

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—

- Flour, 50 lb. and 25 lb. casks
- Hyson, Souchong, Congee, and Green Tea
- Double and single refined Sugars
- Bright and common Muscovado sugar
- Coffee, Chocolate, Pine Apple, Stilton and Cheshire Cheese
- Irish Butter, Bacon Ham, Lockline Herrings, Fine Mustard, Orange and Lemon Peel, Nutmeg, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Walnuts, Spanish Nuts, Almonds, Poland Starch, Crown Blue, Out-meal
- Barley, Rice, Spermaceti and Wax Candles, English Soap and Candles, Fine basket Salt, Liquid Blacking, Playing Cards, Cayenne Pepper, Curry Powder, Fine old Jamaica Spirit, Leeward Island Rum, Real Cogniac Brandy, Amsterdam Gin, Shrub, Peppermint, Novaau, Lime Juice, Old Arack, L. P. Madeira, Old Port, L. P. Teneriffe, Cargo, Sherry and Spanish, Best Vinegar, And London Porter.

At the lowest prices, wholesale or retail. Orders from town and Country will be received and executed with the utmost care and despatch.
THOMAS TORRANCE,
JOHN TORRANCE,
WILLIAM TORRANCE,
No. 2, 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,
viz.—Calf and Kip Skins,
Boots and Shoes,
AND—4000 yards grey Linen.
EDWD. 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 sloop GARRER OWEN, capt. CLEARY, from Halifax, consisting of large grain bright Muscovado Sugar, in Hhds. Tierces and Barrels,—and a few Puncheons Molasses.

From the ALEXANDER from Liverpool :
24 Bales Blankets, 12 do blue Cloths, 3 cases assorted Hosiery, &c.—From the Guadalupe 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 Ardeur, now landing—
17 cases of remarkably well assorted printed Cambric,
3 do. do. do. muslins and lenos, some of them very fine,
3 do. coat'g shawls from 8-4 downward, newest patterns
2 do. cambric shawls, do.
8 boxes 3 checks.

DAVID ROSS,
53, Sault-au-Matelot Street.
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
MONRO & 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 Montisambert, 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 Montisambert, 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 52d 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-Fort, 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. W. & 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.

FOR SALE, AT No. 10, SAULT AU MATELOT,
BROAD and narrow Scarlet, Army Grey, white, blue, black and fancy colors of all descriptions.
Cassemeres,

Fancy Cloths and Cords of the most elegant patterns—Pelisse Cloths, Costings, Army Blankets, Flashings, Flannels, Velveteens, Bedticks,—Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c.

25th July, 1814
ALSO—in addition to the above, per late arrivals—London Porter (Barclay's brown stout) Calicoes, cambrics, rousesovers, youth's and men's caps and hats.
Nov 8, 1814. J. G. C.

AVIS,
MA FEMME, MARGARET FORBES ayant sans cause suffisante, quitte 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, 25 Decembre, 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. skins for Uppers,
ALSO,
A few casks of Horse Nails,
Bolt Iron assorted,
A 16 inch Cable, and
A new Anchor of 92 cwt.
GEO. & Wm. HAMILTON.
Quebec, 1st Decr. 1814

THE subscribers have for sale, Port 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 20s. to 6s. 9d. per yard.
ALSO,
Berked 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 hhd. Whiting.
Apply to
JAMES HEATH,
7 St. Peter street, Nov. 8.

FOR SALE.
A Strong built LONG BOAT, 92 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 Juliana 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.
B TREMAIN,
No. 3, St. Peter Street.
Quebec, 15th Nov. 1814

RECEIVED per AURORA and for Sale:
2 Bales oil Canvas,
1 Do Police cloths, Swanskins, and elegantly 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 Tea, Box raisins, Currants, Prunes, Bitter and Shell Almonds, Long, white & Black Pepper, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Candied Orange & Lemon Peel, Starch, Cinnaon, Barley, Irish Linens & Sheeting, Cotton Shirting, Table Cloths, Diapers, Brown Sheeting & brown Hollands, printed Cottons, white Jean and plain Cottons, silk & Cotton shawls, gentlemen's neck Handkerchiefs, figured and plain Muslins for dresses, Lenos, Cotton Lace, ounce Thread & cotton'd do. Linen Tapes & hobbins, 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 & Woollen 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 prime Irish Mess Pork, Linn, Cotton Shirting, Cotton Thread, Linen shirts, Sea Bread, Port Wine and Glassware.
W. MAGEE, Jr. & Co.
St. Peter street, December 6th. 1814.

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 — Ange Gardien Stone, Cours,
50 — — — — — Paving,
100000 well baked Bricks,
3000 Single Leds Sand.
The whole to be of the best quality, and delivered at St. Roch's 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.

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, it required. Apply to the Printer.
Quebec, 31. January, 1815.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my w.f. MARGARET FOEBES, having without just 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 TIVERGE.

Quebec, 25th 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 Cedre blanc, 20 pieds de longueur,
40 do. de Chêne gris, rond, depuis 18 de diamètre à 30 pieds de longueur, 12 pouces au petit bout,
40 do. de Frêne, rond, depuis 18 à 30, au petit bout,
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, 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 chaque.
6,000 do. do. do. 2 do. pas moins de 9 pouces de largeur,
7,000 do. do. do. 1 1/2 do. pas moins de 9 pouces de largeur,
4,000 do. do. do. 1 1/2 do. pas moins de 9 pouces de largeur,
5,000 do. de Planches, 1 do. pas moins de 9 pouces de largeur,
60,000 pieds de Madriers de Pin blanc, de 3 pouces, longueur, et pas moins de 9 pouces de largeur,
60,000 do. do. do. 2 1/2 do. pas moins de 9 pouces de largeur,
80,000 do. do. do. 2 do. pas moins de 9 pouces de largeur,
80,000 do. do. do. 1 1/2 do. pas moins de 9 pouces de largeur,
60,000 Planches de Kamouraska de la meilleure qualité, 10 pieds de longueur,
6,000 ditto ditto de la seconde qualité,
6,000 Bardeaux de cèdre.
Le tout doit être de la meilleure qualité et livré à St Roch, au département des Ingénieurs, entre le 1er de Mai et le 24me. Septembre 1815.
Des propositions scellées de ceux qui désirent 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 suretés pour 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.

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.
15 Sault au Matelot street, January ad, 1815.

FOR SALE,
Fifty Pipes Levant Red Wine, 10
Six Puncheons do. Brandy, 10
About 5000-12 feet 3/4 by 1 1/2 Inch Deals.
PATTERSON, DYKE & Co.
Quebec, 7th Nov. 1814

JUST received and for Sale at No. 30, St. Pel Street, Lower Town.
Superior White Cape Madeira Wine,
Dit. old Vidonia dit.
Dit. old Sherry 24 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, 28th February, 1814.

Extracts from D. ANDERSON'S Canada.

INHABITANTS.

The population of the Canadas is composed of the descendants of the French colonists, who inhabited Canada at the conquest, and emigrants from the mother-country and the United States; perhaps the descendants of the French colonists constitute three-fourths or four-fifths of the whole population.

As no census has been taken since the year 1783, it becomes impossible to state accurately what the population at present is.

Mr. Heriot, in his History of Canada, computes the population of the lower province at 250,000, and that of the upper province at 80,000, in 1808; this computation I am inclined to think, from the opinions which I have heard upon the subject, is rather under than over-rated.

However, taking the statement of Mr. Heriot's as a true estimate of the population in 1808, and with the ordinary increase amongst the inhabitants, and also taking into account the extraordinary influx of settlers from the United States, occasioned by Mr. Jefferson's embargo and other measures of the American government, between the year 1808 and the breaking out of hostilities between the two countries, I think we may now reasonably compute the population of Upper and Lower Canada at 375,000, of which the lower province may contain about 275,000.

With regard to the respective characters of each of the three divisions or classes of people, composing the population of those provinces, and in the first place respecting the descendants of the French colonists, it may be observed, that they are honest and upright in their reciprocal dealings to a degree scarcely any where to be met with where so much ignorance prevails, or indeed perhaps any where;—sensible and polite in their manners; and, as far as regards economy, they are sensible, ingenious, and industrious.

It is very uncommon and extraordinary that these characteristics, and an almost total want of education, should exist together; and this circumstance shows what the people might be, if they enjoyed the benefit of education.

The British and Americans may rank together in point of industry and economy; and, from the advantages which they enjoy from education, are superior to the descendants of the French colonists in point of enterprise.

Concerning the attachment of the inhabitants of the Canadas to the mother-country; and, in the first place regarding those who may be distinguished as the English part of the Canadian population, who are composed of emigrants from the mother-country and of the descendants of English emigrants, we may make the following remarks, viz. respecting those who emigrate from the mother-country it may be observed, that such emigrations are sometimes occasioned by a predilection for republican principles. But it may be easily perceived, that when this is the case, a British province, in the vicinity of a republican country, would not be the choice of such people. Indeed, such persons invariably land in the United States, from whence, however, many of them from disappointment ultimately find their way into Canada.

For, finding that this republic has also laws, which must be obeyed, as well as taxes which must be discharged; finding that prodigality, and idleness in this country, as well as in that which they left, is also accompanied with poverty and distress; finding that the poor miserable soil so generally prevalent throughout the United States not only yields the cultivator but a scanty subsistence, but is only to be obtained at a high price; and, finding, too, that a reciprocity of the greatest rudeness and ill-manners, —insult and indignity to the rulers who must be obeyed, and contempt of the laws and authorities which must be submitted to, are a few of the characteristics of this country and its republican government;—with a prosaical, therefore, about which they had been so long dreaming, at last this disappearing, they find themselves in reality transported from the solid comforts their native country afforded into the midst of difficulty and distress. Thus cured of their political madness, and ashamed to return to their native land, the fertile plains upon the banks of the St. Lawrence and the blessings of the British constitution, therefore, attract many of these, as well as others, from the barren wastes of New England to the British provinces.

After these people have not only learned, by such experience, that if American liberty exceed that of British, it is only in immorality and licentiousness, but that the liberty and protection, especially indicated by this republican constitution, is precarious and uncertain, and in many respects only to be enjoyed in idea; whereas, the blessings of the British constitution, being equally extensive, are enjoyed in reality; such of these people, therefore, as find their way into the British provinces, need not be doubted as to their attachment to the British government.

Considering these circumstances, and that the other part of those who are denominated the British part of the population is composed of emigrants, who have, in the first instance, made choice of the British provinces, and of the descendants of these and such as have been distributed, it is natural to conclude, that the whole of those who are commonly denominated the English part of the Canadian, must remain firmly attached to the British government.

The American part of the Canadian colonists consists of two descriptions of people, viz. loyalists who left the United States during the late American war and emigrants. The former, considering the losses and sacrifices they experienced from adhering to the British interest, cannot certainly be doubted in point of loyalty; and, the greater part of the latter having left the United States, from discontent at the political measures pursued by their own government, and finding the privileges and advantages which they enjoy under the British government superior to those they enjoyed under the government of the United States, there can be no doubt entertained but that these also are firmly attached to the British interest.

The descendants of the French colonists, who inhabited the colony at the conquest, have uniformly given proofs of their firm attachment to the British government and its interests; particularly in the part they acted during the late American war. They certainly at that time manifested their loyalty and attachment in a manner highly honourable. — Loyalty attached to the mother-country, these colonists manfully stood forward in defence of her interests; in many instances they were mustered, led forth, and encouraged to fight, and bleed in support of the parent country, by their Roman Catholic priests; some of whom actually fell in such patriotic and brave, worthy examples. These and many other instances of loyalty might be circumstantially adduced; but, should any one doubt, the events passing at the present time afford the most incontestible proof of the loyalty of the whole inhabitants of these provinces.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

CAPTURE OF ALEXANDRIA.

(Transmitted by Admiral Sir A. Cochrane).

Seahorse, Chesapeake, Sept. 9, 1814.

Sir,—In obedience to your orders, I proceeded into the River Potomac, with the ships named in the margin, on the 17th of last month, but from being without pilots to assist us through that difficult part of the river called the Kettle Bottoms, and from contrary winds we were unable to reach Fort Washington, until the evening of the 27th. Nor was this effected but by the severest labour. I believe each of the ships was not less than twenty different times aground, and each time we were obliged to haul off by main strength; and we were employed warping for five whole successive days, with the exception of a few hours, a distance of more than fifty miles. The bomb ships were placed on the 27th, and immediately began the bombardment of the Fort, it being my intention to attack it with the frigates at day light the following morning. On the bursting of the first shell, the garrison were observed to retreat: but supposing some concealed design, I directed the fire to be continued. At eight o'clock, however, my doubts were removed by the explosion of the powder magazine, which destroyed the inner buildings, and at day light on the 28th we took possession. Beside the principal fort, which contained two fifty two pounders, two thirty-two pounders, and eight twenty-four pounders, there was a martello tower with two twelve pounders and loop holes for musquetry, and a battery in the rear of two twelve and six six-pound field pieces. The whole of these guns were already spiked by the enemy, and their complete destruction, with their carriages also, was effected by the seamen and marines sent on that service, in less than two hours. The populous town of Alexandria thus lost its only defence; and having buoyed the channel, I deemed it better to postpone giving any answer to a proposal made to me for its capitulation until the following morning, when I was enabled to place the shipping in such a position, as would ensure assent to the terms I had decided to enforce. To this measure I attribute their ready acquiescence, as it removed that doubt of my determination to proceed, which had been raised in the minds of the inhabitants by our army having retired from Washington. The Hon. Lieut. Gordon, of this ship, was sent on the evening of the 28th to prevent the escape of any of the vessels comprised in the capitulation, and the whole of those which were seaworthy, amounting to seventy one in number, were fitted and loaded by the 31st. Captain Baker of the Fairy, bringing your orders of the 27th, having fought his way up the river, past a battery of five guns and a large military force, confirmed the rumors which had already reached me, of strong measures having been taken to oppose our return; and I therefore quitted Alexandria without waiting to destroy those remaining stores which we had not the means of bringing away. Contrary winds again occasioned us the laborious task of warping the ships down the river, in which a day's delay took place, owing to the Devastation grounding. The enemy took advantage of this circumstance to attempt her destruction by three fire vessels, attended by five row-boats; but their object was defeated by the promptitude and gallantry of Captain Alexander, who pushed off with his own boats, and being followed by those of the other ships, chased the enemy up to the town of Alexandria. The cool and steady

* Seahorse, Euryalus, Devastation, Etta, Meteor, Erebus, Anna Maria dispatch-boat.

conduct of Mr. John Moore, Midshipman of the Seahorse, in towing the nearest fire vessel on shore, whilst the others were removed from the power of doing mischief by the smaller boats of the Devastation, entitles him to my highest commendation. The Meteor and the Fairy, assisted by the Anna Maria dispatch-boat, a prize gun boat, and a boat belonging to the Euryalus, with a howitzer, had greatly impeded the progress of the enemy in their works, notwithstanding which they were enabled to increase their battery to eleven guns, with a furnace for heating shot. On the 3d, the wind coming to the N. W. the Etta and the Erebus succeeded in getting down to their assistance, and the whole of us with the prizes, were assembled there on the 4th, except the Devastation, which, in spite of our utmost exertions in warping her, still remained five miles higher up the river.

This was the moment when the enemy made his greatest efforts to effect our destruction. The Erebus being judiciously placed by Captain Bartholomew in an admirable position for harassing the workmen employed in the trenches, was attacked by three field pieces, which did her considerable damage before they were beaten off. And, another attempt being made to destroy the Devastation with fire vessels, I sent the boats, under Captain Baker, to her assistance; nothing could exceed the alacrity with which Captain Parker went on this service, to which I attribute the immediate retreat of the boats and fire vessels. His loss, however, was considerable, owing to their having sought refuge under some guns in a narrow creek, thickly wooded, from which it was impossible for him to dislodge them. On the 5th, at noon, the wind coming fair, and all my arrangements being made, the Seahorse and Euryalus anchored within short musquet shot of the batteries, while the whole of the prizes passed between us and the shore, the bombs, Fairy, and Erebus firing as they passed, and afterwards anchoring in a favourable position for facilitating by means of their force, the further removal of the frigates. At 3 p. m. having completely silenced the enemy's fire, the Seahorse and Euryalus cut their cables, and the whole of us proceeded to the next position taken up by the troops, where they had two batteries, mounting from fourteen to eighteen guns, on a range of cliffs of about a mile extent, under which we were of necessity obliged to pass very close. I did not intend to make the attack that evening, but the Erebus grounding within range, we were necessarily called into action. On this occasion the fire of the Fairy had the most decisive effect, as well as that of the Erebus, while the bombs threw their shells with excellent precision, and the guns of the batteries were thereby completely silenced by about eight o'clock.—At day light on the 6th I made signal to weigh, and so satisfied were the whole of the parties opposed to us of their opposition being ineffectual, that they allowed us to pass without further molestation. I cannot close this detail of operations, comprising a period of twenty-three days, without begging leave to call your attention to the singular exertion of those, whom I had the honour to command, by which our success was effected. Our hammocks were down only two nights during the whole time; the many laborious duties which we had to perform were executed with a cheerfulness which I shall ever remember with pride, and which will insure, I hope, to the whole of the detachments, your favourable estimation of their extraordinary zeal and abilities. To Capt. Napier I owe more obligations than I have words to express. The Euryalus lost her bowsprit, the head of her foremast, and the heads of all the topmasts in a tornado, which she encountered on the 25th, just as her sails were closed up, whilst we were passing the Flats of Maryland Point; and yet,

after twelve hours work on her refit, she was again under weigh, and advancing up the river. Captain Napier speaks highly of the conduct of Lieutenant Thomas Herbert on this as well as on every other of the many trying occasions which have called his abilities into action. His exertions were also particularly conspicuous in the prizes, many of which, already sunk by the enemy, were weighed, masted, hoisted down, caulked, rigged, and loaded, by our little squadron, during the three days which we remained at Alexandria. It is difficult to distinguish amongst Officers who had a greater share of duty than often falls to the lot of any, and which was performed with the greatest credit to his professional character. I cannot omit to recommend to your notice the meritorious conduct of Captains Alexander, Bartholomew, Baker and Kenah, the latter of whom led us through many of the difficulties of the navigation; and particularly to Captain Roberts, of the Meteor, who, besides undergoing the fatigues of the day, employed the night in coming the distance of ten miles to communicate and consult with me upon our further operations, preparatory to our passing the batteries, so universally good was the conduct of all the officers, seamen, and marines of the detachment, that I cannot particularize with justice to the rest. But I owe it to the long tried experience I have had of Mr. Henry King, First Lieutenant of the Seahorse, to point out to you that such was his eagerness to take the part to which his abilities would have directed him on this occasion, that he even came out of his sick bed to command at his quarters, whilst the ship was passing the batteries; nor can I ever forget how materially the service is indebted to Mr. Alexander Louthain, the Master, for both finding and buoying the channel of a navigation, which no ship of a similar draft of water had ever before passed with their guns and stores on board; and which according to the report of a seaman now in this ship, was not accomplished by the President American frigate, even after taking her guns out, under a period of forty two days. Enclosed is a list of killed and wounded, and also of the vessels captured.—I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES A. GORDON, Captain.

Total killed and wounded, on board B. M. Ships, employed in the Potomac River, between the 1st and 5th September 1814.—
Killed—35 wounded.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, Oct. 10.

DETAILS OF THE GALLANT BUT UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON FORT ERIE.

[Transmitted by Lieut.-General Drummond.]

Camp before Fort Erie, Aug. 15, 1814.

Sir,—Having reason to believe that a sufficient impression had been produced on the works of the enemy's fort, by the fire of the battery which I had opened on it on the morning of the 13th, and by which the stone building had been much injured, and the general outline of the parapet and embrasures very much altered, I determined on assaulting the place; and accordingly made the necessary arrangements for attacking it, by a heavy column directed to the entrenchments on the side of Snake Hill, and by two columns to advance from the battery, and assault the fort and entrenchments on this line. The troops destined to attack by Snake Hill, which consisted of the King's regiment and that of De Watteville's, with the flank companies of the 89th and 100th regiments, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer, of the regiment De Watteville, marched at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in order to gain the vicinity of the point of attack in sufficient time. It is with the deepest regret I have to report the failure of both attacks, which were made two hours before daylight this morning. A copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer's report, herewith enclosed, will enable your Excellency to form a tolerable correct judgment of the cause of the failure of that attack; had the head of the column (which had entered the place without difficulty

or opposition) been supported, the enemy must have fled from his works (which were all taken, as was contemplated in the instructions, in reverse), or have surrendered. The attack on the fort and its outworks leading from it to the lake, was made at the same moment by two columns, one under Lieut. Col. Drummond, 90th regiment, consisting of the flank companies 41st and 104th regiments, and a body of seamen and marines, under Captain Dobbs, of the royal navy, on the fort; the other under Colonel Scott, 103d, consisting of the 103d regiment, supported by two companies of the Royals, was destined to attack the entrenchments. These columns advanced to the attack as soon as the firing upon Colonel Fischer's column was heard, and succeeded, after a desperate resistance, in making a lodgment in the fort, through the embrasures of the ditch, the guns of which they had actually turned against the enemy, who still maintained the same position, when most unfortunately some ammunition, which had been placed under the platform, caught fire from the firing of the guns to the rear, and a most tremendous explosion followed, by which almost all the troops, which had entered the place were dreadfully mangled. Prisoners were instantly communicated to the troops (who could not be persuaded that the explosion was accidental), and the enemy, at the same time, pressing forward, and commencing a heavy fire of musquetry, the fort was abandoned, and the troops retreated towards the battery. I immediately pushed out the 1st battalion Royals, to support and cover the retreat, a service which that valuable corps executed with great steadiness. Our loss has been very severe in killed and wounded; and I am sorry to add, that almost all those returned "missing," may be considered as wounded or killed by the explosion, and left in the hands of the enemy. The failure of these most important attacks has been occasioned by circumstances which may be considered as almost justifying the momentary panic which they produce, and which introduced a degree of confusion into the columns, which, in the darkness of the night, the utmost exertion of the officers were ineffectual in removing. The officers appear invariably to have behaved with the most perfect coolness and bravery; nor could any thing exceed the steadiness and order with which the advance of Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer's brigade was made, until emerging from a thick wood, it found itself suddenly stopped by an abatis, and with a heavy fire of musquetry and guns from behind a formidable entrenchment. With regard to the centre and left columns, under Colonel Scott and Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, the persevering gallantry of both officers and men, until the unfortunate explosion, could not be surpassed. Colonel Scott, 103d, and Lieut. Colonel Drummond, 104th regiments, who commanded the centre and left attacks, were unfortunately killed, and your Excellency will perceive that almost every officer of those columns was either killed or wounded by the enemy's fire, as by the explosion. My thanks are due to the under mentioned officers, viz. to Lieut. Col. Fischer, who commanded the right attack; to Major Coore, Aide de Camp to your Excellency, who accompanied that column; Major Evans, of the King's, commanding the advance; Major Villatte, De Watteville's, Captain Barden, light company 89th, Lieutenant Murray, light company 109th; I also beg to add the name of Captain Powell, of the Glengary light infantry, employed on the staff as Deputy-Assistant in the Quarter-Master General's department, who conducted Lieutenant Colonel Fischer's column, and first entered the enemy's entrenchments, and by his coolness and gallantry particularly distinguished himself; Major Villatte, of De Watteville's regiment, who led the column of attack, and entered the entrenchments; as did Lieutenant Young, of the King's regiment, with about 50 men of the light companies of the King's and De Watteville's regiments; Captain Powell reports that Sergeant Powell, of the 19th dragoons, who was perfectly acquainted with the ground, volunteered to act as guide, and preceded the leading subdivision in the most intrepid style. In the centre and left columns, the exertions of Major Smith, 103d regiment, who succeeded to the command of the left column, on the death of Colonel Scott; Captains Leonard and Shore of the 104th flank companies; Capt. Glew, Bullock, and O'Keefe, 41st companies; Captain Dobbs, Royal Navy, commanding a party of volunteer seamen and marines, are entitled to my acknowledgments (they are all wounded). Nor can I omit mentioning, in the strongest terms of approbation, the active, zealous, and useful exertions of Captain Elliot, of the 103d regiment, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master Gen., who was unfortunately wounded and taken pri-

son; and Captain Borsey of the 80th regiment, who had volunteered his services as a temporary assistant in the engineer department, conducted the centre column to the attack, in which he received two dangerous wounds. To Major Pallot, commanding royal artillery, and Captain Sabine, who commanded the battery as well as the 80th guns, and to the officers and men of that valuable branch of the service, serving under them, I am to express my entire approbation of their skill and exertions. Lieutenant Charlton, Royal Artillery, entered the fort with the centre column, fired several rounds upon the enemy from his own guns, and was wounded by the explosion. The ability and exertions of Lieutenant Pallot, Royal Engineers, and the officers and men of that department, claim my best acknowledgments. Lieutenant Colonel Tucker, who commanded the reserve, and to Lieutenant Colonel Battersby, Glengary light infantry, and Capt. Walker, Incorporated Militia, I am greatly indebted for their active and unremitting attention to the security of the outposts. To the Deputy Adjutant General Deputy Quarter Master General, Lieutenant Colonel Harvey, and Lieutenant Colonel Myers, and to the officers of their departments, respectively, as well as to Captain Foremy Military Secretary, and the officers of my personal staff, I am under the greatest obligations for the assistance they have afforded me. My acknowledgments are due to Captain D'Alton, of the 90th regiment, Brigade Major to the right division, and to Lieutenant Colonel Nichol, Quarter-Master General of Militia, the exertions of Deputy Quarter-Master General Tarquand, and the officers of that department, for the supply of the troops; and the care and attention of Staff Surgeon Quisley, and the medical officers with the division, to the sick and wounded, also claim my thanks.

I have the honour to be, &c.
 GORDON DRUMMOND, Lieut. General.
 His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c. &c.

Camp, August 13, 1814.
 Sir, — I have the honor to report to you, for the information of Lieut General Drummond, that, in compliance with the instructions I received, the brigade under my command, consisting of the 8th, and De Watteville's regiments, the light companies of the 80th, and 100th, with a detachment of artillery, attacked this morning, at two o'clock, the position of the enemy on Snake hill, and, to my great concern, failed in his attempt. The flank companies of the brigade, who were formed under the orders of Major Evans, of the King's regiments, for the purpose of turning the position between Snake-hill and the Lake, met with a check at the abatis, which was found impenetrable, and was prevented by it to support Major De Villatte, of De Watteville's, and Captain Powell, of the Q. M. Gen.'s department, who, actually with a few men, had turned the enemy's battery. The column of support, consisting of the remainder of De Watteville's and the King's regiment, forming the reserve, in marching 100 near the Lake, found themselves entangled between the rocks and the water, and, by the retreat of the flank companies, were thrown into such confusion, as to render it impossible to give them any kind of formation during the darkness of the night, at which time they were exposed to a most galling fire of the enemy's battery, and the numerous parties in the abatis, and I am perfectly convinced that the great number of missing are men killed or severely wounded, at that time, when it was impossible to give them any assistance. After day-break the troops formed and retired to the camp. I enclose a return of casualties.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) J. FISCHER,
 Lieut. Col. De Watteville's Regt.

From the London Evening Star, Oct. 24.
 This morning we received New York papers to the 22d, and Boston to the 25th ult. also Halifax Papers of so late a date as the 5th instant. The former do not contain the President's speech on opening Congress, which, however was daily expected. The late affair at Lake Champlain occupies a considerable portion of these papers. As might be expected, the enemy in his official statement—indeed in all the accounts—loudly triumphs at his success; and it must be allowed, not without at least the appearance of reason—He boasts of expelling and capturing those heroes who had

conquered in Portugal, in Spain, in France—in every quarter in which they had taken the field in Europe and in Asia—of having defeated with a force of only 3000 brave Americans, a British veteran force of many times their number:—and, alas! the fact is undeniably but too true.

We shall not be so unjust as to fix a stigma on any person or persons, or condemn any before they have been proved guilty: but *prima facie*, it is not probable that such a discomfiture could have taken place without some culpable error in either the concertation or execution of the expedition, or of the previous arrangement; and it is impossible in the nature of things, that an enquiry can be deferred.

Our friends do not allow us this day to lay before our readers a large proportion of the observations to which these events have given occasion in the Halifax papers; but they are loud in the complaints, nor do they use any disguise in the reasons which they level (perhaps unjustly) at the Commander-in-Chief.

Whatever may have been the causes, or wherever the blame may attach, our interests in that quarter have been brought into a most critical situation—such a situation as requires some prompt measures at home. Matters are too pressing to be left to any remedy which Sir George Prevost may have it in his power to apply.—Some of the brave soldiers of the Peninsula are already in Canada. They are fretting and repining at the disgrace of being obliged to retreat before American militia, perhaps the most contemptible military force upon the face of the earth. Let their old commander be instantly sent out, with powers similar to those which he exercised with so much judgment in Spain—let him take the command, and affairs will soon present a very different aspect from what they now do in Canada.

It may also be well to deliberate before any more of the 2d battalions be reduced. First conquer your enemy, and then disband your troops.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract from a London paper of the 31st Oct.
 Major-General Brisbane's attack on the enemy's defences, so far as it went, was conducted in a most masterly manner, and adequately executed by the troops under his command; but at the very moment when he was ready for an assault, on Fort Moreau, (and in all probability the place would have been carried in a few minutes), the Commander of the Forces ordered the proceedings to be stayed, and while almost in their grasp, tore from the expectant victors the laurels they had already earned, and plunged them into a precipitate retreat!

There is an amazing force of every description going out under the orders of a brother in law of the Duke of Wellington. Sir George Prevost is recalled. And the populace are crying out where is General Whitlocke.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1814.

By the arrival of the schooner Hoffman, Captain Stockett, from St. Bartholomews, we learn, that the Islands had not been given up to the French, and that the British have determined not to restore them, till the result of the Vienna Congress is known.

Further information of an attack upon New Orleans, by the enemy, we have from Havana, via Charleston. The British officers spoke openly of the destination of the expedition, preparing at Jamaica, being for New Orleans, saying it would consist of 12,000 men and would sail about the 20th ultimo. Gen. Jackson, by the latest accounts was marching to defend the place.

The following Resolution has been adopted in the Pennsylvania Legislature, now sitting at Harrisburgh:

Resolved, That the committee on the militia system be instructed to bring in a bill, to authorise the Governor to raise five regiments of infantry, one battalion of light artillery, and one battalion of riflemen, to serve during the war; for the defence of this state, and occasionally to co-operate with other forces in the defence of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

Gen. Macomb has been ordered to Leticia, to attend the trial of Gen. Wilkinson.

VIENNA, SEPT. 30.—Every thing being ready for the Congress, it appears that this Assembly will open to-morrow (October 1), and this great event attract general attention. The Congress will hold its sittings at the Secret Chancery of State. There will be little spoken, it is said, to avoid the verbal discussions, to which there would be no end; all the business will be done in writing. It is not doubted, that as soon as the negotiators agree upon Articles, they will be immediately communicated to the public through the medium of the press. It is thought that those difficulties, which are likely to run to length, might be publicly debated, to elicit information from persons who are not Members of the Assembly. It is hoped that the press of the Court and State will immediately publish a journal of the proceedings of the Congress.

LONDON, October 24, 1814.

Operations on Lake Champlain and at Plattsburgh.

Private letters rail loudly against the Governor-General for abandoning the assault of the enemy's forts in consequence of the failure of the naval part of the enterprise; and some of them do not hesitate to declare, that great dissatisfaction prevails among the General Officers and Army on this account. Not knowing the writers of these epistles, we cannot take upon ourselves to pronounce whether their complaints are or are not well founded; but we hear too much of this sort of language, not to perceive that Sir George Prevost is not entirely popular in Canada.

Major-Generals Brisbane, Power, and Robinson, were in immediate command of the British force, which is represented as amounting to from 12 to 14,000 men. There are rumours that Gen Robinson had been put under arrest. By the latest advices, on the 17th ult. the troops had returned to nearly the same positions they occupied previous to the attack on Plattsburgh; and Sir George Prevost had, it is said, gone to Kingston to superintend the projected attack on Sackett's Harbour—we trust with better success than attended his preceding operations. Our great vessel was launched on the 10th, and will, it has long been foreseen, give us a decided superiority on the most important Lake, Ontario. The news from Erie is altogether favourable.

A New York Paper of the date of the 17th ult. received on Saturday, states that Commodore Chauncey had quitted Sackett's harbour, and was on the Lake in the neighbourhood of Kingston, on the 8th of the same month. The large ship which had been constructed under the orders of Sir James Yeo, was launched on the 10th of September. It is said, that the reluctance of the British army to quit Plattsburgh, according to the orders of Sir George Prevost, was expressed in a most decided manner. The force under Sir George was 10,000 men, and that of the American General Izard only 1500 regulars and 6000 militia.

The advices from Ghent received on Saturday are to the 19th inst. Several of the American Commissioners were absent from that place, and were not expected to return for three weeks. The negotiation was in a hopeless state, unless instructions favourable to peace should be received from the United States in answer to the dispatches transmitted by the John Adams, which, it will be recollected, left the Texel on the evening of the 28th August.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette dated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1814.

Our finances are most wretchedly deranged; and I believe, no hope is entertained by any man in his senses, that Madison & Co. will be able to put them to rights. The old man is nearly beside himself;

and although he hears but little of what is going on, that little has nearly turned his head. A crazy pilot—what will save us from sinking.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

All the Tax Bills, except the one imposing a duty on Lotteries, have passed the House of Representatives, and have been transmitted to the Senate for their consideration, you will observe that the Federalists have been divided in their votes upon these bills. Those who have voted for them, have supposed that the war has become really defensive in its character, and that the desperate situation of the public credit, though occasioned by the authors of the war, required their aid for way; and means to resuscitate it.

From the Federal Republican, Dec. 10.

The debate on Mr Gales' classification bill, was continued in the House of representatives yesterday. Mr. Webster was more brilliant than on any former occasion, which is saying all that his greatest admirer could desire. His duty has been performed. He has frankly told the government, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the act could not be executed in New-England, and in addition to his belief, that it would be resisted, he added his opinion that it ought to be resisted. He said, there was no medium between slavery and chains, and the resistance of the act, and that there was no doubt the people themselves would choose the latter. The union is suspended by a thread. That the bill will receive all the sanction of the law, cannot be doubted—that it will never be executed, is quite as certain.—But admonition and remonstrance are thrown away. You may as well preach to the winds. "Desperate situations produce desperate councils and desperate measures." "Rulers distressed in the midst of their power; never look to any thing but power for relief." The annals of all times show that men who have been once intoxicated with power, and derived any kind of emolument from it, never will willingly abandon it. In this case the party will go on, tho' certain ruin ensue, lest they should be laughed at for being deterred.—Such is their weakness.

HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 18.

Several stout privateers are infesting our coast; and many others are said to be preparing in the ports of the Enemy. The schooner Good Intent, Ferguson, from the Bay of Chaleurs, was boarded by the boats of two large schooners, four days out from Salem, on Sunday last, off Beaver harbour.—After taking out a few articles, cutting up her cables, &c. she was suffered to proceed. They had taken a brig, a schooner, and two or three cutters. The brig was sent for the U. S.—The schr. Mary, from hence for Martinique, was captured a few days since by the Am. privateer Surprise, and sent to the schr. Julia Ann, from St. Vincent's of Liverpool, N. S. was captured on the 9th inst. by the David Porter privateer; a prize-master and six men put on board, and ordered for U. S. But the night following, the mate, one seaman and a boy, who were left on board, retook the vessel; landed the privateersmen at Cow-Bay, and brought the schr. into this port.

Talents improved.

Five tender virgins buxom young and fair,
Were given to father Bernard's pious care;
They edified so much, e'er Sol had on,
Thro' ten celestial signs, each bore a son:
The Fryer when call'd to answer these misdeeds,
Thus in excuse to his Superior pleads,
Five talents Revd. Sir, to him rove were given,
Lo! five are gain'd,—so well my care has thriven:
The Pontiff smil'd, and took the Fryer to grace,
For why! 'Twas once it seems his Lordship's case.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated Wednesday December 21.

It is almost reduced to a certainty, that an attack on Annapolis is meditated by the enemy. They have been sounding the channel, almost within range of the little fort, at the edge of the town; and Cockburn is known to be lying in Herring Bay, with his Rappahannock fleet, being only a few hours sail of the town.

MONTREAL, January 7.

On Monday evening last, the Mechanics of Montreal gave a Ball and Supper to their Wives and Sweethearts, at Mr. Hindley's. The night was spent with great glee, and the Company retired about 5 o'clock next morning, much satisfied with their entertainment.

On Wednesday evening, the most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale gave a GRAND BALL and SUPPER at Holme's Hotel to about 100 hundred of his friends;—Nearly half of them were citizens of Montreal.

From the best information we hear that the American Army is making a movement at Gravelly Point, Sackett's Harbor, and Plattsburgh—it is said to cut off our communication with Kingston, or at least to harass our army on the frontiers.—*Gen.*

A fifty guinea sword has been subscribed by the school companions of Lieut. FRED. ROLETTE, a Canadian born subject, and some Canadian gentlemen of Quebec, for said Lieut. Rolette's conduct under the brave Commodore Barclay, in the action with the American squadron on the 10th Sept. 1813, which conduct merits the warmest approbation of his countrymen, and reflects great credit on Lieut. Rolette, as an officer and seaman.

Quebec Gaz.

A fire broke out on Thursday morning about 1 o'clock, in the house of Mr. Poitras, St. Lawrence Suburb, which was consumed with a small house adjoining.—Mr. Poitras' loss is very considerable.

POSTSCRIPT.

Accounts are said to have just arrived, which state, that the Americans attempted to take Fort Niagara by surprise. They failed in the object, and were repulsed with great loss.

Married at St. Catharines, by the Rev. Dr. Mountain, on Wednesday the 4th inst. WILLIAM GREEN, Esq. Dept. Art. Comdr, General, to MARGARET, daughter of John Gray, Esq.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 10 1815.

Just as our last number went to press, arrived the November mail, with intelligence of importance to these colonies. For at the moment that our Commissioners were lowering their tone at Ghent, it appears that every preparation was making in England, for continuing the war with augmented energy. It may be said that this was no more than common policy, as no negotiation is so well conducted as that which is carried on with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other. The concessions of our Commissioners may be considered somewhat in the nature of *proces armato*, claims, made with affected submission, but which are to be sustained with armed force.

The successes to the southward are such striking proofs of what British troops are able to effect, when led by energetic characters, that we shall not wonder at any determination of making further trials of British valour, for the completion of American humiliation previous to a peace. Never did a better opportunity present itself of bringing to the test the sterling merit of English troops, than in the very brilliant and persevering advance upon, and consequent successful entry into the American capital, as detailed in the official dispatches. Were British officers every where so led, nothing could resist them. Brilliant events have often characterized the French; but in perseverance they never could compare with the English; where then there is a failure of that quality in their leader, there is a total want of congeniality between the leader and the led.

As a requisite step towards the prosecution of a future vigorous war, the idea in England, at the latest dates, seems to have been that a change to the command, in this country, was indispensable. The accounts of the retreat from Plattsburgh, appear to have made such an impression

on the public mind, as nothing less than such a change could tranquillize. Sir George's recall is, in consequence, spoken of with much confidence. We have even heard his successor named as a certain event. Lord Oxbridge, of the Paget family, is the person spoken of. We however, vouch for nothing.

It was certainly most unfortunate for Sir George that accounts of such a failure should be received shortly after the advices of the Washington and Penobscot expeditions, as they could not but lead to comparisons far from favorable to him, putting all other considerations out of the question. We could dispute much on this subject; but we are unwilling to add poignancy to a wounded spirit.

On Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock, the house of Mr. Pierre Garneau, in Fabrique street, opposite the Jesuits' Barracks, was found to be on fire. Mr. Wm. Hoogs, the occupant, with his family, had barely time to save themselves in their night dresses. Every thing else was consumed, with all that was combustible of the house. The owner had a forge in the lower part. Much praise is due to the exertions of both military and civil on the occasion; Col. Muller was particularly active. Much, however, could not be done, the Engines being clogged with ice. His Excellency the Governor was on the spot. The cause of this sad accident remains unknown. A young lad of the name of Remler, about sixteen years of age, brother-in-law of Mr. Hoogs, is since dead, in consequence of his sufferings by the fire, having been previously indisposed.

By a Notification from the General Post-Office in London, dated 17th September 1814, it appears by an Act of Parliament, passed in the last Session, 54. Geo. III. cap. 169.—

That, instead of 4d. as before, the Post master is now to receive 6d. for a single letter, and so in proportion, on double, treble and ounce letters, for letters brought by ships other than by Packet boats, from places abroad into Great Britain, in addition to inland postage.

That he is to authorize persons abroad to collect letters from masters of ships and others, and to make them up in sealed bags or parcels addressed to the Post-master General, putting into the said bags and parcels a certificate of the number of letters and an impression of the seal. The masters to whom the bags or parcels are to be delivered, to pay to such authorized person, at the rate and in the proportion of three shillings British money for every 50 letters.

That the masters on delivering the same in a perfect state at any Post-office in Great-Britain, will be repaid by the Post-master the money so advanced and for their own care and trouble, two pence per letter.

If any masters shall open any bag or parcel, or take out any letter, or not duly deliver the bag at the Post-office, where he shall arrive, without wilful or unavoidable delay, he shall forfeit and pay £300.

No vessel to be allowed to break bulk until the master shall have signed a declaration that he has delivered all letters on board, according to the Act, every master wilfully neglecting, to forfeit £30.

DIED.—On Thursday, Mrs. Raby, wife of Mr. Roger Raby, Auctioneer, of this city.

MR. CARY.
Permit me through the Mercury, to compliment the Editor of the Quebec Gazette on his discriminating talents, in classifying the inhabitants of this Province. To elucidate the truth of his positions your readers have only to put into one scale two weights of fifty pounds each, and into the opposite scale ninety eight of one pound each; and let them see which scale will preponderate. This trial may be called *Two per cent versus ninety eight*; or solidity against numbers.

POISEWELL.

As some of our Subscribers may be somewhat puzzled to find a reason for our sending them accounts for part of their Subscription before the completion of their year, they are respectfully informed that it is with a view of making the Subscriptions in general to commence at the commencement of the year.

PORT OF QUEBEC,

EXPORTS to 1814.

181 vessels, 38,605 tons 1380 men—7 built this year
contg. 2629 tons—1217 barrels flour.—384 cws. biscuit,
—319 minots oats—5803 lbs. wax—70 barrels pork,
—12 do. beef,—7676 pieces oak timber—9971 pine do.
—214 walnut do.—2,031,074. staves & heading,—2770
staves ends—188,000 bds. & planks,—2876 hand spikes,
—9375 oars—843 masts—117 bowsprits,—1807 spars,—
63,834 hoops, 33,500 lathwood—2722, casks ashes,—
9715 cent. lqr. 22½—167 casks & 1664 bushels salt,—
3507 pipes, 576 hogheads,—225 quarter casks,—79
puncheons,—96 tierces,—20 puncheons rum,—10 casks
sausages, 101 do. tongues,—17 do. tripe,—118 tinnettes
& 500 lbs butter,—1 pipe & 10 hogheads wine,—4
coils cordage,—119 loggins, 151,720 pieces scantling,
—1860 empty puncheons,—1,611,164 wedges—172,
350 treenails, 519 cask wood,—38 horses—2 cows,—10,
hogheads tobacco—48 fowls,—2 cks. & 16 kegs snuff,
—2 pipes gin, 8 tierces hides,—100 boxes soap,—3
puncheons whiskey—310 casks ale and beer—6 do.
castorim—2393 bott hookharuelles,—13,000 shingles,
—38 barrels leather,—8 stoves,—16 boxes candles,—12
packages merchandizes—240 barrels, 90 half do. and 25
tierces salmon—947 barrels & 354 boxes herrings,—85
casks and 675 cwt. cod fish, 50 barrels shad,—24 casks,
10 barrels and 34 cases ess. spruce,—144 battners,—31
casks oil,—2 do. balsam,—22 kegs tallow,—225 barrels
apples,—840 barrels onions,—132 casks ochre.
Pur and Peltries, viz:—68,284 beaver skins—3298
bear do, 25125 martin do.—2974 racoon do.—1536
cased and open cat.—13957 deer do.—297,662 muskrat
do. 7045 otter do.—2329 fox do.—36 loup-serviers do.
—41 seal do.—52 elk do. 3694 mink do.—5011 sevar
do. 198 wolf do.—509 wolverine do.—1 lynx do.—
5011 rabbits do. 1 goat do.

IMPORTS in 1814.

173 vessels, 31092 tons, 1456 men
538 pipes, 15 hhd. and 49 casks bottled madeira wine
—37,570 gals. 777 pipes, 73 hhd. & 215 casks bottled
port,—1053 pipes, 88 hhd. & 18 casks bottled spanish
do. 209 pipes Sicilian,—801 pipes, 394 hhd. 292 qr.
casks and 10 casks bottled teneiffe do. 34 hhd. and 55
cases french do.—223 pipes and 6 hhd. fayal do.—18
buns & 5 hhd. Sherry.
Total 410,730 gallons,
14462 puncheons and 637 hhd. rum 1,555,641 gls.
490 cases noyeau—14 barrels do. 581 pipes brandy,
348 do. gin, 110,911 gls.—994 casks whiskey, 110,859
gls.—1271 casks molasses, 115,822 gls.—314 casks
refin'd sugar, 262,366 lbs.—4307 casks & cases musca-
vado sugar, 2,569, 296 lbs.—368 casks and 210 bags
coffee, 168,962 lbs.—27 casks leaf tobacco, 16,756 lbs.
—63 manufac'd do. 11,016 lbs.—20,018 packs cards,—
85, 904 minots salt,—6716 chests tea.
October 10,
Value of dry goods paying 5 pr-ct. £189277 0 6
do. do. do. 2½ do. 267917 13 8½
do. do. do. 5 do. 287132 10 7
do. do. do. 2½ do. 234113 12 5½
January quarter.
do. do. do. 5 do. 18000 0 0
do. do. do. 2½ do. 200000 0 0
Total £1,358,440 18 0

Memorandum of Goods and House Furniture, lost during Saturday last, belonging to JAMES CORSCADDEN—viz.

Silver Tea and Table Spoons
1 Bear skin Muff,
1 pair Beaver Muts,
1 piece fine Irish linen, containing 10 yards, marked
R. M. No. 3557.
Bed linen, Table do. House Furniture,
Wearing Apparel, for men, women and children.
Any person having any of the above articles will
much oblige the subscriber by returning them as
soon as possible.

N. B. Should any person offer any of the above
articles for sale, it is earnestly requested that they
may be taken from them and returned, and the
offenders detained.

JAMES CORSCADDEN.

Quebec, Jan. 10, 1815.

WANTED, as LETTER CARRIERS
to the General Post Office, two
young Men who can be well recommended.
Quebec, 9th Jan. 1815.

WANTED

For the Prison Hospital:

ONE HUNDRED Linen Shirts,
50 Pairs Shoes,
100 Pairs Worsted Stockings.
Shirts, &c. to be branded with the P. W. D. on the
collar and bodies of the Shirts.
Tenders to be given in at the Transport Office, on or
before Monday the 16th inst. by 12 o'clock.
Samples to be seen at the said office,
Quebec, 9th January, 1815.

ON A BESOIN,

Pour l'Hôpital des Prisonniers, de

CENT Chemises de Toile,
50 Pairs de Souliers,
100 Pairs Bas de Laine.
Les Chemises doivent être marquées avec les lettres
P. W. D. sur les collets et corps des chemises.
Les Propositions seront reçues au Bureau des Trans-
ports, Lundi le 16e du présent avant midi, ou avant ce
jour.
On peut voir des montres des articles au dit Bu-
reau.—Quebec, 9e. Janvier, 1815

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers,
80 Puncheons } Strong and high flavored Jamaica
37 Hogheads } Spirits,
48 Puncheons strong Leeward Island Rum.
1 Pipe real Holland Gin,
13 Puncheons Melasses,
10 Pipes Benecarta Wine, superior quality,
28 Cases Martinique Cordials, 1 doz. each.
19 Hogheads } Muscovado Sugar,
1 Tierce }
34 Chests best Twankey Tea.
JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.
Quebec, 9th January, 1815.

BY AUCTION.

Will be Sold, WEDNESDAY next the 11th Instant,
at JONES WHITE & MELVIN'S Auction Room:
A GENERAL assortment of dry Goods comprising:
A fine & Coarse Cloths, fine Chints, Calicoes, fine
Cambrie, Muslin, Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins, Striped
Gingham, Dowlas, Platillas, Printed Pocket Hanker-
chiefs, &c. &c.

ALSO.

4 Casks Ironmongery & Cutlery,
3 Trunks of Hosiery,
17 Barrels Pommes Grises and Bournois,
Apples, in excellent order, and a variety of other
Articles.
Sale to begin at one o'clock.
Quebec, 9th January 1815.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on THURSDAY next, the 12th
instant, at the subscribers' Auction Room:
A GENERAL assortment of DRY GOODS,
consisting of Cloths, Calicoes, Blankets,
Cassimeres, striped and checked Cottons, Shawls,
Stockinet, & fancy Muslins, sewing Silk, Pocket
Handkerchiefs, Gingham, Cambrics, silk Bandan-
as, worsted Hose, Buttons, Pins, &c. &c.

ALSO—10 bags Coffee,
10 barrels Sugar,
3 casks Nails,
2 bags Pepper,
6 boxes best Durham Mustard,
And a variety of other articles.
Sale to commence at ONE o'clock.
WHITE & LANGUEDOC.
Quebec, Jan. 10, 1815.

FOR SALE,

At THE NEW PRINTING OFFICE,
MONTHLY RETURNS
For Regiments abroad.

FOR SALE,
 2000 Pairs, strong yarn and worsted H.ose,
 1000 do. do. Gloves,
 Lamba wool hose, Kent and London wrought Guernsey Frocks,
 Scarlet and Flesh 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, 3d. 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, 3me 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 imitg on Cotton and silk and cotton do.
 4-4 a 6-4 fancy Muslins,
 4-4 a 6-4 tanned and plain leno and book Muslins.
 6-4 Cambrics,
 4-4 a 9-8 light & dark striped & checked Cotton,
 11-8 and 6-4 Checks. 3-4 a 7-8 lined 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. Tenerife Wine.
 Apply to **DAN JOS. DALY,**
 Quebec, Decr 21. 1814. *Queen's Wharf*
A VENDRE
 A des Prix raisonnables,
 Peaux de Veaux et autres,
 Boies et Soutiers—et
 4000 verge de Toile écru,
ED. H. LINDSAY,
 o 10, au marché de la basse Ville.
 Quebec, 19e Dec 1814.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.
ONE Tierce and one Case Goods, landed from the ship Planet, captain Mitchell, from Liverpool, marked S (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 Subscriber.
 69 Pipes & 28 Hhds. L. P. Madeira Wine,
 15 do. & 47 do. 5 or Port Wine,
ALSO,
 Spanish wine of Superior quality, 1/2 lb Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, molasses, Jamaica Spirits, Cognac Brandy, Navy Brandy, 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 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 woollen Hoses, by the dozen.
Quebec, 10th Oct. 1814.

A LOUER pour une ou plusieurs années, et possession à livrer immédiatement, un **QUAI** situé au la Basse Ville de Quebec, au lieu communément appelle Carrière, de 130 pieds de long 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,
 As No. 30, St. Peter Street, Lower Town:
 1000 Pair Military Grey Cloth Trowsers,
 130 Doz genuine High flavoured 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.
JOSIAH STILES.
 Quebec, 4th October, 1814.

N. B. The above named Josiah Stiles in explanation of his intentions respecting the Ferrying above mentioned, hereby begs leave to inform the Public that he proposes to have boats and Capoes 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 **ETCHEMUNSAW-MILLS**, opposite Sillery Cove—
 30 M. feet mercer 8 1/2 inch Pine Boards, } 20 a 40 feet in
 20 M. do. 1 1/2 do. do. } length.
 10 M. do. 2 do. Plank, }
 60 M. do. 2 do. do. }
 10 M. do. 2 do. Boards and Plank,
 60 M. do. Oak do. do.
 Deck Plank and Sheathing Boards, and a constant supply of well seasoned Window Sillies, 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 abin and common biscuit.
 1st May, 1812

FOR SALE,
 A few chests of green and hyson teas,
 2,000 merch. doz 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 doz 1/2 free from knots, ditto,
 2 doz 4 1/2 inch planks, 10 feet long,
 Cedar timber, squared,
 5,000 fire bricks, } 26
 1,000 common do. }
 20 chaldron best Newcastle coals,
 500 lb. cotton candle wick,
 2 cases of pins, no. 6 and 7,
 And essence of spruce, as usual—for cash only.
THOS. WILSON.
 Quebec, May 20, 1814.

FIRE-WOOD FOR SALE.
ABOUT 200 cords Fire-wood lying near S. Patrick's Hole, in a convenient place for loading on board craft.
PATTERSON, DYKE & Co.
 Quebec, 11th Oct. 1814.

JAMES G. HANNA, No. 15, Rue de la Patrie, vient de recevoir par l'Alexander de Liverpool, un assortiment élégant et bien choisi d'Horloges, Montres, Argenterie, Vaisseau d'argent, et de métal britannique, articles ternis, une variété de bijoux et d'ellucillerie, qui sera tout vendu à bonne composition pour argent comptant.—Orfèvrerie en or et argent filon ou plus court avis, Réglages et Montres réparées.—Un bon prix donné pour de l'or et de l'argent.
 Québec, 30e Mai, 1814.

FOR SALE at the Subscriber's Store No. 10, Lower Town Market—
LONDON particular Madeira Wine in pipes, hhd's, 1/2 qr. tank, 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. do.
ALSO—a few puncheons Leeward Island Rum.
T. C. OLIVA.
 Québec, 5 July, 1814.

FOR SALE,
THREE CAROLES, the property of a Gentleman who has lately left the country, consisting of 1 covered, half covered and open VIS-A-VIS—for further particulars apply at Monro and Bell's stores where they can be seen at any time.
 Québec, 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 Juliana from London, a general assortment of the best superfine Cloths, Casimeres, 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. 8. h. 1814.

TWO LET for one or more years, and possession given immediately—**THAT** extensive WHARF, situated in the Lower Town of Quebec, at the place called Carrière, of 130 feet in length 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.
 Québec, 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, of that of the General Post Office, in **FRANÇOIS MARCHÉ HALL.**
W. F. SCOTT,
 Notary Public and Land Agent.
 Québec, 16th May, 1814.

Ship Chaudery & 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
 20 Cases Florence Oil of a superior quality,
 30 Hhds North Shore seal Oil,
 5 Pipes real Cognac Brandy,
 3 Puncheons Irish Whiskey,
 100 Cwt. English made Ship Bread,
 150 Casks Nailassorted, consisting of Clasp Nails from 6 lb. to 30 lb. Canada Covering, Boat Sheathing, and Spike Nails of all sizes.
JOHN WHITE & Co.
 Québec, July 12, 1814.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week, at 10 o'clock, A. M. 14, 6 10, -8 6, 21, 8
 Printed and published for **THOMAS CARY**, No. 3, St. Lewis street, at the **NEW PRINTING-OFFICE** No. 21, Buede street.