

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. 1r. 5.

VOLUME VIII.]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1812.

[NUMBER 46.]

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, QUEBEC, December 7, 1812.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency SIR GEORGE PREVOST, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 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 30 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at TWENTY per cent sterling, discount.

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

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, QUEBEC, 22d November, 1812.

WANTED for the supply of His Majesty's Forces, Twelve Thousand barrels fine Flour,

To be delivered at the King's stores at Montreal, as under, viz.—

On the 15th May.....1000 Barrels,
— 1st June.....2000 do.
— 1st July.....3000 do.

At the King's stores at Quebec,
On the 1st June.....1000 Barrels,
— 15th June.....1000 do.
— 1st July.....2000 do.
— 14th July.....2000 do.

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

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

Security will be required.

CONTRAT

AVEC LE GOUVERNEMENT.

BUREAU DU COMMISSAIRE GENERAL, QUEBEC, 22e NOVEMBRE, 1812.

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

Le 15e. Mai.....1000 Quart.
1er. Juin.....2000 do.
1er. Juillet.....3000 do.

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

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

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

On exigera des sûretés.

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

ALSO,
250 cwt. green and dry Cod Fish,
250 red spruce Deck Plank (3 inch).
E. MILLER, St. Rocks.

November 27 1812.

FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,

JAMAICA Spirits,
Grenada and Barbadoes Rum,
Molasses,
Muscovado Sugar,
Coffee,
French Brandy in pipes,
Madeira Wine in pipes, hhd. & qr. casks,
Port Wine in pipes,
Claret do, bottled, in packages of 6 a dozen,
Teneriffe do, do, 6
Spanish do, in pipes and hhd.
Loaf Sugar,
Prime Beef,
Butter, in kegs,
Lard, in do. } put up for the West Indies.

Salmon in trs. & bbls.
Herrings in barrels,
Dry Cod fish,
Cord Lines, 15 and 18 lbd.
Boiling Pease,
2000 minots Lisbon Salt,
120 boxes Lemons,
Nails of all sorts,
Cordage of all sizes,
Anchors,
Canvas, patent and common from No. 1 a No. 6,
Biscuit bagging,
A few dozen Military Shoes,
Pine Plank, 12 feet long, 2 1-2 inch thick,
Pine Boards, 10 — 1 —
A few cases French prize Goods,
One cask Cloves,
Tales for Queens—one case Hats,
And a variety of other articles.

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

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

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

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,

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

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

LOST OR STOLEN.

A NEW boat, newly caulked and payed, of about 15 feet head to stern, belonging to the Schooner Linnet, Capt Roch, laying at the Queen's wharf; the boat was made fast at the steps. Any information concerning the same will be thankfully rewarded by Capt. Roch or

Ls. DELAMARE, St. Andrew's Wharf.
Quebec, October 19th, 1812.

ON SALE by the Subscriber, and just now landing from the Brig Eliza from Dundee:—

A quantity of Refined Sugars in Loaves of 3, 8, and 11 lbs. to be disposed of in small lots for cash, also, Bod Ticks, Checks and Stripes of various descriptions, Oz-naburgs, Sheetings, Ravensducks, Canvas, Biscuit and Flour Bagging of all sorts, for Cash or approved Bills of Exchange.

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

TO LET,

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

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

FOR SALE.

4 Pipes London Market Madeira,
2 do. }
2 Quarter Casks, } Mountains and Malaga Wines,
40 doz. bottled, }
400 Minots Lisbon Salt,
12 Guns, 18 pounder caronades, new and in the best order, with carriages, navy locks, round, langridge and canister shot, &c. &c.
1 1/2 Tons Copper Bolts, 1/2, 3/4, 1 and 1 1/2 inch,
2 do. flat and square iron assorted dimensions,
4 do. bolt iron, 1/2, 3/4, 1 and 1 1/2 inch,
9 Bundles half inch rod iron,
10 Cwt. best Steel,
60 Casks assorted plank, board, cariole and shingle Nails,
1 new 9 inch Cable,
7 do. 5 1/2, 7 inch do.
1 second hand 11 1/2 inch do. 80 fathoms
1 do. 12 1/2 do. do. 70 do.
36 Coils small cordage, 1 1/2 to 4 inch,
2 Bales Sheathing Paper,
10 Crates assorted Earthenware,
40 Kegs red Paint,
20 Casks Lamp Black,
2 do. Whitening,
1 Bale worsted Gloves.

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

ALSO,

30M. Staves laying on the wharves,
200 Barrels fresh fine Flour, daily expected from Portneuf Mills, and a small cargo of 8 to 10M. bushels of Wheat, which will be ready for shipping in the course of the Month.

COLTMANS & HALE.
Quebec, 1 May, 1812.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

AT the ETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—

50 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards, }
20 M. do. 1 1/2 do do } 20 a 40 feet in
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, } length,
60 M. do. 3 do. do.
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,
60 M. do. Oak do.

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

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 15th December, 1812.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to appoint:

LOUIS CHARLES FOUCHER, Esq. one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal, in the Room of *Pierre Louis Panet*, Esquire, deceased.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, Esq. Collector of the Port of St. Johns, in the room of George McBeath, Esq. deceased.

PIERRE BEDARD, Esq. Provincial Judge, for the district of Three Rivers.

We learn with pleasure that Capt. Coore arrived safe in England on the 6th of October, and that ministers had given official information, to the Lord Mayor, of Genl. Brock's victory over General Hull.

MARRIED—On the 9th inst. at Three-Rivers, WM. STUART, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, to MARY JANE NARCISSE PANEY, of Three-Rivers.

At Montreal, on the 5th instant, Mr. DAVID STANFORD to Miss HALL, only daughter of the late William Hall, esq. Visitor of the Customs at that port.

DIED—On Wednesday last, Mr. FLORENT BAILLARD, Road Treasurer, of this city.

THE Subscribers to last winter's QUEBEC ASSEMBLY are requested to attend at the Union Hotel, on Thursday 17th inst. at one o'clock, for the purpose of choosing managers for the season.
Quebec, 14th Dec. 1812.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, at the Auction Room of THOMAS CARY, on THURSDAY next, the 17th inst. at ONE o'clock:

THE effects of the late Major TRADING, Deputy Bark Mast, General, consisting of military appointments, wearing apparel, Laneu, Table ditto, Bedding, Plate, a Rifle Gun, a collection of Books, Stationary, Mathematical Instruments, Saddlery and a great variety of other articles.

Quebec, 14th December, 1812.

EDUCATION.

T. 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 BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

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

- 50 Hogsheads 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 Casemeres,
- 20 Pieces Flannels,
- 4 Pieces red and blue Baize,
- 20 Pieces Lace,
- 40 Boxes Sheet Iron,
- 20 Boxes Tin,
- 150 Pairs Brass Candlesticks,
- A Cask of low-priced Cutlery,
- 100 Picked French Burr Stones,
- 2 Cables 14 and 16 inch with Anchors suitable.

PATTERSON, DYKE & Co.

Rue Sault au Matelot.

Quebec, Dec. 4th 1812.

THE subscriber, Boot & Shoe-maker, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop from the Lower Town to the house formerly occupied by Mr. GEORGE STANLEY, opposite the French Church, and has on hand a general assortment of all kinds in his line, which he will dispose of at the lowest price for cash.

WILLIAM BURKE.

Quebec, 1st December, 1812.

LES Souscripteurs à l'ASSEMBLÉE de QUEBEC l'hiver passé, sont priés de se trouver à l'Hotel de l'Union Jeudi le 17me du present, à une heure, pour choisir des Directeurs.

Quebec, 14me Decembre, 1812.

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, by WILLIAM THOMAS, St. John Street.
Quebec, 7th Dec. 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

- 150 Puncheons strong high flavoured Jamaica Spirits,
- 5 ——— Lime Juice,
- 10 pipes Spanish Wine, superior quality,
- 5 ——— Port
- 2 ——— Florence Oil,
- 27 puncheons good Molasses,
- 224 barrels and 2 tierces Salmon, } fit for the West-
- 150 ——— HERRINGS, } India market,
- 1009 cwt. toluqual Codfish, daily expected.
- 200 hhd. and 150 barrels British plantation Sugars.
- 10 tierces, 15 barrels and 20 bags Jamaica Coffee,
- 300 French burr Stones,
- 700 pair ready made Ash Oaks,
- 5 M. merchantable Staves,
- 14 bales superfine and fine Cloths and Casimeres,
- 72 pieces Oak Timber,
- 800 bushels Flax Seed clean for exportation,
- Mrs. and prime pork in barrels and half-barrels,
- 1 Anchor about 12 cwt.
- Also Flour, Blennet, b. King Penne and Oats.

Quebec, 25th August, 1812.

BREHUT & SHEPPARD.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, at the NEW POST TAVERN, near St. John's Gate, One Hundred and Twenty Thousand of Good BRICKS;—ALSO, a few thousand Bundles of Excellent HAY, to be delivered at any time required.
JOSIAH STILES.
Quebec, 16th August, 1812.

FOR SALE,

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

- 10 doz. real Martinique noyeau,
- 7 do. castor oil,
- 20 boxes London pickles,
- 5 do. West India do,
- 20 do. fish-sauce,
- 2 pipes real cognie 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 teas, 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, by the Subscribers, a Consignment of MILITARY SASHES of different sizes & colors.

WM. HENDERSON & Co.

11th Aug. 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MONEY LENT on Pledge at N^o. 4, St. Geneviève street, on the Cape.
Quebec, October 10, 1812.

MOUNTAIN, OR THE WITTY DIVINE.

SOME ten, or twenty years ago,
Where a grand building rose!
Young Mountain was to college sent;
For so my story goes.

The rev'rend tutor was a man,
Well qualified to teach,
His students were before him wont
Alternately to preach.

Yet he was not from failings free,
Altho' a man of worth;
He oft was seen to fall asleep,
While they were holding forth.

And now it came to Mountain's turn
To preach before his Grace;
And the grave tutor took his seat,
Just right before his face.

Now Mountain was a clever youth,
But willing to expose
And if he could, reform his Grace,
So for his text he chose,

"Could ye not watch with me one hour?
And now (for your own sake,)
Thought Mountain, you will surely try,
For once to keep awake.

But all that Mountain could advance,
Did not break his repose;
Scarcely fifteen minutes had elaps'd,
Ere he began to doze.

Yet while at intervals his Grace
Gaz'd round in wild surprise,
He had this passage just at hand,
Whene'er he op'd his eyes.

The tutor qu'ie indignant felt
At being thus expos'd;
And secret vow'd he should repent,
As soon as he had clos'd.

(For ah! he did not like to have
His inclination cross'd,)
But sinking into sleep again,
All recollection lost.

And now 'twou'd all have been forgot,
And pass'd off very well,
But for his fellow-students who
Had all resolv'd to tell.

And for such conduct base and mean,
Each of them did declare,
That Mountain ought to be expell'd,
No more to enter there.

Poor Mountain only begg'd that ere
From college he was sent;
"A farewell sermon he might preach!"
The tutor gave consent.

"Sleep ye on now, and take your rest!"
Were words which Mountain chose;
Seeing he was to be dismiss'd,
For breaking his repose.

But lo! his pupil's last discourse,
Could not keep him awake,
Nor could our Saviour's striking words
Him from his slumbers shake.

Next morning Mountain took his leave,
And homeward bent his way;
He little thought what was in store,
Against some future day.

The King had heard of the affair,
And straight for Mountain sent,
On giving him a Bishop's see
His Majesty was bent.

He wonder'd much what it could mean,
Yet up to court he came;
"Well, Mountain," said the worthy King,
"I've heard much of thy fame.

"And as a Bishop is decens'd,
I straightway sent for thee,
"But fears alas! thou art not fit
"To fill that vacant see."

The Mountain did the King address,
 "Oh sov'reign, hast thou faith?"
 "I hope so!" was the King's reply;
 "The King hopes he has faith."

"But hast thou faith?" "Yes I believe
 "I have;" the King replied;
 This did not answer Mountain's end,
 "The King believes;" and sigh'd.

Yet once again did Mountain ask,
 "Say oh King, hast thou faith?"
 He paus'd; but straight he made reply;
 "Yes, Mountain, I have faith."

"Well then, (said Mountain,) if indeed,
 "Thou dost possess true faith,
 "Tho' as a grain of mustard seed,
 "Hear what the Scripture saith,

"This Mountain, (pointing to himself,)
 "At thy request made known,
 "Shall be remov'd to yonder See,"
 No sooner said than done.

(Here by the bye, I would observe,
 How wrong it is to make,
 A jest-book of God's holy word;
 From whence bon-mots to take,)

This witty speech much pleas'd the King;
 "And so it shall," he said;
 He straight commanded, and they plac'd
 The mitre on his head.

"Now let us sing, long live the King!
 "And Mountain, long live he!
 "And when he next appears at Court;
 "May I be there to see."

[The following descriptions of places in Upper Canada, taken from the American Tourist's Pocket Companion, for 1817, will, we doubt not, be gratifying to our readers.]

QUEENSTOWN

A fine flourishing village, consisting of about one hundred houses. It is situated about seven miles below the falls, and is at the head of the boat navigation; the portage, occasioned by the falls, commencing here, Miller's dam, is experienced by all travellers, to be an excellent one, and the charges moderate. From hence it is seven miles to

NEWARK, OR FORT GEORGE,

formerly Niagara, situated on Lake Ontario, containing several public buildings, three churches, and about two hundred houses. The vessels which cross the lake, sail from hence. The distance from hence to Kingston, is about one hundred and forty miles. The vessels which sail between these places, have good accommodations; the expense of passage, including wine, &c. is eight dollars. With a favourable wind this distance is usually run in about twenty-six hours. From hence it is about one hundred miles by land and, by water, across the lake, about thirty-five miles to

YORK

The seat of government of Upper Canada, forty miles north by west of Niagara fort, and one hundred and twenty miles west-south-west of Kingston. It contains the public buildings and about three hundred dwelling houses; however, there is nothing which can induce a tourist to visit it, and his better plan will be to proceed from Newark direct to

KINGSTON,

which is situated at the north-east extremity of Lake Ontario, at the head of the St. Lawrence, on the north shore opposite Wolf Island. It occupies the site of old Frontenac. It contains about four hundred houses, a barracks, hospital, storehouse, one episcopal, two roman catholic, and one presbyterian church. The harbour is good, and is the winter station of the King's vessels. Large vessels seldom descend the St. Lawrence lower, although it is navigable to Oswegatchie, about fifty miles farther. In the vicinity are valuable quarries of limestone. Walker's hotel is a good one; price of board per day, one dollar, and twenty cents. The distance is about two hundred miles from hence to Montreal.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 21,

Frederick William has ceased to reign! France is united to France! and the king is gone to take the waters which

dispatched Louis Bonaparte to the other world. Here we have another sorrowful example of the untimely fate that awaits the weak and pusillanimous monarchs on the continent, who ignominiously bend their necks to the imperial yoke of the tyrant, from an erroneous belief that they will thus secure to themselves his favour and protection.

The expedition of Sweden is suspended for the present, Alexander and Bernadotte are to have an interview. It is reported that they confidently expect that the king of Denmark will take with them part in this affair. The proclamations of the king of Sweden and the Crown Prince speak only of self defence.

It is conjectured that this apparent inactivity of the Swedish expedition is a preconcerted plan of the allied powers, and that they have a grand object in view, which is, to benefit the present defenceless state of Holland, to make a descent into that country and thereby create a diversion in that quarter, and that they are only waiting a favourable opportunity to carry that plan into execution.

To His Excellency Sir GEORGE PREVOST, BARONET, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower-Canada, Upper Canada, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and their several Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, Lieutenant-General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces of Lower-Canada and Upper-Canada, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and their several Dependencies, and in the Islands of Newfoundland, Prince Edward, Cape Breton and Bermuda, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the Inhabitants of the City and neighbourhood of Quebec, beg leave to congratulate Your Excellency on your safe return to the bosom of your much respected Family.

We have beheld with admiration the resources which the wise and conciliatory measures of your Excellency have, in a most eminent degree, brought into operation; and under Divine Providence, our utmost gratitude is due to Your Excellency, for having, hitherto, without the effusion of blood, arrested the threatened invasion of our Country by an inveterate foe, envious of our happiness, and jealous of the power so justly possessed by our beloved Sovereign.

Your Excellency has duly appreciated the character of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, and we feel a pride which language can with difficulty express, in contemplating the unanimous zeal, loyalty and courage displayed by the whole Population, in the support and defence of the Government.

The confidence Your Excellency has placed in the People committed to your care, has only awakened those generous sentiments by which their ancestors were distinguished; and, in this part of the Province but one feeling prevailed at the moment of the late premeditated attack, that of regret at being at a distance from Your Excellency, and our Brethren in Arms. Your Excellency may, with confidence, rely on the unanimous co-operation of the entire Population, whenever you may see fit to call them forward.

In congratulating Your Excellency on the Surrender of Detroit, the glorious success which attended His Majesty's Arms at the Battle of Queenston, and the heroism with which our Sister Province of Upper Canada is struggling in the Common Cause, we must beg to be permitted to pay a just and well merited tribute of respect to the brave and much lamented MAJOR GENERAL BROCK, whose death we consider as a public loss.

Supported by His Majesty's Regular Forces, under the command of brave and experienced Officers, and Your Excellency possessing the confidence of all His Majesty's Subjects, we have little to dread; and we humbly beg leave to express to Your Excellency our gratitude to the Army, and to the other Embodied Corps in both Provinces, for the zeal and courage which pervade the whole.

We sincerely pray for the restoration of Peace, without a wish that the smallest concession should be made to the ambitious, unwise and unjust policy of the American Rulers. A state of warfare is by no means desirable, but forced on us by a Power with whom our Mother Country has evinced the most sincere desire of remaining at peace, we shall consider no sacrifice too great to repel every attack, and we pledge ourselves to support Your Excellency with our lives and fortunes, should the Enemy persist in their ambitious views, and dare to attempt the invasion of the Province.

That Your Excellency may be the instrument, under Divine Providence, of securing to His Majesty's North

American Colonists, a continuation of the inestimable blessings they have hitherto enjoyed, that your merits may meet with the full approbation of our Beloved Sovereign, and of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and that you may, at the end of a glorious and successful Contest, retire in peace and happiness, to the enjoyment of every domestic felicity, is our most sincere desire; and we venture to add, without fear of contradiction, that of all our Fellow Subjects throughout the Province.

ANSWER,

To the Inhabitants of the City and Neighbourhood of Quebec.

GENTLEMEN,

At the same time that I thank you for your address, congratulating me on my safe return among you; I beg leave to assure you that the cheerful co-operation which I experienced from every class of His Majesty's Subjects, in the preparations I had made to repel the threatened invasion, afforded me the pleasing expectation that with the blessing of the Almighty, I should have been enabled to preserve this flourishing and happy country from the grasp of an inveterate enemy, and to maintain entire this important portion of his Majesty's Dominions.

I duly appreciate the value of the just and well merited tribute of respect which you have paid to the memory of Major General Brock, who was an honour to his profession, and whose death I deeply deplore as a national calamity.

The high pretensions, impracticable disposition, and crafty policy of the American Government, admit but little hope of any understanding speedily arising between Great Britain and the United States, which may serve to restore to those Countries the blessings of Peace.

I therefore contemplate with the utmost satisfaction the unanimous zeal, loyalty and courage, evinced by the whole population of the Canadas, in the support and defence of the inestimable advantages they enjoy under the paternal and powerful Government of his Majesty;—and for their preservation, I rely on the valour of tried and experienced officers, ably trained and well disciplined soldiers, an embodied militia rapidly rising to military perfection, and an enlightened people devoted to the just cause of a beloved Sovereign.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

MONTREAL, 4th Dec. 1812.

Having been ordered by His Excellency the Governor General to return to Quebec, the Officers commanding the battalions of the Selected and Incorporated Militia, are notified that they are henceforth to direct their Letters, Reports, &c. to the Office of the Adjutant General of Militia, Quebec.

F. VASSAL DE MONTVIEL,
 Adjutant General of Militia.

HEAD QUARTERS

CHAMBLEY, 30th Nov. 1812.

A Court of Inquiry will be held at the Canton of Chambley, Thursday the 10th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon precisely, in order to take into their immediate and most serious consideration the lawful claims which some individuals might have for wrongs or damages suffered by our advanced pickets or otherwise, and to ascertain the amount of the same.

All persons therein concerned shall appear before the said Court with the necessary documents and witnesses.

The Captains of Militia shall make public the present order, by having it published at the Church door and posted thereto, and other places in the District of the respective companies.

By order of
 Major General DE ROTTENBURG, Commandant,
 CHAS. FREMONT, Ass't Q. M. G. of Militia.

PROCLAMATION.

To the men of the State of New York.

For many years you have seen your country oppressed with numerous wrongs. Your government although above all others devoted to peace, have been forced to draw the sword and rely for redress of injustice on the valor of the American people.

The valor has been conspicuous. But the nation has been unfortunate in the selection of some of those who have directed it. One army has been disgracefully surrendered and lost. Another has been sacrificed by a precipitate attempt to pass it over at the strongest point of the enemy's lines, with most incompetent means.—

The cause of these miscarriages is apparent. The commanders were popular men, " destitute alike of theory and experience in the art of war.

In a few days, the troops under my command will plant the American standard in Canada. They are men accustomed to obedience, silence and steadiness. They will conquer or they will die.

Will you stand with your arms folded, and look on this interesting struggle? Are you not related to the men who fought at Bennington and Saratoga? Has the race degenerated? Or have you under the baleful influence of contending sections forgot your country.— Must I turn from you and ask the men of the six nations to support the government of the United States? Shall I imitate the officers of the British King, and suffer our negathered laurels to be tarnished by ruthless deeds?— Shame where is thy blush? No. Where I command, the vanquished and the peaceful man, the child, the maid, and the matron, shall be secure from wrong. If we conquer, we will "conquer but to save" men of New-York!

The present is the hour of renown. Have you not a wish for fame? Would you not choose in future times to be named as one of those, who, imitating the heroes whom Montgomery led, have in spite of the seasons, visited the tomb of the chief, and conquered the country where he lies? Yes. You desire your share of fame. Then seize the present moment. If you do not you will regret it, and say, "the valiant have bled in vain: The friends of my country fell—and I was not there."

Advance then to our aid. I will wait for you a few days. I cannot give you the date of my departure. But come on, come in companies, half companies, pairs or singly. I will organize you for a short tour. Ride to this place if the distance is far, and send back your horses. But remember that every man who accompanies us places himself under my command and shall submit to the salutary restraints of discipline.

ALEXANDER SMYTH, Brig. Gen.
Camp near Buffalo, November 10, 1812.

PARIS, (Kentucky) October 4.

Extract of a letter from James Jerrard, junr. brigade inspector of the left wing of the N. W. army, to the editor of the Western Citizen, dated

Head-Quarters, Left Wing, N. W. army, Oct. 3.

Dear sir—Since my last to you nothing has occurred of much importance, except the health of the army, one of the spies had shot at an Indian, and two men have been killed at Fort Wayne, which you have probably heard of. The state of the army, including the regiments of Colonels Wells, Scott, Lewis, and Allen, agreeably to this day's report is as follows:—

Present fit for duty, including officers.....	1678
Sick present.....	216
Sick absent.....	21
On detachment.....	39
On command.....	2
On extra service.....	104
On furlough.....	7
Discharged.....	19
Missing.....	1
Deserted.....	29
Dead.....	9
Total.....	2185

The regiments of Col's Jennings and Pogue are at St. Mary's and Jennings block-house, who serve as escorts for supplies to this place. We have built four block-houses, and three other houses including the fortification. We have not drawn a full ration since the 8th of Sept.— Sometimes without beef, at other times without flour—and the worst of all entirely without salt, which has been much against the health of the men. They bear it with great patience, although they have been without salt, for five or six days. A supply is on the road between this and St. Mary's, I hope sufficient to take us on to the rapids. There has been some dissatisfaction in the army against government for not supplying the troops better.

From the fall of Detroit, which has produced arrangements different from those made when we marched, there has not been time to throw out supplies sufficient for the great number of troops that have been there. There has been a great number of mounted riflemen, the most of them have by their experience have been the means of this army suffering for provisions. The Ohio volunteers of all men are the least to be depended on. From the 8th Sept. to the present time, they have never advanced in

front, out of hearing of this camp or army, and I hope they will be suffered to stay at home, if there is one for them there; for there is not here, except they would advance in front to make discoveries to enable this army to act to advantage.

We hear with pain, that commissary Bedford is attending the races, instead of forcing on supplies to enable this army to discharge the duty they owe to their country. The army at this time is satisfied that the deficiency is not in the government, but owing to the change of affairs since their march. You would be surprised to see the men appear on brigade parade, some without shoes, socks, breeches, blankets, &c. All they have are of linen, but discharge their duty with cheerfulness, with a hope that their country will supply their wants before the severity of the weather comes on. We have heard with pleasure the exertions making by the ladies of Kentucky, to relieve the wants of the soldiers of this army. This is highly gratifying to us, finding we are kept in remembrance by the ladies of Kentucky.

CHILLICOTHE, October 22.

FROM THE ARMY.

The following [Extract from a] copy of the report of General Tupper to General Harrison the commander in Chief, as to the cause of the failure of the expedition of mounted men under his command, no trust will be interesting to the public.

URBANA, Oct. 12, 1812.

SIR—On receiving your order of the 4th inst. to proceed to the rapids with the whole force of mounted men under my command, whose horses were in a condition to perform the service; I caused an examination to be immediately had and found that there still remained 650 men including officers, in a condition to march; including also Capt. Bacon, and one other company which left us the morning following.

The horses expected at Gen. Winchester's camp, did not arrive so as to enable us to draw, till the morning of the 9th—a great number of the men were destitute of provisions the day you left DeFiance. There being no flour to be issued to the mounted men, I ordered right day's rations of beef to be drawn and immediately jerked, so as to lighten and prepare it for the expedition, intending to move off the evening of the 9th. On examining our ammunition it had been found, that during those excessive rains which fell while you were marching us from St. Mary's to DeFiance it had become so damaged as to be entirely useless; not two rounds of sound cartridges were left to a man.

I ordered returns made so that each man should be furnished with 12 rounds; this return amounted to 4500 cartridges for the musket men, exclusive of Major Roper's battalion; the ammunition of the riflemen having received very little damage; quarter master Bessy called on the quarter master in Gen. Winchester's camp, and returned without a supply. About one o'clock this day a man belonging to Capt. Manary's company of Rangers was killed and scalped across the river Miami, within 200 yards of our camp—I gave immediate orders to arms and in five minutes to horse, but owing to our being compelled to confine our horses during the night and graze them by day, for want of forage, the greater part at this moment were under keepers nearly one mile from camp up the Auglaise.—In the mean time I permitted Major Brush to cross over with about 50 foot, to examine the bank and see in what direction the Indians had retired; but before he reached the opposite shore every horseman whose horse was in camp were mounted to follow over. It was in vain that I made an attempt to keep them back till they were formed—they broke off in numbers from 20 to 30, mostly without their officers, and crossed the woods in every direction: a party of 15 fell on the trail of the Indians, and at 7 or 8 miles distance, overtook them, but as the Indians were superior to them and formed, our men without waiting for a discharge from the enemy returned to camp.

[The General Tupper relates some opinions respecting the force of the Indians; introduces an order from Gen. Winchester, ordering him to pursue the enemy and dislodge, kill and destroy them, if in his power." General Tupper waited upon Gen. Winchester with objections to his order; informed him that he had not three rounds of ammunition to a man, that their horses were worn out and feeble; he then returned to his camp, but in a few minutes receives from Gen. Winchester another order to proceed without delay; and directly after General Tupper is suspended in his command.—He then goes on and gives the following result.]

"When it was found that general Winchester had suspended me in the command, the whole force from Ohio broke off, crossed the Auglaise, and refused to march as directed by general Winchester."

"With the then remaining force, I proceeded to this place, where I directed colonel Findly and major Roper, to discharge such men as had continued to their duty."

"Thus, sir, has terminated an expedition, at one time capable of tearing the British flag from the wall at Detroit, wherein our troops might have returned with the pleasing reflection of having rendered their country an essential service."

"It is a duty, sir, I owe to the officers of the Kentucky force, to colonel Findly and the officers of his first battalion, to say that they were zealous in pressing forward the expedition; while the officers of the second battalion, commanded by major Taylor, with a few exceptions, were shrinking from their duty, and shamefully deserting the cause of their country."

"The desertion of colonel Simral's regiment from our force, stands prominent among the causes of our failure; already was there panic in some parts of our camp, the enemy that had retired at general Winchester's approach, had been greatly magnified. The day succeeding the alarm, general Winchester drew in one wing of his lines, and strengthened his camp with a brass cannon—upon his circumstance was noticed and urged as an evidence, that he apprehended a force superior to his own—that when imaginary obstacles unite with those that are real, to oppose the movement of a force to inauspicious fate, as that every man's will is his law, little can be expected by the officers, but a plentiful harvest of misadventure and disgrace."

From the *Canadaigua Repository*, Nov. 8.

We have heard much complaint respecting the situation of the troops on the lines. We were told by a captain in Col. Mead's regiment, that one reason of that regiment being dismissed, was, that they were not supplied with provisions—and in the *Manlius Times* we are told, that for four days previous to their dismissal the men drew no rations—that they departed without a cent of pay or any victuals—but were obliged to make the best of their way home, upwards of 200 miles, subsisting entirely upon the charity of the inhabitants." It is stated that large bodies have suffered so much, that large bodies have departed for their homes. Numbers pass through this town every day.

MANLIUS, November 3.

The Militia corps on the lines have dwindled, and are dwindling to mere skeletons; some of the companies containing a less number of privates than of officers. The rifle corps from this country is reduced by sickness, prisoners to the British, &c. to less than the complement of a company; and Major Mosely has in consequence returned home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

Extract of a letter received yesterday by the Secretary of the Navy from Commodore Rogers.

U. S. Frigate President, at Sea, Oct. 17, 1812.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you that on the 13th instant, near the Grand Bank, this ship the Congress in company, captured the British King's Packet Swallow, Joseph Murphew, commander, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, to Falmouth. The rank of the commander of this vessel, is that of a master and commander in the navy. She had no cargo on, except eighty-one boxes of gold and silver, amounting to between one hundred and fifty and 200,000 dollars.

From the *Burlington Centinel* of Nov. 26.

Our latest accounts from the Northern army, which may be relied upon, are as late as Thursday night last, they had then encamped at Champlain three fourths of a mile this side of Canada line, the advance guard were over in the province and had met with no opposition. Gen. Dearborn joined the army on Tuesday the 11th inst. and took the command in person. The morning report of Wednesday fit for duty including the infantry, two companies of heavy artillery and the New-York militia who had volunteered to go over the line, was between nine and ten thousand. Since this report there has joined the army, a regiment of light-dragoons, commanded by Col. Barn, two companies of flying artillery under major Eastland the Vermont militia, Col. William's regiment, from the county of Windham and Windsor, have volunteered except about twenty, and about one half of Col.

Field's regiment have since volunteered, the other Vermont regiments we have not heard from.

The principal objections to the militia volunteering was the want of winter clothing, &c. They being called out in the summer season, many were destitute of the necessary apparel suitable for a winter's campaign. On Gen. Dearborn's being informed of the situation of part of the militia he advanced six thousand dollars to relieve their wants, and gave orders that they might draw from the United States such articles of clothing, &c. as was wanted, at the price contracted by the United States.

The army left their tenting at Plattsburgh. The officers drew soldiers dress, carbines and pikes. They encamped in the open air with their soldiers.—The troops are in good health and high spirits, not a complaint or murmur is heard in the army generally.

Gen. Bloomfield was prevented from proceeding with the army on account of his ill health.

Since the above article was prepared for the press, we learn the army have returned for winter quarters. Gen. Chandler's brigade is to be stationed at Plattsburgh, N. Y. and Gen. Bloomfield's brigade in this town. Part of Gen. B. brigade and part of the Vermont militia arrived in this town last evening.

The circumstances which have occasioned this unexpected return of the army, we have not at present been able to learn.

From the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE
CAPTAIN JOHN EVANS,
OF THE 24TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

THE subject of this narrative was born about the year 1777, at, or near, Brandon, in the county of Cok; in which neighbourhood his father possessed a living of considerable value.—John Evans, a younger son, was destined for one of the learned professions, and accordingly received an excellent education at Dublin College, where he imbibed a taste for classical literature, which he happily continued to cultivate through life, he did not, however, remain long enough to take a degree; but, influenced by the charms of a red coat, the fickleness of youth, or, perhaps, more probably, by the circumstance of having a near relation (the late Lord Clarina) begin the army, he quitted the academic shades for the more busy scenes of a military career, and became an ensign in the 24th regiment early in the year 1796. This regiment he joined at Montreal, in Canada, during the summer, and soon acquired considerable estimation among the officers of the corps, as well as the inhabitants of the place. In 1797, he obtained his lieutenantcy, and accompanied the regiment to Quebec; where he was, though unwillingly, involved in an affair, which, in some measure, cast a gloom over his future existence. This was a quarrel (if such it could be called) with a Lieutenant Ogilby, of the 6th regiment; the particulars of which, it may not be useless to relate, as they exhibit, in a strong point of view, the folly of pettiness, and the danger of the altercation, even though the subject of dispute be uninteresting and insignificant.

At this period, the barracks at Quebec being more than full, Lieut. Ogilby was accommodated with a room (situated) in a block house occupied by Lieut. Evans. One night, after Mr. Evans had retired to rest, Mr. Ogilby came in, and a conversation ensued, which turned upon the good things which the messes of the 24th regiments respectively produced with the most perfect good humour till they came to the article of spruce beer, which Mr. E. said he did not think could possibly be better as a letter than at the former table; the other instantly, and with unaccountable warmth, insisted that it was, Evans, expressing surprise at such unnecessary heat, Mr. Ogilby repeated the assertion with unbecoming violence; when Lieut. Evans said, "If you talk in that way, you must mean to insinuate that I lie!" to which the other replied, "I do, and you are a damned lying rascal!" On this, Lieutenant Evans desired a friend, who was present, to shut the door, and the conversation closed. In the morning, Mr. Evans desired the same mutual acquaintance to expostulate with Mr. Ogilby upon the impropriety of the language he had used, and to point out to him, that as no fourth person was acquainted with the affair, a quiet apology might be made, and the offence forgotten; instead, however, of acceding to this moderate and proper proposal, Mr. Ogilby repeated his insulting language, and declared, "That, if Mr. Evans did not notice it as a gentleman ought to do, he would spit in his face to march

him de to !!!" To another officer also employed by Mr. Evans to negotiate an accommodation, he not only used the same language, but, showing some pistols and flints, expressed his confidence of neither missing his fire nor aim. Thus repeatedly insulted and provoked, a duel was no longer to be avoided; they met; and after an exchange of shots, an accommodation was again proposed on the part of Mr. Evans, and indignantly rejected by the other; another case of pistols was fired, the accommodation again proposed, and again rejected; this was no longer to be borne.—Mr. Evans took aim, and his opponent perished. The Court of King's Bench was about to sit, and in three or four days Lieutenant Evans surrendered to, and was instantly tried by, the laws of his country; when, after a most impartial investigation and able charge from Chief Justice Osmond, the jury, without hesitation, gave a verdict of acquittal.

This unfortunate affair, however unavoidable, cast, as I have before said, an occasional gloom over the future days of Lieutenant Evans, for, never was a duel named, but his countenance fell, and his spirits insensibly fled.

Mr. Evans a short time afterwards accompanied his regiment to Halifax, in Nova Scotia; and, in 1799, returning from that place to England, was taken prisoner by a French privateer. After being plundered and kept on board for many weeks (though not otherwise ill-treated) he was landed on the Spanish coast, and in the neighbourhood of Coruna, from whence he proceeded on foot to Oporto, where he was fortunate enough to meet with Captain Donolly, then of the Narcissus frigate; that officer took him and others similarly situated, on board, treated them like brothers, and, in the month of May, 1800, landed them safe upon English ground. At the time Lieut. Evans arrived, the regiment was about to embark for Egypt; being, however, unequipped, and having private affairs of importance to arrange, he did not accompany it upon that expedition, but rejoined it at Liverpool in the following year. Towards the close of 1804, he obtained letters of service to raise men for a company in the 23d regiment; but early in 1805, having little prospect of success, and the 24th regiment being again embarked, he rejoined that corps, and served in it at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope; when, being senior lieutenant, he succeeded to a company, vacant by the death of the ever-to-be-lamented Captain Foster, who was killed at the taking of that colony. This promotion brought him to England in the following year, in order to join the second battalion of the regiment.—With this battalion he proceeded to Guernsey, and from thence, in April of the present year, to Lisbon; he advanced with it into Spain, and was mortally wounded in the neck, whilst exhibiting every proof of gallantry and skill at the recent battle of Talavera; he almost instantly lost all sensation in his arms and legs, and in this helpless state the first assistance he received was from a private soldier, named Weaving, of the light infantry company, 3d foot guards; this man had conveyed him to a place of security, given him water to drink, and administered every comfort which his limited means enabled him to procure.

Towards this man, captain Evans repeatedly expressed the warmest gratitude, and desired the writer of this article to prove it by more than words; some pecuniary reward has accordingly been given; his captain has been furnished with a written testimony of his conduct; and his name is now published to the world by a grateful friend. This friend had not time to see the deceased till many hours after he was wounded, when he found him lying in the place to which the friendly guardians had conveyed him. When addressed, he said to me, "This is just the way your poor friend Foster died."—I endeavored to bid him hope; but he shook his head, seemed aware of his approaching dissolution, and emphatically pronounced the resigned, but glorious words, "The will of God be done!" these words he frequently repeated during the two days that he lingered in the hospital at Talavera, and then expired, with, I trust, "a sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection."

The deceased was a man of strong passions, but of a sound judgment, an enlightened mind, and a most excellent heart. He was a general favorite with both rates, and with all ranks. To the fair, his society was always acceptable; by the men it was eagerly sought. Many in perplexity have benefited by his advice; many in difficulty by his purse. From the soldiers he exacted discipline and subordination; but to their wants he was scrupulously attentive, and to their failings humanely condescended. In his person he was greatly indebted to

nature, being in height about five feet nine, remarkably well made, capable of enduring excessive fatigue, and extremely active.

Such was Captain Evans; and the early death of such a man may surely be looked upon as a national loss. By a very extensive acquaintance, both military and civil, he will be long regretted. I need not, and cannot say, what is and will be felt by his more immediate associates and friends. T. C.

GENERAL SMYTH

To the Soldiers of the Army of the Centre.

Companions in Arms!

The time is at hand when you will cross the streams of Niagara, to conquer Canada, and to secure the peace of the American frontier.

You will enter a country that is to be one of the United States. You will arrive among a people who are to become your fellow citizens. It is not against them that we come to make war. It is against that Government which holds them as vassals.

You will make this war as little as possible distressful to the Canadian people. If they are peaceable, they are to be secure in their persons; and in their property, as far as our imperious necessities will allow.

Private plundering is absolutely forbidden. Any soldier who quits his rank to plunder on the field of battle, will be punished in the most exemplary manner.

But your just rights as soldiers will be maintained, whatever is booty by the usages of war, you shall have. All horses belonging to the artillery and cavalry; all waggons and teams in public service, will be sold for the benefit of the captors. Public stores will be secured for the service of the U. States. The Government will, with justice, pay you the value.

The horses drawing the Light Artillery of the enemy, are wanted for the service of the U. States. I will order TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each to be paid to the party who may take them.

I will also order FORTY DOLLARS to be paid for the arms and spoils of each savage warrior, who shall be killed.

Soldiers! you are amply provided for war. You are superior in number to the enemy. Your personal strength and activity are greater. Your weapons are longer. The regular soldiers of the enemy are generally old men, whose best years have been spent in the sickly climate of the West Indies. They will not be able to stand before you, you who charge with the bayonet.

You have seen Indians such as those hired by the British to murder women and children, and kill and scalp the wounded. You have seen their dances and grimaces, and heard their yells. Can you fear them? No. You hold them in the utmost contempt.

VOLUNTEERS!

Disloyal and traitorous men have endeavored to dissuade you from your duty. Sometimes they say, if you enter Canada, you will be held to service for five years. At other times they say, that you will not be furnished with supplies. At other times they say, that if you are wounded, the Government will not provide for you by pensions. The just and generous course pursued by the government towards the Volunteers who fought at Tippecanoe, furnishes an answer to the last objection. The others are too absurd to deserve any.

Volunteers! I esteem your generous and patriotic motives. You have made sacrifices on the altar of your country. You will not suffer the enemies of your fame to mislead you from the path of duty and honor, and deprive you of the esteem of a grateful country. You will shun the eternal infamy that awaits the man, who having come within sight of the enemy, basely shrinks in the moment of trial.

Soldiers of every corps! It is in your power to retrieve the honor of your country and to crown yourselves with glory. Every man who performs a

gallant action shall have his name made known to the nation. Rewards and honours await the brave. Infamy and contempt are reserved for cowards. Companions in arms! You came to vanquish a wanton, I know the choice you will make. Come on me here! And when you attack the enemy's boats, your rallying word be, "The Cannon is at Death or Death!"

ALEXANDER SMITH,

Director General Commanding.

Camp near S. Falls, 7th Nov. 1812.

AN INDIAN TOWN DESTROYED.

LEXINGTON, NOV. 18, 1812.

We learn that the detachment from General Hopkins's army under Colonel Russell, of the 7th U. S. regt. has succeeded in surprising one of the Prairie towns. With 400 men the Colonel, by rapid marches, approached the town, shot a straggling Indian, and assailed and carried the town. It was defended by about 150 warriors, who left 25 dead and who fled to a swamp, where their squaws and children had previously secreted themselves. We took 4 prisoners, 60 horses laden with the baggage of the Indians, and 7 scalps which were taken in September near Fort Harrison. *The town and every thing in it was destroyed, which could not be brought away; and among it, several Indians who had been wounded during the fall! 700 Indians of the neighboring towns had marched to meet General Hopkins, leaving the above 150 in charge of the women and children.*

RUTLAND, (Vt.) December 3

The most prominent measure adopted by the government of this state, at the last session, was the act for raising *Five Thousand Volunteers*. That measure has produced the most astonishing success—Hundreds are daily flocking to the standard. And if any opinion can be formed, of volunteering, in the county of Rutland, there must be, at this time—only one fortnight from the appointment of the officers—and not half that time since they have been reforming, more than three thousand men ready, at a moment's warning, to take the field! They are men, who will never stand still and see their friends and brothers butchered before their faces, while nothing but an imaginary line divides them. They are friends to the constitution, and will defend it, either beyond, or within the limits of the U. States.

Our latest private accounts from the northern army are to the 1st instant, at which time every thing indicated an enterprise at hand. The third rank of the 15th Regiment had their guns cut off at the middle band, so as to be slung on the back, and were supplied with *Pikes* ten feet long. 800 snow shoes had been contracted for, for the use of the 15th Regiment.—*Aurora of Nov.*

Copy of a letter from Mr. S. T. Anderson, enclosing one from Com. Chancey to the Secretary of the Navy.

SACKET'S HARBOR, NOV. 13, 1812.—At night, Sir—Since the enclosed letter from the Commodore was written, the Growler has returned with a prize, and in her Capt. Brock, brother to the late General of that name, with the baggage of the latter. By the prize we learned that the Earl Moura was off the False Ducks, and the Commodore has put off in a snow storm in the hope of cutting her off from Kingston.

From information received from Captain Brock, there is no question but that Kingston is very strongly defended. He expressed surprise to find our vessel had got out of the harbour after having been in it; and says that the regiment to which he belongs is quartered there 500 strong, besides other regulars and well appointed militia. The resistance made fully justifies this report. Be assured, sir, that in the action of which the Commodore has given you an account, the national honor has been most ably supported. In great haste,

Your most obedient servant,

S. T. ANDERSON.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton, Secy. of the Navy.

SACKET'S HARBOR, November 13, 1812.

Sir— I arrived here last evening in a gale of wind, the pilots having refused to keep the Lake. On the

18th I fell in with the Royal George and chased her into the Bay of Quinte, where I lost sight of her in the night. In the morning of the 9th we again got sight of her lying in Kingston channel. We gave chase and followed her in the harbour of Kingston, where we engaged her and the batteries for one hour and forty-five minutes. I had made up my mind to board her, but she was so well protected by the batteries and the wind blowing directly in, it was deemed imprudent to make the attempt that time; the pilots also refused to take charge of the vessels. Under the circumstances, and it being after sundown, I determined to haul off and renew the attack next morning. We beat up in good order under a heavy fire from the Royal George and batteries to four miles Point where we anchored. It blew heavy in squalls from the westward during the night and there was every appearance of a gale of wind. The pilots became alarmed and I thought it most prudent to get into a place of more safety. I therefore (very reluctantly) deferred renewing the attack upon the ships and forts until a more favorable opportunity.

At seven A. M. on the 10th, I made the signal to weigh, and we beat out of a very narrow channel under a very heavy press of sail to the open lake. A ten, we fell in with the Governor Simcoe running for Kingston, and chased her into the harbour, she escaped by running over a reef of rocks under a heavy fire from the Governor Tompkins, the Hamilton, and the Julia, which cut her very much. All her people ran below while under the fire of these vessels. The Hamilton chased her into nine feet water before she hauled off.—We stalked to the southward with an intention of running in our station at the Ducks, but it coming on to blow very heavy, the pilots told me it would be unsafe to keep the lakes. I bore up for this place where I arrived last night.

In our passage through the Bay of Quinte, I discovered a schooner at the village of Armingstown, which we took possession of, but finding she would detain us (going then in chase of the Royal George) I ordered Lieutenant M'Pherson to take out her sails and rigging and burn her, which he did. We also took the schooner Mary Hall, from Niagara, at the mouth of Kingston harbour, and took her with us to our anchorage. The next morning, finding that she could not beat through the channel with us, I ordered the sailing master to the Growler to take her under convoy and run down past Kingston, anchor on the east end of Long Island and wait for a wind to come up on the east side. I was also in hopes that the Royal George might be induced to follow for the purpose of retaking our prize, but her commander was too well aware of the consequences to leave his anchorage.

We lost in this affair one man killed and three slightly wounded, with a few shot through our sails. The other vessels lost no men and received but little injury in their hull and sails, with the exception of the Pea, whose gun bursted in the early part of the action and wounded her commander (sailing master Arundel) badly, and a midshipman and three men slightly. Mr. Arundel, who refused to quit the deck although wounded, was knocked overboard in beating up to our anchorage, and I am sorry to say was drowned.

The Royal George must have received very considerable injury in her hull and in men, as the gun vessels with a long 32 pounder were seen to strike her almost every shot, and it was observed that she was reinforced with troops four different times during the action.

I have great pleasure in saying that the officers and men on board of every vessel behaved with the utmost coolness, and are extremely anxious to meet the enemy on the open lake; and as long as I have the honor to command such officers and such men, I can have no doubt of the result.

I think I can say with great propriety that we have now the command of the lake, and that we can trans-

port troops and stores to any part of it without any risk of an attack from the enemy, although the whole of his naval force was not collected at Kingston, yet the force at the different batteries would more than counter-balance the vessels that were absent. It was thought by all the officers in the squadron that the enemy had more than thirty guns mounted at Kingston and from 1000 to 1500 men. The Royal George protected by this force was driven into the inner harbour, under the protection of the mullberry, by the Oneida, and four small schooners fired out as gun boats; the Governor Tompkins not having been able to join in the action until about sundown owing to the lightness of the winds, and the Pea's gun having burst the second or third shot.

We are replacing all deficiencies, and I shall proceed up the lake the first wind, in the hopes to fall in with the Earl Moura and the Prince Regent; at any rate I shall endeavor to prevent them from forming a junction with the Royal George again this winter. I shall also visit Niagara river if practicable, in order to land some guns and stores that I have taken on board for that purpose. If the enemy are still in possession of Queenston, I shall try to land them a few miles below. I shall have the honor of writing you more in detail upon this subject on my return or perhaps before I have time, if the wind should con- inue ahead.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton,

MONTREAL, December 8, 1812.

10 o'clock, A. M.—Just as we were going to Press we received the following intelligence from Kingston:

On the 28th ult. the American army crossed 300 miles below Fort Erie—Col. Bt. had immediately collected what force he could and marched against them. On the day following a heavy cannonade was heard, the result of which is not known.

DECEMBER 11.

We have been favored with Boston and Vermont papers of the 2d instant, from which the principal articles of information are given in this paper. From the paragraph given under the Windsor and Rutland heads, it appears that the Vermonters are endeavoring to have a winter campaign, and take Canada "before the ice breaks up." For this purpose the Vermont Assembly have passed an act to provide for the raising of two Brigades of Volunteers to serve till the first day of May next, unless sooner discharged; the persons and property of the officers and privates of this corps, are to be free from taxation or execution, from the time of their engagement till five days after their discharge. The pay of the privates is to be made up by the State to the sum of ten dollars per month, and to the officers in the same proportion.

In addition to the foregoing, the Legislature of Vermont in their extreme devotion to the War, have gone beyond every former precedent in them by the Commission of these State, (as the regulation of trade is well known to be vested in the national legislature, in war as well as peace,) and passed a law which appears to combine all the virtues of these former Embargoes, Non-intercourse, and restriction of War, of which the following is the substance.

"That from and after the passing of this Act, no person shall be allowed to pass through or from this state into the province of Lower Canada, under any pretext, licence or pretext whatever, without a permit from the governor, or some person by him specially appointed for that purpose. And if any person shall presume or attempt to pass from this state, into the said province, or shall come from the said province into the state, without a permit first had and obtained as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of this state a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall moreover be sentenced to hard labor in the state's prison, a term not exceeding seven years, or either or both of said punishments, as the court in their discretion shall think proper. Provided nothing in this section contained shall subject to any pains or penalties any person coming from said province into this state, and going directly to the nearest person authorized to give such permit, and going to make application for the same.

If any person or persons shall be driving any horses or cattle, or conveying any property towards the province of Lower Canada, under such circumstances, as tend to create a reasonable suspicion that the same is about to be driven, or transported into said province, every person so offending shall be liable to be apprehended without a warrant, and detained a reasonable time to procure a warrant, and then by virtue thereof be brought before any Justice of Peace in the county where such apprehension may be made, whose duty it shall be, on sufficient evidence of the circumstances aforesaid, to require of such offender a recognizance to the state's treasurer with sufficient sureties. And on failure to give such recognizance, such person may be imprisoned until a compliance with such sentence."

As every person in this country is willing Vermont should do as the States at home, one observation upon this act is sufficient.—If an individual state has a right to prohibit intercourse with any foreign power, they have the same right to permit it.

LATEST FROM RUSSIA.

By the gentleman who favored us with the late papers from the States, we received the following, copied from a Boston paper of the 3d inst.

Liverpool papers of the 8th and London papers of the 6th October, give the Eighteenth Bulletin, dated at Mohisk September 10th, detailing the Bloody Battle of the 7th September, at a place called Moskva near Mohisk. This Bulletin claims victory with the loss of 50,000 Russians, and acknowledges the loss of 10,000 French, including among the killed Generals Monthron, Gallinot, P., Macion and Stort, and 1 or 2 other Generals wounded of the French.—About 120,000 men on each side, and for some time the French suffered most, but after carrying the Russian lines and bringing 80 pieces of cannon to bear on them, the Russians in attempting to recover their works suffered greatly.—They were beaten but not routed or dispersed. Thus far the Bulletin which arrived at Paris the 25th of September at night, and a private letter from Paris of September 27th, to London, states that Telegraphic Dispatches announce the entry of the French into Moscow, after the Russians had lost 50,000 men in preceding battles, but whether new ones are referred to seems uncertain.

Lord Wellington was before Burgos on the 19th September—he lost 100 British and Portuguese killed and wounded in taking a fort; among the killed is Major Perepoint. It was expected, on the 22d the main fort with a garrison of 2000 French, would be attacked and carried. The French main body retreated toward Vittoria. Massena was in Spain but no reinforcement.

From the same source that the above was received, it is stated that the reelection of Mr. Madison for the next President of the U. States; was considered in Boston, on the 3d inst. as certain.

On Tuesday the 30th ult. two ranges of Barracks of 250 feet, were blown down at Greenbush.—Boston paper.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Dec. 2.

"The goods intended for the upper part of the province, must remain here for the winter, unless forwarded by the expensive conveyance of sleighs. The enemy's vessels are frequently seen at the mouth of the harbour on the look out.—The Royal George and Moira are under sailing orders, & might be a match for the enemy. The Niagara militia ceased the 20th, and 21st a heavy cannonading commenced along the line. A Mr. Fry, and a soldier of the 49th were killed, and the Messhouse at Navy-Hall burnt down.—By an express arrived to-day from York, we learn that there was firing on the 29th, but the result is not known."

On Tuesday last, the Honorable JAMES MCGILL, colonel of the first battalion Montreal militia, gave a splendid dinner to his officers, at the Montreal Hotel. Mr. Dillon had every thing laid out according to his well-known taste on such occasions. Numerous loyal and appropriate toasts were given by the Hon. Colonel, the Lieut.-Colonel, and other officers. We are informed that the evening was most convivial, and no one rose till a late hour.

On Monday evening last, a party of the Volunteers of this city gave a splendid ball at Holmes's Hotel, when a great many respectable and beautiful females, by their presence, contributed towards the brilliancy of the assembly, and we were assured by many who had the pleasure of being there, that the night was spent in "great glee" and universal harmony. The dress of the ladies was in general white, while some wore a scarlet or pink sash in compliment to the occasion.

The taste and elegance displayed in the decorations of

the room, surpassed any thing we have ever witnessed in this city, and we cannot refrain from describing the arrangements we surveyed, and which were so highly honorable to the patriotic spirit of our young soldiers, and no doubt gratifying to the brilliant assemblage which attended their ball.

Above the large sofa, in one end of the room, was a star of bayonets, on a black velvet ground, and in its centre the Golden Crown, raised on a cushion of crimson and white satin—at proper intervals, interspersed in the Star, were the initials of our beloved Governor.—P. R. E. V. O. S. T. in letters of gold. The Star and Sofa were surrounded by emblems and flags in wreaths and festoons, and these surmounted by a scroll, extending the whole breadth of the hall, having inscribed on it the immortal and apposite sentence—*England expects every man will do his duty.*"

The door of the room had a beautiful sprigged border, about one foot broad, relieved at the angles and centre of the squares by an oval union shield, producing the resemblance of an oil cloth. On the floor immediately in front of the sofa, was seen the British Lion bounding from the Union Arms, and with his paw seizing the American Eagle by the neck, she dropping her thunderbolts. This piece was enriched in the foreground with the Rose, the Ivy, and Shamrock, and drapery of a white ensign, whose folds appeared to wave precipitously over the emblematical group.

In the centre of the floor, and just under the great chandelier, were the Arms of His Majesty, painted in a superior style, surmounted by the Grenade, and having the Bugle pendant, as characteristic of the companies to which the generality of the gentlemen are attached.

In the middle windows and exactly opposite the door of entrance, was a transparency, facing inward, representing His Majesty, encircled by several loyal mottoes and trophies of war.—On the upper end of the floor, next to the Orchestra, was the Prince's Crown and Feather, borne on an anchor—fixed, and enriched by military emblems, interspersed with laurels; the whole encircled by "rays of glory bursting from a cloud."

Above the orchestra there were also suspended a vernal implements of war, uniformly arranged, and supported by two red ensigns.

We understand that almost all the officers of the volunteer battalion, with several gentlemen of the city, attended as guests, and Major Cotton, who also honored the assembly with his presence, favored the party with the band of the King's regt. The officers and volunteers were dressed in their summer uniform and this circumstance, together with the brilliancy of the hall, must have had a truly grand military appearance.—We are told, that none of the ladies left the room till after two o'clock next morning, and the dancing was kept up with great spirit until about three, when after one *Reel* the gentlemen struck up "*God save the King*" in full chorus, accompanied by the band, when the waltz party retired, mutually pleased with each other.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 15, 1812.

The news from Europe, since our last, is of some interest. Such may be considered the French Telegraphic report of the entry of the French army into Moscow. This news, however, rather questionable, (there being no account of a previous battle; and we scarcely think the Russians would have suffered the French to enter their ancient capital, without previously making a stand. At the action of the 7th of September, it is an old story; and which was the victor, the Russians or the French, is yet to be ascertained.—French accounts, which are the only ones we have, not being to be relied on. Even the French accounts admit that the Russians retired in good order. Not a doubt was entertained but that they would make another trial of their strength to save Moscow.—But supposing the worse, that it is true that the French had entered Moscow, it, by no means, decides the fate of Russia. It will have the effect of considerably diminishing the number of the French in the field; as not a few will be necessary to garrison so extensive a city, and oversee the inhabitants. In the mean while Alexander has a vast extent of country and a numerous population to recruit his armies from; and when there is so much at stake no doubt can be entertained of his straining every nerve to act with effect. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the French will have comfortable winter quarters and a large depot for forming magazines for their subsistence. Whether any diversion, by any of the northern powers, will be made in favor of Alexander is

yet a dubious point. Should he ultimately fall, an event we most sincerely deprecate, he will not, like the king of Prussia, fall unpitied.

Prussia is an acquisition to France that will unquestionably be felt, particularly on account of the shipping that the latter will acquire. The fate of that kingdom must, however, serve as a lesson to all potentates, that nothing is to be gained or saved by abject submission. So many heterogeneous parts added to France, however they may gratify the ambition of the French ruler, for the moment, cannot fail eventually of causing the French empire to fall to pieces. It is Nebuchadnezzar's image of gold, silver, brass, iron, and clay.

From Spain we hear of nothing new of any moment, further than a contradiction to the report that French reinforcements had entered that kingdom. The only reinforcement is the defeated individual, Massena. Without reinforcements the daily and hourly diminutions of the French forces in that country, must very soon reduce them to nothing.

Of news that comes more immediately to our bosoms, there is little. General Smyth's Proclamation on Proclamation, and offers of reward in certain cases, argue strongly the want of more than one stimulus to goad the Americans to offensive operations. They have felt the strength of the British arm, and have, no doubt, been informed of the formidable stand they must expect to meet, in every part of the Canadas. They cannot have forgot their sufferings in their unsuccessful attempt on this country, in the revolutionary war, when there was nothing like the preparation, strength and unanimity that they will have to contend with at this day. Canadians will no more be the dupes of American cajolery than of American menace. They are sensible that no behavior of theirs, towards America or Americans, was ever of a nature to call down upon them the vengeance of a people they never offended; and which no differences between the two governments can justify. They are convinced of the blessings they enjoy as British subjects; and are far from wishing to change those blessings for the reign of uncessing faction and turbulence. In a word, the government under which they live is the government of their choice; and that government as connected with their personal and individual happiness, they are firmly resolved to defend, as long as they are able to lift an arm in its support.

[The following celebrated speech, written by Mr. Sheridan, and put, by him, into the mouth of Rollo, in the Tragedy of Pizarro, was scarcely more appropriate to the state of Great Britain, threatened as it was to be invaded, by the Corsican usurper, at that day; than it is, at this day to the state of the Canadas, menaced with invasion by our restless and rapacious neighbours. It may serve as an answer to the insidious and frenzied proclamation of General Smyth, who, finding how little impression had been made by the exterminating threats of General Hull, has, with satanic guile, changed his battery into the wily language of cajolery.]

"My brave associates—partners of my toil, my feelings and my fame!—can Rollo's words add vigour to the virtuous energies which inspire your hearts?—No—you have judged as I have, the foulness of the crafty plea by which these bold invaders would delude you—Your generous spirit has compared as mine has, the motives, which, in a war like this, can animate their minds, and ours.—They, by a strange frenzy driven, fight for power, for plunder, and extended rule—we, for our country, our altars, and our homes.—They follow an adventurer whom they fear—and obey a power which they hate—we serve a Monarch whom we love—a God whom we adore—When'er they move in anger, desolation tracks their progress!—Where'er they pause in unity, affliction mourns their friendship!—They boast, they come but to improve our state, enlarge our thoughts, and free us from the yoke of error!—Yes—**THEY** will give enlighten'd freedom to our minds, who are themselves the slaves of passion, avarice, and pride.—They offer us their protection—Yes, such protection as vultures give to lambs—covering and devouring them!—They call on us to barter all of good we have inherited and proved, for the desperate chance of something better which they promise.—Be our plain answer this: The throne we honour is the monarch's crown—the laws we reverence are our brave Fathers' legacy—the faith we follow teaches us to live in bonds of charity with all mankind, and die with hope of bliss beyond the grave. Tell your invaders this, and tell them too, we seek no change, and, least of all, such changes as they would bring us."

FOR SALE,

BY the subscribers, at their stores, in St. Peter street, very cheap for cash—

20 bales cloths, scarlet, blue, green, and grey, fit for military service,

5 do. Kerseymeres, do. do. do.

6 do. white flannels, do.

5 do. Blankets,

100 doz. military stockings,

6 trunks calicoes,

2 do. 6-4 shawls,

4 do. pocket handkerchiefs,

3 do. cotton shirting and striped ditto,

50 pieces Irish dowls,

1 box cotton lace,

50 doz. cotton hose,

20 barrels Muscovado sugar,

12 boxes Martinique liqueur, noyens,

Snuff, Plug and Pig-tail tobacco,

20 coils assorted cordage,

20 doz. English spades and shovels,

10 bags corks,

3 doz. gentlemen's saddles.

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

THE subscriber takes this public method of returning his most sincere thanks to all those who have employed him in his line of business, and begs leave to inform them that he now carries on the business of *Hat & Shoe-making* at the New Gasl—all those who may favor him with their custom will be supplied as usual. At the same time begs leave to recommend Mr. WILLIAM BURKE, now commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by the subscriber, as a young man capable in his business to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. The subscriber will thank all those who may be indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately.

GEORGE STANLEY,
Quebec, Dec. 1, 1812.

THE subscribers have for sale, at *New Liverpool*, the following articles—

80 M. pipe and bhd. staves,

40 M. feet merchantable pine timber,

100 M feet white pine plank, 12 ft. long by 2½ inch thick,

200 puncheon packs

20 M. puncheon staves for the W. I. market,

ALSO—Oak timber, oak and pine plank of various lengths, and a variety of articles of Lumber, which they will dispose of for cash, or approved bills, as may be agreed upon.

G. & W. HAMILTON,
Quebec, April 6, 1812.

JOSEPH CRAVEN has just received by the last arrivals from London a general assortment of fall goods, consisting of Superfine Cloths, black and coloured Bombazetts, Stuffs, Haberdashery, Dark and other coloured Silk Handkerchiefs, French Cambric, Irish Linens, clotting Diaper, dark printed Calicoes, Furniture Cloths, Calicoes, ladies and childrens Silk and Beaver Hats, gentlemen's Fashionable Beaver and Silk Hats, Hosiery, 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 lambs wool Hosiery for ladies, children and men of all sizes, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts, 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.

FOR SALE a quantity of DRY INCH PINE BOARDS:—

1½ Inch Pine Planks,

1½ Inch Cedar do.

2 Inch pine do.

2½ Inch do. do.

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

12,000 Scotch Bricks.

11,000 Best fire Bricks.—For cash only.

THOS. WILSON,
Quebec, 27th July, 1812.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,

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

ALSO,

9000 bushels Wheat,

200 barrels Superfine dried Flour,

400 ditto fine ditto.

1000 minots good boiling Pease,

10 bales Woollens,

10 ditto Hosiery, from Aberdeen,

20 chests Single Tea,

20 puncheons Jamaica Spirits,

20 pipes Port Wine,

20 ditto Madeira and Tenerife ditto,

10 cases fine Claret, bottled in London,

10 ditto Port Wine ditto ditto,

10 boxes London made Mould Candles,

100 casks London bot'd porter & brown Stout,

75 ditto Bell's Ale.

Cul-de-Sac, 15th June, 1812.

To be let, and possession given 1st May,

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

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

120 barrels sugar,

70 puncheons Jamaica spirits,

21 ditto Leeward Island,

100 barrels rosin,

40 ton assorted Hatiron,

10 ton best staple cordage, from 1½ to 2½,

12 coils hawser laid, from 3¼ to 5½,

10000 feet white pine timber,

And a small quantity of Port and Madeira wine in quarter casks.

J. G.

TO LET—That very convenient House, at a small distance from the walls, on the Lorette road, lately occupied by Captain Gray.—Apply to the EDITOR.
Quebec, 3d November, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,

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

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES.

TWO Hundred and Fifty puncheons Jamaica Spirits and Leeward Island Rum,

100 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,

5000 Barrels fine, middlings and rejected Flour,

100 Barrels Pork,

120 Kegs Butter,

70 do. Lard,

5 Bales Leather,

6 Casks Bees Wax,

50 Tons Iron,

4 Tons Copper in Bolts,

4 Pipes old L. P. Tenerife Wine,

4 M. mounts Lisbon Salt,

100 M. Staves,

40 M. feet Oak Timber,

20 M. Deals,

100 Fathoms Lathwood,

100 Masts and Bowsprits—AND

10 Pieces of ship cannon with carriages.

ARMY BILLS preferred to Cash.

JOHN MURE & Co.
Quebec, 5th Aug 1812.

FOR SALE.

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

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

10 M. feet of Oak Timber, and
5 M. feet white Pine ditto,
now laying at Sillery Cove.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN,
Quebec, 29th June, 1812.

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

Just arrived per Ship Fawn from Cork, and for Sale by BREHAUT & SHEPPARD,

PORT Wine in pipes and cases, few pipes Spanish Wine, best cognac Brandy, Holland's Geneva, best Martinique Liqueurs assorted, and common Cordials, Claret Wine in hogheads and cases, Sherry and Lisbon in ditto, and 7 cases Champagne of best quality. Also, a few Casks Porter, 1 Pipe and 5 Hhds. Cider, 1 bale Carpeting, and 1 box Augers.
Quebec, 10th September, 1812.

LANDING from the Sir George Provost, Cap.

Walker, from Halifax,

15 Pipes best old Cogniac Brandy,

7 Pipes Sicily Port } Wine.

4 Hhds. prime Marsala }
58 Hhds. } bright Muscovado Sugar.

4 Tierces }
34 Barrels }

For Sale by JOHN MURE & Co.
Quebec, 26th Sept. 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

TENERIFFE Wine, in pipes, hhd. and qr. casks

10 Hhds. first quality London particular W. India Madeira,

6 Pipes } London Market Madeira,

6 Hhds. }
Superior Port Wine,
30 Pipes Guernsey Port Wine,
150 Puncheons Leeward Island Rum,
Clayed and Muscovado sugar,
Cables and Cordage of all sizes,
Anchors from 1 to 30 Cwt,
Sails of various sizes,
Copper in rods assorted from ½ to 1 ½ inch,
Do. in bolts and spikes.

Quebec, 6th August, 1812.

WILLIAM OVIATT.

FOR SALE BY LINTHORNE & JOLLIFF.

CHOICE old Madeira Wine, in Pipes, Hhds. and qr. Casks, 10 Barrels Prime Pork, Anchors from 3 to 20 Cwt. Kedges and Grapnels from 50 to 200 lbs. 1 Cable Chain and one small Canhouse, 1 Patent Cable 14½ inches. Hawers, new and twice laid from 6 to 8 inches. Cordage, new and twice laid from 6 the Ratline to 6 in Rope. Bolt Rope, 2½ to 3½ inch—Sail Twine. Bolt, square and flat iron—Blister and Shear Steel. Sheathing Paper, Oakum and Sheet Lead. Spikes, 7 inch, whip and cross cut Saw and Auger. An assortment of Blocks and Dead Eyes, Pump-makers Tools, Buses and Pins and Ligatures, 2 Figure Heads, composition steen and steam-pot fittings, Double and single Stoves and Chaudrons, 50 M. Standard Staves, laying at Sillery, 20 Cords Lathwood, Ditto, 1 Ship's Long Boat, 20 feet in Length, 7 feet 8 inch breadth, strong built.

Quebec, 1st September, 1812.

WANTED,

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

BY the Subscribers, SOAP and CANDLES for sale—Soap by the quintal at 6d per pound, Candles, by the box, 1 shilling per pound, for cash only, at the manufactory, near the Artillery Barracks,

THOMAS RICHARDS,
ANDREW M'CAMBRIDGE.

Quebec, 13th July, 1812.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. 9. 23, 27, 17, 12, 16, 21, 20.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 8 St. Lewis street, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Bunde street.