

**Merchandise for Exportation.**

**CHRISTOPHER SCOTT,**  
HAS on Board the Ship *MARTHA BRAE* from Bristol, arrived at Halifax, and will be at Saint Andrews with the first conveyance, where they will be offered for Sale; an extensive Consignment of the following Merchandise, which he will dispose of by the Package and quantity at very moderate prices, viz.—

- 10 Trunks and Cases of Cotton Goods,
- 30 Bales Coarse and Fine Cloths, Red White and Yellow Flannels, Baizes, Casimeres and Coatings,
- 120 Tons Bar, Bolt, and Rod Iron,
- 100 Casks and Bags Nails from 6d to 30d,
- 3 Tons Steel,
- 47 Casks and Boxes Card wire,
- 650 Boxes Tin in Plates,
- 400 Bundles Iron hoops,
- 4 Boxes Hard ware,
- 7000 Bushels Salt, and Sundry other Articles.

Information can also be had of **ANDREW CROOKSHANK,** at Saint John. St. John, August 2d, 1813.

**WANTED,**

To be employed in the Royal Engineer Department,

A FEW good STONE MASONS and BRICKLAYERS—Particulars to be had by inquiring at the Commanding Engineer's Office, Portland, near the Provision Store. St. John, 19th July, 1813.

FINE STOVE SALT in Bags, and a few Boxes MARTINIQUE NOYAU, landing from on board the Schooner *MARIA*, W. BERTON, Master, from Halifax; and for Sale, on reasonable terms by J. C. F. BREMNER, St. John, 2d August, 1813. 46g

**RICHARD SANDS,**

Has Received by the *PEGGY* and *TANTON*, from LONDON, AUGUSTUS and ORBONIA, from LIVERPOOL,

**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,**

Which are now opening for Sale on Reasonable terms for CASH. St. JOHN, JULY 13, 1813.

Deputy Paymaster General's Office, Halifax, 6th July, 1813.

THE Reduced Officers of the British American Establishment residing in the Provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and in the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton, are hereby notified, that the Half-Pay and Military Allowance respectively due to them, for the period between the 24th December, 1812, and 25th June, 1813, will be issued at the Army Pay-Office, in Halifax and St. John, on Tuesday the 20th instant, at the usual Office hours. R. A. TUCKER, Deputy Paymaster General.

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons indebted to Mrs. SARAH BRANNAH, either by Bond, Note, or Balances of Accounts from the Year 1803, are desired to make full payment by the 24th day of December next, as no longer Credit will be allowed, and those who do not make payment by that period, must pay all balances to her Lawyer.

S. BRANNAH. St. JOHN, August 3, 1813. 35

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of JOHN M'KOWN, late of Sussex, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GEORGE MORTON, Executor, Sussex, 19th July, 1813.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of ICKABOV BECKMAN, late of Miramichi, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers, duly attested, within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to ALEX. DAVIDSON, } Administrators. DONALD MACKAY, } Miramichi, 1st August, 1812.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, MIDDLE aged WOMAN, to do the House-work of a family—inquire at this Office. 23d July, 1813.

**From the LONDON GAZETTE, JUNE 15. WAR-DEPARTMENT. Downing-Street, June 15.**

A Despatch of which the following is an extract has been received this morning by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by the Marquis of Wellington, and dated Carvajales, May 31, 1813:—

The troops arrived at Salamanca on the 26th inst. and we found the enemy still in the town, with one division of infantry, and three squadrons of cavalry, and some cannon of the Army of the South, under the command of General Villatte.

The enemy evacuated the town on our approach, but they waited longer than they ought upon the high ground in the neighbourhood, and afforded an opportunity for the cavalry, under General Fane and General Victor Alten, (the former of which crossed the Tormes at the Ford of Santa Martha, and the latter at the bridge) to do them a good deal of injury in their retreat. Many were killed or wounded, and we took about two hundred prisoners, seven tumbrils of ammunition, some baggage, provisions, &c. The enemy retired by the road of Bubila Fureto, and near Huerla was joined by a body of infantry and cavalry, on their march from Alba. I then ordered our troops to discontinue their pursuit, our infantry not being up.

Major General Long, and Brigadier General Morillo, in command of the Spanish division, attacked Alba, from which place the enemy retired.

In the course of the 27th and 28th, I established the troops which had marched from the Agueda and Upper Estremadura, between the Tormes and the Douro, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill, and I set off myself on the 29th, to join the troops here, and arrived that day at Miranda de Douro, and here on the 31st. I found the troops on the Escla under the orders of Sir Thomas Graham, as I had intended, with their left at Tabara, and in communication with the Gallician Army, and their right at this place, and all the arrangements made for passing the Escla.

The greater part passed that river this evening, the cavalry by fords, and the infantry by a bridge, which it was necessary to throw over that river, as it was so deep that some men, even of the cavalry, were lost in the passage. The English hussars who crossed first, took an officer and 33 men prisoners near Valdeperdices.

The enemy have evacuated Zamora, and our patrols have been in that town; the troops which were there have fallen back upon Toro, where I understand they have one division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry.

It appears that the enemy have joined at La Nava del Ray, the troops which retired from Salamanca Avila, &c. with those which were at Arevalo and Medina del Campo; and I imagine that as this part of the army advances, they will retire across the Douro.

The enemy's troops were still at Madrid, and on the Tagus, on the 22d, but I conclude that they will have evacuated that part of the country on hearing of our movements.

The Gazette of last night contains the despatches from Lord Wellington, the substance of which we communicated yesterday. A private letter we have received informs us in addition, that "there has been a violent affair between the 10th hussars, supported by part of the 18th, and a brigade of French cavalry, under General Dijon, on the 2d, at a village near Toro. Lieutenant Cotton was killed, and Capt. Lloyd made prisoner. The 10th and 18th took 207 prisoners, and but for the French having much artillery, the whole Brigade would have been destroyed. General Dijon ran away at the first onset. The Life Guards are with the Light Brigade."

July 17.

It was reported just before our Paper was put to press, that a flag of truce had arrived at Dover with a Messenger from France. An immediate notification of the Armistice was to be expected: but we have not been able to ascertain whether the rumour be true or not.

We are yet without any official explanation either from the Allies or from Bonaparte of the motives that led to the armistice—Prima facie, it appears to be a measure more useful to Bonaparte than the allies, inasmuch as by clearing Saxony and the Elbe of the Prussian and Russian troops, which are to retire into Prussia, it leaves his communications with his resources perfectly uninterrupted, gives him the command of the Mouths of the Elbe and the Weser, and establishes his intercourse with the Danish troops. It affords him time also to assemble an Army of Observation against Austria. But all these advantages, great as they are, are not so great as those which, unless Austria be committed against him, seem to

be promised to him by the state of his affairs and his positions, when the armistice was signed—for by getting to Breslau and the Oder, he had absolutely cut off the communication between the allies and their resources, he had interposed between them and the Oder and the Vistula—And they (we have the authority of Sir Charles Stewart's despatches for saying) were inferior to him in numbers in the proportion of 1 to 2. So that had he been sure of Austria remaining even neutral, nothing seemed to be so obviously advantageous to him as to push on in his career, and continue hostilities against the Allies.

Some conversation took place in the House of Commons last night relative to the Swedish Treaty; Mr. Ponsonby means to move an Address to the Regent condemning it—and we infer that Mr. Canning will support such a motion.

An article in the Lisbon Papers, dated Talavera de la Reyna, May 29, states, that early on the preceding day the French evacuated Madrid, taking the road to Somosierra.

Another article, dated Alicant May 10, reports it to be the intention of General Murray to disembark a portion of his force near Torrosa, in the rear of the French, leaving Suchet's vanguard to be opposed by the troops under Elio and Whittingham.

Died, At Glasgow, on the 3d inst. Andrew Liddell, Esq. merchant.

**From the Connecticut Gazette.**

**VIEW OF THE GREAT LAKES.**

As the Great Lakes in our country have become the seat of war, and the movements of our naval and land forces there become highly interesting, a brief GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of that part of the United States may be useful and gratifying to many.

The upper Lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron and St. Clair, discharge their streams by the river Detroit into Lake Erie. The outlet of Lake Erie commences at Black Rock, and is called Niagara river, extending 30 miles to Lake Ontario. The distance is 307 miles from Albany to Black Rock. At this place is a ferry, half a mile wide across to Bertie, in Upper Canada.—The stream is here rapid, but after passing the point at Bertie, it moves slowly, as the river expands into a broad bay, containing Grand Isle, about 7 miles long, and just below it Navy Island which is small. Below this, Niagara river becomes narrower, and the stream is divided by Goat Island, about half a mile long extending to the precipice, the Falls of Niagara. The largest portion of water passes between Goat Island and Upper Canada. At the upper end of this Island the rapids commence. Here the stream passes on each side of the Island, over a bed of rocks and precipices with astonishing rapidity, descending 60 feet in the distance of half a mile, where arriving at the Falls, it descends 137 feet perpendicular.

Niagara river continues from the Falls, a rapid course about half a mile wide, to Lewiston, seven miles, where is a very good ferry to Queenston, lying directly opposite. The river, retaining the same width, but deeper, is less rapid, and navigable for vessels from Lewiston, seven miles, to Fort Niagara, where it passes into Lake Ontario. Thus this Lake receives all the streams from the large Lakes.

The outlet of Ontario is at the N. E. extremity, near Kingston, and is navigable for vessels of 40 or 50 tons, down to Ogdensburg, 65 miles. At Ogdensburg large batteaux receive their cargoes, and pass by a very rapid current down the river St. Lawrence to Montreal, which is 200 miles below Ontario.

Fort Dearborn, which is the most remote military post of the United States on the Lakes, is situated near the river Chicuga, at the head of Lake Michigan, which contrary to the course of the other large Lakes, discharges its stream at the northern extremity. In this outlet is the Island Michilimachinac, on which is situated Fort Michilimachinac. These two forts having only part of a company in each, were surprised and taken by the British and Indians, before the garrisons had been informed of the late declaration of war.

The river Detroit is the outlet of Lake St. Clair and the upper Lakes, into Lake Erie. This river is 28 miles long, running in a southerly direction, from one to three miles wide, and is navigable for large vessels. Fort Detroit is on the west side of this river, about 19 miles above the British Fort Malden, which is on the eastern side near the mouth of the river. Brownstown and the river Raisin are nearly opposite Fort Malden, across the head of Lake Erie.

Fort Meigs is near the rapids of Miami river, which discharges itself into Erie at some distance below the river Raisin.

The course of Lake Erie is about N. E. and S. W. about 220 miles long. It is the shallowest of the large lakes, and its navigation is rendered more difficult by ledges and points extending far into it. There are but few good harbours on this lake; indeed most of the harbours on the lakes are injured by sand bars at their entrance. There are several square rigged vessels on Erie, among which is a British 20 gun ship, built two years since.

The town of Erie, formerly called Presque Isle, offers a good harbour, but it is injured by a bar at the entrance. Here the United States have a garrison, and are building a number of vessels of war.

At the foot of Lake Erie, Buffalo Creek enters, on the border of which is the village of Buffalo, in the state of New-York, two miles from which is Black Rock, where Niagara river commences. On the opposite side, in Upper Canada, about 1½ mile up the lake, is the British Fort Erie. From this Fort the country is handsomely cultivated, and the roads good, along the border of Niagara river to its entrance into Lake Ontario. In the state of New-York, the country is thinly settled after leaving Black Rock, for 13 or 14 miles, till you arrive at the site of old Fort Schlosser. Here the rapids commence, extending, as above stated, half a mile. These present a very convenient situation for all kinds of machinery to be moved by water. It is the first place in our country for accommodating manufactories; as the distance of half a mile may be filled with mills which may be moved by water in its rapid descent. At this place, now called Manchester, there is a small settlement of mills, &c. owned by Augustus and Peter B. Porter, Esquires.

Opposite to the site of Fort Schlosser, distant about 3 miles, across Niagara river, is a village called Chippawa, where the British have a small garrison; nine miles below it is Queenston, where are the King's stores and a number of handsome buildings.—Goods are brought from Quebec, by water, and landed here: then transported by land to Chippawa, where they are taken in boats and transported to the shipping in Lake Erie.

Fort George and the village of Newark are 6 or 7 miles below Queenston, on the Niagara river, where it enters Lake Ontario. Fort George is half a mile above the mouth of the river.—Newark borders on the river and on the Lake, and has a light-house to direct to the entrance of the river.

Directly across the river, which is half a mile wide, is the United States Fort Niagara, lat. 43, N. This is situated on a neck of land whence its Indian name.—The neck projects partly across the mouth of Niagara river. Thus the Fort presents a front up the river—another front to Newark—and another to the lake. It is a very pleasant situation in point of scenery, and very commanding for military purposes.—The distance from this to Fort George in a direct line is one mile.

Since the commencement of the present war, the United States have erected a battery mounted with 32 18 and 6 pounders. It is called Salt Battery, and being a mile above Fort Niagara, it forms with that a cross fire on Fort George, to great advantage.

Ontario is a very deep lake, and may be navigated safely by a first rate ship of war. It is 180 miles long, in a direction about E. N. E. and W. S. W. The principal harbours on the United States' side are Niagara river, Genesee river, Gerundiquot, Sodus, Oswego and Sacket's Harbor. Niagara and Sacket's Harbor are the best.—Sodus is a very deep and capacious harbour, but has a bar at its entrance.

On the British side of the Lake, in Upper Canada, is Kingston, distant about 35 miles from Sackets Harbor, in lat. 44, 8. N.—Has an excellent harbour, in which the British shipping generally winter.

The bay of Quinti lies westward of Kingston, its entrance being about 20 miles from that port, it is a deep narrow bay, formed by a peninsula running southeasterly from the north shore of the lake. From the entrance to the head of the bay, the distance is 50 miles, furnishing a good harbour to this extent.

York is the capital of the province. It lies near the west end of Lake Ontario, about 145 miles west of Kingston, directly opposite the mouth of Niagara river, distant 30 miles by water, and about 90 miles by land.

Niagara river is a harbour, which belongs to the United States and Great-Britain—the division line passing along the middle of this river.

There is numerous settlements on the borders of Ontario, but the borders of all the upper lakes are almost in a state of nature, having but few settlements on either side.

The above sketch is given from observa-