

NIAGARA BEE, 22d AUGUST, 1812.

The pleasing Task has now fallen to our lot, in confirmation of the uniform predictions of the Bee, to announce to the public the important intelligence of the capture of Detroit with General Hull and all his army, on the 16th instant, together with the Adams vessel of War, and other naval force.

On the night of the 12th instant General Brock arrived at Amherstburg with a reinforcement of 400 men including Militia and regulars, and immediately proceeded to make arrangements for advancing to Sandwich which the enemy had evacuated a few days before.

On the evening of the 15th a fire was opened from our batteries and continued for an hour with great effect, and recommenced before day on the morning of the 16th from 3 mortars, one 18 pounder and two 12 pounders, at which time our troops crossed the river under cover of the Queen Charlotte and Hunter Brig, at a point called the Spring Wells about three miles below Detroit, preceded by a body of 600 Indians who were landed a mile lower down and marched through some thick woods with the intention of covering the left flank.

The landing was effected in good order without any opposition, the General being among the first Boats.—Our army consisting of 700 men advanced in columns and took up a good position in line, about a mile and a half in front of the Fort at one of the salient angles, which would have taken place in a few minutes had not a white flag been perceived coming from the garrison, the bearer bringing proposals from the exterminating General Hull, offering to surrender upon conditions which were soon dictated in General Hull's tent, by Captain Glegg and Colonel McDonnell, A. D. C. to General Brock.

To pass over in silence this bold and gallant exploit we should consider criminal: whilst we lament and are free to confess our inability to do justice to the brave men who have so heroically upheld the British name and caused its banners to wave over the American Eagle, upon the walls of a strong Fortress, garrisoned with four times the number of troops that invested it—

an army that of itself might have been expected to have overwhelmed, in the open field, our little force employed on this service, but no—their cause was bad, and the name of Brock terrible to their imaginations—the rapidity of his movements, his unexpected appearance, and his skilful and determined attack, appalled and struck terror into their hearts, and they yielded to his superior genius.

The forces of Gen. Hull had, we know, already felt the severe effects of the British arms under the able disposition of Colonel Proctor, who in conjunction with the Indians had commenced a series of the most brilliant success; it remained for the fortune of the brave Commander in Chief to give the finishing stroke to this happy beginning, and the manner in which it has been done will rank him high among the heroes of his country, whilst the grateful tribute of public applause from the inhabitants of this happy province await his return and will not fail to afford him those delightful feelings which a brave soldier alone can enjoy—

what more flattering can we say of the gallant officers and men who followed him to the field, than that they proved themselves worthy of their General; willing, at the risk of their lives, to gather laurels to adorn his brow: inspired by no common motives, proud of the opportunity of defending their King and country, their families and friends, they return to receive the well-earned thanks of all who know them, nor can we forget to do justice to the faithful Tribes of western Indians who have been co-operating with our army, they deserve that humane protection which Great Britain has ever afforded them, and convinced as they now are of the power of their protectors, they will hence forward be an impregnable barrier to all future incursions of our neighbors.

In addition to the satisfactory intelligence which we have been enabled to communicate, we have to assure the public, that an Armistice, or Cessation of hostilities was agreed to and concluded on Thursday last by the respective commanding Officers on both sides the river to continue in force with the reservation of Four days notice before hostilities shall recommence—the same has been acted upon all along the lines down to Quebec.

A skirmish took place not long since in the river opposite to Elizabethtown, between a small American schooner and a party of Government Boats, with ammunition on their way to this place. Several shots were exchanged, but we cannot ascertain that any material damage was done on either side.

On Tuesday last, all the troops upon the Cordon, from the advance of our line of defence were directed to assemble at Blarfindy Camp at 10 o'clock in the morning, to be reviewed by His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

The different columns arrived upon the ground, at the hour appointed and deployed into line with the greatest precision: affording a spectacle equally novel and interesting. His Excellency, attended by a numerous Suite, arrived upon the ground a little after 10 o'clock, and received the Salute of the line.—The troops then marched past in open column, in the following order.

1st.—The Car Brigade of artillery, commanded by Lt. Collings. 2d.—The grenadiers of the line. 3d.—The infantry of do. commanded by Col. Young. 4th.—The 2d battalion of embodied militia, commanded by Col. de Rouville. 5th.—The Canadian Voltigeurs, commanded by Major de Salaberry. 6th.—The 3d battalion of embodied militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. Cuthbert. 7th.—The 1st battalion of embodied militia, commanded by Col. de Salaberry.

After the whole had marched past in ordinary and in quick time, they again took their original ground, and wheeled into line. His Excellency then directed the troops of the line to march off the ground, to give sufficient space for the militia regiments to perform their different evolutions and firings, all of which were executed in such a manner as proved highly gratifying to a very numerous concourse of spectators, which the novelty of the scene had drawn together.—The progress of these battalions in military discipline, during the short time they have been embodied is creditable to all concerned in promoting this most important national measure.—Of the flank battalions it is not necessary to say much, as every man must know, that a selection from the British army can have no rival in any country.

And of the young men composing the militia battalions now incorporated, it is only necessary to observe, that they are a very fine body of men, and possess all the requisites of the soldier; being by nature a hardy active race of people, and accustomed to habits of temperance and subordination; and are acquiring a partiality to the military life, which will, at no distant period, if followed up, enable them to rival the fame of their ancestors.

We have all along had but one opinion upon the policy of calling out and arming the Canadian population in their own defence, and feel no hesitation in declaring it to be one of the most important measures resulting from the patriotic and wise administration under which we have the happiness to live.—While the parent state is making the most glorious and heroic efforts in the defence of all that is dear to us, or than can render life desirable, would it not be worse than folly to withhold from the inhabitants of these provinces, the means of providing for their defence? They have an undoubted right to participate in the national glory; and they can in no better way become entitled to that participation, than by stepping forward manfully, and fighting the battles of their country.

On Wednesday last at one o'clock, P. M. a salute was fired by the Royal Artillery on the Citadel, in consequence of the glorious intelligence received the day before from Detroit.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SAINT JOHN'S, 25th August, 1812.

GENERAL ORDER.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander of the Forces, has the highest gratification of announcing to the Troops in the British North American Provinces, the surrender of Detroit, on the 16th instant, with 2,500 Americans, prisoners of war, and 25 pieces of ordnance, without the sacrifice of a drop of British blood. This achievement was accomplished by a force not exceeding Regulars and Militia 700 men, and about 400 Indians, led on by Major General Brock, who represents himself as having been most ably supported by Colonel PROCTOR, and by every officer and non-commissioned officer and private under his command.

A Royal Salute to be fired at Twelve o'clock at Quebec, on the receipt of this Order.

(Signed) EDWD. BAYNES, Adj. General.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Montreal, August 31, 1812.

It is with real regret that His Excellency the Governor-General and Commander of the Forces announces to the Troops under his command, and to the Public, the failure of an important arrangement lately entered into between Major-General Dearborn, Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America, and himself, for a suspension of active hostilities, and which His Excellency had hoped might have ultimately terminated in an amicable settlement of the differences subsisting between the two countries.

Capt. Pinkney, Aid-de-Camp to General Dearborn, arrived at nine o'clock last night, being the bearer of dispatches from the Commander in Chief of the American Forces, with the information that the President of the United States of America had not thought proper to authorise a continuance of the provisional measures entered into by His Excellency and General Dearborn, through the Adjutant-General, Colonel Baynes, and that consequently the Armistice was to cease in four days from the time of the communication reaching Montreal, and the Posts at Kingston and Fort George.

At the same time that His Excellency cannot but lament so unlooked for a decision upon the friendly proposition made by him, through General Dearborn to the Government of the United States, he trusts it will be matter of high satisfaction to all His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, to know that he has used all the means in his power to prevent a further increase of the breach subsisting between Great Britain and America, and to ward off from these Provinces the calamities of War, with which they are threatened. In the same spirit of conciliation which has uniformly influenced His Majesty's Ministers in their late negotiations with the Government of the United States; His Excellency availed himself of the earliest opportunity of communicating to the Commander in Chief of the American Forces, the dispatches he had received from Mr. Foster, at Halifax, containing the intentions of His Majesty's Government respecting the repeal of the Orders in Council; and as His Excellency could not doubt but that this conciliatory measure removing the alleged principal ground of difference between Great-Britain and America, and which had been transmitted to the Government of the United States through Mr. Baker, late Secretary of Legation at Washington, would be met by a similar disposition on their part, he submitted to General Dearborn the propriety of a suspension of hostilities until the determination of the President should be made known upon the subject. The ready acquiescence of that officer in this proposal, excepting as far as it related to General Hull, who was acting under the immediate orders of the Executive Government of America, and the orders immediately issued by him strongly manifested his friendly disposition on the occasion, & led to a reasonable expectation that his Government would not fail to approve of his conduct, and to confirm the Armistice he had entered into. In this expectation His Excellency has been disappointed, and the American Government, by refusing to continue the suspension of hostilities, though with the certain evidence before them of the actual repeal of the Orders in Council, has proclaimed, in language not to be misunderstood, that other objects independent of those held out to the American People as the grounds of the War, were originally in their contemplation. That the conquest of the Canadas, either for the purpose of extending their own Territories, or of gratifying their desire of annoying and embarrassing Great-Britain, was one amongst others of these objects, cannot be doubted.

The invasion of the Upper Province undertaken so immediately after the declaration of war, shews in the strongest manner how fully they had prepared themselves for that event, and how highly they had flattered themselves with finding it an easy conquest, from the supposed weakness of the force opposed to them, and the spirit of disaffection which they had previously endeavoured to excite amongst its Inhabitants. Foiled as they have been in this attempt by the brave and united efforts of the Regular Forces, Militia and Indians of that Province, under the command of their distinguished leader, their whole Army, with its General captured, and their only remaining Fortress and Post in the adjoining Territory wrested from them, it is not to be doubted but that the American Government will keenly feel this disappointment of their hopes, and consequently endeavour to avail themselves of the surrender of Detroit, to term it an Invasion of their Country, and to make it a ground for calling upon the Militia to march to the Frontiers for the conquest of the Canadas. A pretext so weak and unfounded, though it may deceive some, will not fail to be received in its proper light by others, and it will be immediately perceived by those who will give themselves the trouble to reflect upon the subject, that the pursuit of an invading Army into their own Territory is but a natural consequence of the first invasion, and the capture of the place to which they may retire for safety, a measure indispensably necessary for the security and protection of the country originally attacked.

Under all these circumstances so strongly indicative of the moderation, forbearance and true spirit of conciliation manifested on the part of His Majesty's Government towards the United States of America, and of their determined hostility to Great-Britain, His Excellency the Commander of the Forces trusts that the Troops, Regulars and Militia, under his command, as well as all His Majesty's other Subjects in this part of his Dominions, animated with sentiments of just indignation at the extraordinary pretensions of the Enemy and their unwarrantable views of conquest upon the Canadas, will be prepared to repel with firmness, and with that invincible spirit and true British courage which has so gloriously manifested itself in Upper Canada in the total defeat and capture of the invading Force, any further attempt the Enemy may have the temerity to make; His Excellency looks with confidence, under the protection of Divine Providence, to the confirmed discipline of His Majesty's Troops, and to the zeal, loyalty and courage of all descriptions of persons in these Provinces, as a certain pledge of the same glorious result.

EDWARD BAYNES, ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

QUEBEC: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1812.

The campaign in Upper-Canada appears to be terminated by the surrender of the Western Army of the U.S. and the Armistice which is said to have taken place along the frontiers.

The result proves, that the British army in this part of the King's Dominions, is in a high state of discipline, well appointed, well supplied, and ably directed, forming

one harmonious whole, from the Commander in Chief to the private soldier.

Nothing but an union of all these qualities, could have enabled so small a force, relatively to the means and population of the United States, to guard a frontier of nine hundred miles, assailable at so many points, and protect a narrow line of communication extending along that frontier. But even with all these qualities united, who could have expected that a portion of this small army would have captured, in so short a space of time, one fourth of the present disposable force of the United States of America!

Such, however, is the fact; and it is a fact which will long resound to the praise of all those who have been concerned on our side; it is a fact which augurs most favorably for the future peace and prosperity of these Provinces.

The United States, in the language of the President, have been assuming "an armour and an attitude," since December last; they were decided for war since April; in that month, part of Gen. Hull's army began its march from the Ohio. War was declared on the 18th June.—On the 16th August, behold the result! Perhaps, before Britain heard of the war, most unquestionably before she sent a single soldier to Canada in contemplation of that war, ONE FOURTH OF THE UNITED STATES' ARMY SURRENDERED TO THE BRITISH ARMS.

We leave the people of the United States, their Government, and their General, to settle the curious discussion amongst them, to which this event must give rise.

Whilst we feel all the importance of that event, as regards ourselves and the empire at large, and fully appreciate the merits of our arms, the distinguished intelligence and activity of General Brock, the excellent behaviour of Colonel PROCTOR, and the attachment and services of the Indians, in the midst of all our joy and gratitude, we ought not to forget, that the war is but just begun; that the present disposable force of the United States, owing to the unpopularity of the war, and other temporary causes, is far from being to the full extent of the real means of that country; that shame may rally the enemy, that he may profit by his errors; and that talents, vigilance and activity, can alone secure us final success.

Since writing the above, we have been favored with the General Order announcing the termination of the Armistice. It justifies all our predictions with regard to the disposition of the American Government. If they remain in power, nothing but a decided war will bring them to reason. Great Britain has the means. We dread nothing so much as her tenderness. When once people are so mad as to desire war, it is its miseries alone that can effect a cure.

People, without undervaluing the enemy, need have no apprehensions about the invasion of this Province.—We must make up our minds to the bloody drama which the Americans call upon us to act. A just cause, a strong arm, a steady mind, not over-elated with success and rising in adversity, will carry us through it, with honour to ourselves, advantage to our country, and the punishment of our enemy.

On Saturday, at Twelve o'clock, Royal Salutes were fired from the Grand Battery, and from the Tartarus and Transports in the Harbour. The same evening a number of houses in Town were illuminated.

On Monday evening there was a General Illumination throughout the City, in consequence of the Confirmation of the success of His Majesty's Arms in Upper Canada. The night was fine, and there was no moon light; the whole promontory of Quebec appeared covered with rays of glory, (not unbecomingly we trust) occasioned by the reflection of the light from the houses. The name of Brock was conspicuously portrayed with light in the windows of several houses. The illumination, rather unusually on such occasions, extended almost to every house in the Suburbs; indeed it might be said to be more general there than in Town, where now and then, a house was to be met with, forcibly illustrating the celebrated expression of MILTON, "Darkness visible." A number of houses were also illuminated along the Little River, at Beauport and even on the Island of Orleans. His Majesty's Ship Tartarus joined in the expression of General Joy on this occasion; she presented a beautiful appearance occasionally sending up rockets, which after rising to an amazing height terminated in a variety of splendid figures.

We hear that the Colours of the 4th United States Regiment, taken at Detroit, are arrived in Town, and embarked for England. Some of the American Officers have arrived at Montreal. Gen. Hull was also daily expected there.

We have heard the late successes in Upper-Canada lightly spoken of on account of the smallness of the armies engaged, the trifling loss of men on our side, and the apparent cowardice of the enemy. It is not astonishing that men who read of armies of from fifty to two hundred thousand men on a side, should think lightly of armies of from one to three thousand on a side; but if the powers who thus send such numerous armies into the field, could send only armies of one hundredth part the number, the contest would be equally decided by the victory of either. The consequence of a victory is to be estimated not by the number of combataunts defeated, but by the number which the defeated party can send into the field. The United States have been six months in mustering Hull's army to send into Upper-Canada; it consisted, we have reason to believe, of one fourth of their present disposable force. Its destruction is therefore as great a loss to them, in the prosecution of the war, as the loss of an army of 200,000 men would be to Bonaparte. The loss of men in a battle where victory is obtained, is a sure criterion of the goodness of the troops; but it is frequently a mark of the badness of the general. It is a strange way to estimate an advantage, by the loss which one suffers. We would advise those who talk of the cowardice of an enemy, first to acquaint themselves with the whole of the circumstances under which Hull surrendered, and then to hold their tongues, till they have had an opportunity, under similar circumstances, of displaying greater courage. Really, to hear some people talk about courage, one would think they conceive it to be something quite supernatural; at least, the perfection of an army, and the *supra ultra* of a general. It is only one element of the military character, and, thank God, for the credit of the human race, it is to be found in every country inhabited by man.

The Young Gentlemen and Boys of Mr. WILKIE'S School were publicly examined on the 20th, 21st and 22d instant. The first day on their progress in English Grammar, Writing, Accounts, and Book-Keeping, to fit them for Commercial pursuits.—The second, in the Greek and Latin Languages, from Homer, Terence and Tacitus, down to the first lesson in the Eton Grammar.—On the third, in the lower and superior branches of Mathematics; which Mr. Wilkie teaches from Hutton, as the system best approved of in England.

A personal Attendance only, could have enabled any person to appreciate the merits of the Teacher, and the improvement of the Scholars; from the child beginning with his spelling, to the manly boy of 15 or 16 reading his Greek and Latin, and reasoning on the Problems and Theorems of Euclid, every part was pleasant; and where the old Scholar as an attendant and hearer, felt himself out done in his long ago thought of exercises by the young academician, his now superior; he at the same time had a peculiar pleasure in seeing the advance and the improvement of the youths, recalling to his mind, his younger days.

We wish Mr. Wilkie were more encouraged; his merits are not sufficiently attended to. The following is his language in giving his prizes.—The Copy is rather surreptitiously obtained, for he has no knowledge of its going into this Gazette.

PRIZES.

1st.—In explaining Tacitus and Terence, Isocrates and Homer's Odysey; in studying Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and

Pneumatics; for good behaviour and exemplary diligence; and for unremitting and eager attention to the improvement of his School fellows.—George Massey.

2d.—In explaining Tacitus and Terence, Thucydides and Xenophon; in the study of Algebra and Geometry, and for regular attendance and exemplary diligence.—Alexander Buchanan.

3d.—In explaining Tacitus and Terence; in Trigonometry, Mensuration of heights and distances, Plains and Solids with the demonstration of the Rules; and in History; for exemplary diligence; and good behaviour; and for having never received any lesson, task, or exercise, which he did not bring forward at the time prescribed.—Thomas Anstie Young.

4th.—In explaining Tacitus, Terence, and the Greek Testament.—J. McCann.

5th.—In explaining Ovid and Eutropius, and for exemplary diligence, and commendable progress in Geometry and regular attendance.—William Larue.

6th.—In explaining Ovid and Eutropius, for exemplary diligence, for commendable progress in Geometry, and executing a neat set of Book-Keeping, and regular attendance.—A. Ifland.

7th.—In explaining Caesar and Ovid, in Geometry and Ancient History, in executing three handsome sets of Book-keeping; for invariably good behaviour, regular attendance and diligence.—Henry Black.

8th.—In explaining Caesar and Ovid, in Geometry, for diligence and regular attendance.—James Cuthbert.

9th.—In explaining Caesar and Ovid, Ancient History, for commendable progress in Geometry, good behaviour and regular attendance and diligence.—Gilbert Anstie Young.

10th.—In explaining Caesar and Ovid, and exemplary diligence.—J. Rosworm.

11th.—In explaining Caesar and Ovid.—J. Fraser.

12th.—In explaining Caesar and Ovid, and for commendable progress in Book-Keeping.—J. Tough.

13th.—In explaining Cornelius Nepos and Caesar, in Geography, History and Grammar.—H. Davidson.

14th.—In explaining Cornelius Nepos, and for regular attendance.—Robert Sewell.

15th.—In explaining Cordery's Colloquies, for good behaviour and regular attendance.—P. Gouvernau.

16th.—In explaining Cordery's Colloquies, and regular attendance.—W. Lane.

17th.—In learning the Rudiments of the Latin Language, regular attendance, and good behaviour.—W. Coffin.

18th.—In learning the rudiments of the Latin Language, and for good behaviour.—E. Frer.

19th.—In learning the rudiments, and for regular attendance.—G. Sinclair.

20th.—For executing two excellent sets of Book-Keeping, for commendable progress in Geometry, and for regular attendance.—William Sewell.

21st.—For exceptionally good behaviour, and for never having, on any occasion discovered the slightest unwillingness to do what was required.—James Mitchell.

22d.—For executing two excellent sets of Book-Keeping, for good behaviour and regular attendance.—G. Stuart.

23d.—For distinguishing care in executing the exercises in Orthography, and in learning Geography and Ancient History.—Henry Caldwell.

24th.—For commendable progress in Geometry and Ancient History, and for good behaviour.—L. Charle.

25th.—For considerable progress in writing, and for copying from a considerable distance in the country to School, at the early hour of six o'clock every morning, in the month of April and May.—W. Anderson.

The following young Gentlemen have received prizes at different times since the last general decision of prizes at Christmas, for exercises executed during the Holidays, viz. Thomas Anstie Young, William Fraser, William Sewell, John Rosworm, Henry Black, Robert Sewell.

For early attendance.—George Massey, W. Craigie, L. Charle, A. Macaulay, R. Allroy.

The following merit commendation.—S. Neilson, for executing a handsome set of Book-Keeping. J. Black, for progress in writing and good behaviour. Edmund Sewell, for good behaviour and regular attendance. George Irvine, for good behaviour and regular attendance. A. Frer, for distinguished progress in the same, and regular attendance.

Wm. Crawford, for having been found only once absent from School, Quebec, 24th August, 1812.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 31.—Ship Ralph Nicholson; 357 tons, W. Findlay, days from Plymouth, to order, general cargo—passengers, Mr. Simpleman, Mr. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and son, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and 2 children, Mr. Moss, Mr. Destimauville, wife and 3 children, Mr. Garven, Mr. Dynes and Mr. Smith.

Sept. 1.—Brig Friends, 170 tons, Robinson, 59 days from Cork, to G. & W. Hamilton, cargo salt and goods... 3 passengers.

MONTREAL BY virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION to wit. Issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Henry Mackenzie, and Jacob Oldham, of Terrebonne, merchants, William McGillivray, of Montreal, merchant, and William Hollowell, of the same place, merchant, Roderick Mackenzie, of Terrebonne, merchant, Angus Shaw, of Montreal, merchant, James Hallowell, of Quebec, merchant, and Archibald N. McLeod, of Montreal, merchant, co-partners, using commerce together, under the name of Mackenzie, Oldham and Co., against the lands and tenements of Louis Joseph Fleury Deschambault, of Montreal, aforesaid, Esquire, Universal Assignee of the late Marie Thomas Fleury De Lagorgendriere, widow of the late Thomas Ignace Trotter Desauter Duff, Esq. in his life time of Montreal, merchant, in his capacity of Curator to the said late Marie Thomas Fleury De Lagorgendriere, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the succession of the said MARIE THOMAS FLEURY DE LAGORGENDERIERE, a lot of ground or emplacement situated in the City of Montreal, in the said district, in Capital Street, rue Capitale, of six feet in front, by sixty feet in depth, with a fire proof house thereon erected, bounded in the front by the said street, rue Capitale, in the rear by Mr. L'Ephron, and Mr. Rousseau, or their representatives, on the north east side by Mr. Gausfield, and on the south west side by the widow of Joseph Gault, with a right of passage on the westerly side of the said lot, of twenty nine and a half feet in length, by four feet in width. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lot of ground or emplacement and premises, will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, at my Office, in the City of Montreal, aforesaid, on THURSDAY the first day of JANUARY next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, and the conditions and place the conditions of sale will be shown.

FREDR. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

MONTREAL BY virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION to wit. Issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Charles Louis Cazeau, of the parish of St. Eustache, Curator, duly elected, to Pierre François Cazeau, of the same place, merchant, interdicted, against the lands and tenements of Jean Baptiste Greux, also of the same place, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said JEAN BAPTISTE GREUX, a land situated at La Cite Saint Louis, in the said parish of Saint Eustache, containing three arpents in front, by twenty arpents in depth, bounded in the front by the King's high road, on one side by Foussaint Proulx, on the other side by Baptiste Richer, and in the rear by one Bisson. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said land will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Church door of the Parish of Saint Eustache, aforesaid, on MONDAY the ELEVENTH day of JANUARY next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDR. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

PAR AUTORITE. La Notice suivante est donnée au Public par ordre de Son Excellence le Commandant des Forces.

Son Excellence le Commandant des Forces a établi un Bureau, pour les Billets de l'Armée, dont JAMES GREEN, Ecuyer, a été nommé Directeur, et LOUIS MONTMAYRE, Ecuyer, Cais-

ser, lesquels ont en conséquence donné bonnes et suffisantes sûretés, le dit Directeur lui-même pour £5000, et ses deux cautions pour £2500 chacun; et le dit Caisier lui-même pour £1000, et ses deux cautions pour £500 chacun, pour l'exécution fidèle de la charge qui leur est confiée.

Ce Bureau est maintenant ouvert dans la Maison de Justice et de là il a été fait, par ordre de Son Excellence, une émanation de Billets d'Armée, consistant en Billets de Vingt-cinq Piastres, Cinquante Piastres, Cent Piastres et Quatre cents Piastres chaque, signés par Son Excellence comme Commandant des Forces, par le Directeur et par le Secrétaire Militaire, payables au Porteur à demande, au Bureau de Billets d'Armée, en Lettres de Change du Gouvernement au taux courant du Change, ou en Argent, à l'option du Commandant des Forces, avec intérêt.

Son Excellence a aussi ordonné qu'il soit fait, audit Bureau, une émanation de Billets d'Armée de Quatre Piastres chaque, payable au Porteur à demande, en Argent, lesquels Billets de quatre Piastres seront signés chacun par le Directeur dudit Bureau, le Caisier et le Secrétaire militaire seulement.

Tous ces Billets seront déposés dans la Caisse Militaire, d'où ils sortiront en paiement de toutes demandes quelconques contre le Commissaire Général ou le Paye-Maitre Général, pour le Service public.

Par l'acte passé durant la dernière Session de la Législation Provinciale, pour faciliter la circulation de ces Billets, il est déclaré qu'ils seront recevables en paiement de toutes dettes publiques et de tous droits; et qu'une Offre d'eux empêchera l'arrêt et l'exécution sur la personne et la propriété du Débiteur pendant cinq années à compter de la date de l'Acte.

Par le même Acte c'est Félonie sans bénéfice de Clergé de forger les dits Billets; l'Acte accorde la somme de £15,000 par an pour défrayer l'intérêt desdits Billets, qui sera payé aux possesseurs d'eux en Argent, lorsqu'ils seront présentés au Bureau de Billets d'Armée pour être payés en Lettres de Change.

Et de plus l'Acte pourvoit au paiement en Argent, par le Receveur Général, des dits Billets qui ne seroient point payés à l'expiration de cinq années de la date de l'Acte.

Les personnes qui désireroient prêter de l'argent au Gouvernement, sur la sûreté de ces Billets, recevront à la place, en s'adressant au Bureau de Billets d'Armée à cet effet, des Billets d'Armée pour la valeur de la somme prêtée.

Bureau de Billets d'Armée, le 6 Août, 1812.

BUREAU DU CONSEIL LEGISLATIF, Québec, le 10 Août, 1812.

AVIS PUBLIC est par le présent donné aux Personnes qui ont droit par la Loi de recevoir les Actes passés dans la Troisième Session du Septième Parlement Provincial du Bas-Canada, qu'il en a été envoyé des Copies aux différents Colonels de Milice, qui les livreront lorsqu'on les demandera; et qu'il a aussi été envoyé des Copies des Actes aux Juges de Paix qui ne sont point Capitaines de Milice.

Wm. SMITH, G. C. L.

F. WYSE, de Londres, Perruquier pour les Dames et Messieurs informe respectueusement les Dames et Messieurs de Québec qu'il a ouvert une boutique au pied de la Rue de la montagne à côté de l'Hôtel de la Couronne et de l'Ancre, où il se flatte que, par la longue expérience qu'il a eue dans les différentes boutiques des principales Villes d'Angleterre et d'Ecosse, il pourra donner de la satisfaction aux Dames et Messieurs qui le favoriseront de leurs pratiques.

Québec le 27 Août, 1812.

AVIS.—Le Soussigné ayant pris un Bail du quai et des Magasins ci-devant occupés par Messrs. Monro & Bellet connu sous le nom de Quai de Saint André, est prêt à recevoir dans ses Hangars du grain, de la farine, de la Potasse et autres articles, aux termes ordinaires par mois, il recevra, criera et embarquera du bled si on l'exige; il continue les affaires de commission et d'Agence, et il espère mériter une continuation des faveurs de ses amis par une attention stricte à tout ce qui sera confié à ses soins.

Les affaires ci-devant conduites par le Soussigné comme Entrepreneur et Courtier, seront conduites, au premier de Mai, sous le nom de Jacob Poser & Co. retenant une part dans la Société, le Soussigné sollicite la continuation de la faveur et de l'encouragement qu'il a déjà éprouvés de la part d'un nombre de correspondants respectable, dont il prend la liberté de reconnaître les services passés.

AVIS est par le présent donné que la Société ci-devant existante entre FRANCIS RIDSDALE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, WILLIAM BACHELER COLTMAN, et JOHN COLTMAN, sous le nom de Francis Ridsdale & Co, à Leeds; Ridsdale, Hamilton & Co. à Londres; et John Coltman & Co. à Québec, expire aujourd'hui d'un consentement mutuel.

Les affaires seront liquidées à Leeds par Francis Ridsdale; à Londres par William Hamilton; et à Québec par William Bachelier Coltman et John Coltman.

FRANCIS RIDSDALE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, THOMAS COLTMAN, Procureur pour W. BACHELER COLTMAN, THOMAS COLTMAN, Procureur pour JOHN COLTMAN.

EN conséquence de l'avertissement ci-dessus, toutes les personnes endettées à la dite Société de JOHN COLTMAN & Co. expirée, d'un consentement mutuel, le 31 Décembre 1811, sont priées de payer immédiatement à William Bachelier Coltman et John Coltman, ou à l'un ou à l'autre; et ceux qui ont des Comptes contre la dite Société sont priés de les produire afin qu'ils soient ajustés et payés.

WILLIAM BACHELER COLTMAN, JOHN COLTMAN. SOCIÉTÉ DISSOUE.

AVIS est par le présent donné que la Société ci-devant existante entre les Soussignés, sous le nom de LEFNS & ROCHDALE & Co. de Québec, est aujourd'hui dissoute d'un consentement mutuel.

Québec, le 13 Août, 1811. THOS. PLACE. Tous ceux qui doivent à ladite Société sont requis de payer immédiatement au Soussigné; et ceux à qui ladite Société doit sont priés d'envoyer leur comptes afin qu'ils soient ajustés.

GEORGE HAMILTON. THOS. PLACE. A VENDRE la Maison ci-devant occupée par Messrs. Jones, White & Melvin, No. 30 rue Saint Pierre.

Un assortiment étendu et général de Tailanderies, Coutelleries et Cincaileries, comprenant presque tous les articles dans cette branche, et à vendre dans les assortiments qui pourront convenir aux Marchands détaillants ou au boucaut suivant qu'on l'exigera.

Cloux, bèches, pelles, poêles à frire, taule, fer en barres, en baguettes et plat, acier de Crowley, d'Allemagne, &c. scies de moulins et de long, plomb en barres, en saumons et en feuilles, balles et plomb à tirer, vitres, peintures, alum, blanc d'Espagne, résine, sanguine, mine de plomb, noir de fumée, vernis, feaux et balances de toutes espèces, poids de fonte, meules, &c.

Une quantité de marchandises de coton de Manchester, bas de coton, de laine et de soie, toiles d'Irlande, toiles, papeteries, franges, galons, fil, cousins de cravates, habillements de soie, velours, florentines, rubans, &c. calendans, durants, bombasettes, &c. serge.

15 balles de laines assorties, casimires, flushing et couvertes, 20 pièces de draps écarlates et casimires, 11 cable de 12 pouces, 10 de 6 1/2 pouces, et 3 ancrs, 2 quarts de Porter en bouteilles, 20 barils d'excellent beurre Américain, 10 barils de Saïndoux, 30 quarts de fleur du Haut-Canada, 50 quarts de Cassonade.

Billets d'Argent, Argent comptant ou Lettres de Change approbées, prises en paiement. Québec, 13e Août, 1812.—GILBERT HENDERSON. N. B. Une cave voûtée, et magasin à bas prix.

JOHN DARLING (TAILLEUR.) FAIT ses plus sincères remerciements de l'encouragement libéral qu'il a eu depuis qu'il a commencé à faire des affaires en cette Ville. Il informe très respectueusement ses anciens pratiques, ses amis et le Public qu'il demeure maintenant dans la maison ci-devant occupée par John Yule, dans la Basse-Ville, où il a un assortiment choisi de marchandises à la mode venues de Londres par le Courier, et qu'il les travaillera dans le dernier goût et au plus court avis et aux conditions les plus raisonnables.

Québec, 3 Juin, 1812. LE Soussigné informe respectueusement ses Pratiques et le Public en Général qu'il continue toujours ses affaires dans la même Maison, No. 22, Rue Sous le Fort, et qu'il vient de recevoir de Londres et de Liverpool un assortiment Général de Marchandises les plus à la mode dans sa branche, qu'il offre de travailler aux conditions les plus raisonnables et au plus court avis; et il espère par son attention à ses affaires avoir une part dans la faveur du Public.

Québec, le 2 Juin, 1812. RICHARD DALLOW. PLUS DE CREDIT. LE Soussigné informe le public en général que dès ce jour il discontinue de donner à crédit, et prie tous ceux qui lui doivent de payer immédiatement. Les marchandises qu'il a de sa profession sont vendues à des conditions les plus raisonnables pour de l'argent comptant seulement.

Québec, le 1er Juillet, 1812. GEORGE STANLEY. ROGERSON, HUNTER & Co ont à vendre à leur Magasin No. 8, rue St. Pierre.—Rum de la Jamaïque et des Isles sous le vent, cassonade, Sucre double et simple raffiné, café en terçons et en sacs, vieux vin de port en barriques et en pipes; huile d'olive, boules de cuivre et cloux assortis, fer plat, quarré et en baguettes assorties, chaînes pour les cajeux et crampons, plaques de fer du Canada.—Québec, 1er Juillet, 1812.

A VENDRE par les Soussignés, 250 Tonnes d'Esprit de la Jamaïque et de Rum des Isles 1000 Boucauts de Cassonade, sous le Vent, 5000 Quarts de Fleur fine, moyenne, et de rebut, 150 Quarts de Lard, 120 Barils de Beurre, 70 Barils de Saïndoux, 6 Balles de Cuir, 6 Quarts de Cuir, 50 Tonneaux de fer, 4 Tonneaux de Cuivre en baguettes, 4 Pipes de Vieux Vin de Ténériffe P. L., 4 Minots de Sel de Lisbonne, 100 M. Douves, 40 M. pieds de Chêne, 50 M. Madriers, 100 Brasses de Bois de Lattage, 100 Mâts et Beuprés, 10 Pièces de Canons de Navire avec leurs affûts.

On préférera les Billets d'Armée à l'Argent. Québec, le 6 Août, 1812. JOHN MURE & Co. A VENDRE PAR LE SOUSSIGNÉ, VIN de Ténériffe, en Pipes en Barriques et en Quarts, 10 Barriques d'excellent Madère des Indes Particulier de Londres de la première qualité, 6 Pipes et 6 Barriques de Madère du Marché de Londres, Vin de Port excellent, 30 Pipes de Vid de Port de Gurgusey, 150 Tonnes de Rum des Isles sous le Vent, Cassonade, Cables et Cordages de toutes grosseurs, Ancre de 1 à 30 Quintaux, Voiles de différentes grandeurs, Cuivre en baguettes assorties, de 1 à 1 1/2 pouces, Do. à Boulets et Fiches. Québec, le 6 Août, 1812. WILLIAM OVIAT.

UN Monsieur qui n'est point marié, désireroit trouver une Pension et un Logement, dans quelque famille respectable, Angloise ou Canadienne, dans la Basse-Ville. Il se flatte qu'étant accoutumé à être réglé dans ses heures, il donnera de la satisfaction; et regardant pas tout au prix qu'à être commodément situé. Un Billet adressé à A. B. et laissé à cet Office recevra toute attention possible.

Québec, le 29 Avril, 1812. A VENDRE par les Soussignés à leur Magasin, Rue Saint Pierre, à bon marché pour argent comptant.

Vingt Balles de Draps Ecarlates, Bleus, Verts et Gris, pour le Militaire, 5 Do. Casimires do. do. do. 6 Do. Flanelles blanches do. 5 Do. de Couvertes, 100 Douz. de bas Militaires, 6 Valises d'Indiennes, 2 Do. Schâles de 6-4, 4 Do. Mouchoir de poche, 3 Do. Coton à chemisé et do. rayé, 50 Pièces de toile d'Irlande, 1 Caisse de Dentelles de Coton, 50 Douz. bas de Coton, 20 Quarts de Cassonade, 12 Caisse de liqueur de Noyeau de la Martinique, Tabac en poudre, en carottes et à chiquer, 20 Rouleaux de Cordages assortis, 20 Douz. de Bêches et de Pelles Angloises, 10 Sacs de bouchons de liège, 3 Douz. de Selles pour les Messieurs, 1 Tonne de Shrub en petits lots, Résine, Peinture blanche à 12s. 6d. le baril.

Québec le 30 Juin 1812. FRAS. QUIROUET & Co. A VENDRE par BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

40 tonnes de vieux esprit de la Jamaïque, 35 pipes de vin d'Espagne d'une qualité supérieure, 12 ditto de vieux vin de port, 10 quarts de melasse, 200 quarts de Saumon en excellent ordre pour les Isles, 300 quintaux de Morue de l'olqual, 10 boucauts et 4 sacs d'excellent café vert, 100 boucauts et 150 quarts de beau sucre B. P. 200 meules Françaises de la meilleure qualité, 74 quarts de potasse et 47 quarts de perlasse, 700 paires de rames toutes faites, 6 milliers de douves marchandes, 73 pièces de chêne do. 600 minots de belle avoine, 800 minots de graine de lin nette pour l'exportation, 500 quintaux de biscuit, Bled, farine &c. &c. BREHAUT & SHEPPARD. Québec le 4 Juin, 1812.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Margaret Morton ayant été dûment appointée Curatrice de la Succession de son défunt mari JAMES BLACK ci-devant Meublier, de la Ville de Québec, prie toutes les personnes qui doivent à la dite succession par hypothèque, billets promissaires, obligation, compte ou autrement, de payer immédiatement, et tous ceux à qui la dite succession doit, sont priés de produire leurs comptes pour être examinés et ajustés.

Québec, le 12 Février, 1811. MARGARET BLACK. A VENDRE PAR JOHN STEWART.—Dix Balles de drap superfin bleu et noir, quelques balles ditto de la seconde qualité gris et mêlé, et 20 Caisse de thé Singlo.... Québec, le 27 Janvier, 1812.

CIRE BLANCHE. A VENDRE par John Blackwood, quarante caisses de Cire Blanche, à quatre shillings la livre. Montréal, le 5 Juin, 1812.

A LOUER et possession donnée le 8 du mois prochain. Tout le bas de la Maison No. 7 Rue St. Jean faisant face à la Rue de Palais, très-bien située pour une maison de commerce. S'adresser sur les prémisses. Le 26 Août, 1812. GABRIEL HUOT.

A LOUER pour plusieurs années une belle Ferme dans la Paroisse de St. Thomas, de trois arpens et demi de front sur quarante deux arpens de profondeur, à une demi lieue au sud ouest de l'Eglise, avec une helle et bonne Maison en pierre et une autre en bois, de bonnes Ecuries et Etables, une bonne Grange, deux Pavillons; le tout couvert en planche et en bardeau et dans le meilleur état, deux beaux et bons jardins avec des fruitiers de toutes sortes et en quantité, huit vaches laitières, une paire de bœufs de charru, vingt mères brebis et une bonne basse-cour, et tous les instrumens d'agriculture complets. Pour les conditions s'adresser à CHARLES TACHE, Ecuyer, à Kamouraska. Le 19 Août, 1812.

A LOUER et possession donnée immédiatement. Trois Chambres sur le rez de Chaussée.... S'adresser au No. 13 Rue du Palais. Québec, le 13 Août, 1812.

A LOUER.—Et possession donnée immédiatement, toute la partie supérieure de cette Maison à deux étages, comode et bien finie, dans la Rue Saint George, près de la Grande Batterie, appartenant à J. BTE. AUDY, Carrossier, avec Caves, Etables, Remise, Grande Cour, &c. &c. Pour plus amples informations s'adresser à JOSEPH BEUCHETTE, Ecuyer Québec, le 18 Août, 1812.

A VENDRE.—Un Emplacement de quelle étendue, avec une bonne Maison, un appentis et une Potasserie bien complète dressés construits, situés près du chemin de Roi, et au confluent de la Rivière Port Joly avec le Fleuve St. Laurent, où il y a un excellent havre et une place très avantageuse pour le commerce. Pour plus ample information s'adresser à JAS. McCALLUM, à Québec, ou au propriétaire sur les prémisses.

N. B. L'emplacement ci-dessus est très-bien adapté pour une Auberge, et il n'y en a pas une seule entre l'Islet et Saint Roch.... Saint Jean, Port Joly, le 25 Mai, 1812.

A VENDRE.—Cette belle MAISON ci-devant appartenant à feu l'Honorable Charles De Lanaudière, située en cette Haute-Ville de Québec, Rue des Pauvres, No. 9, avec un beau terrain, écurie, hangar, &c. &c. Pour les conditions il faut s'adresser à MADAME DE LANAUDIERE en la Maison susdite. Québec le 10 Juin, 1812.

A LOUFR. DEUX Grandes Chambres propres à faire un Comptoir, dans la meilleure place de la Rue Saint Pierre, en la Basse-Ville, avec un bon magasin par derrière pour des marchandises sèches et autres marchandises, aussi une petite maison dans la Rue Couillard, en la Haute-Ville, s'adresser à GEO. BROWNE. Qui a à vendre quelques chapeaux militaires à la mode, avec des Glans d'or, Plumets, &c. complets, et il a constamment des Vins supérieurs de toutes sortes, Porter, Aile, Cidre, &c. &c. en bouteilles. Québec, le 2 Juin 1812.

A VENDRE.—Cette belle MAISON de Pierre, située dans la Rue Saint Louis, appartenant à la Succession de feu THOMAS ASTON COFFIN, Ecuyer, et maintenant occupée par le Lord Evêque de Québec. Les dépendances qui sont toutes de pierre comprennent une seconde cuisine, un Hangar à bois, Etable, Remise et Glacière. Pour les particularités s'adresser à J. COFFIN. Québec 20 Mars, 1811. No. 27, Rue St. Louis.

EMPLACEMENT et Maison à vendre, avantageusement située dans la Paroisse de Kamouraska, sur le chemin du Roi, pour un Marchand ou Aubergiste, ci-devant occupé par Mr. François Beaulieu, la maison et autres bâtiments sont en très bon ordre, il sera donné des facilités pour le paiement. S'adresser au Soussigné Propriétaire, Marchand à Québec. LOUIS FORTIER. Québec, 15 Janvier, 1812.

A LOUER et possession donnée le 1er. Mai prochain, cette grande maison comode, No. 6 rue de la Montagne, en la Basse-Ville, avec d'excellentes caves, étables &c. maintenant occupée par Mr. James Rogerson, Marchand. S'adresser à Elizabeth Fraser, No. 9, Rue des Jardins.... Québec, le 15 Avril, 1812.

A VENDRE de gré à gré.—Le Le Fief ou seigneurie De Lanaudière à Maskinongé, avec une partie du fief Carufèle qui y est adjacente, le tout formant environ seize lieues en superficie, il y a sur ce fief un moulin à farine et une autre place de moulin, beaucoup de mine de fer et une place pour y construire des forges très avantageusement, beaucoup de beau bois et une infinité de terres à concéder. Pour plus amples informations et les conditions il faut s'adresser à Québec, le 2e. Avril, 1812. A. TRUDEL, N. P. A Ste. Anne de la Pêrade.

A VENDRE OU A PRETER. LE Brig neuf, AMELIA, de 140 Tonneaux par sa feuille, est prêt à prendre une Cargaison à bord.—L'Amelia est un vaisseau fort et bien bâti et portera plus que ne spécifie sa feuille.

AUSSI, LA COQUE d'un Brig d'environ 130 Tonneaux, sortant du Chantier, bien bâti, et peut être gréé à peu de frais, vu que le Soussigné a la plus grande partie des matériaux en main, dont il disposera à bas prix. On pourra voir les deux vaisseaux en s'adressant à Los DELAMARE, Sur le Quai de St. André. N. B. 2000 minots de bled nouvellement débarqué et vendre.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Tous ceux qui ont des demandes contre la Succession de feu Mr. ALEXANDER MUNN, Constructeur de vaisseau, de Québec, sont priés de présenter leurs comptes afin qu'ils soient ajustés, et ceux qui doivent sont priés de payer, afin d'être libérés de frais. AGNES MUNN, Administratrice, DANL. GRANT, GEO. ROSS, Exécuteurs.

A VENDRE OU A PRETER. UN Navire neuf, maintenant en chantier, d'environ 400 Tonneaux bâti des meilleurs matériaux, chevillé en cuivre, &c. Peu de vaisseaux bâtis en ce pays ont eu le même avantage de sécher, ayant été plus de deux ans sur les couples.

Atsnt un BRIG neuf sur le Chantier, d'environ 200 Tonneaux, et chevillé en Cuivre, l'ouvrage de ces deux vaisseaux est fidèlement fait, et pourra être soumis à l'inspection de connoisseurs. L'un ou l'autre ou tous deux pourront être complets sans peu avec les Ayrès, Voiles, Ancres, Cables, &c. Il est arrivé des Maîtres et des équipages pour les deux vaisseaux.

Et un BATEAU à vendre, bien adapté pour la Rivière, avec les Agrès, Ancres, Voiles, Cables, &c. Il a été rebâti à neuf durant la saison dernière. Pour les particularités s'adresser comme ci-dessus. Québec, le 18 Juin, 1812.

FOR LONDON, to Sail with next Convoiy. THE SHIP BRUNSWICK, Letter of Marque, J. O. R. Cleary, Commandr, 525 tons pr Register, well armed and manned, and has elegant and roomy accommodation for passengers.—For particulars apply on board at Mr. Atter's Wharf.—Québec, 27th Aug. 1812.

WANTED TO CHARTER. A Vessel of 200 to 350 tons, to load Lumber for Liverpool.—Apply to JAMES HEATH. Queen's Wharf, 20th August, 1812.

FOR LONDON, THE New Ship FAME, Capt. SIEVEWRIGHT, now completing her loading at Sillery Cove, and will sail with first convoiy for England; having a large Cabin and good accommodation, would take a few passengers, or a family. Apply to the Capt. on board the Ship, or at LINTONNE & JOLIFFE'S Counting House.... To be Sold, a New LONG BOAT, 20 feet long, and 7 feet 8 inches wide, apply as above.... Québec, 4th August, 1812.

FOR LONDON, to Sail with Convoiy in September. THE SHIP ISAAC TODD, Captain SMITH, Register 350 Tons, armed with 12-18 cannones and a proportionable number of men; will be ready to take in freight on the 15th instant, and has elegant accommodations for Passengers.... For further particulars, apply to the Commander on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to J. HALLOWELL, Junr. & Co. Québec, 12th August, 1812.

ADVERTISSEMENT. ALL those having demands on the ESTATE of the late Mr. ALEX. MUNN, of Québec, Ship Builder, are requested to furnish their accounts, that they may be settled, and those indebted are requested to make payment, to prevent further trouble or expense. AGNES MUNN, Administratrix, DANL. GRANT, GEO. ROSS, Executors.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER. A NEW SHIP now on the Stocks, about 400 tons measurement, built of the best materials, copper fastened, &c. Few vessels built in this Country has had the same advantage of being seasoned, having been upwards of two years in frame. ALSO, A NEW BRIG on the Stocks, about 200 tons measurement and copper fastened. The workmanship of both vessels is faithfully done, and will bear the inspection of Judges; either or both vessels will be completed at a short notice, with rigging, sails, anchors, cables, &c. Masters and Crews have arrived for both vessels.... And a SLOOP FOR SALE, well adapted for a River-Trader, with rigging, sails, anchors and cables, &c. has been rebuilt from her keel upwards, during the last season.... For further particulars apply as above. Québec, 18th June, 1812.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER. THE NEW ERIG AMELIA, of 140 Tons per Register, is ready to take in a cargo on board.—The Amelia is a strong well built vessel, and will carry more than her measurement. ALSO, THE Hull of a BRIG, about 130 Tons, just off the Stocks, a full built vessel, and may be rigged at little expence, as the undersigned has the great part of the materials on hand, which he will dispose of low. Both vessels may be viewed on applying to Los DELAMARE, St. Andrew's Wharf. N. B. 600 Minots of Wheat just landed and for Sale.

WANTED TO CHARTER. A Vessel of 200 tons R. gister and upwards, to load for one of His Majesty's Dock Yards in the Channel, Medway, or Thames. W. OVIAT. Québec, 9th July, 1812.

FOR CHARTER. THE Good Ship LORD WELLINGTON, of 288 TONS, JAMES MITCHELL, Commandr. armed with eight carriage Guns, and has a sufficient compliment of men.... If not Chartered on or before the 30th current, she will be laid on as a General Ship for London, has excellent accommodation for passengers, being intended for a constant trader between this port and London, apply to HENRY BLACK.

Who has received by the above Ship from London, and for Sale, on moderate terms, 15 Chests Green Tea, 20 Bags excellent Coffee, A few puncheons rum, 15 Hhds. sugar, Hamboro' loaves, 10 Small boxes curraway comfits, 17 do. do. peppermint lozenges, 1 do. do. ginger do., 2 Capital Organs.

One double table set of handsome blue and white Staffordshire ware, and supper set to match; one do. complete with supper set, white with brown edge, and an assortment of Diaper Table Cloths, &c. Québec, 17th June, 1812.

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