

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRAEIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. 17. 5.

VOLUME IX.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1813.

[NUMBER 23.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Quebec, 24th May, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, from and after the 31st instant, a new arrangement will take place, at the Post Offices of Quebec and Montreal, respecting the conveyance of the Mails, and that the departure and arrival of the Post at both places will be on the following days, viz.

Mails closed.	Arrival of Mails.
Monday evening, at 8 o'clock,	Sunday evening,
Tuesday do. do.	Monday do.
Wednesday do. do.	Wednesday do.
Thursday do. do.	Thursday do.
Friday do. do.	Friday do.
Saturday do. do.	Saturday do.

THE Mails of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers are to be positively closed on the evening of each Post Day at eight o'clock precisely, at which hour the doors of the Offices will be punctually shut, and no letters whatever will be thereafter received for such Mails. The letters which may not be brought in time, must be carried to the Driver, to be put into his side-bag to be delivered at the next Post Office, or reserved by the writer, for the mail of the following day.

The first Mails, agreeably to the foregoing regulation, will be closed at Quebec and Montreal on Monday evening, the 31st instant, precisely at eight o'clock.



ADVERTISEMENTS.
THE Proprietors of the LINE OF STAGES between Quebec and Montreal beg leave to notify to the public that, from and after the 1st day of next June, their carriages will set out every morning at 4 o'clock, during the summer, from the cities aforesaid, Mondays excepted. Every degree of attention and diligence shall be bestowed on their part to merit the public favor and encouragement, by rendering their mode of conveyance safe, certain and expeditious.
Quebec, May 21, 1813.

COMMISSIONERS GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Quebec, June 7, 1813.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Sir George Prevost Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 52d year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills" (the provisions thereof being extended, and further regulated by an Act of the 53d year of his Majesty's reign,) have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 20 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at twenty per cent sterling discount.

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

BOAT BUILDING.

USMAR & PENNEY, from London, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue Building and Repairing Boats of all descriptions on the shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.
No. 7, Canoterie, January 18, 1813.

FOR SALE,

AT the New Printing Office—"TABLES showing the number of days from any day in one month to the same day in any other"—whereby the interest on Army Bills may be instantly ascertained.
Price 6d.

Quebec, 24th May, 1813.

FOR SALE

A Handsome Carriage, with shafts for a single Horse, lately imported from London, may be seen on application to the Editor.—Quebec, 31st May, 1813.

MRS. GOODMAN respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has removed her School to the House lately occupied by Col. Scott, No. 1 St. Lewis Street, near the Chateau, where she flatters herself, her unremitting attention to the Profession she has engaged in, will merit and meet with their continued approbation and support.
Quebec, 17th May, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE

A FEW pieces real superfine olive, corbeau and black Cloth, 60 Pouchons Jamaica Spirits, 15 do. Mollasses, 2 do. Lime Juice, 10 Pipes and 8 Hds. Port and 4 doz. Spanish Wine, 2 cases Champagne, 5 doz. best old Lisbon and 20 do. superior Claret Wines, 3 doz. Martinique Noyeau and 10 assorted Cordials, 10 Quarter Casks best sweet Oil, few Hds. and Barrels Sugar and a few barrels Coffee, 500 pair ready made Oars, 500 French Burr Stones, and few cases of Castile Soap.
BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.
Quebec, 18th May, 1813.

GEORGE BROWNE,

(Removed to No. 9, St. George street, Upper Town) HAS FOR SALE,

PINK and white, sparkling Champagne, Royal Sauternes, Claret, Malmsiey Madeira, London particular Teneriffe, Sherry, Lisbon, Albeffor and Vin de Grève Wines, in bottles; a constant supply of the best old Port, London particular and London market Madeira in casks and bottles, a great part of the Port vintage three years and about 40 dozens bottled in London 1805. London Brown Stout and Porter, Burton Ale, real Cogniac Brandy and Holland's Geneva, a few dozens choice old East India Artuck, Jamaica Spirits, and Martinique Noyeau.
ALSO, double and single refined and clay'd Sugar, West India Coffee, Florence Oil, in cases containing 12 bottles each, white wine Vinegar in jars of 5½ to 6½ gallons, Wedgwood's Queens ware, in crates, each containing a complete dinner service, writing Paper of various sorts, patent Shot, shot Belts and powder Flasks, a few pairs large double rose Blankets, a trunk best London made Boots, &c. &c.

N. B. The Wines, Brandy and Geneva may be had in quantities not less than two, the Porter, &c. not less than three dozens.
Quebec, 11th May, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully thanks his friends and the public for past favors; and informs them that he is removed from his late house No. 19 in St. John Street to No. 12 in the same street and on the same side, where he humbly prays a continuation of the same support.
JOSEPH STILSON,
Saddler.

Quebec, 11th May, 1813.

N. B. He has on hand a large assortment of Saddlers' Ironmongery, Town and Country Saddlers may be supplied with the above articles, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

FOR SALE a quantity of DRY INCH PINE BOARDS:—

1½ Inch Pine Planks,
1½ Inch Cedar do.
2 Inch pine do.
2½ Inch do. do.
Squared Cedar Timber, fit for exportation and for Door and Window frames, &c.—Essence of Spruce as usual.
12,000 Scotch Bricks.
11,000 Best fire Bricks.—For cash only.
Quebec, 27th July, 1813. THOS. WILSON.

FOR SALE,

And possession given immediately, Or to let to the 1st May, 1814, together or separately:
A THAT pleasant large HOUSE, formerly the Manor house of St. Roch, with a cookery out house fit for servants, with an Oven and three rooms, also a wooden Hangar, stable, coach house, an excellent garden, a large field producing grass for a cow and a horse, with a pond from a never failing well in the cellar of the dwelling house, which has two fire proof vaults, the whole in good order, enquire of PETER BREHAUT, on his wharf.
Quebec, 2d February, 1813.

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

Quebec, February 22, 1813.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

TENERIFFE Wine, in pipes, hds. and qr. casks,
10 Hds. first quality London particular West India Madeira,
6 Pipes } London Market Madeira,
6 Hds. }
Superior Port Wine,
30 Pipes Guernsey Port Wine,
750 Pouchons Lowland Island Rum,
Clay and Muscovado sugar,
Cables and Cordage of all sizes,
Anchor: from 1 to 30 Cwt.
Sails of various sizes,
Copper in rods assorted from ½ to 1 ½ inch,
Do. in bolts and spikes.
Quebec, 6th August, 1812.
WILLIAM OVIATT.

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

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

9000 feet undressed and refuse oak } Timber,
1000 do. red and white pine
15000 feet inch and two inch pine boards, from 22 to 40 feet long, of a superior quality.
WALTER GILLEY.
N. B. He takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for past favors—and informs the public that he has accommodations for parties of pleasure or business; with a regular supply of provisions and fresh bread, baked on the spot.
Sillery Cove, May 1, 1813.

Spring Fashions.

Now landing from different ships,
At the subscriber's **WHOLESALE STORE, Palace street Upper Town.**

CRIVERS respectfully informs his friends, he is just arrived in the Eweretta, from London, and will as quick as possible have ready for sale, (for cash only) the most unique assemblage of fashionable Goods ever offered for inspection in this province, having this year, a selection of Goods of every description. It would be needless to attempt to specify the articles separately; the whole of his valuable stock embraces the most luxuriant Fashion of Oriental and British taste.—The subscriber ventures to say that for superiority of taste and quality, his goods stand unrivalled; and, with regard to prices, he feels confident that those who are inclined to purchase, will be convinced of the moderate terms upon which he conducts his establishment, and flatters himself will ensure a continuation of those favors and preference he has hitherto been so long accustomed to receive.

The subscriber begs to observe, that having the advantage of being personally in the market, and purchasing his goods with ready cash, enables him to sell them on very low terms but positively for cash only; and to save trouble, one fixed price will be made.
Palace street, June 8, 1813. C. RIVERS.

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has received, per the Eweretta and the Magdalen, from London, a very extensive and selected assortment of the newest fashion Spring Goods—comprising most elegant ready made silk Pelisses and Bonnets, ladies' full dress Caps, made by the most eminent persons in London; ladies' white beaver Hats, and patent silk split straw Hats for ladies and children, a very general assortment of Silks for Pelisses, silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Ribbons, thread and cotton Lace and Footing, Gloves, Artificial Flowers and Feathers, Muslins, Cambrics, Shawls, real fashionable superfine grained Cambric for gowns; ladies' kid, Spanish and Morocco Shoes, nankeen and jean Half Boots; gentlemen's dress Shoes, children's Shoes and Half Boots, Toys, Green & Curtis's Liquid shoe Blacking, Teas, Razors, Pier Glasses, shoe and other Brushes, Hair Brooms, elegant Hearth-Brooms, Combs, superfine Cloths, silk Florentine, &c. &c. for sale.

JOHN CHILDS.

Sault au Marelot street, Quebec, June 7, 1813.

HALL & GOWEN respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from London, by the ships Eweretta, Prince Edward, Magdalen, and Alfred, a most elegant and extensive assortment of Goods in their line—amongst which are all qualities of Ladies, Maids and Childrens Beaver Hats and Bonnets of all fashions and descriptions—Gentlemen's superior Beaver and Beaver waterproof Hats—Silk do—Military Staff Officers' Hats richly trim'd, regulation Caps with rich chains and tassels, ditto for Artillery Officers and Engineers, do. covered with oil silk for the field—An assortment of high finished Swords,—viz. Staff, and Field Officers, Regulation and Cavalry do. with an assortment of Belts suitable for each, and warranted of best quality—Also, a few Gilt Gorgets, and Breast Plates, for Canadian Militia, a beautiful and rich assortment of silk Sashes, Gold and Silver embroidered Epaulets, Regulation do.—Colonels', Lt. Colonels' and Majors's do.—Flank company Chain and Bullion Wings, &c.—a great quantity of Sword Knots, and a general assortment of every article suitable for the Military.—They also have their usual supply of Children's Shoes and Boots, with a quantity of Boy's strong London made Shoes, and a few dozen of Ladies' most fashionable Lace Boots—together with 60 hogsheds of course Hats assorted.—Most of the above articles being purchased for Cash, they can offer them very low—**But for CASH ONLY.**

Quebec, 7th June, 1813.

TO BE SOLD—at No. 15, Palace street, an elegant half covered GIG, with tandem harness.
Quebec, June 8, 1813.

JOHN MACNIDER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has received, per the Eweretta, Magdalen, and Prince Edward, from London; Birkby, from Liverpool, and Neptune and Mary, from Greenock, a general and well chosen assortment of Goods, suitable to the season, consisting of 4-4 Irish linen, diaper, huckabuck and table-cloths, 9-8 and 7-8 printed chintz, 9-8 and 4-4 cambrics, seeded, veined, spotted and sprigged lenos and cambrics; embroidered gown-patterns and trimmings; 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 fashionable silk, damask, imitation, silk, cotton and chintz shawls; 4 trunk assorted fashionable ribbons; ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton, cambric and leather gloves; ditto silk, cotton and worsted hose; youth's, maids' and children's do, do, do; ladies' motoco and leather boots, shoes and slippers; gentlemen's fine dressed wax, kid and calf shoes; youth's, maids' and children's shoes; carriage, footstep, demy and letter paper; white and purple pasteboards, ink-powder and sealing wax; white and coloured threads, sewing silks, twist and mohair, bobbins, linen and worsted tapes, silk handkerchiefs, black, coloured and printed bombazines and calimancoes; black bombazeen, broad and narrow Italian crape, blankets, pound and papered pins, white chapel needles; cross-cut-saws, table and desert knives and forks; razors, pocket and pen-knives, snuff-boxes, sweeping, scrubbing, white-wash and paint brushes; cloths, button and shoe do.; byson, twanky and green teas; bloom and sun raisins, prunes, and currants; soft shell and bitter almonds; sage and arrow-root; root ginger, white pepper, white mustard-seed, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and allspice; pearl and Scotch barley, sautéire and an Glauber salts, coffee, loaf and Muscovado sugar, lime juice, lemon acid and vinegar; ketchup, capers, essence anchovies, Florence oil, fig and powder blue, rose and Dutch pink, glue, nankeen dye, Day & Martin's liquid blacking, a few pieces fashionable carpeting, fawn and scarlet milled caps; milled stockings and gloves, scarlet and crimson worsted sashes and comfortables.—The above being direct from the manufacturers, will be sold at reduced prices, for cash or short credit. Orders from town and country will meet every attention and be forwarded at the shortest notice.
J. MACNIDER.
Quebec, June 8, 1813.

- 100 tons Liverpool Coals,
- 101 chests Tea, Souchong, Green & Hyson,
- 150 boxes English Candles,
- 90 boxes English Soap,
- 50 barrels London Porter,
- 50 Hampers Cheshire Cheese,
- 30 crates assorted Earthenware,
- 5 tierces Glassware,
- 530 excellent Cork Hams,
- 100 boxes of Glass, 7 1/2 x 8 1/2,
- 5 tons Cordage, 50 casks Staples,
- 6 cases of Black and Blue Thread,
- 115 bundles Iron Hoops,
- 1500 gallons of American Gin,

On consignment and will be sold low.
JAMES HEATH.

Queen's wharf, 8th June, 1813.

MODES DU PRINTEMPS

LE Soussigné a reçu de Londres par l'EWRETTA et la MAGDALENE un assortiment choisi et considérable de marchandises du Printemps et la dernière mode, contenant des Pelisses et Bonnets de soie tout faits les plus élégants; des coiffures de Dames pour la toilette, faites par les personnes les plus renommées à Londres, Chapeaux de carton blanc et de soie à patente pour les Dames; chapeaux de paille fine pour les Dames et les enfants; un assortiment très général de Soieries pour les Pelisses, Parasols et Parasols de soie, voiles de dentelle, Bas et Rubans, dentelles et garnitures de fil et de coton, gants, fleurs artificielles et plumes, mousselines, baptistes, shawls, baptistes peintes des plus fines et les plus à la mode pour les robes, souliers de Dames de Kid, de cuir d'Espagne et de maroquin, demi-bottes de Nanquin et de Jane, souliers fins pour les Messieurs, souliers et demi bottes pour les enfants, bijoux d'enfants, liquide de Curtis pour les souliers Tees, Baistars, Miroirs, Brosses à souliers et autres, balais de soie, balais élégants pour les foyers, peignes, draps superfins, Aventure de soie, &c. &c. Se. effort à vendre par
JOHN CHILDS.

Rue Sault-au-Marelot, Quebec, 7e Juin, 1813.

THE Subscriber requests that all Letters and Messages for him may be left with Mr. STANLEY at the Jail, during the Summer.
Quebec, 31st May, 1813.

S. J. MOUNTAIN.

FOR SALE,

AT Three Rivers, on very reasonable terms, THREE to FOUR CAROONS of OAK and PINE TIMBER, of a good quality. Apply to WILSON WALKER, at Three Rivers—or
JONES, WHITE & MCLVIN,
Quebec, June 1, 1813. Quebec.

WANTED.

A STEADY and experienced YOUNG MAN, who has a perfect knowledge of accounts, and can undertake to keep a set of Books correctly. Liberal encouragement will be given—but none need apply that cannot produce respectable testimonies of character and abilities. The Editor will give reference.
Quebec, June 1, 1813.

THE Subscriber having had four Years experience as private Culler to Merchants in Quebec, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced as Public Culler of Timber, Mast, Spars and Plank; and by strict attention he hopes to merit a share of their favour.
JOHN GRADON.
Sillery, 20th May, 1813.

FOR SALE—Thirty thousand feet of Oak Timber now laying at Sillery, apply to
JOHN GRADON.
Sillery, May 20, 1813. Master Culler timber, &c.

TO LET,

THE Lower part of the house, together with the yard, stables and cellar, now occupied by Mr. J. Tanswell, School-master, St. François street, near Hope Gate.
For particulars, apply up stairs, or to
Robt. WINTER, St. Rock.
Quebec, 24th May, 1813.

I HITCHCOCK has just received a supply of fine
Table Butter,

Which he is now selling, by retail at 1s. 8d. per pound. He has also a general supply of Groceries...at the Turk's Head, St. John Street.
Quebec, May 25th, 1813.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART.

PRIME Port and Madeira Wines, London bottled Porter and Brown Stout and Bell's Ale, mould Candles and white Wax; a parcel of good Oats and boiling Pease.
Also,
Anchors from 14 to 20 cwt. a 14-inch Cable, Cloths and Coatings, Woollen Hosiery, Bed-tick, &c. &c.
Quebec, May 24, 1813.

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

- 5 pipes Gin of a superior flavor,
 - 30 hhds. of Glass-ware, assorted,
 - 6 do. of elegant cut ditto,
 - 100 barrels Rosin,
 - 200 do. best turpentine Soap,
 - 40 do. Muscovado Sugar,
 - 50 do. Pot Barley,
 - 100 do. fine and common Biscuit,
 - 20 boxes Havana Segars, (of the best quality)
 - 20 do. choice Claret Wine,
 - 7 M. standard Staves,
 - 5 cases Castor Oil,
 - Madeira and Port Wine of a superior quality, by the dozen,
- Also—a very general and well chosen assortment of articles in the Ship Chandlery and Grocery line.
JOHN WHITE & Co.
Quebec, April 27, 1813.

NOTICE.

JONES & MUNRO will have public sales at their Auction Room every week as heretofore advertised.
Quebec, 23d April, 1813.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- June 2—Schooner Three Sisters, Deau, 9 days from August, to order, cargo stores.
- Brig Neptune, Armstrong, 44 days from Portsmouth, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- Brig Fidelity, Hunter, 44 days from Portsmouth, to J. Heath, ballast—passengers, Messrs. Deaves, Warton, Sanderson and Newton, with captain Kennedy and crew of brig Irb, taken at sea, being a wreck.
- Ship Zodiac, Bunn, 44 days from Portsmouth, to Government—passengers, 19 officers and 131 soldiers (military artificers, &c.)
- Ship Atlas, Hall, 44 days from Portsmouth, to W. Oviatt, ballast.
- Ship Zephyr, 44 days from Portsmouth, to W. Oviatt, ballast.
- Ship Portland, Mathew, 44 days from Portsmouth, to W. Oviatt, ballast.
- Ship General Elliot, Hadley, 44 days from Portsmouth, to W. Oviatt, ballast—passengers, Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. Clinie, Baldwin, wife and two children.
- Brig Salus, Vickers, 40 days from Cork, to Geo. Symes, general cargo—passengers, Messrs. Henderson, Wolfe, Cox, Dallow, Fisher & Hobbs.
- Brig Morrison, Barrier, 40 days from Cork, to Colman & Hale, general cargo—passengers, Messrs. Jackson, Couper and Dixon.
- Ship Ewretta, Beaton, 44 days from Portsmouth, to Forsyth, Richardson & Co. general cargo—passengers, Major Wauchope and servant, capt. Smith from the frigate Niobe, at anchor at the Brandy Pots; Mr. W. Scott and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Rivers and servants, Mr. Gowen, Admiral Gordon, Messrs. Bivens and Witherscombe.
- Brig Telemachus, Scott, 44 days from Portsmouth, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- Ship Brothers, Morrison, 44 days from Portsmouth, to W. Oviatt, ballast—passengers, Lieut. Colonel Williams, Emign Rollins, Mr. Smith and servant.
- Brig Nerina, Stewart, 44 days from Portsmouth, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- Brig Northumberland, Nicholson, 40 days from Cork, to Government, provisions and military clothing.
- Brig Hope, Fairweather, 44 days from Portsmouth, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- Brig Jane, McKay, 44 days from Portsmouth, to Government, ordnance stores—passengers, 11 persons Field Train Department.
- Brig Sylvan, Sangster, 44 days from Portsmouth, to John Stewart, general cargo—passenger, Miss Keen.
- Ship Aid, Trotter, 44 days from Portsmouth, to W. Oviatt, ballast—passenger, Mrs. Lynd.
- Brig Prince Edward, 44 days from Portsmouth, to Wm. Smith, general cargo—passengers, Mrs. Wilson, servant and two children, and Mr. Blair.
- Ship Barkby, Scuffle, 40 days from Cork, to order, general cargo—passengers, Major Colton; wife and 4 children, and 2 servants, Messrs. Daventry, Warwick, Simpson, Harrison, Mrs. Jones and servant.
- Brig Magdalen, Kippen, 44 days from Portsmouth, to J. Mure & Co. general cargo—passengers, Messrs. Williams, Coleman, Thew, Cubington and wife.
- Brig Neptune, Neal, 40 days from Cork, to James Dunlop, general cargo—passengers, capt. Kerr, and crew for a new ship.
- Ship Lady Juliana, Darley, 44 days from Portsmouth, to W. Oviatt, ballast.
- Ship Francis & Harriet, Otway, 44 days from Portsmouth, to W. Oviatt, ballast.
- Ship Williams, Skelton, 44 days from Portsmouth, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- Ship Flaxton, Ruthwen, 44 days from Portsmouth, to W. Oviatt, ballast.
- Brig Sarah Ann, Ellis, 44 days from Portsmouth, to government, with stores.
- Brig Northumberland, ———, to W. Oviatt, ballast.
- Brig Perseverance, Morrison, 44 days from Portsmouth, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- Schooner Mary & Jane, ———, from Red Island, with a cargo of gun-powder from the Hero, ordnance ship, on shore at that Island.
- Ship Mary, Harvey, 45 days from Greenock, to James Ross & Co. general—passengers, captain

- Wright, Messrs. Tough, Torrance, Burnside, Armstrong, Gibb, Burns and Geddes.
- Brig Mary & Jane, Felicoll, 41 days from Cork, to Jas. McCallum, general cargo.
- Brig John, Thompson, 41 days from Cork, to Grant & Greenfields, general cargo.
- Brig Alfred, Deary, 45 days from Portsmouth, to Joseph Craven, general cargo.
- Brig Liberty, McKay, 41 days from Cork, to G. Symes, cargo salt.
- Ship Ocean, Pringle, 45 days Portsmouth, to W. Oviatt, ballast—passengers, Mr. White & servant.
- 6—Transports Golden Fleeco, John & Robert, Edward & Anne, Dick Lord Collingwood, Nautilus, Royalist, Malabar, Mary, Lord Cathcart, Regulus, and Rolla, with the 89th and De Wattleville's regiment, detachments of the 104th and Royal Artillery—in 15 days from Halifax, under convoy of His Majesty's ships Minerva, Arvide and Nymph.
- Brig Ann, Follins, 41 days from Cork, to John Mure & Co. cargo salt.
- Brig Bellfield, Walker, 45 days from Portsmouth, to Government, stores—passengers, lieut. Morton, Messrs. Green & Scott.
- Ship Mary, Waldegrave, 15 days from Halifax, to Government, stores—passengers, Mr. Thomas Bennett and family, Messrs. Stainer, Goudie, Durnell and Buck.
- Ship Sally, Scarth, 45 days from Portsmouth, to Government, stores—passengers, Mr. W. Norby and family, Mess. Connor, Sponge and Sadd.
- Schooner Lively, Marvin, 23 days from Halifax, to Jas. McCallum, cargo sugar, brandy, &c.
- 7—Bark Neptune, Findlay, 42 days from Cork, to G. Henderson, general cargo.
- Adrona, Maxwell, 43 days from Cork, to M. Ballantine, general cargo.
- The Loire frigate is at the Brandy Pots.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, KINGSTON,
Adjutant General's Office,

80th May, 1813.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces considers it an act of justice due to the detachment placed under the command of colonel Baynes, to express his entire approbation of their conduct in the recent attack made upon Sacket's Harbour, at day break on the morning of the 29th instant; the regularity and patient firmness exhibited by the troops under circumstances of peculiar privation and fatigue, have been exceeded only by their intrepid gallantry in action, forcing a passage at the point of the bayonet through a thickly wooded country, affording strong positions to the enemy, but not offering a single spot of cleared ground favorable for the operations of disciplined troops. The woods were filled with infantry, supported by field pieces, and an incessant heavy and destructive fire from a numerous and almost invisible foe, did not arrest the determined advance of the troops; who, after taking three field pieces, 6 pounders, from the enemy, drove him by a spirited charge to seek shelter, within the Block Houses of his enclosed Forts, and induced him to set fire to his Store Houses. Unfortunately light and adverse winds prevented the co-operation of the larger vessels of the fleet; the gun-boats, under the direction of Captain Mulcaster, rendered every assistance in their power, to support the landing and advance of the troops, but proved unequal to silence the guns of the enemy's batteries or have any effect on their block house, and it being found impracticable without their assistance and the co-operation of the ships, to carry their post by assault; the troops were reluctantly ordered to leave a beaten enemy, whom they had driven before them for upwards of three hours, and who did not venture to offer the slightest opposition to the re-embarkation of the troops, which was effected with perfect order.

The Grenadier Company of the 100th Regiment, commanded by Captain Burke, to which was at-

tached a Subaltern's detachment of the Royal Scots, led the column with undaunted gallantry, supported by a detachment of the King's, under Major Evans, which nobly upheld the high established character of that distinguished corps; the detachment of the 104th Regiment, under Major Moodie, behaved with the utmost gallantry and spirit, and their example was followed by Captain M'Pherson's company of Glenagay Light Infantry. The detachment of Canadian Voltigeurs under Major Hettiott, behaved with a degree of spirit and steadiness so as to justify expectations of their becoming a highly useful and valuable corps.

The two divisions of the detachment were most ably commanded by Colonel Young of the King's, and Major Drummond of the 104th regt.

Commodore Sir James Yeo, conducted the brigade of Boats to the attack, and accompanying the troops on their advance, directed the co-operation of the Gun-boats. The enemy had a few days before received strong reinforcements of troops, by the report of the prisoners; & a corps of 500 men, arrived the night preceding the attack and from every source of information his force must have been quadruple in numbers to the detachments taken from the garrison of Kingston.

Captain Gray, Acting Deputy Quarter Master General, was killed close to the enemy's Block House. In him the Army have lost an active and intelligent Officer. Returns of killed and wounded have not yet been received from the corps:

By his Excellency's command.

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

The fleet returned this morning, and landed the troops and four American Officers, and about 150 soldiers, prisoners of war.

MONTREAL, June 2, 1814.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Gentleman in Kingston, to his friend in Montreal, dated

KINGSTON, May 30, 1813.

"Sir,

"I have this moment received the intelligence of the fall of Fort-George, which was attacked by Ten Thousand men, and ultimately carried, but with the dreadful loss of Four Thousand of their army.

"General Vincent made a noble defence and effected a safe retreat with a small loss, after five or six hours hard fighting, to his depots about two miles in the rear of Fort-George, where he made a stand to collect his forces from above, and has hopes of driving the enemy from the place."

MONTREAL, 4th June, 1813.

The Major General Commanding has received a report from Maj. Taylor, of the 100 Regt. giving an account of a gallant affair which took place yesterday, between the gun-boats, a detachment from the garrison of Isle aux Noix, and the Enemy's Armed vessels Growler and Eagle, from Lake Champlain, having each 11 guns, with 4 Officers and 45 men on board, and which ended in the capture of both these vessels, after a well-contested action of 3 hours and a half. Maj. Taylor speaks in high terms of the gallantry of all the Officers and soldiers employed on this occasion, particularly of Lt. Lowe of the marine department, Enr. Dawson, Gibbons, Humphries and acting quarter master Pilkington of the 100 Regt. with their crews, and reports the material assistance which he received from Capt. Gordon, Royal Artillery, boat, Williams, 100th Regt. with parties on shore, who contributed greatly to the capture of the enemy.

The garrison had three men wounded; the enemy one man killed and eight severely wounded.

The Major General Commanding will have much satisfaction in reporting to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces this action, which does high credit to the arrangements of Major Taylor and to the conduct and bravery of all concerned.

Nor can the Major General Commanding omit to notice a report which he has received from Maj. General Scovel, highly flattering to the men of the first battalion of Embodied Militia, who were entitled to receive their discharge this day, and who, notwithstanding, on a report that the enemy was advancing, volunteered their services and marched in a stile honorable to themselves and to the Canadian character.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, March 8.

MR. VANSITTART'S NEW SYSTEM OF FINANCE

It is considered, or it would certainly seem to be so, that every new Minister has a kind of obligation to come forward with a new System of Finance, and to prove his title to his eminent situation by proving his inventive faculties. A Minister, it seems, in order to satisfy the public opinion, must resemble the Manager of a Play-house, or the Ballet-Master of the Opera, and he is thought nothing of, and is regarded as not having done his duty, if he does not gratify the public taste by a perpetual succession of novelties. This new System of Finance is the new Comedy of Mr. Vansittart, and public opinion is at present divided with respect to the portion of merit to which it may be claimed.

It was the boast of Mr. Pitt's friends that he was the best Finance Minister that the Country has known or beheld. He had been brought under the careful instruction of a most able father, and his tutor had the same eminence in mathematical profundity which his father possessed in political economy. Under these instructions it is not perhaps a matter of very reasonable surprise, that Mr. Pitt should unite the most consummate knowledge of the resources of the country with a most unusual accuracy and ability in complicate calculations. Mr. Pitt, therefore, having all these advantages of education, and having, moreover, the opportunity of confirming them by early experience, was beyond a doubt the first Statesman in Europe, and posterity will do him the justice which the passions of his contemporaries may withhold. In all foreign countries his name is better established than in our own; and scarcely a foreign book, whether French or German, is published upon the subject of Finance, without a reference almost in every page to his authority.

Mr. Pitt was succeeded by the Grenvilles, Lord Grenville having become Lord of the Treasury, deemed it likewise his duty to come forward with a New System; and the public may remember the complicate puzzle—the putting out of one basin into another, which the Grenville Ministry, under Lord Henry Pitt as Chancellor of the Exchequer, threw out for the embarrassment and amusement of the people. This Ministry passed away, and together with them their papiamitic Finance.

Mr. Perceval, a man of great merit, and most exemplary modesty, succeeded; and, as he found that every thing proceeded as the public good required, he avoided the vanity of seeking the reputation of an inventor at the expense of disturbing the common quiet. He adopted, therefore, or rather continued, the system of Finance as established by Mr. Pitt, and leaving the Sinking Fund to perform the operations which that Minister had assigned, he applied himself to raise the taxes of the year in the way of other Ministers,—that is to say, either by loans or new taxes.

Mr. Vansittart, a Gentleman of the most undoubted worth and excellent talents, has succeeded Mr. Perceval, but apparently has not succeeded to his profuse. He has come forward, we believe very unexpectedly, with a new System of Finance, and in the first article has produced himself as the subverter of what Mr. Pitt had established. The best of Mr. Pitt's system was, that the invention of the Sinking Fund met the progressive accumulation of the National Debt; and by a gradual accumulation on its own part, in the effectual but silent course of compound interest, insensibly diminished the amount of the Debt, and thereby relieved the resources of the country. The augmentation of debts was indeed beyond the possibility of any immediate redeeming power; but Compound Interest had the force of gradual and incessant accumulation to meet it.

We shall now, however, proceed to a brief explanation of this System, for so it may be called, though it is at present only in its commencement; but if the first effort should succeed, the next will, doubtless, be most decided.

1. The first feature of this System is, to make some new provision for the more effectual redemption of the Land-Tax. A New Bill is to be brought in for this purpose. Its main object is to be to facilitate and simplify this redemption by the removal of some of the formalities which at present oppose it. Another is,—to enable any one to redeem his Land-tax gradually, and by installments, upon a simple notice to the Collector that he wishes to do so, upon which, such Collector is to receive, double or treble the yearly tax till the excess shall complete the purchase. This is certainly so far an effectual measure, in as much as there are many persons who can-

not afford to pay down the whole sum, but who will gladly and easily avail themselves of such payments by installments.

2. The second essence is, that, on all loans hereafter contracted, there should be imposed an additional one per Cent. on the Sinking Fund for their liquidation, and which regulation should be extended to Exchequer Bills.

3. But the third and main feature is, that there should be a repeal of the Act which regulated that the produce of the Sinking Fund should accumulate at compound interest for the extinction of the Debt; and that a considerable proportion of such accumulation should be applied to the extinction of the old debt. The detail of this plan is briefly as follows:—

1. That new Taxes shall be raised to the amount of 1,197,063 pounds; which should be added to the Sinking Fund. 2. That a certain portion of this Sinking Fund should be applied to the extension of interest on the Loans of the year.

"In this way," said Mr. Vansittart, "I have calculated that, with the exception of the Taxes of the above-mentioned amount, there will be no necessity for any new Taxes for four years. There will be an immense accumulation, moreover, of the National Treasury, as the amount of the Sinking Fund will be so much capital."

Such is this plan, which we certainly cannot consider in any other point of view than as the breaking up of Mr. Pitt's System, and the fixing of the supplies of the year upon that Sinking Fund which was instituted to diminish the National Debt. The nation certainly gets so much treasure and so much capital, because it converts it into money for expedition. Upon the whole, though Mr. Vansittart has our best wishes, we cannot say that we relish this intermeddling with the System of Mr. Pitt. It is putting the question on false grounds, however, to talk of the fears of the Public Creditors; the Public Creditor, that is to say, the Stockholder, gives himself no concern about the Sinking Fund, whether it be appropriated to the Loans of the year, or whether it be attached to the Funded Debt. The only question is,—is it, not the violation of a plan and system to which the nation has been taught to look up for the gradual diminution of its present burthensome debt?

DISMISSAL OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR FROM SWEDEN.

Copy of a letter from M. De Cabre, Charge D'Affaires from his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, of the Court of Stockholm, to his Excellency the Baron D'Engerstrom, Chief Minister of State to his Swedish Majesty, dated Stockholm, December 21, 1812.

The undersigned Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, has received the official note which his Excellency M. the Baron D'Engerstrom addressed to him yesterday, the 20th December, in which it is stated in substance—

"That his Swedish Majesty having in vain awaited an explanation relative to the entrance of the French into Pomerania, relative to the removal of the King's Officers to Magdeburg, and the capture of Swedish ships by French cruizers, his Majesty has ordered his Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs to declare to the undersigned, that his presence at Stockholm being altogether useless, his Majesty desired that the undersigned shall quit Sweden as soon as possible, and that he should, at the same time, be furnished with the passports necessary for his voyage."

The undersigned conceives it necessary to dwell upon the imputation contained in the said official note, insinuating that his Majesty the Emperor and King had acted contrary to the faith of treaties. It would be easy for the undersigned to refute this charge by recalling the conditions of the Treaty concluded at Paris on the 6th of January, and proving by facts that Sweden has not by her engagements in that instrument, although France had shown the most zealous desire to restore to her that same Pomerania which had been conquered by the Imperial and royal arms in the last war.

The undersigned has to observe, that it has never, either verbally or by writing, been notified to him, that his diplomatic relations would be suspended, until he had given a categorical answer to the explanations demanded of him by the Swedish Ministry. His Excellency the Minister of State, and of Foreign Affairs, in his letter of the 7th of September last, addressed to the Charge d'Affaires of France, limits himself to demanding of the undersigned, "Whether he is in Sweden as the agent of a friendly or hostile power,—declaring at the

same time to the undersigned, that his continuance in the States of his Swedish Majesty, depends on the answer which he shall find himself prepared to give to this question.

With respect to the principal object of the official note from his Excellency the Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs, the undersigned will not lose a moment to bring it under the cognizance of his Court; but it depends not upon him to obey the desire of his Swedish Majesty. On the contrary, it is his duty to declare, that he will never consent to abandon the post which the Emperor and King, his august Master, has designed to confide to him, before he shall have obtained his Imperial and Royal Majesty's orders to that effect.

But if his Swedish Majesty, in virtue of his Sovereign's rights, will cause it to be signified to the undersigned, officially and in writing, that he will no longer permit his residence in Sweden, the undersigned conceiving, that, under these circumstances, he will only be yielding to force, will not hesitate to avail himself, with the shortest possible delay, of the passport which he has now the honor to send back herewith to his Excellency M. the Baron D'Engerstrom, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs; because, all the existence of the circumstances which he has specified, it will be impossible for him to make use of it, and therefore, to no purpose to keep it. The undersigned has the honor to be, &c.

AUG. DE CABRE.

Copy of a letter from his Excellency M. Baron D'Engerstrom, to M. De Cabre, dated Stockholm, Dec. 23.

I have received the letter, sir, which you have done me the honor to address to me, under date of the 21st of this month; and having, in the course of my solicitude, laid it before the King, his Majesty charges me again to repeat to you, that your presence at Stockholm cannot be tolerated any longer. Your diplomatic character having now ceased, you will find yourself, sir, in the situation of all ordinary foreigners; and, consequently, subject to the execution of all the orders which the Police may find it necessary to give respecting you. The Chief Governor of that department, to whom reports very little to your advantage have been made respecting you, has received orders to make you quit the capital within four and twenty hours. A Commissary of Police will accompany you to the frontier; and by these means you will not have any further occasion for the passports which you have sent back to me.

(Signed) "Baron D. ENGERSTROM."

Copy of a letter from M. De Cabre to his Excellency the Baron D'Engerstrom, &c. &c. dated Stockholm, 23d December, 1812.

I have just this moment received the letter which you have this day written to me, in which your Excellency, announcing to me for the first time, "that my diplomatic functions have ceased," informs me, at the same time, that I become subject to the orders of the Police, and that the Governor has received instructions to cause me to be conducted to the frontier."

This determination of the Swedish Government, and the manner in which it is communicated to me, appear to me more than sufficient to justify me in the eyes of the Court, for abandoning the Post which I have filled with honor for more than a year at the Court of his Majesty the King of Sweden. I request, in consequence, that your Excellency will send me back my passports, of which I intend to avail myself with the least possible delay.

London, April 16.—There is a report that 100,000 Austrians are marching to join the Russians, and 80,000 for Italy. It is certain that Austria is strengthening her army and using her influence to effect a general peace.

It is said, that the object of Prince Schwarzenberg's mission to Paris, is to negotiate for the restoration of the Tyrol and the Port of Trieste, with part of Italy.

The following is a copy of the Commercial Regulations, issued by Government, at a late hour on Saturday.

"Licences will be granted by the Board of Trade, for Exportation and Importation of all articles to & from any port in America not blockaded, Neutral ships only, and of the build of the country to which they belong.

"The name and tonnage to be mentioned, in taking the licence."

British Naval Force in North America: In Feb'y. Newfoundland, 1 Brig, 2 Frigates. North America and West Indies, under Am'l. Warren, 11 Line, 33 Frigates, 3 Troop Frigates, 31 Sloops 12 Brigs, &c.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM NEAR TOLEDO, DATED THE 19TH MARCH.

"Joseph Bonaparte having left Madrid for Segovia, at seven o'clock on the morning of the 17th, accompanied by his Ministers, O'Farrell, Alvarez, and Urquijo, Marshal Jourdan, General Dabene, Melito, and several other—a large convoy, his guards, and several regiments of cavalry, likewise marched with his Majesty. The Ministers Arribas, Almonara, and Angulo remain in Madrid, but it is supposed will follow the King—Great part of the armies of the South and the centre have marched to Old Castille, and the preparations made by those left in this neighbourhood leave little doubt that they will likewise soon move from this valley of the Tago. They have prepared a large quantity of biscuits, and Count Giron, who was left by Soult in Toledo, is likewise moved from thence to Madrid, and marched with Joseph. It remains to be proved what are the intentions of the enemy; many believe it is to retire behind the Ebro. They have certainly treated this part of Spain as if they little expected speedily to return, having, in every instance, exacted to the utmost, without the most distant attempt at conciliation.

"The troops left in Madrid and the valley of the Tago, do not exceed 12,000 men; and it is extraordinary indeed if the Spanish armies of the Duquesdel Parque and Ebro do not, by their advance, compel this limited force to quit the capital, should they require any additional assistance to do so, added to the advance of such an army as that of Lord Wellington.

"The weather has been very fine for the season, and I have no doubt the Allied army will take the field re-established in every respect.

"The French cavalry are in many instances still in a bad state, although they have avoided themselves of the late cessation of hostilities, and have made the towns in which they have been stationed cloister them, and place their appointments in a state of repair. The horses have, however, during this time, been much harassed, necessarily out on foraging excursions, and having to act with the same precision as had they been close to an enemy's army. My accounts from Madrid state, that previous to the departure of Joseph, he went the length of removing the pictures from the Palace, and carrying off all the valuable effects; a tolerably convincing proof that he does not expect speedily to return.

"A considerable number of troops have certainly left the country for France, and no reinforcements are expected. The Officers talk in a disconnected and lolling way of Napoleon, and seem to consider the struggle in Spain as nearly at close.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED VINZELLA, MARCH 21.

"I cannot as yet say when the campaign will open; there are many reports, and it is thought that operations are to commence in May. I am sorry to inform you that the Army is sickly, and that we have in the hospitals about nine thousand; the Guard-bary from eight to ten men a day a Victim. The 6th, 11th, and 4th regiments of dragoons are going home. When the campaign opens, the English and Portuguese will advance with sixty thousand effective men, besides one hundred thousand Spaniards;—and according to the best information, there will be but little fighting, as it is the intention of the French to retire on the Ebro. They are strongly fortifying Burgos."

When we, exclusively, stated the fact, a few months since, of the arrival of Lord Walspole in Vienna, most of our contemporaries doubted the accuracy of our information, and boldly pronounced the story to be a fiction. Since the return of Lord Walspole to London, however, it has transpired, that his Lordship was actually three weeks at Vienna before his arrival was known to M. Otto, the French Minister at that Court; and it is now acknowledged, that the first intimation he received on the subject was communicated from Paris, by the transmission of the article, cut out of the STAR, which announced the important fact. M. Otto was soon after recalled, with some expressions of the Emperor's displeasure for what he was pleased to denounce as want of vigilance. But we have reason to believe, that the Cabinet of Vienna hid it from the French Minister—an omission by no means unfavourable to the pending negotiations with Austria.

The King still continues under the influence of a slight degree of occasional excitement, though his bodily health is impaired.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

BUONAPARTE is gone to take the command of his army. He did not take his departure from Paris, but from St. Cloud, in the middle of the night. On the next day he passed through Paris.

The *Messenger* that announces his departure, gives us two sketches of the situation of the French armies in the North on the 5th and on the 10th April.

Gen. MORAND is stated to have left Brema, and to have arrived at Luneburg on the 1st instant; and here we have the confession of the determined part which the people of Germany take against the enemy. The legitimists of Luneburg, supported by some Russian troops, resolved upon resistance and shut their gates. The enemy, however, being superior in numbers, forced them with cannon, entered the town, and, adds the account, "some thirty of the rebels were shot." By what law of nations, or of war, the people of Luneburg could be deemed rebels we know not, and BUONAPARTE cares not—But we trust that the next day, when General DORSBERG took so signal a revenge upon MORAND, he caused the same number of French to be shot. Retaliation should be signal and immediate, and BUONAPARTE will instantly desist from treating the Germans as rebels.

In Spain, he attempted the same system and practiced the same cruelties. But LONJA and MIRA, and others of the Guerilla Leaders, retaliated ten-fold. The French army itself was then the first to declare that the Spaniards should in future be treated as prisoners of war. Our excellent *Patriots of the Soil* pass over these atrocities of BUONAPARTE with the greatest indifference. Some thirty Germans are shot after execution—they are called rebels, and not a word of indignation bursts from them at the infamy of the act. But if Germany, seeing her brave sons treated as rebels, should issue a Proclamation, declaring, that he who respected no Law of Nations, or of War, had no right to the protection of such law in his own person—if, asserting that his blood ought to pay for the blood of the inhabitants of Luneburg shot in violation of every principle of justice, she were to set a price upon the head of of this arch-assassin, we should instantly hear these liberal and humane patriots in an ecstasy of indignation—What kill NAPOLEON the Great, for some few poor Germans of no note!—weigh his Imperial blood against the vulgar blood of plebeians!—consider him as of no more account than any other man!—the very idea would be too much for their tender nerves and delicate sensibility.

MORAND's defeat on the 2d of April is acknowledged, but the Russians are represented as four times more numerous, and the defeat is imputed entirely to the death of MORAND. But MORAND, according to the last accounts from Hamburg, was not killed—he was severely wounded and made prisoner. After MORAND's defeat, DAYOUT advanced with his corps, and on the 4th occupied Luneburg and the left bank of the Elbe. Generals DORSBERG and TETTENBORN, as our readers are already informed, retired to Böttzburgh, on the other side of the Elbe. Meanwhile VANDAMME, ST. CYR, and DAYOUT's divisions took post at Bremen, and DEMONTEAT at Minden.

Whilst these operations were taking place in this quarter, the Prussians, under the Gen. d'YORCK we suppose, were marching upon Magdeburgh. On the 2d, BEAUMARQUIS had an encounter with them, and worsted them, pursuing them for several leagues, and taking several hundred prisoners. This is the action mentioned in the Frankfurt article of the 4th. In the last Paris papers. But the brief manner in which the affair is stated, induces us to suspect that BEAUMARQUIS had as little to boast of in this action, as in all his preceding actions, which were "always to his advantage."

General DOROTTE, with the Bavarian division, had previously been very roughly handled on its march from Dresden to the Saale. On the 29th ult. it was attacked by the Russian light cavalry at Coldez (Calbitz, we suppose,) between Dresden and Leipsic. It repulsed, of course, all the charges of the Russians and only had 16 men wounded! But Gen. DOROTTE thought it unwise to stop and gain any more such honors, and continued his march to Beaubourg on the Saale. The Russians entered Leipsic on the 5th.—Victor's division was stationed as a corps of observation at Calbe and Bembourg on the Saale.

Such were the positions and movements of the enemy to the 5th inclusive. The second sketch brings down the operations five days later. Our readers are already informed of Gen. GARDNER's having been defeated. The French Papers call

this a mere affair of advanced posts, in which, however, they say four battalions were engaged, and add, in their usual way, "that the enemy were repulsed."

But a movement of the Russians two days afterwards (on the 7th) appears to have produced a total change in the positions of the enemy in this quarter. BEAUMARQUIS had hitherto observed both Banks of the Elbe, at and near Magdeburgh, and other divisions of his army, had stationed at Luneburg and Saale, thus alarming and making themselves masters of the left Bank of the Elbe, almost from its mouth to Magdeburgh. But the Russians and Prussians having crossed the Elbe at Dessau, BEAUMARQUIS immediately sent "a corps to support one under Victor at Calbe and Bembourg"—that is, he found himself by this movement of the Russians forced to retire from the right bank of the Elbe and the Saale, and cross over to the left Bank of the Saale where Victor was. He himself removed his head quarters to Stupfurt (Zasfurt) on the left bank of the Saale, changed the position of his army, extending his left wing to the Elbe, reposing his right on the Harz mountains and keeping his reserve at Magdeburgh. DAYOUT was also forced by the advance of the Russians to retire from Luneburg, and generally, we take it for granted, from the left bank of the Elbe, towards Magdeburgh.

Upon the enemy's position at Bremen and Minden, the passage of the Elbe at Dessau by the Russians has, as yet, produced no effect. Two French divisions are in the mean time advancing to West under General LEWANDOS.

At Eisenach and at Erfurt MARHONT and SOUMAN are posted, but that part of Germany is not likely to be the scene of active or important operations, at least for the present.

The French army upon the Maine is in motion in different directions. BEAUMARQUIS is expected to join BUONAPARTE at Metz, and ere now the campaign has begun.

Whoever takes a view of recent operations and movements of the enemy, will see that the first blow of the campaign, if the Russians and Prussians who crossed the Elbe at Dessau advance in that direction, will be struck on the left bank of the Elbe.—It is so important for BUONAPARTE to interpose between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser and the Allies, and thus cut off the direct intercourse with Great Britain, that he will lose no time in making the attempt. It is probable that he will make it in one of these two ways—either by bearing with a very large force on the left bank of the Elbe and hazarding a battle;—or, by moving up his army from the Maine, in such a manner as to induce the Allies to believe that he means to throw himself upon their rear, and thus reduce them to the necessity of falling back from the Western and Northern part of Germany to wards the Polish frontier.

Of the force he has under him, we have no accurate account. The statements in the French Papers are boasting and general. Success is predicted with the same confidence as at the beginning of the last campaign, and as it all recollection of the events of that campaign had vanished, we are told that the "noble audacity, which no reverse can shake, and which commands events, leave no doubt as to the issue." His "noble audacity" was certainly as conspicuous last campaign, as the fatal results to which it led—and we trust he will be just as able to "command events" now as he was then.

Dantzic, Thorn, Stettin, Costrin, and Glogan, still hold out—important positions no doubt, if signal success (which God avert!) should attend the enemy's operations.

We remark in these papers that the Austrian Minister, the Prince of SCHWARTZENBERG had no interview with BUONAPARTE till the day before the departure of the letter. He then delivered him a letter from the Emperor of AUSTRIA—and this is all the mention made of him. Not a word is said of the good disposition of Austria, an omission which we can only attribute to a change in the Austrian Councils towards France.

From Wismar, Lubreck, and other ports in the Baltic, several merchants in New-castle have last week received communications highly interesting to the public. Notwithstanding the large supplies of corn and provisions demanded for the armies last year, in the North of Europe, their surplus stock of grain is still so immensely great, that wheat and oats have been offered in exchange for our coals and manufactures upon terms so advantageous, that we may soon expect to have large supplies in lieu of our super-abundant mercantile commodities. The finest wheat has been offered to be delivered in that port at 7s. a quarter, or 12s. a boll; and the best oats at 5s. a quarter, or 5s. a boll.

GENERAL ORDER.
HEAD QUARTERS, KINGSTON,

Adjutant General's Office, 3d June, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces has received from Brigadier Gen. Vincent's report, announcing that the enemy having cannonaded from his batteries and ships the whole of the 24th and 25th May, the Fortress and works of Fort George, and very materially destroyed and injured the defences of that post—on the 27th at day break made a general attack upon that position, and under cover of their fleet, which kept up a tremendous and most destructive fire, effected the landing of a body of troops, tenfold as numerous as the detachment allotted for the defence of that portion of the Niagara frontier.

Regardless of the immense superiority of the enemy, his advance was gallantly and obstinately disputed—a judicious position was occupied by Lt. Col. Myers, and when that zealous and meritorious Officer was obliged to quit the field, having received three wounds, he was ably replaced by Lt. Col. Harvey, and the unequal contest continued with unshaken gallantry and determination.

Brigadier General Vincent considering further perseverance against an overwhelming force, a fruitless sacrifice of invaluable lives, having gained by their intrepid resistance the means of dismantling the Fort, and destroying the Stores, he directed the troops to fall back on Queenston, which was done with perfect order.

Brigadier General Vincent reports that the movements were ably covered by the companies of the Glengary Light Infantry, strengthened by a detachment of Royal Newfoundland Fencibles, and Militia; and that the troops were gallantly sustained by a division of the 5th or King's Regiment, commanded by Major Ogilvie.

Brigadier General Vincent has concentrated his force in a strong position at the Head of the Lake.

By his Excellency's command.

EDWARD BAYNES, *Adjutant General.*

MONTREAL, June 5.

The campaign in Upper Canada, and on our frontier is now begun in earnest; and the obstinacy of the enemy evinces his determination to conquer or perish. The American government before the 16,000,000 loan law passed, was confident of getting the means, and had previously made their bargains with Parish, Baring & Co. for all that might be wanted. Perhaps this was one of the best political manoeuvres ever put in practice to silence opposition in a popular form of government. The money corps de reserve was kept in the shade to try the federalists, who would subscribe nothing; they scoffed at the government as impotent, and that in a style too, which has been most severely retorted by the democrats, and which has proclaimed the insignificance of federalism in America, and the weakness of rulers in Great-Britain. The Congress has met again; and an immense majority is in support of the war—should more money be demanded it will be voted, but at an enormous interest. On purpose to give our readers a clear idea of interest paid for the 16,000,000 loan we shall not express ourselves in the manner of stock jobbers in 3, 4, and 5 per cents. The British agent Parish, and French agent Girard, offered the government £88 in bank paper for every £100 in treasury bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent, being about 19 5-8 per cent on the capital lent. The war must be of short duration, otherwise a national bankruptcy will soon take place at this rate. The British government in 1797 gave 6 per cent for the loan, and that was the most trying period Britain ever experienced in her financial department. Loans for these 20 years past, have not exceeded 5 per cent on the average. We leave the finances, to take notice of the plan of the campaign. According to official intelligence the effective military force acting against Canada on the 1st May was 30,000, including those stationed at Albany, and Greenbush, chiefly raw troops. The centre under Gen. Lewis on the Niagara River might consist of 5,000. The right under Gen. Dearborn at Sackett's Harbour 9,000 besides 4,000, at Burlington and Plattsburgh.

These last now make a demonstration of entering this Province at Odel Town, only to prevent us sending reinforcements to Upper Canada. The left wing under Harrison amounted to 4,000, but two battles have reduced his force to 800 men. In the various conflicts since the campaign opened, the enemy have suffered a loss of 1500 at a moderate computation;—about ten times greater than ours has been.

These movements have been executed with much judgment, when it is considered that their troops are newly raised. Niagara is the central point, accordingly, from their superiority on the Lake, the right wing has supported the centre with 5000 men, and taken Fort George, which is not however an equivalent, including the taking of York to their disasters on the River Miami inflicted by Gen. Proctor. The American plan of operations has been offensive, ours has been defensive except in one instance, the attack on Sackett's Harbor. The failure of this expedition is a triumph to the British arms; calm or adverse winds, were solely the cause of our being frustrated in carrying the place. The intention was to have burnt the ship on the stocks and all the military stores; but our naval armament could not co-operate with the land forces. The enemy durst not follow us in our retreat, to retake their lost cannon and more than 200 prisoners.

Our squadron is entire, and better than the American fleet in tonnage, and metal, tho' not so numerous, in seamen; but skill and courage will compensate amply. The Governor General, and Commodore Yeo, deserve the thanks of these provinces for their bold plan of attack, and future operations will make up for a petty failure, which is scarcely worth recording. On the Lake we shall hear of no operations very important for some time. Chaucey, would avail himself of the Westerly winds; drop down to Sackett's Harbor; and remain till the new ship is finished. Commodore Yeo, could not have left Kingston to intercept his antagonist downwards; thus we are left in suspense, but of no alarming character whatever to the country. At Fort George General Vincent has acted with that firmness and decision, which has always been the strongest mark in his features. He has the confidence of his troops, and of the people; him and Proctor are SYLVIA BROOKS.

In a word, the Canadians have brave leaders, and famous materials for defence;—And could we bring the adverse minds of the gloomy politicians about half way to the sentiments of the sanguine speculators, we might see a national set of subjects fearing no evil; setting all at defiance; thinking only of the defence of their lives and property.

(Herald.)

We have accounts from Kingston to the evening of the 2d. It was reported that Fort George was retaken by assault, and the Americans put to the sword: rumor says that the American flotilla had arrived at Sackett's Harbor, and that Sir J. L. Yeo had sailed to relieve Niagara. That Chaucey had returned is probable, but we place little confidence in the other reports.

War Office, London, March 16.

BARRACKS—P. V. Cortlandt, Esq. Town Major of Halifax, is Deputy Barrack Master General to the Forces in Canada, vice Theiger, deceased.

The following is the quantity of specie brought home in the long expected BONNE CITOYENNE: 51875 Dubloons, 18199 6 400 Pieces, 101 Bar of Gold, 19 Ingots of Gold 1653 Ounces of Gold, 20 lb. Gold Dust—146974 Dollars, 614 Marks, 3788 Ounces, 2 Boxes, 57 Pieces, Silver.

Precious Stones and sundries, valued at 88805 dolls, 295 reas.—And ditto, at £3512, sterling value.

LONDON, April 30.
WAR DEPARTMENT APRIL, 19.—Dispatches have been received from Sir JOHN MURRAY, dated Castilla, 29d Merch. On the 6th, Sir John, attacked Alcega in force, and in consequence of his success, SUDUR has quitted Valencia. The Bonne Citoyenne, arrived at Portsmouth, for government. Total value £481, 320 Sterlg. in gold and silver, exclusive of the amount on account of the Merchants.

The long pending cause respecting the Angel Estates, at Stockwell, has lately been decided in the Court of Chancery. By the decision, a female in the situation of cook in the family of a Mr. Copper, enters into possession of a fortune of three millions sterling, arising from the accumulation of interest on the proceeds of property originally valued at 500,000.

QUEBEC, JUNE 5, 1813.

We have been politely favored with a file of London papers to the 21st of April inclusive, by which it appears that Bonaparte left Paris, in the night of the 15th of that month, for the purpose of joining his armies, such as they are, and beginning the Campaign. The coming in, and going out, of Napoleon at night cannot fail of making an impression on the mind of our readers; as it shows the difference between the days of the usurper's splendour and the night of his eclipse. May it soon prove a total one!

The efforts of the Americans to keep the Upper Province in a state of alarm, for they amount to no more, added to their weak and unsuccessful attack on the Isle aux Noix, clearly evince that their hopes and views of conquering the Canadas, are at an end. To distress us is, at present, their utmost object. Distress us in some degree they may; but that the weapon levelled at our peace, will recoil, with dreadful effect, on their own heads, there cannot be a doubt.

Though the attack on Sackett harbour did not succeed to the full extent of our wishes or hopes, occasioned by the opposition of the elements, yet it gave the enemy one of those samples of our noble daring, of which they have felt many, and must expect to feel many more. We sincerely lament the brave men who fell on the occasion, particularly Captain Grey, the loss of whose intelligent mind to the service, is greatly to be regretted.

The troops lately arrived, have taken, and are taking their departure, for the theatre of war, with all possible speed. De Watterville's regiment is 1500 strong.

The prisoners, from Sackett harbour, arrived last night, and are embarked on board a transport in the basin.

Our harbour is, at present quite alive, with the numerous shipping come and coming into port.

We are happy to learn that the powder in the Hero, that went ashore below, has received no injury.

The April Mail, arrived on Saturday evening. The price of Bread, for this month is 1s. 9½d. and 2s. 1d.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The remarkable fine fast sailing Brig SALUS JAMES VICKERS, Master; stands A-1 at Lloyd's—burthen per Register 305 Tons; will be ready to receive goods on Freight in the course of a few days, and will positively be dispatched by first convoy after the 10th inst, having a great part of her cargo already engaged.

The Saxon has elegant, and very superior accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, St. Andrew's Wharf or to

GEORGE SYMES,

Quebec, 7th June, 1813.

Who has for sale, and now landing out of said vessel, An elegant Mahogany four post bedstead, A handsome set of hair bottom drawing room Chairs, A very elegant side board, Two ladies work tables, A large assortment of Glass and Earthen-ware, Coals suitable for Grates, An assortment of Shoes, &c. &c.

SALES AT AUCTION.

To-morrow, **WEDNESDAY**, the 9th inst. and to be continued every following **TUESDAY** and **WEDNESDAY** :—

A general assortment of dry goods now landing consisting of white and colored Cambrics, Cotton shirtings, Linens and Sheetings, Hankies, Calicoes, Silks, Mustins and Muslin Trimmings, Linos, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Tapes and Threads, Hats, Shoes, Hosiery &c. &c. &c.

SALE to begin each day at ONE o'clock.

THOMAS AYLWIN, Auct. & Broker.

Quebec, 7th June, 1813.

On **WEDNESDAY** next, the 9th Inst. without reserve, at the Store of Mr. JOHN RAWLINS, next to the Subscriber's Auction Room:

FOURTEEN Packages, Containing a general assortment of Choice fancy Calicoes, handsome Chintz furniture, fine cotton Shirting, plain and corded Dimities, Cambric and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Shalls, fine 6-4 Cambric Cotton Lace, Cotton Balls, Men and women's Cotton Hose, Ladies and gentlemen's best Gloves, now landing from on board the Ship SALUS.

ALSO

20 Hampers Cheese

10 Boxes best Hunter's Pipes and a variety of other good articles.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock precisely, by
FRS. QUIROUET,
Auctioneer & Broker.

Quebec, 7th June, 1813.

On **WEDNESDAY** next, the 9th instant, at the Subscriber's Auction Room, without reserve:

A CONSIGNMENT of 15 Packages valuable and elegant Goods, now landing from the EVREUX; comprising 100 pieces choice Calicoes, handsome Chintz furniture, Bombazettes, brown Hollands, fine cotton shirting, a few French thread Laces, cotton do, fashionable straw bonnets, French Cambrics, Cambric Handks colored Sarcnets, a few elegant India and other Shawls, Scarfs, fine 6-4 Cambric, Leno, Sprig, Book and Jaquet muslins, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Fresh Raisins in boxes, Lemons, a few dozen of best strong Calf, and Military Shoes, and a variety of other articles.—Sale to begin at ONE o'clock precisely.

JONES, WHITE and MELVIN,

Quebec, 7th June, 1813. Aucts and Bro.

NOTICE.

Will be sold on **WEDNESDAY** next, the 9th inst. at the Auction of Mr. T. CARY,

A SADDLE, Bridle, and Harness, also, a MAKE, of a brown and white mixture colour, of about 5 years old, is extremely good either for the saddle or harness, very gentle, and is, in every respect, well calculated for a family.—The above articles will be put up at ONE o'clock, and sold at whatever prices they will bring, as the present owner, Robert Mackie, leaves this place for England in a day or two.

Quebec, 8th June, 1813

At the Subscribers' Rooms, on **THURSDAY** next, the 10th instant, at ONE o'clock,

SEVERAL packages of dry Goods, just arrived, being a consignment from the manufacturers, consisting of furniture and corded Dimity, Holland Tapes, ounce and coloured Threads, Cambrics, Shawls, Bed Ticks, Checks, Nankeens, Cotton, Vandyke and patent Lace, Calico Cloth, Thicksetts, Corduroy, Book Muslin—twilled Stripe, Cambric and gauze Muslin, purl Netts, Riddle plain, Gauze spotted, birds eye Turkey, and Muslin sewed Robes, with sundry other articles.

ALSO, 10 barrels Pork, a few barrels Tar and Rosin, &c. &c.

JONES & MUNRO, Aucts. & Brokers.

Quebec, 8th June, 1813.

On **THURSDAY** next, the 10th Instant, on St. Andrew's Wharf:

ABOUT 50 Chaldrons of chamber coals of an excellent Quality, which will be sold in small lots for families—after which,

4 Boxes Lemons just landed and in good order,

And at his Rooms,

An assortment of dry goods now landing, consisting of fine Cambricks, Calicoes, Irish Linen, Dimity, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Bombazettes, Muslins of all sorts, Nankeens, Ladies Kid Shoes, Black sewing Silk, Flannels, Superfine and fine Cloths.

ALSO—Several packages of French prize Silks, Sarcnets, Ribbons, Damask Shawls, and several other prize goods just landed from Halifax, a few lots of choice Cognac Brandy in small Lots also received by the late arrivals per Halifax, and a variety of other Articles. The sale will begin at ONE o'clock precisely.

La DELAMARE Auct. & Broker.

Quebec, 7th June, 1813.

On **TUESDAY** next, the 15th inst. at the Subscriber's Auction Room:—

IF not previously disposed of, about 9 M. Staves assorted, 16000 Feet white pine Timber, 1000 Feet yellow pine ditto, 100 Yellow pine Spars and 2d quality oak Timber. Sale to begin at ONE o'clock,

THOMAS AYLWIN,

Quebec, 7th June 1813.

NOW LANDING,

And for sale, at the Subscriber's Stores, No. 30, St. Peter street,

6000 bushels Salt,
50 tons Coals,
a quantity of Brown Earthenware (loose)
crates and casks Barthen and China ware,
80 casks assorted Glassware,
200 kegs Paint of different colours,
Linsed Oil in Jars and casks,
20 boxes Lemons, 4 hds. Loaf Sugar,
70 boxes window Glass, 30 boxes Pipes,
2 bales Sail Canvas,
6 bales assorted woollen Cloths & Kerseymeres,
10 casks assorted Cutlery and edge Tools,
2 cases Buttons,
28 packages of assorted Cotton Goods, sewing Silks, Pius, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Silk wares, Boots and Shoes, Threads, &c. &c.
Also a quantity of assorted Hardware, Cutlery, Japanned ware, Steel, Nails, Saws, bar, sheet and pipe Lead, Spades, Shovels, Frying Pans, cast iron Weights and Beams, Lamp Black, Grind stones, Whiteuing, red Lead, Alm, &c.
3 Anchors and 2 Cables,
60 kegs Varnish,
2 pipes Port Wine,
14 barrels upper Canada Pastry Flour.

GILBERT HENDERSON.

Quebec, 8th June, 1813.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Greenock, which he now offers for sale—

150 chests gun-powder, hyson, hyson skin, single, and sou hong teas,
300 boxes muscat raisins,
80 barrels Smyrna do,
500 barrels Leno do,
2 hds currants.

A few drums figs,
Jordan almonds, French plumbs,
20 bags Spanish nuts,
35 boxes lemons,
60 casks Irish butter,
800 lbs. Gloucester and Cheshire cheese,
10 hds. Marsells wine,
London portor and Aloa ale,
Sailed oil, pickles, spices,
Double and single refined sugar,
40 kegs Scotch herrings, with an assortment of china, glass and earthenware.

HAS ALSO ON HAND,

Madeira, Port, Teneriffe and Spanish wines, Cognac Brandy, real Holland gin, scrub, peppermint and no yeast, with a variety of other articles, wholesale and retail

JOHN TORRANCE,

Quebec, June 8, 1813.

ONE hundred and five barrels POT and PEARL ASHES, Vinegar, Essence Spruce, and a GRIST-MILL for sale.

M. HART,

Three Rivers, June 8, 1813.

THE Subscribers have received, and offer for sale, a consignment of Military articles, consisting of dragon sashes, plumes, fringes, laces, &c. now landing from on board the Prince Edward, from London.

ALSO,

10 pipes Port Wine of a very superior quality,
50 casks of bottled Madeira ditto,
38 — of excellent white wine Vinegar,
6 pipes real Cogniac Brandy,
Gunpowder and Shot, Cordage, Oakum, Jamaica and Leeward Island Rum, 100 tierces of Irish Beef,
20 tons of Iron, Steel, Staples, and Sheet Iron.

LIKEWISE,

A general assortment of Dry Goods, chiefly Woolens, Hosiery, Canvas, Beaver Hats, Nankocs Corduroys, and a variety of other articles.

AND DAILY EXPECTED,

A most general and extensive assortment of Goods, comprising nearly every article suitable to the consumption of this country.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 7th June, 1813.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A VESSEL about 160 tons per register measurement, to load Lumber for London.—Apply as above.

NOTICE.—The PRINCE EDWARD, W. Mearns, Master, from London, is now discharging her cargo—All consignees of Goods are desired to attend to receive their goods at the wharf, as the Owners of the vessel will not be answerable for any goods that may be lost after they are landed.

Quebec, 7th June, 1813.

DESERTED, from the Brig LIONNET, David Mackie, Master, on the night of the 6th inst.

JOHN KINARD, mate, a native of Colchester, Fish-shire, and ALEXANDER WALKER, seaman; who ever harbours or conceals the said men, or takes them from hence will be prosecuted, according to law—any information given to Mr. George Symes respecting the above named men so that they may be apprehended, will be handsomely rewarded by

DAVID MACKIE,

Quebec, 7th June, 1813.

Capt. Brig Liberty.

NOW Landing from on board the Schooner Lively, from Halifax, and for sale by the Subscribers—

A few Pipes Cogniac Brandy, of a superior quality,
40 Barrels bright Mus. Sugar, and a variety of other articles.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.

Quebec, 8, June 1813.

THE Subscribers have just received from London, & the Prince Edward and Alfred, 120 packages, consisting of a general assortment of choice Goods, and now landing, which they offer for sale at their Store, No. 30 Sault-au-matelot street, cheap for Cash.

GEORGE WILSON & Co.

Quebec, 8th June, 1813.

LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Coppered Ship DORSET, Thomas Davies, master, burthen per Register 310 Tons, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and sails remarkably fast, for passage only, apply to the Captain on board at the Queen's wharf or to

GEORGE SYMES,

Who has for sale, and now landing from the said ship,

200 Tons Salt,

100 do. small Coals,

40 do. grate do.

Double Closter and Cheshire Cheese, Earthenware, Glass-ware, window glass, flat, square and bolt Iron, shingle nails, Saddlery, Pipes, Writing, crown Blue, black Lead, Brimstone, red Lead, white wine Vinegar, Tin, bottled Linsed Oil in Jars and Hds. Staves, boys shoes, and an assortment of staple cordage, with a variety of other articles.

ALSO—100 barrels Pickled Salmon, and 150 barrels Pickled Herrings, fit for exportation.

Quebec, 3d June, 1813.

GEORGE SYMES.

TO LET.

AND immediate possession given, that spacious Stone-built, fire-proof Store, with an excellent Cellar under, situated on the Wharf now occupied by the Subscribers.—Terms moderate. Apply to **WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.** Quebec, May 1st, 1813.
N. B. If required use of part of the Wharf and Stable may be had.



THE Horse, **ROYAL OAK**, will stand at the Stable of the subscriber, in St. John Suburbs, No. 12, near the Gate—at the low price of twenty shillings each mare. To encourage the Canadian Farmers, their mares will be admitted for half price.
The Royal Oak was bred on Long Island, from an imported Horse, and $\frac{1}{2}$ blood Mare; is a dark bay; a little short of 16 hands high; remarkably well proportioned. For beauty, strength, and speed, will vie, perhaps, with any ever raised in America.
JOSIAH STILES.
Quebec, May 4, 1813.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore carried on by the subscribers, under the firm of **FRANCOIS QUIROUET & Co.** has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All those who have any demands against the said concern, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to make payment to **FRANCOIS QUIROUET**, who is duly authorized to receive the same.
FRS. QUIROUET.
CHS. TONNANCOUR.
BENJ. TREMAIN.
Quebec, May 3, 1813.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber feels it his duty to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with from them as on the firm of **FRANCOIS QUIROUET & Co.** he takes the liberty of acquainting them that the Auctioneer and Commission business will be continued as heretofore, at his Stores, in his name and on his sole account. As his study will be to give entire satisfaction to his friends, he trusts they will favor him with a continuation of their support.
FRANCOIS QUIROUET.
Quebec, May 3, 1813.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public in general for their custom at his Tavern in St. John Suburbs, and informs them that he has moved his Tavern to the River St. Charles, in the house commonly known by the appellation of the **Red House**, where he solicits a continuance of their custom.
JOSEPH JOBIN.
4th May, 1813.

COLTMANS & HALE have for SALE,
WHITE PAINT,
best Durham Mustard,
Gallipoli Oil,
best Martinique Noyreau,
Spanish Leather, assorted colours,
Lamp Black,
English made Boots,
best Steel,
Copper Bolts assorted,
Bolt and Bar Iron,
Shingle, Clasp and Rose Nails,
Lisbon Salt,
Hawvers,
Shenbting Paper,
best English Bricks,
Gua Carriages.
Quebec, 20th April, 1813.

To let and possession given on 1st May next.
THE Rooms at present occupied by Mr. A. Thompson as Billiard Rooms, for particulars apply to (Signed) **GEO. & W. HAMILTON.**
Quebec, 13th April, 1813.

STORE TO LET.

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

FOR SALE.

AT the **ETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS**, opposite Sillery Cove—
50 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards, }
20 M. do. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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 Grappels from 50 to 200lbs. 1 Cable Chain and one small Cambouse, 1 Patent Cable 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Hawvers, new and twice laid from 6 to 8 inches. Cordage, new and twice laid from 6 the Rattine to 6 in. Rope.
Bolt Rope, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 fastenings, Double and single Stoves and Chaudrons, 50 M. Standard Staves, laying at Sillery, 20 Cord's Lathwood, Ditto, 1 Ship's Long Boat, 20 feet in Length, 7 feet 3 inch in breadth, strong built,
Quebec, 1st September, 1812.

To be Let,

AND possession given on the first day of May next, All or any part of that large and commodious House, No. 1, Champlain street and fronting the Cal-de-sac, at present occupied by Mr. JOHN DARLING. For particulars, inquire of him, on the premises, or to the subscriber, No. 29, St. John street
JOHN PATTERSON.
Quebec, March 13, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Lessees of the Beach and adjacent lots from the land of Messrs. Patterson, Dyke & Co. above Wolfe's Cove, to the line of Woodfield, and in charge thence to Pointe a Pigrau, hereby give notice, that all square timber now on the said beach or lots, and all masts, bowsprits, spars, deals and staves, that may remain there after the 31st day of May next, will be liable to the payment of ground rent for the following year, at the rates heretofore charged, viz—
Squeeze Oak or Pine Timber, 1s. 6d. pr. piece.
Masts and Bowsprits, 7 6 do.
Spars of 12 inches & upwards, }
under 20 inches } 3 6 do.
Deals 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 10 0 pr. 100.
Staves of all dimensions, 20 0 pr. M.
And all of such articles as may be landed there hereafter will be subject to the same charge unless shipped from the beach without being hauled up, in which case the charge will be only one half of the above.—Masts and Bowsprits will be kept in the booms at an extra charge of 7s. 6d. each.
JOHN MURE & Co.
Quebec, 17th April, 1813.
N. B. The same rates will be charged for ground rent at l'Ance des Mers, above Diamond Harbour, and at St. Roc's, below the bridge.
JOHN MURE & Co.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS;

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

To be let, and possession given 1st May,
THAT large and elegant stone building, with out houses and garden, pleasantly situated in Ste. Famille street, near Hope Gate. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor,
Quebec, 20 March, 1812. **JOHN GOUDIE, Junr.**
WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,
120 barrels sugar,
70 punchons Jamaica spirits,
31 ditto Leeward Island,
100 barrels rosin,
40 ton assorted flatiron,
10 ton best single cordage, from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$,
12 coils hawser laid, from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$,
10000 feet white pine timber,
And a small quantity of Portland Madeira wine in quarter casks.
J. G.

TO LET—That very convenient House, at 54 St. a small distance from the walls, on the Lorette road, lately occupied by Captain Gray.—Apply to the EDITOR.
Quebec, 3d November, 1812.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBERS STORES
1038 pair Military Shoes,
40 pieces light Sail Cloth,
54 pieces Navy blue Cloth,
20 pipes Spanish Red Wine,
4 hhd's, loaf Sugar,
A few Cables and small Cordage.
JAMES ROSS & Co.
Quebec, 4th January, 1813.

FOR SALE.
THE good fast sailing Schooner CHANCE, burthen 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, now in the Cal-de-sac, with all her sails, rigging and other materials. The Chance is only three years old and having been to sea may be fitted out at very little expense. For particulars apply to Capt. JAMES WHITE, or to BREHAUT SHEPPARD. If not sold soon, she will be for Charter, and ready to sail at opening of navigation.
Quebec, 23d March, 1813.

TO LET,
TWO HOUSES, with Gardens and out-houses, 212 a Shop and a Bake-House, situated at St. Roch, just out of Palace Gate, apply to Mr. CLAUDE GAUVREAU, opposite — 9th March, 1813.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.
First insertion—6 lines and under 2s. 6d.
7 lines to 10 3s. 4d.
Upwards of 10 lines 4d. per line.
Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.
Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions, are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
State of the **Thermometer**, for the past week at 8 o'clock, a. m. 56, 61; 67, 58, 54, 64, 59.

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