

REGULATIONS

To be observed by Applicants for Land.
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

ORDERED that in all future Applications for Land the Applicants do particularly set forth their age, their condition whether married or single, and whether any and what Grants or Allotments have been made to them, and do also state their ability to perform the conditions of cultivation required by the King's Instructions, the memorial to be accompanied by credible certificates of the truth of the facts; and that no memorials be received unless made conformably to these Regulations.

By Order of the President in Council.
JON. ODELL.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 21 June, 1812.

CASH

WANTED for BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn on the Right Honorable the Paymaster General, and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at Thirty Days Sight.—Tenders for Sums, (not less than One Hundred Pounds Sterling) will be received at this Office.

WILLIAM HANDFIELD SNELLING,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Brandy, Wine, &c. &c.

STEPHEN HUMBERT,

Has received per Schooner REBECCA, from HALIFAX,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

HIGH PROOF Cognac Brandy;
Sicily, Port, Malaga, and Champagne Wine;
Turkey Figs; Soft Shell'd Almonds; Anchovies;
Olives; Capers; and Sweet Oil in large bottles.

ALSO,

Elegant $\frac{1}{2}$ Silk Shawls; Ladies Silk Sandalls;
Ladies extra long White and Black Silk Gloves;
Do. habit do. assorted colors;
White Kid, and Beaver Gloves; White Wax Beads;
Two boxes Confectionary; Satin; Silk; China Ribbons
And Four hundred Quintals Codfish.
Saint John, 29th August, 1812.

BERTON and NEEDHAM,

Have Just Received by the HERO and FRIENDS from
LIVERPOOL, and AIMWELL from GLASGOW,

A neat and fashionable assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms
for Cash or Bills of Exchange.

FREDERICTON, 13th MAY, 1812.

RALPH M. JARVIS,

HAS Received by the Ship TRUE BRITON, from
LONDON, a General Assortment of Merchandize,
consisting of

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY,
AND HARDWARE;

With a variety of other Articles too numerous to mention, which he is now opening and offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Store, North side Market Slip, adjoining ANDREW CROOKSHANK, Esq.
Saint John, June 26, 1812.

JAMES POTTER,

Has Imported in Ship TRUE BRITON, from LONDON,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

DRY Goods; Ironmongery; Cutlery; Hard ware;
Glass; Brown Stout and Porter; which he now offers for Sale at his Shop in Prince William-street, next door to Mr. HENRY GILBERT's House.
St. JOHN, 20th JULY, 1812.

P. FRASER,

Has Received by the AUGUSTUS and ARGUS from LIVERPOOL, and TRUE BRITON from LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which has been Purchased chiefly with Cash, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 27th, 1812.

S. GROSVENOR,

Has Received by the BRIGS FRIENDS and HARMONY from LIVERPOOL, and Ship TRUE BRITON from LONDON,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will sell on the very lowest terms for CASH.
FREDERICTON, 17th JUNE, 1812.

JAMES FRASER,

Has Received by the BRIGS FRIENDS and HARMONY from LIVERPOOL, and Ship TRUE BRITON from LONDON,—

A VERY EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

British and East India Goods,

SICILIAN and other WINES—GIN and BRANDY
—Which will be disposed of on the most reasonable Terms for CASH, or on short Credit.

Also, on Consignment, an Elegant LANDAUET, complete.

FREDERICTON, 17th JUNE, 1812.

Invasion of Upper Canada

BY THE AMERICANS.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 22.

GENERAL ORDER.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HEAD-QUARTERS, MONTREAL, 20th October, 1812.

Information having been this day received by an express from York, in Upper Canada, of an action having taken place on the 13th instant, between the British and American Troops on the lines; between Niagara and Fort Erie, His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, takes the earliest opportunity of communicating to the Troops, the total defeat of the enemy, with the loss of NINE HUNDRED PRISONERS, of whom one hundred and fifty had arrived at York, previous to the departure of the express, by whom the intelligence has been received.

Successful as the result of this engagement has been, and in a high degree glorious to His Majesty's Arms, it is with feelings of the deepest regret, that His Excellency announces to the troops the loss of Major General BROCK, of whose distinguished zeal, talents and courage, his Country was deprived at day break on the 13th instant, shortly after the commencement of the engagement, to the victorious termination of which, his able dispositions had contributed, not less than the determined bravery of the handful of troops under his command.

ED. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HEAD-QUARTERS, MONTREAL, OCTOBER 21, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received an Official Report from Major General Sheaffe, of the BRILLIANT VICTORY achieved on the 13th instant, by a portion of the Troops under his command, over a division of the enemy's army, which effected a landing at Queenstown, under cover of the night. That Post was, nevertheless, defended with undaunted gallantry, by the two flank companies of the 49th Regiment, animated by the presence of their gallant and ever-to-be-lamented Chief, Major Gen. BROCK, whose valuable life was, on this occasion, devoted to his country's service. These companies displayed exemplary discipline and spirit, although the Captains of both were wounded, and succeeded in keeping the enemy in check until the arrival of Major General SHEAFFE with reinforcements.

The disposition of the forces, and plan of attack adopted by Major General Sheaffe, cannot receive a higher or more just praise, than by stating, that Nine Hundred Prisoners of War, under the command of Brigadier General Wadsworth, surrendered their arms to a force inferior in numbers, and without sustaining any considerable loss on our part.

A six-pounder and a stand of colors have been taken from the enemy.

Major General Sheaffe's report of the zeal and undaunted gallantry that animated every officer and soldier of his army, affords the Commander of the Forces the most heartfelt satisfaction, and will be a most gratifying duty to His Excellency to bring before the notice of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Lieut. Colonel Myers, Deputy-Quarter-Master Gen. was stationed in charge of Fort Erie, and succeeded in completely silencing the fire of the enemy, drove a detachment from the encampment near the Black Rock, destroyed a barrack, in which was a considerable depot of ammunition. Its explosion must have killed many. The Caledonia, lately captured by the enemy, was destroyed at her moorings.

Lieut. Colonel Myers speaks highly of the discipline of the detachment of the 49th regiment, under Major Ormsby, and of the skill and spirit with which the guns were served, under Captain Kirby, and Lieut. Bryson of the militia.

Essential service was rendered by Brigade-Major Evans, left in charge of Fort George; a well-directed fire from that work succeeded in silencing the enemy's batteries on the opposite side. Captain Vigoureux, Royal Engineers, Colonel Claus, and Captains Powell and Cameron of the Militia, were zealous and indefatigable in their exertions, particularly in extinguishing fires which broke out in the Court House and other places from red-hot shot fired by the enemy.

Captains Dennis and Williams, of the flank companies of the 49th regiment have particularly distinguished themselves, the former officer retained the command of his company of grenadiers to the end of the conflict though suffering severely from his wound.

To Captain Holcroft of the Royal Artillery, the highest praise is due for his successful and judicious co-operation. The well-directed fire of the Artillery Militia, as well as regular, is the best proof of the indefatigable zeal and talents of that officer.

Major Merritt, commanding the Niagara Dragoons accompanied and rendered essential assistance with part of his corps. Captain A. Hamilton, belonging to it, was disabled from riding and attached himself to the guns, under Capt. Holcroft, who speaks highly of his activity and usefulness.

Lieut. Crowther, 41st regiment had charge of two field pieces which were employed with good effect.

Captains Derinzy and Bulluck are represented to have maintained the high reputation of the 41st regt. in the detachment under their respective command.

Major General Sheaffe reports having received essential service from Capt. Glegg, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Brock, Lieut. Fowler, 41st regt. Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, and Lieut. Kerr, of the Glengary Light Infantry Fencibles, employed with the flanking party of Indians.

The eminent services and talents of Lieut. Colonel Macdonnell, Provincial Aid-de-Camp and Attorney General of the Province, are recorded by the most

honorable testimony of the gallant General, whose steps he followed during his short but glorious career, nor quitted him in death.

Volunteers Shaw, Thompson, and Jarvis, attached to the flank companies of the 49th regt. conducted themselves with great spirit, the first was wounded, and the last taken prisoner.

The Major General particularly mentions the services of Lieut. Colonels Butler and Clark, of the Militia, and Captains Hatt, Durand, Rowe, Applegarth, Jas. Crooks; Cooper, Robert Hamilton, M'Ewen and Duncan Cameron, and Lieuts. Richardson and Thomas Butler, commanding flank companies of the Lincoln and York Militia, who led their men into action with great spirit.

The Major General reports the conduct of the Indians employed on this occasion, as meriting the highest praise for their good order and spirit, and particularly names the Chief Norton, who was wounded.

Several Gentlemen volunteered their services in the field, and shared in the honor of the day. Mr. Clouch and Mr. Willcox were of the number, and the Major General witnessed the zealous conduct of many others, not named in his report.

Major General Sheaffe had humanely consented to a cessation of offensive hostility, on the solicitation of Major General Van Rensselaer, for the purpose of allowing the Americans to remove the bodies of their slain and wounded.

G. O.

Major General ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, is appointed to the Command of the Troops in the Upper Province, and to administer the Civil Government of the same.
EDWARD BAYNES, Adjutant-General.

** We are authorised to state that Col. M'DONNELL, Provincial Aid-de-Camp to General Brock, is the only officer killed. Among the wounded, Capt. DENNIS and WILLIAMS, of the flank companies of the 49th regiment.—[M. Her.]

[In addition to the above, we learn by verbal accounts, that the Americans who crossed over in the night, consisted of about 1500 men. The whole of these are killed, wounded, or prisoners; and about 500 more who attempted to cross afterwards were drowned.]

The total number engaged on our side did not exceed 700 men; the loss is not more than 50 killed and wounded.]

Extract of a Letter from Fort George, dated 14th October, 1812.

"His Majesty's arms gained a complete victory over those of the United States, yesterday, in a very brilliant affair, which lasted from break of day until half past two P. M.—The enemy had landed a considerable body of men, under the mountain, at Queenstown, in the night, which had not been perceived by our troops until a short time before day-light; when, by a spirited fire upon their boats, we succeeded in destroying four of them and a scow, full of troops; many were drowned, and the remainder of that party surrendered. By this time, intelligence was received of their actual landing; directions were left to destroy Niagara, and a party advanced with two 6-pounders and a howitzer. On reaching Queenstown, the enemy were found in possession of that place, the town evacuated by our troops, and our dear brave General BROCK killed and in their possession. No time was to be lost, the party dashed forward, and, in less than an hour, dislodged the enemy from the town, and forced him to the summit of the mountain. We sustained the fire of 2 mortars, 4 eighteen-pounders, and 2 six-pounders from their side of the river. Their mortars and six-pounders were silenced three different times; but the eighteen-pounder battery, on the summit of the mountain, was out of range. Owing to our fire the enemy was, in a great degree, prevented from reinforcing his strength, though not altogether, as they occasionally pushed over boats filled with troops. We kept our ground the whole day, and as their left flank was attacked by the Indians and supported by the regulars and militia, their right was kept in check; and they soon were obliged to abandon their six-pounder, which fell into our hands. A severe engagement becoming general on the mountain, a brisk fire was kept up of spherical case, which threw them into confusion; and at that moment the Indians gave a screech, and we returning it with three cheers, they took to their heels, and soon well paid for their temerity; as they descended to reach their boats, shrapnels were poured into them.

"An Officer with two epaulettes held up his pocket handkerchief, we received him just in time to save him from the Indians. He was second in command; his name Colonel Scott, of the 2d regiment of Artillery. General Wadsworth also was taken, and, in fact, all their army, killed, wounded and prisoners.

"The men in our batteries behaved well, particularly acting sergeant Ellerton and bombardier Robinson, as did bombardier Phemerson, on the mountain. Gunner Birch was killed, Hunt badly wounded, gunner Grainger had his leg shot off by an 18-pounder shot. A Capt. of militia was of much service in the batteries.

"We have upwards of 800 prisoners, and the killed and wounded of the enemy may be estimated at about 350. Our loss is very small in comparison, in killed, Indians 6, 41st regiment 2, 49th about 9; the loss of the militia not yet known.

"Our spherical case was of great use. Captain Vigoureux of the Engineers volunteered his services, and commanded one of the batteries against the enemy's fort; he succeeded in silencing them, and dismounting one gun. The enemy fired hot shot from their fort, which consumed the Court-House and a Tanner's House in the town, and struck the roof of