
FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Indian Committee.—This committee holds a conspicuous place among those appointed to take in charge the precious materials of the President's message, and consists of no less than seven distinguished members of the House, whose business it is to examine into the cruel method in which the enemy, particularly the Indians, have carried on the war. It was proposed by one of the New York delegation to extend their powers so as to embrace also the cruel methods in which the war has been carried on against the enemy; which was very discreetly negatived. I think it might also with propriety have been moved to enquire into the origin of our first war against the Indians alone, extending almost throughout our whole frontier, in which God knows, we went far enough upon the plan of universal extermination until we received the check at Tippecanoe. But though Congress do not chuse to expose more than one side, the nation probably will be disposed to act less partially, and I therefore present a few such facts as I have been able to find on a hasty search.

In the first place, I offer the following extract from Mr. Madison's favourite General's proclamation setting forth the terms on which he means to conduct the war in Canada. In a proclamation to the inhabitants inviting them to desert their allegiance and turn traitors, he tells them that if the Indians are continued to be employed by Great Britain,

"THIS WAR WILL BE A WAR OF EXTERMINATION. The first stroke of the tomahawk—the first attempt with the scalping knife will be the signal of ONE INDISCRIMINATE SCENE OF DESTRUCTION. No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian will be taken prisoner—INSTANT DEATH WILL BE HIS LOT."

What more barbarous and bloody ever issued from the lips of a civilized man? Nothing less than an indiscriminate scene of destruction is threatened. Can any thing justify such abominable language? Oh! yes, the employment of the savages as allies is not to be endured among any people—Well, then, the reader shall next take the following from one of our own officers at Buffalo at the time it bears date, to his correspondent in Albany where it appeared in print:

BUFFALO Sept. 24th, 1812.
"The Indian agent at Buffalo, has been instructed by the President of the United States to accept the services of the savages of the Six Nations, and to embody and organize them. There will probably be within a fortnight at Buffalo between two and four hundred Indian warriors, embodied and organized in the service of the United States."

Can it be supposed that if Indians are at all employed (and we well know that if they are at all employed on one side, they will be on the other) they will not pursue their customary, savage mode of warfare and no other? Or will it be pretended that, when the president ordered his agent to employ them on our side, if he could, he meant that they should only make it according to rules and regulations of civilized nations and the acknowledged laws of honour? pish!

But let us deal fairly, and according to the old homely proverb, give even the devil his due. How stand facts between the Indians and us? In the Lexington (Kentucky) Gazette of last December, we have the following paragraph exultingly told: "The men lately sent out by General Harrison, on a secret expedition, are now on their return. They went to an Indian town on the Wabash, Upper-Massassinaw town, which they destroyed in the night, killed 20, and took a boat 30 prisoners. The Commander of this little band of warriors, wrote on to Harrison and Winchester for assistance."—*Lexington Gazette, Dec. 6.*

Again: "Telling our own account of several battles to be true as stated by ourselves, I really cannot perceive that we have so much superiority over the Indians in point of humanity and civilization to boast of. If you reader think differently take the following extract from the deposition of one of our own officers at Detroit."

"When the American Militia returned to Detroit from the battle of Brownstown, they bore triumphantly on the points of their bayonets between twenty and thirty fresh SCALPS, which they had taken on the field."

Nor was this a singular case. What other could be expected when we find the following fact respecting the Kentucky mode of carrying on a war stated in a letter from a General officer: "The Western Militia always carry into battle a TOMAHAWK and Scalping Knife, and are as dexterous in the use of them as any copper coloured warriors of the forest."

"Eight hundred TOMAHAWKS have been furnished by the WAR DEPARTMENT to the North Western Army."

Such are a few of the instances that present themselves to a slight search, shewing the manner in which Kentuckians can carry on a war as well as Indians. And in a National Intelligencer of November last we have the following paragraph shewing that American as well British soldiers can and do commit acts of wanton cruelty and depredation:

"On the 20th October, a party of our gallant tars [belonging to Gen. Smyth's army] went over to CANADA side from the vicinity of the BLACK ROCK, in the sight of our army BURNED two houses and a barn; and were occupied an hour and an half in catching fowls and hogs and killing them, and in collecting other plunder."

"The official report of Col. McFely to Gen. Smyth dated at Niagara, 23d Nov. says, 'Several times during the campaign, the town of Newark was in flames' &c. From our hot shot the town of Newark was repeatedly fired."

SAME PAPER.
All that is meant by this article is to shew that both sides in this war, as has been the case in all other wars, will be guilty of excesses which it has ever hitherto been found impracticable wholly to restrain, and that when Mr. Madison complains of those of the enemy, he might as well be silent about the unvaried examples of humanity shewn by us. There does not appear to be any just ground for the contrast he has drawn. We have no carnal objection against a committee examining into this subject but we are resolved it shall not be allowed to engross the public mind, so as to lead it away from subjects of greater use and importance. We look for instance to see an enquiry instituted without delay into the fact suggested by the Duke of Bassano, in his correspondence with our Minister, that Mr. Madison suppressed for a whole year, a document, which, if made known, would have saved us from this war with England.

BOSTON, JUNE 17.

From the *Palencia Gazette Extraordinary*, of the 15th of April.

"THE Commander in chief has received from his Excellency the commander in chief of the second army, from his head quarters at Petrel, the following letter.

The enemy, with a force nearly double in numbers, attacked on the 11th instant, the division of Brigadier Don Fernando Miguel, which occupied Yella, and obtained some advantages, notwithstanding the bravery with which our troops defended themselves.—The same day Marshal Suchet, with part of his army, presented himself in front of Villena, and in the evening took possession of the place, and immediately attacked the Castle, where the battalions of Velaz Malaga were stationed.

On the 12th, at day break he had re-united the division of Arizpe, which had returned from Yella, and when part of the allied army prevented him from marching upon Villena with a view of saving Velaz Malaga, Suchet moved with his whole force to attack Bur.—At 3 P. M. he presented himself to draw out the English, and as General Murray had resolved not to defend that position, he withdrew his troops, who defended themselves till night terminated the contest.

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

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

The allied army pursued them, and I expect we shall obtain still greater advantage.—In the mean time, I have great pleasure in communicating to your Excellency the result of the operations of the army for the last three days, that you may

make them public in that city and province.—God preserve your Excellency many years.

Head-Quarters, at Petrel, April 14, 1813.

To Governor Don Vicente Maria Ponce.

N. B.—You may rest assured that the enemy lost 5,000 in horse and foot—as there was no quarters given.

DESPATCH.

From Lord Wellington to Don Miguel Porras, dated H. Q. Freixo, April 21, 1813.

"The enemy has withdrawn all his troops from the left of the Tagus, and evacuated the city of Toledo the 10th current. He yet preserves a corps in Madrid under General Laval, and the cavalry of General Soult remain to the Southward of Madrid, in Gataje, Leganes, &c.

"However the army of the south occupies nearly all the points which had been occupied by the troops of the army of Portugal, upon the rivers Duero and Tormes. According to appearances, this army will assemble in Palencia, and its neighborhood; and that of the centre remain in the province of Segovia."

CADIZ, APRIL 19.

The Gibraltar Chronicle announces the receipt of a Sicilian Gazette, which contains a decree of the King of the Two Sicilies, dated Palermo, March 9th, in which he proclaims the restoration of his health, and that he has resumed the government confided by his decree of January 16, 1813, to his son, the Hereditary Prince, his Vicar-General. This event possibly may have given rise to the late report of a revolution in Sicily.

BRITAIN, April 19.—We learn from Lissa, (an Island of the Adriatic) that the British troops from Sicily, on the 22d February, took possession of the Islands of Curzola and Lungara, abolished the Napoleon, and reinstated the Venetian code of laws.

CAROLINA, April 8.—Though the enemy have abandoned Toledo, the van guard of our army remains at Malagon and Cadix, and our H. Quarters at Juen, without any indications of movement.

BADAJOS, April 8.—General Castanos has gone to Ciudad Rodrigo. Lord Wellington has ordered 100,000 rations to be prepared at Bruxillo; and General Hall, and General O'Donoghue's corps d'armee are advancing.

PUEBLO DE SANABRIA, April 9.—Our spies assure us the French are every where moving towards the Ebro; and that twenty four General Officers of the French have passed the Pyrenees. The civil staff remain at Valladolid, with the Head Quarters of the army (nicknamed) of Portugal. A train of artillery has been sent to Burgos.

The division of Gazan is on its way to Aranda. The enemy continue to collect vast quantities of provisions.

TOLEDO, April 9.—The enemy have abandoned Villapando, and proceeded to Rio Seco.

CORUNNA April 14.—Letters from Leon and Benvenete assure us, that the French evacuated Villapando, Balderas, and Mayorga, on the three first days of the month; and are collecting at Rio Seco. What their ultimate object may be, time will tell.

APRIL 17.—This day the English transports in our bay received on board two regiments of infantry, destined, it is supposed, on an important expedition, as the commander had orders which he was not to open until at sea.

Breide the official articles inserted above the Lisbon papers (quoting London Gazettes to the 28th April) state:—

That Davout left Luenburg the 8th April, marching towards Magdeburg.

That the Saxon, Emperor of their King, had separated from the French, and marched to Torgau and Plauen. The Saxon King had gone to Prag.

That the Emperor Alexander was in Dresden. That part of General Wittgenstein's army passed the Saale, on the 13th April, and had taken near 1100 French Prisoners; and that three thousand French had been drowned in crossing the Saale.

That the Russian army had been augmented to 358,000 men; and Count Tolstoy had crossed the Niemen with 100,000 reinforcements, of which a great part were Cossacks of the Ural; and that the Emperor Alexander had assured the Senate of Hamburg that all the regular force of his Empire should be embodied in Germany to guarantee its independence.

That the advanced corps d'armee of the Swedes had arrived on the Elbe from Pomerania, and were to be followed forthwith by 25,000 others to be commanded by Bernadotte.

The Prussian army, under the command of the celebrated Blucher, had advanced into the vicinity of Erfurt; the other Prussian corps were taking an active part in the war; and the people were every where organizing to resist the return of the French. The Duke of Cumberland was to leave England the 27th, April to organize the Patriots of Germany.

Davout's corps of 90,000 men advanced from Magdeburg to Luenburg, after the defeat of Morand, he made a precipitate retreat towards Brunswick and on the 19th of April was at Zell. St. Cyr was at Bremen.

All the local militia within 30 miles of London, have been ordered to give up their accoutrements, for the purpose of being immediately forwarded to the North of Germany.

The Hetman Platoff arrived at Berlin on the 9th inst. with 6 or 8 pulks of Cossacks exceedingly well mounted, and several batteries of horse artillery. Many other reinforcements arrived about the same time at Berlin. Sir Robert Wilson has gone to Potsdam.

A letter from Swedish Pomerania announces that Prince Bernadotte has given notice to the Duke of Mecklenburgh, that he shall soon march through that Duchy at the head of 25,000 troops.

The first Cossacks entered Leipzig on the 9th of March. A division of Russian troops under General Boyarsky entered that city on the 4th of April. They were joyfully received by the inhabitants.

It is as we suspected from the contents of the last Paris papers. Beaumarchais change of position and movement across the Saale on the 7th, were the consequence of the defeat experienced from Gen. Wittgenstein two days before. This information we have received officially by the Heligoland Mail this morning.

Gen. Wittgenstein acquaints us that the Prussian General Von Boarstein had been sent to surround Magdeburg, on the right bank of the Elbe. On the 2d inst. however, his force was attacked by a very superior division of the enemy and he was obliged to fall back to Nedritz, and afterwards on the 5th to Glumme, on the road to Gortze. Beaumarchais, in consequence of this success, conceived the project of making an attempt against Berlin.

Of Wittgenstein's near approach he seems to have been ignorant, and putting himself at the head of 24,000 men, with 40 pieces of artillery, he marched against the Prussian Generals Von Borstell and Bulow. Wittgenstein had arranged his plan for falling with his whole force upon him. The battle took place upon the 5th, and was obstinately contested, but the enemy were at length defeated, and night alone saved them from experiencing a more severe loss than they did experience. However, they lost 2000 men in killed and wounded, and 27 officers and 900 men made prisoners. Generals Grenier and Grunder were wounded. On the next morning Wittgenstein prepared to follow up his advantage, but Beaumarchais had retired in the night, abandoned the defiles of Walutz and Alten Clus, destroyed the bridges, and crossed the Elbe. Wittgenstein immediately threw up intrenchments at Clus and other parts to enable General Bulow to blockade Magdeburg more closely on the right bank of the Elbe. Wittgenstein's headquarters were on the 7th, at Reibitz, midway between Dessau and Magdeburg.

The Saxon and Bavarian minister have left Breslau as well as the French. The Austrian minister remains there.

The Ranger sloop has carried 15,000 stand of arms and clothing for 15,000 men to Colburg.

When the Packet left Heligoland thirty sail of transports with troops, arms, clothing, &c. were proceeding up the Elbe.

OFFICIAL.

Head-Quarters, Fort George, U. C. May 27, 1813.

SIR.—The light troops under the command of Colonel Scott and Major Forsyth, landed this morning at 9 o'clock. Major-general Lewis' division, with Colonel Foster's command of light artillery, supported them. General Boyd's brigade landed immediately after the light troops, and Generals Winder and Chandler followed in quick succession. The landing was warmly and obstinately disputed by the British forces: but the coolness and intrepidity of our troops soon compelled them to give ground in every direction. General Chandler, with the reserve, composed of his brigade and Colonel Macomb's artillery covered the whole. Commodore Chauncey had made the

most judicious arrangements for silencing the enemy's batteries, near the point of landing. The army is under the greatest obligations to that able naval commander for his co-operation in all its important movements, and especially in its operations this day. Our batteries succeeded in rendering fort George untenable; and when the enemy had been beaten from his positions, and found it necessary to re-enter it, after firing a few guns and setting fire to the magazines, which soon exploded, he moved off rapidly by different routes. Our light troops pursued them several miles. The troops having been under arms from one o'clock in the morning, were too much exhausted for any further pursuit. We are now in possession of fort George and its immediate dependences—to-morrow we shall proceed further on. The behaviour of our troops, both officers and men, entitles them to the highest praise and the difference in our loss with that of the enemy, when we consider the advantages his positions afforded him, is astonishing. We had 17 killed and 45 wounded. The enemy had 90 killed and 100 wounded of the regular troops. We have taken 100 prisoners exclusive of the wounded. Colonel Meyers of the 49th was wounded and taken prisoner. Of our only one commissioned officer was killed—Lieut. Hobert of the light artillery. En closed is the report of Major-General Lewis.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c. H. DEARBORN.

Hon. Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary of war.

KINGSTON GAZETTE, TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

Arrived on Thursday Evening, the 3d instant, from Sacket's Harbor, with a flag of truce, the American schooner Lady-of-the-Lake, bringing the Ladies of Major Dennis and Mr. Pay Master Brock, of the 49th Regiment, who were politely accommodated with a passage from Fort George in the Madison, by Commodore Chauncey.—Captain Blackmore, of the 8th or King's Regiment, who was left wounded at Sacket's Harbor, also arrived in the Lady-of-the-Lake.

The following extracts are from a letter of an Officer of rank in the gallant division of the army under Brigadier Gen. Vincent, dated 31st May.

"Our little division has taken up a fine position near the head of Burlington Bay, which Brig. Gen. Vincent proposes to occupy until favorable circumstances allow of our gallant little band assuming offensive operations. The conduct of the troops engaged on the 27th was beyond all praise, and probably few instances are to be found in Military annals where 700 men successfully opposed 7000—supported by a tremendous fire of shot and shells from the shipping which extended upwards of two miles along the coast—taking all the streets of the town. Yet under these disadvantages our gallant detachment advanced in line on the plains, in the hope that the great disparity in numbers would induce the enemy to make a similar movement, but a shower of shot and shells in which alone they trusted, was their only return. After a full hours halt, we deliberately and proudly fell back upon Queenston, where being joined by the detachments at Chippewa and Fort Erie, under Lieut. Col. Bishop, we marched upon this position. The movements of the troops were performed with the coolness and precision of a parade. The Militia behaved most gallantly, and have by their subsequent conduct evinced in the strongest manner, that if there are some bad subjects among us, there is still a preponderating majority of men zealously devoted to their country's cause. The best spirit and confidence in our ultimate success prevails. The enemy have spread a report of an intention of what he calls intercepting us. If he attempts it here, he will perhaps catch a Tartar. His Ship Guns will avail him nothing against our bayonets."

New York, June 7.

Extract from an American account of the attack on Sacket's Harbor.

"The Naval Officers left in charge of this station, set fire to the Naval Store-houses, Hospital, and Marine barracks, by which all the immensely valuable stores taken at York, were destroyed, and all the stores for the use of the fleet and the new ship which were deposited here, were consumed.

"The prize schooner Duke of Gloucester, was preserved by Lieutenant Talman of the army, who boarded the prize, extinguished the fire, and brought her from under the flames of the store houses; this vessel contained a considerable quantity of gunpowder.

"The schooners Fair American, Lt. Chauncey, (the commanding officer at this time) and the Pert, Lieut. Adams, the only vessels here, cut their cables and retreated up the river; the invalid officers and seamen spiked what few guns they had upon Navy Point, and went off in boats after setting fire to the store houses.

"This place would certainly have been carried had it not been for the timely arrival of 300 of the 41st regiment the evening before, at ten at night, after a march of 40, miles in one day; and during the engagement 600 more regulars came in after forced marches."

COMODORE RODGERS.

Capt. DRAKE, of the ship John and Adam, arrived at New-York from Cadix, informs, that on the 14th of May, in lat. 36. 19. long. 54, he was boarded by the United States frigate President, Commodore RODGERS, on a cruise.

U. S. FRIGATE ESSEX.

A British brig, with a full cargo of cotton, arrived at Port land on Thursday, prize to the privateer Yankee, of Bristol, (R. I.) The Frigate ESSEX, and several Privateers were at St. Salvador, blockaded by a 74 and 2 frigates.

We have as yet heard nothing decisive relative to this frigate. To the numerous straggling reports which have been in circulation in this town, for a few days past, we see no reason to attach any credit.

MONTREAL, June 26.

In addition to the number of boats with provisions, stores, camp equipage, &c. taken and destroyed by the squadron and the advance of Brig-General Vincent's army on the 6th and 10th instant—we have much pleasure in stating by letters from Kingston of the 16th inst. received in town on Saturday evening Sir James Yeo had returned to that place; after having completely scoured the lake, and entering all the creeks and bays on the enemy's side; and capturing four American schooners, having on board 400 barrels of pork and a quantity of Merchandise intended for the enemy's army at Fort George. Four companies of the Royals were embarked on board of the fleet to serve as marines and were to sail from Kingston on Thursday last.—The enemy's fleet were still in Sacket's Harbour.

His Hon. Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, arrived in town on Wednesday last.

The Mail from this to St. Armand, we understand has been discontinued.

Letters are received from Kingston of the 22d inst. A friend politely favored us with the following sketch of Commodore Sir J. Yeo's cruise, from which he had not returned by last accounts. After leaving Kingston, he made over for Oswego, where he could effect nothing. He afterwards steered to the village of Great Sodus, and sent a flag, demanding the public stores, which was refused. In consequence, he landed a body of troops, and took the whole, consisting of several hundred barrels of pork and flour, and burnt the buildings. The Commodore delivered all the provisions to General Vincent, near 40 Mile Creek. In the affair, our loss was one sergeant and four privates of the Royals killed.

On the same day, about 125 Prisoners taken at 40 mile Creek, by Gen. Vincent.

We are informed that the Guns for the new Frigate lately launched at Sacket's Harbor are on Board an Onondago River Craft at Oswego; but in too shoal water to be got at, and too far up. While these are land-locked we shall continue superior on the Lake for some time.

On Lake Erie, near Buffalo the Americans have launched 2 stout schooners, which they boast will render them superior on that Lake.

HALIFAX, June 7.

Friday arrived His Majesty's brig Maury, from Newfoundland, 14 days.

Yesterday, His Majesty's ship Shannon from Boston Bay, with the American frigate Chesapeake, late Capt. Lawrence, her prize; also.

His Majesty's ship Minerva from Canoe.

On the 25th May, His Majesty's Ship Tenedos, which had, for nearly three months, been cruising in Boston Bay, with the Shannon, separated from her, and Capt. Parker was instructed, by Capt. Brooke, not to rejoin him until about the 14th June—this was done in the hope and expectation, that the Chesapeake frigate, finding the Shannon was cruising alone off Boston, would come out, and give her battle—nor were our Tars disappointed; early in the morning of the 1st. inst. the Shannon stood in close to Sacket's Harbor, and observed the Chesapeake lying at anchor, with royal yards a cross, and apparently ready for sea—the British colours were then hoisted on board the Shannon, and she bore to, near the land &c. &c. the

enemy's frigate was observed to loose her sails, and fire a gun—half past twelve she weighed anchor, and stood out of the harbour, when the Shannon filled, and, under easy sail, edged off the land, followed by the Chesapeake, at 4, shortened sail, at 5, hove to, with the topsails aback, for fear the enemy would not bring her to action before dark—in twenty minutes after, the Chesapeake cheered within musket shot of the Shannon, still standing towards her in such a way as left our Tars in uncertainty which side of their ship she intended to engage.—At half past five, however, she luffed up on the Shannon's weather-quarter, stood on within hail, and fired her broadside—which was immediately returned, and with a fire so well directed, that every shot told—here the action commenced—in five minutes the Chesapeake fell alongside the Shannon, and was boarded in her tops, as well as on her decks, by our gallant countrymen, and, in eleven minutes from the commencement of the action, her three ensigns were hauled down, and soon afterwards replaced with the English flag over them—her decks cleared of the dead, the wounded taken below, a great proportion of the prisoners removed out of her—and accompanied by the Shannon, she was steered for this port.

We have now, however, to give the melancholy statement of the killed and wounded—and, when our readers take into consideration the shortness of the action, they will be surprised at its magnitude—on board the Shannon, the 1st Lieut. Mr. Watt; the Purser, Mr. Aldham; Captain's Clerk, Mr. Dunn; and 29 seamen were killed—and Captain Brooke, (severely) a Midshipman, and 56 Spamen wounded; on board the Chesapeake there were about 70 killed, and upwards of 100 wounded—among the former, were Mr. Bolland, 4th Lieut. Lt. Broom, of the Marines; the Master, and several Petty Officers—and among the latter, Capt. LAWRENCE, who died on Saturday last; the 1st Lieut. Mr. Ludlow, who received five wounds—three of which were severe, but is likely to do well—and some Petty Officers also. Immediately after the Ships anchored the wounded were landed, and, under the skill and care of Dr. Rowland, of the Naval Hospital, we hope will soon be in a state of convalescence.

Capt. Brooke, we understand, nobly led the boarders from the quarter deck, and was, we are sorry to state, severely wounded, in the moment of victory, by a sabre, on the head, while exerting himself to save two Americans, from the fury of his men—he is however, we rejoice to learn, in a fair way of recovery—and we hope will soon be able to return to that station, which he filled with so much benefit to his country, and with such imperishable honor to himself.

Lt. WATT was killed after boarding the Chesapeake—he was an excellent officer. Messrs. ALDHAM and DUNN, commanded parties on the quarter deck, and were killed early in the action—the former has a wife and family, who have thus suddenly been deprived of their best friend—though classed in the list of non-combatants, he shared in the glories and dangers of his comrades, and was too early enrolled among the dead—he was a very worthy man.

On Captain Brooke being wounded, the command of the Shannon devolved on the 2d Lieut. Mr. Wallis, son of Mr. Wallis, of the Navy Yard, who conducted himself in a very brave manner.

The body of Capt. LAWRENCE was brought into this port, and will, we have no doubt, be buried with all the honours due to his rank, and to a brave man—he was twice wounded, yet he kept the deck—his third and fatal wound was from a grape shot which passed through his stomach, and he fell.

The Chesapeake is nearly 200 tons burthen larger than the Shannon—and had, at least 60 men more than her on board.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

On Tuesday, June 1st. the American frigate CHESAPEAKE, Capt. LAWRENCE, sailed from Boston with 359 picked men on board, to attack H. M. Ship SHANNON, Capt. BROKE, then in the bay. The Shannon met her about 3 or 4 leagues from the Light-House. The action commenced within pistol shot, and continued about 13 minutes, when the Shannon boarded the enemy, and carried her almost instantaneously. Capt. BROKE was the first man on board the American, was followed by nine of his men, when the ships separated, and the remainder of the boarders were obliged to go ashore and board by the yards. Capt. B. unfortunately received a severe wound in the head with a sabre, but did not leave his duty till he could no longer stand from loss of blood—his recovery is doubtful.—Lieut. Watt 1st of the Shannon, Mr. Aldham, Purser, and the Capt. Clerk were killed. Total loss 23 killed and 56 wounded. On board the Chesapeake Captain LAWRENCE, Lt. Bolland, 4th, and Lieut. Broom, of the marines, killed. Total 70 killed, 100 wounded. The Chesapeake mounted 52 guns, 36 long 18's, and 22 32lb. Carronades, and was in every respect completely prepared for the action.

The action commenced at 6 P. M. Capt. BROKE was wounded by a man to whom he had previously given quarter.

The Americans' guns were all named—every opposite gun bearing the same name.

The following are some of the names.

Wilful Murder, } It is a curious circumstance that every man at these two guns were killed by two shots.

Death and Liberty, } Revenge, Nancy Dawson, Bull Dog, Jumping Billy.

Seaman's Rights, } Halifax, June 9.

Dreadnought, } The respect due to a brave enemy was yesterday shown to the remains of Capt. LAWRENCE.—The Corps was landed from the Chesapeake under a discharge of minute guns, and at two o'clock reached the King's wharf—the American Ensign was spread as a Pall over the Coffin, on which was placed the sword of the deceased—six Captains of the Navy officiated as Pall-Bearers—six companies of the 64th Regiment, commanded by Sir JOHN WADLOW, preceded the corpse—the Officers of the Chesapeake followed it as mourners.—The Officers of the Navy generally attended—Sir THOMAS SAUMER, the Staff, and Officers of the Garrison, and the procession was closed by a number of respectable Inhabitants.—The funeral service was performed by the Reverend Rector of St. Paul's, and 3 volleys discharged by the troops over the grave.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 1st of February 1813, Present His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

Whereas, by His Majesty's Order in Council, bearing date the 11th day of November 1807, and bearing, "That the sale of ships belonging to a neutral is considered by France to be illegal," His Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, that, in future, the sale to a neutral of any vessel belonging to His Majesty's enemies should not be deemed to be lawful in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of such vessels, and that no vessel of the enemy of His Majesty, notwithstanding a sale, or pretended sale, to a neutral, should be captured and brought to the territories thereof, or to any of the countries or places annexed to, or incorporated with France; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said order shall henceforth be confined to vessels belonging to France, or to the territories thereof, or to any of the countries or places annexed to, or incorporated with, France; and that all vessels belonging to any other power at war with His Majesty, which may have been purchased, or may be purchased, by the subjects of any power in amity with His Majesty, and which shall be captured after the date of this Order, and shall thereon be brought to adjudication in any of His Majesty's Courts of Prize, shall be adjudged by the said Court, in the same manner as the said Order of the 11th of November, one thousand eight hundred and seven, had not been issued: And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Ma-

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 1st of February 1813, Present His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

Whereas, by His Majesty's Order in Council, bearing date the 11th day of November 1807, and bearing, "That the sale of ships belonging to a neutral is considered by France to be illegal," His Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, that, in future, the sale to a neutral of any vessel belonging to His Majesty's enemies should not be deemed to be lawful in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of such vessels, and that no vessel of the enemy of His Majesty, notwithstanding a sale, or pretended sale, to a neutral, should be captured and brought to the territories thereof, or to any of the countries or places annexed to, or incorporated with France; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said order shall henceforth be confined to vessels belonging to France, or to the territories thereof, or to any of the countries or places annexed to, or incorporated with, France; and that all vessels belonging to any

His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take such measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

JAS. BULLER.

His Honor the President Major General GLASGOW, Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. has been pleased to grant permission to Ensign JOHN FLETCHER, Esq., to retire from the 6th Battalion of Selected & Embodied Militia, and return to the 1st. Battalion of the Quebec Sedentary Militia, where he was first appointed.

F. VASSAL DE MONVIEL, Adj. General M.

Adjutant General's Office, Quebec, 28th June, 1813.

QUEBEC.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1813.

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

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

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

We beg you, Sir, to accept this tender of our confidence, and be assured, that it flows from an honest pride in the Glory of our Mother Country, and that however long this war may be, whatever privations, efforts and losses it may bring upon us, we only wish for its termination in the expulsion of our unprovoked and malicious invaders, in added splendour to the British Arms, and in a Peace comporting with the dignity of the Empire.

(Signed) Wm. CAMPBELL, Chairman, and by all the Principal Inhabitants of York.

York, 16th June, 1813.

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

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

We have received no accounts of any important event in Upper Canada, since Thursday last. The latest dates from Kingston are of the 26th ultimo. According to the accounts received there, Gen. VINCENT continued in his position at Burlington Bay, with parties advanced to within 12 miles of Fort George. The enemy had concentrated at Fort George, in number, it is said, about 5000 and were entreching themselves. Gen. ROBERTSON would arrive at Gen. Vincent's position about the 25th, when it was expected, that offensive operations would be resumed. We hope that the day to which Gen. Vincent alludes in his answer to the Address of the Inhabitants of York, is not far distant.

Sir James Yeo was cruising on the Lake. We hear nothing of the state of preparation of the enemy's new Ship at Sacket's Harbour. The fact of her rigging being destroyed at the time of our attack on that place, is fully confirmed. A new Brig will soon be in readiness at Kingston.

The latest accounts from the armies in the North of Germany, were published in this Gazette of the 17th ultimo. These came up to the 20th April, at which time, it is evident, from the position of the French Army, that no military event of much importance had recently occurred. The way in which the withdrawing of the Saxon Troops is noticed in the *Moniteur*, authorises an expectation that they also may be turned against Napoleon.

It is not probable that the Campaign would commence seriously, before the last of April. It will be one of the bloodiest in modern annals; but, accidents apart, it cannot decide the fate of either of the parties. May its result be such as to turn the minds of the Rulers to Peace, and guarantee its duration!

The greatest part of the Troops which arrived in the Convey from Halifax, have gone up the river in batteaux; the remainder go in the Steam Boat. The transport Ship Golden Fleece sailed yesterday, with Captain M'Donnell, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with dispatches for England.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the American Army, taken by the Army under General Vincent, arrived here on Monday last.

The Steam Boat arrived this morning at half past six o'clock.

The Cygnet and Convey sail this day.

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

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

June 26.—Ship Goudier, Greigson, 16 days from Halifax, to J. Goudier, cargo wine and ballast—sailed under convoy of His Majesty's brig Riffman and Manly, with 6 transports, having the 13th Regt. on board, and a merchantman.

—28—H. M. S. Riffman, 3 weeks from Halifax—passengers, a Deputy Commissary General, and Mr. Germain.

—Ship Cygnet, G. Steadman, 3 weeks from Halifax, to Government, cargo flour and pork.

—Ship Dawn, T. Wardie, 3 weeks from Halifax, to Govt. passengers, officers and men of the 13th.

—Brig Jane, T. Tunley, 3 weeks from Halifax, to Govt. passengers, officers and men of the 13th Regt.

—Ship Orlando, J. Pymon, 3 weeks from Halifax, to Govt. passengers, officers and men of the 13th Regt.

—Govt. Schooner St. Lawrence, L. Ruel, 4 days from the Brandy Point, to Govt. cargo, stores, passenger Mr. Brown of the Commissary Department.

—Ship Aberdeen, T. Main, 3 weeks from Halifax, to James M'Donnell, cargo ballast and brandy.

—Ship Hydra, W. Waygood, 3 weeks from Halifax, to Government, passengers, officers and men of the 13th Regt.

—Sloop Little Catherine, T. Davies, 19 days from Halifax, to W. Young, cargo sugar &c.—passengers, Messrs. Carwell, Young & Christie.

—Brig Amelia, W. Moore, 19 days from Newfoundland, to L. Delamare, general cargo—passengers, Mr. Morin, Mr. Mahon and family, McQuire and family, and Mrs. Dobroug.

ABSTRACTS.

GEO. III. CAP. IX. 7 MAY 1796.

Act for Repairing and altering Roads, &c.

CLAUSE LVII. The Justices of the Peace shall appoint five resident householders to be Assessors, who are hereby authorized to lay an assessment on all grounds, lots, houses and buildings according to their yearly value.

LX. The amount of such assessment to be deducted by the tenant when not otherwise agreed upon.

LXII. If any person refuse or neglect to pay the sum or sums assessed on him, in thirty days after he is so required to do, the amount may be levied by warrant under the hand and seal of any Justice of the Peace, by distress and sale.

George III. Cap. 5.—3d June, 1799.

CLAUSE XXXIII. There shall be paid to the Road Treasurer on or before the first July of each year, by every person keeping a horse, or horses, for each horse seven shillings and six pence.

XXXIV. Provided that all assessments and contributions for horses be paid on or before the first July in each year, into the hands of the Treasurer of the district, respectively.

XXXI. It shall be lawful for every person subject to personal labour, to compound for the same, by paying at any time within the month of June of each year, the sum of 5d for each day's labour. [5 days at 5d = 2s. 6d.]

XXXV. The persons above the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of sixty, who are not liable to assessment, are subject to personal labour; and if any person liable to such personal labour, refuse or avoid giving his name to the Assessors, or do not give the number of days personal labour, or pay the composition money for the same, on being duly convicted thereof, he shall be condemned to pay the sum of ten pence fine for each day so refused or avoided to be given, over and above the composition money fixed by law.

XXXVI. Every person who shall contravene this Act, shall incur and pay for such contravention a fine not exceeding ten shillings currency, and not less than five shillings.

XXXVIII. The Treasurers of the Roads respectively, are authorized to prosecute under this Act, all persons who shall have refused or neglected to pay to them the sums due under the same.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the office of the Road Treasurer, No. 2, St. Francois Street, Upper Town, will be open every day, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from Nine of the clock in the Forenoon, till Three of the clock, in the Afternoon, from this date, to the FIRST AUGUST next, for the purpose of receiving the monies due as above.

Quebec, 30th June, 1813.

FRANCOIS BAILLAUROT, R. T.

SALES BY AUCTION.

At the Subscriber's Auction Room, on FRIDAY next the 2d inst. precisely at ONE o'clock:

A General Assortment of Dry Goods, consisting in fine and common Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, waistcoat Patterns, Calicoes, Chintz, Cambric, Cotton Shirtings, Dimities, Shawls, white Cotton, Red Tick, Threads, Cotton Hose, Laces, Silk Handkerchiefs, fine and common Hats, few sets Accountant Books, &c. &c. Also,

11 barrels Jamaica Sugar, 50 gallons Sweet Oil in small lots, French Brandy in small lots, Shrub, 30 doz. best Port Wine, and a variety of other articles by FR. QUIQUET, Auctioneer & Broker.

On SATURDAY next the 3d July, at the Stores of William Burns Esq. St. Peter Street, at ONE o'clock.

SEVEN Packages of Dry Goods, amongst which are 6 pieces Real Superfine Cloth, Chintz, Calicoes, Muslins Cambric, Romals, striped and white Cottons, a parcel of Military Clothing, &c. &c. Also,

1 pipe very superior Port Wine, 2 doz. Lisbon do. 1 Case real French Soap, 3 wares 3/4 5 inches, 1 small Anchor and Cable, 5 casks excellent Madeira wine, 3 doz. each, 12 casks Nails, 22 boxes and crates Window Glass, 7 hhds. best London Brown Stout, 2 sets Pitcher Blocks, 30 doz. Army and Military Shoes, and other articles.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN. Quebec, 30th June, 1813.

On MONDAY next the 5th July at ONE o'clock, at the Subscriber's Auction Room:

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, amongst which are—Superfine, Second and Coarse Cloths, white, yellow and blue Flannels, Calicoes, white cottons, cotton shirtings, dimities, and a variety of other goods.

—ALSO—2 Casks double Flint Cut Glass, which will be sold in lots, Cordage, &c. &c. L. DELAMARE, A. & B. Quebec, 30th June, 1813.

On TUESDAY next the 6th inst. at ONE o'clock.

General Assortment of DRY GOODS consisting of Superfine and fine Cloths, Sheetings, Linens, Muslins, Laces, Robes, all coloured and stitching Threads, Calicoes, Table Cloths, Diapers, women's Kid Gloves, Ribbons, Silks, Persians, &c. &c. &c. Also,

30 casks of 3 doz. each, Superior Brown Stout, THOMAS AYLWIN, Auctioneer & Broker.

Quebec, 1st July, 1813.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE good Brig AMELIA, Wm. Moore, Master, burthen per Register 140 tons. If not disposed of, or chartered in a few days, she will begin to load for Liverpool, for freight apply to L. DELAMARE, Quebec, 30th June, 1813.

Received per Little Catherine from Halifax, and for sale by the Subscriber, a consignment of Medicines consisting of Cream of Tartar, Eau de Cologne, &c. which will be sold low for Cash.

L. DELAMARE.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine staunch Barque PROVIDENCE, burthen per Register 290 tons, now ready to take in a cargo. For particulars apply to JOHN GOUNE, Jr. Quebec, 24th June, 1813.

Also for Sale one patent 14 inch CABLE, 120 fathom & Anchor suitable.

FOUND adrift last year, and in possession of Mr. ANDREW BOG, of Saint Vallier Parish, viz: a Mast 87 feet long.

And in possession of Mr. JOSEPH BOIVERT, of Saint Croix Parish, viz: 12 pieces Oak Timber, marks unknown. If the said Timber is not claimed within six months it will be sold to pay expenses.

Quebec, 30th June, 1813.

To be LET, and immediate possession given.

VERY commodious Rooms and in good repair, on the second floor in Freeman Hall.—The occupier can be accommodated with stable room for 3 horses, and a very good coach house.—For particulars apply at the Office of GEO. & Wm. HAMILTON.

Quebec, 24th June, 1813.

HALIFAX, le 7e. Juin.—Arriva Vendredi le Brig Manly, de Terre-Neuve en 14 jours.

Hier, le Navire de Sa Majesté Shannon de la Baie de Boston avec la Frégate Américaine Chesapeake, feu Capitaine Lawrence, prise du Shannon.

Aussi le Navire de Sa Majesté Minerva de Canso. Le 25 Mai le Navire de Sa Majesté Tenedos, qui avoit croisé pendant près de trois mois dans la Baie de Boston avec le Shannon, s'en sépara, et le Capitaine Parker fut ordonné du Capitaine Brooke de ne point le rejoindre que vers le 14 Juin, ce qui fut fait dans l'espérance que la Frégate Chesapeake, voyant que le Shannon croisoit seul à la hauteur de Boston sortiroit et lui livrerait bataille. Nos braves Matelots ne furent point trompés; de bonne heure le matin du 1er du courant le Shannon rallia le Phare de Boston et vit le Chesapeake à l'ancre, avec des vergues de perroquets volans, et selon les apparences prêt à mettre en mer. Le Shannon hissa alors le Pavillon Anglois, et avança, près de terre; à neuf heures du matin il vit la Frégate de l'ennemi larguer ses voiles et tirer un coup de canon; à midi et demi elle leva l'ancre et sortit du havre; alors le Shannon éventa ses voiles, et s'éloigna de la terre à petites voiles, suivi du Chesapeake, à 4 heures il diminua de voiles, à 6 heures il avança avec les humiers coulés, crainte que l'ennemi ne commençât pas l'action avant la nuit. Vingt minutes après, le Chesapeake fit un cri de salut à une portée de mousquet du Shannon, le ralliant toujours d'une manière qui laissoit nos matelots dans l'incertitude quel côté de leur vaisseau il vouloit attaquer. Cependant à cinq heures et demie il vint au lof sur la hanche du vent du Shannon, demeura à portée de voix et lâcha sa bordée, qui fut immédiatement rendue, et avec un feu si bien dirigé que chaque coup porta. Ici commença l'action; en cinq minutes le Chesapeake vint le long du Shannon, et se jeta à bord dans ses humiers, ainsi que sur ses ponts par nos braves compatriotes, et en onze minutes, ses trois pavillons furent abaissés, et ils furent remplacés par le pavillon Anglois au dessus. On ôta les morts de dessus ses ponts, on descendit les blessés, et on en transporta une grande partie des prisonniers, et accompagné du Shannon il fut mené à ce port.

Nous avons cependant à donner maintenant le triste détail de tués et blessés, et lorsque que nos lecteurs considéreront combien l'action a été courte, ils seront surpris de la grandeur de la perte. A bord du Shannon, le 1er. Lieutenant Mr. Watt; l'Écrivain, Mr. Aldham; le commis du Capitaine, Mr. Dunn, et 23 matelots furent tués. Les blessés sont, le Capitaine Brooke, sévèrement, un Aspirant et 56 matelots. A bord du Chesapeake il y eut 70 tués, et plus de 100 blessés, parmi les premiers Mr. Ballard, 4e. Lieutenant; le Lieutenant Broom des Marines; le Maître et plusieurs Officiers inférieurs, parmi les derniers, le Capitaine LAWRENCE, qui mourut Samedi dernier; le 1er. Lieutenant Mr. Ludlow, qui reçut cinq blessures, dont trois furent sévères, mais il se rétablit, et quelques Officiers inférieurs aussi. Immédiatement après que les Vaisseaux eurent mouillé, les blessés furent débarqués, et par l'habileté et les soins du Docteur Rowland, de l'Hôpital Naval, nous espérons qu'ils seront bientôt en état de convalescence.

Nous apprenons que le Capitaine Brooke conduisit noblement ceux qui abordèrent du Gaillard d'arrière et nous sommes bien mortifiés de dire qu'il fut sévèrement blessé, au moment de la victoire, d'un coup de sabre sur la tête, tandis qu'il s'efforçoit de sauver deux Américains de la fureur de ses hommes. Nous sommes bien aises cependant d'apprendre qu'il se rétablit bien et nous espérons qu'il sera bientôt en état de reprendre le poste qu'il a rempli si avantageusement pour son pays et avec tant d'honneur pour lui-même.

Le Lieutenant Watt fut tué après avoir abordé le Chesapeake; c'étoit un excellent Officier. Messieurs Aldham et Dunn, commandant des partis sur le Gaillard d'arrière et furent tués au commencement de l'action, le premier à une femme et de la famille, qui ont été ainsi subitement privés de leur meilleur ami. Quoique sur la liste des non-combattans, il fut par là à la gloire et aux dangers de ses camarades, et fut aussi de bonne heure au rang des morts. C'étoit un homme de beaucoup de mérite.

Le Capitaine Brooke étant blessé, le commandement du Shannon eut au 2e. Lieutenant Mr. Wallis, fils de Mr. Wallis, du Chantier de Marine, qui se conduisit bravement.

Le corps du Capitaine Lawrence a été apporté à ce port, et nous ne doutons point qu'il ne soit enterré avec tous les honneurs dus à son rang et à un homme brave. Il fut blessé deux fois, cependant il n'abandonna point le port. Sa troisième et fatale blessure fut une charge de grappes qui lui passa dans l'estomac, et il tomba.

Le Chesapeake est plus gros que le Shannon de près de 200 tonneaux, et avoit au moins 60 hommes plus que lui à bord.

AUTRE DETAIL.

Mardi, le 1er. Juin, la Frégate Américaine Chesapeake, Capitaine Lawrence, partit de Boston avec 388 hommes choisis à bord, pour attaquer le Navire de Sa Majesté Shannon, Capitaine Brooke, alors dans la Baie. Le Shannon se rencontra à environ 3 ou 4 lieues du Phare. L'action commença à une portée de pistolet, et continua environ 15 minutes au bout desquelles le Shannon aborda la Frégate ennemie et l'emporta presque dans l'instant. Le Capitaine Brooke fut le premier à bord du Vaisseau Américain et fut suivi de neuf de ses hommes, lorsque les vaisseaux se séparèrent, et le reste de ceux qui alloient à l'abordage furent obligés de monter en haut et d'aborder par les vergues. Le Capitaine Brooke reçut malheureusement à la tête une blessure sévère d'un coup de sabre, mais n'abandonna pas son poste qu'il ne fût lui-même en état de se tenir par la perte de son sang. Son rétablissement est douteux. Le 1er. Lieutenant Watt, du Shannon, Mr. Aldham, Écrivain, et le commis du Capitaine furent tués. Perte totale 23 tués et 56 blessés. A bord du Chesapeake le Capitaine Lawrence, le 1er. Lieutenant Ballard, et le Lieutenant Broom des Marines tués. Total 70 tués 100 blessés. Le Chesapeake montoit 52 canons, 30 grands de 18lbs. et 22 carroux de 32lbs. et étoit sous tous les rapports complètement préparé pour l'action.

L'action commença à 6 heures du soir. Le Capitaine Brooke fut blessé par un homme à qui il avoit auparavant donné un quartier.

Les canons des Américains avoient tous des noms. Tous les canons opposés portait le même nom.

Voici quelques uns des noms.

Willful Murder.	C'est une circonstance curieuse que tous les hommes de ces deux canons ont été tués en deux coups.
Montre Volontaire.	
Death and Liberty.	
Semina's Rights.	Hasty Dawson.
Drifts des Matelots.	Bull Dog.
Dreadnought.	Chien de combat.
Ne crains rien.	Jumping Billy.
Revenge.	Guillot le sauteur.
Vengeance.	

MONTREAL, le 26 Juin.—En addition au nombre de bateaux chargés de provision, munitions, équipage de camp, &c. pris et détruits par l'Escadre et la garde avancée de l'Armée du Brigadier-General Vincent le 6 et le 10 du courant, nous sommes bien aises d'annoncer que par des lettres de Kingston du 16 du courant reçues en Ville Samedi dernier au soir nous apprenons que Sir James Yeo étoit retourné à Kingston, après avoir complètement nettoyé le Lac et être entré dans toutes les criques et les baies du côté de l'ennemi, et avoir pris quatre Golettes Américaines ayant à bord 400 Quartz de Lard et une quantité de Marchandises destinées pour l'Armée ennemie au Fort George. Quatre compagnies des Royaux étoient embarquées à bord de la Botte pour servir comme soldats de marine, et devoient partir de Kingston Jeudi dernier. La Botte ennemie étoit alors dans le Havre de Sacket.—(Gas. Montreal.)

Nous apprenons que la Malle d'ici à St. Armand a été continuée.

On a reçu des lettres de Kingston du 22 du courant. Un ami nous a fait la lettre de l'esquisse suivante de la course du Commodore Sir James Yeo, d'où il étoit revenu suivant les derniers détails. Après être parti de Kingston d'ici à Oswego où il ne put rien effectuer. Il dirigea ensuite sa course vers le Village de Great Sodus, et envoya un pavillon, demander les provisions publiques, ce qui lui fut refusé. En conséquence il débarqua un corps de troupes, et prit le tout, consistant en plusieurs cents quartz de lard et de farine et brûla les bâtimens. Le Commodore livra toutes les provisions au Général Vincent près du Ruissseau Forty Mile. Dans cette affaire notre perte a été un Sergent et quatre soldats des Royaux tués.

Il a été perdu Vendredi dernier au Matin, une Chaine de Montre, avec un Cachet et une Clef, le tout d'Or. Quoique les a trouvés en prié d'en donner avis à cet Office, et en les restituant, il recevra une récompense raisonnable.

GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.

Il a plu à Son Honneur le Président le Major Général GLASGOW, Commandant des Forces, &c. &c. d'accorder permission à l'Enseigne John Fletcher, Esq., de se retirer du 6e. Bataillon de Milice d'Elite et Incorporée, et de retourner au 1er. Bataillon de la Milice Sédentaire de Québec auquel il appartenoit auparavant.

F. VASSAL DE MONVIEL, Adj. Général M.

Bureau de l'Adjutant Général, Québec, le 28 Juin, 1813.

QUEBEC.

JEUDI, LE 1 JUILLET, 1813.

Nous n'avons reçu aucune nouvelles d'événemens importants dans le Haut-Canada, depuis notre dernière. Les nouvelles les plus récentes de Kingston sont du 26 du mois dernier. Suivant les détails qu'on y a reçus, le Général VINCENT continuoît dans sa position à la Baie de Burlington avec des partis avancés jusqu'à 4 lieues du Fort George. L'ennemi s'étoit concentré au Fort George, au nombre, dit-on, d'environ 5000 et se retranchoit. Le Général De Rottenburg devoit arriver vers le 25 à la position du Général Vincent et l'on s'attendoit qu' alors les opérations offensives recommenceroient. Nous espérons que le jour auquel le Général Vincent fait allusion dans sa réponse à l'Adresse des Habitans de York, n'est pas éloigné.

Sir James Yeo croisoit sur le Lac. Nous n'entendons pas parler de l'état de préparation du Navire neuf de l'Ennemi au Havre de Sacket. La nouvelle de la destruction de ses manœuvres lors de notre attaque sur cette place est pleinement confirmée. Il y aura bientôt un nouveau Brig de prêt à Kingston.

Les dernières nouvelles des armées dans le Nord de l'Allemagne ont été publiées dans cette Gazette du 17 du mois dernier. Elles vont jusqu'au 20 Avril, auquel tems il est évident, d'après la position de l'Armée Française, qu'il n'y avoit eu récemment aucun mouvement militaire d'importance. La manière dont le *Moniteur* annonce que les troupes Saxones se sont retirées donne lieu d'espérer qu'elles pourront aussi être tournées contre Napoleon.

Il n'est pas probable que la campagne ait commencé sérieusement avant la fin d'Avril. Elle sera une des plus sanglantes dans les annales modernes; mais, accensés à part, elle ne peut décider du sort de l'une ni de l'autre des parties. Puisque le résultat étoit tel qu'il tourne les esprits des Chefs vers la paix, et en garantisse la durée!

La plus grande partie du 13e Régiment arrivé d'Halifax dans le convoi, est parti pour Montréal en bateau. Le reste part dans le Steam-Boat.

Le Transport *Golden Fleece* est parti hier, avec le Capitaine M'Donnell, Aide-de-Camp de Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef, avec des dépêches pour l'Angleterre.

Le Steam-Boat est arrivé ce matin à Six heures et demie.

Le Cygnet et le Convoi partent aujourd'hui.

Les Prairies dans les environs de cette Ville ont maintenant une apparence des plus belles quoique triste pour ceux qui en connaissent la cause. La plante appelée *Marguerite* qui est maintenant en fleur a banni presque toute la bonne herbe des Prairies. Toutes les tentatives pour la détruire et l'empêcher de se répandre ont été inutiles. Les labours et la culture la plus soignée ont été suivis d'une récolte de cette plante plus abondante qu'auparavant. Les Amis de l'Agriculture et de la prospérité générale rendroient un service important au voisinage de cette Ville en indiquant quel moyen efficace et généralement praticable de détruire cette plante pernicieuse et de l'empêcher de croître à l'avenir.

EXTRAITS.

GEORGE III, CHAPITRE IX.—7e. Mai, 1796.

Acte pour faire, réparer et changer les Chemins, &c. &c. &c. Clause LVII. Et les dits Juges à Paris—appointeront—cinq ou six arpenteurs—pour être Contiseurs, qui sont par le présent autorisés de faire une cotisation sur toutes les terres, emplacements, maisons et bâtimens, suivant leur valeur annuelle.

LX. Le montant de telle cotisation pourra être déduit par le locataire, excepté lorsqu'il aura été fait un accord concernant telle cotisation.

LXII. Que si quelque personne refuse ou néglige de payer la somme, ou les sommes cotisées sur elle, dans trente jours après que la demande en aura été faite, elle sera, et pourra être prélevée par Warrant, ou Ordre sous les Seings et Scans d'aucun des Juges à Paris, par saisie et vente.

George III, 3e. Juin, 1799, Chapitre V.

XXXIII. Qu'il sera payé au Trésorier des Chemins, le ou avant le premier de Juillet de chaque année, par tout le personnel qui tiendra un Cheval, ou des Chevaux, et 1000 chaque Cheval, la somme de sept shillings et demi.

Clause XXXIV. Pourvu toujours, que toute cotisation et Contribution pour Chevaux soient payés le ou avant le premier de Juillet de chaque année, entre les mains du Trésorier de son District respectivement.

XXXI. Travail personnel.—Il sera et pourra être loisible à chaque personne ainsi disposée, de composer pour celui en payant en aucun tems; dans le mois de Juin de chaque année la somme de cinq deniers pour chaque jour de travail qui doit être donné comme sus-dit, (6 jours à 5d. 24s.)

XXXV. Le nom et le nombre des personnes qui audevant de l'âge de vingt-un ans, et audevant de soixante, n'étant pas sujettes à la cotisation, sont sujettes au travail personnel; et dans le cas où aucune personne sujette à tel travail comme sus-dit, refusera, omettra, ou évitera volontairement de donner son nom à tel Contiseur, et ne donnera pas ses journées de travail, ou ne payera pas sa cotisation pour celles, et en étant dûment convaincue, sera condamnée à payer la somme de dix deniers d'amende pour chaque jour de travail qu'elle aura évité de donner, outre l'argent de composition dû par la loi, pour telle négligence.

XXXVI. Toute personnes qui contreviendront à cet Acte en aucune manière ou chose, enfreindront et payeront pour chaque telle contravention, une amende qui n'excèdera point dix shillings, et qui ne sera pas moins de cinq shillings courant.

XXXVIII. Les Trésoriers des dites cités, sont respectivement autorisés, de faire les poursuites nécessaires, suivant la vraie intention de cet Acte, contre toute personne qui aura négligé, ou refusé de payer la somme par elles dues, en conformité, et sous l'autorité des dits Actes.

AVIS AU PUBLIC.

Le Bureau de la Trésorerie des Chemins, Rue Saint-François, à la Haute-Ville, No. 2, sera ouvert tous les jours de neuf heures du matin à trois heures après midi, (Dimanches et Fêtes exceptés), d'ici au premier d'Août prochain, pour la Recette des Droits comme ci-dessus.

FRANCOIS BAILLAUROT, T. C.

Quebec, le 30e. Juin, 1813.

VENTES PARENCAN.

LUNDI prochain, le 5 Juillet, à la Chambre d'Encau de Ls. DELAMARE, à UNE heure.

UN assortiment général de marchandises sèches, entre autres, draps superfins, de la seconde qualité et gros, flanelle blanche, jaune et bleue, indienne, coton blanc, coton à chemise, hain, et une variété d'autres marchandises. Aussi—vertes doubles, qui seront vendus par lots, cordages, &c. &c. &c. Québec, 3e. Juin, 1813.

Par THOMAS AYLWIN, MARDI prochain, le 6 du courant, à UNE heure.

UN assortiment général de marchandises sèches, consistant en Draps superfins et fins, toile, mousseline, linon, robes, en blanc et de couleur, indienne, nappes, toile ouvrée, gants de caoutchouc pour les Dames, ruban, soieries, perles, &c. &c. &c. Aussi—30 quartz de Brown Stout supérieur, de 3 dous. chaque. Québec, 1er. Juillet, 1813.

Le Soussigné Exécuteur du Testament de feu James Johnston, Esq., en son vivant de la Paroisse d'Yamachiche, et Administrateur et Trésorier des biens, meubles et immeubles de sa succession, donne avis à toutes personnes qui peuvent avoir quelque demande à faire contre la dite succession, de les transmettre à Dame Amelia Gugg, veuve du dit feu James Johnston, ainsi que toutes personnes qui doivent à la dite Succession, de payer entre les mains de la dite Dame Johnston, dûment autorisée à cet effet.

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