

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORI ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV. 3.

VOLUME IX.]

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1813.

NUMBER 18.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec, April 26, 1813.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Sir George Prevost Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 5th year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills," (the provisions thereof being extended, and further regulated by an Act of the 33d year of his Majesty's reign,) have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 30 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at twenty per cent sterling discount.

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

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Lessees of the Beach and adjacent lots from the land of Messrs. Patterson, Dyke & Co. above Wolfe's Cove, to the line of Woodfield, and in charge thence to Pointe-a-Pisson, hereby give notice, that all square timber now on the said beach or lots, and all masts, bowsprits, spars, deals and staves, that may remain there after the 31st day of May next, will be liable to the payment of ground rent for the following year, at the rates hereinafter charged, viz—

Square Oak or Pine Timber, 1s. 6d. pr. piece.
Masts and Bowsprits, 7 6 do.
Spars of 12 inches & upwards, } 3 6 do.
under 20 inches, }
Deals 2½ inch, 10 0 pr. 100.
Staves of all dimensions, 20 0 pr. M.

And all such articles as may be landed there hereafter will be subject to the same charge unless shipped from the beach without being landed up, in which case the charge will be only one half of the above.—Masts and Bowsprits will be kept in the booms at an extra charge of 7s. 6d. each.

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 17th April, 1813.

N. B. The same rates will be charged for ground rent at l'Ance des Mers, above Diamond Harbour, and at 66, Rock's, below the bridge.

JOHN MURE & Co.

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

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

Madeira and Port Wine of a superior quality, by the dozen,

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

JOHN WHITE & Co.

Quebec, April 27, 1813.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

And possession given on the 1st May next:

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

Enquire of the proprietor, on the premises
MICH. SAUVAGEAU.
Quebec, 19th January, 1813.

STORE TO LET.

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

FOR SALE.

AT the ETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—
50 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards, }
20 M. do. 1½ 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 Stiles, Bars, Venetian Blinds, Door frames, narrow Boards for flooring, a quantity of Spars of various sizes, and R. Oak and Pine Plank and Boards—Also, superfine and fine flour cabin and common biscuit,
1st May, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON HAND—

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

—ALSO—

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

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 23 November, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

TENERIFFE Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks,
10 hhds. first quality London particular West India Madeira,
6 Pipes } London Market Madeira,
6 Hhds. }
Superior Port Wine,
30 Pipes Guernsey Port Wine,
150 Puncheons Lowland 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.

JUST published, and for sale at the New Printing Office, a few copies of the Acts passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament. They may also be had at Mr. Neilson's Book Store; and of Mr. N. Ménéclier, Montreal.
Quebec, March 9, 1813.

ETIENNE BOIS, Hair-dresser, has received from London, last fall, per the ship William, all sorts of Kitchen-Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, best adapted to this country.

Quebec, March 28, 1813.

FOR SALE a quantity of DRY INCH PINE BOARDS:—

1½ Inch Pine Planks,
1½ Inch Cedar do.
2 Inch pine do.
2½ Inch do do.

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

12,000 Scotch Bricks.

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

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

FOR SALE,

A PIECE OF LAND, containing about thirty-six superhectares, good ground and well watered, with a quantity of excellent wood growing thereon; twelve acres far advanced in improvement, and well fenced, five acres of beautiful meadow; the whole handsomely situated for a Country Seat, with a beautiful elevation for building, on the road, situate in the parish of St. Foy, about three miles from Quebec, joining the farm of the honorable John Caldwell, esq. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars, please apply to the subscriber, at the New Past Tavern, near St. John Gate, Quebec.
January 5, 1813. JOSIAH STILES.

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

FOR SALE.

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers under the firm of J. MACNIDER & Co. expires on the first of May next, all those who have demands against the said concern are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to make payment to J. Macnider who is duly authorised to receive the same.

J. MACNIDER,
L. MASSUE.

Quebec, February 22, 1813.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, at the subscribers' Rooms, in St. Peter-street:
A CONSIDERABLE assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths, Linens, Cottons, Threads, Handkerchiefs and Hardware. ALSO—a few dozen of prime Port and Madeira Wines, in casks of 3 and 4 dozen each; 12 barrels Muscovado Sugar, 3 barrels Coffee, 12 casks Nails, 6 barrels Copperas, 4 bags Corks, a few groce Bottles, a few casks of Burton Ale and Brown Stout of the best quality, in casks of 5 dozen each; 8 hds. of Vinegar, Loaf Sugar in small lots for families, and other articles.

The Sale will begin at ONE o'clock.

JONES & MUNRO, Auctioneers & Brokers.
 Quebec, May 1, 1813.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

9000 feet undersized and refuse oak } Timber,
 4000 do. red and white pine }
 1500 inch pine boards, from 22 to 40 feet long, of a superior quality.

WALTER GILLEY.

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

Sillery Cove, May 1, 1813.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscribers, at their Store, Saull-au-Matlot street—

A very elegant Cut-glass Desert Set, (lately the property of Robert Ritchie, Esq.) which will now be sold in the following lots, viz.

A Center Bowl and Stand with 6 Circular Dishes in

(one lot,

24 Tumblers, do.

22 Champaign Glasses, do.

41 Port and Madeira do.

3 Quart Decanters, do.

4 Pint do. do.

6 Salt Cellars, do.

A Water Jug, do.

A very handsome Dinner Service, (double set) lately the property of same gentleman.

A set mahogany Dining Tables, in complete order.

W. H. LEMOINE & Co.

Quebec, April 29, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MISSING, a few days back, an ARMY BILL, No. 12560, payment of which is stopped, of course it is of no use to any one but the owner.—If found by any gentleman he is requested to return it to the Editor for the owner; if offered in payment to any person they are desired to keep it and give information of the address of the party tendering the same for negotiation.
 Quebec, 26th April, 1813.

TO LEASE, for such number of years as may be agreed upon, a part of the Seignior of Saint John the Baptist, in the parish of Green Island, the land is of a good quality, and has an excellent Mill Stream, and is very suitable to those who may be inclined to erect a Distillery from grain, being in the centre of a Barley country; is stocked with abundance of Timber & Stone, and in particular black Spruce fit for Lissence.—The Salmon and Isling Fisheries may likewise be successfully carried on.—For further particulars, apply to the undersigned proprietor.

PETER FRASER.

Green Island, 15th April, 1813.

TO LET, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

TWO FARMS, situate in the parish of Cap Sante, adjoining the river Port Neuf, each two acres in front by forty acres in depth, in the first concession, together with the dwelling Houses, Barns, Stables, &c. &c.—They will be either let together or separately for a term of one or more years as may be agreed on; the property has been for the last three years in the possession of an English farmer and rendered vacant by his death, they are in the highest state of cultivation.—Application to be made at Portneuf Mills or at Quebec, to
 COLTMANS & HALE.
 Quebec, 26th April, 1813.

From BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, Jan. 4.

SETTLEMENT OF THE FRENCH SUCCESSION.

The Answer of the Emperor Napoleon to the Addresses presented to him upon his return from Russia, has excited an interest proportionate to their importance, and have been commented upon in a tone and manner suitable to the views and feelings of the respective writers. According to some of these, there is nothing in this Address but the symptoms of a disordered and humbled mind; which has become weary of ambition, by his recent failures; and which, in the disappointment of all his splendid visions of universal conquest, is now willing to compromise for safety. We shall hear no more, say they, of the destructive schemes of conquest, entertained by this ambitious and mischievous man; he is now anxious only to settle the succession in his own family, and thereby to take a security against future disasters.

So far of this representation is sure, that the Emperor Napoleon has become instructed, by the attempts of the Ex-Generals, in the temper and levity of a good part of his soldiers, and he therefore finds it necessary to seek a firmer foundation for his dynasty. What is merely founded upon the caprice of a soldiery, may be changed and removed by another vicissitude of the same capricious will. The power of a soldier, therefore, has always been a better security for an existing reign, than for a designated succession. It has been a better security, for a present, than for an absent Prince. As long as the soldiers see their Sovereign and General at their head, so long will the habits of military obedience prevail; and, unless under great provocations, they will be faithful to him; but let him be absent, and fear and respect vanish with him. Bonaparte, we say, has found, by recent experience, that this is the weakness of all military despotisms. He is anxious, therefore, in his own words, to seek in the laws, and civil institutions, and feelings, a firmer basis, and such only is the subject of his reply to the late Addresses. No one, perhaps, better understands the principles of government than Bonaparte.

Now, of these civil foundations of a constitution; or of the rights of succession, in any reigning dynasty, there are usually two; at least history chiefly exhibits two modes, by one or the other of which conquerors, and new sovereigns (the first of their race), have endeavoured to confirm and perpetuate their power. The first is, by a general assembly of the people, both by states, and individually, in which the people take an oath to the new dynasty, and bind themselves to its support; in return for which the Sovereign binds himself to the maintenance of the constitution, and perhaps to the concession of some new privileges. The other and more effectual method is, by effecting a total change in the properties and titles of the kingdom, by instituting a new form of right and tenure, and therein blending the right of the Sovereign to the throne, and of the subject to his land, in one common ground and root.

An instance of the former kind was exhibited in France, when the Emperor Napoleon, from being Chief Consul for the year, became Consul for life. He then appealed to the whole kingdom of France for his election and confirmation. Books were opened in every parish throughout the Empire, and every one was called upon to vote. From management, or peculiar good fortune, he obtained his election by the most decided voice of the nation, and thereby gave his Government the foundation of the popular choice.—We believe that this was repeated when from Consul he became Emperor.—It was repeated at least in substance, if not in form, as his imperial title was

confirmed by the States under particular instructions for that purpose from the people.

The second method, however, that of a change in the whole tenures of the kingdom, and a forced union of the right of the Sovereign with the property of the subject, has been the most common expedient of Conquerors, as they thereby render their subjects accomplices in their fortune, and give them the strongest interest to support their thrones. This was accordingly the method by which the early conquerors of the European Kingdoms confirmed their respective dynasties; and the feudal system, as established in England and all the German Kingdoms, owed its origin to these views and policy. When William the Conqueror obtained possession of the Crown and Kingdom of Harold, his first care was to recast his acquired Empire; and, by the introduction of the Feudal tenures, instead of the free Saxon Socage, to render the whole kingdom of England a military encampment,—in which every free man held his lands as a military stipendium, and became himself a part of the general system.

The French Revolution abolished the greater part of the feudal burthens in France, as the act of Charles the Second did in England. It now appears to be the intention of Bonaparte to restore so much of this system as may suit the purposes of the security of his dynasty, without contradicting the improved notions and knowledge of the age. Europe, therefore, may expect to see the birth of a new system in France,—a system between ancient servitude and modern liberty,—a system, which shall provide for the security of the House of Bonaparte, whilst in form it pays some seeming respect to the modern philosophy of France and the continent.

The greatest difficulty which any counter-revolution would find in France, would be in the changes which property has undergone in the general confiscations and sales of the revolution. Bonaparte well knows that the apprehensions of these proprietors are the best securities of the existing Government. It is upon this foundation, therefore, that he will begin his work. By means of a general Registration of titles, he fixes the Government and private property upon the same basis. Historians relate, that, in the civil wars of York and Lancaster, one of our own monarchs had recourse to a similar expedient, and, on a smaller scale, reaped very great advantage. Bonaparte's situation requires the fullest security, and, therefore, we may expect that the whole kingdom will be in some way or other comprehended in one common bond of obligation and interest.

THE ROYAL GEORGE.

A Mr. Hicks has lately been sounding round the wreck of the Royal George.—It is now thirty years since that ship sunk at her anchors, at Spit-head. We understand that Mr. H. has laid a plan before the Admiralty Board for removing her from her present situation, which is to be put into execution next Spring. The principal part of his plan is said to be, to fix twenty-eight hooks and purchases in the port-holes, on each side, the falls (or ends) of which are to be brought on board two line-of-battle ships, and half of them fastened on the foremost, and half on the aftermost capstain. At low water these purchases are to be hove taught, and, as the tide rises, it is expected the wreck will move from its present position; when the ships to which it will be attached, will drift into shoal water, until the wreck again touches the ground: the tacks will be again hove taught, and thus, by the revolving of the tide, it will be conveyed close to the shore. It is calculated, that by the strength of the hooks, purchases, and the buoyancy of the ships, a

weight of 50,000 tons may be lifted; which is more than four times the weight of the wreck. It has been ascertained, that there is very little sand and mud round it. The present position of the wreck is such an injury to the anchorage at Spithead, that the admiralty, it is said, have determined to afford every assistance to the plan for removing it, by ships, spars, tackling, &c. The estimate of the projector's expenses exceed £13,000, to repay which he is to have the hull of the ship, and whatever may remain in her, including guns, ballast, &c.—*London paper of 1812.*

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MADRID.

The Spanish theatre still retains many of those mysteries, which founded the dramatic art in modern Europe. *Las profecias de Daniel*, form at present a favourite spectacle; and certainly no subject can be better adopted for combining a splendid variety of pagantry in one oratorio, or sacred opera. The jubilee of adoration to the golden colossus of Bel; the flaming *auto da fe* for the refractory holy children; the voluptuous dances exhibited during the meal of Belshazzar; the sacrilegious use of the chalices from Jerusalem; the sudden wrath of heaven, the gloom, the thunder, the shadowy handwriting on the wall in characters of lurid fire; and the armed irruption of the besiegers to renew a scene of purer triumph, form a series of picturesque magnificence, which I wish to see repeated some Sunday evening at Drury lane. To the popularity of this play, may especially be ascribed the continual allusions of the Spanish patriotic writers, to the seizure and profanation of sacramental chalices by the French.

Another new and very singular drama, opens with Buonaparte, who soliloquizes about Spain. Allegorical demons stand watching around, and when he has confessed the whole atrocity of his purposes, they seize and carry him off in a fiery car, to the place of torment. Next appears Ferdinand VII. a ballet of angels hasten to his promises of virtuous way, and crown him during their dance, with wreaths of victory. Finally appears King George the III. who declares his horror for the tyrant, his affection for the virtuous and native monarch, and who is entertained by Santiago and the Virgin Mary, or by figures representing the genius of Spain, and the genius of christianity, with a performance in full chorus, of our God save the King. How popular we heretics are become within the very precincts of the mother church!

LA ENSENADA.

La Ensenada was of low birth, and clerk to a banker of Cadiz; but he possessed talents which were far superior to his station, and soon raised him from obscurity. He advanced by degrees; became intendant to the army; and was at length promoted to the post of prime minister, in which he appeared with all the splendour of a man who is the architect of his own fortune. The king conferred on him the title of Marquis, and the name of La Ensenada, which he assumed, and which corresponds with the expression of *sprung from nothing*, proves how little he sacrificed to vanity, and how far his ambition was from the ordinary kind. His real name was Zeno Somo de Silva. Many Spaniards have assumed appellations in memory of events, upon which they prided themselves. Thus, for instance, Orendyn, a native of Biscay, took the name of *Las Pallas*, because he signed the treaty between the emperor and Spain, in 1735; and Transport Real, because he accompanied the infant to Italy. Navarro, after the naval engagement off Toulon, in 1744, assumed the name of *Victoria*, though he had concealed himself below during the whole action, which was conducted by Decourt. La Ensenada, and Farinelli the singer, had been acquainted at a time when they could be of no advantage to each other. When

they again met at court, the one as minister, and the other as favourite, they renewed their ancient friendship; and Farinelli proved the sincerity of his attachment to La Ensenada, when the latter fell into disgrace. He showed his resentment to the queen, because she had not opposed it; demanded his dismissal; and the princess was obliged to have recourse to the most humiliating excuses in order to appease him.

Mr. RICHARD WATKIN has published, in the Medical Journal, some observations which demonstrate the extraordinary effects of carrots, in the cure of sores and ulcers, whether venereal, cancerous, or scrophulous, by correcting their morbid disposition. The method of preparing the roots is as follows: The carrots having been previously cleaned, by scraping and washing, are cut into thin transverse slices, and boiled till quite tender; after which they are taken out of the water, and beaten in a mortar, to the consistence of a soft pulp. This may either be applied in portions with the hand, and kept on with a cloth and roller, or it may be spread upon a cloth, and laid on like a common poultice. It is best when fresh prepared, and should be changed twice a day. This simple application, corrects the factor of ill-conditioned sores, reduces them to a perfectly healthy, or good-conditioned state, and thickens and diminishes the discharge.

DIED.—At Whitton, Edmund Hill, Esq. 76 He has left property to the enormous amount of 800,000l. To Mr. Fish, of Greville-street, Hatton-garden, and to another gentleman, he has left 360,000l. each; to the Rev. Mr. Taylor, his nearest relative, who was offered 100,000l. some time ago, for the chance of his legacy, he has bequeathed 36,000l. He has left nothing to his relatives in Somersetshire, whom he had placed on a valuable estate in that county, which he had bought for 75,000l. and which he had assured them they should inherit. Mr. Hill was originally a tailor at Brentford; and the person who succeeded him in that business, still carries on the trade in that town. It was by the Powder Mills at Whitton, that Mr. Hill realised his vast fortune. He enjoyed the complete supply of Turkey in powder, whence he imported back the produce of the Levant, and with it carried on the business of a Turkey merchant.

At the late dinner given by the Lord Chancellor, in honour of the Earl of Wellington, by desire of the Prince Regent, his Royal Highness proposed the health of Lord Wellington, and requested that it might be a bumper toast. As glasses were rather large, Sir William Grant, master of the Rolls, did not quite fill his, which induced the Prince to say, "No day-light for Lord Wellington." Sir William, readily filling his glass, said, he wished his Lordship had had more *day-light* at Salamanca.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 6.

It is with pleasure we announce the safe arrival in our harbor, of the U. States' frigate Chesapeake, Capt. Evans, from a cruise of 115 days. From Boston she run down by the Madeiras, Canaries, and Cape de Verdes; thence down on the equator, between long 16 and 25, (where she cruized 6 weeks, thence down the coast of South America, passing within 15 leagues of Surinam, (was in the same place the Hornet sunk the Peacock the day after she left) down by Barbadoes, Antigua, and most of the windward West-India Islands, thence on the coast of the United-States, between Bermuda and the Capes of Virginia, by the Capes of the Delaware within 12 leagues, by New-York within 20

leagues, thence through the East Channel to this port.

The Chesapeake has taken during the cruise the American brig Julia, from Lisbon for Boston, with an English licence [arrived at Boston and condemned]; British ship Volunteer, from Liverpool to Brazil, [arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.]; British Brig Liverpool Hero, from Liverpool to Brazil, cargo dry goods, hard ware, and jewelry, cargo taken out, and vessels burnt; and brig Earl-Perey, from Cape de Verdes, with salt, ashore at Long-Island, she has on board 53 British prisoners. Jan. 1, off the West-Indies, discovered a large sail to windward, apparently men of war, bearing down on them; and when near enough to ascertain what they were a 74 and a frigate, made all sail and escaped. About 10 days since, off the Capes of Virginia, gave chase to a sloop of war, and continued chasing for two days, when she finally escaped in the night.—These are the only ships of war she has seen during the cruise.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 9.

The following was indorsed on the back of a letter, received this afternoon from Fredericksburg, 7th inst.

Accounts just received from the Collector at Rappahannock, says that 4 frigates and one 74 are above Urbanna, that 6 vessels have been taken by them, one of which was the privateer Dolphin of Baltimore, after a most desperate engagement with the boats. The militia are all marching to Lancaster from the country below, where it is said the British had landed.

Two fishermen have arrived this afternoon from Smith's Point, who state that a frigate, brig and two schooners chased a onward bound schooner, ashore at Rappahannock on Friday last, and opened a fire, which continued from 10 o'clock until night.

The British fleet, it is said, are 30 miles above Patuxent; their approach to Annapolis has caused great alarm.

A letter from Norfolk, dated the 21st inst. states that the British squadron, except one 74 and two or three smaller vessels, had sailed from Lynhaven Bay—and that a pilot had just come ashore from one of the squadron, who reported that the fleet was standing up the bay proceeding very cautiously by sounding ahead, and that they declared their intention of approaching as near to Baltimore as the navigation would permit.—Though the writer of the letter conversed himself with the pilot, he does not appear to place reliance on the information.—*Fed. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated April 9.

Great alarm.—Our alarm guns were fired this morning at two o'clock; every citizen was in arms between 3 and 4. I am just discharged for two hours, shall be on guard all day.—The British are close by.

BOSTON, April 10.

The French papers are full of detailed preparations for a new campaign in all parts of the French Empire, in Prussia, Poland, Austria, and the Confederation of the Rhine. We know not what proportion of these statements is true; but after finding, that the same papers a short time since announced the assembly of 120,000 reinforcements on the Neuman, and that they have since vanished into thin air, these new displays of forces must be received with some grains of abatement.

APRIL 14.

A letter from Lisbon, dated February 21, 1813, says,—"The French have been reinforced with 15,000 men, which gives them a decided superiority in point of numbers, which, together with the sickly state of the combined armies, will prevent Lord Wellington from pushing on. The 8th and 35th regts. have hardly a man fit for duty—indeed the sick list of the English alone exceed 14,000 men, 20,000 men are momentarily expected from England.

Marshal Berresford is again ill, from one of his wounds having re-opened—his life is in danger."

PARIS, Feb. 13.

His serene highness the prince arch-chancellor of the empire (Cambaceres) this day took his seat as president of the Senate; and directed one of the secretaries to read the following concordat, which was signed at Fontainebleau the 25th January between his majesty the emperor and king and his holiness Pius VII.

CONCORDAT.

His majesty the emperor and king, and his holiness, desirous to terminate the differences which have existed between them, and to remove the difficulties which have arisen in several affairs of the church, have agreed to the following articles, to serve as the basis of a definitive arrangement.

Art. 1. His holiness shall exercise the pontificate in France and in the kingdom of Italy, in the same manner, and with the same forms as his predecessors.

2. The ambassadors, ministers, or charge d'affaires, of powers near the holy father, and the ambassadors, ministers or charge d'affaires of the pope with foreign powers, shall enjoy the immunities and privileges which are enjoyed by other members of the corps diplomatique.

3. The dominions which were possessed by the holy father, and which have not been alienated, shall be exempt from every species of impost; and shall be administered by his agents or charges d'affaires. Those which have been alienated shall be restored, paying a composition of two millions of francs revenue.

4. Within six months following the usual notification of the nomination by the emperor, of the archbishops and bishops of the empire and of the kingdom of Italy, the pope shall ordain them, agreeably to the concordats and in virtue of the present indult. Previous information of which shall be given by the metropolitan archbishop. If at the expiration of six months, the pope shall not have given the ordination, the metropolitan shall proceed to the ordination of the bishop named in the usual manner.

5. The pope shall nominate, in France or in Italy, to ten bishoprics, as shall ultimately be agreed upon in concert.

6. The six suburbicaine bishoprics are re-established:—They shall be nominated by the pope. Their remaining effects shall be restored; and they shall take measures respecting those which have been sold. On the death of the bishops of d'Anagni and Rieti, their dioceses shall be united to the six bishoprics, agreeably to an agreement between his majesty and the holy father.

7. In regard to the bishops of the Roman States, absent from their dioceses from circumstances, the holy father shall exercise in their favor the privilege he has a right to bestow on bishops in partibus. He shall bestow on them salaries equal to those which they have formerly enjoyed, and they shall be nominated to places as they become vacant in the empire or in the kingdom of Italy.

8. His majesty and his holiness shall concert measures at a suitable time, for the reduction to be made, if necessary, in the bishoprics in Tuscany and the Genoese countries, as also for the bishoprics to be established in Holland and the Hanseatic departments.

9. The propaganda, the penitencerie, and the archives shall be established in the place where the holy father shall sojourn.

10. His majesty grants a free pardon to all the cardinals, bishops, priests, laics, who have incurred censure in consequence of events.

11. The holy father agrees to the foregoing dispositions in consequence of the existing state of the church; and in the confidence which his majesty inspires him, that he will give powerful protection to the numerous wants of religion in the times in which we live.

NAPOLEON. PIUS VII.

ATTACK ON LEWISTOWN.

Wilmington, April 8, 1813.

The following important intelligence was received this morning by express from Dover.

Dover, April 7, 1813.

Dear Sir—The following are copies of dispatches received; the one at 3 o'clock and the other at 9 o'clock this morning, by the governor, from Col. Davis commanding at Lewistown. You will, no doubt, give them immediate publicity.

S. H. BLACK.

HEAD-QUARTERS, AT LEWIS, April 6, 1813.

Sir—This evening 1st Belvidera and 2 small vessels came close into Lewis and commenced an attack by firing several 24's, shot into the town, which have been picked up, after which a flag was sent, to which the following reply was returned.

"In reply to the renewal of your demand with addition for a supply of water, I have to inform you that neither can be complied with. This, sir, you must be sensible of; therefore I must insist the attack on the inhabitants of this town is both wanton and cruel. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant.

S. B. DAVIS, Col. Commandant.

HEAD-QUARTERS, AT LEWIS, April 6, 1813.

Sir—Since the reply to commodore Berriord's letter which I communicated to you by express, I received the following about 5 o'clock.

Belvidera, off the village of Lewis, &c.

Sir—No dishonor can be attached in complying with the demand of Sir John Berriord to Lewis in consideration of his superior force.

I must, therefore, consider your refusal to supply the squadron with water, and the cattle that the neighborhood affords, most cruel upon your part, to its inhabitants. I grieve for the distress the women and children are reduced to by your conduct, and earnestly desire they may be instantly removed.

I have the honor, &c. to be, sir your obedient servant,

R. BYRON, Captain.

N. B. The cattle will be honorably paid for.

S. B. DAVIS, Esq. Colonel Commandant.

To which I have returned the following reply verbally—"That Col. Davis is a gallant man and has already taken care of the Ladies."

The attack immediately commenced and continued till near 10 o'clock. The fire from our battery silenced one of their most dangerous gun boats, against which I directed the fire from our 18 pounder for which I request you will immediately send me a supply of shot and powder, as it is uncertain how long the bombardment will continue. They have not succeeded with their boats in reaching the town. And the damage from their 32 prs. and cannon, cannot be ascertained till day light.

I hope, Sir, in this affair you will find the honor of the state has not been tarnished.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

N. B. While writing the above the enemy has commenced firing.

S. B. DAVIS, Col. Comdt.

JOS. HALETT.

A letter that accompanied the above dispatch says, that the Governor had that moment left Dover for Head-Quarters, to superintend the movements of the militia, all of whom were determined to sacrifice every thing rather than reasonably submit to the demands of the enemy. The Belvidera lies within less than two miles of the town.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 2, 1813.

NEGRO INSURRECTION.—A conspiracy of the Virginia Negroes has been detected in the following manner: An American vessel in James River was hailed in the night by some negroes in a canoe, who inquired if they were English.—The Capt. suspecting them, informed them that he was, on which they communicated their wish to be furnished with arms, adding, that 2000 blacks were ready, to massacre their masters, and mentioned the name of several who should be the first victims.—The Capt. after obtaining the whole secret, seized them, and they are now lodged in Williamsburg jail. Troops have been ordered out to seize suspected blacks; and eight negroes have been condemned to be hanged in Matthew county, for personating Englishmen, and robbing Mr. John Riple.

AUTHENTIC LETTER.

Philadelphia, April 6.

The object of this letter is to inform you that Mr. GALLATIN is going to Russia! This has been reported two or three days, and was not believed; but a gentleman has stated here, that Mr. GALLATIN positively told him so yesterday.

Mr. JONATHAN RUSSELL has arrived here from Baltimore; he says Mr. CRAWFORD is certainly going to France.

Nothing has been done in furtherance of the Loan, since Mr. Gallatin arrived in this city; and I think it probable that he has mentioned the circumstance of his mission to Russia, in hopes it will aid him in the business.

BURLINGTON, April 15.

VOLUNTEERS.—Ten companies of Volunteers have arrived at this post from the District of Maine, Mouschueta, during the last eight or ten days. The whole commanded by Colonel MacCub.

We learn that three Companies more are attached to this Regiment, and are ordered to this post.

The District of Maine has now in the service of the United States, 2000 Volunteers.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Translated from French papers received by the Rambler.

POSEN, February 3—6, 1813.

The Head-Quarters of the French Army are here, and muster 39,000 men, Marshal Bessiers (Duke of Istria) and the Viceroy of Italy are here. The Duke of Treviso, (Mortier,) is at Magdebourg. Regnier's corps is on the Bug. A great number of men and horses have arrived at Frankfurt.

The Russians quitted Bomberg the 18th January, and have their Head-Quarters at Lyck. We cannot penetrate the designs of the Russians.—At one time they threaten to approach and pass the Vistula, at another to march on Warsaw; but the greater part of their army lie on the line of the Niemen, in great want and suffering under an epidemic. They pay the Prussians for supplies in due-hills (bons). It is stated, that Prince Kutousoff and General Wittgenstein have differed, and that the latter had resigned.

PARIS, February 8—13, 1813.

The Emperor enjoys fine health; On Sunday he reviewed 36 battalions of infantry new raised in Paris; and has visited the Prince of Neuchatel, (Berthier,) who has been indisposed.

A SENATE CONSULTUM has passed, providing, in case of necessity, for the coronation of the Empress, and the King of Rome.

[The present Wife of Napoleon has not yet been crowned.] The Ex-Empress Josephine, was crowned in 1804.]

DUSSELDORF, Feb. 3, 1813.

After a short suspension of military operations, occasioned by the inclemency of the weather the troops are again marching to fight the hordes of the North. For eight days fresh troops have been passing here, to put bounds to the Russian plan of Invasion,—amongst them are the 83d, and 3d cohorts of the national troops, (militia.)

BERLIN, [Potsdam] JAN. 30.—Fourteen thousand horses have been purchased by the French agents at Hohen; on which occasion the Danish government remitted one half of the export duty.

LONDON, Feb. 1—8, 1813.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has asked for a loan of Forty Millions (franks) for the service of the current year, and to redeem Exchequer Bills.

The Ministers have communicated to both Houses of Parliament, the papers respecting the war with America; and have given notice, that on the 15th they shall move that they be taken into consideration; and that addresses be presented to the Prince Regent, expressive of the determination of Parliament to support him in the measures he shall take for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Whitbread has given notice, that on the 14th March he should take the sense of the house on the subject of a General Peace.

BOSTON, April.

By the Marcellus, which arrived at this port on Thursday last, Lisbon papers to March 15th were received, containing London dates to the 4th—and Paris dates to the 29th.

The papers contain a long Swedish State Paper on its relations with France, considered as a sort of declaration of war.

Marshal Beresford has been thrown from his carriage, but received little injury.

Lord Wellington's H. Q. continued at Frenada, March 3, and the French made no movements. (Verbal accounts state, that a battle was expected soon.)

Both houses of the British Parliament have approved unanimously of the war against America, and voted to support the government in continuing it with energy.

A vote to appoint a committee to ascertain the extent of the wishes of the Catholics, on the motion of Mr. Gratton, was carried by a majority of 49, in the British House of Commons.

Dantzic was closely besieged by the Russians.

Denmark was expected to join in the cause of Alexander.

It was reported a treaty was concluded between Denmark and England.

The French conscription in the North of Germany met with much resistance.

The Russian Emperor's H. Q. were at Warsaw, the last of January.

The Russians were within 50 leagues of Berlin. Genl. Steinheil was at New Stettin; Wittgenstein at Rugenward, in Prussian Pomerania. Platow had entered the New March. The Russians had been joined by many Prussians.

Much consternation exists at Berlin. The inhabitants utter exclamations in favour of the Russians in the streets, coffee-houses, &c.

LONDON, March 1.—Letters from Lord Cathcart are to January 29. They state that the Russians had passed the Vistula for the North of Bromberg, and Tschel for Dirschel, and to the gates of Dantzic.

The Russian Military Journal says,

January 3.—Admiral Tchitchagoff entered Intersburg; the vanguard entered Gronbladen; and General Woronzow entered Nemersloff. General Tschopitz entered Stalepenen, and was joyfully received by the inhabitants.

January 8.—General Schepilloff, beat the enemy at Labau, who then retired towards Konigsberg, losing 8 pieces of artillery, many officers and 300 soldiers.

The Emperor and Katusoff's H. Q. were at Orani.

January 9.—Announces the driving of the enemy from Konigsberg. The French lost 8 or 9000, 30 cannons, large quantities of provisions, &c. and many Russian officers and soldiers, prisoners, were liberated. The fugitives of the enemy are pursued.

The Emperor's H. Q. were at Meretsch, Mardonald commanded at Konigsberg. His own corps are reduced to 2500, and he has about 4500 others, who are pursued.

January 14.—The Russians took Elbing, Marienberg and Marienwerder. Platow pursues the enemy towards Dantzic. General Schepilloff passed the Nogat, and follows the enemy.

January 12.—Elbing was taken.

The French left at Marienburg in the hospitals, 40 officers and 726 soldiers.

The Russians in all these movements have made many prisoners, and have taken many pieces of artillery.

Gen. Czernicheff passed the Vistula and pushed the French towards Newberg.

The H. Q. are at Lych.

The taking of Berlin will be the signal for the rising of all Germany.—[*Fudge*.]

Katusoff is made a Prince of the imperial family—Platow and Wittgenstein have had new honors conferred on them.

The last Paris papers are silent as to Dantzic, Thorn, Posen and Warsaw. We therefore believe the Russians have taken all those places.

Marshal Ney has had the title of Prince of Moscow conferred on him by Bonaparte.

It was reported Murat had been found in Vienna, and seized.

The reports from Sweden are that the Austrian army has retired under a convention between Kutusoff and Swatzenberg. That Ministers had been sent from Vienna to Wilna, and London.—That the Duke Constantine is raised to the throne of Poland, that Denmark resists the requisitions of Bonaparte—that Dantzic was taken Jan. 27.

Lord Walpole was still at Vienna.

New-York, April 3.

The National Intelligencer of Monday last says:—

"Various rumors were yesterday afloat in the public prints, on the subject of an armistice, said to be in a train of negotiation, or concluded. To prevent the rumor from gaining any further currency, we think proper to state, that we believe it to be entirely without foundation."

Thus we find, after the time for subscribing for the Loan had expired;—after the report of an Armistice had penetrated so far into the interior of Massachusetts that its contradiction cannot reach it before the elections are over;—that Madison's mouth piece in Washington comes out with a formal, but flat contradiction of the report:—A report,—the foundation of which was laid in this same organ, the National Intelligencer, on the 9th March:—was echoed in the Aurora of the 12th, with the addition of a promised Russian guarantee of the American claims, and the exhibition of a prospect, that the "War would terminate before the summer campaign opens;"—which was re-echoed by the hirelings of administration in every quarter, and blazoned forth in the Chronicle with a school-book figure of France blowing a trumpet proclaiming "Good [false] News." But all this was to assist the Loan, and influence the elections of Massachusetts. To such base and dishonorable means are the present misrulers of the nation driven to support their vile measures; and it is thus that the understanding of the American people is insulted by those who when it suits their purposes, pretend to repose on their sound discretion, when wholly uninfluenced by circumstances. The above contradiction was inserted in the Intelligencer of Monday, but it did not make its way to Boston until the day of election; and was then inserted in a corner of the Chronicle, in a small type, without one word of editorial remark on the subject. It will be seen that the federal papers have cautioned the public against the scandalous imposition.—But there appears to be no limit to delusion; and thousands seem to agree with Hudibras, that "The pleasure is as great Of being cheated as to cheat."

April 6.

Reports as "thick as blackberries" are in circulation on the subject of the Loan balance; some state, that Mr. Gallatin (who is now in Philadelphia) has obtained the balance from Messrs. Parish & Co. of eight per cent.—Others contradict this, and say that a negotiation for the money is to be made in Europe, and have given (sub rosa) for the importation of English goods to the amount. But the most intelligent men in Philadelphia write, that Mr. Gallatin will not succeed in obtaining the Loan here, at any rate.

Letters from Norfolk, 30th March, state that Admiral Warren had just permitted several neutral vessels to proceed to sea from the Chesapeake.

The interior papers are full of accounts of the scandalous system of impressment, which the officers of the army (in defiance of the Constitution) have practised in the transportation of their troops from Plattsburg to Sacket's harbor. We could copy several columns; but we give the following as a specimen:—

PLATTSBURG, March 17.

"I informed you in my last, Col. Pike had marched for Sacket's Harbor, with about 500 men, and that the 6th regiment and a company of artillery were soon to follow them. They will probably start to-morrow.—They have been detained for want of sleighs to carry them; as the men, according to the new mode of conducting matters, are to ride. Many of those who first started have perished. From the accounts received, about 50 of them froze to death the 2d and 3d nights. They could not be persuaded to get out of the sleigh and walk, but preferred to sit still and freeze.

"Our roads are beset with press-gangs, pressing all the horses and sleighs, for the transportation of the troops, which are expected to go to-morrow. There is scarcely a person in the neighbourhood, who has not had his sleigh and horses wrested from him by force; and many of the horses thus taken have been standing in the camp without shelter for thirteen days past.—Men riding on horseback have been made to dismount, their horses taken from them, and themselves otherwise ill-treated. Travellers on the road, at a distance from home, and even such as had women and children in company, have been indiscriminately turned out of their sleighs into the snow, and left to shift for themselves. This government banditti have been let loose upon the inhabitants, armed, for the purpose of impressment.

"A gentleman, the other day, had a pistol put to his breast by a ruffian soldier, (an officer in company) and

made to deliver his sleigh and horses and himself and family, named James Daugherty, lately shot a lad of the name of Ethan Brady, about 17 years of age, who happened to drive past him in a sleigh, in open day. He presented his gun deliberately, and lodged a ball and two or three buck shot in the lad's body, which soon terminated his life. Daugherty has been surrendered to the civil authority, and is confined in jail in this town. Our friend ———'s sleigh and horses have been carried off, and his wife and family abused.—And for these outrages no satisfaction can be obtained, as the whole business is countenanced by the officers."

Boston, April 10.

The new Concordat between Napoleon and the Pope is a very interesting State paper.—His Holiness is restored to most of his ecclesiastical and temporary functions and estates; and the style of the instrument is another evidence of the effect of the Russian campaign on the temper of the Emperor. A few more such lessons and we have hopes he will become a moderate man.

The reports from the North were vague, and as usual, contradictory. It was reported in Bordeaux, when the Rambler sailed, that the Russians had entered Berlin, and that the Prussians were joining them;—That the people of France execrated the war, and that the universal opinion was, the emperor could not again invade Russia. The extracts from the German Papers which are allowed to be circulated in France, give but few facts by which the existing state of things in the North can be ascertained. The Journal de l'Empire of the 3d February, gives a Berlin article of the 30th January, which states, that the Russians which had entered Bromberg (on the Vistula, near Thorn) on the 15th January, had quitted it; but does not point out the direction they took.—If they advanced, they were on the shortest road to Berlin. The same paper on the same authority, mentions, that the Russians H. Q. were at Lych, (a town of Prussia about 120 miles in advance of Wilna, and more than 150 in the rear of Bromberg) at the last accounts from thence, but does not state the time. It also mentions that the Russians were very sickly, and that they had to surmount incredible difficulties in their progress. The Russian troops which those French journals acknowledged to have reached the Vistula, must have belonged to the advanced corps d'army under Generals Wittgenstein, Tchitchagoff and Platow; and we can desire no better evidence of the strength of the Russian advance and the weakness of the French corps in Prussia and Poland, than the distances to which these corps have proceeded the Russian Head-Quarters.

The French papers are full of detailed preparations for a new campaign in all parts of the French Empire, in Prussia, Poland, Austria, and the Confederation of the Rhine. We know not what proportion of these statements is true; but after finding, that the same papers a short time since announced the assembly of 120,000 reinforcements on the Niemen, and that they have since vanished into thin air, these new displays of forces must be received with some grains of abatement.

The London accounts of these papers are to the 6th of February, but they do not give any events of importance.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) March 10.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

UNION, (Ken.) March 29.

"I have but a few days returned from Kaskaskia. The inhabitants of that village, as well as the frontier, are very much alarmed. Information that can be relied on states a force at the mouth of the Ouiseconsin river of upwards of three thousand Indians, exclusive of British, headed by a Scotchman of the name of Art, who had been naturalized, and held a commission under our government at St. Louis. We also learn that the Indians had collected in considerable force at the Peoria towns, on the Illinois river, that were destroyed last fall by Gov. Edwards. At St. Louis and St. Genevieve, the inhabitants are fortifying. Numbers of the frontier inhabitants are abandoning their homes to seek safety along the Ohio. A most horrid massacre took place about six miles above the mouth of the Ohio; two families were destroyed, Clark's & Kennedy's, and mangled in the most shocking manner; there is no doubt but this was done by a party of twelve Indians who were runners to the southern tribes with the news of Winchester's defeat; as their trail had been discovered crossing the road leading from the Saline to Kaskaskia a few days before the murder; they had been pursued, but too late. A man was killed a few days ago near the falls of the Little Wabash, twenty miles from the Saline; a party is now in pursuit, but I fear too

John. A man and his little son, that lived on the Goshen road about forty miles from the Saline, went a few days ago to his nearest neighbor, twenty miles off, for corn; on their return, he and his son fell a sacrifice. My God! to think and know that this extensive and weak frontier is left without assistance. The war must be more ably conducted this spring, or the nation's credit suffers."

CHARLESTON, April 2.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—Between the hours of 10 and 11 yesterday, a most awful explosion took place in this harbor on board the Revenue cutter Gallatin, commanded by Capt. John H. Silliman, which had arrived the day before from a short cruise on the coast, and anchored off the town. Capt. S. was on shore at the time; he gave orders, on leaving the vessel, that muskets and pistols, which were suspended in the cabin, should be examined and cleaned. There were about 35 persons in all on board, of this number about 10 were on the quarter-deck and in the cabin, part of them employed in cleaning the arms. Thus situated, the dreadful explosion took place; and in one instant the whole quarter-deck of the vessel with all those upon it, were hurled into the air. Some of the bodies were thrown nearly as high as the mast-head of the vessel; others were driven through the cabin and lodged upon the main deck. The whole stern of the vessel was torn down to a level with the water; the mainmast, which had been hoisted to dry, was torn to rags, and the fragments of broken spars were scattered in all directions. As soon as the accident had happened boats put off from the wharves and from the vessel lying near her to the relief of the crew. An attempt was immediately made to slip the cables and run her into one of the docks, to prevent her from sinking but before this could be fully accomplished, the fire in the cabin communicated to the mainmast and main rigging; at the same time the vessel was found to be filling very fast—in this extremity the wounded men were hastened into the boats alongside, and by the time the persons on board could leave her, she went down stern foremost, a few yards from the head of Black's wharf. The bodies of three of the unfortunate sufferers were never seen and happier would it have been for some of those who were brought on shore if they had shared their fate; as they cannot in all human probability, survive the dreadful wounds and bruises which they have received.

A letter from Baltimore states, that the Russian Secretary had gone on a third mission to Admiral Warren, and conjectures that an Armistice will now certainly be formed.

LATEST FROM LEWIS.

A letter dated Dover, quarter past 8 o'clock, on the 9th inst., states, that Lewis is yet safe. Mr. White left there at 11 o'clock yesterday, and says the enemy cannot, in his opinion, destroy the place unless they land, which he thinks they would probably do in the course of the day—the barges to the number of 5 were full of men. The house of Peter Hall (a tavern on the bank) was demolished, and several others damaged. The bomb and rockets fell short of the town.

From Annapolis.—On the 8th day of April 1813, came before me John Skinner, Notary Public, John Bowman and Andrew Anderson seamen belonging to the schr. Arab, of Baltimore, and made oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that on Saturday last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, fifteen miles up the Rappahannock river they were in company with schrs. Racer and Lynx, letters of marque, and the Dolphin privateer; they were attacked by seventeen launches containing as they suppose, from 50 to 60 men each. The launches were manned from a 74 lying in the mouth of the Rappahannock, & from 2 frigates, 2 brigs and 2 schrs. which a ceded the river 12 miles. That the American vessels before mentioned were all taken, with the loss of 35 men of the privateer Dolphin, and they believe there were two hundred and sixty of the enemy killed and wounded. These deponents with thirty five others escaped from the Arab, leaving 3 men on board of her.

Sworn to before.

JOHN SKINNER.
Notary Public Annapolis.

Washington April, 10. MEDITORIAL.

We have not yet been able distinctly to ascertain the arrangements consequent on the acceptance by our government of the mediation of Russia. It is probable, however, that a commission of two or three persons will be named by the U. S. to meet such persons as may be designated with that view by that enemy, at the Court of the Mediator. This we believe will be conformable to the usage of nations on similar occasions. Indeed it is very audibly rumoured & credited that a gentleman high in office is to form one of the Legation, and our present minister in Russia another. It is also said there is to be a third commissioner appointed. When those appointments shall be concluded they will doubtless be made known to the public. Meanwhile we have thought it our duty to state the rumours which are in circulation—and which we are convinced, have better foundation, than rumours mostly have.

Nat. Int.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Zanesville, (Ohio) to another in the neighbourhood of this place, dated March 25 1813.

"The N. W. Expedition, this last winter, met with nothing but disappointment and disgrace. Our winter campaign cost government about 4,000, 000, Dollars and Hull's surrender, with other losses will amount to as much more—if Harrison's army should be defeated before proper arrangements are made for offensive operations I fear the state of Ohio will become a British colony. The people here are much divided in opinion respecting the war and Heaven only knows when it will be otherwise."

BOSTON APRIL 17

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

The ship Unicorn, Captain Frozer, arrived at New York, on Tuesday last, in the remarkable short passage of 20 days from Lisbon.

Captain F. brought no London or Lisbon papers. He informs that a large fleet of transports arrived at Lisbon a few days before he sailed, with about 3000 cavalry and other troops. Lord Wellington remained inactive.

FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival at New York of the ship Fortitude, Melcalf, in 30 days from Cadix, a Spanish paper of 9th March has been received, containing the proceedings of the Cortez of the 8th, from which it appears that a change has taken place in the Regency; the former Regents having resisted the abrogation of the Inquisition, had become unpopular, and a general distrust of their talents prevailed; a motion was therefore made to remove them and to appoint the three eldest councillors of state in their place: this motion was carried 85 to 48. The following persons now compose the Regency: the most Reverend Arch bishop de Toledo Cardinal de Bourdon, Don Pedro Aguir, and Don Gabriel Circar. Tranquillity prevailed during the whole of the sitting.

THE ENEMY LANDED.

Some of the British Ships now off our coast, have landed their crews on Block Island, and raised His Majesty's Standard; and a Wharf is said to be building for the convenience of landing from the fleet. This Island lies 8 leagues SSW. from Rhode Island, and 7 E. by N. from the east end of Long Island, and contains about 800 inhabitants. The British will probably obtain a sufficient supply of "Yankee beef" as the Island is famous for cattle and sheep, and considerable quantities of cod-fish are caught round the ledges. It is 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth.

ANNAPOLIS, APRIL 3

Our alarm guns were fired this morning at 2 o'clock; every citizen was in arms between 3 and 4. The British are close by; by report they com-

mitted dreadful depredations yesterday. This news arrived by several vessels which ran in here last night.

The British landed at Captain Chowling's, robbed his plantation, took work oxen from the ploughs, pillaged the house, and broke open Mr. C's desk. A ship loaded at Tripp's and anchored in Archer's Creek, is taken, as also several small craft, going down.

Extract of a letter from Westmoreland Court House, dated 6th inst. to a gentleman in this District.

"We have now in the Rappahannock five British frigates. Their barges are committing depredations every day. Yesterday a smart engagement took place near Clowling's Ferry, in Lancaster, between them, and the militia—little or no damage on either side, but the enemy succeeded in getting away some cattle and sheep.—The militia of the four lower counties are now in motion. Report says, a detachment from the blockading squadron is up the Potomack, [we may add, that a vessel from the bay has arrived, the captain of which says, he saw a British naval force at the mouth of the Potomack,] as high as St. Mary's.—We have applied to our executive for aid, being entirely destitute of camp equipage, ammunition, and every thing else, except some muskets in bad order."

A BRITISH FLEET IN THE SOUND.

A Gentleman who has arrived in town on Saturday morning in an Eastern Packet, states, that when off Gullford, (Conn.) he saw at anchor, a 74 and two smaller ships of war; and that a short time afterwards he passed near New-Haven, the United States brig Argus.

MONTREAL, MAY 1.

We are informed, that about the 7th of April, Lieut. Fitzgibbon of the 49th regt. made a dash over the river, a mile below Fort Erie, and surprised a party of Americans, consisting of a Lieutenant of the navy (one of Commodore Chauncey's) three seamen, a physician, and a lawyer, and brought them over to his post.

By a letter received in town yesterday from Detroit, of date the 7th April, we learn, that General Harrison was within a few miles (fortified) of the place where Gen. Winchester was defeated, with about 2500 men, and that Gen. Proctor was making preparations to attack him with a force of nearly 1000. From the high estimation in which the General was held by his troops, and knowing the ground so well, our brave soldiers were confident of victory.

QUEBEC, MAY 4, 1813.

No European news of any great interest has reached us, since our last. The Concordat, agreed on between Napoleon and the Pope, is one of the results of Alexander's victories over the would-be master of the world. Bonaparte now finds it necessary to suffer a part of that power to depart from him, the whole of which he vainly flattered himself to have been able to have kept and strengthened himself in; and which would have been unavoidably the case, had he succeeded in his views on Russia. Had he conquered Alexander not a sovereign on the continent of Europe but would have held his sceptre dependent on the will of Napoleon, with just as much power as the tyrant would have been pleased to allow him. At present, the different sovereigns have it in their power to claim and assert for themselves in a tone not to be silenced by frowns or commands. Indeed the only mode by which Napoleon can at present preserve his own seat, at the head of the French government, is by conciliating the good will of the neighbouring powers, over whom he before domineered. Hence it will be seen that not a crowned head in Europe but must feel more independent since the humiliation of their lord paramount, than they did previously to that event; and for this they are indebted to a power held little better than barbarian

whose "frightful" climate will, hence forward, be deemed unassailable, and consequently a certain barrier to universal dominion.

It may be considered most fortunate that the ambition of Napoleon led him to make the experiment of conquering Russia, as the result completely sets at rest the question of the practicability or impracticability of uniting Europe under one head. The "frightful" climate of Russia has taught a lesson to all aspirers, by saying in language not to be controverted—to our frontier may you come, but there is the Rubicon which you are not to pass. If you do you may depend on being no less "frighted" than was the great Napoleon.

It appears that our ships of war, to the Southward, are still keeping the southern posts in perpetual alarm, besides sweeping the coast of their shipping. They have carried off cattle from different parts, and are every where making themselves feared. We cannot help asking what the United States expect now to gain by this war? In the only part where they conceived G. Britain to be vulnerable, the Canada, they have already found themselves unable to make any impression; and their efforts against us are dwindling into the most contemptible insignificance. They appear to be already at the feet of G. Britain; but whether she will avail herself of her power to punish them according to their deserts, or not, is a question some what doubtful.

They certainly are deserving of punishment with many stripes well laid on. Had they Great Britain at their feet, as they hoped to have, she would receive little mercy from them.

An express has been received this morning from Major Genl. De Rottenburgh, stating that the American flotilla, from Sacket Harbour, had made an attack upon York, on the 28th ult. and compelled Major Genl. Sir Roger Sheaffe, after a resistance of four hours, to fall back, and take up a position within eight miles of the place. The Major Genl. was waiting for reinforcements which were on their way to join him, when there is not a doubt that the enemy, if not already re-embarked, will have to pay dearly for their temerity.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has taken his departure in the Steam-boat for Montreal.

THE STEAM BOAT, SWIFTSURE.

On Sunday at half past 2 P. M., arrived in this harbor, the Steam-boat Swiftsure. She left Montreal on Saturday at half past 5 A. M. She past Three Rivers at 7 P. M. on Saturday, anchored at Cape Madeline at 8, and got under weigh at 4 A. M. on Sunday. The whole time under weigh being only 22 hours and a half, notwithstanding that the wind was easterly the whole time and blowing strong. She had 28 passengers. A sergeant with six privates of the Royal Scots, having in charge 3 American prisoners of war, 4 deserters from the 100th Regiment and one deserter from the American army.

From an examination and comparison it appears that the Swiftsure's mechanical movements are superior to any of those established on Hudson River or Lake Champlain. One grand improvement alone is sufficient to evince the verity of our assertion.—In those engines first constructed in the United States, serious accidents might happen, and actually did occur, from the bursting of their boilers, occasioned by the too strong ignition of their furnaces, and neglect of those who had charge of keeping up the fires, as to the precise heat required, thus inducing a superabundant quantity of steam which could not escape but by means of a valve opened occasionally by the engineer. This method was liable to accidents, to obviate which a safety valve was constructed, connected with the boiler, to convey away the superfluous vapour, which is opened by its own power, whenever the steam is too abundant for the required velocity. Thus it is obvious the boiler cannot burst, and all uneasiness upon that account is effectually removed.

The Ladies' Cabin occupies the after part of the vessel, containing eight berths or couches for repose; and is separated from the Gentlemen's Cabin by the staircase, the Captain's, and a private state-room; the

whole is painted white and decorated with curtains, mirrors, &c.

The Gentlemen's Cabin is thirty feet by twenty-three, and contains ten berths or couches on each side and two forming an angle with the starboard side, calculated to lodge forty-four persons, with convenience, decorated with pilasters, medallions, cornices, curtains, &c. The Stowage is fitted for the reception of troops or persons who may not be able to pay a high price for passages. One hundred and fifty persons may be there accommodated comfortably.

The Swiftsure is 130 feet keel, breadth of beam 24 feet; length upon deck 140 feet.

Great praise is due to Mr. Moison for his exertions in preparing a cheap, safe, expeditious and commodious conveyance between the Metropolis of Lower Canada and Montreal, and we heartily wish him all the success his public spirited undertaking merits.

Sunday being the first parade day this Spring on the Esplanade, the 6th battalion of the embodied militia passed in review before His Excellency the Commander in Chief, attended by his suite. To have expected strict correctness and precision in the movements of a battalion lately embodied and which had been confined to winter exercise only, would have been expecting too much. With a little more experience the battalion promises fair to do credit both to itself and the country.

When the militia left the ground appeared the Royal Artillery and different regiments of infantry, at present in the garrison, making a splendid appearance. All passed in review before His Excellency previous to his intended departure for the upper part of this Province.

Early on Friday morning was consumed, by fire, the country house, with its furniture, of the Hon. J. Craigie, on the plains of Abraham. None of the family resided at the house at the time of this unfortunate accident. It remains yet unaccounted for. It is much to be lamented that gentlemen should meet with such discouragements, who evince a taste for those elegancies which, while they embellish life, mark the progress of refinement in a society.

The difference between an advance and a retreat, according to NAPOLEON the Great.

From France to Moscow to advance,
Says Nap., is most delightful;
From Moscow to retreat to France,
Is through a time most "frightful,"
Thus him who, in Cyprian wars,
Advances to the fight,
Oft, when he little dreams of scars,
Retreats in horrid plight.

The Steam boat takes her departure at three o'clock this day.

The Price of BREAD, for this month, is 19½d. and 22d.

ERATON.

In the list of deaths, in our last,—read Mr. Philip Burns, late of Montreal—instead of Three Rivers.

NOTICE.

JONES & MUNRO will have public sales at their Auction Room on THURSDAY, the 6th May next. A particular description of the articles will be given.—They will continue their Auctions every week as heretofore advertised.

JONES & MUNRO, Aucts. & Broks.
Quebec, 23d April, 1813.

TO BE SOLD or LEASED, for one or more years—the Mansion House of BELMONT, with the whole or such part of the Farm as may be agreed upon. The land is in excellent order, and produces from 18 to 20,000 bundles of hay annually.
Quebec, May 1, 1813.

VALUABLE FIRE-ARMS & SADDLERY—cost upwards of hundred and eight guineas—to be raffled for, at Sruncu's, on the 10th of May—five capital prizes to the five highest throwers—four do, to the four lowest throwers. A chance for a prize is only at the rate of 4s. 6d. each. Only a few subscribers are wanted, at 10 dollars each.
Quebec, May 4, 1813.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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

"THE RESOURCES OF THE CANADAS;"

OR
Sketches of the Physical and Moral means, which Great Britain and her Colonial Authorities will successfully employ in securing those valuable Provinces from open invasion and insidious aggression, on the part of the Government of the United States of America."—8vo.
To be had also at Mr. MENESSIER's store, Montreal, Quebec, May 4, 1813.

LOYAL & PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.

A PERMANENT Committee of three members having been this day named and appointed by the Board of Directors, to receive and investigate the merits of petitions for relief, and report thereon to the Board, and also, in urgent cases of distress, to make advances to a certain amount, for the relief of applicants, until their petitions can be finally decided on by the Board.

Public notice is hereby given, that the said Committee will meet for the above purposes, every Wednesday and Friday morning at ten o'clock, at the Grand jury Room, and make their Report to the Board, at the same place at their weekly meeting, every Monday at 1 o'clock, and the Committee invite the assistance of all such other Directors as may wish to attend, particularly of those who may have petitions to present.
J. BLACKWOOD,
Chairman of the Committee.

Quebec, 26th April, 1813.

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

ERS. QUIROUET,
CHS. TONNANCOUR,
BENJ. TREMAIN.

Quebec, May 3, 1813.

NOTICE.

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

FRANCOIS QUIROUET.

Quebec, May 3, 1813.



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

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

JOSIAH STILES.

Quebec, May 4, 1813.

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

JOSEPH JOBIN.

4th May, 1813.

COLTMANS & HALE have for SALE,

WHITE PAINT.
 best Durham Mustard,
 Gallipoli Oil,
 best Martinique Noyeau,
 Spanish Leather, assorted colours,
 Lamp Black,
 English made Boots,
 best Steel,
 Copper Bolts assorted,
 Bolt and Bar Iron,
 Shingle, Clasp and Rose Nails,
 Lisbon Salt,
 Hawers,
 Sheathing Paper,
 best English Bricks,
 Gau Carriages,
 Quebec, 20th April, 1813.

VILLAGE OF L'ASSOMPTION,

16th April, 1813.

AS it appears not too generally known that a Post Office was established at L'Assomption about three years ago, it is thought expedient again to notify the same to the public, and that the arrival and departure of the Mails of that place are on the following days.

Arrival of Mails

Tuesday evening from Montreal,
 Thursday morning Quebec and Montreal,
 Saturday evening do.

Departure of Mails.

Tuesday at 4 o'clock, P. M.
 Thursday 4 o'clock, P. M.

Letters for the Montreal Mail must be brought to the Office, before 4 o'clock on the Post days out.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between ETIENNE PETRI and ALEXANDER COWAN, under the firm of PETRI & COWAN, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any claims on the said firm are requested to send them in for adjustment, and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment to the aforesaid ETIENNE PETRI, who is authorized to settle and receive the same.

ETIENNE PETRI.

ALEXANDER COWAN.

Quebec, March 21st, 1813.

ETIENNE PETRI

Begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgements for the favors and patronage he has already received and respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he continues the business as heretofore at the UNION HOTEL, and he solicits a continuance of their support.

NOTICE—the subscriber purposes going to the West Indies early this spring, to settle some family business, requests all persons who have any demands against him to present the same, and those indebted to him to make immediate payment. ROBT. CHAPMAN.

Quebec, April 13, 1813.

To let and possession given on 1st May next.

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

Quebec, 13th April, 1813.

COALS FOR SALE.

ABOUT twenty chaldrons of the first quality, mostly large. GRADIAH AYLWIN.

Près de ville, 5th April, 1813.

FOR SALE.

THE good fast sailing Schooner CHANCE, burthen 82½ tons, now in the Cul-de-Sac, with all her sails, rigging and other materials. The Chance is only three years old and having been to sea may be fitted out at very little expense. For particulars apply to Capt. JAMES WHITE, or to BREHAUT & SHEPPARD. If not sold soon, she will be for Charter, and ready to sail at opening of navigation.

Quebec, 23d March, 1813.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' STORES.

ONE hundred pancheons Jamaica Spirits,
 100 ditto Leeward Island Rum,
 60 hds. muscovado Sugar,
 27 pancheons Molasses,
 3 pipes old Cognac Brandy,
 4 hds. Marsala Madeira,
 70 barrels Pork,
 600 barrels S. F. and F. Flour,
 100 kegs butter,
 56 ditto Lard,
 15 casks Hams,
 6 ditto Bees Wax,
 200 barrels Indian Meal,
 50 tons bar Iron,
 6 do. Copper assorted,
 3000 minots Lisbon Salt,
 A few boxes Castile Soap,
 100 M. Staves assorted,
 50 M. Deals,
 36 M. feet square red Pine timber,
 17 M. feet merchantable Oak,
 30 M. feet 2d quality,
 20 M. West India Hoops,
 A few yellow and red pine Masts and Bowsprits,
 500 deck Deals, &c. &c. &c.
 For Army Bills, Cash, or Bill of Exchange.
 JOHN MURE & CO.
 Quebec, 17th Dec. 1812.

FOR SALE BY LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

CHOICE old Madeira Wine, in Pipes, Hds. and casks, 10 Barrels Prime Pork, Anchors from 2 to 20 Cwt.
 Kegs and Grapnels from 50 to 200 lbs.
 1 Cable Chain and one small Canthow,
 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, O. Kum and Sheet Lead,
 Spikes, 1 inch, whip and cross cut Saws and Augers.
 An assortment of Blocks and Dead Eyes,
 Pump-makers Tools, Bu-hes and Pins and Lignumvite,
 2 Figure Heads, composition and stearpost fastenings, Double and single Stoves and Chaudrons,
 50 M. Standard Staves, laying at Sillery,
 20 Cords Lathwood,
 1 Ship's Long Boat, 20 feet in Length, 7 feet 8 inch in breadth, strong built.
 Quebec, 1st September, 1812.

FOR SALE

BY BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

THIRTEEN Pieces of blue, olive, corbean, brown and bottle green coating invoiced from 5s 6d. to 6s. per yard.
 60 Pancheons Jamaica Spirits,
 15 Casks molasses, and 2 do. Lime Juice,
 12 Pipes and 10 Hds. Port wine,
 4 do. Spanish wine,
 10 Quarter casks Florence oil,
 4 Cases Champagne and 5 do. Alibator wine,
 29 do. claret wine—superior quality,
 5 do. creme white martinique noyau—do.
 10 do. assorted and common cordials—do.
 50 Hds. and 50 barrels sugar,
 10 Barrels and 5 bags coffee,
 300 Pairs ready made Oats,
 500 French bar stones,
 20 Barrels best boiling pease,
 13 Cases Castile soap, and about 50 gallons superior Holland.

Quebec, 29th December, 1812.

To be Let.

AND possession given on the first day of May next, All or any part of that large and commodious House, No. 1, Champlain street and fronting the Cul-de-sac, at present occupied by Mr. JOHN DARLING. For particulars, inquire of him, on the premises, or to the subscriber, No. 29, St. John street.

JOHN PATTERSON.

Quebec, March 13, 1813.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

A Few pipes of choice Madeira Wine of superior quality, by the pipe, hhd or qr. cask,
 20 Hogheads Vinegar,
 6 Boxes Wax Candles,
 Brown Stout and Burton Ale of an excellent quality, in casks containing 5 doz. each,
 Copper Bolts and Nails assorted,
 English Iron assorted,
 3 Pieces fine blue, black and green Cloths,
 2 Pieces Casimeres,
 20 Pieces Flannels,
 4 Pieces red and blue Balze,
 20 Pieces Lace,
 40 Boxes Sheet Iron,
 20 Boxes Tin,
 150 Pairs Brass Candlesticks,
 A Cask of low priced Cutlery,
 100 Picked French Bar Stones,
 2 Cables 14 and 16 inch with Anchors suitable,
 PATTERSON, DYKE & Co.
 Rue Sault au Matelot,
 Quebec, Dec. 4th 1812.

To be let, and possession given 1st May,

THAT large and elegant stone building, with out houses and garden, pleasantly situated in St. Famille street, near Hope Gate. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor,
 Quebec, 2d March, 1813. JOHN GOUDIE, Jun.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

130 barrels sugar,
 70 pancheons Jamaica spirits,
 31 ditto Leeward Island,
 100 barrels rosin,
 40 ton assorted flat iron,
 10 ton best staple cordage, from 1½ to 2½,
 12 coils hawser laid, from 3½ to 5½,
 10000 feet white pine lumber,
 And a small quantity of Portland Madeira wine in quarter casks.
 J. G.

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

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' STORES,

1038 pair Military Shoes,
 40 pieces light Sail Cloth,
 54 pieces Navy blue Cloth,
 20 pipes Spanish Red Wine,
 4 hds. Leaf Sugar,
 A few Cables and small Cordage.
 JAMES ROSS & Co.
 Quebec, 4th January, 1813.

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 December, 1812.

TO LET,

TWO HOUSES, with Gardens and out-houses, a Shop and a Bake-House, situated at St. Roch, just out of Palace Gate, apply to Mr. CLAUDE GAUVREAU, opposite. 9th March, 1813.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

First insertion—6 lines and under 2s. 6d.
 7 lines to 10 3s. 4d.
 Upwards of 10 lines 4d. per line.
 Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.
 Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions, are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week at 8 o'clock, A. M. 44, 41, 48, 44, 40, 40, 43.

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