



come within the reach of the divine mercy. The people there, under the British Government, have been living on the skirts of heaven. They have not only received their lands generally in a gift, but in very many instances the means of improving them: agricultural implements, and even down to glass and putty, have been furnished them to complete their dwellings. They are a people that have been exempted from every evil that has a name; and have been the petted objects of every benefit it is in the power of a government to confer. If ten thousand of them have deserted the cause of such an abode, let the ten thousand be mercifully executed, and their property confiscated. The expiation should stand in the same meridian with the offence.

The Indians generally, in the first instance, appeared to be neutralized, and determined to take no part in the contest. [Another proof that they had not been previously biased in our favor, much less instigated to undertake a war alone against the United States. So far indeed from their appearing to have been the most transient remains of any previous unwarrantable influence obtained over them, the General declares in the sequel, that he had had the most friendly intercourse with the larger part of them.]

The fort of Amherstburg was 18 miles below my encampment. Not a single cannon or mortar was on wheels suitable to carry before that place. I consulted my officers, whether it was expedient to make an attempt on it with the bayonet alone, without cannon, or to make a breach in the first instance. The council I called was of opinion it was not. The greatest industry was exerted in making preparations, and it was not until the 7th of Aug. that two 24 pounders, and three howitzers were prepared. While the operations of the army were delayed by these preparations, the clouds of adversity had been for some time and seemed still thickly to be gathering around me. The surrender of Michillimackinac opened the northern line of Indians, and they were swarming down in every direction. Reinforcements from Niagara had arrived at Amherstburg under the command of Col. Proctor. The desertion of the militia ceased. Besides the reinforcements that came by water, I received information of a very considerable force under the command of Major Chambers, on the river Le Trench, with four field-pieces, and collecting the militia on his route, evidently destined for Amherstburg; and in addition to this combination and increase of force, contrary to all my expectations the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Putawatamies, Mshuses, Delawares, &c. with whom I had the most friendly intercourse, at once passed over to Amherstburg, and accepted the tomahawk and scalping knife. There being now a vast number of Indians at the British post, they were sent to the river Huron, Brownstown, and Maguago, to intercept my communication. To open this communication, I detached Maj. Vanhorne of the Ohio volunteers with 200 men to proceed as far as the river Raisin, under an expectation he would meet Capt. Brush with 150 men, volunteers from the state of Ohio, and a quantity of provisions for the army. An ambuscade was formed at Brownstown, and Maj. Vanhorne's detachment defeated and returned to camp without effecting the object of the expedition.

In my letter of the 7th inst. you have the particulars of that transaction, with a return of the killed and wounded. Under this sudden and unexpected change of things, and having received an express from Gen. Hull, commanding opposite the British shore on the Niagara river, by which it appeared that there was no prospect of co-operation from that quarter, and the senior officers of the artillery having stated to me their opinion that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to pass the Turkey river and river Aux Canada, with the 24 pounders, and that they could not be transported by water, as the Queen Charlotte, which carried eighteen 24 pounders, lay in the river Detroit, above the mouth of the Aux Canada; and as it appeared indispensably necessary to open the communication to the river Raisin and the Miami, I found myself compelled to suspend the operation against Amherstburg, and concentrate the main force of the army at Detroit. Fully intending, at that time, after the communication was opened, to re-cross the river, and pursue the object at Amherstburg, and strongly desirous of continuing protection to a very large number of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, who had voluntarily accepted it under my proclamation, I established a fortress on the banks of the river a little below Detroit, calculated for a garrison of 800 men. On the evening of the 7th, and morning of the 8th, the army, except a garrison of 250 infantry, and a company of artillery, all under the command of Maj. Dmy, of the Ohio volunteers, re-crossed the river, and encamped at Detroit. In pursuance of the object of opening the communication, on which I considered the existence of the army depending, a detachment of six hundred men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Miller, was immediately ordered. For a particular account of the proceedings of this detachment, and the memorable battle which was fought at Maguago, which reflect the highest honor on the American arms, I refer you to my letter of the 10th August, a duplicate of which is enclosed, marked G. Nothing, however, but honor, was acquired by this victory; and it is a painful consideration, that the blood of seventy five gallant men could only open the communication as far as the points of the bayonets extended. The necessary care of their sick and wounded, and a very severe storm of rain, rendered their return to camp indispensably necessary for their own comfort. Capt. Bush with his small detachment, and the provisions, being situated at the river Raisin, and in a situation to be destroyed by the savages, on the 13th instant in the evening, I permitted Col. M'Arthur and Cass to select from their regiment 400 of their most effective men, and proceed by an upper route through the woods, which I had sent an express to Captain Bush to take, and had directed the militia of the river Raisin to accompany him as a reinforcement. The force of the enemy continually increasing, and the necessity of opening the communication, and acting on the defensive, becoming more apparent I had, previous to detaching Col. M'Arthur and Cass on the 11th inst. evacuated and destroyed the fort on the opposite bank. On the 13th in the evening, Gen. Brock arrived at Amherstburg about the hour Colonel M'Arthur and Cass marched, of which at that time I had received no information. On the 15th I received a summons from him to surrender fort Detroit, of which the paper marked A, is a copy. My answer is marked U. At this time I had received no information from Col. M'Arthur and Cass. An express was immediately sent strongly escorted with orders for them to return. On the 15th, as usual, Gen. Brock received my letter, his batteries opened on the town and fort, and continued until evening. In the evening all the British ships of war came nearly as far up the river as Sandwich, three miles below Detroit. At daylight on the 16th, (at which time I had received no information from Colonel M'Arthur and Cass, my express, sent the evening before, and in the night, having been prevented from passing by numerous bodies of Indians) the cannonade recommenced, and in a short time I received information, that the British army and Indians were landing below the Spring Wells, under the cover of their ships of war. At this time the most effective force any disposal at Detroit, did not exceed 800 men.

It is painful to perceive the General deprived of the use of that frankness, which always characterized an old soldier. He felt he was already condemned, and that it was expedient to meet with candor on the part of his judges, with a view to his own part. He says he had 500 effective men only in the Fort at the time to be 1060, without including 350 men at and gone to the river Raisin, close by, and 300 Michigan militia.

Being few troops, and unaccustomed to a camp life; having performed a laborious march; having been engaged in a number of battles and skirmishes, in which many had fallen, and more received wounds, in addition to which a large number being sick, and unprovided with medicine, and the comforts necessary for their situation, are the general causes by which the strength of the army was thus reduced. The fort at this time was filled with women, children, and the old and decrepit people of the town and country, they were unsafe in the town, as it was entirely open and exposed to the enemy's batteries. Back of the fort, above or below it, there was no safety for them on account of the Indians. In the first instance, the enemy's fire was principally directed against our batteries, towards the close it was directed against the fort, and almost every shot and shell had their effect.

It now became necessary either to fight the enemy in the field, collect the whole force in the fort, or propose terms of capitulation. I could not have carried into the field more than 100 men, and a very adequate force in the fort. There were

landed at that time of the enemy a regular force of much more than this number, and the number of Indians. Considering the great inequality of force, I did not think it expedient to adopt the first measure. The second measure had been attended with a great sacrifice of blood, and no possible advantage, because the enemy could not have been sustained more than a day for the want of powder, and but a very few days for the want of provisions. In addition to this, Col. M'Arthur and Cass would have been in a most hazardous situation. I feared nothing but the last alternative. I have dared to adopt it—I well know the high responsibility of the measure, and I take the whole of it on myself. It was dictated by a sense of duty, and a full conviction of its expediency. The hands of savages which had then joined the British force were numerous beyond any former example. Their numbers have since increased, and the history of the barbarians of the north of Europe does not furnish examples of more greedy violence than these savages have exhibited. A large portion of the brave and gallant officers and men I commanded would cheerfully have contended until the last cartridge had been expended, and the bayonets worn to the sockets.

[No state of humiliation can moderate the sentiment of democracy. It is a liquid that will carry a beam down when it is perfectly flat. The General must surely have had his mind on a pile of grindstones.]

I could not consent to the useless sacrifice of such brave men, when I knew it was impossible for me to sustain my situation. It was impossible in the nature of things that an army could have been furnished with the necessary supplies of provision, military stores, clothing, and comforts for the sick, on pack horses, through a wilderness of 200 miles, filled with hostile savages. It was impossible, sir, that this little army, worn down by fatigue, by sickness, by wounds, and by death, could have supported itself not only against the collected force of all the northern nations of Indians, but against the united strength of Upper Canada. [See also, when the General says 60 miles of the enemy, that they were only 30 miles from the population of the territory which they were to take, the number contained in the territory of Michigan, and the wealth and influence of the North-West and other trading establishments among the Indians, which have in their employment and under their entire control more than 2000 white men. Before I do this I wish to say that I have no respectable associates in command, Col. M'Arthur, Smith, Cass, and Lieut. Col. Miller, to express my obligations to them for the prompt and judicious manner that they have performed their respective duties. If aught had taken place during the campaign, which is honorable to the army, these officers are entitled to a large share of it. If the last act should be disapproved, no part of the censure belongs to them. I have likewise to express my obligation to Gen. Taylor, who has performed the duty of quarter-master general, for his great exertions in procuring every thing in his department which it was possible to furnish for the convenience of the army; likewise to Brigadier-Maj. Jessup for the correct and punctual manner in which he has discharged his duty; and to the army generally for their exertion, and the zeal they have manifested for the public interest. The death of Dr. Foster soon after he arrived at Detroit was a severe misfortune to my army; it was increased by the capture of the Chacago packet, by which the medicine and hospital stores were lost. He was commencing the best arrangements in the department of which he was the principal, with the very small means he possessed. I was likewise deprived of the necessary services of Capt. Partridge by sickness, the only officer of the corps of engineers attached to the army. All the officers and men have gone to their respective homes, excepting the 4th U. S. regiment, and a small part of the 3rd, and Captain Dymon's company of artillery—Capt. Dymon's company was left at Amherstburg, and the others are with me prisoners—they amount to about 340. I have only to solicit an investigation of my conduct, as early as my situation, and the state of things will admit, and to add the further request, that the government will not be unkind to my associates in captivity, and of the families of those brave men who have fallen in the contest. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

W. HULL, Brig. Gen. Commanding the north western Army of the United States.

Hon. W. Eustis, secretary of the department of war.

From this sorrowful apology, for what indeed was an act of prudence, we learn:

1st. That the Government of the United States never believed (notwithstanding their official declarations to the contrary) we had previously influenced the Indians to make war on their frontier.

2d. That the invasion of Upper Canada was undertaken with a view to permanent conquest. This is proved not only by his Proclamation, but much more distinctly by his recognizing the irrevocable cession of a number of the inhabitants of Upper Canada.

3dly. That General Hull and his army made a very considerable exception to the usual conduct of General Brock, and his little band, could not extort one syllable of praise from General Hull, his letter is involuntarily a continued eulogy on them. With 400 men, which Col. Cass himself admits to be the whole amount of the British white force, combinations appear to have been made, and a variety of incidents furnished, such as usually appear in a great campaign. Military discipline contained an example of intrepidity surpassing the pursuit of the American army into their own territory, considering their numbers, their Fort, and their prospect of reinforcements and supplies. It was the reaction of the Lion; and the surrender of Detroit, was a recompense beneath the achievement.

4thly. We learn how ignoble is the enemy we have to deal with. The liberal conduct of General Brock in releasing the numerous militia, including officers, and the assistance furnished them to return to their families, the subsequent hospitality and consideration shown by Sir George Prevost, to General Hull in particular, has not won from him one transient recollection, contrary to the gallant usage of all the world besides. This circumstance, trifling in itself, develops the character of our adversaries. It bids us prepare to meet whatever may be accomplished in addition to the usual means of war, by low cunning, plant principles, and the absence of those elevated feelings which temper the calamities of war.

### AMERICAN PAPERS.

ALBANY, Sept. 22. Brigadier-General Smyth left town on Friday the 15th, to assume the command of the regular troops assembling at Niagara. He was attended by Capt. Binkhead, of the 8th regt. inf., as brigade-major, and Lieut. Smyth, of the 2d regt. artillery, his Aid-de-Camp. Capt. King, of the 15th regt. inf. Assistant Inspector-General, also accompanied him.

On Friday last, the 13th (Col. Schuyler's) regiment of the Army of the States, passed through this city from Greenbush, for Niagara. The regt. was nearly full, and well clothed, equipped and armed. The officers and soldiers, with scarcely an exception, made a very martial appearance, which was much heightened by a fine regimental band, and an elegant stand of colours. It was particularly gratifying to every true patriot, to see such troops marching to the frontiers. We venture to predict, that if an opportunity is afforded them, they will do honor to their country and the standard under which they march.

On Sunday twenty waggon, each drawn by five horses, laden with clothing, &c. for the army, arrived at Greenbush, from Pennsylvania.

"Something in the wind," as soldiers say, if we may judge of the movements of our naval fleets at this port. We know not, and cannot with propriety conjecture what is in contemplation, but should not be disappointed if a practical lesson on the use and efficacy of gun boats should be offered soon.

By the "Columbia" some how or other, by hook or by crook, we seem to be secured against any danger of perishing for want of British wares and manufactures. Our streets begin to be crowded and stores filled with dry goods, of the usual quality, exported from England since the conditional repeal of the Ordinance in Council; and the treasury will be replenished with a few millions of double duties without the thanks of the secretary to the Albany or any other banks for giving money for his treasury bills. [N. Y. Columbian.]

Col. Raper, with a part of the 9th regiment of U. S. Infantry, arrived at this place on Friday last. A company of Henry's Artillery, commanded by Captain Brooks, arrived on Sunday. A company of Light Horse, volunteers from Saratoga county, arrived on Monday.

Two British, of the Ojibwa Indians arrived at the head of the Lake Ontario, on Tuesday last. On Wednesday, attended by Col. Clark, of the 11th regt. they proceeded to Greenbush. The principal object of their mission is pacific. They were with Gen. Brock at the surrender of Detroit.

Gen. Louis, of the St. Regis Indians, a firm and industrious friend of the United States, and his son, have been in this village for several weeks. The St. Regis Indians are disposed to remain neutral in the present contest; but what effect British influence and British success may have upon their wavering mind, remains to be seen.

The remainder of the 7th regt. of detached militia, commanded by Col. Green, marched yesterday to the northward, for Chazy or Champlain.

Col. Vauxburgh's regt. of detached militia, with the Troy howitzers and Troy Fusiliers, making an all about 500 men, marched yesterday for Chateaugay.

A fine body of jolly tars, about 100, passed through this city on Tuesday last, for the lakes. They are part of the crew of the John Adams frigate, which has lately been taken out of the service and converted into a prison ship. They were in waggons, with a flag hoisted in each, appeared in high spirits, and repeatedly cheered the citizens with their loud huzzas as they passed through our principal streets. [Alb. Gaz.]

Major Gen. Harrison will rendezvous a respectable force of Kentucky volunteers at Dayton, on the 15th inst. for a short expedition.

It is stated that the whole body, 6000 strong, has marched towards Fort Wayne.

From the various facts that have come to our knowledge we feel warranted in expressing a full belief that 10,000 Americans will be in Upper Canada before the first day of October. The purchase of Detroit will turn out a dear bargain.

The state of the Canadians, who joined the American standard, was dreadful; no provision was made for them. They were abandoned to the gallows, and it was expected that 50 or 60 of them would be hanging by the British. One of them, said to be a man of great wealth and consequence, blew out his brains in the streets of Detroit, on being assured of the surrender. Other cases of a similar nature are mentioned. [N. Y. Weekly Reg.]

We think it highly probable, from the great influx of British goods, and the brilliant success of our privateers, that the revenue of the United States in the present year, to be derived from duties on import and tonnage, will amount to at least TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, instead of five millions, as estimated by the secretary of the treasury for the British goods, he their fate what it may, must pay the duties upon them.

An army of 3000 men was collected at Urbana, on the 25th ult. expresses had been sent out in all directions for Cannon, &c. and in a few days, it was expected, that nearly 10,000 men, completely equipped, would rendezvous in the frontier towns of Ohio, and immediately march to Detroit, under the command of Harrison, Winchester and Payne. We have now no fears for the safety of patriotic Ohio, or the mercenary Indians, with his more cruel principal, will be brushed away by the beam of destruction. The posts, so disgracefully lost, will be regained, and the flag of the United States float a second time in Canada before the present month expires.

The Philadelphia papers of yesterday, were received last evening. They contain a letter from Gen. Harrison, dated at Pique, Sept. 6, saying, as his latest accounts, Fort Wayne had not been taken. [Columbian, Sept. 22.]

Nearly 50 companies have volunteered from the state of Pennsylvania, including Cavalry, Infantry, and Riflemen. From these is to be taken the detachment of 2000 men called for from that state. The Adjutant-General in his orders to them says: "It is confidently expected that the patriotism of the volunteers is too sincere and ardent to permit them to make any objections to crossing the boundary line of the U. S. otherwise they will render no service to their country." [N. Y. Phoenix.]

CINCINNATI, August 29. TREMENDOUS HURRICANE.—The papers and letters give accounts of an unexampled hurricane at New-Orleans, the 20th August. We have not room to describe the melancholy and heart rending particulars. Two-thirds of the city destroyed or damaged, and many lives lost. Damage estimated at more than four FIVE MILLIONS DOLLARS. All the shipping more or less damaged, many entirely lost, and crews drowned. Of these fourteen ships, seven brigs, and smaller vessels sustained damages, and seven or eight totally lost.

The British frigate Southampton, and Drayen sloop of war, said to be dismantled and on shore, and the crews in possession of a block house.

U. S. Brig Enterprise, ashore.

U. S. Brig Viper, much damaged.

U. S. ketch Diana, sunk.

Privateer Buckskin, lost.

Privateer Felix, ashore.

We have only room to add that all the shipping below the town were high and dry in the pools; and all the river craft dashed to atoms.

HALIFAX, September 18. A Boston paper says, that the Expedition from Sicily and Minorca, had landed at Trifolia.

The American account of the late capture of H. M. S. Goerriette, is inserted in our last page. That ship, however, did not surrender, until all her masts being down, and her hull pierced like a riddle, she became an unmanageable log upon the ocean.

SAINTE JOHN, September 14. The Brig Resolution, Capt. M'Kinney, from Quebec for Halifax and this port, and Schooner Perce & Phoebe, from the Labrador with 300 quintals of Fish, for this port, have been taken and carried into Portmouth, U. S.

A Royal Salute was fired at Fort Howe on Thursday last, immediately after the receipt of the confirmation of General Brock's victory, by the Troops in Garrison under the command of Major DRAUMONN, and in the evening a feu de joie by the St. John County Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel WELLS.

We learn from Fredericton that on the 10th inst. a grand display of the Military works took place in consequence of the late glorious victory obtained by General Brock, in Upper Canada; a Royal Salute was fired from the gun-boats in the River, and a feu de joie by the troops; in the evening a brilliant ball was given by His Honor the PARLIAMENT, and the Militia and Volunteers assembled, and fired a feu de joie and afterwards repaired to a house illuminated for the purpose, where several appropriate toasts were given on the occasion; the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the inhabitants of that little loyal town.

NEWCASTLE, August 13. On Monday evening last arrived here Capt. Henry Gamble, with part of his crew and passengers belonging to the Ship Royal Bounty of London. This vessel, on her voyage from Hull to Prince Edward Island, in ballast, was attacked on the 1st inst. four or five leagues to the southward of St. Peter's, by the Yankee brigantine privateer of 18 guns and 120 men.

Capt. Gamble being unprepared of the war, was in some degree unprepared for the attack of the American, who chased her under English colours; but on coming near the American flag, and commenced the engagement.

The Royal Bounty had 19 guns, 18 men, and 4 passengers—one a female.—Capt. G. sustained the unequal combat for an hour and a quarter, when, having the boat that was at the helm killed, himself wounded, together with his second mate, boatwain and cook, the colours were struck: several shot were fired afterwards, one of which wounded the chief mate. The Americans then took possession of the vessel, and all the people on board the privateer, were immediately received surgical assistance, but the others were treated very harshly, having their clothes, some of which they were taken from them.

Two Americans were killed, and it is supposed some were killed, but this has not been acknowledged. The American master was quite enraged at the resistance being offered, with from Capt. Gamble, who conducted all the operations, as well as of his gallant associates, and the approbation of every brave man.

The Privateer after boarded the Thetis, of Peole, Capt.

Rocky from Sydney, with Coals, which was set fire to, as well as the Royal Bounty. The Crew of the former, escaped.—At 11 o'clock, Captain Gamble, with his crew were set adrift in the Boat. They remained the land of Placentia Bay the next morning, after receiving the most hospitable treatment from Lamallin, they were conveyed from thence to Burin, where they also experienced every attention from Mr. Butler, and Mr. Harrison, who provided them with a conveyance for St. John's.

The Privateer were led to believe, his done a good deal of mischief on the southern coast, but we hope Capt. Cook's legs of the Hazard, who must have been near that part of the coast will put a stop to his career.

[A Gentleman from Newfoundland states, that the wounds of the Chief Mate, which he received after the colours were hoisted down, are feared to be mortal.]

Five of the Crew, three Americans and two Foreigners, ran below as soon as the attack began.—No discipline or order appeared on board the Privateer, and to this Capt. G. ascribed the firing after the colours were hoisted down.

HALIFAX, September 21. Yesterday arrived U. M. S. Shannon, Capt. Broke, from a cruise.

A few days before the arrival the Shannon fell in with the American Ship Minerva, from Liverpool bound to Baltimore. As she had a license the Shannon allowed her to proceed.—From the Captain of her the following memorandum was received:

"Sept. 4, lat. 42° 12', long 62° 22', spoke the ship David Green, from Corunna; out 34 days, bound to Boston.—was informed that Lord Wellington had engaged the French Army under Marmont, near Salamanca, on the 22d July, and had totally defeated them, cut the whole of their cavalry to pieces, and took all their artillery. The loss of the French, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was from 10 to 12,000 men; amongst the latter is General Bonet, who is wounded. It appears that Lord Wellington retraced 50 or 40 leagues, as a result of course, until he drew the French into such a position as crossed his designs, and enabled him to gain a signal victory over them. His Lordship was in full pursuit of the fugitives, when the accounts came away."

The above is the substance of an official dispatch communicated by Lord Wellington to General Castanos, and published on the 27th of July at Corunna, which occasioned the greatest rejoicing there, and a solemn Te Deum was performed on account of the happy event.

Lieutenants KENT and NICHOLS, several Petty Officers, and 49 seamen, late of H. M. S. Guerriere, arrived here in the cartel brig Endeavour on Wednesday evening last from Boston—and also five British Seamen, lately belonging to the United States frigate Congress, who, on her arrival at Boston, immediately declared they were Englishmen, and demanded their release from the frigate; they were obliged, it is said, to sign Capt. Dacres, expressed their wish to enter His Majesty's Service, and were furnished with a passage in the private vessel.

The following are the names of the Men who left the Congress frigate, and came here in the Cartel; we will mention them for the honor of the regiment, and the satisfaction of their relatives and friends:—

William Blake, John Watson, Thomas Cunningham, Robert Jamison, Thomas Holmes.

The American seaman from Liverpool, G. B. with his crew, which were brought into this port, have been dispersed. Several of them have sailed.

Monday afternoon arrived, H. M. S. Tartar, Capt. P. S. one; with the Revenue Ship Liberator, Lt. Spencer, British Express, Burlington, Thomas Jeffrey, States' ships, Liberty, Koch; Bounty, M'Pherson, &c. under the command of (Lieut. Segr. Hall, Lt. Treacher, from England and New York.

Tuesday, said Lt. Treacher, sloop of war, Capt. Simpson, 35 days from England with dispatches.

H. M. S. Coquette, on her passage from England, fell in with a Portuguese schooner, that had left Lisbon on the 2d August.—From her, the boarding officer obtained the following important information:—"On the 27th July, the French ship was defeated by Lord Wellington at Salambra, with the loss of 5000 killed and 3000 prisoners; his Lordship severely wounded across the belly by a sword."

The Hunter left Archa on Monday, a passenger in the information of the arrival there on Saturday, that of the ship De Jersey, Capt. Duval, from Cadix, in 30 days (Spain). Stated that, on the 7th of August, intelligence was received at Cadix of a second action having been fought between the armies under the command of the British Generals Wellington and Marmont, in which, and a previous action, which must have been that of the 21st July, the French lost 12,000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners—that in the latter action Marmont was severely wounded and taken prisoner, and Lord Wellington had received a slight wound from a sword—the remains of the French Army were retreating in all directions before the victorious Allies.—That, in consequence of the above information, illuminations and other rejoicings had taken place at Cadix.—Flot at Cadix 18th dollar, and very plenty.

Captain COORE, A. D. C. to his Excellency Sir George Prevost, arrived from Quebec in the Tartarus, and proceeded for England in the Conqueror, with official details of the glorious and important victories, recently obtained by His Majesty's forces in Upper-Canada, and the Colonies of the 4th U. S. Regiment, taken at Detroit.

KINGSTON, September 26. On Monday last a party from Chateaugay, consisting of about 150 men, under the command of Capt. Forsyth, landed at Gananoque and attacked the Militia stationed there, about 50 in number, who after some resistance were compelled to retire.—The Americans took some arms and ammunition that were deposited there, and burnt a small store of flour, which were a few barrels of flour and a small quantity of beef, and carried away prisoners four of the Militia that were sick in hospital, and a dragoon, who they intercepted on his way to this place to give notice of the capture.

Their behaviour at Col. Stone's was truly disgraceful.—They fired into his house and wounded Mrs. Stone, who was the only person in it. They broke open and ransacked his trunk, and had his bedding and other articles carried down to the shore with an intention of carrying them off with them; but this was prevented by their officers.

On this occasion four of the militia were wounded, and one of the American rifle-men was killed.

The number wounded is not known.

MONTREAL, October 10. We have conversed with several gentlemen from Upper Canada, who left Niagara so late as the 1st and 3d inst. All was quiet in that district, and the number of the American forces did not greatly exceed that of the British. In pointed discipline the Alliance was evidently in our favour. The American army was constantly marching and counter-marching, in order to deceive Gen. Brock and their carpenters were actively employed in building boats.—Kingston was in perfect tranquility. In consequence of the delay in conveying us to our boats passing and passing on Sunday, by a contrary wind from the batteries of that place, our expectation was doomed to dislodge the enemy and spike his guns. A landing was made on Sunday the 4th inst. a small party of regulars, with militia amounting to about 50 in all, from Prescott, made the attempt under the command of Colonel Leithbridge. The British battery began to play on Ogdenburg, creating much confusion among the enemy, while our batteries were advancing. When they reached the town, an Indian success led the first step, and instead of pushing on, a retreat commenced, and the expedition returned to the place of embarkation, with the loss of two regulars and one militia man killed, and four militia men (we believe) slightly wounded. On the British battery, a cannon unfortunately burst, which wounded nine men, including Capt. Walker of the militia artillery. We forbear making any comment on this military affair, which was given to us, we have religiously stated, and will only observe that it was considered by the better informed inhabitants as a rash undertaking, as the force was not adequate to the attainment of the object; that the Royal Gage was then at Kingston; and that had she been ordered down, success might have been intended. That ship is now at the Thousand Islands, which is within a few hours sail of Prescott. Some blame the attempt on the supposition that it will unite the enemy. The supporters of the doctrine might as well advise us to have our hands and feet bound, and at once give up all that is dear to us. We cannot deprecate the infliction of evil on the peaceable inhabitants.



GEORGE PREVOST. GEORGE TROIS, par la Grace de Dieu, Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi. A tous ceux qui les Présentes parviendront ou qu'elles peuvent en aucune manière intéresser, SALUT:—

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal sudit, à la poursuite de Hugues Heney, Ecuyer, de la Cité de Montréal, contre les terres et possessions de François Antayat, Ouvrier, du même lieu, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant audit François Antayat, un lot de terre ou emplacement, situé dans le Fauxbourg de Québec de Montréal, contenant quarante-trois pieds ou environ de front, sur soixante quinze pieds en profondeur, borné en front par la Rue Sainte Geneviève, par derrière par les représentants de la Veuve Coyteux, d'un côté par les représentants de Joseph Gibaut, et de l'autre côté par les représentants de Joseph Demers. Or je donne avis par le présent que ledit lot de terre ou emplacement sera vendu et adjugé au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon Bureau, dans la Cité de Montréal sudite, LUNDI, le HUITIEME jour de FEVRIER prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la Vente seront énoncées.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal sudit, à la poursuite d'Etienne Mayrand, Marchand, de la Paroisse de Saint Antoine, Rivière du Loup, dans le District des Trois Rivières, et Thérèse Heney, son épouse, de lui dûment autorisée, et Hugues Heney, Ecuyer, de la Cité de Montréal, contre les terres et possessions d'Alexis St. Pierre, Ouvrier, ci-devant de la Cité de Montréal, et maintenant de la Cité de Québec, dans le District de Québec, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant audit Alexis St. Pierre, un lot de terre ou emplacement situé dans le Fauxbourg St. Laurent de Montréal, contenant soixante deux pieds de front, sur quatre-vingt pieds ou environ en profondeur, borné en front par la Rue St. Antoine, par derrière par Pierre Fortetier, Ecuyer, d'un côté au Sud-Ouest par la Rue Saint Louis, et de l'autre côté par les dits Demandeurs, avec une maison dessus construite. Or je donne avis par le présent que les dits lot de terre ou emplacement et prémisses seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon Bureau, dans la Cité de Montréal sudite, LUNDI, le HUITIEME jour de FEVRIER prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal sudit, à la poursuite de Jean Baptiste Raymond, Ecuyer, Marchand, de la Paroisse de la Magdeleine, contre les terres et possessions d'Antoine Lanctot, Cultivateur de la Paroisse de Saint Constant, dans ledit District, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant audit ANTOINE LANCTOT, une terre située sur le côté Sud de la Rivière La Tortue, dans la Paroisse de Saint Constant, dans la Seigneurie du Sault Saint Louis, dans ledit District, contenant quatre arpens de front, sur trente arpens en profondeur, bornée en front par ladite Rivière La Tortue, par derrière par les terres de la Côte Saint André, d'un côté par Antoine Tourangeau, et de l'autre côté par René Barbeau, avec une maison, grange, etables, et autres bâtiments dessus construits. Or je donne avis par le présent que lesdites terres et prémisses seront vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de Saint Constant sudite, MARDI, le NEUVIEME jour de FEVRIER prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal sudit, à la poursuite de Jean Baptiste Raymond, Ecuyer, Marchand, de la Paroisse de la Magdeleine, contre les terres et possessions d'Antoine Lanctot, Cultivateur de la Paroisse de Saint Constant, dans ledit District, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant audit ANTOINE LANCTOT, une terre située sur le côté Sud de la Rivière La Tortue, dans la Paroisse de Saint Constant, dans la Seigneurie du Sault Saint Louis, dans ledit District, contenant quatre arpens de front, sur trente arpens en profondeur, bornée en front par ladite Rivière La Tortue, par derrière par les terres de la Côte Saint André, d'un côté par Antoine Tourangeau, et de l'autre côté par René Barbeau, avec une maison, grange, etables, et autres bâtiments dessus construits. Or je donne avis par le présent que lesdites terres et prémisses seront vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de Saint Constant sudite, MARDI, le NEUVIEME jour de FEVRIER prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal sudit, à la poursuite de Jean Baptiste Raymond, Ecuyer, Marchand, de la Paroisse de la Magdeleine, contre les terres et possessions d'Antoine Lanctot, Cultivateur de la Paroisse de Saint Constant, dans ledit District, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant audit ANTOINE LANCTOT, une terre située sur le côté Sud de la Rivière La Tortue, dans la Paroisse de Saint Constant, dans la Seigneurie du Sault Saint Louis, dans ledit District, contenant quatre arpens de front, sur trente arpens en profondeur, bornée en front par ladite Rivière La Tortue, par derrière par les terres de la Côte Saint André, d'un côté par Antoine Tourangeau, et de l'autre côté par René Barbeau, avec une maison, grange, etables, et autres bâtiments dessus construits. Or je donne avis par le présent que lesdites terres et prémisses seront vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de Saint Constant sudite, MARDI, le NEUVIEME jour de FEVRIER prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal sudit, à la poursuite de Jean Baptiste Raymond, Ecuyer, Marchand, de la Paroisse de la Magdeleine, contre les terres et possessions d'Antoine Lanctot, Cultivateur de la Paroisse de Saint Constant, dans ledit District, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant audit ANTOINE LANCTOT, une terre située sur le côté Sud de la Rivière La Tortue, dans la Paroisse de Saint Constant, dans la Seigneurie du Sault Saint Louis, dans ledit District, contenant quatre arpens de front, sur trente arpens en profondeur, bornée en front par ladite Rivière La Tortue, par derrière par les terres de la Côte Saint André, d'un côté par Antoine Tourangeau, et de l'autre côté par René Barbeau, avec une maison, grange, etables, et autres bâtiments dessus construits. Or je donne avis par le présent que lesdites terres et prémisses seront vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de Saint Constant sudite, MARDI, le NEUVIEME jour de FEVRIER prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal sudit, à la poursuite de Jean Baptiste Raymond, Ecuyer, Marchand, de la Paroisse de la Magdeleine, contre les terres et possessions d'Antoine Lanctot, Cultivateur de la Paroisse de Saint Constant, dans ledit District, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant audit ANTOINE LANCTOT, une terre située sur le côté Sud de la Rivière La Tortue, dans la Paroisse de Saint Constant, dans la Seigneurie du Sault Saint Louis, dans ledit District, contenant quatre arpens de front, sur trente arpens en profondeur, bornée en front par ladite Rivière La Tortue, par derrière par les terres de la Côte Saint André, d'un côté par Antoine Tourangeau, et de l'autre côté par René Barbeau, avec une maison, grange, etables, et autres bâtiments dessus construits. Or je donne avis par le présent que lesdites terres et prémisses seront vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de Saint Constant sudite, MARDI, le NEUVIEME jour de FEVRIER prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal sudit, à la poursuite de John H. Burton de St. Alban dans l'Etat de Vermont, l'un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, contre les terres et possessions d'Alexandre Ferguson, Marchand de Bois de Saint Armand dans le District de Montréal et Jesse Pennoyer, Ecuyer, du Township de Compton dans le District des Trois-Rivières, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit ALEXANDRE FERGUSON.

Six lots de terre situés dans le Township de Warwick, District des Trois-Rivières, savoir: No. 21 dans le quatrième rang, Nos. 6, 9, 25 et 29 dans le cinquième rang et le No. 21 dans le sixième rang. Or je donne avis par le présent que les dits six lots de terre seront séparément vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon Bureau, JEUDI le VINGT-HUITIEME jour de JANVIER prochain, à onze heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite de George Knapp, Cultivateur du Township de Melborne, contre les terres et possessions de Joseph Clark, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JOSEPH CLARK.

Le lot No. 20, dans le troisième rang, avec quelques améliorations et une Maison et une Grange dessus construites, et le lot No. 18 dans le dixième rang, avec quelques améliorations, les deux lots ci-dessus étant dans le Township de Shipton, par reillement les lots Nos. 2, 4, et 6 dans le second rang du Township de Melborne, enfin les lots No. 4 dans le troisième rang, et No. 10 dans le dixième rang du Township d'Ely. Or je donne avis par le présent que les dits lots de terre et bâtiments seront séparément vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon Bureau, LUNDI le QUINZIEME jour de FEVRIER prochain, à dix heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite d'Ezekiel Hart, Ecuyer, de la Ville des Trois-Rivières, contre les terres et possessions de Jean Baptiste Labonté, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JEAN BAPTISTE LABONTE.

La moitié Sud-Ouest du Lot No. 19 dans le neuvième rang du dit Township de Shipton, dont environ trente arces en superficie sont en culture, avec une Maison et une Grange dessus construites. Or je donne avis par le présent que la dite moitié d'un lot de terre et bâtiment sera vendue et adjugée au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon Bureau, LUNDI le QUINZIEME jour de FEVRIER prochain, à dix heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite d'Ezekiel Hart, Ecuyer, de la Ville des Trois-Rivières, contre les terres et possessions de Jean Baptiste Labonté, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JEAN BAPTISTE LABONTE.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite d'Ezekiel Hart, Ecuyer, de la Ville des Trois-Rivières, contre les terres et possessions de Jean Baptiste Labonté, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JEAN BAPTISTE LABONTE.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite d'Ezekiel Hart, Ecuyer, de la Ville des Trois-Rivières, contre les terres et possessions de Jean Baptiste Labonté, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JEAN BAPTISTE LABONTE.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite d'Ezekiel Hart, Ecuyer, de la Ville des Trois-Rivières, contre les terres et possessions de Jean Baptiste Labonté, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JEAN BAPTISTE LABONTE.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite d'Ezekiel Hart, Ecuyer, de la Ville des Trois-Rivières, contre les terres et possessions de Jean Baptiste Labonté, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JEAN BAPTISTE LABONTE.

CONTRAT AVEC LE GOUVERNEMENT. On a BESOIN pour l'usage des TROUPES DE SA MAJESTÉ dans la Garnison, de HUIT MULES CORDES de bon BOIS de Chauffage, de la longueur établie par la Loi, à être livré au Parc du Roi à St. Roch avant le 1er Octobre, 1813. On recevra à ce Bureau d'ici au 1er Novembre prochain, les propositions pour le tout ou partie, en quantités pas moindres que DEUX CENS Cordes.

Province de Bas-Canada, EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION de Vice-Amirauté, L'AMIRALTY et de VENTE émané de la Cour de Vice-Amirauté de Sa Majesté, à la poursuite de John Atkins, contre le Senau Providence, Henry Gatheshill, Maître, et ses appareux, daté du 30 Septembre dernier, et à moi adressé, je donne avis par le présent que ledit Senau Providence et ses appareux seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur à la salle d'Audience, dans la Cité de Québec, MERCREDI, le 21 du courant, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite de George Knapp, Cultivateur du Township de Melborne, contre les terres et possessions de Joseph Clark, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JOSEPH CLARK.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite de George Knapp, Cultivateur du Township de Melborne, contre les terres et possessions de Joseph Clark, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JOSEPH CLARK.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite de George Knapp, Cultivateur du Township de Melborne, contre les terres et possessions de Joseph Clark, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JOSEPH CLARK.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite de George Knapp, Cultivateur du Township de Melborne, contre les terres et possessions de Joseph Clark, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JOSEPH CLARK.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite de George Knapp, Cultivateur du Township de Melborne, contre les terres et possessions de Joseph Clark, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JOSEPH CLARK.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite de George Knapp, Cultivateur du Township de Melborne, contre les terres et possessions de Joseph Clark, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JOSEPH CLARK.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite de George Knapp, Cultivateur du Township de Melborne, contre les terres et possessions de Joseph Clark, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JOSEPH CLARK.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite de George Knapp, Cultivateur du Township de Melborne, contre les terres et possessions de Joseph Clark, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JOSEPH CLARK.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite de George Knapp, Cultivateur du Township de Melborne, contre les terres et possessions de Joseph Clark, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JOSEPH CLARK.

En vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite de George Knapp, Cultivateur du Township de Melborne, contre les terres et possessions de Joseph Clark, Cultivateur du Township de Shipton, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JOSEPH CLARK.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Garrison, Eight Thousand Cords of sound merchantable FIRE WOOD, of the proper length established by Law, to be delivered into the King's Fuel Yard, at St. Roch, previous to the First Day of October, 1813.

Province of Lower Canada, BY virtue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus, the Court of Vice Admiralty, at the suit of John Atkins, vs. the Snow Providence, Henry Gatheshill, master, her tackle, apparel and furniture, dated the 30th September last, and to me directed; I hereby give notice that the said SNOW PROVIDENCE, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court House, in the City of Quebec, on Wednesday the 21st instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late JOHN MCKINNON, of New Carlisle, County of Gaspe, deceased; are requested to present the same for payment within the space of Twelve Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ROBERT SHERAR, Executor.

FOR SALE, OR CHARTER, THE New Brig LOUISA, not yet registered will carry about 1200 barrels, and will be ready to sail with the next Convoy; if not sold or chartered soon, she will take in Freight for LIVERPOOL. The Brig may be viewed and any information obtained by applying to JOHN GODDIE, Jr. St. Roch.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, THE remarkable fast sailing Brig HARRIS, 125 tons burthen per Register, just arrived from Madeira. Apply to James L. Maretz, who has for sale a few quarter casks excellent Madeira, fresh pickled Salmon and Herrings, put up for the West India Market.

WANTED TO CHARTER, A Vessel of 200 tons Register and upwards, to load for one of His Majesty's Dock Yards in the Channel, Medway, or Thames.

FOR CHARTER, To Europe, the West Indies, Halifax or Newfoundland, THE Schooner Industry, Capt. Dumuel, 84 Tons per Register, will carry about 700 Barrels, and be ready to load in about 8 days. Apply to the Master on board, or to JOHN MURE & Co. Ls. DELAMARE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, THE Ship Samuel Braddick, burthen 245 tons, coppered—For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain Richardson on board, or to JAMES HALLOWELL, Jr. & Co. 14th Sept. 1812.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART, A Small parcel of Jamaica Spirits, Brazil and old L. P. Madeira, Tenerife and Port Wines, a few cases superior claret bottled in London, bottled porter, brown stout and Bell's ale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between the Subscribers, under the firm of Jonathan M. Wright & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons to whom the said firm is indebted, are desired to present their accounts for adjustment; and those who owe the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Jonathan M. Wright, who is duly authorized to settle all accounts.

FOR SALE BY PATTERSON, DYKE & Co. TWELVE boxes wax candles, 3 Brown Stout and Burton Ale in bottles, 3 Pieces fine blue, black and green cloth, 2 Pieces Casemere, 20 Pieces flannel, 4 Pieces red and blue baize, 20 Pieces lace, 40 Boxes plate iron, 20 Boxes tin, 150 Pairs of common brass candlesticks, A cask of low priced cutlery, A cask of ivory black, 100 Picked French Burr stones, English iron assorted, Copper Bolts and Nails assorted, 2 Cables 14 and 16 inches with anchors suitable.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, TENNERIFFE Wine, in pipes, hds. and gr. 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, 150 Puncheons Lowland Rum, Clayed and Muscovado sugar, Cables and Cordage of all sizes, Anchors from 1 to 30 Cwt. Sails of various sizes, Copper in rods assorted from 1-8 to 1 1/2 inches. Do. in bolts and spikes.