

## JOHN ROBINSON,

Has Received by the PEGGY from LONDON, and AUGUSTUS and PALLAS from LIVERPOOL, a general assortment of GOODS, which are now opening for Sale on reasonable terms, viz.

**LOAF SUGAR,** Printed Calicos, Hyson, Souchong and India Cottons, and Singlo Teas, British Shirting ditto, Pepper, Ditto Sheeting ditto, London Soap, Cambric Muslins, Superfine, Second and French Cambricks, Coarse Cloths, Irish Sheeting, Double mill'd Cassimeres, Ditto Dowlas, Common ditto, India Silk Handkerchiefs, Red, Yellow, and Ribbons, White Flannels, Cotton Suspenders, Baizes and Serges, Stationary, and many other Articles suitable for the Season. *tfb.*

St. John, 19th June, 1813.

By the ORBIT and AUGUSTUS from Liverpool; TRITON and PEGGY from London,

## DONALDSON and HAY

Have Received an extensive Assortment of Fashionable MERCHANDIZE, Comprising

**SUPERFINE** Broad Cloth and Kerseymeres; Ladies Pelise Cloths, and Gowns; Stocking Webbs; Ladies, Gentlemen, and Childrens Beaver Hats; Ladies fine Straw Hats and Bonnets; Ladies and Childrens Morocco and Kid Shoes and Boots; Printed Calicos; Ladies Fancy Muslin dresses; Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Black Bombazeens; Wildbore; Ladies and Gentlemens Black, White, and Coloured Silk Hose and Gloves; Cotton and Worsted do. do.; Plain and Sewing Silk; Black Mode and Florentine; Black and Fancy Ribbons; Laces; Fashionable Hearth Rugs; Printed Table Covers; Sewing Cottons, &c. &c. &c.

**ALSO**—India Cottons; Black and Grey Silk Handkerchiefs; Hyson & Souchong Teas; Pepper; Indigo; Starch; Vinegar; Copperas; Mustard; Olives; Sallad Oil; a few boxes London Hard Soap; Mould and Dipt Candles; London Porter in Bottles; Hardware of various descriptions; Round, Flat, and Square Iron; Steel; Grates; Pots; Ovens; Teakettles, &c. Slops of all kinds; Loaf Sugar; Window Glass, &c. &c. which they offer for Sale on reasonable terms for Cash. *St. John, 21st June, 1813.*

## RICHARD SANDS,

Has Received by the PEGGY and TRITON, from LONDON, AUGUSTUS and ORBIT, from LIVERPOOL,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## GOODS,

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

## JAMES TAYLOR,

Has Just Received per Ship TRITON, from LONDON, and Brig PACIFIC from LIVERPOOL,

A VERY EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## MERCHANDIZE,

Which he now offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms for CASH or short Credit. *Maugerville, N. B. June 24, 1813. 37b.*

## 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.*

## WILLIAM HAY

INFORMS the Friends and Customers of his Father JOHN HAY, deceased, that he carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, in Duke street, where the best of Loaf Bread, and small Bread of all kinds may be had, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *St. John, 26th April, 1813. tfb.*

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late EBENEZER BROWN, of Queensbury, in the County of York, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested; and all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to ABRAHAM BROWN, Admr. *Queensbury, August 9th, 1813. 35*

For Sale at this Office.

MATE'S & CARPENTERS' PROTECTIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

SUBSTANCE of the ENGAGEMENTS between the COURTS of St. PETERSBURGH and STOCKHOLM signed at St. Petersburg the 24th of March 1812 so far as the same are referred to in the Treaty between his MAJESTY and the King of SWEDEN, signed at Stockholm on the 3d of March, 1813.

"The object of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Sweden in forming an alliance, is stated to be for the purpose of securing reciprocally their states and possessions against the common enemy.

"The French Government having, by the occupation of Swedish Pomerania, committed an act of hostility against the Swedish Government, and by the movements of its armies having menaced the tranquillity of the Empire of Russia, the Contracting Parties engage to make a diversion against France and her allies, with a combined force of twenty-five or thirty thousand Swedes, and of fifteen or twenty thousand Russians, upon such point of the coast of Germany as may be judged most convenient for that purpose.

"As the King of Sweden cannot make this diversion in favor of the common cause consistently with the security of his dominions, so long as he can regard the kingdom of Norway as an enemy, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia engages, either by negotiation or by military co-operation, to unite the kingdom of Norway to Sweden. He engages moreover to guarantee the peaceable possession of it to his Swedish Majesty.

"The two Contracting Parties engage to consider the acquisition of Norway as a preliminary military operation, to the diversion on the coast of Germany, and the Emperor of Russia promises to place for this object, at the disposal and under the immediate orders of the Prince Royal of Sweden, the corps of Russian troops above stipulated.

"The two Contracting Parties being unwilling, if it can be avoided, to make an enemy of the King of Denmark, will propose to that Sovereign to accede to this alliance, and will offer to his Danish Majesty to procure for him a complete indemnity for Norway, by a territory more contiguous to his German dominions, provided his Danish Majesty will accede for ever his rights on the kingdom of Norway to the King of Sweden.

"In case his Danish Majesty shall refuse this offer, and shall have decided to remain in alliance with France, the two Contracting Parties engage to consider Denmark as their enemy.

"As it has been expressly stipulated that the engagement of his Swedish Majesty to operate with his troops in Germany, in favor of the common cause, shall not take effect until after Norway shall have been acquired by Sweden, either by the cession of the King of Denmark, or in consequence of military operations, his Majesty the King of Sweden engages to transport his army into Germany, according to a plan of Campaign to be agreed upon, as soon as the above object shall have been attained.

"His Britannic Majesty to be invited by both powers to accede to, and to guarantee, the stipulations contained in the said Treaty.

"By a subsequent convention signed at Abo, the 30th of August, 1812, the Russian auxiliary force was to be carried to 35,000 men."

Memorandum of Swedish Troops arrived at Stralsund.

Foreign Office, June 16, 1813.

"It appears by the latest advices received from his Majesty's Servants on the Continent, that successive divisions of Swedish troops had arrived at Stralsund from their different points of embarkation in Sweden; the total strength of which (exclusive of a corps of Pomeranians) is stated to amount to about 28,000 men."

MONTREAL, August 3.

On Tuesday afternoon last we were visited by one of the most tremendous thunder storms that has been experienced in this vicinity for many years—the Bonsecours church was struck by the lightning and much damaged—the sloop Brilliant, Capt. Chenique, at anchor in the harbour, was also struck, her mast was much injured, and melancholy to relate two of her crew were killed and another much bruised and stupified, but we are happy to state has recovered; these unfortunate young men had surrounded the foot of the mast, by which the fatal liquid was conducted—a barn in the neighborhood belonging to one Decary, and a house on the opposite side in the parish of Longueuil were burnt.

On Thursday last 13 American prisoners taken by the Indians near Fort George arrived here—they were attached to a forag-

ing party consisting of 1 officer and 10 men, of which the remainder were killed, and these would most probably have shared the same fate, had not British humanity in the person of Colonel Young, as we are informed, rescued them by the purchase of their lives from the captors.

The Steam-Boat arrived yesterday morning from Quebec—she brought up one officer and 30 prime Seamen, for the Lake service.

It is with much pain, we have to state that the hopes we expressed in our last number, respecting Lieutenant-Colonel Bishopp have proved delusive; it being now ascertained beyond all doubt, that this gallant young Officer has closed his honorable life accompanied by the sincere regrets of the whole army—in him his country has to bewail the loss of a rising Hero, whose prospects, and whose talents, and undaunted courage insured, if life had been spared, a career of military glory and national benefit.—We are informed he was a widower, and has left two young children in England to lament his premature death.—His friends will however have the consolation of knowing that he has nobly fallen in the service of his country.

Letters from Kingston received in town yesterday mention, that the American fleet had positively sailed from Sacket's Harbor on Friday last; and that our Squadron would be ready to sail from Kingston on Saturday. We may therefore hourly expect to hear of the most important naval conflict on Lake Ontario, on the issue of which the ultimate safety of the Upper Province will very materially depend.

We have no intelligence of any importance from Fort George, nor have we yet received any advices of the operations of our expedition which left Isle aux Noix last week.

QUEBEC, JULY 27.

On Sunday arrived His Majesty's ships Melpomene, Regulus and Dover, from Malta, having touched and performed quarantine at Gibraltar. They since touched at Halifax. They had on board De Meuron's regiment, upwards of 1100 strong; the regiment landed yesterday in good health, and appears to consist of young, stout, able-bodied men.

On the same day arrived the sloop of war Loup Cervier, formerly the American ship Wasp. She brings £60,000, in specie, to Government.

JOSEPH CHRETIEN, of this town, a young man of 22 years of age, a Sergeant in the Voltigeurs, writes to his wife, that in the attack on Gravelly point, he entered alone into a house where was the American Major, whom he summoned to surrender, which he refused to comply with, and presented a pistol at the Sergeant, which fortunately missed fire. Before the Major had time to be ready with a second pistol, the Sergeant shot him through the head, and carried off from the house in triumph, the Major's sword and five pistols.

AUGUST 3.

In Upper Canada every thing remains in statu quo. Something interesting may however, be soon expected from that quarter, as Sir James Yeo's fleet was expected to be ready before this time. The fleets on both sides, continued in port at the date of the last advices from Kingston, the 28th ult. It is said that it will be some time yet before the new American ship, General Pike, is fully equipped and ready to come out.

Of the expedition from Isle aux Noix, we can say nothing, as to its destination, because we know nothing. If our best wishes can at all avail it, its success will be full and complete, whatever be its object. Our confidence is scarcely short of our wishes.

From Montreal we learn, with regret, that to several days of dry weather and great heat, on Tuesday the 27th ult. in the afternoon, succeeded a storm of rain, hail and violent wind, from the south-west, accompanied with thunder and lightning, which latter continued almost the whole afternoon.

The lightning killed two men, in the harbor, on board Capt. Chenique's vessel, and sorely struck a third, who, however is said to be out of danger. It had fallen on, and splintered the mast in several parts. It was by assembling round the mast that the men killed and hurt, received the injury they unfortunately sustained. All masts, trees and other such elevated objects should be studiously avoided, instead of being fled to for shelter, in a thunder storm, as they powerfully attract the lightning, and endanger the lives of all persons near them.

AUGUST 5.

There are accounts in Town from Kingston of the 30th ult. and from Fort George to the 26th. It was not ascertained on the 30th, that the American Fleet was out on

the Lake. Sir JAMES YEO, was nearly ready with the new Brig.

Letters from Montreal, dated on the evening of the 2d inst. state, that accounts had just been received there, of the destruction of the Barracks and Stores at Plattsburg, by the expedition from Isle aux Noix. It is said that our troops had taken up a position on Grande Isle.

KINGSTON, JULY 27.

DIED—On Sunday last, the 25th inst. in the twenty-first year of his age, Captain HENRY BENTICK O. MILNES, of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces and third son of Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Baronet, of Ollerton, in Nottinghamshire.

This gallant and highly promising young officer was wounded on the morning of the 21st instant, in an attempt to recover a gun-boat and several batteaux which had been surprised by the enemy and carried several miles up into a Creek on the South side of the St. Lawrence, below Gananoqui. He had not been ordered upon that service, but his ardent thirst for military fame had led him to join the party engaged in it, and he thus fell an early sacrifice to an honorable desire to distinguish himself against the enemies of his country.—His remains were yesterday interred at this place with military honors; His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and all the officers of the Navy and Garrison attending his funeral.

NORFOLK, JULY 27.  
TORPEDOES AGAIN.

Mr. E. Mix of the Navy, a gentleman of integrity and enterprize, has been for several weeks past preparing Torpedoes to attempt the explosion of some of the enemy's shipping in Lynnhaven bay.—The British 74 gun ship Plantagenet, that has for a month past been lying abreast of Cape Henry light-house and has rarely had the company of any other vessel, appeared to Mr. Mix as the most favourable object for trying his experiment on.

Accordingly on the night of the 18th July, accompanied by Capt. Bowman of Salem, and Midshipman M'Gowan, of the U. S. Navy, who volunteered their assistance during the whole enterprize; he left this place of rendezvous and proceeded down to the Plantagenet, 74, in a large open boat, which he calls the "Chesapeake's Revenge," and from previous observation found no difficulty in ascertaining the position of the ship. When he had got to within 40 fathom of her, he dropped the Torpedo over, in the very instant of doing which he was hailed by one of the enemy's guard boats. The machine was speedily taken into the boat again, and he made his way off in safety. On the night of the 19th he made another attempt and was again discovered ere he could accomplish his purpose. On the night of the 20th he succeeded in getting within 15 yards of the ship's bow, and directly under her jib boom.—There he continued making his preparations for 15 minutes, when a centinel from the fore-castle hailed "boat ahoy?" and he had to decamp. The centinel not being answered, fired his musket, which was followed by a rapid discharge of small arms—Blue lights were made to find out the boat but failed; they then threw rockets in different directions, which illuminated the water for a considerable width as far as they were thrown, and succeeded in discovering the position of the nocturnal visitor; when the ship commenced a rapid fire of heavy guns, slipped her cables and made some sail, while her boats were despatched in pursuit.—The daring intruders, however, escaped unhurt.—The visits were repeated on the nights of the 21st and 22d and 23d, without success, as the ship having taken the alarm, changed her position every night. On the night of the 24th, however, Mr. Mix succeeded in finding her out, and having taken his position within 100 yards distance, in a direction with her larboard bow, he dropped the fatal machine into the water just as the centinel was crying *all's well*. It was swept along with the tide, and would have completely effected its errand but for a cause not proper to be named here, but which may be easily guarded against in future experiments, it exploded a few seconds too soon.—The scene was awfully sublime! It was like the concussion of an earthquake, attended with a sound louder and more terrific than the heaviest peal of thunder. A pyramid of water 50 feet in circumference was thrown up to the height of 30 or 40 feet; its appearance was a vivid red, tinged at the sides with a beautiful purple.—On ascending to its greatest height, it burst at the top with a tremendous explosion, and fell in torrents on the deck of the ship, which rolled into the yawning chasm below, and had nearly upset: Impervious darkness again prevailed. The