

An important action has taken place between the troops of Bonaparte and the Bourbonics in La Vendee, in which the Marquis La Roche Jaquelin, a distinguished leader of the latter, was killed. Several other distinguished persons have lost their lives in the same cause.

The French insurgents have taken the Military Chest at Chartres.

The National Guard of Marseilles has been disbanded except 1400 citizens.

An embargo has been laid on at the French posts in the Channel.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

At ten o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired in honor of the occasion; and preparations are making at the admiralty for an illumination.

The Courier estimates the loss of the Fr. in killed and wounded at 20,000 men—Jerome Bonaparte is said to have been killed.

The Rear Guard of the French army, consisting of 10,000 of the Imperial Guard, laid down their arms to Blucher in the course of Monday June 19. One and all exclaimed "Vive le Roy;" but Blucher ordered every 10th man to be shot. Report adds, that the Prussians, in the height of indignation put every Frenchman to death! [Impossible to be true.] *Star 4th Edition.*

The funds in consequence of the news of this morning, have fluctuated greatly. Omnium opened at 9 premium, immediately advanced to 10, at half past 12 had declined to 7 3/4 and 8, chiefly on account of extensive holders wishing to realize the first great profits—the advance of Stocks on account of the glorious events may be stated at 2 per cent.

There is another long report of Fouché's upon the interior. He depicts it in the most dreadful state—says the Department of Morbihan, Ile, Vellaine, the North and the South are desolated by the Royalists—several towns taken—and that Dieppe and Havre have been agitated. The strongest measures are necessary; and he recommends something like the suspension of the Constitution.

A firing has been heard in the direction of Dunkirk, which was supposed to be occasioned by some disturbances in that town.

It is reported that a general insurrection had broke out at Paris. [*Ch. Anti Min.*]

The Duke of Berri has played the Royal Standard in the vicinity of Lille, the inhabitants of which came out in a body to meet him. The garrison of Lille is surrounded.

Soul is at Lille.

One of Bonaparte's cabinet Ministers lately stated in a report to his House of Peers, that the Emperor was in danger from two rocks—the Royalists and the Republicans.

The first Russian army marched through Bohemia, to the Rhine. It consists of 84,000 infantry, and 26,000 cavalry. The second is near Frankfort, and consists of 81,000 infantry, and 23,000 cavalry. The third of 80,000, will arrive before the end of June.

The Austrian army of Italy, 40,000 strong, with 15,000 Piedmontese, have crossed the Ticino, on its march into Savoy.

It is said that the Austrians and Russians having crossed the Rhine, are marching direct into the heart of France.

The first battalion of guards were ordered off to the Netherlands this morning.

Intelligence of the death of the King of Sardinia, was received at Genoa on the 7th instant.

The Duke of Wellington to Louis 18th.

Field of Battle, June 18, 1815.

"SIRE, Bonaparte has been completely repulsed at Genappe. The battle was bloody. The Duke of Brunswick was killed. Two English divisions suffered considerably.

"I am in pursuit of Bonaparte, with Marshal Blucher.

"The Belgian troops conducted themselves remarkably well."

**POSTSCRIPT.**

By an arrival at Bolton, London papers two days later than before, were received.—Despatches dated on the 20th June, had been received at London, from Lord Wellington, stating that he had pursued Bonaparte to the French frontier, and Blucher had crossed the boundary. The battle of the 18th is represented as extremely desperate, furious and sanguinary. Several of the principal Generals, (Bertrand, Vandamme and others) and many thousand men were taken prisoners.

The captain of the vessel also states that London papers, June 27th, contained extracts from the Paris Monitor of the 23d, stating that after the battle of the 18th Bonaparte, his army being dispersed, fled in disguise to Paris, and demanded more men and money of the Legislature, but was refused; and after some altercation, he UNCONDITIONALLY AND ABSOLUTELY ABDICATED. Despatches were sent off, to give the information to Lord Wellington and Marshal Blucher, and

Bonaparte according to French papers, acknowledges a loss of 30,000 men on the 18th, but says the allies lost in all the affairs 60,000. One account states that Bonaparte and all his family were prisoners to the populace of Paris.

**FROM THE UNITED STATES.**

WATERTOWN, July 25.

On Monday the 17th inst. was disclosed a scene, in this village, truly melancholly and distressing.

The sequel and extraordinary circumstances attending the pretended robbery of Mr. Whittelsey, pay master of the militia, which took place some weeks past, while on his way from Martinsburgh to Trenton, was fortunately detected and fully exposed.

This extraordinary occurrence from the period of its happening, occupied an uncommon degree of attention and vigilance, from the public and individuals, particularly from Messrs. Keyes and Fairbanks, who were responsible as bail to government for the faithful discharge of duty by Whittelsey.

Many circumstances attending the transaction had been dark and mysterious. Public jealousies had excited to a high degree against Whittelsey and his wife; rumour was constant and loud in her insinuations; intimations however, appeared to be rather founded upon conjecture than upon competent evidence. On the morning of the 17th inst. Messrs Keyes and Fairbanks came to a determination to test the correctness of public opinion by a stratagem on Whittelsey to extort a confession from him in case he had been guilty of embezzling the lost money.

At some distance from the village and Whittelsey's house, they had prepared a small vault in the ground filled with water. Whittelsey was invited to the spot by Mr. Fairbanks, under the pretence of transacting some important business relating to their existing difficulties. On their arrival, Mr. Keyes opened the subject by remarking to Whittelsey that he had become satisfied, that he or his wife, or both of them had been guilty of taking the money, of which he had declared he was robbed, and that they then had it in their possession, and if he would acknowledge the fact, and inform of the place where it was deposited, they would, on their part agree to screen him from public odium as far as it was in their power; and if he did not immediately make the required disclosure they had come to a determination to take his life, by placing him in the vault before him till he was dead; also that the amount for which they were responsible to government as bail, would under all circumstances be exacted, that it would bring ruin and distress upon them; that some mischievous incendiary in the country had already coupled them with him, and that they were implicated in the transaction. In case he should refuse to give them the information required, and they should persist till his life was taken, they should consider themselves justifiable, & in some measure safe from natural consequences.

Whittelsey persisted in his innocency—they then sunk him in the water, and kept him under till the last convulsive actions of life appeared; then raised him, and after restoring him to sensibility, he declared his innocency and a perfect willingness to die.

They again renewed the process with a similar result.

On proceeding the fourth time, and as they declared to him the last, which should put a final period to his existence, bringing to his view in favorable language the horrible state he must soon appear in before his God, as being himself the cause of their rash and horrible determination, and being guilty of the act which they were endeavoring to extort confession.

His conscience smote him, his determination failed him, he confessed the facts! He acknowledged that the money was then secreted in one of three places, either under a hearth, in a small trunk at his house, or at \*\*\*

He said that the whole amount lost could not be found, that on arriving at Schenectady from Albany, at the time of receiving the money from the Pay Master General, his wife, who was with him, informed him that his trunk had been broken open, and that 8,000 D. was missing, that some villain had robbed them; on examining the trunk, he found it broken and many marks of violence upon it; he believed his wife's statement to be true, that they had been robbed of that amount; he considered at the same time, that there would be a defalcation of about—for monies which he had before received of government for the payment of troops, a circumstance which had not yet come to public view. On their way to Watertown, a scheme for avoiding private and public censure, and the unhappy consequences, occupied their leisure hours—they finally concluded it was best to retain the whole amount and deceive their friend and the public.

They then tied him with a rope and affirmed him if they did not find the money, and the confession to be true, they would still put

Fairbanks remained on the spot with Whittelsey, while Mr. Keyes proceeded to the village, informed two friends, that he believed, if they would accompany him to Whittelsey's house he should be able to find the lost money—they immediately repaired to the house—on entering, they found no person but Mrs Whittelsey in a small chamber with its door locked. Mr. Keyes demanded admittance—she observed that she was dressing and could not then comply with his request; he then forced the door with his two friends—Mrs. Whittelsey remarked, that his conduct was very rude—he observed that he had come to receive the money which had been lost—that Whittelsey had told him that it was in this house—She enquired where her husband was.—Mr. Keyes demanded the immediate delivery of the money, observing, if she gave it up peaceably the affair would be quietly settled, if not, he had men ready to scrip and search the house. On the gentlemen's entering the chamber, Mrs Whittelsey threw herself upon the bed, which gave them reason to suspect that the money was in or about it. Mr Keyes proceeded to search the bed, and in it found near the whole amount, sewed or quilted into a pair of drawers, including the 8,000 dollars which Whittelsey supposed had been stolen from him at Schenectady, as above stated.

Whittelsey was immediately liberated and returned to his house—Some conversation ensued between him and his wife on what had transpired—Mrs. Whittelsey appeared much agitated, and soon absented herself from the house undiscovered to those in it.—Considerable alarm was excited and search immediately made—Some persons, near the banks of the Black River, which passes a short distance from the village, had seen a female pass towards its banks. It was soon reduced to a certainty, that she had plunged into the river. In about one hour after, her body was discovered floating in the river and taken out—Surgical aid was used and persisted in a long time, to resuscitate her, but to no purpose, fate had fixed this horrid deed to be the closing and last act of her life. A coroner's inquest was called, which produced a verdict of wilful suicide by drowning.

KINGSTON, AUGUST 15, 1815.

**MARRIED,**

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. G. O. Stuart, Mr. George P. Kerby, of the township of Ancaster, to Miss Mary Merrill, of this place.

**DIED.**

In this town on Thursday evening last, the 17th instant after a lingering illness, Mary, the youngest daughter of Capt. F. Russell, of the Royal Engineer department, aged 16 years.

On Tuesday last, very suddenly, Eliza, the only child of Mr. Thomas Smith, aged one year and five months.

**COMMUNICATED.**

On the 27th day of July, at Montreal, DIED, much lamented, the Honorable RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Upper Canada, Colonel of the Militia, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in that Province.

Richard Cartwright, was born at Albany, then subject to the Crown of Great Britain, now a part of the United States of America. During the revolutionary war, from Loyalty to his King, he left the place of his birth, and emigrated into Upper Canada. After the conclusion of that war, he entered into Co-partnership in trade with the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenston, (a name that ought ever to be mentioned with respect in this Province) and finally settled in the town of Kingston as a merchant.

That he was honorable and punctual in his Mercantile concerns, was the least part of his praise—endowed by nature with a firm dignified and discerning mind, instructed by a Liberal Education in his youth, acquainted with mankind by observation and experience in his riper years, he dedicated the fruits of that instruction, observation and experience to the service of his Country, his Family and his Friends.

Regardless of private emolument and care when in competition with his duty to the public, he allowed no obstacle to prevent him from a faithful attendance to that Duty as a Member of the Legislature of this Province; in which capacity, zeal for the public Good, tempered with moderation and knowledge was the governing principal of his conduct.

Nor was he restrained even when struggling, with disease from performing, when his country called for his aid, the important but laborious services incident to the high station which he held in the militia of this Province.

As the head of a family, his worth was above all praise, his affections, tenderness and care enlivened him to his children, while profiting by the example of the moderation, duty and goodness of the best of fathers.

to remove by death, part of his amiable family, the manly and christian fortitude which he then displayed will never be forgotten by his friends.

The last act of his life was perhaps the greatest; whilst labouring under a disease where no hope remained of a cure, when conscious of death approaching with a slow but sure pace, he did not complain, but supported by the remembrance of a well spent life, patiently waited to resign his soul into the hands of a merciful Creator.

Reader—whilst lamenting the death of a worthy man—follow his example.

**Wanted,**

FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AT THIS POST:—

|                          |                  |         |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------|
| Lime                     | bushels          | 5,000   |
| Sind                     | do.              | 6,000   |
| Bricks 8 inches 4x2      |                  | 120,000 |
| Do. 9 by 4 1-2x2 1-2 do. |                  | 50,000  |
| Hair                     | bushels          | 60      |
| Oak timber               | feet             | 6,000   |
| Do. Plank                | do.              | 5,000   |
|                          | 3-4 inch         | 12,000  |
|                          | 1 "              | 50,000  |
|                          | 1 1-2 "          | 40,000  |
|                          | 2 "              | 30,000  |
|                          | 3 "              | 5,000   |
|                          | 18 inch Shingles | 120,000 |

Sealed proposals for the whole, or part of the above articles, will be received at this office, until the 24th August instant.

Commissariat Office, Kingston, 12th August, 1815. } 10f

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE,**

Kingston, 13th July, 815.

His Excellency the provincial Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint F. P. Robinson, Esquire, to be his Private Secretary. 9 4ts

**Wanted,**

FOR the Public Service, at Kingston, Point Frederick and Point Henry, as may be agreed upon,

3000 Cords of good merchantable FIRE WOOD, and 8,000 BUNDLES STRAW.

to be delivered during the months of August, September and October following.

Persons disposed to contract for the whole or a reasonable proportion of the above quantities will be careful to express in the body of their tender the precise periods of delivery; and it is to be understood that no proposal will be accepted unless the names of two respectable persons are given as securities for the due performance of the Contract to be entered into.

Tenders will be received until the 25th August next.

Commissariat Office, 10f Kingston, 30th June, 1815.

KINGSTON 7th August 1815.

**To be Sold,**

A handsome English made Gig, in every respect equal to new, with a new Tandem harness. They may be had together or separately, as may best suit the convenience of purchasers.

For Particulars apply to D. DAVERNE, Quarter-Master General's Office, Kingston 10 f.

General Post Office for B. N.

America, Quebec, 7th August, 1815.

WANTED a Contract for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails between Montreal and Kingston in Upper Canada, twice every week.—This service may be performed either by Stage Waggon's running between those places, or with a light carriage drawn by one or two horses, to be changed at certain distances. When the roads are not practicable for carriages, the mails may be forwarded on horseback.

It is expected that the time in travelling the distance between those places will not exceed fifty-hours, except in the spring and autumn.

The whole distance may either be contracted for or it may be divided into separate contracts, one between Montreal and Cornwall, another between Kingston and Cornwall.

Adequate security will be required for the due fulfillment of the stipulations of the contract.

Sealed proposals addressed to the D. Post-master General of B. N. America, will be received at the General Post Office until the 1st of next month.

Letters to be marked on the cover "Kingston Mails." 10 3/4

**Blank Summonses**

For the District Courts, for Sale at this Office.