the 5th instant for Fort St. George and Long Point on Lake Erie, which last place he left on the 8th following, for Amherstburg, with 40 rank and file of the 41st regiment, and 260 of the militia forces. Whilst Gen. Brock was thus hastening his preparations for the relief of Amherstburg, the prospects of the American army under General Hull, were becoming every day more unfavourable, and their situation more critical. The intelligence of the fall of Michilimackinac had reached them, which they knew must expose them to an attack of the Indians, on one quarter, at the same time that they were threatened on another by the force approaching under Captain Chambers, an Indian tribe of the Wyandots, whom they had in vain attempted to bribe, aided by a detachment from the 41st regt. from Amherstburg, which had succeeded in cutting off their supplies on the opposite side of the river, and in intercepting their dispatches, which described, in very strong terms, their apprehensions and dependency. The losses they had sustained in their different actions, upon the Canard River, as well as those for protecting their supplies, together with the mode of warfare pursued by the Indians had greatly discouraged and dispirited them, and had convinced General Hull how hopeless any attempt would be to storm Fort Amherstburg, without great reinforcements and a battering train.

It was under these circumstances at this critical period, and when the enemy were beginning to consult their security by entrenching themselves, that Gen. Brock entered Amherstburg with a reinforcement, which he was fortunately enabled to do on the 12th instant, without the smallest molestation, in consequence of our decided naval superiority on the Lakes. To his active and intelligent mind the advantages which the enemy's situation afforded him over them, even with his very inferior force, became immediately apparent; and that he has not failed most effectually to avail himself of those favorable circumstances, your Lordship will, I trust, be satisfied from the letter which I have the honour of transmitting. Having thus brought to your Lordship's view the different circumstances which have led to the successful termination of the campaign on the western frontier of Upper Canada, I cannot withhold from Major General Brock the tribute of applause so justly due to him for his distinguished conduct on this occasion, or omit to recommend him, through your Lordship, to the favourable consideration of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for the great ability

and judgment with which he has planned, and the promptitude, energy, and fortitude with which he has effected the preservation of Upper Canada, with the sacrifice of so little British blood, in accomplishing so important a service. My Aid-de-Camp, Captain Coore, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship this dispatch; and as he is well qualified to give your Lordship information respecting the military resources of this command, I shall beg leave to refer your Lordship to him for farther particulars. I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

Head-quarters, Detroit, August 16.

Sir—I hasten to apprise your Excellency of the capture of this very important post. Two thousand five hundred troops have this day surrendered prisoners of war, and about 25 pieces of ordnance have been taken without the sacrifice of a drop of British blood. I had not more than 700 troops, including militia, and about 600 Indians to accomplish this service. When I detail my good fortune, your Excellency will be astonished. I have been admirably supported by Colonel Proctor, the whole of my Staff, and I may justly say every individual under my command. Believe me, &c.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Maj. Gen.

To his Excellency Lieutenant General

Sir George Prevost, Barr.

Head-quarters, Montreal, Sept. 1.

My Lord—Since I had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship my letter of the 26th ult. in charge of my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Coore, I have received from Major General Brock a dispatch, of which the enclosed is a copy, containing the particulars of Brigadier General Hull's invasion of Upper Canada, which has terminated most gloriously to his Majesty's arms in that officer's defeat and surrender, as a prisoner of war, with the whole of the north western army, together with the fort Detroit, and 33 pieces of ordnance. I forward this dispatch express, in the expectation of its reaching Captain Coore, previously to his leaving Canada, which, with the colours of the 4th United States' regiment accompanying it, I trust that Officer will have the honor of delivering to your Lordship. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST,

The Right Hon. Earl Bathurst.

[Gen. Brock's dispatch will appear in our next.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING STREET, December 2.

Dispatches of which the following are extracts, were received last night by Earl Bathurst, addressed to His Lordship by the Marquis of Wellington.

PITAGUA, November 7.

The Enemy repaired the bridge at Toro at a much earlier period than I expected. I therefore desired Sir Rowland Hill to continue his march by Fontiveros upon Albo de Termes and as soon as I found that he was sufficiently forward, I broke up yesterday morning from the position which I had held in front of Tordesillas, since the 30th of last month, and I am in march towards the heights of St. Christoval, in front of Salamanca.

The Enemy had not pressed at all on the rear of the troops under Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill, nor have those on the Douro followed the march of the troops under my command. I conclude that the two Corps will unite, which in consequence of the situation of the Douro, I could not prevent.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, November 19, 1812.

The troops under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill, crossed the Tormes at Alba on the 8th instant, and those under my command took their position on the heights of St. Christoval de la Cuesta on the same day; Brigadier General Pack's brigade occupying Aldea Leagua, and brigadier general Bradford's Cabreiros on the right and the British cavalry covering our front. I had desired lieutenant general Sir Rowland Hill to occupy the town and castle of Alba with major general Howard's brigade of the 2d division, leaving lieutenant general Hamilton's Portuguese division on the left of the Tormes to support those troops; while the 2d division was posted in the neighbourhood of the forks of Encinas and Huerta, and the 3d and 4th divisions remained at Calvarrasa de Arriba in reserve.

On the 9th the enemy drove in the piquets of Major general Long's brigade of cavalry, in front of Alba; and major general Loug was obliged to withdraw his troops through Alba on the morning of the 10th. In the

course of the day the enemy's whole army approached our positions on the Tormes, and they attacked the troops in Alba with 20 pieces of cannon and a considerable body of infantry. They made no impression on them however, and withdrew the cannon and the greater part of the troops on that night; and this attack was never renewed. I enclose lieutenant general Hamilton's report to Sir Rowland Hill, of the transactions at Alba, which were highly creditable to the troops employed. From the 10th to the 14th, the time was passed in various reconnoissances, as well of the fords of the Tormes as of the position which the troops under my command occupied on the right of that river, in front of Salamanca, and on the 14th the enemy crossed that river in force at three fords near Lucina, about two leagues above Alba.—I immediately broke up from St. Christoval and ordered the troops to move towards Arapile, and as soon as I had ascertained the direction of the enemy's march from the fords, I moved with the 2d division of infantry and all the cavalry I could collect, to attack them; leaving lieutenant general Sir Rowland Hill with the 4th, and lieutenant general Hamilton's division, in front of Alba, to protect this movement; and the 3d division in reserve on the Arapiles, to secure the possession of that position.

The enemy, however, were already too numerous and too strongly posted at Mozacelus to be attacked; and I confined myself to a cannonade of their cavalry, under cover of which I reconnoitred their position.

In the evening I withdrew all the troops from the neighbourhood of Alba to the Arapiles, leaving a small Spanish garrison in the castle, and having destroyed the bridge. In the course of the night and following morning, I moved the greatest part of the troops through Salamanca, and placed Lieut. Gen. Sir Edw. Paget with the 1st division of infantry on the right at Aldea Tejada, in order to secure that passage for the troops over the Zunguro, in case the movements of the enemy on our right flank should render it necessary for me to make choice either of giving up my communications with Ciudad Rodrigo or Salamanca.

On the 15th in the morning I found the enemy fortifying their positions at Mozarbes which they had taken up the night before; at the same time that they were moving bodies of cavalry and infantry towards their own left, and to our communications with Ciudad Rodrigo. It was obvious that it was the enemy's intention to act upon our communications with Ciudad Rodrigo; and as they were too strong, and too strongly posted for me to think of attacking them, I determined to move upon Ciudad Rodrigo. I therefore put the army in march in three columns, and crossed the Zunguro, and then passed the enemy's left flank, and encamped that night on the Yonusa. We continued our march successively on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, and this day, when part of the army crossed the Agarda, and the whole crossed that river to-morrow.

The enemy followed our movement on the 16th with a large body, probably the whole of the cavalry, and a considerable body of infantry but they did not attempt to press upon our rear. They took advantage of the ground to cannonade our rear guard, consisting of the light division under major-general Charles Alison, on the 17th, on its passage of the Huebra at San Munoz, and occasioned some loss.

The troops have suffered considerably from the severity of the weather, which, since the 14th, it has been worse than I have ever known it at this season of the year.

I am sorry to add that we have had the misfortune to lose Lieut. General Sir Edw. Paget, who was taken prisoner on the 17th. He commanded the centre column, and the fall of rain having greatly injured the roads and swelled the rivulets there was an interval between the 5th and 7th divisions of infantry. Sir Edward rode to the rear alone to discover the cause of this interval; and as the road passed through a wood, either a detachment of the enemy's cavalry had got upon the road, or he missed the road and fell into their hands in the woods. I understand that Sir Edward was not wounded, but I cannot sufficiently regret the loss of his services at this moment.

In my dispatch of the 7th instant, I communicated to your lordship my opinion of the strength of the enemy, as far as I could judge of it from the reports I had received, and from what I had seen. I have since learnt that gen. Caffarilli, with the army of the north, certainly remained joined with the army of Portugal.

Joseph Bonaparte left Madrid on the 4th inst. and arrived at Penaranda on the 8th, leaving at Madrid the civil authorities of his government, and a small garrison. These authorities and troops evacuated Madrid on the 6th,

and marched for Castile; and col. Don Juan Palarea, de Medico, took possession of that city.

Your lordship will have seen gen. Ballasteros' letter of the 14th Oct. to the Regency, from which you will observe that he had disobeyed the orders of that government, given to him by my suggestion, to march his troops into La Mancha, and hang upon the enemy's left flank, because the Regency and Cortes had offered me the chief command of the Spanish armies.

The whole of the enemy's disposable force in Spain was therefore on the Tormes in the middle of this month; and they were certainly not less than 80,000 men, but more probably 90,000; of these 8,000 were Cavalry; and as the army of Portugal alone had 100 pieces of cannon, it is probable that they had not less in all the armies than 200 pieces.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

ALBA DE TORMES, November 11, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to report the steps I have taken to carry into effect your instructions for the defence of this place, which I am happy to say, has obliged the enemy to withdraw the greatest part of his force opposed to us; and I feel almost confident we shall be able to retain our position as long as you may deem expedient.

Yesterday I garrisoned and provisioned the castle, and by the exertions of capt. Goldfinch of the engineers, it is put into as good a state as circumstances will admit; he is continuing strengthening it. Captain Goldfinch has been of great assistance to me.

I have appropriated to each regiment a district of this town, and the commanding officer has barricaded the streets and buildings in a very judicious manner, brigadier Da Costa and Campbell's brigades are in our position on the left bank of the Tormes; brigadier Campbell reports his having caused the enemy some loss, in their attempt to pass a ford near his position.

Lieutenant colonel Tulloh has made so good an arrangement of his two brigades of guns, that united with the position of the two brigades of infantry on the left bank of the Tormes, I consider my flanks secure.

Early yesterday morning major general Long, commanding the cavalry in front, reported that the enemy were advancing in great force; I was therefore induced to retire the cavalry.

About ten o'clock the enemy appeared on the heights in considerable force of cavalry, and a few infantry, covering, as I conceived, a reconnoissance of several officers of rank.—About two o'clock the enemy's force was increased to fifteen squadrons, and six thousand infantry, and twenty-guns, including six six-inch howitzers, which immediately commenced firing, and continued until it was dark. The enemy's light troops advanced close to the walls we had hastily thrown up; but from the cool and steady conduct of the 51st regiment, colonel Stewart; 11st regiment, the honorable colonel Cadogan; the 92d, colonel Cameron; and General Howard's brigade, the enemy dared not attempt the town.

About eight o'clock in the evening I was repeatedly informed that the enemy's infantry were considerably increasing which induced me to order three battalions of brigadiers Costa's brigade into the town, leaving his other battalion for the protection of the fords. The enemy during the night withdrew their artillery; and I have left a small force of cavalry and infantry, who kept up a smart fire. I have to regret the loss of a considerable number of men, but which I trust you will not deem great, when you consider the heavy and incessant fire of artillery for so many hours. The loss of the Portuguese was while on duty this morning, and I have real pleasure in reporting their steady and animated conduct.

I feel much indebted to major-general Howard, who rendered me every possible assistance, as also to every officer and soldier of his excellent brigade, for their steady, zealous, and soldier-like conduct.

To captain Binto Savedra my assistant-adjutant general; to captain Watson, light dragoons, assistant quarter-master-general; and to captain Buebury, my adjutant-camp, I consider myself obliged, for their prompt execution of my orders.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded; and I trust we shall not have many more casualties.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN HAMILTON, lieut. gen.

Lieutenant general Rowland Hill,

Return of Killed and Wounded of the army under the command of his excellency general the Marquis of Wellington, K. B. in an affair at Alba de Tormes, on the 10th and 12th of November, 1812.

Grand total—21 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 25 rank and file, wounded.

Return of killed, wounded and missing of the army under the command of his excellency general the marquis of Wellington, K. B. in the movements of the army from 22d to 29th October, 1812, inclusive.

General total of British and Portuguese loss.—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 14 sergeants, 2 drummers, 107 rank and file, 74 horses killed; 3 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 6 captains, 23 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 1 staff, 25 sergeants, 3 drummers, 439 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 12 sergeants, 2 drummers 221 rank and file, 59 horses missing.

(Signed) S. A. GOODMAN, D. A. A. G.

MADRID, November 5.

The rear of the allied force quitted this city on the evening of the 30th of October,

A very general search was next day made for persons accused of being disaffected to King Joseph and the French interest; and in the course of a few hours, 230 individuals were lodged in different prisons.

On the adjacent, twelve persons were shot, among them were Cabresa Alava, merchant; Euzer, a cannon; and the chevalier Orente; since which those persons who were confined during the residence of the English have been released.

LONDON, December 4.

The extraordinary Gazette of yesterday will be found to have added little to the information which we laid before the public in our last paper. We stated the French army to be between 80 and 90,000 strong, Lord Wellington says, they are not less than 80,000, but more probably 90,000; and of these 10,000 are cavalry. It may not be amiss to cast an eye over the general estimate of the respective numbers of the French and English in Spain. The following we believe to be nearly as accurate as the nature of the subject will admit:—

Exclusive of the armies which are wholly occupied by the desultory warfare of the Spaniards, viz. those of Caffarelli, Decarn, &c. in Biscay, Navarre, Aragon, and Catalonia; we may state those acting on a combined plan against the English, at 104,000. Under South, who now directs Joseph's and Souther's, as well as his own corps, there is a force of 72,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry; and under Suchter, 12,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry. Opposed to the latter are at present 66,000 British, Germans, and Portuguese, beside the 5,000 said to be on their way from Sicily.—Lord Wellington and Sir Rowland Hill together have 31,000 British and Germans, viz. 27,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry; besides which they have 21,000 Portuguese, making a total of 52,000, which, by reinforcements of all sorts, may be raised to 60,000. The British and Germans, under general Clifton, at Alicante, are about 6,000. Extraordinary exertions are making to recruit the numbers of the French armies. Among the prisoners taken in some of the late affairs, have been found conscripts of the year 1814, and boys of 16 years of age. It is needless for us to speak of the correspondent energy shown by our ministry, in the same respect.

Sir E. Paget, and lord Dalhousie's baggage were taken on the 17th ult. by a marauding party of the enemy's cavalry. Sir E. Paget lost an arm at the passage of the Douro in 1809 and is very near sighted; he is an excellent and gallant Officer.

PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

HOUSE OF LORDS, NOV. 30.

This day the business of the session commenced with the usual formalities. Soon after two o'clock, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent arrived at the House, attended by the Great Officers of State, &c. when the Members of the House of Commons being called in, His Royal Highness was pleased to deliver the following speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with the deepest concern that I am obliged to announce to you at the opening of this Parliament, the continuance of His Majesty's lamented illness.

and the diminution of the hopes, which I have most anxiously entertained of his recovery.

The situation of public affairs has induced me to take the earliest opportunity of meeting you after the late elections. I am persuaded you will cordially participate in the satisfaction which I derive from the improvement of our prospects during the course of the present year.

The valour and intrepidity displayed by His Majesty's forces and those of our allies in the Peninsula, on so many occasions during this campaign, and the consummate skill and judgment with which the operations have been conducted by general the Marquis of Wellington, have led to consequences of the utmost importance to the common cause.

By transferring the war into the interior of Spain, and by the glorious and ever-memorable victory obtained at Salamanca, he has compelled the enemy to raise the siege of Cadiz; and the Southern Provinces of that Kingdom have been delivered from the power and arms of France.

Although I cannot but regret that the efforts of the enemy, combined with a view to one great operation, have rendered it necessary to withdraw from the siege of Burgos, and to evacuate Madrid, for the purpose of concentrating the main body of the allied forces; these efforts of the enemy have nevertheless, been attended with important sacrifices on their part, which must materially contribute to extend the resources and facilitate the exertions of the Spanish nation.

I am confident I may rely on your determination to continue to afford every aid in support of a contest, which has first given to the continent of Europe the example of persevering and successful resistance to the power of France, and on which not only the independence of the nations of the Peninsula, but the best interests of His Majesty's dominions essentially depend.

I have great pleasure in communicating to you that the relations of Peace and friendship have been restored between His Majesty and the Courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

I have directed copies of the Treaties to be laid before you.

In a contest for his own sovereign rights and for the independence of his dominions, the Emperor of Russia has had to oppose a large proportion of the military power of the French government, assisted by its allies, and by the tributary states dependent upon it.

The resistance which he has opposed to so formidable a combination, cannot fail to excite sentiments of lasting admiration.

By his own magnanimity and perseverance, by the zeal and disinterestedness of all ranks of his subjects; and by the gallantry, firmness and intrepidity of his forces, the presumptuous expectations of the enemy have been signally disappointed.

The enthusiasm of the Russian nation has increased with the difficulties of the contest, and with the dangers with which they were surrounded. They have submitted to sacrifices of which there are few examples in the history of the world, and I indulge the confident hope, that the determined perseverance of His Imperial Majesty will be crowned with ultimate success; and that this contest in its result, will have the effect of establishing upon a foundation never to be shaken, the security and independence of the Russian empire.

The proof of confidence which I have received from His Imperial Majesty in the measure which he has adopted of sending his fleets to the ports of this country, is in the highest degree gratifying to me; and His Imperial Majesty may most fully rely on my fixed determination to afford him the most cordial support in the great contest in which he is engaged.

I have the satisfaction further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a treaty with His Sicilian Majesty, supplementary to the treaties of 1808 and 1809.

As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged I will direct a copy of this treaty to be laid before you.

My object has been to provide for the more extensive application of the military force of the Sicilian government, to offensive operations; a measure, which, combined with the liberal and enlightened principles which happily prevail in the councils of his Sicilian Majesty, is calculated, I trust, to augment his power and resources, and at the same time to render them essentially serviceable to the common cause.

In considering the variety of interests which are connected with this important subject, I rely on your wisdom for making such an arrangement as may best promote the prosperity of the British possession in that quarter, and at the same time secure the greatest

advantages to the commerce and revenue of his Majesty's dominions.

I have derived great satisfaction from the success of the measures which have been adopted for suppressing the spirit of outrage and insubordination which had appeared in some parts of the country; and from the disposition which has been manifested to take advantage of the indemnity held out to the deluded, by the wisdom and benevolence of parliament.

I trust I shall never have occasion to lament the recurrence of atrocities so repugnant to the British character, and that all his Majesty's subjects will be impressed with the conviction that the happiness of individuals and the welfare of the state equally depend on a strict obedience to the laws, and upon an attachment to our excellent constitution.

In the loyalty of his Majesty's people, and in the wisdom of parliament I have reason to place the fullest confidence. The same firmness and perseverance which have been manifested on many and such trying occasions, will not, I am persuaded, be wanting at a time when the eyes of all Europe, and of the world, are fixed upon you. I can assure you, that in the exercise of the great trust reposed in me, I have no sentiment so near my heart as the desire to promote, by every means in my power, the real prosperity and lasting happiness of his Majesty's subjects.

The declaration of war by the government of the United States of America was made under circumstances, which have afforded a reasonable expectation, that the amicable relations between the two nations would not be long interrupted. It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to acquaint you, that the conduct and pretensions of that government have hitherto prevented the conclusion of any pacific arrangements.

Their measures of hostility have been principally directed against the adjoining British Provinces, and every effort has been made to seduce the inhabitants of them from their allegiance to his Majesty.

The proofs however, which I have received of loyalty and attachment from his Majesty's subjects in North America are highly satisfactory.

The attempts of the enemy to invade Upper-Canada, have not only proved abortive, but by the judicious arrangements of the Governor-General, and by the skill and decision with which the military operations have been conducted, the forces of the enemy assembled for that purpose in one quarter have been compelled to capitulate, and in another have been completely defeated.

My best efforts are not wanting for the restoration of the relations of peace and amity between the two countries, but until this object can be attained without sacrificing the maritime rights of Great-Britain, I shall rely upon your cordial support in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
I have directed the estimates for the service of the ensuing year to be laid before you, and I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as may enable me to provide for the great interests committed to my charge, and afford the best prospect of bringing the contest in which His Majesty is engaged to a successful termination.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
The approaching termination of the Charter of the East-India Company renders it necessary that I should call your early attention to the propriety of providing effectually for the future Government of the Province of India.

SHIPS OF WAR FOR THE AMERICAN STATION.

We understand that ten sail of the line, fifteen frigates and two large gun-brigs, are to be fitted for the American station directly. The Rhin, of 44 guns, now in Plymouth sound, is one of the frigates. The admiralty have adopted a very wise regulation in increasing the crews of the 44-gun frigates with 40 additional hands, and gun-brigs in proportion, to meet, on equal terms, the large American frigates.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN GREAT-BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Article I. There shall be between His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, their heirs and successors, and between their Kingdoms and subjects respectively, a firm, true and inviolable Peace, and a sincere and perfect union and amity, so

that from this moment, all subjects of disagreement that may have subsisted between them shall cease.

2. The relations of amity and commerce between the two countries shall be re-established on each side, on the footing of the most favored nations.

3. It is in resentment of the present re-establishment of peace and good understanding between the two countries, any power whatsoever make war with His Imperial Majesty or His Britannic Majesty, the two contracting sovereigns agree to act in support of each other for the due maintenance and security of their respective Kingdoms.

4. The two high contracting parties reserve to themselves to establish a proper understanding and adjustment as soon as possible, with respect to all matters which may concern their eventual interests, political as well as commercial.

5. The present treaty shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged in six weeks, or sooner, if possible.

And for the due performance of the same, we sign in virtue of full powers, and have signed the present treaty of peace, and have thereto affixed our seals.

Done at Orebo, on the 6th (18th) July, 1812.
SUCHTELEN, (L. S.)
PAUL PARON DE NICOLA,
EDWARD THORNTON, (L. S.)

(The above Treaty is approved, signed and contracted at Kamenrol Ostrow, the 1st of August, 1812, by Alexander and Count Romanzoff.)

PROCLAMATION, of the Emperor Alexander.

"RUSSIANS! At length the enemy of our country, the foe of its independence and freedom, has experienced a portion of that terrible vengeance which his ambitious and unprincipled aggressions had aroused. From the period of his march from Wilna, his army, great in numbers, assured in valor and discipline and elated at the remembrance of victories gained in other regions, threatened no less than the entire subjugation of the Russians. The system which we had thought fit to adopt, strengthened that confidence. The sanguinary battles fought on his route, and which gave him temporary possession of Smolensko, flattered him with all the illusion of victory. He reached Moscow, and he believed himself invincible and invulnerable. He now exulted in the idea of reaping the fruits of his toils, comfortable winter quarters, and of sending out from thence next spring, fresh forces to ravage and burn our cities, make captives of our countrymen, overthrow our laws and holy religion, and subject every thing to his lawless will. — Vain, presumptuous hope! insolent, degrading menace! A population of forty millions, attached to their King and Country, and devoted to their religion and laws, the least brave man of whom is superior to his unwilling confederates and victims, cannot be conquered by any heterogeneous force which he could muster, even if treble its late amount. Scarcely had he reached Moscow, and attempted to repose amidst its burning ruins, when he found himself encircled by the bayonets of our troops; he then too late discovered that the possession of Moscow was not the conquest of the Kingdom, that his temerity had led him into a snare, and that he must choose between retreat or annihilation. He preferred the former; and behold the consequences.

"Russians! The Almighty has heard our wishes, and crowned our efforts with success. Every where the enemy is in motion; his disorderly movements betray his apprehensions; gladly would he compound for safety; but policy and justice alike demand the terrible infliction. The history of his daring must not be told without the terrible catastrophe by which it was attended. A hundred thousand men sacrificed to his frantic presumption attest your valor and devotion to your country; and must deter him from a repetition of his impracticable design. Much however, yet remains to be done, and that is in your power. Let the line of his retreat be rendered memorable by your honest indignation; destroy every thing which can be of service to him, and our commanders have orders to remunerate you. Render your bridges, your roads impassable. In fine, adopt and execute the suggestions of a brave, wise and patriotic heart, and shew yourselves deserving the thanks of your country and your Sovereign. Should the remains of the enemy's force escape to our Imperial frontiers, and attempt to winter there, they must prepare themselves to encounter all the rigours of the climate and season, and the valorous attacks of our troops; thus harassed, exhausted,

and defeated, he will for ever be rendered incapable of renewing his presumptuous attempt.

"ALEXANDER."

From the New-York Herald, of Jan. 20.
POSTSCRIPT.

Latest and most Important News from Europe.

This morning arrived at this port, the brig *Marmion*, from London, which place she left the 10th of December, and sailed from the Downs on the 13th. She has brought highly interesting London papers to the evening of the 10th; extracts follow. It will be seen that Bonaparte's army has been nearly if not quite destroyed in its retreat. Captain Eldridge brings important dispatches from Russia handed by Mr. Beasley in London.

The late report of the loss of 12,000 Frenchmen in one body, is confirmed. Intercepted letters from Eugene Napoleon represent his distresses and sacrifices as almost incalculable.—400 horses, he says, perished yesterday, to-day probably we shall lose double the number. Whole trains have perished in the harness at once.

It is impracticable to give even a detail of the astonishing events that crowd our papers. They present a picture that makes one shudder as it is beheld. The example of such an immense army so soon reduced to every extremity, and of such a flight, has never been seen since the memory of man. Pursued by an active, numerous, and continually increasing, ever vigilant enemy, nothing short of a miracle can save it from utter extinction.—We adopt the language of the English Morning Post and say, "The consummation for which we have so long panted, may, therefore, now be considered as achieved. The hordes of human victims which have been hired out to Bonaparte by their brutal sovereigns, for the undisguised object of massacring the inhabitants of Russia, (because she would not shut her ports against England as we have done) may now be considered as annihilated; and in this awful scene may be viewed the exhibition of the Divine vengeance, at length, overtaking the murderers and oppressors of their fellow-creatures, constituting for ever a most tremendous example of the justice of heaven in punishing the most infamous invader and oppressor that ever tyrannized over or trampled on the rights of mankind."

A division has been taken in parliament affording the opposition an opportunity to try their strength and the relative numbers were only 19 to 129.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN,

Admiralty Office, December 4.

Rear-Admiral Hope has transmitted to Mr. Croker the following translation of two Russian Bulletins, dated St. Petersburg 9th and 11th November together with an extract of a Letter received at Gottenburgh, from his Excellency Count Rosen, Governor of that place, dated Stockholm, Nov. 19th. The Rear-Admiral had not received any account officially.

Rear-Admiral Hope also acquaints Mr. Croker under date of the 24th Nov. that the whole Russian fleet of about 20 sail of the line had passed the Eclis safely; and Captain Drury, the bearer of the dispatches, reports that they were standing into Hawk roads when he sailed.

St. Petersburg, November 9.

General Wittgenstein reports to his Majesty, October 31.

After our entry into Polotsk, the enemy has suffered much by the fortunate operations of Count Steinheil's corps. The loss of the enemy at the battle of Polotsk, and during their retreat to Lepel, amounts in prisoners to 100 Staff Officers (among whom are 5 Colonels) and 6000 privates, 9 pieces of cannon, the whole baggage belonging to the Bavarian regiments, 90 Powder Waggon's and a great number of gun carriages, the guns being thrown into the river by the enemy.—Their loss in killed must have been immense, as not only the field of battle, but even the whole road is covered with dead bodies; so that this corps is entirely destroyed; besides this had forced Victor with his corps to separate from the grand army. They have left Smolensk by forced marches and joined the weak remains of St. Cyr's army; which is commanded by general Le Grand; St. Cyr having gone to Wilna on account of his wound.

November 11.

After Moscow was retaken by the Russians under general Witzingerode's command, Napoleon moved his whole army on the road to Colona, against Borowsk; thinking, as it proved by letters found on a courier taken prisoner, to force himself into the most fruitful provinces of Russia.

Gen. Kutuzow entirely counteracted this plan, by a serious attack which took place on the 24th Oct. at Maloye Kavuz; this little town was taken and retaken eight different times; at last, the French were obliged to retreat with the loss of 16 pieces of cannon.

Napoleon then gave up his plan, left the army, and took the road to Smolensk, after he had given orders for the whole army to follow in the same road. To conceal as much as possible his retreat, he ordered one corps to march to Medyne, as if he had intended to march round the Russian left wing, during this time the guards with the greatest part of the army, marched towards Mojsisk.

As soon as gen. Kutuzow was apprized of this, he took up with his whole army and followed the enemy.

The Russian advanced guard, under Platow, overtook the French army on the 1st Nov. near Polotk, not far from Boudino, and took from them two colors and 24 pieces of cannon.

The 3d Nov gen. Miloradowitch, supported by Platow attacked several French corps, near Viama, commanded by the vice-roy of Italy, Davoust and Ney; these corps were completely defeated and lost one color, 5 cannons and 2000 prisoners, amongst whom is gen. Pelen.

Extract of a letter from count Rosen, dated Stockholm, 19th Nov. 1812.—"Two messengers arrived to-night from Russia. Wittgenstein has totally dislodged Victor and St. Cyr's armies and is now near Smolensk."

When Bonaparte left Moscow, he ordered Murat to attack gen. Binningsden, but he was driven back; Bonaparte then attacked Kutuzow in person with great desperation, near Maloyaroslavitz, and was again repulsed. He then intended to fight a general battle; and if he was conqueror, to march by way of Kaluga to Poland, and there remain in winter quarters as near Galicia as possible; he had, therefore, nothing left but to concentrate his whole force, and return by way of Smolensk, which is entirely laid waste; the bad roads and the dreadful wants the French are in, gave Kutuzow time to come up with them near Viama, when he gave them battle and defeated them. Before the battle, Bonaparte gave the command to Murat and went himself with 6000 men to Smolensk, on his way home; but he was met by gen. Oestel's detachment, which obliged him to return; he then tried to retreat by the road which goes from Smolensk towards the sea; there he was met by Wittgenstein's advanced guard, was beaten and obliged to fall back on the grand army.

He has now in front of him Tolmssow's, Tchitchayoff's and Wittgenstein's armies, and in his rear prince Kutuzow with 120,000 men.

The Russians take daily 3 or 4000 prisoners. Wittgenstein made in one day 6000 and took 23 pieces of cannon; Platow 30 pieces of cannon, and 3700 prisoners.

December 9.—At the commencement of the action on the Moskwa, the French army, it was stated in the French bulletin which recorded that action, was 130,000; a statement in which exaggeration cannot be expected; so that we have in 40 days an admitted loss of 45,000 men! Of the loss subsequent to the period of the evacuation of Moscow, besides what was sustained by Murat in the action of the 18th we know that they lost 6000 men in the battle of Mala Jaroslaff fought on the 24th, two days after the evacuation, and a great number on the 25th on the Smolensk road; on the 1st and 3d November at Kolotsk and Yeasma, 6000; 82,500 killed, and subsequently in the same direction 1000 prisoners, on the 7th they sustained still further loss; and in the battle of the 9th they lost in killed and wounded 12,000

and 3000 prisoners; making altogether upwards of 30,000, exclusive of Murat's loss; which reduces the number of the grand army to less than 51,000, who were left dying by thousands and tens of thousands on the roads; while the divisions of Victor and St. Cyr have been entirely ruined. The number of cannon taken within the same period is 184, besides what the enemy has buried and destroyed, and of waggons 270, besides what have been blown up. What remains to be done is the utter destruction of the remnant force of the Tyrant; a result which we are proud to say, we have confidently anticipated from the very commencement of the campaign and which we hope and trust we shall have the supreme happiness speedily to announce to admiring Europe and to the world—of whose peace and comfort that glorious event will be the happy and lasting consummation.

December 10th

The route from Smolensk to the borders of Galicia, now conjectured to be the point of Bonaparte's destination, is thus stated in the "official regulations for the Post through the Empire of Russia."

| From Smolensk | to | Orsha | wersts. |
|---------------|----|-----------------------------|---------|
| | | Orsha | 111 |
| | | Mohilow | 72 |
| | | Rogatchef | 90 |
| | | Mozyr | 134½ |
| | | Zotomie | 217 |
| | | Proskurow | 170½ |
| | | Ramenietz | 23 |
| | | Banks of the river Dniester | 13 |
| | | | 910 |

Equal to 650 English miles.

The Russian fleet, we understand, passed Yarmouth yesterday with a fair wind, and may be expected at the North tomorrow.

Letters from St. Petersburg confidently state, that Lord Walpole had left the Russian capital on a secret mission to Vienna, or rather for the frontiers of Austria, where, it was added, he was to open a negotiation with the leaders of the Austrian armies.

A treaty of peace has been concluded at Stockholm between Sweden and the Regency of Spain, acting on the part of Ferdinand VII.

The honorable general Maitland's regiment (the 49th) being now so actively employed in Upper Canada, is immediately to have a second battalion.

The Prince Regent is about to make some provision for the benefit of old and deserving general officers of a certain number of years of actual service, whom it has been impossible otherwise to provide for, by giving them regiments or governments.

It appears that the Russians by a stretch of military frenzy, for it may be deemed barbarous to call it policy, have, if not completely defeated, given a fatal blow to the military prowess of the French army, and by one desperate project, the object of Napoleon, dexterous as he is in military skill, was manfully overturned, and he in his turn has been compelled to reverse his usual system of tactics, and adopt the Russian plan of retreating and destroying. During the destructive retreat from Moscow to Smolensk, it appears that the hardy Russians, inspired by the auspicious change, which the burning of Moscow had made in the features of the campaign, bought their collective force into action, and hovered on the rear with desperate fury, sending detachments to annoy the enemy in their retreat, destroying the roads and pulling down the bridges, in order to retard their progress till the frost set in, which they have accomplished.

December 10th

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS

half past 2 o'clock

We stop the press to communicate to our readers the following more glorious intelligence.

Gottenburgh Decr. 5th

During the retreat of the French, General Angereau, together with his whole corps, have been compelled to lay down their arms and are prisoners of war.

General Wittgenstein and Tschitagoff have joined. Kutuzow with his general army is at Koloona. Smolensk is completely surrounded—

Sun Office half past 3 o'clock
We again stop the press to add the following additional particulars.

Government have this morning received accounts from Gottenburgh to 30th Nov. No dispatches have been received from Cathcart, but the accounts from the Russian armies are of the most flattering description. General Platow had taken 900 men, and 22 pieces of cannon at the passage of the Dnieper below Smolensk.

A corps of 4000 men under the command of General Angereau brother to the Marshall of that name, has surrendered at discretion to Count Orloff Denizow.

The last accounts from Kutuzow were dated the 13th Nov. Lobkovo, 40 wersts to the southward of Smolensk. Nothing at that time was known of Bonaparte.

A manifesto is said to have been issued at St. Petersburg in which the Emperor Alexander solemnly retracts all former acknowledgments of Bonaparte as Emperor of France, and once more declares that he will never conclude a peace with France while that villain is acknowledged as her ruler.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS

FOREIGN OFFICE, DEC. 8, 1812.

LONDON, DEC. 9.—A dispatch of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received from General Viscount Cathcart, K. B. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Russia, by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State:—

ST. PETERSBURG, NOV. 11, 1812.

My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Bonaparte has escaped from the government of Moscow, and has followed the road to Smolensk, by which he came.

Generals Count Platow and Count Orloff Denzoff have been incessantly in his rear, and on both flanks of his line of march; the former attacked a position defended by infantry and cannon, which he carried, taking two colours, 22 pieces of artillery, and prisoners as could be saved. Count Orloff Denzoff has likewise met with resistance which he has every where overpowered, and has taken many trophies and quantities of baggage, ammunition waggons, with prisoners and some ordnance.

From the quantities of ammunition blown up by the enemy, and from the state of the roads, described to be covered with the bodies of dead men and horses, the retreat of the rear division of the French is stated to have every character of continued flight.

On the 3d of November General Millaradovitch with the column under his command, reached the main road near Viasna, where he had a sharp engagement with the rear guard, which is reported by the prisoners to have been composed of the divisions of Brauharnois, of Davoust and Ney; their divisions in vain attempted to arrest his progress, and, after several brilliant charges by the Russian cavalry, were driven through the town of Viasna, at the point of the bayonet, and pursued to Eremina by the light cavalry under General Platow; in this attack the infantry regiment of Fernoff, led by its Colonel, Gen. Tchoglokov, and by Major General Parkivitch, formed the head of the column, and charged into the town with drums beating and colours flying.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded in this affair, is stated to be at least 6000 with 2500 prisoners, among which are General Peltier, of the artillery, and Colonel Morat, aid de camp to Marshal Davoust.

In the course of the pursuit from Viasna, great numbers of the enemy were killed, one standard and three pieces of cannon were taken, and upwards of 1000 men made prisoners.

In the former part of the retreat, Ramusa, secretary to the Duke of Bastoun, was taken, with all the Chancery.

(Here follows a detail of the proceedings of the armies at and near Moscow prior to Bonaparte's retreat.)

NOVEMBER 11.—It having been found impracticable to pass the Neva, the messenger has been detained until this morning. I have now the honor to inclose herein the report of the capture of Witepsk, by Gen. Count Witgenstein, who has made prisoner the commanding officer of the enemy's forces

there, General Count Ponget, and the governor of the town, Colonel Chavondes.

BULLETIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, NOV. 11, 1812.—Witepsk is taken by Count de Witgenstein. The Gen. Count Ponget, who commanded the troops, is made prisoner, as well as Colonel Chavondes, the commandant of the town.

ST. PETERSBURG, NOV. 15, 1812.

MY LORD—I avail myself of the departure of a Spanish courier to acquaint your lordship, that several officers arrived here in the course of last night, dispatched from the head quarters of Marshal Kutuzoff, at Elnee, on the 9th November.

The Field Marshal reports, that the flight of the enemy continues with increased precipitation; and that the pursuit by the several corps of the Russian army, has been constant, vigorous, and successful. A part only of the relation of the affairs which have taken place has, as yet been published: the remainder is in the press: the following are the most important particulars.

On the 5th November Gen. Millaradovitch reached a village 40 wersts from Viasna, on the road to Smolensk, in pursuit of the enemy. Gen. Platow marched to the right of the road, to endeavour to reach the head of the column, while the main army moved to the left of it, under the Field Marshal, towards Elnee.

Sir Robert Wilson describes the march on the main road as one which exhibited scenes of destruction without example in modern war, from the number of dead and dying men and carcasses of horses, many of them cut up for food; peasants' houses every where on fire, ammunition carriages blowing up, and quantities of wreck of every description.

It may be observed that the frost is set in, and is stated to have been from 10 to 15 degrees.*

The effect of famine, fatigue and cold, upon a living army, through a country full of exasperated peasants, may be easily understood.

In the course of this march, the Cossacks took two standards from the Holans of the Imperial Guard, who are left behind with the army now retreating, and the enemy also abandoned an howitzer.

On the morning of the 7th of November, General Millaradovitch entered Dorogobush. The enemy attempted some resistance, but was driven from his advantageous situation by the Russian chasseurs, with the loss of 500 men taken prisoners, exclusive of the sick and wounded in this attack; and on the preceding day, one howitzer and three guns were taken, and upwards of 100 ammunition waggons. The number killed at this place must have been very great, but I have not yet heard it estimated. Two Russian officers of note were retaken on this occasion. The enemy are stated to be in a state of much insubordination, and it was understood that their march is directed on Smolensk.

On the 8th of November, Marshal Kutuzoff had arrived at Elnee, where he received a report from Gen. Platow, of his having overtaken four divisions of the French army, under the command of Brauharnois, upon the road from Dorogobush to Doughovtchichta.

That General states, that the Cossacks charged thro' this body, dividing it into two parts, with great slaughter and the capture of sixty-two pieces of ordnance, which had already been brought in and mounted and some standards; many plans and papers of consequence, and upwards of 3000 prisoners, among which, as well as among the killed, are many officers of rank and distinction.

Part of the remains of this corps fled in the direction of Dorogobush, and the other part in the direction of Doughovtchichta, closely pursued by the Cossacks and light cavalry.

General Simon, Quarter-Master-General of the whole French army, was taken, with 500 men of

different ranks, upon the right flank of General Platow, near Doughovtchichta.

Major-Gen. Kutuzoff, who has been entrusted with the command of the corps lately under the orders of General Wittgenrode, had, by extraordinary forced marches, reached the main army with his cavalry.

An officer has been intercepted with letters from Brauharnois, which will be published to-morrow, and which will afford indelible proof of the state in which Bonaparte has left this part of his army.— These letters are addressed to Berthier.

It does not appear that the march of the French guards, and of the 1st division, has been effected without great loss, many of their bodies having been found on the road.

Field-Marshal Kutuzoff intended to continue his march from Kasbov, two stages beyond Smolensk, having that town upon his right hand, and intersecting the communication towards Monifoff.

I have not heard that it is ascertained where Bonaparte himself was on the 9th of November.

The first bulletin, containing Gen. Platow's report, is herewith enclosed. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

* Reaumur.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

From the Viceroy of Italy to the Prince of Neuchatel.

LASALLE, NOV. 7, 1812.

I have the honor to inform your highness that I marched out this morning at 4 o'clock, but the difficulties of the ground and the slipperiness of the roads, obstructed the movement of my army to such a degree, that it was not possible for the vanguard to reach this place until six o'clock this evening; and that the rear has been prevented from taking up a nearer position than two leagues behind us.

From two to four o'clock the enemy has been hovering on my right; he attacked almost at the same time with artillery, cossacks and dragoons, the van, centre and rear. In the van he discovered an opening, of which he profited to penetrate, and carry off two battalion field pieces, which were drawing up a steep acclivity. The 9th regi. of infantry hastened to the spot, but the guns were already taken.

Upon the rear the enemy fired with four pieces, and Gen. Ornan's thinks (without being positive) that he saw some infantry.

Your Highness will easily conceive, that being incumbered with my heavy baggage, and a numerous artillery, of which upwards of 400 horses have died today, my position is sufficiently critical. I shall set out very early in order to reach Coligny.—From thence, after reconnoitering, I shall take either the road to Doubouchina or Bruzo.

I cannot refrain from informing your Highness, that after employing every means in my power, I find it unfortunately impossible to transport my artillery any further, and that your highness in this respect, must expect very great sacrifices. A number of pieces have been rendered useless, and buried by me to day. I am, &c.

EUGENE NAPOLEON.

NEAR THE VOP, NOV. 8, 1812.

I inclose your Highness a letter which I wrote yesterday, but which could not come to hand, the officer who was the bearer of it being taken into a wrong road by his guide.

Your Highness will be surprised to find that I am only arrived at the Vop; yet I set out this morning at five o'clock from Laseli; but the road is so intersected with ravines, that it required extraordinary efforts to arrive here. I am sorry to find myself reduced to the disagreeable necessity of owing to you the sacrifices which we have made in order to hasten our march.—The last three days have cost the army two thirds of its artillery. Yesterday 400

horses perished, and to day, perhaps twice as many, not including the great number I have caused to be added both to the military and private carriages. Sometimes all the horses which were drawing a carriage would perish at once. Several carriages were even furnished three times with fresh sets.

The army has not been harassed in its progress to day. Only a few Cossacks have appeared without artillery, for which I cannot account. To night I intend sending a strong reconnoissance to Dombouchina, and hope to arrive there to-morrow, if the enemy does not prevent it by serious opposition. For my part I must frankly own that the sufferings during the last three days have so much dispirited the soldiers, that I think them little able at present to make an effort.—Many have died with hunger and cold; others being driven to desperation, suffer themselves to be taken by the enemy. I am, &c.

EUGENE NAPOLEON.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, 18th Jan. 1813.
GENERAL ORDERS,

The following officers of the army and militia of the United States, made prisoners of war at Detroit, Queenstown and elsewhere, have been duly exchanged for the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers and privates, taken on board his Britannic Majesty's Transport *Saxuel* and *Sarah*, on the 11th day of July, 1812, viz. Brigadier General William Hull, Colonels Duncan M. Arthur, James Fundly, and Lewis Cass; Lieutenant Colonels James Miller, John R. Freawick, Winfield Scott, and John Christie; Major James Taylor; Captains Nathan Hall, John Whistler, Henry B. Beconnet, Josiah Swelling, Robert Lucas, Abraham F. Hull, Peter O. Gillet, William King, Joel Cook, and Return B. Bowen; First Lieutenant Charles Larrabee; Second Lieutenants James Dalliba and Daniel Huginis: And each and all of the aforesaid officers are hereby declared exchanged, and as free to act against the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, as if they had never been captured.

By order of the Secretary of War,

T. M. CUSHING, Adjutant Gen.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 9, 1813.

Our columns of this day will speak for themselves; they are like good wine that need no bush. Russia is gloriously triumphant. How her Southern invaders must have felt to have been obliged to fly in search of shelter, in such a climate in the month of November, at the beginning of which the Thermometer was two degrees below 0. we, in this country, may be able to form some idea. But to seek shelter in such a country, as such a season, and not to be able to find it, from obstacles constantly presenting themselves, is horrible to think of. Of what kind of stuff the mind of a man must be framed, who could lead hundreds of thousands of his fellow men to such destruction, to satisfy his inordinate ambition, is what common mortals, with common feelings, can with difficulty form an idea. If the sufferings of the tyrant bear any proportion to his deserts, his torments must be those of the damned. In a little time we shall hear more of his fate.

In the mean time we congratulate our fellow subjects on the tide of success which so happily flows nearer home. The late triumph of the gallant and active Proctor, so nobly seconded by all under his command, is such as must call up the thanks and admiration of the country, he has, in so able and brilliant a manner, defended, by going forth to meet and defeat the enemy at a considerable distance from his fortress. This is the second exploit of the same nature in which that gallant officer has signalized his courage, activity and intrepidity.

Such successes added to the European news, can scarcely fail of bringing the American government to a proper sense of their error, in not listening to the proffers of peace, tendered by Great Britain. Governor Strong, in his speech,

lately, at the opening of the session of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, glances at the more than possibility of such an event taking place; we mean peace. It is indeed a consummation devoutly to be wished, that is, on such terms as Great-Britain has a right to expect.

Of the different kinds of Swine taken by Col. Proctor and the Indians, the quadrupeds we look upon as by far the most valuable; and the bipeds as the most unclean. Should the American government be disposed to establish a cartel on a new system, we would willingly give up two bipeds for one quadruped.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 8th February, 1813.

G. O.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has the highest satisfaction in announcing to the troops under his command another brilliant action achieved by the gallant Division of the Army at Detroit, under Col. Proctor.

Information having been received, that an advanced Corps of the American Army, under Brig. Gen. Winchester, amounting to upwards of 1000 strong, had entered and occupied French Town, about twenty six miles south of Detroit; Colonel Proctor did not hesitate a moment in anticipating the enemy, by attacking this advanced Corps before it could receive support from the forces on their march, under Gen. Harrison.

At day-break, on the 22d January, Col. Proctor by a spirited and vigorous attack, completely defeated Gen. Winchester's Division, with the loss of between 4 or 500 slain; for all who attempted to save themselves by flight, were cut off by the Indian Warriors.

About 400 of the enemy took refuge in the houses of the Town, and kept up a galling fire from the windows, but finding further resistance unavailing they surrendered themselves at discretion.

On this occasion the gallantry of Col. Proctor was most nobly displayed, in his humane and unwearied exertions, which succeeded in rescuing the vanquished from the revenge of the Indian warriors.

The Prisoners at the close of the action amounted to 1 General, 1 Colonel, 1 Staff, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 20 Subalterns, 27 Sergeants and 433 rank and file; but the Indian warriors were hourly bringing in prisoners, and had taken a strong escort of the enemy with 500 hogs.

Colonel Proctor reports in strong terms the gallantry displayed by all descriptions of troops, and the able support received from Col. St. George, and from all the officers and men under his command, whose spirited valour and ready discipline is above all praise.

The Indian Chief Round Head, with his band of warriors rendered essential service by their bravery and good conduct.

It is with regret that Col. Proctor reports the British loss amounts to 24 killed and 158 wounded.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Col. St. George 4 wounds, but not severely—Captain Tallon and Lieut. Clemow, 41st regt.—Ensign Ker, R. N. F. L. Regt. dangerously—Lieuts. Rollet, Irwin, and Midshipman Richardson, Marine Department—Captain Mills, Lieuts. McCormic, Gordon, and Ensign Garvin, Essex Militia.

G. O.

Major General Glasgow will direct a SALUTE of 21 Guns to be fired at twelve o'clock this day, on this glorious occasion.

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Genl. N. A.

G. O.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to appoint, till further orders or until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is known—

Col. Flacant, 49th regt. and Col. Proctor, 41st regt. to have the rank of Brigadier General in Upper Canada. Lieut. Col. Pearson, Inspecting Field Officer, to have the rank of Colonel in Kingston and the Eastern District. Major M'Donnell, Glasgow Lt. Infantry, to have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in do.

Extract from a Nautical Gazette, published in the city of Tomtsy-ana, in the reign of the Emperor Chi-tang-ti.

"The armed junk *Herm-es-Yong*, on a cruise off the Ladrone, fired a Sarapnell shell into a cove, where a squadron of rocket-boats and repeating ships lay moored, waiting for a wind, having on board some disciples of the great Legislator Confucius under convoy of the cutter *Ince-diary-y* of Hoai-Nghan. The Hoai-Nghanese squadron, supposing the *Herm-es-Yong* meant to blow them up, were thrown into a commotion, beat to quarters, hove short, made the signal for battle and general chase; but being unacquainted with the navigation of these seas, they were obliged to sound the passage, and, in the mean time, dispatched a swift sailing lugger to bring the cruiser under their guns, intending to unrig and sink him, though they had no commission to condemn prizes.—The *Herm-es-Yong* seeing the lugger leave the port, made all sail before the wind; and was seen the same evening off Cape Fly-away, going large, in a heavy gale of wind, and reduced to his head sail, supposed to be making the best of his way for the Blue River. The *Herm-es-Yong's* hull is rather crazy, being old; but his apparel being good, and the Pilot well skilled in gales, on this coast, 'tis expected he'll be able to regain his cruising ground in the Spring, when the hands on board the Hoai-Nghanese squadron will be wanted for the tillage, the people in the province of Kian-Nan being both pilots and husbandmen."

NAPOLEON DESERTED BY HIS OLD MISTRESS.—

Ill judging Nap! thy blooming rib to leave,

To court Bellona, thy old demi-rep;

'Midst Russian frosts to such a jilt to cleave,

On slippery ground was making a false step;

In proof—thy laurels as they fell she caught,

And a fresh wreath for a new lover wrought;

Prostrate 'midst snows thy fallen fate she eyes,

And to the conquering arms of Alexander lies.

IMPROMPTU.

To mend Hull's faults Winchester came,

But proved an erring Reasoner;

He counted on a *Conqueror's* name,

But Proctor led him, Prisoner.

ANOTHER.

Columbia, for thy kind supply

Of four-legg'd swine we thank thee;

But keep far from us, in his sty,

That two-legg'd hog, a yankey.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MIRIE is informed that the concerns of individuals, if sent in the nature of an advertisement and paid for, may find a place in the *Mercury*. To expect such insertions gratis and to tax us with postage too, evinces a want of proper discernment.

DIED.—On Friday last, X. DE LANAUDIERE, Esq. Lieut. Col. and Deputy Adj. Gen. of Militia of Lower Canada. His remains were interred yesterday, with the military honors due to his rank.

QUEBEC ASSEMBLY.

The next ASSEMBLY will be on THURSDAY, the 11th instant.—9th February, 1813.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED.

M. R. DYKE begs leave to inform the Ladies of Quebec and the vicinity, that in the line of his profession, he repairs Piano Fortes, Organs, Harpsicords, Spinets and Clever Cords; and will be found at Mr. PATERSON'S, head of St. John Street, or at Mrs. RENNISON'S, middle of same street. Quebec, 8th February, 1813.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

500 Pairs strong military Shoes.

3 Bales common Flannels.

6 Bales do. Cloths, assorted.

4 Bales 3 points Blankets.

2 Cases coloured Threads.

100 Barrels Tar.

2 Large sized Anchors.

A few pipes of Port and Madeira Wines.

10 Tons bar and bolt Iron.

With a general assortment of Hardware.

B. TREMAIN,

February 8th, 1813.—No. 5 St. Peter Street.

PRIVATEERING.

Not long ago, one of our privateers captured and sent in a British ship, which had on board five hundred Bibles and Testaments, that had been shipped by the British and Foreign Bible Society in England, and that were intended for gratuitous distribution in Canada and Nova Scotia. These bibles were sold at auction at Portland, as prize goods, and the avails divided among the crew of the privateer. We are no great friends to privateering in any shape; but there is something in this transaction so disgraceful and sacrilegious, that we cannot find words to express an adequate severity of reproach. Before the era of Christianity, and even among barbarians, there was a kind of veneration for distinguished philosophers and poets, and they were generally exempted from the common fate of the vanquished. Alexander spared the house of Pindar, though he raised the city of Thebes to the ground. Marcellus, though repeatedly killed and repulsed by Archimides, yet commanded his soldiers to save him unhurt at the final conquest of Syracuse. Even a vagrant robber in Italy not only refused to plunder a caravan, but took it under his special protection, because the poet Tasso accompanied it.

The French have received the same generous treatment from the English, and the English from the French. At the siege of Cambray, the Duke of Marlborough forbid his soldiers to molest the possessions of Fenelon; and the English ships that were sent into the southern ocean to explore new regions, and to observe the transit of Venus in an eclipse of the sun, and thereby add to the stock of astronomical and nautical information, were "held sacred by an admiring enemy, and without solicitation were exempted from the danger of the hostile attacks to which every other English property and person were exposed." How much more then should "the most exalted and beneficent charity the world has ever witnessed be suffered to proceed in its course without being exposed to the hand of violence." And when we consider that the English have distributed bibles among our citizens to the amount of thousands of dollars, and that they publicly distribute them among the European nations with which they are at war, without loss and even without danger, how painful is it to find that they are not now permitted to send them to their own subjects, without losing them by our cruisers. We have from the first known that the war is against the honor and the interest of our country. We had hoped it would not so soon be openly waged against God and religion. A more flagitious outrage upon all that is honorable, generous, sacred and of good report, the world has rarely seen.—(Boston Messenger.)

It was once remarked by AMES, speaking of the political connections, temper and feeling of Mr. Jefferson and Madison, towards G. Britain, that they would never consent to any final settlement of existing differences, which would leave to the "King of G. Britain his island, unless he would agree to pay the rent for it."

FOR SALE.

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

LEFT IN THE POST OFFICE.

SOME time ago, a parcel, containing a pair of Trowsers and a Watch in the job.—It may be had on giving the description &c., and paying for this Advertisement.—16th January, 1813.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

TENERIFFE Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks,
10 Hhds, first quality London particular West India Madeira,
6 Pipes } London Market Madeira,
6 Hhds. }
Superior Port Wine,
30 Pipes Guernsey Port Wine.
150 Puncheons Leward Island Rum,
Clayed and Muscovado sugar,
Cables and Cordage of all sizes,
Anchors from 1 to 30 Cwt,
Sails of various sizes,
Copper in rods assorted from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch,
Do, in bolts and spikes.
Quebec, 6th August, 1812.

WILLIAM OVIATT.

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, Oznaburghs, Sheetings, Ravensducks, Canvas, Biscuit and Flour Bagging of all sorts, for Cash or approved Bills of Exchange.

THOMAS CHRISTIE.

La Canotrie, 2d June, 1812.

FOR SALE.

A PIECE OF LAND, containing about thirty-six superficial acres, good ground and well watered, with a quantity of excellent wood growing thereon; twelve acres far advanced in improvement, and well fenced, five acres of beautiful meadow; the whole handsomely situated for a Country Seat, with a beautiful elevation for building, on the road, situate in the parish of St. Foy, about three miles from Quebec, joining the farm of the honorable John Caldwell, esq. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars, please apply to the subscriber, at the New Post Tavern, near St. John Gate, Quebec.
January 3, 1813.

JOSIAH STILES.

FOR SALE BY LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

CHOICE old Madeira Wine, in Pipes, Hhds, and qr. Casks, 10 Barrels Prime Pork,
Anchors from 3 to 20 Cwt,
Keelges and Grappels from 50 to 200lbs,
1 Cable Chain and one small Cambouse,
1 Patent Cable $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches,
Hawsers, new and twice laid from 6 to 8 inches,
Cordage, new and twice laid from 6 the Ratline to 6 in. Rope,
Bolt Rope, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch—Sail Twine,
Bolt, square and flat iron—Blister and Shear Steel,
Sheathing Paper, Oakum and Sheet Lead,
Spikes, 7 inch, whip and cross cut Saws and Augers,
An assortment of Blocks and Dead Eyes,
Pump-makers Tools, Bushes and Pins and Lignumvite,
2 Figure Heads, composition stem and sternpost fastenings, Double and single Stoves and Chaudrons,
50 M. Standard Staves, laying at Silery,
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.

FOR SALE

BY BREHAUT AND SHEPPARD,

THIRTEEN Pieces of blue, olive, corbean, brown and bottle green coating invoiced from 5s 6d. to 8s. 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, Alibon wine,
20 Do. charet wine—superior quality,
5 Do. creme white marinique 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 Oats,
500 French burr stones,
20 Barrels best boiling pease,
13 Cases Castile soap, and about 50 gallons superior Holland.
Quebec, 29th December, 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.

FOR SALE, by the subscribers, a consignment of MILITARY SASHES of different sizes and colors.
Wm. HENDERSON & Co.
11th Augt. 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MONEY LENT on Pledge at No. 4, St. Genevieve street, on the Cape.
Quebec, Oct. 10, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

A Few pipes of choice Madeira Wine of superior quality, by the pipe, hhd. or qr. cask.
20 Hogheads 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 Matel

Quebec, Dec. 4th 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 flatiron,
10 ton best staple cordage, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$,
12 coils hawser laid, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$,
10000 feet white pine timber,
And a small quantity of Portland 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.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

10 M. feet of Oak Timber, and
3 M. feet white Pine ditto,
now laying at Silery Cove.
JONES, WHITE & MELVIN,
Quebec, 29th June, 1812.

EDUCATION.

MARSDEN, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that on Monday, January 11, 1813, he intends to commence a Day School for the instruction of youth, of both sexes, in reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, English grammar, geography &c.

Those persons who please to favor him with the tuition of their children, may depend upon his strict attention both to their morals and instruction.

Terms may be known by application at his House, No 7, St. George street, near the Grand Battery.
P. S. His Evening School will be continued as usual.
Quebec, 14th Dec. 1812.

FOR SALE.

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

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, a. m.—5, 6, 24, 14, 26, 31, 32.

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