

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, at Mirimachi, by some person or persons unknown; FIVE SETS OF BILLS of EXCHANGE, as near as can be recollected of the following description:—

One set of Exchange for £380 sterling, at 60 days, payable to Jerod Betts, or order, drawn by James Fraser, & Co. on Messrs. Smith, & Co. Liverpool; dated Mirimachi, 30th July, 1812.

One ditto, for £373:4:2 sterling, at 60 days, payable to Jerod Betts, or order, drawn by John Clark, & Co. on R. Robson, South Shields; dated at Mirimachi, 20th August, 1812.

One ditto, for £61:1:9 sterling, or thereabouts, payable to Thomas Sutherland, or order, drawn by James Fraser, & Co. on a person unknown; dated at Mirimachi, last spring or early in the summer, 1812.

One ditto, for £12 sterling, or thereabouts, payable to Richard Lee, or order, drawn by James Fraser, & Co. on a person unknown; dated at Mirimachi, July or August 1812.

One ditto, for £28 sterling, payable to Jerod Betts, or order, drawn by Murdock M'Kenzie, on a person unknown; dated at Mirimachi July or August, 1812.

The Bills which are drawn payable to Jerod Betts, or order, were not indorsed, and the others only by the person, in whose favor they were drawn.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing any of the above Bills, as payment will be stopped in Britain.

The above reward of TWENTY POUNDS will be paid to any person who will give information so that the Bills above mentioned, may be recovered by the Subscriber.

JEROD BETTS.

Frederickton, 16th December, 1812.

To be Sold at Public Auction.

ON the second TUESDAY, being the 9th day of February next, at 12 o'Clock, in the same day, at the House of William Secord, near Pickle's Ferry, in King's-County, a tract of Land lying in Norton, in the said County of King's, being part of a tract of Land granted to Guilford Stedholme and others, and known and described as follows, viz.—Beginning on the north side of the road leading from Sussex-Vale to Kingston, directly north from a heap of stones and stake marked A on the east side and N G on the west side of the same road, thence running north to the extremity of the aforesaid grant, thence east fifty rods on the rear line of the said grant, thence north to the Kingston road aforesaid, thence following the courses of the same road to the place of beginning, thence running west on the courses of the said road, until a line running north from the said road to the extremity of the beforementioned grant, will include one hundred acres, thence north to the rear line of the said grant, to the place where the first mentioned line running north from the said heap of stones and stake aforesaid strikes the rear line of the said grant, thence south on the said east mentioned rear line of the said grant to the place of beginning, comprizing in the whole three hundred acres, more or less; which same described tract of Land was formerly the property of one Oziar Ansley. The terms of payment will be made known at the time of Sale.

STEPHEN HUMBERT.

Saint John, 24th December, 1812.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. PARKS respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John and its vicinity that he has returned for the purpose of resuming the instruction of the Art of DANCING.

Mr. P. returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of this City for their kind treatment and liberal encouragement he has received in the Art he professes, and hopes that he shall continue to merit the patronage of the polite and enlightened in this Province.

He has taken a Room in the house of Mr. JAMES PRICE, where he will commence on WEDNESDAY next, at Three o'Clock, for those who would wish to attend in the day time.

Those young Ladies and Gentlemen who have been instructed in Dancing and wish to improve by practising ONCE A WEEK, will leave their names at Mr. Price's on or before the first day of JANUARY next, so that he will be able to commence as soon as the repairs of the Room at the Coffee-House are completed.

N. B. No Entrance required of those who have formerly attended School.

Saint John, December 19th, 1812.

St. John and Frederickton Mail Stage.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that having contracted to carry the Mail between this City and Frederickton, he has provided himself with an excellent span of Horses and a commodious Stage, with foot stoves for the convenience of Passengers, and intends going once a week during the winter season;—he trusts the comfortableness and speed of the MAIL STAGE will insure a preference.

The MAIL STAGE will leave this City for Frederickton every Friday, if the Mail from Digby should arrive in season, if not, two hours after its arrival; it will also leave Frederickton for this City every Wednesday, if not detained on account of the Quebec Mail.

The greatest care will be taken of freight intrusted to his charge, and the smallest favor acknowledged.

Packages, &c. left at Mr. BARR'S in this City, or his own house in Frederickton, will be attended to.

Fare of Passengers and freight the same as established by other Stages, running between this City and Frederickton.

JOHN DROST, Courier.

St. John, January 4, 1813.

FROM THE QUEBEC GAZETTE, DECEMBER 3. BATTLE OF LA COLE.

The Public may expect shortly to be entertained with the further Explanatory Travels of Lieut. Col. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, of the United States Army. We understand this enterprising officer, together with Colonel Clarke, whose former predatory excursions into Canada are well known (if not to our Readers, at least to our Courts of Justice,) set out on Friday morning the 20th November, at about three o'clock, from Champlain Town, with a body of fourteen hundred men according to some accounts, but according to others, of not less than from three to four hundred, for the purpose of making discoveries on the Canadian frontier.

Having passed the lines in safety, and proceeded in the prosecution of their travels towards the La Cole River, they there most unexpectedly fell in with a party of about twenty Voyageurs and Indians under Capt. M'Kay, a sturdy Northwester, who giving Colonel Pike and his party a very different reception from what he had formerly met with from Mr. M'Gillis at Lake Winnipeg, threw them by a well directed volley, into such confusion, that they immediately began to fire upon each other. The battle of La Cole continued for about half an hour, when Colonels Pike and Clarke made good their retreat from each other, after killing and wounding about forty of their own men. This Exploratory Corps having dispersed immediately on the first fire, the surviving part of them did not get back to Champlain until towards the close of the day, and a deserter who has since come in, declares, that they all seemed perfectly satisfied, that it was not worth while to attempt the prosecution of any further discoveries in a country peopled by such savage unsober and inhospitable beings as Indians and Voyageurs.

The particulars of this affair, in sober sadness, are simply these: A party of Americans (from four to fourteen hundred,) commanded as aforesaid, sets out from Champlain Town; they divide into two bodies, intending to take our Picquet in front and rear. The larger proportion, with some cavalry, advances straight along the Odell Town road; the other body, making a detour to the left, comes in rear of our picquet, and takes up its position there, a little inclined to the right; the cavalry being stopped by the abatis, took post in front of our picquet, but inclined to the left; a portion of the infantry took its position on the right front, and another portion on the right flank; thus stood matters, when Capt. M'Kay advancing with an Indian, whom he was going to post as a sentry, heard the enemy all around him cocking their muskets; he immediately fell back, joined the rest of the picquet, gave one general discharge, retired to the road on his left flank, and made good his retreat: But Captain M'Kay having backed out (to use an American phrase) well known, we doubt not, to Colonel Pike;) in this ungentle manner, the only come-at-able object that remained between the party which had taken post in his rear to the right, and that which had taken post on his right front, was the ill fated set who were upon his right flank, and these became the scape-goats. After receiving and returning for nearly half an hour the joint compliments of those behind and those before them, (who thought all the while they were making woeful havoc among the Voyageurs that were by this time far enough from danger,) the whole party, right, left, front and rear, and eke those in the middle, took to their heels, with a most laudable desire to get home with all expedition, and those "won the day who won the race." Thus ended the memorable suicidal battle of River La Cole, in which, between those that we killed and wounded, between those who killed and wounded one another, between those who were taken prisoners, and those who were frightened to death, we have reason to believe, as we stated above, that Colonel Pike lost in this voyage of discovery, nearly fifty men.—Call you this "backing your friends" Colonel Pike?

We were long at a loss to find a parallel for this singular engagement, this Comedy of Errors; but we can recollect no warlike achievement that more resembles it, than a malicious manœuvre of Captain Brenton (the former hero of the Spartan) who ran his ship in the night, between two French 74's, gave each a broadside, and sailed on, leaving them to fight out the battle with one another, which they did with such effect, that in the morning they were both crippled.

We are firmly convinced, that the battle of La Cole will be blazoned abroad in all the newspapers of America, from the National Intelligencer, down to the lying Chronicle of Boston, as a signal victory over our arms, and as redounding to the glory of theirs. We feel assured that, in the future history of the wars of the Gulls, it will hold a place of equal honor with the battle of Tousaint's Island, the battle of Gananoqui, the battle of St. Regis, or the battle of Queenston.—Our reasons for thinking so are numerous and weighty. In the first place, it is our solemn and serious opinion, that the battle of La Cole is quite as honorable to the American arms as the battle of Gananoqui. In the next place, the perusal of the different accounts of the aforesaid engagements, will convince any reasonable man, that the Americans have a wonderful facility of invention, a happy knack of turning a story wrong side out, or trimming it up anew, so as to wear an aspect far different from the dull matter of fact; and this faculty of invention and perversion we may conclude, will be exercised on the present glorious occasion. In the next place, the whole world knows, that Colonel Pike has written a book, a great book, about certain travels achieved by him heretofore; and as the object of this last excursion has been about as creditable to his honesty and morality as that of the first, why may not we expect that he will again indulge the world with an account of his late "moving accidents by flood and field." The more especially, as there is but a distant

danger of his again falling into the unmerciful hands of the writer in the new Quarterly Review, who has so cruelly exposed the deformity of the firstborn bantling of his brain. In the next place, Colonel Pike has himself informed us in his Book, (see his Journal of the 31st October,) that he is afflicted with a singular disease, called the "fantasies of the brain," which appears to be rife among the Officers of the American navy and army, and may lead him, as it led General Van Rensselaer, to tell strange stories about things that never happened. And in the next place, (for as Falstaff says our reasons are cheap as blackberries) we are induced to expect a high prancing account from Colonel Pike of the victory of La Cole, from having been informed by good authority that he has already assured a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Odelltown, that 500 Indians perished in the British Block House on La Cole River, which we forget to state, his men found time to burn before they ran away.

For all these reasons, we are persuaded that the next National Intelligencer, or Message to Congress, will communicate Colonel Zebulon Montgomery Pike's official account of the victorious battle of La Cole, in which 500 of His Majesty's Savages were gloriously roasted to death.

When this document does come before us, we shall give it a patient perusal, and a little remark; and though we do not pretend to the castigating powers of the writer in the new Quarterly Review, we will nevertheless promise our readers, in the words of a learned critic yet alive, that this itinerant Colonel "shall be nailed to the cross of infamy with the hammer of criticism."

BOSTON, DECEMBER 23.

A letter from Alexandria, dated December 26, mentions a report there, that two British ships of the line, 3 frigates, and 2 gun brigs, had anchored in Hampton Roads, and that in consequence orders have been given to stop the sailing of the frigate Constellation. There has been an arrival at New-York which left the Chesapeake on the 24th of December, and no British vessels are mentioned to have been within the Capes then.

A letter from St. Barts, dated 1st inst. says "H. M. schooner Subtle, came from Windward and gave chase to the privateer Jack's Favorite, of New-York, then off the port, and while she was in stays a squall struck—she was immediately sunk, and every soul on board perished, although the Jack's Favorite put about instantly to try to save them."

Madame Moreau.—This lady arrived at Bourdeaux last fall on a voyage for her health, and made application to the proper authorities for leave to visit the South of France; the application was accompanied with a certificate from two respectable physicians, stating that such a journey was necessary for the restoration of her health. This request was refused, and she was ordered to be confined to her lodgings until she could be sent to America. Application was made to the Capt. of the Dick, lately arrived at this port, to take her on board his vessel, but not having accommodations, he refused; she is, however, to be sent out in the first vessel bound to America which can accommodate her.

British ship Cyrus, of Belfast, from Nova-Scotia for Jamaica, with fish and oil, captured by the privateer Revenge, of Philadelphia, was re-captured the 3d ult. by the Sophie, and ordered for Bermuda.

British brig Devonshire, has arrived in France, prize to the privateer Decatur, of Newburyport; laden with cod-fish and salt, and captured on the Banks.

The British Government Packet Townshend, from England for Barbadoes, and which sailed in October, has been captured by a Baltimore privateer, and her mail taken and sent to Washington.

British schooner Burchal, (late Lightburn) from Barbadoes to Demerara, in ballast, prize to the Highflyer, has arrived at Baltimore—she had an English Commissary, his lady, and other passengers on board, who were put, together with 70 other prisoners, on board a captured drogger. The Highflyer captured November 10, brig Active, of 10 guns, from St. Johns, and ordered her in. The Burchal was a packet between the above Islands.

A letter from Bourdeaux, October 25, intimates that Bonaparte will stop the importation by licence, of colonial articles from England, and admit them on licence from the United States.

British schooner Lorana, from Martinico for St. Martins, with sugar, coffee, &c. prize to the privateer Revenge, arrived at Philadelphia the 17th ult.

The privateer schooner General Armstrong, Barnard, arrived at N. York, 21st ult. from a cruise. October 20, captured the brig Union. November 1, the valuable ship Queen, of 12 guns, and 35 men, from Liverpool for Demerara, 14th, brig Lucia and Arida of 10 guns and 9 men from London for Surinam. 19th, ship Sir Sidney Smith, of 12 guns and 23 men, from London for Surinam.

BOSTON, JANUARY 2.

CABINET CHANGES.

Letters from Washington say, that the following changes in the Cabinet—not much for the better—are contemplated:—William Pinkney, Esq. (Attorney General) to be Secretary of State;—vice Mr. Munroe, who is to be made a Lieut. Gen. and to be Commander in Chief of the armies. Henry Dearborn, Esq. to be Secretary of War, vice Eastis, resigned;—Walter Jones, junr. Esq. to be Attorney-General, vice Pinkney.

CARDS.

MERRY ANDREW and HENRY the VIIIth, Playing CARDS of a good quality, for Sale at J. S. Morr's Office, by the dozen or single pack.