

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,  
St. John, N. B. 5th October, 1813.

## CASH

WANTED for BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn on 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.  
R. EDWARDS,  
Assistant Commissary General.

## 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.

## 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 Single 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.  
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 **MERCHANDISE,** Comprising

**SUPERFINE** Broad Cloth and Kersey-meres; Ladies Pelise Cloths, and flannels; 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 Fancy 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. Stops of all kinds; Loaf Sugar; Window Glass, &c. &c. which they offer for Sale on reasonable terms for Cash.  
St. John, 21st June, 1813.

## Good Stabling for Horses.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING fitted up a commodious Stable at the Brewery, for the accommodation of Horses, &c. takes this method of informing the inhabitants living on the River St. John, and others, that he will, in future, be able to accommodate them with the best of Stabling. The convenience of the situation he flatters himself will give general satisfaction. No pains will be spared to provide always the best of Hay, and the strictest attendance will be given to those entrusted to his care.

ELISHA BROAD.

St. John, 17th Sept. 1813.

## TO BE SOLD,

OR LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THAT valuable FARM at Mount Aston, on the Westmorland Road, five miles from the Market House in the City, now in the occupation of THOMAS PALMER, containing about three hundred acres of land, including about twenty acres of marsh.—There are on the Premises a good dwelling-house and barn, and possession may be had, if required, at any time in the course of the ensuing winter.—For terms apply at this Office.

St. JOHN, 12th October, 1813.

FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

## A MONODY,

To the Memory of the gallant Captain M'NEAL, of the 8th, or King's Regt.

THE moon had its mantle unroll'd,  
And encircled by many a star  
Threw over the yet sleeping world,  
Its heavenly radiance afar.

It gilded the Spiral Dome,  
And play'd on each tremulous wave,  
Rested light on the sorrowing Tomb,  
That recorded, the deeds of the brave.

To the foliage, new beauties it gave,  
And its beams would unconsciously steal,  
Through the osiers, that mark'd the rude grave,  
Of the dauntless, intrepid M'NEAL.

Where clasping the sacred earth,  
Which she hallow'd with many a tear,  
As fondly recalling his worth,  
A mourner reclined in despair.

'Twas the genius of Britain, that wept  
Till on raising her sorrowing eyes,  
From the spot, where her Hero had slept,  
She traced his abode to the skies.

Hope whisper'd his spirit had flown,  
To her Wolfe in the realms of the brave,  
That in regions of rapture unknown,  
He had triumphed, o'er Death and the Grave."

Convinced—she exclaim'd with a smile,  
Since thus of my Hero bereft,  
Let me haste to my favorite Isle,  
With the relics which pity has left.

For the ashes that bearing his name,  
Like the Phoenix can never expire,  
And there are—when the sacred flame  
Will nerve with his Patriot fire.

As a talisman placed near their hearts  
Each bosom, his ardor must feel,  
And while it his valor imparts,  
Their deeds will be those of M'NEAL.

## A GUINEA REWARD

WILL be paid to any Person who will leave information at this Office that will lead to the detection of the depredator who has sawed down a part of the Fence enclosing the Premises of JOHN L. VENER, on the side of Duke Street—in order to his being prosecuted in a manner that such a wanton trespasser deserves.  
25th October, 1813.

## Sale at Public Auction

IN ST. ANDREWS, at 11 o'Clock on TUESDAY the 9th day of NOVEMBER next,

**TOWN LOTS,** No. 2 and 6 in letter A, MORRES' division, on which is erected a comfortable Dwelling House two stories high, a Store House, Stable, Barn, and Wood House; also a Wharf and Dock in front of Water Lots, No. 1, 2, and 3, in letter E, of said MORRES' division, being that commodious establishment occupied by Messrs. PETER STUBBS, & Co. late of Saint Andrews, merchants.

JOHN DUNN, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, 4th October, 1813.

## STEPHEN HUMBERT,

Has Received and offers for Sale,

**LONDON** Particular Madeira, Claret and Malaga } WINES.  
High Proof Grenada RUM,  
Old Coniac BRANDY,  
Brown SUGAR,  
Castile SOAP,  
200 Barrels Superfine Wheat and Rye FLOUR,  
300 Boxes White COTTON BALLS,  
—also,  
200 Pair strong SHOES, (made here.)  
St. JOHN, N. B. October 6, 1813.

## EDMOND and BEDELL,

HAVE on hand an assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE,—Also Swedish and double and single refined English Iron; Souchong Tea; Coffee; Rum; Brandy; Gin; Tobacco,—Likewise a quantity of RYE FLOUR, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or good Bills of Exchange.  
St. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 7, 1813.

## NOTICE.

THE Concern in business hitherto carried on between the Subscribers closes this day by mutual consent: Therefore all persons having any demands against them, or either of them, are requested to render the same for payment, and all those indebted to them, or either of them, will please make their respective payments accordingly.  
JAMES FRASER,  
SAMUEL GROSVENOR.

Frederickton, N. B. 24th September, 1813.

## COMMODORE RODGERS' CRUIZE.

Letter from Commodore RODGERS to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. frigate President, Newport, Sept. 27, 1813.

SIR—Your having been informed of my leaving Boston on the 23d of April last, and of my departure from President Road in company with the Congress on the 30th of the same month, it now only remains for me to make you acquainted with my proceedings since the latter date.

In a few hours after getting to sea, the wind, which had been light from the westward, shifted to the S. E. and obliged me to beat, consequently prevented our getting clear of the bay until the 3d of May, when in the afternoon while in chase of a British brig of war, near the shoal of George's Bank, we passed to windward of three sail, two of which from their appearance and the information previously received, I judged to be the La Hogue 74, and Nymph frigate, and the third a merchant brig. After getting clear of George's Bank, the wind veered to the north eastward, and we continued along east southerly, in the direction of the southern edge of the Gulph Stream until the eighth of May, in long. 60 W. lat. 39 30 N. where I parted company with the Congress. After parting company I shaped a course as near as the wind would permit, to intercept the enemy's West India commerce passing to the southward of the Grand Bank; not meeting with any thing in this direction except American vessels from Lisbon for Cadiz, I next pursued a route to the Northward on a parallel with the eastern edge of the Grand Bank, so as to cross the tracks of his West India, Halifax, Quebec, and St. John's trade. In this route experiencing constant thick fogs for a number of days, and not meeting any thing, after reaching the latitude of 48 N. I steered to the S. E. towards Azores, off which, in different directions, I continued until the 6th of June, without meeting a single enemy's vessel, or any others, except two Americans. At this time falling in with an American ship bound to Cadiz, and receiving information that she had, four days before, passed an enemy's convoy from the West Indies, bound to England, I crowded sail to the N. E. and although disappointed in falling in with the convoy, I nevertheless made four captures, between the 9th and 13th of June.

Being now in the lat. of 46 N. and long. 28 W. I determined on going into the North Sea, and accordingly shaped a course that afforded a prospect of falling in with vessels bound to Newfoundland from St. George's Channel, by the way of Cape Clear, as well as others that might pass north about to the northward of Ireland: to my astonishment, however, in all this route I did not meet with a single vessel, until I made the Shetland Islands, and even off there nothing but Danish vessels trading to England under British licences. At the time I reached the Shetland Islands, a considerable portion of my provisions and water being expended, it became necessary to replenish these, previous to determining what course to pursue next; and I accordingly, for this purpose, put into North Bergen on the 27th of June, but, much to my surprise and disappointment, was not able to obtain any thing but water, there being an unusual scarcity of bread in every part of Norway, and at the time not more in Bergen than a bare sufficiency for its inhabitants for four or five weeks. This being the case, after replenishing my water I departed on the 2d of July, and stretched over towards the Orkney Islands, and from thence toward the North Cape for the purpose of intercepting a convoy of 25 or 30 sail, which it was said would leave Archangel about the middle of July under the protection of two brigs or two sloops of war; and which was further confirmed by two vessels I captured on the 13th and 18th of the same month. In this object however the enemy had the good fortune to disappoint me, by a line of battle ship and a frigate making their appearance off the North Cape on the 19th of July, just as I was in momentary expectation of meeting the convoy: On first discovering the enemies two ships of war not being able, owing to the haziness of the weather, to ascertain their character with precision, I stood towards them until making out what they were, I hauled by the wind on the opposite tack to avoid them; but owing to faint, variable winds, calms, and entire daylight (the sun in that latitude, at that season appearing at midnight several degrees above the horizon) they were enabled to continue the chase upwards of 80 hours; during which time, owing to different changes of the wind in their favor, they were brought quite as near to us as was desirable. At the time of meeting with the enemy's two ships, the privateer schooner Scourge, of New-York, which

I had fallen in with the day before, was in company; but their attention was so much engrossed by the President that they permitted the Scourge to escape without appearing to take any notice of her.

Being thus disappointed in meeting with the convoy, and a still further portion of my provisions being expended, I determined to proceed to a more westerly station, and accordingly steered to gain the direction of the trade passing out of and into the Irish Channel. In this position between the 25th of July and 2d of August, I made three captures; when finding that the enemy had a superior force in that vicinity, I found it expedient to change my ground; and after taking a circuit round Ireland, and getting into the latitude of Cape Clear, steered for the Banks, of Newfoundland, near to which I made two more captures, and by the latter one found that the Bellerophon 74, and Hyperion frigate were on the eastern part of the Bank, and only a few miles to the westward of me; I however did not fall in with them. From the eastern edge of the Grand Bank, to which I had beat all the way from the N. W. coast of Ireland (the wind having prevailed, without intermission, from the first of Aug. to the middle of Sept. from west to the southwest) I steered for the United States, without seeing a single vessel of any kind until the 22d of the present month, being near the south shoal of Nantucket, I met with a Swedish brig and an American cartel (the Russian ship Hoffnung) from London bound to New-Bedford.

By this timely provisions and particularly bread was so nearly consumed as to make it indispensably necessary that I should put into the first convenient port after gaining the requisite information of the disposition of the enemies cruizers as could enable me to steer clear of a superior force; and this I was enabled to do in a manner which I shall communicate in another letter. On the 23d inst. I captured his Britannic Majesty's schooner High Flyer, (tender to Admiral WARREN) with which vessel I now have to inform you of my arrival at this port.

Annexed is a list of vessels captured and destroyed, in which were made 271 prisoners. I have now, however, only 55 prisoners on board, having sent to England on parole 78 in the Duke of Montrose; 76 in the Greenland ship Eliza Swan, and 62 in the barque Lion, of Liverpool.

During my cruize, although I have not had it my power to add any additional lustre to the character of our little navy, I have nevertheless rendered essential service to my country, I hope, by harassing the enemy's commerce, and employing to his disadvantage more than a dozen times the force of a single frigate.

My officers and crew have experienced great privations since I left the United States, from being nearly five months at sea, and living the last three months of that time upon a scanty allowance of the roughest fare; and it is with peculiar pleasure I acquaint you that they are all in better health than might be expected, although you may well suppose that their scanty allowance has not been of any advantage to their strength or appearance.

The High Flyer was commanded by Lieut. HUTCHINSON, second of the St. Domingo. She is a remarkably fine vessel of her class, sails very fast, and would make an excellent light cruizer, provided the government have occasion for a vessel of her description.

Just at the moment of closing my letter, a newspaper has been handed me containing Capt. BROKE's challenge to my late gallant friend Capt. LAWRENCE, in which he mentions with considerable emphasis the pains he had taken to meet the President and Congress with the Shannon and Tenedos.

It is unnecessary at present to take further notice of Capt. BROKE's observations than to say, if that was his disposition; his conduct was so glaringly opposite as to authorize a very contrary belief. Relative to Capt. BROKE, I have only further to say, that I hope he has not been so severely wounded as to make it a sufficient reason to prevent his re-assuming the command of the Shannon at a future day.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JNO. RODGERS.

The Hon. W. JONES, Sec'y of the Navy.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, in the army of Lord Wellington, dated 3d August, 1813.

"We never yet saw such desperate fighting, or experienced resistance so obstinate as on these days (the 28th and 30th). The manoeuvres of the enemy were admirable, and all his positions chosen with infinite skill, either for attack or defence, victory or defeat. He could assail us from most of his crowded points with great advantage, or he could reinforce and protect his troops