

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

VERUM ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOLUME XI.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1815.

[NUMBER 1.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec, January 2, 1815.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 52d year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills" (the provisions thereof being extended, and further regulated by an Act of the 53d 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 two and an half per cent. sterling discount.

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

JAMES G. BANNA, No. 15, Fabrique street, has just received of the Alexander, from Liverpool, a neat, elegant and well chosen assortment of House Clocks, Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, Britannia Metal and Jspanned Ware, a variety of Jewellery and Cutlery—all of which will be sold cheap for Cash. — Gold and Silver Smith's work done on the shortest notice; Clocks and Watches repaired, and the highest price given for old Gold & Silver.

Quebec, 31st May, 1814.

NOW landing out of the Mary, Carrieks, and Delvoir Castle from Liverpool, and Hera from London, and on sale by the subscriber:

- Port Wine in Pipes,
- 18 Chests Green Tea,
- 5 Hh's best Tobacco,
- 6 Bales Woolens assorted colours, greys, blues and blacks from 5s. to 10s. 6d. per yard
- 3 Bales 6-4 superfine Cloths, greys, blues and blacks,
- 4 Boxes cotton shirtings 7-8, 4-4 & 2-2.

An assortment of coloured and black sewing Silks, do. do. of coloured twist, Ferrets, Gallons, &c.
70 baskets Cheshire, and single Gloucester Cheese,
30 boxes English mould Candles,
30 boxes do. white and yellow Soap,
20 Boxes Poland starch,
80 casks Nails, shingle case, board and covering,
75 boxes crown Glass 6½ by 7½ and 7½ by 8½,
28 boxes Tin, 20 boxes sheet Iron,
100 kegs white Paint, 60 jars boiled Linseed Oil,
Red lead, Alum, Copperas, roll Brimstone, crown blue, and whiting.

30 dozen Boys' shoes,
50 coils cordage from 1½ to 9½ inch,
A few chaldron best Wigan coals.
Also, on Queen's Wharf 50 M. West India stores.

GEORGE SYMES.

Quebec, 3d October, 1814.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that in future they will carry on their AUCTIONEER AND BANKERS'S business under the firm of WHITE and LANGUEDOC.

JOHN WHITE & Co.

Quebec, 20th June, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Curators to the Vacant Estate of the late Mr. Edmund Flynn of Perce, deceased, request all persons who may be indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and those who may have lawful claims, will, without delay, present their accounts for settlement.

EDMUND FLYNN, }
LAWRENCE LAMB, } Curators.

Perce, 13th Sept. 1814.

NOTICE

It is hereby given, that EDWARD JONES, Master of the Brig AURORA, will not pay any debts contracted by the crew of the said vessel.

Quebec, 14th Dec. 1814.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

RECEIVED by the last arrivals and for Sale, for cash only, at the Book Store, first house north of St Andrew's Church, a choice collection of English, French and Latin Books, Stationary, Gold and fancy paper, ornaments, &c. &c.

Quebec, 12th Dec. 1814.

JUST Received per JULIANA and WILLIAM NELSON from London, and for Sale at No. 30, St Peter Street:

- Extra superfine blue, grey, green Cloths & Cassemeres.
- 8 bales 6-4 Military grey Cloths,
- 3 bales worsted Stockings,
- 2 Cases Irish Linens, 2 cases Saddlery,
- 2 casks shoe brushes,
- Sole and upper Leather, patent skins,
- 100 casks of double brown Stout and pale Ale,
- 30 casks of fine old Port and L. P. Madeira Wines,
- 50 boxes Soap—Wax and best Mould Candles

2d Nov. 1814.

J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co.

THE undersigned THOMAS LEE, the younger, of the city of Quebec, Notary Public, do hereby give notice, that I shall, at the next ensuing session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada make application, in the usual manner, for an Act of the said Provincial Parliament to enable me to establish, cut and lay out the following Roads, viz. firstly, a road from the bottom of Cote d'Abraham commencing at the point at which the two roads at present leading to Dorchester Bridge and to Scott's Bridge, now separate from each other, to the Church of Assienne Lorette in the County of Quebec—and secondly, a road to commence at the same point and to be continued thence to Dorchester Bridge aforesaid, and from thence into, or opposite to, and at a small distance from the parish Church of the Parish of Beauport, in the said County of Quebec—and thirdly, a road to commence from the great road at present leading through the Suburbs of St. John, in the city of Quebec or the vicinity thereof, opposite or nearly opposite to a house at present called George's Tavern in the said Suburbs, and to be continued from thence in as straight and convenient a direction, as may be, unto the present house at the Ferry at the River of Cap Rouge.—The said several roads to be established with the like powers of cutting through such lands and premises as it may appear to be expedient or proper to traverse in order thereto, as are usually given on similar occasions in Great Britain, or as may appear to be expedient or proper upon the present occasion:—And also with such power of establishing any one or more Tolls or Toll gates upon the said roads severally and respectively as may appear to be necessary or proper for the reimbursing the expense of the formation of the said roads, and the keeping the same in repair, or otherwise, for, or touching or concerning the establishment or maintenance thereof, and also the interest and reasonable profits to be allowed on the expenditure of the monies necessary to be expended upon such an occasion.

THOMAS LEE, Junr. N. P.

Quebec, 23 May, 1814.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, he is now selling off the remainder of his goods, at very reduced prices for Cash, as he intends to leave this province for England if possible, with the fall fleet, his goods are all of this year's importation and of the best qualities, consisting of Haberdashery, Hosiery, Linen, Woolen drapery, a few Boxes of English Candles, six Boxes of English Soap, Poland starch, Men and Boys' best Beaver and silk Hats, Women's white and colored beaver Hats, and Bonnets.

ALSO,

By the next fleet is expected a general assortment of goods suitable for the season which must be sold at very low prices.

JOSEPH CRAVEN.

Quebec, 24 Mountain Street, 3 October, 1814.

RECEIVED per Brig SOPHIA, and for Sale by the Subscriber:

- Port Wine in Pipes and Bottles,
- Teneriffe do.
- Spanish do.
- Sherry do.
- Cogniac Brandy,
- Holland Gin,
- Whisky,
- Irish Linens,
- Irish Butter, 1st quality,
- Strong shoes,—and several packages of DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

ROGERSON, HUNTER & Co.

St. Peter Street, 16th Sept. 1814.

TO BE LET,

A GOOD paved Cellar—Apply at No. 10, Lower Town Market place.

Quebec, 1st August, 1814.

FOR THE MILITARY

- 1500 Flannel Shirts,
 - 370 Dozen Blacking Cakes on boards,
 - 150 Dito Real Japan ditto in bottles.
- A proportionable quantity of Shoe, Button, and Clothes Brushes expected per next convoy.

L. MASSUE & Co.

Quebec, 28th June, 1814.

M. CAMPBELL has for Sale a few Chaldrons excellent Coals for Grates.

Quebec, 15th November, 1814.

FOR SALE BY B. P. WAGNER,

MUSCOVADO sugar in Hogsheads, high flavoured real Cogniac Brandy in Pipes, prime old Port, Madeira, Teneriffe and Claret Wines, in pipes and hogsheads, old Jamaica Spirits.—Also, Red and white Pine Timber, Nails and Spars.

No. 13, St. Peter street, 1st December, 1814.

FOR SALE—100 barrels of good white HERRINGS, just received.

JAMES CORSCADIN.

Quebec, October 13, 1814.

WANTED,

FOR the fine covered Ship Canada now lying in the Cal-de Sac, to be as a constant trader to this place, a MASTER to take charge of her. Immediate employment will be given.

ALSO—Two or four SHIPWRIGHTS that will contract to undertake the repairs of the said ship, to be ready on or before the 10th May, 1815. All Materials will be furnished necessary for the said repairs, for further particulars apply to

JOHN GOUDIE, Junr. ship builder, & Roeh,

or to Mr. JAMES HUNT, Lower Town. Quebec, 7th Dec. 1814.

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THE subscribers respectfully acquaint their friends and the public that they have entered into Co-partnership, and will carry on the GROCERY, WINE, and SPIRIT business in this city, under the firm of **WILLIAM TORRANCE & Co.** who will keep a constant supply of the best articles in their line; and have now on hand—

Gunpowder,	} TEAS,	Barley, Rice, Spermaceti
Hyson,		and Wax Candles,
Souchong,		English Soap and Candles,
Congo, and Green		Fine basket Sall,
Double and single refined Sugars,		Liquid Blacking,
Bright and common Muscovado ditto,		Playing Cards,
Coff. e. Chocolate,		Cayenne Pepper,
Pine Apple, Stilton and Cheshire Cheese,		Curry Powder,
Irish Butter, Bacon Hams,		Fine old Jamaica Spirit,
Loachine Herrings,		Leeward Island Rum,
Fine Mustard,		Real Cognac Brandy,
Orange and Lemon Peel,		Amsterdam Gin,
Nutmeg, Mace, Cinnamon,		Shrub, Peppermint,
Claves, Cassia, Ginger,		Noyau, Lime Juice,
Raisins, Currants, Figs,		Old Arack,
Prunes, Wallnuts,		I. P. Madeira
Spanish Nuts, Almonds,		Old Port
Poland Starch,		I. P. Teneriffe
Crown Blue, Out-meal,		CARGO
At the lowest prices, wholesale or retail. Orders from town and Country will be received and executed with the utmost care and despatch.		Sherry and Spanish
		Best Vinegar,
		And London Porter,

**THOMAS TORRANCE,
JOHN TORRANCE,
WILLIAM TORRANCE,**
No. 9, Notre dame Street, Lower Town,
Quebec, Decr. 7th 1814.

For Sale by **JOHN STEWART,**
FINE old Brazil & old L. P. Madeira, Port, Sherry and Teneriffe wines in the wood or bottled, Superior Claret in Cases of three dozen each.

—ALSO.—
Hyson and Souchon Tea,
London brown stout in casks of 6 and 7 doz. each
London made Mould Candles,
Anchors 12 a 20 cwt. and a consignment of Threads
St. Peter Street, 4th Oct. 1814.

NOW on hand and for Sale on reasonable terms, vizt.—Calf and Kip Skins,
Boots and Shoes,
AND—4000 yards green Linen.
EDWARD H LINDSAY, No. 10,
Lower Town, Market Place.
Quebec, 13th Dec. 1814.

LANDING and for Sale by the Subscriber, on the most moderate terms for cash,—the Cargo of the ship **GARRER OWEN,** capt. **CLEARY,** from Halifax, consisting of large grain bright Muscovado Sugar, in Hhds. Tierces and Barrels,—and 2 few Poncheons Molasses.

From the **ALEXANDER** from Liverpool:
24 Bales Blankets, 12 do blue Cloths, 7 cases assorted Hosiery, &c.—From the **Guadaloupe** from port Glasgow—9 Cases assorted printed Cambric, and on hand a general assortment of goods.
In addition to the foregoing, on Consignment, per the **Arden,** now landing—
17 cases of remarkably well finished printed Cambric,
3 do. do. do. muslins and lencs, some of them very fine,
2 do. com. shawls from 8-4 downward, newest pattern
2 do. cambric shawls, do.
5 boxes 1/2 checkt.

DAVID ROSS,
53, Sault-au-Matelot St. eet.
Quebec, 31st Oct. 1814.

FOR SALE with immediate possession, that delightful Country residence well known by the name of **WOODFIELD,** about two and half miles from St. Louis Gate. The land and garden are in excellent order, the dwelling House and Offices in a complete state. For price and terms of payment apply at the counting house of

JONRO & BELL,
Quebec, 19th November, 1814.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their Auction Room to No. 3, Sault au Matelot street, opposite Mr. David Ross

WHITE & LANGUEDOC,
A. & B.
Quebec, 15th November, 1814.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 17 MARCH, 1814.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor in Chief, as Commander of the Forces, has been pleased to appoint **Claude Denicheau, George Waters Allsopp,** and **Keable Sarjeant,** Esquires, to be additional Cashiers in the Army Bill Office.—Public notice is hereby given, that all Army Bills hereafter to be issued from the said Office, will be signed either by **James Green,** Esquire, Director of the said Office, or by **Louis Montizambert,** Esqr. the said **Claude Denicheau, George Waters Allsopp,** and **Keable Sarjeant,** the Cashiers of the said Office, or by one of them; and that His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, has duly authorized the said **James Green, Louis Montizambert, Claude Denicheau, George Waters Allsopp,** and **Keable Sarjeant,** or either of them, to sign the said Bills as aforesaid.—Public notice is also hereby given, that the Interest on all the Army Bills to be issued as aforesaid, will be paid at the usual half-yearly stated periods, agreeably to the notice heretofore given, with regard to the Army Bills issued under the Acts of the 5th and 53d year of His present Majesty's Reign, for facilitating the circulation of Army Bills.

By His Excellency's command,
NOAH FREER, Military Secretary

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken the upper part of Mr. Jean Fortier's House, No. 20, in the Lower Town, Rue Sous-le-Port, where they intend carrying on business as Commission Merchants and Auctioneers & Brokers, and hope that by their assiduity and attention to merit a share of the public patronage.

JOHN WHITE & Co.
N. B. J. V. & Co. at the same time beg leave to inform their friends that they continue their Ship Chandlery and Grocery Store in St. Peter Street as usual.
Quebec, 31 May, 1814.

NOW landing from the Brig **Ranger,** Alexander and Brothers, from Liverpool, and on sale by the subscribers

40 puncheons high proof and fine flavoured Jamaica Spirit
120 puncheons front Demerara and Angoua Rum
12 hhdts. double leaves refined Sugar
80 Boxes best English white and yellow Soap,
110 Boxes do. do. mould Candles, 4 & 6 to the do.
10 Hhds. fine old bottled Linseed Oil,
130 Dozen boys' and girls' Shoes, and boys' and girls' Boots,
22 Ton Iron, assorted square, flat and Rod.
100 Casks shingle, Pine, Board, Covering and Spike Nails,
110 Boxes best Crown Glass, 6 1/2 by 7 1/2 and 7 1/2 by 8 1/2 and 8 1/2 by 9 1/2.
104 Ton shire Liverpool Salt,
5 Boxes cambric Muslins.

GEORGE SYMES,
Quebec, 7th November, 1814.

FOR sale by **HALL & GOWEN,** 50 boxes crown window Glass, 7 1/2 by 8 1/2 and 8 1/2 by 9 1/2 at a reduced price for cash—Also, an assortment of children's worsted Hose, by the dozen.
Quebec, 10th Oct. 1814.

FOR SALE,
BY the subscribers, being just received by late arrivals—

A quantity of Leather, consisting of 40 hides of Sole Leather, and 112 pieces and 9 doz. skus for Upper

ALSO,
A few casks of Horse Nails,
Bolt Iron assorted,
A 16 inch Cable, and
A new Anchor of 22 cwt.
GEO. & Wm. HAMILTON.
Quebec, 1st Decr. 1814.

THE subscribers have for sale, Part and Teneriffe Wines, of an excellent quality in pipes, Hhds and quarter casks, Irish Whiskey, Jamaica spirits, Muscovado Sugar, prime mess Pork, Flour, Hams and a few packages of Irish Linens, that cost from 20d. to 6s. 9d. per yard.

ALSO,
Pickled Salmon and Herrings.
J. W. WOOLSEY & Co.
Quebec, 10th October, 1814.

FOR SALE,
THIRTY packages of DRY GOODS, consisting of blankets, flannels, cambrics, cottons, thread, Irish linen, shawls, muslins, &c. &c. by the package.

ALSO,
40 tons Iron 1 1/2, 1 3/4 & 2 inches by 1/2,
50 puncheons of superior Whiskey,
40 coils Cordage, 15 hhdts. Wine
Apply to
JAMES HEATH,
7 St. Peter street, Nov. 8.

FOR SALE
A Strong built LONG BOAT, 22 feet by 7 1/2. Apply to
J. BELL, Ship-builder,
Who has also for sale a quantity of OAK and PINE timber.—Quebec, 14th November, 1814.

THE subscriber has just received per the **Arden,** twelve casks assorted Hardware, which he will sell at a low price by the package. He has on hand lately received from Halifax, a few Jars of Spirits of Turpentine.

W. REMAIN,
No 5, St. Peter Street,
Quebec, 15th Nov. 1814

RECEIVED per **AURORA** and for Sale:
2 Bales sail Canvas,
1 Do Pelice cloths, Swanskins, and elegant-ly printed woolen Shawls.
A variety of other goods suitable for the winter trade.—No. 16 St. Peter, street, 10th Dec. 1814.
GILBERT HENDERSON.

THE Subscriber has just received by the late arrivals from Europe, Loaf Sugar, Hyson, Souchong & Green Teas, Box raisins, Currants, Prunes, Bitter and Shell Almonds, Long, white & Black Pepper, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinamom, Candied Orange & Lemon Peel, Starch, Oatmeal & Barley, Irish Linens & Sheetting, Cotton Shirting, Table Cloths, Diapers, Brown Sheetting & brown Hollands, printed Cottons, white Jean and plain Cottons, silk & Cotton shawls, gentlemen's neck Handkerchiefs, figured and plain Muslins for dresses, Lenox, Cotton Lace, unure Thread & coloured do. Linen Tapes & bobbin, ladies' & gentlemen's Gloves, Overall Stockings and Carpet Socks, Welch Flannels from 2s 6d. to 5s. Per Yard, Rose Blankets 9-4 to 12-4, Point do Military stockings, Flannel Shirts, Shoes & Woolen Gloves. The whole with the remaining Stock on hand will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or short credit. Orders from Town & country will meet every attention.

J. MACNIDER,
Quebec, 6th December, 1814.

FOR SALE,
BY the Subscribers per the Irish Mess Park, Linen, Cotton Shirting, Cotton Thread, Linen shirts, Sea Bread, Port Wine and Glassware.
W. MAGEE, Jr. & Co.
St. Peter street, December 6th, 1814.

JUST received and for Sale at No. 30, St. Peter Street, Lower Town.
 Superior White Cape Madeira Wine,
 Dit. old Vidonia dit.
 Dit. old Sherry dit.
 Dit. old Red Port dit.
 The whole in bottles well packed in Casks of 3 doz. each.

ALSO,

A few Casks of the best pale Ale. Store Room for a few Pipes or Puncheons in a fine dry vault
 J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co.
 Quebec, 11th July, 1814.

TO LET,

And possession given on the first of May next,

THE UNION HOTEL and Coffee-House, situate on the Grand Parade in the Upper Town, Quebec. Terms and conditions may be known by applying to Mr. LINDSAY, No. 8, Rampart Street, Quebec, 8th February, 1814.

FOR SALE, AT No. 10, SAULT AU MATELOT, BROAD and narrow Scarlet, Army Grey, white, blue, black and Cassemeres, and fancy colors of all descriptions.
 Fancy Cloths and Cords of the most elegant patterns—Pelfisse Cloths, Coatings, Army Blankets, Flushings Flannels, Velveteens, Bedticks,—Cotton Hose, &c. &c. by
 JOHN G. CLAPHAM.
 25th July, 1814.

ALSO—in addition to the above, per late arrival—London Porter (Barclay's brown stout) Calicoes, cambrics, rousers, youth's and men's caps and hats.
 Nov. 8, 1814. J. G. C.

FOR SALE,

Fifty Pipes Levant Red Wine,
 Six Puncheons do. Brandy,
 About 5000-12 feet 2 1/2 by 11 Inch Deals.
 PATTERSON, DYKE & Co.
 Quebec, 7th Nov. 814

FOR SALE,

Superior old Port Wine in pipes,
 Foyal Wine in pipes, Hds. and Quarter casks,
 Cordage,
 Sails,
 Anchors and Cables, and about 5000 feet white Pine Timber.
 Wm. OVIATT.
 Quebec, 18th October, 1814.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Oct. 17.

Capt. Crofton, acting Captain of His Majesty's ship the Royal Oak, arrived this morning at this Office with Despatches from Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which the following are copies:—

His Majesty's ship Tonnant, Chesapeake, September, 17.

SIR,—I request that you will be pleased to inform my Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty that the approaching equinoctial new moon rendering it unsafe to proceed immediately out of the Chesapeake with the combined expedition, to act upon the plans which have been concerted previous to the departure of the Iphigenia; Major General Ross and myself resolved to occupy the intermediate time to advantage, by making a demonstration upon the city of Baltimore, which might be converted into a real attack, should circumstances appear to justify it; and as our arrangements were soon made, I proceeded up this river, and anchored off the mouth of the Patuxent, on the 11th inst. where the frigates and smaller vessels entered, at a convenient distance for landing the troops.

At an early hour the next morning, the disembarkation of the army was effected without oppo-

sition, having attached to it a brigade of 600 seamen under Capt. Edw. Crofton (late of the Leopard); the second battalion of marines, the marines of the squadron, and the colonial black marines. Rear Admiral Cockburn accompanied the General to advise and arrange as might be deemed necessary for our combined efforts.

So soon as the army moved forward I hoisted my flag in the Surprise, and with the remainder of the frigates, bombs, sloops, and the rocket ship, passed farther up the river, to render what co-operation could be found practicable.

While the bomb vessels were working up, in order that we might open a fire upon the enemy's fort at day break next morning, an account was brought to me, that Major General Ross, when reconnoitring the enemy, had received a mortal wound by a musket ball, which closed his glorious career before he could be brought off to the ship.

It is a tribute due to the memory of this gallant and respected Officer, to pause in my relation, while I lament the loss that His Majesty's service and the army, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments, have sustained by his death. The unanimity, the zeal which he manifested, on every occasion, while I had the honor of serving with him, gave life and ease to the most arduous undertakings—Too heedless of his personal security when in the field, his devotion to the care and honour of his army has caused the termination of his valuable life.—The Major General has left a wife and family, for whom I am confident his grateful country will provide.

The skirmish which had deprived the army of its brave General was a prelude to a most decisive victory over the flower of the enemy's troops. Colonel Brooke, on whom the command devolved, having pushed forward our force to within five miles of Baltimore, where the enemy, about six or seven thousand, had taken up an advanced position, strengthened by field pieces, and where he had disposed himself, apparently with the intention of making a determined resistance, fell upon the enemy with such impetuosity that he was obliged soon to give way, and fly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed and wounded, and two pieces of cannon.

For the particulars of this brilliant affair, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Rear Admiral Cockburn's dispatch, transmitted herewith.

At day break the next morning, the bombs having taken their stations within shell range, supported by the Surprise, with the other frigates and sloops, opened their fire upon the fort that protected the entrance of the harbour, and I had now an opportunity of observing the strength and the preparations of the enemy.

The approach to the town on the land side was defended by commanding heights, upon which was constructed a chain of redoubts connected by a breastwork with a ditch in front, an extensive train of artillery, and a show of force that was reported to be from 15 to 20,000 men.

The entrance by sea, within which the town is retired nearly three miles, was entirely obscured by a barrier of vessels sunk at the mouth of the harbour, defended inside by gunboats flanked on the right by a strong and regular fortification, and on the left by a battery of several heavy guns.

These preparations rendering it impracticable to afford an essential co-operation by sea, I considered that an attack on the enemy's strong position by the army only, with such disparity of force, the probability of success, might risk a greater loss than the possession of the town would compensate for, while holding in view the ulterior operations of this force in the contemplation of His Majesty's Government; and, therefore as the primary object of our movement had been already fully accomplished, I communicated my observation to Col. Brooke, who concurring with me in opinion, it was mutually agreed that we should withdraw.

The following morning the army began bravely to retire; and so salutary was the effect produced on the enemy by the defeat he had experienced, that notwithstanding every opportunity was offered for his repeating the conflict, with an infinite superiority, our troops reembarked without molestation; the ships of war dropped down as the army retired.

The results of this demonstration had been the defeat of the army of the enemy, the destruction by themselves, of a quantity of shipping, the burning of an extensive rope-walk, and other public erections, the causing of them to remove their property from the city, and above all, the collecting and harassing of his armed inhabitants from the surrounding country; producing a total stagnation of their commerce, and heaping upon them considerable expences, at the same time effectually drawing off their attention and support from other important quarters.

It has been a source of the greatest gratification to me, the continuation of that unanimity existing between the two services, which I have before noticed to their Lordships; and I have reason to assure them, that the command of the army has fallen upon a most zealous & able Officer in Colonel Brooke, who has followed up the system of cordiality that had been so beneficially adopted by his much lamented chief.

Rear Admiral Cockburn, to whom I had confided that part of the naval service which was connected with the army, evinced his usual zeal and ability, and executed his important trust to my entire satisfaction.

Rear Admiral Malcolm, who regulated the collection, debarkation, and re-embarkation of the troops, and the supplies they required, has merited my best thanks for his indefatigable exertion; and I have to express my acknowledgments for the counsel and assistance which, in all our operations, I have received from Rear Admiral Cottrigton the Captain of the fleet.

The Captains of the squadron who were employed in the various duties afloat, were all emulous to promote the service in which they were engaged, and with the Officers acting under them, are entitled to my fullest approbation.

I beg leave to call the attention of their Lordships to the Report Rear Admiral Cockburn has made of the meritorious and gallant conduct of the Naval Brigade; as well as the accompanying letter from Colonel Brooke, expressing his obligations to Capt. Edward Cronon, who commanded, and Captains T. B. Sullivan, Rowland, Muny, and Robert Ramsay, who had charge of divisions; and I have to recommend these officers, together with those who are particularly noted by the Rear Admiral, to their Lordships' favorable consideration.

Capt. Robyns, of the Royal Marines, who commanded the marines of the squadron on this occasion, and in the operations against Washington, being severely wounded, I beg leave to bring him to their Lordships' recollection, as having been frequently noticed for his gallant conduct during the engagements on the Chesapeake, and to recommend him, with Lieut. Sampson Marshall, of the Bude, who is dangerously wounded, to their Lordships' favor and protection.

First Lieut. John Lawrence, of the Royal Marine Artillery, who commanded the rocket brigade, has again rendered essential service, and is highly spoken of by Col. Brooke.

Captain Edward Cronon who will have the honor of delivering this dispatch, is competent to explain any particulars; and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' protection, as a most zealous and intelligent officer.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE

Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief

To John Wilson Croker, &c.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Oct. 17.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, October 17,

Captain Macdougall arrived early this morning with a despatch, addressed to Lord Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by Col. Brook, of which the following is a copy:

On board H. M. ship *Tonnant*,
Chesapeake, Sept 17, 1814.

My Lord

I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that the division of troops under the command of Major General Ross effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th of September, near North Point, on the left point of the Patuxent River, distant from Baltimore about thirteen miles, with the view of pushing a reconnaissance, in co-operation with the naval forces, to that town; and acting thereon as the enemy's strength and position might dictate.

The approach on this side to Baltimore lay through a small peninsula formed by the Patuxent and Black Rivers, and generally from two to three miles broad, whilst it narrows in some places to less than half a mile.

Three miles from North Point, the enemy had entrenched himself quite across this neck of land, towards which (the disembarkation having been completed at an early hour) the troops advanced.

The enemy was actively employed in the completion of this work, deepening the ditch, and strengthening its front by a low abattis, both which, however, he precipitately abandoned at the approach of our skirmishers, leaving in our hands some few dragoons, being part of his rear guard.

About two miles beyond this post, our advance became engaged; the country was here closely wooded, and the enemy's riflemen were enabled to conceal themselves. At this moment the gallant General Ross received a wound in his breast, which proved mortal. He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his King and country.

Thus fell at an early age one of the brightest ornaments of his profession;—one who, whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command; who was not less beloved in private, than enthusiastically admired in his public character; and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprise, and devotion to the service.

If ever it were permitted to a soldier to lament those who fall in battle, we may indeed in this instance claim that melancholy privilege.

Thus it is, that the honour of addressing your Lordship, and the command of this army, have devolved upon me; duties which, under any other circumstances, might have been embraced as the most enviable gifts of fortune; and here I venture to solicit through your Lordship, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's consideration of the circumstances of my succeeding, during operations of so much moment, to an officer of such high and established merit.

Our advance continuing to press forward, the enemy's light troops were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of about six thousand men, six pieces of artillery, and some hundred cavalry, were discovered posted under cover of a wood, drawn up in very deep order, and lining a very strong paling, which crossed the main road nearly at right angles. The creeks and inlets of the Patuxent and Black Rivers, which approach each other at this part, will in some measure account for the contracted nature of the enemy's position.

I immediately ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The light brigade under the command of Major Jones, of the 4th, consisting of the 8th light infantry, under Major Gubbins, and the light companies of the army under Major Pringle, of the 21st, covered the whole of the front, driving in the enemy's skirmishers with great loss, on his main body. The 4th regiment, under Major Faunce, by a detour through some hollow way, gained, unperceived, a lodgment close upon the enemy's left. The remainder of the right brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Mullins, consisting of the 44th regiment, under Maj. Johnson, the marines of the fleet, under Capt. Robbys, and a detachment of seamen, under Capt. Mowey, of the *Trave*, formed a line along the enemy's front, while the left brigade under Col. Patterson, consisting of the 21st regiment, commanded by Major Whistler, the 2d bat-

alion of marines, by Lt. Col. Malcomb, and a detachment of marines, by Major Lewis, remained in column on the road, with orders to deploy to his left, and press the enemy's fight, the moment the ground became sufficiently open in aid of that movement.

In this order the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than fifteen minutes, the enemy's force being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, with a considerable number of killed, wounded and prisoners.

The enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair from five to six hundred in killed and wounded, while at the most moderate computation, he has at least 1000 horses of combat. The 9th regiment of militia in particular, has been so pressed as nearly annihilated.

The day being now far advanced, and the troops (as is always the case on the first march after disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the enemy had been dispossessed. Here I received a communication from Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, informing me that the frigates, bomb ships, and flotilla of the fleet, would on the ensuing morning take their station as previously proposed.

At day-break on the 13th, the army again advanced, and at ten o'clock I occupied a favorable position eastward of Baltimore, distant about a mile and a half, and from hence I could reconnoitre at my leisure the defences of that town.

Baltimore is completely surrounded by strong but detached hills, on which the enemy had constructed a chain of palliaded redoubts, connected by a small breast-work; I have, however, reason to think that the defence to the northward and westward of the place were in a very unfinished state. Chinkapin hill, which lay in front of our position, completely commands the town; this was the strongest part of the line, and here the enemy seemed most apprehensive of attack. These works were defended, according to the best information which we could obtain, by about fifteen thousand men with a large train of artillery.

Judging it perfectly feasible with the description of forces under my command, I made arrangements for a night attack, during which the superiority of the enemy's artillery would not have been so much felt, and Captain Macdougall, the bearer of these despatches, will have the honor to point out to your Lordship those particular points of the line which I had proposed to attack.

During the evening, however, I received a communication from the commander in chief of the naval forces, by which I was informed, that in consequence of the entrance of the harbor being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the enemy, a naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impracticable.

Under these circumstances, and keeping in view your Lordship's instructions, it was agreed between the Vice Admiral and myself that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in storming the height.

Having formed this regulation, after compelling the enemy to sink upwards of 20 vessels in different parts of the harbor, causing the citizens to remove almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland, obliging the Government to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding States, harassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from many remote districts, causing the enemy to burn a valuable ropewalk, with other public buildings, in order to clear the glacis in front of their redoubts, besides having beaten and routed them in a general action, I retired on the 14th, three miles from the position which I had occupied, where I halted during some hours.

This tardy movement was partly caused by an expectation that the enemy might possibly be induced to move out of the entrenchments and follow us; but he profited by the lesson which he had received on the 12th, and towards the evening I retired the troops about three miles and a half further, where I took up my ground for the night.

Having ascertained, at a late hour on the morning of the 15th, that the enemy had no disposition to quit his entrenchments, I moved down and re-embarked the army at North Point, not leaving a man behind, and carrying with me about 200 prisoners, being persons of the best families in the city, and which number might have been very considerably increased, was not the fatigue of the troops an object principally to be avoided.

I have now to remark to your Lordship, that nothing could surpass the zeal, unanimity, and ardour displayed

by every description of force, whether naval, military, or marine, during the whole of these operations.

I am highly indebted to Vice Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, Commander in Chief of the naval forces for the active assistance and zealous co-operation which he was ready upon every occasion, to afford me; a disposition conspicuous in every branch of the naval service, and which cannot fail to ensure success to every combined operation of this armament.

Captain Edward Crofton, commanding the brigade of seamen appointed to the small arms, for the animated and enthusiastic example which he held forth to his men deserves my approbation—as do also Captains Nourse, Merry, Sullivan, and Ramsey, Royal Navy, for the steadiness and good order which they maintained in their several directions.

I feel every obligation to Rear Admiral Cockburn for the counsel and assistance which he afforded me, and from which I derived the most signal benefit.

To Colonel Patterson, for the steady manner in which he brought his column into action, I give my best thanks.

The Hon. Lieut. Col. Mullins deserved every approbation for the excellent order in which he led that part of the right brigade under his immediate command, while charging the enemy in line.

Major Jones commanding the light brigade merits my best acknowledgments, for the active and skilful dispositions by which he covered all the movements of the army.

The distinguished gallantry of Capt. De Bahe 95th light infantry, has been particularly reported to me, and I beg to record my own knowledge of similar conduct on former occasions.

To Major Faunce, 4th regiment, for the manner in which he gained and turned the enemy's left, as well as for the excellent discipline maintained in that regiment, very particular praise is due.

The exertions of Major Gubbins commanding the 25th light infantry; and of Maj. Kenny commanding the 8th light companies, were highly commendable.

Captain Mitchell, commanding the royal artillery, Captain Carmichael, a meritorious officer of that corps and Lieutenant Lawrence, of the marine artillery, are entitled to my best thanks; as is Capt. Blanchard commanding royal engineers, for the ability he displayed in his particular branch of the service.

To Lieutenant Evans 3d. Dragoons, Acting Deputy Quarter Master General to this army, for the unremitting zeal, activity, and perfect intelligence which he evinced in the discharge of the various and difficult duties of his department, I feel warmly indebted; and I beg to solicit, through your Lordship, a promotion suitable to the high professional merits of this officer.

Capt. Macdougall, Aide-de-Camp to the late General Ross (and who has acted as Adjutant General, in the absence of Maj. Debbieg through indisposition) is the bearer of these despatches, and having been in the confidence of General Ross as well as in mine, will be found perfectly capable of giving your Lordship any information relative to the operation of this army which you may require; he is an officer of great merit and promise and I beg to recommend him to your Lordship's protection. I have the honor to be &c.

ARTHUR BROOK,
Colonel Commanding.

Return of the Killed and Wounded in action with the enemy, near Baltimore, on the 12th of September, 1814.

General Staff—1 Major General, 2 horses killed 1 horse wounded.

Royal Artillery—6 rank and file artillery.

Royal Marine Artillery—1 rank and file killed 3 rank and file wounded.

4th Regiment, 1st Batt.—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file killed; 3 sergeants, 10 rank and file, wounded.

21st Regiment, 1st Batt.—1 subaltern, 1 sergeant 9 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 11 rank and file wounded.

44th Regiment, 1st Batt.—11 rank and file killed 3 captains, 3 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 78 rank and file wounded.

85th Light Infantry—3 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 26 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Marines, 2d Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 10 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marines, 3d. Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines from the ships attach-

ed to the 2d battalion—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines under the command of Captain Robbys—2 rank and file killed; 1 Capt. 9 rank and five wounded.

Total—1 General Staff, 1 subaltern, 2 Sergeants 35 rank and file killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 229 rank and file wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded, KILLED.

General Staff—Major, General Robert Ross, 21st Fusiliers—Lieut. Goscle, WOUNDED.

21st Fusiliers—Brevet Major Renny, slightly; Lieut. Leauxq, severely.

4th Regt.—Brevet Major Croke, slightly; Capt. H. Greenfields, dangerously (since dead), Capt. G. Hill, Lieut. R. Cruise, Ensign J. White, severely.

85th Light Infantry—Captains W. P. de Bathe & J. D. Hicks, Lieut. G. Wellings, slightly.

Royal Marines—Captain John Robbyn, severely. (Signed) HENRY DEBBIEG, Major, A. D. A. A. General.

Extracts from D. Anderson's Canada.

The most important advantages which distinguish the British colonies in America are the vast and inexhaustible forests of valuable timber which abound throughout the whole; the excellent quality of the land which predominates, particularly in the Canadas; and the extensive variety of productive fisheries which surround their coasts.

Upon reaching Quebec, in ascending the St. Lawrence, the country begins to improve in point of fertility, and upon reaching St. Anns, which is sixty miles above Quebec, a tract of the finest and most fertile land in America, commences upon both sides of that river, and continues upwards to the extremity of Lake Superior, being a length, from St. Anns, of about fifteen hundred miles.

Unquestionably this vast extent of country, advancing in such rapid progress of improvement,—the superior quality of the soil, and its other important advantages, have excited the envy and jealousy of the government of the United States, and had the most powerful influence for commencing the present war. My own opinion is, that their cupidity for these colonies has been a much stronger stimulus, than the ostensible pretext, relative to the impressment of their seamen. The American government is fully aware that the produce of all that part of their territory which lies upon the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, from Lake Champlain upwards, must be exported through the river St. Lawrence; and that, by the same channel, the inhabitants of that extensive territory must consequently be supplied with foreign produce and manufactures.

The Americans, no doubt, conceived this the most favourable opportunity, which would ever occur, for wresting the Canadas from Great Britain: for, hitherto, the people who inhabit the northern parts of the United States, are, as will be made appear hereafter, still in complete ignorance of the extent to which they can be benefited by having the English along their frontiers; and from hence, they more easily become dupes of their own government, respecting misrepresentations of their interest in this respect.

When the Americans see an extent of upwards of 1200 miles of their frontier settlements, now closing in union with those of the English colonies, and are roughly apprised that this is a door opening to British commerce, which will not only prove profitable both to the English and their colonists; but also know, that it will prove advantageous to all such of their own citizens as inhabit that extensive country along the Canadian frontiers, and therefore know that at any after period it might be very difficult, if not impossible, to induce that portion of their population to take a part in a war so contrary to their interest; they have for these reasons, therefore, eagerly embraced the first opportunity that offered for commencing hostilities.

It is important to take notice of the great length of frontier by which these provinces and the United States communicate with each other, in order to shew the commercial facilities and those most important and permanent advantages, which this extended communication is calculated to afford to the British commerce; which will more adequately enable us to judge how far these

circumstances, and the rapid improvement of this part of the American frontier, have roused the jealousy of the United States and prompted them to the commencement of hostilities.

Considering the great length of the line of frontier, by which the British provinces communicate with the United States, no human power can prevent a commerce, highly advantageous to the British, being carried on between the two countries;—a commerce, which to us, considering the great extent and growing prosperity of the country constituting these frontiers, must be a permanent source of wealth; but particularly during times and circumstances such as we have lately experienced, during the period our most inveterate enemy has succeeded in shutting us out from the continent of Europe.

This intercourse has been hitherto limited, from the immense tract of unsettled land which divides the two countries, having being confined to a few roads of communication, and these even very inconvenient; the quantity of British manufactures hitherto introduced into the United States has, therefore, notwithstanding this extended line of frontier, been comparatively small; the same circumstances have also had the same effect on transportation of produce by the Americans to the St. Lawrence.

The demand for the British manufactures in these colonies has been hitherto indeed little more than for the supply of the inhabitants; but, as the settlements of the British colonies and the United States have now begun to meet throughout an extent of upwards of 1200 miles of their frontiers—a length greater than the whole extent of the coast of the United States, from New Brunswick to Florida, a door is thereby now opening for the introduction of British manufactures, to the United States—a door which, whilst the British keep it open, by encouraging the commerce which it gives access to, America can neither, by prohibitory laws, prevent the introduction of British goods, nor, by embargo, hinder the produce of that vast extent of country from being transported to the shipping ports of the St. Lawrence,—two objects of the first importance to the mother country.

Such parts of the frontiers of the two countries as are settled are rapidly increasing in population, which is also daily acquiring an accelerated accumulation by continual emigrations from the eastern states, not merely to that part of the United States, bordering upon Canada, but also into these provinces.

The immense extent of American territory just emerging from a dreary wilderness into a fine fertile country, upon the very frontier of the British colonies,—upon the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence, which must inevitably carry its produce to where it can only be shipped by British merchants; and, from whence it can only be carried by British ships, has, as I have before hinted, excited in the American government a degree of jealousy of which few people are aware. For that government, as well as the governments of the continent of Europe are not ignorant of the profit and sound policy of securing, as far as possible, the carriage of all their own produce, and also of grasping all within their reach of the carriage of the goods of other nations.

They know that as the overflowing of a fountain, after answering the specific purpose for which it was opened, finds out the channel most congenial to its current, so the surplus produce of this new and fertile country, although hitherto almost absorbed by the great demand, arising from the vast influx of settlers, must likewise, in large quantities, push its way through the most convenient channel to another market; they also know that this channel must be the St. Lawrence; and, consequently, that the markets must necessarily be those, in which neither their merchants, nor their ships can be employed in the exportation of produce; and are, therefore, sufficiently apprised that the British must exclusively enjoy all the advantages resulting from this fine country, hitherto unknown, but now rising into importance.

Thoroughly impressed with the advantages, and the increasing importance of these colonies, to Great Britain, the United States will, during the present war, make proportionate exertion to obtain possession of them; or, at the period of hostilities, endeavour, by some commercial treaty, to get them again sacrificed to their interest; but the mother country, from motives of the soundest policy and regard to self-interest, is bound to make commensurate exertions to defend these valuable colonies in time of war, and protect them in their legitimate privileges in time of peace.

The following may be considered a few of the advantages which Great Britain derives from this great length of inland navigation and extended communication be-

tween the United States and the British provinces, viz:—The river St. Lawrence and the Lakes must be the principal channel for the commerce of the countries upon both sides, as well the American side as the Canadian, both in the export and import trade: as long, therefore, as the British hold their present possessions they must exclusively enjoy that trade.—The inhabitants of the British colonies pay almost no taxes, whilst their neighbours, the Americans, upon the opposite banks of the river, are liable to heavy taxes and other public burthens; our colonists will, therefore, undoubtedly continue firmly attached to the government from which they enjoy this advantage. British manufactures, &c. being admitted into Canada, duty free, whereas they are liable to heavy duties in the United States; and the St. Lawrence being the shortest and cheapest channel by which these countries can be supplied with foreign commodities, the Canadians will thereby have the supplying of the Americans who inhabit the country upon their frontiers, with British and other foreign manufactures secured to them. This extensive frontier will prove a door always open to the introduction of British manufactures, in spite of the most rigid enactments of the American government to the contrary; and, more over, the higher the duties charged by the American government are either, to answer pecuniary purposes, or, to encourage domestic manufactures, the greater will be the encouragement held out to their citizens to evade them by smuggling; the higher the duties, therefore, the greater will be the advantages enjoyed by the British over other foreigners by this exclusive door of access. And should America at any future time, as they have at some former periods, charge a higher duty upon British than upon other foreign merchandise, the difference, instead of excluding our manufactures, will only operate as a countervailing duty in favour of the Canadian importers and the British ships, as well as prove an additional inducement held out to their own citizens to evade the duty. For, certain it is, that all the revenue of the United States is not sufficient to keep up a customhouse establishment, sufficient to prevent smuggling by means of this immense door of access, provided the American duties, as I have observed, constitute a sufficient inducement.

The benefits which will result to the Canadians, as well as the other colonists, however, from the enjoyment of their rightful privileges in respect to the exportation of their produce, will give them by far the most important advantages over the Americans; namely, in securing to them the supplying of our West-Indian colonies with American produce,—and, in charging the same duties upon American lumber and other produce imported into the mother country as upon that of other foreign nations;—these fair, just, and legitimate, privileges secured to our American colonists,—privileges which too vitally concern our shipping interest,—will do more towards securing the attachment of our American colonists than all other advantages united;—may, more than all other favours which the mother country has it in her power to bestow upon them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, to his friend in North Carolina, dated Nov. 30, 1814:

"The calm, sir, which you have noticed in the party contentions here is most portentous—It forbodes some fatal explosion. What it will be, God knows! * * * * * No man dreads the catastrophe more than myself. * * * * * If you will look at Dallas's letter to Mr. Lowndes, Chairman of the Select Committee to whom the Bank Bill had been re-committed, you will see national bankruptcy distinctly confessed. We have prosecuted a war of the most abominable extravagance relying altogether on loans, and trusting to obtain these by a mere pledge of public faith.—This resource is now absolutely gone. We cannot pay the interest on our public debt—we are unable to pay the poor militia-man who has been forced from home thinly clad to serve a winter's tour of duty.—At this moment of governmental insolvency, the Secretary of War asks for a hundred thousand soldiers to drive the British from the continent, and proposes to raise them by conscription.—The Secretary of the Navy, not to be out-done in the career of insanity, proposes in his letter to the

Senate to raise scamen by a species of regulated imprisonment. It is perfectly certain that whatever laws may be passed, these plans cannot be carried into effect.—The country then, so far as the agency of the national executive operates, will be left undefended.—In a crisis so terrible every person calls out for Union—none more loudly than those in power.—Yet the only union these will permit is an union by which folly is to be applauded and political wickedness upheld.—This is now our state—and sixteen days hence the Hartford Convention meets.—What they will do it is difficult to conjecture—but it is pretty certain they will form some arrangement for the defence of their states, and the control of their resources. Such a confederacy is in substance, whatever it may be in name, a new government in lieu of that which is now recognised as binding on the States of the Union."

KINGSTON, Dec. 25, 1814.

Yesterday an attempt was made to launch the frigate PSYCHE which did not succeed owing to the severity of cold. This day she went safely into her element in a most handsome style. She is a beautiful Ship.

From the Herald.

Niagara, 1st November, 1814.

MR. EDITOR,

That the annexed address and answer have not sooner been made public, I have reason to believe is altogether owing to the letter having reached this part of the country only a very few days ago.—Your inserting them in the Herald will much oblige

ONE OF THE JURY,

To Colonel JOHN MURRAY, Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, &c. &c.

We, the Grand Jury for the Niagara district of the Province of Upper Canada, as well for ourselves, as for the people thereof, beg leave to return you our most grateful thanks for the many and great services you have rendered the said District, whilst in command of the advance of the right division of the army in this Province, more particularly for the intelligence, valor, and perseverance, displayed by yourself, and the gallant band under your command, which assisted by divine Providence, assaulted and took the American Fort of Niagara, almost without loss—a conquest which has contributed much to the peace and safety of ourselves, and our fellow subjects, living in the said District; and which tend to keep at a distance from the habitations still left us, an enemy who has shown but too little respect for the usages of war, when it was the misfortune of a part of the District we represent to be within his power.

The Grand Jury is deeply interested in your future prosperity.—That your efforts may meet with the like success, we have witnessed, and you will be many years spared to enjoy Honors so gallantly won, is the sincere prayer of, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

James Crooks, Foreman,
Thomas Cummings,
Abraham Netlas,
Levi Lewis,
George Adams,
John D. Sirvos,
John Bail,
Amos Chapman,
Samuel Street, Junior,
Robert Grant,
David Siccord,
Robert Netlas,
William Crooks,
Robert Hamilton,
Henry Haigh,
Thomas Butler.

ANCASTER, 25th May 1814.

The Court of Assize having at the request of the Grand Jury, directed its officer, John Small Esq. to transmit the above address to Colonel Murray, he was pleased through the same channel, to return the following answer.

MONTREAL, June 25th 1814.

Sir,—I have been favored with your letter transmitting to me the vote of thanks of the Grand Jury for the Niagara district, and I have to request you will have the kindness to present to the Gentlemen composing the Grand Jury, my sincere acknowledgments for the very handsome manner in which they have been pleased to notice my services and to express to them, how exceedingly gratifying it is to my feelings to learn, that in the execution of my duty, I have had the good fortune to obtain their approbation, and to be considered by them as having been in any way instrumental in securing their tranquility, which I most fervently hope they may long continue to enjoy; and that the zeal, loyalty, and perseverance of so valuable a portion of his Majesty's Subjects, may be rewarded, by returning prosperity.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obedient,
humble servant.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Colonel.
JOHN SMALL Esq.

The Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada at its last session, voted a SWORD, value One Hundred Guineas, to Colonel MURRAY, Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, for his gallant conduct in rescuing the Niagara frontier from the enemy, and for the capture of the fortress of Niagara, on the 19th December, 1813. A SWORD, value Fifty Guineas was also voted to Major KIRBY, of the Incorporated Militia, for his bravery and exertions on the same occasions; But the Gentlemen to whom it was entrusted to have these resolutions published, it is presumed, has neglected them, as we have not seen them inserted in any of the news papers.

Extract of a letter from the head of Lake Ontario, 5th Dec 1814.

"I think the enemy won't trouble us on the Niagara frontier this winter; but Gen. McArthur having shown the Kentuckians the road from Detroit, I am not without apprehension of an attack from that quarter, in the course of it; with a view to the destruction of the establishment we are forming at Turkey Point; the completion of which would bring us again upon their frontier; and it must be obvious, that checking it in the bud, would be their best policy. I hope, however, if they do make such an attempt, that it will meet with defeat.—There is rather a want of provisions at present at Burlington; I hope, however, it is momentary, and that when the farmers begin to thrash out their wheat, &c. there will be enough; it would, however be a great relief if Government would remove the Indians, and their families, particularly the Western ones, nearer to the supplies that have come from home, which might easily be done, by means of the sleighs returning that bring up stores to this country; they are cut off their rations by Government, and live upon the inhabitants. Hogs in the pen, and cattle in the fields, are now fair game with them, which is hardly fair, when it is considered how much this part of the country has, and is obliged to suffer from its local situation, by the enemy, and the pressure of the war upon it.

CHARGES exhibited against Major-General Henry Procter, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 41st Regiment of Foot, viz,

First Charge.

That the said Major-General Procter being entrusted with the command of the Right Division of the Army serving in the Canadas and the retreat of the said Division from the Western parts of Upper Canada, having become unavoidable from the loss of the Fleet on Lake Erie, on the 10th September, 1813, did not immediately after the loss of the said Fleet was known by him, make the military arrangements best calculated for promptly effecting such retreat, and unnecessarily delayed to commence the same until the evening of the 17th of the said

month, on which day the Enemy had landed in considerable force within a short distance of Sandwich, the Headquarters of the said Division; such conduct on the part of the said Major-General Procter, endangering the safety of the Troops under his command, by exposing them to be attacked by a force far superior to them, being contrary to his duty as an Officer, prejudicial to good order, and military discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War.

Second Charge.

That the said Major-General Procter, after commencing the retreat of the said Division on the said 17th September, though he had reason to believe that the enemy would immediately follow it with very superior numbers and endeavor to harass and impede its march, did not use due expedition, or take the proper measures for conducting the said retreat, having incumbered the said Division with large quantities of useless baggage, having unnecessarily halted the troops for several whole days, and having omitted to destroy the Bridges over which the enemy would be obliged to pass, thereby affording them the opportunity to come up with the said Division; such conduct betraying great professional incapacity on the part of the said Major-General Procter, being contrary to his duty as an Officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War.

Third Charge.

That the said Major-General Procter did not take the necessary measures for affording security to the Boats, Waggon and Carts, laden with the Ammunition, Stores and Provisions required for the Troops on their retreat, and allowed the said Boats, Waggon and Carts, on the fourth and fifth of October, 1813, to remain in the rear of the said Division, whereby the whole or the greater part of the said Ammunition, Stores and Provisions, either fell into the Enemy's hands or were destroyed to prevent their capture, and the Troops were without provisions for a whole day previous to their being attacked on the said fifth of October; such conduct on the part of the said Major-General Procter being contrary to his duty as an Officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War.

Fourth Charge.

That the said Major-General Procter having assured the Indian Chiefs in council at Amherstburgh, as an inducement to them and their warriors, to accompany the said Division in its retreat, that on their arrival at Chatham they should find the Forks of the Thames fortified, did nevertheless neglect to fortify the same; that he also neglected to occupy the heights above the Moravian Village, although he had previously removed the Ordnance, with the exception of one six pounder to that position, where, by throwing up works, he might have awaited the attack of the Enemy and engaged them to great advantage, and that after the intelligence had reached him of the approach of the enemy on the morning of the said fifth of October he halted the said Division notwithstanding it was within two miles of the said Village, and formed it in a situation highly unfavorable for receiving the attack which afterwards took place; such conduct manifesting great professional incapacity on the part of the said Major-General Procter, being contrary to his duty as an Officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War.

Fifth Charge.

That the said Major-General Procter did not on the said fifth of October, either prior to or subsequent to the attack by the Enemy on the said Division, on that day make the military dispositions best adapted to meet or to resist the said attack, and that during the action and after the Troops had given way, he did not make any effort to attempt in his own person or otherwise to rally or encourage them, or to cooperate with and support the Indians who were engaged with the Enemy on the right. The said M.-J. Gen. Procter having quitted the field soon after the action commenced; such conduct on the part of the said Major-General Procter betraying great professional incapacity, tending to the defeat and dishonor of His Majesty's Arms, to the sacrifice of the Division of the Army committed to his charge, being in violation of his duty, unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an Officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 3, 1815.

By the arrival of the English mail, on Saturday, we have been furnished with fresh papers; but with little news that we were not previously in

possession of. Crowds of great and illustrious personages, in addition to gamblers, sharpers, pick-pockets, &c. male and female, had assembled at Vienna, as well for purposes of intrigue, amusement and play, as for settling the important concerns of the European continent.

Many were the long heads and strong heads that were clubbing their wits and their wisdom, in order to a satisfactory distribution of the great continental olio, so as to put an end to all hissing and scrambling for shares. While they are assembled, it is supposed that they will also turn their attention to, and settle all doubtful and questionable points of public law; and so fix its forms that no eagle, lion, cock, or other national animal shall be allowed to pounce upon another, without saying by your leave. In short, the world, it is imagined, will be so moulded and fashioned, as to become a mighty civil world; and no bloody nose be given without a previous salutation, by taking off hats or shaking hands.

Poland, it is said, will again be erected into a Kingdom, to the great satisfaction of the Poles. Russia will give them a Prince. To this the Poles have no objection, provided they are permitted to exist as a people.

Prussia is to be made an equal power with France and Germany, and for this purpose to have a great part of Saxony. Some Saxon Officers lately ventured to memorial the assembled powers, praying that their King might be allowed to continue to wear the crown. They have paid the price of their temerity, by being sent to distant confinement. This measure is considered as harsh. But such is power.

On the subject of the Ghent negotiations we have nothing new. We can see no formidable obstacle to an adjustment of the differences between the United Kingdom and the United States. Should, however, the war continue, the following speech, from Shakespear, addressed to the mild and pacific Henry VI, when a prisoner in the tower, may be read with interest by all commanders of British troops.

"Soldiers, love a bold and active leader.
Fortune like women will be close pursued;
The English are high metted, Sir, and 'tis
No easy part to fit them well."

The government of the United States are, like children, raising houses of cards, for want of solid materials. Their bank, their conscriptions, and taxes, are the impotent struggles of a bankrupt after he is fairly down and a cripple, to recover his legs.

The French people, for the humiliation they have received from the English nation, are endeavouring to avenge themselves by every species of insult at their theatres, in caricatures, &c. The Duke of Wellington is particularly obnoxious. He is an eye-sore to them. These things remind one of boys flinging stones at, and abusing the man from whom they have just received a chastisement. At the French court the case is different; there the English receive every distinguished and marked attention. This conduct, it is feared, will not much recommend Louis 18th. to his people. His seat has unquestionably its thorns; but time will, no doubt, blunt their points, and render all smooth and easy. How little sensible John Bull is of the squibs thrown at him by his humbled and vexed neighbours the many thousands spending their guineas at Paris is no small proof.

We respectfully offer the compliments of the season to our subscribers, sincerely praying that they may enjoy many returns of it, with every attendant blessing.

THE PRICE OF BREAD, for this month, is—White loaf, 4lb. 1s. 6½d.
Brown do, 6lb. 1s. 8½d.

On Saturday and yesterday evening were performed, in this town, by a society of young Canadian gentlemen, the latter evening for the benefit of the poor, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, *Les Fourberies de Scapin* and *L'Avocat Patelin*, to overflowing houses. His Excellency the Governor and family honoured the performance, on Saturday with their presence.

MARRIED.

On the 31st ult. Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON to Miss ELEANOR FRASER, both of this City.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED for the Public Service at this place, the following quantity of STONE, BRICKS and SAND.

- 200 Toise Cape Rouge Stone for building,
- 18 — Auge Gardien Stone, Coars.
- 50 — — — — — Paving
- 100000 well baked Bricks,
- 2000 Single Loads Sand.

The whole to be of the best quality, and delivered at St. Racks to the Engineers' Department, between the 1st of May and 24th September, 1815.

Sealed Proposals from persons wishing to furnish the whole or a part of the above articles, will be received at this Office on or before the 17th January, 1815. Security will be required for the fulfilment of such Contracts as may be entered into.
Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, 28 Decr. 1814.

MISS H. MARTIN, respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Quebec, that she intends opening a Preparatory School, in the Lower Town (on the 9th of January next) for instructing young Ladies and Gentlemen in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, History and Geography, Plain and Fancy Works taught.

Young Gentlemen instructed from the age of 3 to 7 — Terms moderate.
Sault au Matelot street, January 2d, 1815.

A Person well qualified, begs leave to inform the Officers of the Garrison of Quebec, that he will undertake to Mess any Regiment or Detachment in a Respectable and superior manner and on the most moderate terms &c.

N.B. Every necessary equipment furnished, if required. Apply to the Printer.
Quebec, 3d. January, 1815.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, MARGARET FORBES, having without my cause, quitted my bed and board, this is to give notice that I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

ALEXIS TIVIERGE.
Quebec, 25th Decr. 1814.

AVIS.

MA FEMME, MARGARET FORBES ayant sans cause et sans mon lit et ma maison, le public est averti, par le present, que je ne payerai aucune dette contractee par elle, apres la date du present.

ALEXIS TIVIERGE.
Quebec, 15 Decembre, 1814.

At the Auction of THOMAS CARY, on SATURDAY 7th inst, will be sold:

A YOUNG horse, male and harness.
Quebec 3d January 1815.

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 of excellent order, and produces from 18 to 20,000 bundles of hay annually.
Quebec, May 1, 1813.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED for the Public Service, at this place, the following quantity of TIMBER, PLANK and SHINGLES—

- 12,000 feet cube of Grey Oak, from 18 to 30 feet long, 12 to 15 inches square;
- 20,000 do. of white Pine, from 20 to 60 feet long, 12 to 20 inches square;
- 140 sticks of straight Cedar, 20 feet long, 40 sticks of round grey Oak, from 18 to 30 feet long, 12 inches diameter at the small end, and black quality;
- 40 sticks of round Ash, from 18 to 30 feet long, 12 inches diameter at the small end;
- 40 sticks of round Hickory, from 18 to 30 feet long, 12 inches diameter at the small end, and black quality;
- 40 sticks of round Birch or square, from 18 to 30 feet long, 12 inches diameter at the small end, and black quality;
- 8,000 feet of 3 inch grey Oak Plank, of 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 feet long, and of each an equal quantity.
- 6,000 do. 2 do. do. do.
- 7,000 do. 2 do. do. do.
- 6,000 do. 14 do. do. do.
- 4,000 do. 14 do. do. do.
- 5,000 do. 1 do. do. Board,
- 60,000 do. 3 inch Pine Plank, white, of 12 feet long, and not less than 9 inches wide;
- 60,000 do. 2½ do. do. do.
- 80,000 do. 2 do. do. do.
- 80,000 do. 1½ do. do. do.
- 6,000 Kamouraska Boards, 10 feet long, best quality; second do.
- 6,000 Cedar Shingles.

The whole to be of the best quality, and delivered at St. Racks, to the Engineers' Department, between the 1st of May and 24th September, 1815.

Sealed Proposals from persons wishing to furnish the whole or part of the above articles, will be received at this Office, on or before the 17th January, 1815. Security will be required for the fulfilment of such Contracts as may be entered into.
Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, 28th Decr. 1814.

Contrat avec le Gouvernement.

On a besoin, à Quebec, pour le service public, de la quantité suivante de Bois, Planches et Bardeaux—

- 12,000 pieds cubes de Chêne gris, depuis 18 à 30 pieds de longueur, et 12 à 15 pouces quarrés;
- 20,000 do. de Pin blanc, depuis 20 à 60 pieds de longueur, et 12 à 20 pouces quarrés;
- 140 arbres de Cèdre droit, 20 pieds de longueur, 12 pouces de diamètre au petit bout,
- 40 do. de Chêne gris, rond, depuis 18 à 30 pieds de longueur, 12 pouces de diamètre au petit bout,
- 40 do. de Frêne, rond, depuis 18 à 30,
- 40 do. de Noyer, rond, depuis 18 à 30,
- 40 do. de Bouleau, rond ou quarré, depuis 18 à 30 pieds de longueur, 14 pouces de diamètre au petit bout, sa qualité noire;
- 8,000 pieds de Madriers de Chêne gris, de 3 pouces, 12, 14, 16, 18 et 20 pieds de longueur, et une quantité égale de chêne.
- 60,000 pieds de Madriers de Pin blanc, de 3 pouces, 12 pieds de longueur, et pas moins de 9 pouces de largeur.
- 60,000 do. do. do. 2½ do. 9 pouces de largeur.
- 80,000 do. do. do. 2 do. 9 pouces de largeur.
- 60,000 Planches de Kamouraska de la meilleure qualité, 10 pieds de longueur.
- 6,000 dito ditto de la seconde qualité.
- 6,000 Bardeaux de cèdre.

Le tout doit être de la meilleure qualité et livré à St. Racks, au département des Ingénieurs, entre le 1er de Mai et le 24me. Septembre 1815.

Des propositions scellées de ceux qui désireront fournir le tout ou partie des articles sus-mentionnés, seront reçues à ce bureau, le ou avant le 17me. de Janvier 1815. Il sera exigé des souscripteurs l'accomplissement des engagements qui seront contractés.
Bureau du Commissaire Général.
Quebec, 28e. Décembre 1814.

CALENDARS, for the year 1815, for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.
 2000 Pairs, strong yarn and worsted Hase,
 1000 do. do. Gloves,
 Lambs wool hose, Kent and London wrought Guernsey Frocks,
 Scarlet and Fiesh coloured Caps,
 1 Cask Shoe Brushes,
 6 Bales coloured Threads,
 3 Pipes real Hollands Gin,
 Port Wine and Porter in Bottles.

THOMAS CHRISTIE.
 Quebec, 30 h Nov. 1814.

THE undersigned, testamentary Executor of the late **WILLIAM BOAG** Ship-builder of Quebec deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment, and to all such as have claims thereon to send in the same to him for adjustment.

CHRISTOPHER WILLSON.
 Portneuf, 30. December, 1814.

LE Soussigné, Exécuteur testamentaire à feu **GUILLAUME BOAG**, Maître Charpentier, de Quebec, decédé, donne avis à toutes personnes endettées à la succession de lui faire paiement immédiat, et à tous ceux qui ont des demandes contre icelle de lui envoyer leurs comptes afin d'être réglés.

CHRISTOPHER WILLSON,
 Portneuf, 30e Decembre. 1814.

THOMSON, SCOTT & Co. have received by the latest arrivals, a handsome assortment of **DRY GOODS**, which are now open and for Sale at their Store on the wharf, No 6, St. Peter street, consisting of
 4-4 a 8-4 rich printed Shawls,
 6-4 a 8-4 imitation Cotton and silk and cotton do.
 4-4 a 6-4 fancy Muslins,
 4-4 a 6-4 tamboured and plain leno and book Muslins,
 6-4 Cambrics,
 4-4 a 9-8 light & dark striped & checked Cotton,
 11-8 and 6-7 Checks... 3-4 a 7-8 linen Bed Tick,
 4-4 cotton Shirting... 3-4 a 6-4 Gingham,
 India Cottons, Dimities, Braces, &c. &c.—The whole of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash only.

Quebec, 29th Nov. 1814.

ON SALE. 50 Puns, Irish Malt Whiskey, of superior strength and flavor,
 And a few pipes L. P. Teneriffe Wine.
 Apply to **DAN JOS. DALY,**
 Quebec, Decr. 21, 1814. Queen's Wharf

A VENDRE
 A de Prix raisonnables,
 Peux de Veaux et autres,
 Bot es et Souliers—et
 4000 verge de Toile écarée,
ED. H. LINDSAY,
 o. 10, au marché à la basse Ville.
 Quebec, 13e Dec. 1814.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.
ONE Tierce and one Case Goods, landed from the ship Planet, captain Mitchel, from Liverpool, marked 8 (in a diamond) Nos. 2 and 3, and consigned to **EDWARD SMITH**—if not claimed and taken away on or before the 1st March, will be sold to pay expenses.

GILBERT HENDERSON.
 Quebec, Decr. 27, 1814.

JUST arrived the Brig Jane, and for sale by the Subscribers.
 69 Pipes & 28 Hhds. L. P. Madia Wine,
 15 do. & 47 do. best Port Wine,
ALSO,
 Spanish wine of Superior quality, best Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, molasses, Jamaica Spirits, Cognac Brandy, Navy Biscuits, ready made ash oars, French Burr Stones, a few bundles of Blistered Steel and 11 cases L. Particular Madeira Wine, 6 doz each.

BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.
 Quebec, 8th Nov. 1814.

FOR SALE.
A PAIR of capital HORSES well broke for the saddle, and which run remarkably well together in any carriage. Enquire of the Printers.
 Quebec, 10th October, 1814.

A LOUER pour une ou plusieurs années, et possession à livrer immédiatement, un **QUAI** situé en la Basse Ville de Quebec, au lieu communément appelle Canoterie, de 130 pieds de front sur 120 de profondeur, tenant d'un côté à **Thomas Wilson**, Ecuyer, et d'autre côté à **Mr. Chs. Smith**; s'adresser au propriétaire, en la Haute Ville de Quebec, Rue St. Famille

G. VANFELSON,
 Quebec, 5e Septembre, 1814.

FOR SALE,
 At No. 30, St. Peter Street, Lower Town:
 1000 Pair Military Grey Cloth Trowsers,
 150 Doz genuine high flavored Port Wine just received from Newfoundland,
 40 Cases choice Martinique Noyaux

J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co.
 Quebec, 20th September, 1814.

THE Undersigned **JOSIAH STILES**, of the city of Quebec, Tavern Keeper, do hereby give notice that I shall, at the next ensuing session of the Provincial Parliament of this Province, petition for an Act of the said Parliament, giving me the exclusive privilege of ferrying across the River saint Lawrence from Quebec and in the following directions, that is to say—first to the point at Pointe Levy—secondly, to that part of Pointe Levy nearly opposite the city—and thirdly, to a little above the mouth of the river Chaudiere, in the Parish of Saint Nicolas—Also, from Quebec to the Island of Orleans, and vice versa from those places to Quebec.

Quebec, 4th October, 1814. **JOSIAH STILES.**

N. B. The above named **Josiah Stiles** in explanation of his intentions respecting the Ferrying above mentioned, hereby beleave to inform the Public that he proposes to have Boats and Canoes at the different places above described, with careful Ferry-men to cross Travellers and others at all hours & seasons, and particularly to accommodate those persons who may have occasion to go on board any of His Majesty's or Merchant Ships in the harbour. The rates of Ferrying will of course be established by the Act of the Legislature, if granted.

FOR SALE.
AT the **ETCHEMINSAW-MILLS**, opposite Sillery Cove—
 50 M. feet merchant bleached Pine Boards, } 20 a 40 feet in
 80 M. do. 1 1/2 do. do. } length.
 40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, }
 60 M. do. 3 do. do. }
 10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,
 60 M. do. Oak do.

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

1st May, 1812 -

FOR SALE.
 A few chests of green and hyson teas,
 2,000 merch. dry 2 1/2 in. 12 feet long planks,
 1,000 second quality ditto ditto,
 20,000 Kamouraska boards,
 10,000 dry white pine boards, last year's cutting,
 1,000 do. free from knots, ditto,
 2 and 1 1/2 inch planks, 10 feet long.
 Cedar timber, squared,
 5,000 fire bricks,
 1,000 common do.
 20 chaldron best Newcastle coal,
 500 lb. cotton candle wick,
 2 cases of pins, no. 6 and 7.
 Andessence of spruce, as usual—for cash only.

THOS. WILSON.
 Quebec, May 20, 1814.

FIRE-WOOD FOR SALE.
ABOUT 200 cords Fire-wood lying near St. Patrick's Hole, in a convenient place for loading on board craft.

PATERSON, DYKE & Co.
 Quebec, 11th Oct. 1814.

JAMES G. HANNA, No. 15, Rue de la Fabrique, vient de recevoir par l'Alexander de Liverpool, un assortiment élégant et bien choisi d'Horloges, Montres, Argenterie, Vasselle argentée, et de metal britannique, articles verus, une variété de bijouterie et clincaillerie, qui sera tout vendu à bonne composition pour argent comptant—Orfèvrerie en or et argent faite au plus court avis, Horloges et Montres réparées.—Un bon prix donné pour de l'or et de l'argent.

Quebec, 30e Mai, 1814.

FOR SALE at the Subscriber's Store No. 10, Lower Town Market—
LONDON particular Madeira Wine in pipes, hhd's, qr. cask, or any quantity above 3 gallons,
 Geneva do. do. do. do. do.
 Cognac Brandy do. do. do. do. do.
 Spanish Wine do do. do. do.

ALSO—a few puncheons Leeward Island Rum.

T. C. OLIVA.
 Quebec, 5 July, 1814.

FOR SALE.
THREE CARTOLES, the property of a Gentleman who has lately left the country, consisting of a covered, half covered and open **VIS-A-VIS**—for further particulars apply at **Monro and Bell's** stores where they can be seen at anytime.

Quebec, 24th Oct. 1814

GEORGE ARNOLD
 Taylor and Habit Maker, from London.
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and informs them that he has received by the **Jurians** from London, a general assortment of the best superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vest Patterns, Silk Florentines for Waistcoats, &c. &c.—All of which he will make up in the most fashionable manner, and with dispatch, at his House, the **LONDON COFFEE HOUSE**, No. 13, Sous le Fort, street, in the Lower-Town, Quebec.

Nov. 28, 1814

TO LET for one or more years, and possession given immediately—**THAT** extensive WHARF, situated in the Lower Town of Quebec, at the place called Canoterie, of 130 feet in front upon 120 in depth, joining on the one side to **Thomas Wilson**, Esquire, and on the other side to **Mr. Charles Smith**—Apply to the proprietor, in the Upper Town of Quebec, St. Famille street.

G. VANFELSON.
 Quebec, 5th September, 1814

NOTARIAL and LAND OFFICE
THE Undersigned informs his friends and the public—that he has moved from Police street to the first floor or that of the General Post Office, in **Faux-Maisons' Hall.**

W. F. SCOTT,
 Notary Public and Land Agent.
 Quebec, 16th May, 1814.

Ship Chandlery & Grocery Store,
 No. 15, St. Peter Street, Lower Town.
THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, Masters of vessels, and the public generally that they have recently received by the different arrivals from Europe in addition to their Extensive stock on hand a very large assortment of goods in their Line, which they now offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash or short credit.

ALSO,
 200 Madeira Pipe Packs
 30 Cases Florence Oil of a superior quality,
 50 Hhds North Shore Seal Oil,
 5 Pipes real Cognac Brandy,
 3 Puncheons Irish Whiskey,
 100 Cus. English made Ship Breed,
 150 Casks Nails assorted, consisting of Clasp Nails from 6 lb. a 30 lb. Canada Covering, Boat Sheathing, and Spike Nails of all sizes.

JOHN WHITE & Co.
 Quebec, July 12, 1814.

State of the **Thermometer**, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, a. m. 1. 11. 20. 24. 20. 26. 34

Printed and published for **THOMAS CARY**, No. 3, St. Lewis street, at the **NEW PRINTING-OFFICE** No. 21, Baudestreet.