

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET FRATRIA DICAM.—Ving. Georg. IV. 5.

VOLUME VIII.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1812.

[NUMBER 37.]

FOR SALE,

336 Pouches,
205 Bayonet Belts,
293 Pouch Belts,
75 Firelock Slings, the property of Major General FRASER.—Application to be made to Quarter-Master FRASER, Canadian Regiment.
Quebec, August 3, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER HATH FOR SALE,

20 M. feet 3-inch red pine plank, 20 to 40 feet long,
10 M. do. do. white pine do. 20 ft. long & upwards,
5 M. pieces 1½-inch pine plank, 10 and 12 feet long,
4 M. do. lathwood,
5 M. standard staves,
100 white oak wainscot logs, 14 feet long,
2 M. feet white oak timber, inch pine boards, and other articles of lumber, for cash or approved bills of exchange.

ALSO—Best essence of spruce.

THOMAS LEE, Junr.

No. 10, Mountain street.

9th May, 1812.

NEW INVENTION.

Prince Regent Morning Drink.

SUPERIOR TO SODA WATER.

JAMES REID, Confectioner, No. 5, BUADEstreet, sole inventor and proprietor, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that previous to his offering the above for sale, that it has been examined and approved by the first gentlemen of the faculty and recommended by them and gentlemen of the first respectability, as safe, whole-some and restorative, that it enlivens without intoxicating and invigorates after late hours or long watchings, tends to promote digestion and operates as a gentle cathartic; may be had by the doz. or single bottle, by applying as above. Price is 3d. per bottle.

QUEBEC, May 4, 1812.

HAVING examined a Drink, composed by Mr. JAMES REID, of this city, and called by him "Prince Regent Morning Drink," we pronounce it to be salutary and restorative, and a proper corrective after late hours or long watchings, as it promotes digestion and operates as a gentle cathartic or laxative.

JAMES FISHER, M. D. Wm. HOLMES,
JOHN BUCHANAN.

FOR SALE,

175 barrels Prime Beef,
50 ———— Pork,
10 ———— Mena ditto,
200 ———— fine Flour,
2000 minots excellent WHEAT cribbled,
2000 lbs. Cheese,
18 cases yellow Soap,
70 Smoked Hams,
150 cases Lard,
14 pieces of Gin,
36 tierces of Biscuit,
6 pipes of Port Wine,
2500 feet small Oak Timber,
5 M. dressed West India Staves.

Apply to JAMES HEATH,

Queen's Wharf, 30th May, 1812.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Aylwin—
Jamaica spirits, high proof and well flavored,
Leward Island rum,
Leaf and lump sugar of a superior quality,
Window glass, 6½ by 7½—7½ by 8½—8½ by 9½.
Steel and cast iron, chamber grates with fire-irons,
Money chests, Anchors,
A quantity of soda water,
Also—4 boxes linen thread assorted, from No. 9 to 24,
6 boxes low-priced men and boy's hats.

Quebec, June 21, 1812. JOHN DEMPSTER.



FOR SALE,

FOUR GIGS, lately imported in the Lord Wellington;—to be viewed at Pierre Garneau's, 3 Angel street, St. John street.

Enquire of the Printer, or No. 13, St. Peter street.
Quebec, 28th July, 1812.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1 ten-inch cable,
1 nine do. do.,
3 eight-inch hawsers,
2 seven do. do.,
2 six do. do.,
Cordage of all sizes, new and twice laid,
50 barrels of whale oil,
120 do. fine flour, for cash or short credit.

MICHL. COLTMAN.

Quebec, Dec. 16, 1811.

No. 43, St. John-street.

FOR SALE a quantity of DRY INCH PINE BOARDS:—

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

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

12,000 Scotch Bricks.

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

THOS. WILSON

Quebec, 27th July, 1812.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,

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

ALSO,

9000 bushels Wheat,
200 barrels Superfine dried Flour,
400 ditto fine ditto,
1000 minots good boiling Pease,
10 bales Woolens,
10 ditto Hosiery, from Aberdeen,
20 chests Single Tea,
20 puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
30 pipes Port Wine,
20 ditto Madeira and Teneriffe ditto,
10 cases fine Claret, bottled in London,
10 ditto Port Wine ditto ditto,
10 boxes London made Mould Candies,
100 casks London bottled porter & brown Stout,
75 ditto Bell's Ale.

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

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST received and for Sale at the Book-STORE, No. 7, St. Lewis Street, several hundred Volumes of very valuable BOOKS, and a general assortment of Stationary. Also, a few Reams very good Wrapping Paper.
Quebec, 8th June, 1812.

FOR SALE,

AT the ETCHERMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—

50 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards, }
20 M. do. 1½ do. } 20 a 40 feet in
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, } length.
60 M. do. 3 do.
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,
60 M. do. Oak do.

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

1st May, 1812.

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

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

THOMAS CHRISTIE,

La Canotrie, 2d. June, 1812.

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

80 M. pipe and hhd. staves,
40 M. feet merchantable pine timber,
100 M. feet white pine plank, 12 ft. long by 2½ inch thick,
300 puncheon packs

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

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

G. & W. HAMILTON.

Quebec, April 6, 1812.

TO LET,

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

WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.

Quebec, May 11, 1812.

FOR SALE,

4 Pipes London Market Madeira,
2 do. }
2 Quarter Casks, } Mountain and Malaga Wines,
40 doz. bottled, }
400 Minots Lisbon Salt,

12 Guns, 18 pounder caronades, new and in the best order, with carriages, navy locks, round, langridge and cannister shot, &c. &c.

1½ Tons Copper Bolts, ½, ¾, 1 and 1½ inch,
2 do. flat and square iron assorted dimensions,
4 do. bolt iron, ½, ¾, 1 and 1½ inch,
9 Bundles half inch rod iron,

10 Cwt. best Steel,

60 Casks assorted plank, board, cariole and shingle Nails,

1 new 9 inch Cable,

7 do. 5½, 7 inch do.

1 second hand 11½ inch do. 80 fathoms

1 do. 12½ do. do. 70 do.

36 Coils small cordage, 1½ to 4 inch,

2 Bales Sheathing Paper,

10 Crates assorted Earthenware,

40 Kegs red Paint,

20 Casks Lamp Black,

2 do. Whitening.

1 Bale worsted Gloves,

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

ALSO,

20 M. Staves laying on the wharves,

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

COLTMANS & HALE.

Quebec, 1 May, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A New 15-inch cable, 120 fathoms,

And an anchor conformable,

ALSO—a cable, once used, 11 inches.

Apply to F. & W. HUNTER.

Quebec, October 21, 1811

FOR LONDON.

THE ship HEADLY GROVE. Michael Jordan, commander, now loaded, and will sail with the first convoy for England, having two Cabins, every accommodation can be afforded to a family of eight or ten persons. Apply to Capt. JORDAN, on board, at l'Ance des Meres, Quebec, September 1, 1812.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—The Brig **RECOVERY**, burthen per register 167 tons, John Renouf, master, will be ready first September to take in about 100 tons on freight. The Recovery has undergone a good repair and is tight and strong, will be dispatched about 20th September to go from this to Halifax to sail from thence with first convoy. For freight or passage having good accommodations, apply to **BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.**

FOR LONDON.

To sail with next Convoy.

THE ship BRUNSWICK. Letter of Marque, J. O. CLEARY, Commander, 525 Tons per Register, well armed and manned, and has elegant and roomy accommodation for passengers. For particulars apply on board at Mr. Munn's wharf, Quebec, 25th August, 1812.

FOR LONDON. to sail with convoy in September.

THE ship ISAAC TODD, Capt. Smith, register 350 tons, armed with 12 eighteen pound Cartridges, and a proportionate number of men & will be ready to take freight on the 15th instant, and has elegant accommodations for Passengers. For further particulars apply to her Commander on board, or to **J. HALLOWELL, Junr. & Co.** Quebec, 11th August, 1812.

THE armed ship LORD WELLINGTON for London, now loading at Mr. Aylwin's Wharf, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail in about three weeks. Apply to Captain Mitchell on board or to

HENRY BLACK.

SHIP MARINER, coppered and completely armed, Lane Cable, master, for Portsmouth, has excellent accommodation for passengers and will sail first convoy.

Brig **DIANA** for Greenock, will take a few tons on freight, if offered soon. Apply as above.

N. B. London bottled Porter, a few groce of empty wine Bottles, and a complete assortment of Irish Linen. Quebec, 3d August, 1812. **H. B.**

FOR CHARTER.

TO any Part of Great Britain or Ireland or to any admissible port on the Continent, the good Brig **CONCORD**, burthen 148 tons register measurement. Apply to **JOHN GOUDIE, Junr.** St. Roch's, Quebec, 3d August, 1812.

FREIGHT FOR BELFAST.

Per the fast sailing, armed and coppered Brig **GOLDEN FLEECE**, ARTHUR RUSSEL, Master, the Golden Fleece has a great part of her cargo now on board and will sail with the first convoy. For particulars apply to

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co. Quebec, 4th August, 1812.

Freight wanted for 100 BH. Ashes to Leith, apply as above.

FOR CHARTER.

The fine new Brig **JANE MONTGOMERIE**, 167 tons register; launched last May—stands at Lloyd's, and is well calculated for a wheat cargo. She is now ready to commence loading. Apply to the captain, on board, at Mrs. A. Munn's wharf, or to

WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.

Quebec, July 27, 1812.

FOR CHARTER.

TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR THE CLYDE.

THE New Ship GOUDIES, burthen per register 360 tons, full built, and copper fastened, with ports sufficient to take the largest class of masts, and is now ready to commence loading. For further particulars apply to **J. GOUDIE, Junr.** or the Captain on board.

Quebec, 13th July, 1812.

FOR SALE, a few kegs **Loch fine Herrings.** **THOMAS AYLWIN.** Quebec, 24th August, 1812.

FOR CHARTER.

To any port in Ireland, or the north-east coast of England—the good snow **GRATITUDE**, John Chadd, master, burthen per register 250 tons, now ready to take in her cargo. For further particulars, apply to the master, on board, or to

COLTMANS & HALE.

Quebec, June 22, 1812.

TO BE SOLD.

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

Quebec, August 31, 1812.

TO LET.

And immediate possession given, **THREE ROOMS** on a first floor. Enquire Palace Street, No. 13—11th August, 1812.

To be let, and possession given 1st May,

THAT large and elegant stone building, with out houses and garden, pleasantly situated in Ste. Famille-street, near Hope Gate. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, **JOHN GOUDIE, Junr.**

Quebec, 2d March, 1812.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

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

ANY Genteel Family wishing to enjoy a Summer residence in the Country, can be accommodated with a good House, a Garden and Pasture ground for a horse and a cow, by applying to the **EDITOR.**—Quebec, 9th June, 1812.

THREE Rooms to let.—Apply to the Editor, May 1, 1812.

To let and possession given 1st May,

THAT large and commodious House, No. 6, Mountain-street, Lower Town, with excellent Cellars, Stabling, &c. at present occupied by Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, merchant. Apply to **ELIZABETH FRASER**, No. 9, Garden-street. Quebec, April 15, 1812.

PUBLIC SALES.

JONES & MUNRO, will have public Sales at their Auction Room every **THURSDAY** as usual and as hereinafter advertised.

They have to dispose of by private Sale, 100 Madeira Pipe packs, a suit of new Sails fit for a ship of 350 to 400 tons, Muscovado Sugar, single and double refined Sugar, Nankeens, white and blue Cottons, Silk Bandans Handkerchiefs, Calicots, Cotton Shirting and Cambrics, 3 Pot-ash kettles, for cash or short credit upon approved Notes or Bills of Exchange.

JONES & MUNRO, Auctioneers & Brokers. Quebec, 14th May, 1812.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

A Handsome CURRIE and HARNESS, which is constructed to move as a Gig, or Tandem. Likewise a fine ton'd finger Organ; two barrel Organs and one of Clemente's best patent Pianos, enquire of the **PRINTER.** Quebec, 4th August, 1812.

FOR SALE.

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

THE COMMITTEE for managing affairs at Lloyd's having recently signified to the subscribers their wish that his correspondence should be continued as heretofore, **PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that all communications from Consignees, Ship-masters, Branch Pilots, for the river St. Lawrence, and others, in any wise interesting the Underwriters, will be attended to and punctuality transmitted as usual to Lloyd's by every mail for Europe, whether by packets, ships of war or merchant vessels.

Quebec, May 9, 1812.

ROBT. CHRISTIE.

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, a Consignment of **MILITARY SASHES** of different sizes & colors. **Wm. HENDERSON & Co.** 11th Aug. 1812.

THE Subscriber having taken that handsome and commodious House lately occupied by Mr. John Campbell, at St. Rochs, adjoining the Ship-yard of Mr. John Goudie, begs leave to inform the public in general that she can accommodate a number of gentlemen with Boarding and Lodging, having rooms fitted up in the most commodious manner for that purpose, who are also for sale, all kinds of **Spirituous Liquors & Groceries** of all kinds, and good Stabling for Horses.

ELIZABETH BROWN.

Quebec, August 3, 1812.

QUEBEC ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

MR. BARBER, impressed with the liveliest gratitude, for the distinguished patronage with which he has been honored, by the ladies and gentlemen of Quebec, since his establishment in this city, offers his sincere and unfeigned thanks; and solicits a continuance of that support, which has been so liberally bestowed. He assures them, his utmost exertions shall be used, towards the advancement of his pupils, in the various departments, of Orthography, Etymology, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Recitation, Declamation, and a regular course of Arithmetic.

The strictest attention will be paid to their Morals. Mr. B. begs leave to apprise the parents and guardians of Canadian children, who wish them instructed in the English language, that they will consult their interest by placing them under his charge; being perfectly conversant in the French language, he is thereby enabled to facilitate their progress, and make them acquainted with the language in a much shorter space of time.

Terms made known at the Academy, No. 5, Couillard street, three doors from Mr. D. Robertson's (Baker.) Quebec, 13th April, 1812.

FOR SALE.

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

20 bales cloths, scarlet, blue, green, and grey, fit for military service,
5 do. Kerseymeres, do. do. do.
6 do. white flannels, do. do.
5 do. Blankets, do. do.
100 doz. military stockings,
6 trunks calicoes,
2 do. 6-4 shawls,
4 do. pocket handkerchiefs,
3 do. cotton shirting and striped ditto,
50 pieces Irish dowlax,
1 box cotton lace,
50 doz. cotton hose,
20 barrels Muscovado sugar,
12 boxes Martinique liqueur, noyeau,
Snuff, Plug and Pig-tail tobacco,
20 coils assorted cordage,
20 doz. English spades and shovels,
10 bags corks,
3 doz. gentlemen's saddles.

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

PRICE OF ADVERTISING:

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

LINE of POSTS, newly regulated.

FOR the better accommodation of the Public, the subscribers have established a regular line of Posts to run from Quebec, the River road by Cap Rouge, joining the Stage road at Cap Saint, and so on to Montreal.

To start from the NEW POST TAVERN, near St. John's Gate, which house is appointed to be the Quebec Post House for this Line of Posts, at any time required, to be drove with speed and care, day and night, at the pleasure of the passenger. Price of conveyance, as followeth:

From Quebec to the first Post at Cap Rouge—

For one person.....6s. 3d.

For two persons in the same carriage, ..8s. 9d.

From Cap Rouge to Grandines—

For one person at the rate of 5d. per mile.

For two persons in the same carriage 7d. do.

From Grandines to Montreal—

For one person.....4d. per mile.

For two persons in the same carriage 6d. per do.

Each person will be allowed reasonable baggage, but not to exceed 50 lbs. without extra pay.

At the before mentioned Post House will be, at the shortest notice, good Horses, Carriages, and careful drivers, to convey passengers on the line of posts, also to convey any persons to Lorette, the Falls of Montmorency, or any other place about Quebec: likewise Boarding and Lodging on reasonable terms, good stabling and the best of fodder and attendance for horses.

The following are the names of the persons who keep the Post Houses between Quebec and Montreal, and at each of those houses will be provided two or three good beds, and something to eat and drink.

At Quebec.....	New Post Tavern, Josiah Stiles.
Cap Rouge.....	Augustin Laliberté or Calish.
St. Augustin.....	Michel Gingras.
Pont aux Trembles.....	Jean Vermet.
Ecureuil.....	Pierre Godin.
Jacques Cartier.....	François Piché.
Cap Saint.....	Jean Baptiste Maréchal.
Deschambault.....	Joseph Paquin.
Grandines.....	J. B. Arcand.
Haut des Grandines.....	Alex. Sauvageau.
St. Anne.....	Jean Boissvert.
St. Louis de la Rivière.....	Antoine Perrin.
Batavian.....	Joseph Gouin et Pierre Proteau.
Champlain.....	J. B. Dorval.
Cap de la Magdeleine.....	Jos. Duval.
Do. à la Traversée.....	J. Rochelleau.
Trois Rivières.....	Joseph Labbe.
Burlin.....	Joseph Gauthier.
Macliche.....	Antoine Le Sieur.
Rivière du Loup.....	Jacques Laramond.
Maquignon.....	François Dancette.
St. Cuthbert.....	Joseph Pateux.
Berthier.....	Fran. Fabre de Monferrant.
Lamoraie.....	Pierre Emerie.
La Vallée.....	Charles Arnold.
St. Sulpice.....	Augustin Lucombe.
Bois de l'Isle.....	Félicite Dubreuil.
Pont aux Trembles.....	Louis Martel.

Quebec, 8th September, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

TWENTY Pipes Spanish red Wine, now landing from on board the ship TAGUS.

3 Pipes Samos, White do. do.

20 Parbeons Spirits, landing from the ship RALPH NICHOLSON, at Queen's wharf.

60 Do. in store.

10 Pipes of superior quality Port, Loaf Sugar—single and double refined.

Quebec, 7th Sept. 1812. MONRO & BELL.

FOR CHARTER, TO ANY PORT THAT MAY BE AGREED UPON.

THE fast sailing, armed and coppered BRIG PERSEVERANCE, John Crosby, commander, advertisements per register 167 tons.

Application to be made to Captain Crosby, or to IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co. FOR SALE, as above, 100 tons Lisbon Salt, just arrived and now on board the Perseverance. Quebec, 7th September, 1812.

CADIZ, July 9, 1812.

Official information has been received from Mr. Stuart, dated Lisbon, July 4th, 1812, announcing the evacuation of Asturias by the French General Bonnet, with loss, among which was Gen. Gauthier killed:—The advance of the Spanish army of Galicia to St. Catalina, and the commencement of the siege of Astorga, in Leon; and the concentration of the guerilla force in Leon. He adds:

"The fort of Salamanca having resisted the attacks of the 24th in which General Bowes was killed, the artillery began to throw red hot shot on the evening of the 26th, against the principal convent:—the edifice was in a few hours set on fire and the commander offered to capitulate.

"Notwithstanding various difficulties having arisen, the smaller fort called St. Cayetano was taken by assault, and the other surrendered at discretion on the morning of the 27th. Seven hundred men which composed the garrison are prisoners of war.

"Marshal Marmont who advanced in the mean time to the Fountain of Sancho, and had manoeuvred with the intention of surrounding the right of the Allies, retrograded immediately by the road to Valladolid, reuniting with all the forces which he had to the east of Toro except a small garrison which he left at Zamora. The headquarters of the British and Portuguese army was at Plasencia on the 30th—that body under the command of D'Urban had passed the Ezla and presented themselves in front of Zamora on the 25th. On the 9th July the command of the Bay of Cadiz was resigned to the English Admiral, by the Regency of Spain."

CAPTURE OF LEQUITIO—A secret expedition from England under Sir Home Popham, had succeeded in capturing the French garrison of Lequicio, near Bilbao, 300 of the prisoners had arrived in England.

CANADIAN COURANT EXTRAORDINARY.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 8.

Boston, Sept. 3.—Captain Swasey, of the brig Dro-mo, from Christiansand, spoke ship Georgiana, Capt. Chamberlain, from Liverpool, and obtained London papers to July 28.

The "Beacon," a London paper of July 26, says, as America commenced hostile measures before she heard of the revocation of the Orders in Council, we are yet confident amity will be restored."

July 23, Ministers informed the merchants, that tho' they had not official information of the American war from Mr. Fox, they believed it had commenced. The merchants then requested stronger convoys for Canada.

The Courier recommended an embargo on American vessels; and says, "America has declared war, and let her have it. We hope a squadron will be sent to scour the American coast, and squadrons to sweep their vessels from every sea."

A messenger from Admiral Sawyer reached London July 26th, and announced the attack on the Belvidera—but did not furnish a copy of the declaration of war.

The Jamaica fleet, under the Thalia, arrived in England July 23; and the E. India fleet, under the Phœton. Lord Castlereagh and Earl Camden were attending their usual duties in Parliament July 27, without even having differed as we can perceive.

The French Gen. Philippon has escaped from England, and an attempt was made to carry Sarrazin to France.

Accounts from Lisbon are to July 14. General Hill had advanced from Badajoz to Llerena. Lord Wellington had advanced his headquarters to Toro. Marmont was concentrating his forces at Valladolid; and it is said the British advanced posts were within two leagues of it. Marmont lost 500 men in crossing the Douro. Accounts from Oporto are to July 18.

Several skirmishes are reported to have taken place between the Russians and the French. The former are said to have fallen back, destroying the country as they retreated, agreeably to a previous determination. The French are said to have halted for want of provisions.

A general embargo was laid in Swedish ports July 18, on account, it is said, of a want of transports to convey troops.

France and Prussia have made a defensive treaty.—Austria and France have formed a treaty offensive and defensive; and Austria is marching an army to assist against the Russians!

Captain Swasey informs, that Danish papers had been received at Christiansand, giving an account of the Rus-

sian army burning and laying waste every thing as they retreated.

On the 6th July, an English 64, commanded by Capt. Stewart, having procured a Danish pilot, came into the harbour of Askers, 40 miles E. of Christiansand, and destroyed and sunk, after a severe engagement, the Danish frigate Naiard, killed 241 of her crew, and 180 escaped on shore. He also captured the brig Kiel, which was retaken by the gun boats, and brought to Christiansand.—Captain Stewart demanded her, but was refused.

Commodore Rogers has arrived in Boston. In the account of his cruise, and after giving the account of the action with the Belvidera, he says,

"The squadron afterwards pursued the Jamaica fleet, but owing to uncommonly foggy weather, missed them, although at times very near."

The squadron has been off the English Channel, along the coast of France, Spain and Portugal, within 30 miles of the Rock of Lisbon—then made Madeira Island—then off Cora and Flores—then back to the Banks—and by Nova-Scotia to Boston.

Many of the seamen of the squadron are sick with the scurvy. Several have died. About 120 English prisoners are on board.

JULY 28, P. M.—We have just heard from Riga, that Bonaparte was on the retreat from Russia, for want of provisions.—[Unprobable.]

Napoleon, after as usual making an attempt at negotiation with England, in which he demanded the recognition of himself as Emperor and King, and his brother Joseph as King of Spain, which very properly was refused by England, has announced open war with Russia, entered the Empire, taken Wilna, and boasts that he has in French, Poles, Confederates, Italians, Austrians and Russians, 40,000 myrmidons. He has begun a new series of "Grand Army Bulletins," of which we have seen but the third. The Russians were retiring as their invaders advanced, abandoning and desolating the country as they retreat! What the effect of this dreadful measure will be, time will demonstrate.

Sweden was expected to take part in the war. A British Ambassador had left England for Russia, to touch in Sweden.

LONDON, July 21.

Dispatches have been received from Lord Wellington, of which the following is the

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

"Dispatches from Lord Wellington, dated June 30th are received. He was then at Fuent La Pena, nearly 50 miles in advance from Salamanca, on the road towards Valladolid. His Lordship's advanced guard had daily skirmishes with the rear of Marmont's army which was in full retreat.

HALIFAX, August 14.

ARRIVED, Saturday last, privateer schr. Buckskin, Bray, of Salem, 7 days out, had taken nothing—captured by the Statira, a few leagues from Sambro.—Sunday, ship C. met, Fiddington, 37 days from Greenwich for N. Brunswick; hearing of the war, put in for convoy. Brig Grace, from St. Marys for Eng. captured by privateer ship John, of Salem, retaken by the Chub. Monday, a cartel schr. 5 days from Salem, with several Masters of vessels, carried into that port by privateers. Yesterday, H. M. schr. Chub, Lt. Nisbett, and transport ship Henry.

Last evg. schr. Speedwell, from Labrador, with 4 or 500 quintals of fish, on acct. of the Association in this Town.—Several Fishermen belonging to Liverpool, went into Pictou to make their fish, and wait convoy.

This morning, brig Palladium, Adle, from Portsmouth for New-Brunswick—sailed June 26, with several other vessels under convoy of the Rosamond sloop of war for Quebec.—Was chased and fired at this morning, just off the harbor, by a 3 masted schr. under American colors.

We have been favored with a Salem paper of the 4th inst. received by the Cartel from thence. It contains various extracts of letters from Baltimore, relative to the worse than savage inhumanity of the mob, in that devoted town.

A violent democratic paper called the Balmore Whig, contains a Frenchified song, written and sung in celebration of the anniversary of the 4th of July—to the tune of—"Rule Britannia!"—This is as it should be:—When Great Britain ceases to rule the Ocean, the Independence of America will indeed, be nothing more than a poor, tuncless dirty; or, "Tale told by an idiot."

The schr. Sisters from Mirimachie, parted with the

Henry transport on Wednesday morning, in sight of this harbor; a few hours after which, the Henry fell in with two privateers; by one of which (the Lewis of New London, 4 guns and 42 men) she was captured; but was released the same evening, by the new Emulous, Capt. Mulcaster.

The Emulous, chasing the Lewis, the Teazer, and another privateer, had the misfortune in the night, to fall in with H. M. schr. Chub; and supposing her to be one of them, discharged several shot at her, before the mistake was discovered; by which two men, Messrs. Harrington and Scott, of Liverpool, N. S. were unfortunately killed, and two others wounded.

A son of the unfortunate Mr. Harrington, who was killed as above stated, arrived in town overland last evening, from Liverpool, with an account of the arrival in that port of the Am. ship Zedine, with a large quantity of Flour, &c.

The Zedine had previously struck on the Ragged Island rocks; and having received considerable damage, it was thought that her cargo must be taken out, before she could be repaired.

YARMOUTH, August 4.

On the 28th ult. two privateers chased two of our coasters on shore; and the following night, sent in a boat to take one of them out; but a party of the Militia soon beat the boat off. From the cries and groans of her crew, and other circumstances, there is reason to believe they had cause to repeat their temerity. The privateers hovered off the harbour the two following days, and a party of volunteers had prepared a vessel to go after them; but a gale on the night of the 30th, drove them off, and they have not been since seen.

St. John, N. B. Aug. 6.

Monday last arrived off this harbour, H. M. S. Indian, and Piniger brig, with a convoy from St. Andrews for Great Britain. The Indian and Humper have sent in three prizes, two of which are privateers.

This morning, H. M. S. Spartan and Maidstone, with seven prizes; among them is a U. S. Revenue Cutter and two privateers.

We understand, the boats of the Spartan and Maidstone made an attack on three privateers in Little River, and succeeded in burning them; the crews made their escape on shore.

The brig Lesander, Bolar, from Liverpool for New-Brunswick; and the ship Nancy, Stanworth, from Gibraltar for Burin, Newfoundland, were captured by the U. S. frigate Essex, cruising on the Banks, and ordered for New York. On the 7th inst. lat. 44. long. 55. 43. the Nancy, (prize to the Essex) fell in with and captured the brig Palladium, Adie; and after spiking up her guns, and taking away her ammunition, gave her up to Captain Adie, on condition of taking on board the prisoners.

HALIFAX, AUGUST 20.

Arrived, Sunday, H. M. S. Morgiana, Capt. Scott, from a cruise; and Gov. armed brig Endeavour, with American prisoners, from St. John's, Newfoundland; Hope, tender, from a cruise on the coast. Monday, H. M. S. Nymph, Capt. Epworth, from Portsmouth; schr. Bream, Lieut. Simpson, from a cruise on the coast. Am. brig John, from Liverpool for Boston, prize to the Maidstone.

Wednesday, Am. brig Prudence, from Ireland for New-York; prize to the Morgiana. Yesterday, brig Union, Tullock, from Liverpool (July 3) for Newfild, with salt, captured by Dolphin privateer, retaken by the Morgiana. H. M. brig Laura, 10 days from Barbados, with brig Ocean, Barse under her convoy—parted off Liverpool harbor.—Heard of the war a few days previous to her sailing.

Privateers taken by H. M. S. Maidstone—one; Colibri, two—Ordnance schooner Earl Moira, Lieut. Pullman, one—Hope, tender, one—Bream, one, sent into Shelburne.

St. John's Newfoundland, July 16—This day arrived H. M. S. Antelope, Vice Ad. Sir J. T. Duckworth, Capt. Carpenter, from Portsmouth; and American brig Union from Oporto for Philadelphia, prize to H. M. S. Jason, hon. Capt. King—250 boxes lemons, 5 cases wine, 38,000 dollars.

July 23—Sunday arrived American ship Amb, from Greenock, for New Bedford—prize to the Avenger. Tuesday, brig Nancy, from St. Uxes for New York, and schooner Eliza, St. Ubes for Boston—cargo lemons, salt, &c. Yesterday, ship Orient, from Gibraltar for Boston; iron, and Russia Sheetings—and 11,000 dollars; prize to the Hazard.

July 30—American prizes—brig Cyrus, from Corunna, with 1000 dollars—H. M. S. Jason; schooner Caroline, from Lisbon for New Bedford—salt, and 6000 dollars—Pomone, Capt. Fane; brig Gleaner, Lisbon for Boston—salt, fruit and silks—ship Adriatic, from Corunna for New-York, ballast—Avenger.

Brig Dolphin, captured by U. S. sloop Hornet, retaken by H. M. sloop Hazard. The Prize Masters informed that the American squadron had directed its course for the English Channel; and that they had burnt and destroyed a great number of vessels.

This day 12,000 dollars were landed from the schr. Eliza (mentioned above) found stowed away in the ruler case.

The U. S. frigate Essex has captured a number of vessels; and sent 81 British seamen in a Cartel to St. John's, for exchange. The armed brig Endeavour was sent to this port with the American officer, and about 50 prisoners; and she is now ready to sail from hence for Boston, with an equivalent number in return for those sent in by the Essex.

The Teazer privateer, has captured the brig Venus, Palmer, from W. Indies, for Quebec; a ship from Gibraltar, 10 guns, 22 men, (being foreigners refused to fight) and ship—Capt. Landers—The crews were sent off in a long boat, and arrived here this forenoon.

A schooner is said to have foundered near Catch-Harbor; and great anxiety is felt for the fate of H. M. schr. Chub, which sailed on Friday last, just previous to the gale.

VOLCANIC EXPLOSION AT ST. VINCENTS.

Extract of a letter from St. Vincent's, May 2.

"The sailing of the Nelson for Bristol gives me an early opportunity of assuring you of our safety, after one of the most awful visitations of Providence that was ever witnessed in this or any other country. Most fortunately, no one has suffered in person, but the phenomenon has left an impression on our minds, that, I trust, will never be effaced. The night before last, or rather at two o'clock in the morning, we were alarmed by the discharge of cannon, which we fled proceeded from the Admiral, who was making signals to the vessels in the Bay. On getting out of doors, I found the night extremely dark (although the moon filled only four days before), and a constant fall of fine particles of sand; this continued until day-break, when a faint glimmering appeared to the southward, the only token we had of returning light, it lasted about an hour, after which we perceived it grow darker and darker, until eight o'clock when, horrible to say, we were enveloped in total darkness! a darkness visible! a darkness to be felt. Not such as when the thickest fog obscures the sun, but an impenetrable obscurity not to be described! This continued for five hours, the sand falling incessantly, the whole time. At one o'clock, the benignant eye of the Almighty, cast a look of compassion on his unworthy creatures. The day began to dawn, we beheld the ground covered with this extraordinary dust, about two inches thick. This vast volume of sand has quitted our hemisphere, but the effects of it will be seriously felt both by man and beast, until we can get rain. The wind we have is driving it in every direction, and we are now sitting with every door and window shut. We can only account for it by supposing it to come from the vast deserts of Africa, after a tremendous whirlwind."

Another letter says—"The noise so much resembled the roaring of cannon, that the Commander of the Forces was persuaded an enemy had landed, and called out the military to repel them. Six negroes and one white man were killed. The principal rivers were dried up. On the 6th of May, when the John Campbell passed the island, the lava was discharging itself into the sea."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ST. VINCENT, EATHE MAY 1.

"I having been informed that you had not sailed from Grenada by the April fleet, I hasten to give you some account of a most alarming circumstance which took place here last night and this morning. About sunset, on Thursday evening, we observed an immense quantity of fire and smoke to proceed from the volcano, and continued till one o'clock this morning, when a most tremendous explosion took place, and continued till four, throwing up immense quantities of stones and ashes all over the island. On the estates, in the vicinity of the mountains, the ashes are said to be from two to three feet deep; that two of the principal rivers have been dried up and new ones formed; and that many of the estates in that quarter

have been much injured. It was not until past eight o'clock that one person could distinguish another, in consequence of the atmosphere being darkened by the quantity of ashes."

FATAL THUNDER STORM.

LINCOLN, JUNE 1.—"A storm came on here in the afternoon of Friday last, which was an uncommonly severe, and has been attended with very fatal consequences in this neighbourhood. At Southay, a village three miles from Bardsey, three boys were killed by the lightning, namely, John Ean and Richard Park, aged twenty years, and Levy Day, eleven years. These poor boys were tending geese, in company with another, named Charles Blakely, about the same age, who escaped in a most providential manner. They were in a field near home, and, when the storm approached, retired to a barn, where they sat down on the ground, Blakely having two companions on one side, and one on the other. How long they had been in the barn, it is unknown to him, but in a moment, he became alarmed. He jumped to his feet, saying, 'come, boys, let us go home; we shall all be killed in this place.' His companions did not speak, and he ran home, where he informed his mother he thought his companions were all killed by the lightning, as they did not speak or stir. Several of the neighbours went to the place immediately, and there found them all lying dead. The lightning fell on their heads, and ran down their bodies, burning their necks, shoulders, and breasts, in a dreadful manner, causing many of them to be brown as tea. Blakely was burnt on the right arm and thigh, having a piece on each scorched nearly as large as half a crown. A dog was in the barn, and received no injury. Two of their shirts were burned, but the outward garments were not damaged.—They were the children of labouring people, and all belonged to Southay."

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE LATE LOAN UPON TRADE.

The Loan is twenty two millions; the taxes to defray the interest of the Loan have been so judiciously assessed that not the slightest burthen is thrown upon any class of the people—How great therefore will be the advantage of that and manufactures universally!—Here is an gratuity, out of the Loan, to be given to foreign Power; no dissipation of English wealth to be sucked up by the everlasting sponges of allies; here is a capital sum of twenty-two millions of money to be spent in the promotion, the employment, the hire and reward, of every class of domestic tradesman, mechanic, artisan, and manufacturer... Capital is drawn out of hoards to fructify and stimulate the general industry of the country.—This Loan, and the money raised thereby, to be wholly at home, will put to instant employment, thousands and ten of thousands, tailors, shoemakers, capers, ship builders, &c. in a word, all persons concerned with those trades which supply the necessities and conveniences of life, to an army of 300,000, and a navy of 150,000 men.—And how is this stimulus of industry provided?—At what expense to the nation?—At the slight and almost imperceptible burthen of five shillings additional tax on a man servant, and seven or a four-shilling coach.

At no time did the Bibliomina, or science-book madness, rage with more violence than at present. At the Duke of Roxburgh's sale, a collection of two-penny portraits of criminals, and of remarkable characters, chiefly of persons tried at the Old Bailey, sold for 94. 10s.—The Book of St. Alban's, printed 1486, 1487.—The Mirror of the World, Caxton, 1480, 351. 15s.—The Kalendar of the Shippers, 1505, 1807. This last little volume was bought by the Duke for two guineas! Wednesday a competition took place at the sale of the Roxburgh Library, for the Decameron of Boccaccio, a single volume in small folio, printed in the year 1471; it was knocked down to the Marquis of Blandford for 2260l. Books to the amount of 40,000l. have been sold by auction in London within the last two months; to which those now on sale will add 25 or 30,000l. more. The Duke of Devonshire has bought the Count Macaulay's library, in one lot, for 25,000 guineas. We can only say, that it is a lamentably erroneous way of indicating the love of learning, to give immense prices for rare, or old editions, which do not even possess equal

means of infusing knowledge with the modern and common ones. It would be a better testimony of a correct taste, to study useful, than to purchase scarce books.

It is the rage to crowd so many people together at a route, that the splendour of a party depends on the quantity of suffocation. The fashion is measured by the number of ladies who faint, or by the number of carriages that are smashed. Thus we are seriously told, that Lady Cl— has had the distinguished honour of having seventy-five pannels of carriages broken at her door, being eighteen more than were demolished at Lady Cholmondeley's.

From BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER of June 22.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Though this salutary measure has not as yet actually taken effect, the language of the Ministry, and still more the necessities of their situation, are a sufficient security to the public that they will redeem their pledge, and thereby return to the true commercial interests of England. We have always abstained from the language of direct opposition, because, generally speaking, Government requires and has a right to demand support, and because the ordinary conduct of the Ministry has been such as has appeared to us to be eminently adapted to the public good. But we have never withheld the decided expression of our opinions with respect to the general nature of the Orders in Council. We have always considered them as an act of mistaken retaliation, in which we have retaliated upon the enemy by giving vigour and effect to his own blow. We have the most sincere satisfaction, therefore, in seeing the end of this system.

It may be a subject of interest, and certainly of some utility to point out the advantages of this suspension,—and this we shall now briefly do. And as facts are more important than arguments, we shall content ourselves with the simple arrangement of those advantages in the following points:—

1. The first advantage of the suspension of the Orders in Council will be the termination of a system to which experience proves all our existing internal distress is owing. The cause of this distress is the want of sale for our manufactures and the consequent diminution of new work among our labouring workmen. The cause of this want of sale is the closed markets. The repeal of the Orders in Council opens those markets, and thereby gives a certain vent and purchase to English manufactures.

2. The possible purchasers of English manufactures are the neutral nations of Europe and America.

3. It is said that there is no nation of Europe neutral; that they are all members of the Continental System, or immediately in alliance or under the influence of France; that English manufactures, therefore, will be excluded from all of them, and that even American vessels could not carry our goods to the Continent.

4. This is true; but what England loses in this manner is scarcely worth the computation. If England lost nothing by the Orders in Council but her Continental trade, there would not have been so many voices so loudly calling for their repeal. In the best times the English sales to Germany and Russia are very trifling. Wages in Germany, and therefore manufactures, are infinitely cheaper than in England; and with the exception of Indian muslin and colonial produce, our export trade with them has been next to nothing. But the support of English manufactures, and of the labouring classes in this country, do not proceed from the sale of Indian or Colonial produce; such sales are more to the benefit of a few individuals than of the nation. England, therefore, neither gains nor loses anything of material value by the Continental trade.

5. But, even with the Continental nations, the repeal of the Orders in Council will not be without their effect. These nations, and particularly Russia, are very unwilling members of the Continental System; and the Sovereigns are more submissive to the tyranny of this system than their people. The Emperor Napoleon has had the art to throw the blame of this system upon England, and the Continental nations thus, in good part, submit to the French restrictions, because they are taught to believe that they are nothing but a defensive system against the total tyranny and commercial monopoly of England. The repeal of the Orders in Council does away this declaration. Henceforward, it is France only that trespasses against the liberty of the seas, and despotically limits the rights of neutrals.

6. America, however, is the chief Power which is

affected by the Repeal of the Orders in Council. Their immediate effect will be to open the American Ports to British commerce and Manufactures;—and thereby to find an ample vent for the whole produce of British industry.

7. It is not too much to say, that the most valuable Trade which England has, or can possess, is the Trade with America. We have often had occasion to point out the growing demands of this market.—America, half civilized, and not a tenth part cultivated, is in that agricultural state of society, in which she has no motive and no means of manufacturing for herself. Her land is an infinitely more profitable and ready source of employment than the loom or the shop-board. Who will become a day labourer when he can become a farmer? By the cultivation of land, which he may have almost for nothing, he can support himself in plenty; he will not, therefore, work as an artisan, unless he gets a value in wages equal to the value of that which he gets by employing his labour upon his land. Now say, that his day's work on his land will produce him two dollars,—or two bushels of wheat. He will not work, it is evident, as a manufacturing labourer unless he can get the same. But, according to these prices, the price of manufactures would be tenfold the price at which the same manufactures are made in Europe, and at which he can buy them already made to his hand. America, therefore, cannot be a manufacturer. She must take every thing from us. And her market must increase with her population, and will so continue to increase, till the whole of her lands shall be brought into cultivation,—and land and labour are thus rendered cheaper.

8. The main effect, therefore, of the Repeal of the Orders in Council is, that it throws open the gates of this wide market,—a market which may be guarded for a month, but which, growing according to its food, will soon devour up any stock, and become craving for more. It is our own most rooted opinion, that England needs no other Trade than that of America, and that never was there such an erroneous system as that which, to retaliate the exclusion of France, excluded ourselves and our own largest and nearly sole dealer. This was always our view of the Orders in Council.

9. As to America becoming the carrier of Europe, &c. it is true she will be so; and this is the natural effect of war, and not of the Orders in Council. Besides, what is the carrier,—at least, what is it that she will chiefly carry? France has no colonial produce, and very little manufacture. Where she carries, in worth, one hundred pounds of French goods of any kind, she will carry ten thousand pounds worth of English manufactures. France can supply America with nothing. The Americans being of the same main stock with ourselves, hold her silk stockings, her knit garments,—her perfumed powder, her flossy gowns, &c. &c. in contempt. America, therefore, will take nothing of her for her own consumption, and therefore, in the main, and we feel inclined to add, the sole point, she will not interfere with us. It is very painful to feel any pain for these slight and insignificant advantages of the enemy's commerce compared with our own mighty superiority. The Repeal of the Orders in Council will open the markets for French accents and sweetmeats.—What will they do for England?—why they will open the world for our cottons, calicoes, and stuffs. They will repair our ruined buildings, and give bread to thousands of our famished labourers,—most heartily, therefore, do we rejoice in this promised repeal.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now residing in Halifax, who lately left Quebec:

“HALIFAX, Aug. 4.—This place is at present in such a bustle, with news, reports, cruizers sailing, prizes coming in, balloting and drilling the militia, and god knows what else, and the place being strange to me, that really sometimes I hardly know whether I stand on my head or my heels, and when I sit down to write one thought comes so quick crowding on the back of another that I hardly know how to proceed, though I'm as full as an egg of one thing or another; and, no doubt, you expect some news from me.

“In the first place then, let me tell you, that we have taken many prizes, large and small, from the Jonathans, some of them very valuable cargoes; the *Amanda* was sold the other day and cargo also, which consisted of Cogniac brandy, silks and silk stockings; the whole of which sold for about £50,000, she was a prize to the *Eolus* Frigate. By the way she was captured before the war was declared, but being bound from France to the United States, became a lawful prize. Every ship in Halifax is full of these fine goods and nothing to be seen

but ladies shopping from morning till night, ruining their husbands with their cheap bargains. The most beautiful silks and satins you ever saw are selling here for only four shillings a yard, and silk stockings for seven and six pence a pair. It is really very tempting for a young man to turn a Buck of the first rate to live here now. Only I wish that the next prize they take may be loaded with cloths and boots and shoes, for these articles are as high as they are at Quebec. There are about twenty-five prizes altogether in this place besides some others sent to New Brunswick. The *Colibri* a brig of 16 guns took an American ship of 18 guns, one of their first rate privateers, after a running fight of about an hour and a half, and when the *Colibri* ranged up alongside of her, the Yankees forsook their guns and most of them jumped down below out of the way of our British Bull Dogs. She is called the *Catharine* and I suppose will be taken into commission, being a remarkable fine vessel. The loss on both sides was but trifling. The next that came into port was a very fine brig privateer of 16 guns called the *Curlew*, taken by the *Acasta* frigate, 'tis supposed she will also be taken into the service by and by.

“Aug. 6, When I left off last time I was giving you a description of the *Curlew*, since which I understand, she had on board 179 men, and was fitted out lately from Boston by fifty different people at 1000 dollars each, and had been out of port only a few days, and had captured nothing to make up for such a bad speculation. A day or two after came in the *Nautilus*, not a privateer, but a national brig of war of 16 guns taken by the *Shannon* frigate off their coast. It appears she left Boston in company with the *Constitution* frigate. They did not know at the time of their sailing, that we had the *Africa* of 64 guns, and some frigates off their coast, laying wait for any thing that came in their way, consequently they took our ships for some of their own. The *Nautilus* got so close to us before she discovered her mistake that she was caught; but the frigate spying the two decked *Africa* and well knowing that America had none of that description, saw immediately her danger, and put about crowding all sail to get away, the *Shannon* only waited to put a few men on board the *Nautilus*, then steered away full sail after her. Unfortunately it fell to a dead calm shortly afterwards. Our frigate fired a few broadsides, but at too great a distance to have any effect, except to frighten the other a little, for it really appeared so, for Jonathan mustered all his boats, and began towing his vessel out of the way of our bull dogs, the *Shannon* followed her example, and this truly singular chase lasted the whole day long, when the darkness of the night favoured the American's escape. The *Statira* frigate arrived here two days ago from the West-Indies, she knew nothing of the war, until her arrival in this port, which was a great pity, as, on her passage, she boarded three large American East Indiamen, homeward bound, and no doubt richly laden, and let them go again, but we do not despair of seeing some of them brought in, as we have several men of war cruising about their coast, a list of them perhaps may be acceptable.—The *Africa*, of 64 guns; the *Shannon*, *Belvidera*, *Spartan*, *Maudstone*, *Acasta*, *Guerriere*, and the *Eolus* frigates; then there is the Indian sloop of war, the *Emulous*, *Ring Dove*, *Colibri*, and the *Plumper* brigs; so that we are in hourly expectation of something of an important nature. The *Statira* is making all the haste she can to get out, which will be another fine frigate added to the before-mentioned list, and no despicable one neither; she is rated a 38 and mounts 50 guns. I would not advise any of the Jonathan frigates to come alongside of her.

“Aug. 7.—Again I resume the pen with pleasure to inform you that the *Emulous* has just sent into port another fine Privateer, of 16 guns and 100 men. The Jonathans don't seem much inclined to fight on the water, whatever they may do on the land, as this vessel was taken after the *Emulous* had fired only four shots at her, which the other did not return at all; so that if their troops make no better hand of it in the field, we need not be under much alarm; for the good folks in this place are under great apprehensions that Quebec will soon be taken; and all I can say to the contrary to quiet their fears, will not do. I suppose, myself, that the upper country will not be able hold out long.

“Aug. 8.—The *Colibri* has just arrived with the crew of the *Emulous* and upwards of 100 prisoners, so that she is full of men. How unfortunate that such a successful cruizer as capt. Mulcaster, of the *Emulous* was, should be cast away, and at such a moment of time, when his active mind was forming a plan, in concert with capt. Thomson, of the *Colibri*, for the destruction of two large privateers, that he had got information of

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- Sept. 7.—Schoner *Eliza*, Baker, 21 days from Gaspé, 10 — cargo whale oil and salmon.
- 10—Ship *Fame*, McCordell, 7 weeks from Cork, to order, cargo wine, brandy &c.—Intelligence, spoke H. M. S. Phoenix in long. 9. W. only 3 sail of her convey in sight—passed through the convoy of H. M. S. St. George off the Grand Bank with about 45 sail in sight, saw H. M. S. Rosamond, off Gaspé, where she had towed in a vessel, one with loss of rudder, the other leaky.—passengers, Mr. Le Page, wife and child, Mr. Le Prevost, Mr. Vivier, French gentleman, and Mr. La Davie, a French Priest.
- 11—H. M. S. Morgiana, from Halifax, with a considerable sum of money and some arms.
- 14—Brig *Resolution*, Carr, 42 days from Greenock, to Monro & Bell, ballast.
- Brig *Misera*, Spring, Blakey, 25 days from St. John's Newfoundland, to Wm. Henderson & Co., ballast—49 persons (British subjects) bound for New York, but taken by the English and sent to Newfoundland.
- Ship *Samuel Braddock*, Richardson, 60 days from Liverpool, to J. Halliwell junr. & Co., cargo salt and crates—intelligence, was bound to New York but was informed of the war in long. 44, by a Spanish squadron from the Havannah to Cadiz.
- Schoner *Chaparr*, White, 10 days from Gaspé, to Brehaut & Sheppard, cargo oil and fish.
- Schoner *Success*, Tenney, prize to H. M. S. Rosamond, retook from the Americans off Cape Pine, Newfoundland.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to appoint J. M. MONDELET, Esq. Coroner, for the District of Montreal, in the room of J. A. GRAY, Esq. deceased.

The price of Bread, for this Month, is 12½d. & 14d.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 14th September, 1812.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 52d year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills," have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 20 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at TWENTY ONE AND ONE 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.

TO BE LET.

FOR any time that may be agreed on,—
THE NEW NEPTUNE INN,
(Well known by the name of the Red House)

On the Lower, or Lorette Road, near the General Hospital.—Apply to the proprietor, on the premises,
P. LONNERGAN.

N. B. If suitable to the Tenant, he could be accommodated with a sufficiency of Furniture for the use of the House, the proprietor having more than his intended line of business will require.

FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Horse fit for either saddle or Carriage perfectly sound and well conditioned.—
Apply to the Editor.

14th September, 1812.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that a considerable additional importation of new books, has just been made from London for the Circulating Library No. 3, St. Lewis Street.

Quebec, 14th September, 1812.

GOLD SEALS LOST.

LOST on Sunday last on the road from Sillery Cove to the Lower Town, two large Gold Seals, whoever may have found them, will be handsomely rewarded on producing them to the proprietor at the Neptune Inn, or at this Office.—Quebec, 15th Sept. 1812.

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

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY next the 16th instant, at ONE o'clock, at the Subscribers' Auction Room.

ELEVEN packages dry Goods, consisting of Cloths, superfine and fine, Cassemeres fashionable colors, drab Flushings, Chintz Shawls, Calicoes, Cambrics, Checks, fine linen Bed-ticks, brown Hollands, Romah, fine Cotton Shirting, Lambs wool, and colored worsted men and women's Hosiery, best Hessian Boots, men's strong calf and women's leather Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Seventeen barrels Muscovado Sugar, 2 Hhds, Loaf do. in suitable lots, 40 barrels Shad and Herrings, packed for the West India market, 3 puncheons and 2 tierces Molasses, bar iron assorted, Beef and Pork, and other articles.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.

Quebec, 14th September, 1812.

ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY evening next, the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th instant, at the Union Hotel, at 7 o'clock each evening.

A N elegant assortment of Jewellery, gilt and plated Goods, gold and silver Watches, Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c. now landing from on board the Ralph Nicholson from London.

THOMAS AYLWIN, Auc. & Brok.

Quebec, 15th September, 1812.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, ONE o'clock, and to be continued on Saturday, the 19th, at the subscribers' stores, for the purpose of closing Consignments:

A VERY extensive assortment of Dry Goods, hardware, ironmongery, glass and glassware, porter in hampers, corks, whale-bone, paints and oils and various other articles, by

JONES & MUNRO.

Quebec, Sept. 7, 1812.

On FRIDAY, the 18th September, at the Subscribers' Auction Room, precisely at ONE o'clock, positively without reserve:

THAT large and well situated House, No. 42, Sault-au-matelot street, lately occupied by Capt. Boucher, two stories high, with fire-proof vaults, and the stores adjoining, opposite Messrs. Colmans & Hale's; is well fit for a wholesale merchant.—The conditions of the sale will be made known at the time of the sale. The house may be viewed by applying to the Brokers, St. Peter street.

F. QUIROUET & Co. Aucs. & Bks.

Quebec, August 24, 1812.

THE Subscribers, in a former advertisement, solicitously requested payment of their Customers, whose Accounts are of a long standing, are sorry to say have but partially answered their expectations, and being aware of the difficulty of the times, make known that it is their intention to do no more business on credit from this date.

FERGUSON & CAIRNES,

16th September, 1812.

Just arrived per Ship *FAME* from Cork, and for Sale by BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

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

Quebec, 10th September, 1812.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship SAMUEL BRADDICK, burthen 245 tons, coppered.—For freight or passage apply to Captain RICHARDSON on board, or

JAMES HALLOWELL, Jr. & Co.

Quebec, September 14, 1812.

VESSEL FOR ENGLAND.

THE Ship DORSET, Capt. SPENCE, will sail with the first convoy, for England; she has excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Brehaut's wharf, or to Mr. W. Oviatt.

Quebec, 8th Sept. 1812.

of dissenters, called the Disserter's toleration act, which was supported by all parties.

Another act called the Prisoners of war escape bill, was also in progress, for the punishment of those assisting in such escapes. By documents laid before Parliament it appeared that no less than 464 officers had, in three years, broke their parole, in England; while not one instance of the violation of his parole, by an officer bearing a British Commission, could be found within the same period. These may be considered as striking and true traits of the English and French characters, appropriately contrasted.

Accounts had been received from Admiral Sawyer of the attack on the Belvidera; but it appears that in England, it was imputed to any cause but war, so an unwilling were the English to believe that the Americans could act with such desperation as to declare or think of war. Their eyes will be opened in time. We much fear that American and French cunning has circumvented John Bull's easy nature, by contriving to throw dust in his eyes, at the moment they were aiming at his vitals; and thus save numbers of American shipping from his grasp, which would be fair prize, had he his eyes open to avail himself of his right of capture.

Six thousand of our troops had arrived from Sicily, at Minorca, on their way to Spain, supposed to be intended, in the first instance, for the attack of Barcelona. Gen. Maitland commands, with Lord Fred. Bentinck and Generals McKenzie, Houstead and Col. McKenzie. 7000 Spaniards, under Gen. Whittingham, were also getting ready for the expedition. Some regiments were also expected from G. Britain and some from Cadiz, and a powerful train of guns from Gibraltar.

By the last French bulletin, it appears that Murat, whose division, principally cavalry, forms the advanced guard, was to be at Vidal, on the 6th July, on the road from Wala to the Dwina, at which river all the Russian corps had safely arrived; and there they meant to make a stand, and wait for the French. It was expected at Dinaburg that a battle would be fought on the 8th, but a person had reached Riga, on the morning of the 8th, from that place, with the intelligence that a very heavy cannonade had been heard there on the 7th. The result was not known.

Admiral Martin is at Riga, assisting the governor in strengthening and improving the fortifications. He was received there with the greatest respect and attention. He is a most active and intelligent officer.

Lord Cathcart was on the point of embarking for St. Petersburg.

By accounts from Corunna reason is given to believe, that the treaty between Russia and the Porte has been duly ratified, notwithstanding what the French papers have said to the contrary.

On the 26th July arrived at Lord Cassin's office, Mr. Smith, late American Charge d'Affairs at St. Petersburg, accompanied by a gentleman, reported to be his Secretary. They came from Mr. Joel Barlow, at Paris. Mr. Smith remained at the foreign office three hours. At 5 o'clock a cabinet council assembled, which was attended by nearly all the ministers.

On Friday arrived here the detained prisoners, taken with General Hall, at Detroit. The non-commissioned officers and privates immediately embarked on board transports in the harbour, which are to serve as their prison. The commissioned officers were liberated on their parole. They passed Sunday morning at the Union Hotel, where they were the gazing stocks of the multitude, whilst they, no way abashed, preventing a bold front to the public stare, puffed the smoke of their Cigars into the faces of such as approached too near. About two o'clock they set off in a stage, with four horses, for Charlesbourg, the destined place of their residence.

JUST received per the **RALPH NICHOLSON**, an elegant assortment of **DRY GOODS**, viz.—
Ladies' shoes of every description, and half boots,
Children's do. do.
Cod Lines, salmon twine and shoe-thread,
Silk ribbons, and trimmed ladies' fashionable lustre hats,
And Bonnets trimmed, silk stockings, men's & women's,
Cotton ditto—thread lace, sarjants and silk velvets,
Gentlemen's and boy's hats, leather caps, worsted webbs
And Berlin's superfine woolen cloths,
Tea Urns, sets China, diapper table cloths,
Printed table covers, saddles, bridles,
Cart harness, gilt and mahogany pier glasses of all sizes,
Black and white crape, crape bands, silk velvet,
Coloured threads, sewing silks, tapes and hobbins,
An elegant assortment of made up Millinery, cheap,
Gentlemen's Hessian and top boots, money-scales of all
Sizes, a few pipes of old Port wine,
Likewise—English yellow and white soap,
A few casks of the best London brown stout,—to be sold
cheap for cash or short approved credit, at No. 50, Saul-
au-matlot-street, by the subscribers.

GEO. WILSON & Co.

Quebec, Sept. 8, 1812.

FOR SALE BY LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

CHOICE old Madeira Wine, in Pipes, hhds, and
qr. Casks, 10 Barrels Prime Pork,
Anchors from 3 to 20 Cwt.
Kedges and Grapnels from 50 to 200 lbs.
1 Cable Chain and one small Cambruse,
1 Patent Cable 14½ inches.
Hawser, new and twice laid from 6 to 8 inches.
Cordage, new and twice laid from 6 the Ratline to 6 in.
Rope.
Bolt Rope, 2½ to 3½ inch—Sail Twine.
Bolt, square and flat iron—Blister and Shear Steel.
Sheathing Paper, Oakum and Sheet Lead.
Spikes, 7 inch, whip and cross cut Saws and Augers.
An assortment of Blocks and Dead Eyes,
Pump-makers Tools, Bushes and Pins and Lignumvite.
2 Figure Heads, composition stem and sternpost fasten-
ings, Double and single Stoves and Chaudrons,
50 M. Standard Staves, laying at Sillery,
20 Cords Lathwood, Ditto.
1 Ship's Long Boat, 20 feet in Length, 7 feet 8 inch in
breadth, strong built.
Quebec, 1st September, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
54 Barrels first quality Pot Ashes just inspected.
—Also, Earthenware in Crates and Hhds.

S. HOPKINS.

Quebec, 1st Sept. 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

TENERIFFE Wine, in pipes, hhds, and qr. casks,
10 Hhds, first quality London particular West
India Madeira,
6 Pipes } London Market Madeira,
6 Hhds }
Superior Port Wine,
30 Pipes Guernsey Port Wine.
150 Puncheons Leeward Island Rum,
Clayed and Muscovado sugar,
Cables and Cordage of all sizes,
Anchors from 1 to 30 Cwt,
Sails of various sizes,
Copper in rods assorted from ½ to 1½ inch,
Do, in bolts and spikes,
Quebec, 6th August, 1812.

WILLIAM OVIATT.

FOR SALE,

TEN thousand feet of Black Walnut Plank and
Boards, Apply to R. DALKIN, rope-maker,
Cul-de-sac, or to Mr. D. THOMPSON, baker, Champlain
street.—Quebec, June 9, 1812.

FOR SALE.

TWO Thousand Bushels of excellent Wheat, ready
cribbled and in good order for immediate shipping
ALSO.

100 Puncheons of leeward island Rum of strong proof
and excellent flavor.
17th August, 1812. OBADIAH AYLWIN

FOR SALE, 10 puncheons Vinegar, 3 tons Essence
Spruce, and 110 barrels Pot and Pearl Ashes.
An APPRENTICE wanted.

HART & Co.

Quebec, September 8, 1812.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

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

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

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES.

TWO Hundred and Fifty puncheons Jamaica Spirits
and Leeward Island Rum.
100 Hhds Muscovado Sugar,
5000 Barrels fine, middlings and rejected Floor,
160 Barrels Pork,
120 Kegs Butter,
70 do. Lard,
6 Bales Leather,
6 Casks Bees Wax,
50 Tons Iron,
4 Tons Copper in Bolts,
4 Pipes old L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
4 M. minots Lisbon Salt,
100 M. Staves,
40 M. feet Oak Timber,
30 M. Deak,
100 Fathoms Lathwood,
100 Mats and Bowspits—AND
10 Pieces of ship cannon with carriages.
ARMY BILLS preferred to Cash.
JOHN MURE & Co.
Quebec, 5th Aug 1812.

THOMAS HORSMAN and Co. Palace Street,
return their sincere thanks to the Public for the
encouragement they have received in their new establish-
ment and beg leave to observe that, agreeable to their
expectations they have received by the *Rachel*, from
London, a large supply of all such Medicines as are
used in practice, accompanied with Patent Medicines
and every other article connected with their line of
business, a few of which they beg leave to particularise,
as follows:

Coxwell's Lemon Acid,	Isinglass,
Marsden's do. do,	Salop,
Pumfret Cakes,	Tapices,
Durable Ink,	Jamaica Pepper,
Godfrey's Cordial,	Long Pepper,
Lip Salves, assorted,	Cummin's Seeds,
Steer's Opodilode,	Caraway Seeds,
Oxley's concent. Essence of	Aniseeds,
Jamaica Ginger,	Mace and Nutmegs,
Duffy's Elixir,	Cinnamon and other spices,
Dawson's Lozenges } For	Glauber Salts by the Bar-
Paregoric, do. } coughs	rel,
Tolu, do. } & colds,	Castor Oil,
Whitehead's Ess. Mustard,	Quicksilver,
Do. Pills do,	Oil of Vitriol,
Anderson's Pills,	Aqua Fortis double,
Hooper's do	Gum Arabic,
James's Analeptic do,	—Tragacanth or Dragon
British Oil,	Prussian Blue,
Salt of Lemons,	Annatto,
Milk of Roses,	Vermilion, best kind,
Essences assorted,	Mineral Green,
Court Plaster,	Patent Yellow,
Tooth Brushes,	Verdigris,
Do. Powders,	Ivory Black,
Dalby's Carminative,	Shell Lac,
Stoughton's Elixir,	Pumice Stone,
Turlington's Balsam,	Paint Brushes, different
Oil of Lavender,	sizes,
—Lemons,	Varnish, do,
—Peppermint,	Camel hair Pencils,
—Almonds,	Spirits of Wine,
—Cinnamon, Cloves and Black Sealing Wax,	Do. Varnish,
all essential Oils,	Bees Wax,
Boxes of Saigo in Powder,	Copal Varnish, &c &c,
Ditto in grain,	&c.
Arrow Root,	
Tamarinds,	

All of which will be sold wholesale or retail at re-
duced prices. Physicians' prescriptions carefully pre-
pared.

T. H. & Co. beg leave to inform Masters of vessels
that their Medicine Chests will be repaired or new ones
supplied on the shortest notice and in the best and the
cheapest manner.—Quebec, May 26th, 1812.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY thousand standard STAVES, by the subscri-
ber.
ROBERT RITCHIE.
Quebec, June 1, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

150 Puncheons strong high flavoured Jamaica Spirit,
5 ——— Lime Juice,
10 pipes Spanish Wine, superior quality,
5 ——— Port ———
2 ——— Florence Oil,
27 puncheons good Molasses,
32½ barrels and 2 tierces Salmon, } fit for the West
150 ——— Herrings, } India market.
1000 cwt, tolqual Codfish, daily expected.
200 hhds, and 150 barrels British plantation Sugar,
10 tierces, 15 barrels and 20 bags Jamaica Coffee,
300 French butter Stones,
700 pair ready made Ash Oars,
5 M. merchantable Staves,
14 bales superfine and fine Cloths and Casimere,
72 pieces Oak Timber,
800 bushels Flax Seed clean for exportation,
Mess and prime pork in barrels and half barrels,
1 Anchor about 12 cwt.
Also Flour, Biscuit, boiling Pease and Oats.
Quebec, 25th August, 1812.

BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

On SALE by the Subscriber, at his Store, at the
House of THOMAS WILSON, Esq. near the
Canalrie.

FIFTY-FIVE hogheads Porter, 24 casks Ale and
Porter in bottles, a quantity of Dunlop Cheese of
superior quality, 4 casks Birnie's Liquid Blacking in
bottles, a few bales well assorted broad and narrow
Woolen Cloths, Cassimeres, Cards, &c. an extensive
assortment strong worsted Stockings of Aberdeen man-
ufacture, all sizes, well adapted for the Military—Cotton
Stockings for men and women, a bale of assorted Men
Guernsey Jackets &c. coloured Threads No. 8 to 14—
a case fashionable London made Coats, Vests & Trowsers,
Diapers, Imitation Silk & Cotton Shawls, Calicoes,
Cotton Wrapper, Cotton Shirting striped and plain—
a valuable collection of English Books—also, several
Books ruled and plain—and a few portable writing
Desks.

THOS. CHRISTIE.

Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

STATIONARY.

WILLIAM RUTHVIN, Book-binder and Sta-
tioner, has just received from London, a com-
plete assortment of Stationery, and a few School Books,
which he will sell cheap for ready money, at his shop,
next to the New Printing Office.
Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

FOR SALE,

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

10 doz, real Martinique noyau,
7 do, castor oil,
30 boxes London pickles,
5 do. West India do,
20 do. fish-sauce,
2 pipes real cogniac brandy,
400 boxes red herrings,
40 barrels do. do,
50 hhds, seal, cod and whale oil,
150 kegs Upper Canada butter,

Port and Madeira wine in bottles, Jamaica spirit, me-
lasses, gun-powder, hyson, souchong and green tea,
loaf and Muscovado sugar, with every article in the
grocery and ship chandlery line. The whole of which
will be sold low for cash or short credit.
Quebec, Dec. 16, 1811.

By the Subscribers, SOAP and CANDLES for
sale—Soap by the quintal at 6d per pound,
Candles, by the box, 1 shilling per pound, for cash
only, at the manufactory, near the Artillery Ba-
racks.

THOMAS RICHARDS,
ANDREW McCAMBRIDGE.

Quebec, 13th July, 1811.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week,
at 8 o'clock, A. M. 59, 56, 52, 60, 46, 50, 50.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 5
St. Lewis street, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE,
No. 19, Ruade street.