THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Animos Novitate Tenebo,——Ovid.

VOL. IV.] SATURDAY EVENING, April 8th, 1815. [No. 179

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AGENTS.

Messrs Shea & Walker....*Quebec*
Edwd. Sills, Esq ......*Three Rivers*
Louis Olivier, Esq ....*Berthier*
Etienne Mayrand, Esq ..*River du Loup*
Messrs McKenzie, Old-
[illegible] & Co..........*Terrebonne*
James McCumming, Esq. *Dorchester*
[illegible] D. McDonald......*Cornwall*
[illegible] W. Morris . *Brockville*
[illegible] Esq....*Prescott*
[illegible] Esq...*Kingston*
[illegible]....*York*
[illegible]....*Niagara*
[illegible] Esq. postmr. *Frederickton*

[illegible] *ising in the Herald.*
[illegible] 2s. 6d. first insertion.
[illegible] ry subsequent.
[illegible] and under, 3s. 4d. and 20d.
[illegible] and upwards, 4d. per line, and [illegible] succeeding insertion.
[illegible] cannot be received after [illegible] on Saturday morning; and those [illegible] with written directions are [illegible] till forbid and charged accordingly. [illegible] those sent from the Country, must be [illegible] paid.

We take this method, being the most convenient, of requesting our Subscribers scattered over the country to remit all arrears; otherwise we shall soon be under the necessity of taxing them with postages. The rule of this Office is to collect twice a year; to the 1st May and 1st Nov. Wherefore we expect our friends will remit to the 1st. May ensuing, without further notice; paying postage, if private opportunities do not offer.

FOR SALE by Charles Lusignan, head of the St. Antoine Suburb,—excellent CYDER in hogsheads and pipes; A variety of the best APPLES in the highest preservation.

Feb. 11th 1815. tf.

GEORGE STANLEY,

Boot and Shoe Maker, No 63,

St Paul street, [near] the Old Market, Montreal,

February 11.

To Let or for Sale. and possession given on the [1]st May Next,

THAT large and commodious property long known by the appellation of the [Mon]treal Hotel, Place d'Armes. For terms, [apply] to the proprietor on the premises.

Montreal, February 16th, 1815. tf.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave this Country for England, the ensuing [spr]ing, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted, to present their accounts for liquidation; and all those indebted to him to pay their respective dues without delay.

Montreal, Feb. 25, 1815.

GEORGE CLARK.

BY PRIVATE SALE.

THE following well known extensive Farms situated at and near the *Cote de la Visitation*, about two miles from this city, the property of Mr *George Clark.*

1st. A Farm, bounded in front by the [road] of the petite cote, on one side by one Tessier, and on the other side by one Belisle, containing about eighty four acres, with a house and other buildings thereon erected.

2d. A Farm, bounded in front by the said road, on one side by the said Belisle, and on the other by the road leading to St. Michel, containing about forty two acres, with two houses and other buildings thereon.

3d. A Farm of an irregular figure, situated in the rear of the above two Farms, with a course of water running through the same, and containing about seventy five acres of land, on which was cut the last season, five thousand bundles of hay.

The above Farms consist of meadow and pasture land; the whole under high cultivation, and improvement, enclosed with good substantial fences.

A plan of the same may be seen, and further particulars known by application at the office of the subscriber, in St. Gabriel Street.

H GRIFFIN, Not. Pub.

Montreal, 24th Feb. 1815.

ON SALE.

A FEW Casks *SPIRITS of TURPENTINE*, Apply to

LOUIS DELAMARE,
No. 27, Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, 10th March, 1815.

For Sale,

A large Assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Of the best quality; also, Fruit Trees, Poplars, *and Ornamental* Shrubs, *by*

JOHN P. HOGG

Place d'Armes opposite the Parish Church.

Montreal, March 11, 1815

FOR SALE

The SEIGNEURIES of GRONDIN and part of St ANN'S

CONTAINING about 40,000 arpents granted, and about 80,000 arpents of Land vacant, situated on the River St. Lawrence about half way from Three Rivers and Quebec Apply to MOSES HART.

March, 11 1815.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

20 Puncheons high proof Jamaica Spirits
Table Butter in Kegs, 40lbs. each.
Live pool Salt

For Sale by S. S. BRIDGE & Co

Montreal, March 4, 1815.

MISSING.

TWO CASKS marked diamond S, Nos. 2 and 3, part of the cargo of the Juliana, supposed to have been shipped in some crafts for this port. Whoever has the same will please give notice at this office, when all expences will be paid.

Montreal, March 4, 1815.

THE Subscriber, has just received, and offers for sale,

12 pipes Real Cogniac Brandy,

of a Superior Quality and Excellent flavor.

FREDERICK GONNERMAN.

Montreal, March 4th, 1815.

THE Subscribers have just received an offer for Sale, 2 Casks of well assorted

HARD WARE,

a few pieces of Bombazeens,—and a few lbs. of Color'd Cotton Threads. ALSO—An assortment of gold & silver Watches, Jewellry, Plate & Plated Ware, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Jewellry & Silver Ware, of all descriptions, manufactured to order; and all species of Watches repair'd with neatness and accuracy as usual.

METTLEBERGER & C

No. 17, Notre Dame street, 3 doors out of the court house.

Montreal, March 4th 1815. tf.

Wanted immediately.

A middle aged Woman, of steady habits, to take care of a young Child. A character as to sobriety and honesty will be required.

Apply at this office march 25.

FOR Sale by the subscriber, on reasonable terms, for cash only:

1 case 4-4 super. Irish linen
1 do 6-4 Irish sheeting
1 trunk cotton cambrick
1 do linen damask table cloths
1 do ladies & gent's. silk hose & gloves

With a variety of other articles remaining on hand.

WILLIAM POLLEY.

N. B.—All persons having any demands against the subscriber, will send them in for Adjustment, by the first day of may next, and all indebted to him, are requested to pay their accounts without delay.

Montreal, 25th March, 1815.

NOTICE.—All persons, who may have any demands either by accounts, bills or otherwise, against the estate of the late PETER LUKIN, Esquire, Notary, in this City, are requested to present them in due form to the Subscriber; and those who may be indebted to the said Estate, are informed to pay to the same.

J. W DELISLE, N. P.

Montreal, March 2[illegible], 1815. tf.

Montreal Florist Society

March 22d, 1815.

THE committee of this Society sensible of the many disappointments and great losses yearly sustained in the Orchards and Gardens, in this country, by many diseases, and various insects, for which they believe a sufficient remedy might be discovered by the ingenious application of persevering industry; they therefore offer to any person, the following premiums, viz:

I. For the *communication* which shall detail an effectual mode to prevent the depredations of the different sorts of Caterpillars which are so destructive in Orchards, &c. Twenty Guineas, or the Society's Gold medal of the same value.

II. For the communication which shall detail an effectual mode to prevent, or cure the *Mildew* on Fruit-Trees and other vegetables, *Twenty Guineas or the Society's Gold Medal.*

III. For the communication which shall detail an effectual mode to prevent the depredations of the Black or Turnip-Fly, Ten Guineas, on a piece of Plate.

Communications on any of the above subjects, are to be founded on actual, and satisfactory experiments, which must be detailed. And any communication brought or sent to the society, to be addressed to their Secretary; and to have a motto affixed, with a sealed letter inclosed, referring to the same motto.—The letter to contain the address of the competitor.

Also, that every successful communication, shall be the property of the society, to publish, or otherways dispose of it for the information of the public.

R. CLEGHORN, Secretary.

Cambricks and Calicoes for sale by J. Sandford.

FOUR trunks 6-4 Cotton Cambricks, 20 trunks printed Calicoes, assorted.

Montreal, 3d March, 1815.

TO Let, and possession given immediately, a neat HOUSE, in St. François Xavier street, fit to accommodate a genteel family; the House has a good cellar. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Jacob Porter, Old Market Place.

Montreal, March 25, 1815. tf.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the STEAM BOATS, a *Master, Stewards, Cooks,* and *Waiters.*

☞ For particulars apply to *John Molson.*

Montreal, March 24, 1815.

ALL Persons who may have demands against the MARQUIS of TWEEDDALE, are requested to present them to Quarter Master Pilkington, 100th Regt St. Antoine Suburbs, from the 1st. to the 10th. of April next.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons having in their possession any Book or Books, belonging to the

KINGSTON LIBRARY,

are requested by the Proprietors to send them to the Post Office, at this place without delay.

Kingston, 17th March, 1815. 6 wks

LOST.

SUPPOSED at the Theatre, a Black *POCKET BOOK,*

containing a few Letters; one addressed to Messrs. *Maitland, Garden & Auldjo.* Any Person that will bring the above to this Office, will be handsomely rewarded.

Montreal, April 1st. 1815. 2 wks

WANTED, £10,000

MORE, or less, in small sums occasionally, as the building of a

WHARF and STORES,

On a water lot, situate under *Cape Diamond*, in Quebec, may require. The said lot is about 256 feet in front, and runs into deep water. Sums of £500, more or less will be borrowed on terms to be agreed upon; or the said water lot will be given for a term of years, on a *building lease*, with the certainty of a handsome remuneration to the lender, or the said *water lot* will remain to be sold together or in parcels.

Also, 30,000 acres of land and upwards in the township of Brandon, Montreal District. Also several building lots in the town of Three Rivers, and other valuable Lands.

For particulars apply to the Hon. J. Irvine in Quebec; or to John Antrobus, Esqr the owner, in Three Rivers.

Three Rivers, 28th March, 1815. tf

On a Besoin de £10,000.

PLUS ou moins, en petites sommes, tel qu'il en sera requis pour la bâtisse d'un

QUAI et HANGARS,

sur un lot couvert d'eau, situé sous le Cap au Diamand, dans Quebec. Le dit lot est d'environ 255 pieds de front, et couvre dans l'eau profonde. On empruntera les sommes de £500, plus ou moins, selon qu'il en sera convenu; ou le dit lot couvert d'eau sera concedé pour un nombre d'années, à condition d'être bati, avec la certitude que le prêteur en retirera une bonne récompense; ou le dit lot sera vendu en entier, ou par morceaux.

Aussi 30,000 acres de terre, et plus, dans le Township de Brandon, dans le District de Montréal. Aussi, plusieurs lots propres a bâtir, situes dans la Ville des Trois Rivières, et autres terres de valeur.

Pour les particularités, il faut s'adresser à l'Honorable Jas. Irvine, à Quebec; ou à John Antrobus, Ecuyer, le Propriétaire, aux Trois-Rivieres.

Trois-Rivières, 28e Mars, 1815. tf

A YOUNG Man offers himself as a Servant to a single gentleman, or a Family going home in the Spring. He has been accustomed to that capacity on the sea; and will use every exertion to render his services useful. For particulars enquire of the Printer. *Montreal, April 1, 1815.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a decent WOMAN SERVANT, to take charge of a small family. She will be wanted to go to England when the navigation opens. For particulars apply to the Printer.

Montreal, April 1st. 1815

FOR SALE.

A Pair of light Sorrel MARES (sisters) one six, the other seven years. Remarkably well matched in Size, Colour and Marks.

To be seen at Mr. Gunlack's stables in the St. Laurent Suburb.

Montreal 1st April 1815. 2 wks

TO LET, that Excellent Stone House near the Circus,—Apply to

1st April, 1815, Wm. ANDREWS.

HORSES for SALE,

THREE Chesnut HORSES, two excellent for the saddle, shaft, or tandum, and the third a four years old, of good figure, and will match either of the other two.—Application to be made to Lieut. & Adjt. STEAN, 49th Regt.

Quebec Suburbs, 1st April, 1815.

FOR Sale at this Office QUEBEC ALMANACS for 1815.

VALUABLE SALE OF

DRY GOODS.

ON MONDAY the 17th April Instant and following days, at the Warehouse of Messrs ALLISON, TURNER, & Coy. St. Paul's Street, will be sold to close consignments.

10 bales Imitation Sheetings,
8 Trunks Callicoes,
4 Bales Irish Linens,
2 Boxes — ditto.
3 ditto Colored Threads,
4 Boxes Fancy Muslins,
4 ditto Muslin Shawls,
2 ditto Printed Cotton Shawls,
1 ditto fine imitation of Silk—do.
2 ditto Turkey Stripe,
2 ditto 6 4 Cambrics,
2 ditto Holland Tape,
3 ditto fine Shirtings,
1 ditto Cotton table Cloths,
1 Bale Grey Cloths,
2 Coils Tarred Rope, and other Articles,

To induce wholesale Merchants, to make this Sale an object of attention, the Goods will be put up in large Lots, of which Catalogues will be published on Monday the 10th, and the Goods laid out for examination during that week, from 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon.—Sale to begin each day at ONE o'clock. M. C. Cuvillier & Co

April 1st. 1815. [A & B.

COMMUNICATION ——Translation

(No. IX.) *Quebec, 8th March,* 1815.

Mr. Gray,

Since my last, on again comparing the signatures to the addresses of 1813 and 1814, I perceived that there were scarcely ten English names, the Committee included, the others were, the Ordnance Storekeeper, the collector of the customs, Provincial Aide-de-Camp, [illegible] partly agents for the [illegible], and completes the proof of the Jacobinical or fanatical trick played upon the Members of the Committee of 1814 that were singled out as dupes; but as Moliere says "*que diable alloient ils faire dans cette galere,*" i.e. *what business had they with it.* Let us return to the Address of 1813. This Address which you have seen entire, had for its principal objects apparently 1st The return of its hero to the capital 2d The judicious, just, and liberal appeal of the inhabitants, 3d The prudence of those measures which having made the country *only* for an instant the seat of war, and had been celebrated by the defeat of the enemy in the woods of Chateauguay 4th & last a long enjoyment of peace under his administration.

These objects which at first sight seem so innocent, simple, and natural, are they so in fact? or are they not rather the springs of an underhand manoeuvre to fascinate the eyes, and turn the attention of the public if possible, and to blunt the poignancy of their feelings, on the effects of a recent miscarriage. The expedition of the 29th May, which I mentioned in my last, had when its circumstances were known, excited sensations the effects of which were dreaded; a counterpoise was necessary, it was thought to be found in this Address, it remains to be known how far the expedient was well timed, when I hear the signers speak with emphasis of their capital, I seem to see in miniature, little Parisians, forming small municipalities of pigmy citizens, and [illegible] Advocate, a citizen of the good town of Quebec assuming the part of a little mayor, aping a *Bailli* or a *Petion*, to lead & dictate his opinions to the whole Province, by taking to himself the merit of an appeal in which his opinions had no influence; had the district of Montreal thought it proper to make known their opinion, nothing could be objected, they were on the spot and were the principal actors; the impression must have been stronger on them than upon men who were two hundred miles from the scene, and could have no other merit but that of reaping the fruits of their base adulation, and low intrigues; ever in activity to deceive the parent state, as you will more clearly perceive by the proceedings on the Address to the Prince Regent.

Was the 29th Dec. 1813, a fit time to acknowledge the judicious measures of appealing to the Inhabitants, when a year before this, our young militia men had been embodied, were in uniform; and a great proportion of the signers in pay as Officers, which Officers are very well known, though they had the same prudent policy, which they also observed in that of 1814, namely that of omitting the addition of their rank or employment when they signed their names, and these are the very men who loudly manifest their dissatisfaction on the modicity of their pay, and yet endeavour to get their battalions kept up, under pretext of rotation for exercise, although both in point of time and number they have exceeded what the law requires of them; but one way or other at the expence of the peace of their countrymen, as if the Province had not made a sufficient sacrifice, and stood not in need of repose to restore vigour to agriculture, languishing for want of cultivators. However let us not anticipate the motives of those who signed; we shall have leisure to see into our incorruptible patriots on another occasion. I am at a loss to reconcile with the principles of the old school this mode of complimenting a military man upon the exploits of others, and in which it does not appear he was present, or had any share. The glory of the defeat in the woods of Chateauguay belonged either to Major-General De Watteville or the Commander of the Voltigeurs.... I conceive the compliment is for the Canadian corps that were in the action, and by inference, that he who formed the corps deserves his share of the honour of the day, and to receive a compensation by so efficient a measure in his favour. I may perhaps be thought a bad logician, what then! I have already said I was bewildered, for example what mean the following expressions? "this Province having been the Theatre of war only for an instant," it may be easy for our Addressers of the capital to speak thus, but at Montreal undoubtedly less would be said; as to the conclusion, it is clear, it follows of course; it consists of ardent vows to the Almighty to grant them a *long enjoyment* of the benefits of peace under his administration, so that the Address of 1813 finished by peace, and that of 1814 commenced by the same sentiments of peace enjoyed by the Province, notwithstanding the war, and with good reason; for to none of them, I believe has the state of peace ever been so profitable as that of war; for no man, I believe has ever more profited by war; it was truly a state of peace for them; who will say after this that a compliment was not due? the enigma of which will be explained by the following answer, &c. &c.

"Gentlemen, I receive your Address with feelings of true gratification, and beg leave to offer you my thanks for your expressions of regard on my return to this capital, which flow previously from the source I could wish; a *liberal and candid view* of the measures I have adopted for the security of this Province, and of my Command in general; the promptitude with which the inhabitants of the Province have repaired at my call to the defence of their country; and the bravery and steadiness displayed by them in the hour of danger, have fully justified my opinion of their firmness, patriotism, and loyalty; and it is highly gratifying to me to find, as well by your assurances, and by many other indications equally unequivocal and [illegible], that the confidence which I have placed in them, has been amply repaid on their part by a similar confidence in me; animated by your support, I will not permit myself to doubt that my future endeavour for the good of my country, in the defence of this Province, will be blessed with that success which divine Providence has vouchsafed to grant to my past exertions."

If you weigh the expressions of the Address, and compare them with the first paragraph of the answer, you will judge whether it is really applicable to the Address, or if it is not rather the consciousness of the public opinion on the business of Sackett's Harbour, by which he has been disturbed. For after all no object of this address called for *a liberal and candid view of the measures,* &c. which it is not usual to desire except upon [illegible] doubtful, and even dangerous [illegible] he that received it must have better known the tendency than any other person; and it is certain that he understood its meaning better than most of those who had signed it, and who had suffered themselves to be led astray by appearances, while the *illuminati*, authors of the systematic plan, were neither ignorant of the intentions nor the effects it was intended to produce. The interpretation which the answer afforded, coincided with the idea of the projectors, must have flattered, and even astonished them, when they heard from the mouth of the very person they addressed, the following words "*and beg leave to offer you my thanks, &c.*" What can be more affectionate? what can better express gratitude? what can be more condescending, or more humble!! I doubt whether if the subject of the address had been the taking of Sackett's Harbour, the answer would have contained sentiments of affection and of gratitude more expressive than those professed for the contrary effect, and if [illegible] Address [illegible] you will join those of 1813 & 1814 you will see that their tendency is to the same point; and from their conjunction you will discover the embryo which formed the illusion of the adhesive firmness and constancy of the addressers; for my part I have no doubt on the subject; if however there remained any, I am persuaded that in the investigation of the plots, and devices of the cooperators on the address to the Prince Regent, which is intermediate between those of 1813 & 1814, they would without any difficulty be removed. This will occupy in his next number,

"LE BON VIEUX TEMPS."

No. X. *Quebec 18th March*, 1815.

Mr. Gray,

I had been guilty of an omission, before concluding on the addresses of 1813 & 1814 which I ought to make up for; it is to the judicious remarks of the Printer of the Quebec Gazette, on the *Acadian Recorder*, that I am indebted for this recollection; ever careful to promote the interest of his party, he reminds me that it really was in the hall of the house of Assembly or Legislature, as he may please to call it, that this masterpiece, the address of 1814 was conceived & received its last finishing touch; and that from thence the committee commenced their triumphal march to carry it to its destination. It is true it was not so pompous as that of 1813, for Monseigneur the Bishop and his Clergy were out of the question. The *Gazette* of the 22d December 1814 only says that the Committee with a number of the inhabitants went up &c. If to this circumstance, you add the anxiety to persuade us that the attorney general was not a member, and that the committee consisted of nine members, without giving us their names, you would no doubt have strange suspicions concerning its origin and existence. If you remember that of 1813 was composed of the nine personages mentioned in my VIIth number I [am] inclined to believe that this Committee was declared permanent, and in so doing they were not without *precedents* in the national assemblies, constituent & Legislative of France, [illegible] National convention which was for so long a time the admiration of certain folks, which only disappeared to make room for that which certain folks again lavished on the Great Napoleon. There [illegible] a Bailli, a Petion; there shone a *Journalist Marat*, an advocate Danton, a *Robespierre* [illegible], and so many others, whose famous conclave so ably guided the minds and opinions of the rabble and the loungers of *Paris*. But you will say that this digression, instead of bringing on, puts off the Address to the Prince Regent, which I promised in my last; excuse me; not so much as you may think, and I hope you will agree with me. As reports vary respecting its rise and progress, and the manoeuvres of the junto have been clandestine; we must before we bring this address to the light, endeavour to discover its authors and promoters. The Editor of the Quebec Gazette has told us that there had been a meeting for the address of 1814, but has not informed us under whose orders, direction, or auspices, the advertisement to the citizens had been published, nor by what authority it took place in the hall of the House of assembly, nor even the name of the person who spoke upon the occasion. I know not whether he will dare to tell us that there was a meeting for that to the Pr. Regent. As it is not probable that however shameless he may be, he will so far expose his effrontery, as to maintain the affirmative, it follows by probable inference, that it owes its birth to the permanency of the committee of 1813, unless we are made to consider as general meeting certain underplots held in the different sections of the good town of Quebec, where presided some great men, as yet unknown to you, but with whom you will be acquainted. You will then be surprised to find the principal landholders of the province, the commercial bodies of Quebec and Montreal, under the political direction and control of such men, men who impudently and with impunity assume the right of being their organ. I fear not to advance, that if so flagrant an abuse is permitted or tolerated, it will infallibly produce a complete disorganization of social order in this province.—I have already made some slight allusions to the *French Revolu-*

tion, and it with a little attention and you will there see to whom and to what it owed its beginning and I am confident, these suggestions will become more and more palpable, as they are unfolded, by the discovery of the mystery and the intrigues which concealed the origin and facilitated the progress of this address.

But I perceive that if I now undertake the description of the authors & promoters of this address, who have become the tyrants of the public opinions of the inhabitants of the good town of Quebec, you will be deprived of seeing in this letter the address to the Prince Regent; and I shall be obliged to break my word, unless I exceed the bounds I have prescribed for my productions, lest I should be guilty of abusing your indulgence. I believe further, that by the inspection of this address, and by comparing it with the others already commented upon, you will more easily find the key; and if I am well informed, this delay will furnish me with certain *collateral* proofs which I could not make use of at this *moment*, and which cannot fail to cast upon my picture a light which will be distinguished even by the blind. For which reason I am to transcribe it verbatim, having before me one of the originals, printed in English and French, and sent to a person in the country, who scrupled to make the use of it that was hoped for, and communicated it to one of my friends, who with the confident's leave sacrificed it to me; observing at the same time, that it came from a member of the Provincial Parliament, whose name it is needless to give at present. If I have entered into this detail, which may appear minutious, it is because I would not have you suppose, that I have used improper means to obtain it, notwithstanding the extraordinary precautions that were taken to prevent it from falling into the hands of the profane. But it is time to copy.

"*To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.....The humble Address and Petition of the inhabitants of the* province *of Lower Canada.*

"*May it please your Royal Highness,*

"We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the *province* of Lower Canada, humbly approach the *sacred* person of your Royal Highness, to express our *apprehensions* on our having *observed addresses made* by a number of individuals residing amongst us, some of whom are *members of the Executive Council*, with a view to procure *changes in the constitution* of this province, and *censuring* the *administration* of His Excellency the *Governor* in Chief. This proceeding on their part, has excited *alarm* throughout the *province*, and led to a belief that the *intrigues* which were *formerly* in operation to injure its inhabitants in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, and the *mother country*, have *again* been resorted to for the purpose of representing us as unworthy of a *free constitution*; and that changes therein are become necessary for the preservation of this important part of His Majesty's dominions. We entreat your Royal Highness to be persuaded that such insinuations are entirely groundless. We are sincerely attached to the constitution which His Majesty's Government has been graciously pleased to confer on us. It has left us nothing to desire but to see its execution rendered *more and more* perfect. We humbly represent to your Royal Highness that it is *chiefly* from that constitution that the means have been derived which have *saved the country* from the perfidious attacks of the United States. It is this constitution which has shewn us the full value of the British government, and we humbly hope, that the continuance of that government, *as it at present exists*, will be considered by your Royal Highness as a just reward for our humble efforts in its defence. *Our confidence* in His Excellency *Sir George Prevost* is UNABATED, by the *wisdom* of his government, and the resources of his *genius*. He has proved himself superior to the crisis in which the country was placed at the *commencement* of the war. Far from *following* the steps of his predecessor, he acquired the affections of the Canadians, by his mildness and *justice*. His memorable defence of the province has endeared him to *all its inhabitants*, and will transmit his name to our latest posterity with veneration and gratitude.

"We most humbly intreat your Royal Highness to maintain us in the full enjoyment of the constitution as established by *law*, without any alteration whatsoever; & we also intreat your Royal Highness to continue your gracious *approbation* of the services of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, by *preserving him at the head of the government*, as long as the interests of the empire will permit. We also humbly pray, that your Royal Highness would cause instructions to be given to His Excellency to recommend to the Provincial Legislature, the appointment of a *colonial agent* to reside at the seat of the Imperial government. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

How ample is the matter which this address offers for your reflexion! Accordingly it shall form together with the descriptions, the plots, and the motives of its authors, abettors, and promoters, the subject of the investigations and pointed observations, of the [illegible] of

LE BON VIEUX TEMPS.

Communication.

MR. GRAY, SIR,

Notwithstanding what the "*Friend of Education and Good Order*" has written against my remarks on the Lancasterian mode of Education, I consider them still as unanswered in every particular. If he thinks that my "*remarks are very uncandid and call for an immediate answer*," he must write again, and come to the point, in order to do it effectually. To be consistent with his assumed name of "*candour*" it will be requisite for him to consider how far he has a right to judge the motives of those who differ from him. His misrepresentations, and wresting of my language, are of more consequence to himself, than to me. My remarks so far from being weakened by his reply, have, in my opinion, received an additional confirmation from the confession extorted from his "*Candour*." Catechisms & religious creeds, gentle reader! catechisms & religious creeds, indignantly, he avows, were the causes of failure in the instance which I produced. Now this is the very thing that I attempted to shew: namely, that religious instruction is excluded for the purpose of making all opinions to appear indifferent, and then to lead in all the labyrinths of infidelity. The good people of Glasgow anticipated this, and wisely reprobated a scheme which threatened to rob their posterity of the best comforts of life and death. Your readers know, and he ought to know, that I wrote against this unchristian principle, and not against the improvement in the mode of teaching. I did not tell the public that money was collected in England for building school houses, I only asked for what purpose was that money raised? My reasons for being so inquisitive were gathered from their own advertisements. In making that inquiry, if I was so unfortunate as to probe a sore, I now ask pardon; and then take my leave of this subject, assuring him that I consider the subject of this discussion to be of greater importance to the world than the mere knowledge of my name. Therefore, it will still remain a secret, though admonished by a gentleman who thought it more proper to prescribe than to set an example.

I am therefore, Mr. Gray, your
most obdt. servant.
A Friend of Education & Good Order.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,

I was not a little surprised at the observations made by the Editor of the Quebec Mercury, in opposition to the doctrines promulgated in the Herald, respecting the impolicy of having allowed, and even encouraged, natives of the United States to hold lands in the Canadas; and that it ought to be corrected by a prohibition of the like in future.

I was the more mortified at this, as like you, I entertain a great respect for that Editor, and have admired his British feelings upon many occasions; but his opinions and reasoning on the present occasion, appear to accord ill therewith, and I hope are not the result of mature reflexion.

The first question to be settled, is this, (and I presume we cannot differ thereon, it being to my mind, as clear as a mathematical axiom.) Is it good policy to pursue such a line of conduct in respect to the future settlement of the Canadas, as shall be likely to preserve them British colonies. Presuming that the answer will be YES, we have data whereon to reason.

I therefore maintain, that our future views, of colonization for these Provinces, should be directed in the first place to the procurement of settlers from the British Dominions; and in the second place from Germany and the North of Europe, because their governments are never likely, in any war with our Mother Country, to be able to aim at the conquest of Canada, consequently the old and new allegiance of such settlers could never clash together. Indeed all attempts at such conquest by sea, are very unlikely to be made, whilst Great Britain preserves her maritime superiority; and no Country can come into collision with us by land, but the United States. This striking circumstance therefore, enjoins it upon us as an imperious duty, (it being that of self preservation) to guard against the introduction of a population necessarily inimical, and dangerous from proximity to their place of birth, and the prejudices and principles inculcated and imbibed by their Education.

It would be wise in us to prohibit all books for the use of schools from that country, and I know not of one more pernicious to British colonial youth, than Webster's Spelling Book.

No flippancy of remark can destroy the established fitness of things, or overturn the first principles implanted in our nature, one of the strongest of which, next to attachment to *self*, (and indeed in many men is even superior) is the attachment of a man *to the Country of his birth*.

How idle, or rather puerile, [illegible] is the doctrine, that would attempt to lull us asleep as to the operation of this principle, to the future settlement of Canada; Because we are now at Peace with America, Mr. Cary reasons, as if war was never to recur. I confess it is too much the habit of John Bull, to neglect precautions for the future.

But is it not a wiser and safer policy, to reason thus — we have escaped subjugation from the United States, by discovering the [illegible] too early, and by a kind of miracle. Therefore it ought to be thenceforth strongly impressed upon our minds that to escape it in future, we must have an Anti-American population.

What would be thought of the Commander of a Fort besieged, or likely to be besieged, who should admit a number of deserters from the enemy, equal or superior in number to that of his garrison; and yet it would not be more absurd, than to settle our waste lands by Americans.

You have Mr. Editor shewn the danger of this, by convincing proof, in the facts adduced by you, in the case of the Upper Province; and that we have not the like extent of facts in this Province, is, because we had fewer Americans — and of those we had, a great number went away early, especially those near the Province line between the Richelieu and Saint Lawrence, and in other quarters, there having been no serious invasion, there was a species of neutrality along the adjoining frontier, but had their been a serious invasion, the like result would have followed there, as in Upper Canada.

A disaffected or unsound population, is weakness instead of strength. It is great absurdity and sophistry to argue, that an Oath of allegiance affords sufficient security, or that any promise could have been made or implied in the township grants, of a nature to destroy our right of self preservation. Where is there any evidence of such condition in any patent. It is true, that here were acts of Parliament, made under the idea of encouraging *loyalists* to emigrate from the States into the British Provinces. But *that race* is now extinct in the States, and succeeded by *another*, who entertain a deadly hatred to the British name. The cause for those acts having ceased, are we bound to the folly of continuing their effect, when it would certainly produce a *political felo de se*. Let those acts therefore be repealed, and also all others of a like bearing and tendency.

I venerate the memory of Sir James Craig, as much as any man possibly can, and I am persuaded that were he now alive, he would acknowledge his erroneous policy in opening the avenues into this country from the States; as such must endanger our security. The more I reflect upon the subject the more I am convinced, that a desolate frontier, with a truly loyal population behind it, would be a great safe guard in future.

The interests of Quebec and Montreal upon this point are alike, and Mr. Cary certainly did not exercise his usual candour, in starting an idea in the course of the editorial arguments in his Mercury, to which I allude, as if we were jealous of Craig's road, from its tending to the benefit of the Quebec markets and trade — my jealousies I assure him, are founded upon widely different grounds.

As a proof thereof, I have to state, that I hold above 20,000 acres of Township lands acquired by purchase; but reasoning as a British subject, I would prefer their lying waste for ever, to their settlement operating like a Trojan horse with deadly enemies in their bowels.

In addition to the evidence of our senses, I will refer Mr. Cary to the page of history; and he will there find, that the Romans who understood the conquering other nations, and preserving their conquests afterwards, better than any other people; always planted Roman colonies for that purpose in every country subjected by them — and would not their work of conquest have been greatly facilitated, if prior to their attempts, they could have introduced bodies of Romans into the neighbouring countries.

What did Bonaparte, who affected to ape the Romans, do; he previously sent into every country that he meant to attack, bands of Frenchmen as Spies and Apostles, to prepare the people for his contemplated subjugation of them; and did he not in a great measure succeed by reason of this.

Shall we then be so blind and stupid, as to despise profiting by such lessons, and admit hosts of Americans to prepare the way at the next war, for our being over-run by them. The Americans are the vainest people on earth, and are most cunning and intriguing; consequently truly dangerous to be allowed an unlimited intercourse with our population by settling upon our waste lands.

Having thus freely given my sentiments as to the danger on one hand, I cannot conceal those I entertain of danger from another quarter. The principles upon which the present administration has been conducted, have been such, as cannot continue; if this colony is to remain British, and retain its present constitution and established authorities; nor indeed if it be meant, that this colony under any form of government, shall afford protection to property and character.

The practices have been such, as are more befitting the craft, intrigue, and venality of a republican, than the steady and honorable maxims of a mixed Royal government. If persevered in, the effect will assuredly be (and I conjure all men of property to ponder well upon our situation) that disinterested attachment and support to the King's government must cease, if the consequence thereof is to be neglect and contempt — men of independent minds must retire — and a clamorous opposition to, or fulsome adoration of the governor, become the only passports to office, and to a participation in a corrupt distribution of the loaves and fishes.

No addresses however flattering, or however crammed with direct falsehoods and misrepresentations of facts, can finally stifle those melancholy truths, which I venture to publish, at the hazard of its being called libellous under the present order of the day. But holding the stake I do in the welfare of this country, and being no Office Hunter, I should betray my rights and feelings as a true Briton, were I at such a moment, to be silent upon such a subject, after what I have seen and heard.

Reverting to the relations between us and the United States, consequent upon the peace; I repeat, that the principles of commercial intercourse therewith, require mature consideration. In respect to the interests of the Empire at large, they would in my opinion be best promoted, by municipal regulations without any commercial Treaty, because they are alterable without mutual consent, when by experience found to be injurious to either party.

As to intercourse with the States to and from Canada, I conceive that all articles of foreign produce and manufacture coming through that country, are seizable upon introduction into this; and to prevent the innocent suffering thereby, official intimation thereof should be given — In point of policy and justice, to British and Provincial manufacturers, I think that upon all articles of American manufacture, there should be levied in Canada the like rates of duties, as are exacted in the States upon similar British articles, when there imported, and not as formerly the Quebec scale. — I can hardly believe (although it is so reported) that they are now proceeding at St. Johns upon the absurd and pernicious former scale, but if so, the proper authorities should immediately correct it, and publicly notify a tariff corresponding with the duties exacted in the States; in respect to articles of American growth or production not in a manufactured state, (Pot and Pearl Ashes and Flour inclusive) they should be admissible free of duty, because being for shipment to other countries, they contribute very considerably to provincial benefit, whilst in transit, by storage, commissions, transport, and other charges; and when shipped, they contribute to national benefit by the extension of our navigation, and consequent increase of our nursery for seamen.

Specific duties where practicable, are greatly to be prefered to those *ad valorem*, as they are less liable to evasion in the collection, and especially upon importations from the States.

"ALFRED."

Montreal, 4th April, 1815.

Provincial Parliament

OF *LOWER CANADA.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Saturday, 25th March, 1815.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor in Chief by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

And Mr. Speaker and the House having accordingly waited on His Excellency in the Upper House, His Excellency was pleased to give in His Majesty's name, the Royal assent to the following public Bills:

An Act to repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the fifty third year of His Majesty's reign intituled "An Act to grant certain Duties to His Majesty towards supplying the wants of this Province during the present war with the United States of America, and for other purposes."

An Act to continue an Act passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to empower the Justices of the Peace, to make, for a limited time, Rules and Regulations for the Government of apprentices and others."

An Act to continue for a limited time, an Act passed in the fifty third year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act further to continue, for a limited time, the powers granted to certain Commissioners by an Act, intituled, "An Act for removing the old walls and fortifications that surround the city of Montreal, and otherwise to provide for the salubrity, convenience and embellishment of the said city," as also to continue, for a limited time, the extension of the said powers to certain cases."

An Act to continue, for a limited time, certain parts of an Act passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the more effectual regulation of the Police, within the cities of Quebec and Montreal and town of Three Rivers; and for extending regulations of Police to other towns and villages in certain cases, and for repealing the Acts or ordinances therein mentioned."

An Act to appropriate several sums of money therein mentioned for repairing, improving and enclosing the Court House in the city of Quebec.

An Act to grant a certain sum of money to Joseph Bouchette, Esq. to assist him in publishing Geographical and Topographical Maps of the Province of Upper and Lower Canada.

An Act to regulate persons engaged in the business or trade of baking and selling bread within the Cities of Quebec and Montreal and in the Town of Three Rivers, and to repeal an Ordinance therein mentioned.

An Act to continue for a limited time two Acts therein mentioned for the better regulation of the Lumber Trade.

An Act to provide for the holding of the Provincial Court of Appeals during the repairs to be done to the Court House at Quebec.

An Act to make good the deficiency of the funds by Law provided for paying the salaries of the Officers of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and the contingent expences thereof.

An Act for making a temporary provision for the regulation of trade between this Province and the United States of America by inland navigation.

An Act to demolish the Market House of the Upper Town of Quebec, and to provide means for erecting new stalls and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the fifty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the relief of Insane Persons and for the support of foundlings and others therein mentioned, and also to grant a further sum of money for the more effectual attainment of the purposes of the said Act.

An Act for the relief of such students in law preparing themselves for the professions of Advocates and Attornies or Notaries, as have served in the Embodied Militia, during the late War with the United States of America.

The following titles of two Bills were then read:

Bill — An Act to grant a salary to the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, to enable him to support the dignity of His Office during the present Provincial Parliament.

Bill — An Act to continue, for a limited time, and amend an Act passed in the fifty third year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to grant to His Majesty certain additional Duties towards supplying the wants of the Province."

And upon each of the said Bills, His Excellency the Governor in Chief signified his intention to withhold them for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.

And then the titles of the following Bills were severally read, viz.

An Act to grant new duties to His Majesty to supply the wants of the Province.

An Act to grant an Annuity to such militia men as were wounded during the late war with the United States of America, to apply a sum of money therein mentioned to aid and assist His Majesty in defraying the expences of the Militia incurred during the said war, and also to indemnify certain Officers of Militia and the families of such militia men as were killed in the said war.

An Act to grant an Aid to his Majesty to assist in opening a Canal from the neighborhood of Montreal to La Chine, and further to provide for facilitating the execution of the same.

An Act to improve the internal communications of this Province.

To each of which His Excellency was pleased to signify the Royal Assent in the following words:

"In His Majesty's name I thank his loyal subjects, accept their benevolence and assent to this Bill."

The following Bills also came down from the Legislative Council, and were not passed by the House of Assembly:—

Bill for the better regulation of the Press within the Province of Lower Canada.

Bill further to continue, for a limited time, part of an Act passed in the fifty first year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for establishing regulations respecting Aliens, and certain subjects of his Majesty, who have resided in France, coming into this Province or residing therein."

Bill for altering and amending an Act passed in the thirty sixth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the safe custody and registering of all Letters Patent, whereby any grant of the waste or other Lands of the Crown lying within this Province, shall hereafter be made."

New-York, March 25, 1815.

TRANSLATIONS From French Papers, per the Vixen from Bordeaux, arrived at Baltimore

London, Jan. 7. — Sir H. Wellesley Ambassador at Madrid, is expected in England. He arrived at Paris from Spain on the 3d ultimo. It is uncertain what is the cause of his quitting Madrid. — Jan. 10. The Times has to day attacked the Emperor Alexander in the most violent terms. "Occupied with the acquisition of Poland, the Emperor does not find a moment's leisure to correct his other duties; a tariff so contrary to the interests of general commerce. Let us consider the manner of a king by Petion the mulatto, and then say on what side there is more respect and gratitude displayed towards England! The same paper gives a letter from Vienna containing some very curious observations relative to the negotiation. "France and Austria have both pressed the English ambassador to take steps of a violent nature against the plans of Russia relative to Poland; the result was an extreme coldness between Russia and England. France left alone opposed to the whole northern power already irritated, and she may perhaps now stipulate with Russia, for her own private views relative to Belgium." Jan. 14. It is reported that Lord Castlereagh is to return here by the first week of Feb. and that he is to occupy the place of first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. The glorious Peace which we have made with the United States, commences already to display its effects which we should have expected. We copy from an evening paper the two following [illegible] — "A vast plan is just finished and with great ingenuity, to encourage emigration from Ireland to the United States. — "It is said that one of the negociators (probably Mr. Gallatin) is coming to England." The first of these plans is of great consequence being an union, with the object of High Treason in view. We should not be surprised to see Mr. Gallatin arrive to sound the views of Ireland and to see what advantage could be drawn from them. — JAN 16. The American privateers which have caused our commerce to suffer so much, have had for a long time secret intelligence with two of the ports on the Irish Coast. The number of their prizes prove the use they have made of their information, and accounts for the inefficience of the measures taken by the Admiralty. — JAN. 20. Letters from Lisbon of the 30th Dec. announce, that the American privateers commit great depredations on the coast of that kingdom; they were uneasy about the fate of one of our sloops of war, which was engaged near Cape St. Vincents in a hard fought battle with one of those Privateers, carrying 24 guns. It is supposed that Russia is about engaging in another war with Turkey — Her government is collecting all the specie attainable, which has already advanced that article 10 per cent. Three per cent Consols, 65 3-8 — omnium nominal. — PARIS, Jan. 9. According to the orders of his Majesty, every possible pains have been taken to collect the precious remains of Louis XVI. and Mary Antoinette. A grand procession will take place the 21st, on depositing these valuable relics in a becoming sanctuary. — JAN. 13. A German newspaper in estimating the loss of lives occasioned by Bonaparte's different campaigns, makes a grand total of five millions eight hundred thousand in 10 years. — JAN. 14th. A letter from [illegible] of the 8th inst. mentions the ship Faith from the Mediterranean bound to Hull, came in the Downs to-day and reports that on her passage they met a Turkish frigate with three Dutch Galliots, prizes, which proves the existence of hostilities between the Algerines and the other Barbary Powers and Holland. — JOURNAL OF FRANCE, Jan. 19th. The times which we had received some months back, a seeing a new order of things established in a permanent peace, gives way to a war of new spoliations, and acts of injustice, between countries the most distant from each other. Turkey and England, are far from being on the best terms. The Grand Seignor is fearful that all the protestations of the Emperor Alexander, of his zeal for the cause of justice and humanity are illusory, and that as the French proverb says, appetite comes with eating, he may not be satisfied with the title of King of Poland, but may look with a wistful eye on the adjoining Turkish Provinces, which they are accordingly placing in a state of defence. The Porte do not like the great attentions the Emperor Alexander received in England, and the English Ambassador is accordingly treated with great coolness. — JOURNAL DES DEBATES, PARIS, 19 Jan. We read in the Journal of Gand of the 15th inst, a piece of news which we do not pretend to guarantee. "Bernadotte has made a sacrifice worthy of him, in doing justice to the rights of the royal blood, he has renounced formally his brilliant expectations in favor of the heir of Wasa. — The Scandinavians are preparing for him a reward for his service and his magnanimity. — HAVRE, Jan. 18. Expeditions of merchant vessels are preparing here for Guadaloupe, Martinique, for the Isle of Bourbon and for India. Vessels have been sent out in the Slave Trade, because our colonies require reinforcement for cultivation, &c. Such is the result of the happy revolution which has restored us our legitimate monarch! — MADRID Dec. 29. The amelioration of that system of rigor with which we had flattered ourselves is far from having taken place. The ministry of M. de Cevallos has introduced no change. — We are assured there is no unanimity among the King's Council; but it appears in the measure of severity which we were in hopes we should have seen softened, all join, although divided in every other point of administration. Several Spaniards have abandoned their country and many have hid themselves; secret denunciations as well as those of a more public nature, alarm a number of families, because in following the plan of recrimination, in matter of opinions or indulgencies towards the government of the intruded King, it is difficult to find exceptions among the entire mass of the People. — YRUN, (SPAIN) Jan. 14. A general amnesty is expected at Madrid, which is attributed, in a great part, to the solicitations of the French Ambassador. — FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA. Jan. 9. We have received from Vienna, the important news that the affairs of Saxony are settled at last. The independence of that kingdom will be maintained and the king reinstated: we are assured that Russia and Prussia have at last given their consent to this act of justice, and they have joined in a deputation to invite the king of Saxony to repair to Vienna. Prussia will be completely indemnified and placed as she was in 1805 — she will further obtain an augmentation of two millions of inhabitants. The king of Saxony they state will be obliged to cede him Lusatia, and the part of his dominions situated on the right of the Elbe. He will have besides a proportion more considerable of the Duchy of Warsaw than was originally intended. — VIENNA, Jan. 9. The rumors of war diminish at Vienna. The Monarchs and Ministers who are enlightened, detest a state of warfare, particularly at a moment when the finances of all nations are exhausted and when to carry it on, they must devastate many countries. The departure of field marshal baron de Keller, is again spoken of. He repairs to the Island of Elba to induce the ex-emperor Napoleon to change his place of residence. They propose to him to reside in Scotland, where he will continue to receive his pension. — BRUSSELS, Jan. 14. — Lord Oxford on his return from England to Naples, to remove his family thence home, in November last was sufficiently imprudent whilst at Paris, to boast of his being bearer of papers of consequence. He was arrested by the police and his papers taken from him. — Among them were found Letters from Lieut. General Count Excelmans to the King of Naples, announcing that a proportion of the French people were still attached to the late Government, &c. — Gen. E. has since been arrested and tried by a tribunal who have acquitted him, at the same time reproving him for the free use of his language. The French papers take this opportunity of comparing the present Government with the late despotism, which in many cases even when a man was acquitted, either threw him for life into a dungeon or a state of exile. — JAN. 15. Murat continues to disavow the rights of King Ferdinand, notwithstanding the offer of a sovereignty in the Legations and three grand Fiefs in the Neapolitan states. Thus is he abandoned to the nature of events through which we can perceive his fate. Independent of the sacred rights of Ferdinand, how in the actual state of Europe, can a King without ancestors, a soldier from the lower ranks of society, ever expect to obtain the veneration and devotion which ought to accompany and sustain the majesty of Royalty. — NUREMBERG, Jan. 17. Austria has offered to Prussia among other indemnities, all the country occupied by the small princes in the ancient circle of Westphalia. But they say Prussia declines this indemnity, declaring she cannot treat as subject the Princes of Germany, whose rights she considers sacred. If this is the case how can Prussia be so anxious to despoil the king of Saxony of his territories, whose at least are equal to those of the minor Princes of Germany?

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The President and his Lady left this city yesterday, on their way to Montpelier, the President's seat in Orange county, Virginia. The health of the President, impaired by his devotion to the multiplied concerns of his station during the last *nine months* required some relaxation. It is understood he will remain in Virginia about two months.

William Gamble, of this city, has been appointed Collector for the port of Michilimackinac.

THE ARMY — The editor of the National Intelligencer, speaking of the reduction of the army, observes,

"The executive of the United States has been required, by law, on the 1st of May, or as soon as circumstances shall permit, to reduce the present army of the U. S. to ten thousand men. The authorised force at the ratification of the peace was upwards of sixty thousand men, the actual force one fourth at least less than that amount, though so rapidly augmenting that in all probability the ranks would have been full before the campaign opened. The reduction will therefore be to about one fifth of the Then existing force great part of the privates of which having been enlisted only during the war, are already discharged. It is probable that full five sixths of the officers now in service must be disbanded. In what manner the selection of officers for the peace establishment will be made, is not yet determined, nor will it be, we presume, before the times arrives. The task will be one of no little difficulty; and, whatever be the rule agreed on, many valuable officers and excellent men must, out of so many, be thrown out of public employ."

TROY, MARCH 21. — General Wilkinson's defence before the Court-Martial, was commenced on Friday last, and occupied the attention of the court the whole of that and the following day; yesterday the Judge Advocate was heard in reply. David Buel, Jun. of this village, was Counsel for the General.

From the Charleston Courier of March 17.

The British frigate M[illegible], Capt. Dix, 10 days from Cumberland Island, anchored off the [illegible] Crease came [illegible] British seamen [illegible] coming here.

We learn that Sir Alexander Cochrane, arrived at Cumberland Island in the Tonnant 80, from Mobile Bay, on the 7th inst. having left Admiral Malcolm in command. He had not heard of the Peace until he arrived at Cumberland; the Whiting schr. was immediately despatched to Admiral Malcolm with the news, and with orders to withdraw all his force from that quarter. It is understood that Mobile had been taken by them, and afterward evacuated. Admiral Cochrane had proceeded for Bermuda, and Admiral Cockburn was to follow immediately with all his force. The British troops had all gone on board their vessels from Cumberland.

From the National Intelligencer, March 23.

The British accounts expired on day, are calculated to give us a higher estimate of the British expedition against New Orleans, than we before possessed. The numbers of the British forces may be fairly estimated to be underrated in the same proportion as they have decreased ours; and the perfect confidence of ultimate success in the object of the expedition, must greatly enhance the effect at home of the disaster which the British arms have there sustained. The British accounts of the final affair are anxiously expected. If general anticipation on all hands be realised, the report of the dreadful battle of the 8th will produce such a sensation in England, as will make the prominent members of the present ministry tremble.

BROWN PAPER

A letter from Amelia, dated 9th inst. says "It is expected that all the slaves, taken here by the British, as well as those who went voluntarily to Cumberland, will be restored to their owners."

CHARLESTON, March 13.

The Floridas had been actually ceded to Great Britain by Ferdinand VII. but the Governor General of Cuba had refused to deliver them up, unless the Cortes should also agree to the cession. On Ad. Cochrane's arrival, it was supposed the British would determine whether to await further orders on the subject of the Floridas, or to take forcible possession of them.

——O——

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Spanish Ambassador has been very constant during the last week in his attendance at the Secretary of State's Office. It is not to be doubted, that important embarrassments exist between the two countries. It is also whispered, that as Mr. Canning cannot now remain at Lisbon, he will succeed Sir Henry Wellesley at Madrid, unless he should be wanted at home.

A great naval promotion will very shortly take place in the class of Midshipmen and Master's Mates, comprising all those, who have served meritoriously during the greater part of the last war. The promotions will be regulated entirely by the merits of the parties, uninfluenced by either favor or affection, and will do great credit to the Lords of the Admiralty.

We hear from Guadaloupe. Feb. 18, that an expedition of 14 Frenchmen-of-war, had gone against Christophe, and that Petion had compromised. No Am. vessels were at G. Feb. 18.

His Holiness the Pope has caused M. le Chevalier Zuccari, consul general of King Joachim (Murat) at Rome, to be arrested and held in custody.—He is accused of being a spy.

London January 20.

The late nabob of Oude has left in his Treasury, 17,500,000 *l* sterling He was very desirous that his second son should succeed him to the exclusion of the eldest and he had opened a negociation to this effect with the East India Company. These two sons are now disputing for the throne, and it is for the purpose of reconciling them, that Earl Moira has at Calcutta with a numerous suite. The money will without doubt be offered to the Company, and will enable them again to pay off their debts.

THE HERALD.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 8TH 1815.

Our Correspondents have favoured us with New York and Boston papers to the 28th ult. which give dates from London, via Paris, and Bourdeaux to the 25th Jan. inclusive. The French papers vary in their statements upon the proceedings at Vienna. Some still hope it, that all the interests of Europe are amicably adjusted, while others assert that great differences exist, owing to a jealousy of the greatness and ambition of Russia. Even the London "Times" is said to have attacked the Emperor Alexander for supposed views of aggrandizement, and for a kind of Mercantile hostility against Great Britain But what we have seen upon the subject, is only through American "Federal editors," the veracity of which should always be "suspected" when they relate to commerce, or any thing in which a competition with England becomes the subject matter.

The Kingdom of Saxony is not subverted but is partitioned in favor of Prussia which gets the whole of Upper Lusatia on the right bank of the River Elbe, the fairest portion of the circle of Upper Saxony, having at least 350,000 inhabitants. If this be true, Prussia acquires the ancient city of Dresden, containing the Electoral and Royal palace, celebrated as the residence of the Kings of Poland. We must say there is something cruel in this dismemberment; the King of Saxony did not join Bonaparte from choice, he did so from positive necessity, because otherwise his ruin would have become certain. Previous to the Battle of Jena, the Elector opposed the torrent of usurpation as far as his means would admit, in consequence why should a Prince be doomed to suffer when he sought to save his subjects from an indiscriminate plunder, and preserve the political consequence of his country.

There is a piece of news in circulation which if true, spreads a radiance on the character of M Bernadotte Crown Prince of Sweden, which must for ever retain its effulgence; he has resigned all his pretentions to the throne of Sweden, in favor of the righteous heir springing from the illustrious house of Vasa, (not Wesa, as printed in the American papers.) This will make Bernadotte greater than Monk or Washington, when all the circumstances are enumerated which history records.

The affairs of Spain still remain unsettled as also those of her colonies in America. There is no confirmation of the Floridas having been ceded to Great Britain as has been reported in the American federal journals; although such an event taking place is probable, and perhaps necessary for many reasons.

*Among some papers from the United States we discover dissatisfaction at the late peace, insomuch that fresh plans are laid down for a new war to conquer the Canadas. These plans crease the folly of those followed up during the late war; the Lakes must be conquered, cost what it will, and a great standing army only can insure conquest on the terra firma. From our knowledge of the spirit of his Majesty's subjects in the Canadas, we think no American army can subdue them; on the contrary we think the principles lately published in Quebec for adoption by this government are preferable to an invasion by a military force.—An influx of American settlers would conquer us more effectually in a dozen years than any regular army whatever. We warn the government to be on its guard when such illusions present themselves, however innocent intentions may be on the part of individuals. We had composed some observations of considerable length, but were stopped in our progress by "*ALFRED*,"—who certainly handles the subject in a superior style and upon better grounds than what we had hit upon. To combat under his banners is, we conceive, no ordinary degree of honor. We shall accordingly cling to him so long as his principles keep undeviating to their first direction, in the fond hopes that sound reasoning will put false logic to the blush.*

Our limits would not permit the insertion of the Montreal and Quebec Addresses to the Governor in Chief, and his replies to them previous to his departure for Great Britain. The chief intent of these addresses is evidently to set forth an opposition to the charges, said to have been preferred by the Admiralty in consequence of Sir James L. Yeo's representations made last autumn. The other prominent characteristics of them would take too much room for close elucidation in this Journal. It is sufficient to notice that no sincerity can possibly be attached to the expressions made use of by of the leaders who are well informed men; it was enough for them to get multitudes of the less informed to sign, whereby those documents might be made a certificate of the sentiments of the Country at large. But what, after all, is the strength of the muster roll? 293 persons are but a pitiful portion of the inhabitants of Lower Canada. We close this short observation by assuring our readers that our *Editorial* paragraphs will disdain attacking a man during his absence, whereby he is not *immediately* able to defend himself. Never shall we *copy the cowardly system of the Anti-Jacobins, and other writers, by raking the ashes of the dead*, or by willfully traducing the innocent;—we shall give praise to merit, and condemn every action, which may come to our knowledge, that in any wide within decree deviates from merit, more especially, if we discover a *bad* intention. Ignorance may be overlooked when it can bring justification to support it; but on this point we shall be guided by our own discretion; no party shall dictate to us;—nor shall the cold cut of indifference ever be suffered to congeal in our pen, when the cause of the Country becomes a serious question.

King Franciscus I. tells his readers that he was happy to announce that "*tout le monde*" (meaning Montreal and the neighboring parishes) had signed the late Address to Sir GEO. PREVOST, *when ordered off by his Prince, except the Editor of the Herald, and his small number of partisans.* This implies that *all who did not sign*, are his partisans. Now to prove this *Franciscus I.* ought to publish the names of the signers, that the public may not be deceived, as to the smallness of the number of the partizans In Montreal the signers did not amount to 1100, being only a third of the Males of age, who had time to sign & were apprized of the *farce*; so that the Editor has at least 2000 honest and unbiassed men to oppose to a number less, than 1100, most of whom compose the rabble of a limited boundary.

Majors COORE and COCHRANE, and Capt. BAGWELL, we understand, have proceeded to England with Sir GEORGE PREVOST.

In the centre, the River is open from the Sault St. Louis to the foot of St. Mary's current.—It is reported that two men were drowned yesterday in crossing from Longueuil for this Town,—but we cannot vouch for the truth; we hope the rumor is unfounded.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,

The delusions which have for some time been practised upon the public, have become of late so gross, that it becomes a duty to attempt to counteract their effects, especially as they are intended to deceive people at a distance; particularly in Great Britain, as to the late and present state of this Country.

The last addresses from this place and Quebec to His Excellency SIR GEORGE PREVOST, are so fulsome and false, that they appear to offer a challenge to any man armed with a Pen, who shall dare to oppose or expose the sentiments therein expressed.

That challenge, terrible as any Pen is, I accept, on behalf of all the inhabitants of the Canadas who may value their permanent safety and welfare, more than time serving interests; and truth and independence, more than misrepresentation and servility.

In consequence, I hereby pledge myself, by a simple narrative of SIR GEORGE's administration, civil and military, founded upon plain but undisguised facts, (for truth shall be my guide, however, unpalatable to some it may be) to prove that the public is grossly imposed upon; that Sir GEORGE neither by his foresight, conciliation, example, or impulse, called forth the energies of the Militia of either Province; and that the merit of preserving them from conquest, belongs not to him.

Firstly, that he has left the people of this Province far more seriously divided in sentiment than he found them.

Montreal had the honor of giving the first impulse in Lower Canada, towards a determined resistance of the enemy. Let us endeavour also to have the honor of expunging this blot, and bringing back the people to the exercise of their sound political senses.

I shall begin, Mr. Editor, next week, to occupy some of your columns, chiefly with Sir George's military conduct, and continue in your succeeding Heralds, until I have gone through what I propose.

All the favor I entreat is, that instead of abuse, I may be met in the fair field of argument and matter of fact.

"VERITAS"

Montreal, 7th April, 1815.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Quebec, 3d April, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the COMMANDER of the Forces announces to the Army serving in British North America, that he has received the Commands of His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT to return to England.

In taking leave of an Army he had the honor to Command from the commencement of Hostilities with the United States to the termination of the War. His Excellency has great satisfaction in expressing his entire approbation and acknowledgement of the sense he entertains of the zeal courage and discipline, that has been so eminently displayed by this portion of His Majesty's Troops.

It has fallen to the lot of this Army to struggle through an arduous and unequal Contest, remote from succour, and deprived of many advantages experienced in the more cultivated Countries of Europe; yet His Excellency has witnessed with pride and admiration, the firmness, intrepidity and patient endurance of fatigue and privations, which have marked the character of the Army of Canada. Under all these circumstances, valour and discipline have prevailed, and although local consideration and limited means have circumscribed the War principally to a defensive system, it has, notwithstanding, been ennobled by numerous brilliant exploits, which will adorn the page of future history. At Detroit, and at the River Raisin two entire Armies with their Commanding Generals were captured, and greatly superior Armies were repulsed. The several Battles of Queenstown, Stoney Creek, Chateauguay, Chrystler's, La Cole, Lundy's Lane near the Falls of Niagara, and the subsequent operations on that Frontier, will ever immortalize the Heroes who were on these occasions afforded the opportunity of distinguishing themselves. The capture of Michilimackinac, Ogdensburg, Oswego, and Niagara by assault, are trophies of the prowess of British Arms. The names of the respective Officers who led His Majesty's Troops to these several achievements are already known to the world, and will be transmitted by the faithful historian with glory to a grateful posterity.

Reviewing past events, it is with exultation His Excellency reflects on the complete success which has crowned the valour, exertions, and perseverance of his gallant Army by terminating each successive Campaign to the defeat and discomfiture of all the enemy's Plans, in which the utmost energies of the Government of the United States have been exhausted in vain efforts to accomplish his avowed object, the Conquest of these Provinces.

Lieut. General Sir John C. Sherbrooke, and the Army under his immediate orders, are entitled to the highest praise for the bravery and promptness displayed in the occupation of a large District of the enemy's Territory, and His Excellency requests the Lieut. General will accept His Thanks for the cordial assistance he has at all times afforded him.

To Lieut. General Sir Gordon Drummond, on whom the Command of the Canadas devolves, His Excellency's best Thanks are due, for his unwearied exertions and support under circumstances of peculiar difficulty; To the General Officers, General Staff and Officers and Soldiers His Excellency feels himself highly indebted, and duly appreciates their respective merits. To Major General Baynes the Adjutant General, and Major General Sir Sidney Beckwith the Quarter-Master-General and to the Officers of his personal Staff, His Excellency's Thanks are also due for the judgment, alacrity and zeal evinced in the discharge of their several duties.

His Excellency has every reason to be satisfied with the conduct and exertions of the Public Departments of this Army, and he feels it an Act of Justice to express particularly his approbation of the very efficient manner in which the Commissariat has been conducted under the zealous and judicious arrangements of Commissary General Robinson.

His Excellency will have peculiar gratification in representing to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent the Services and Talents of the Officers of this Army, to the honorable Survivors of which Lieut. General Sir George Prevost offers the heartfelt Tribute of his warmest Thanks.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES Adj. Genl.
N. A.

QUEBEC —— April 4.

Messrs. Mondelet and John McDonald, deputed by the inhabitants of the city of Montreal, to present their address to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, on the occasion of his departure for England, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, repaired to the Castle of St Louis, where having been introduced to His Excellency, they presented the address which was signed by 1510 persons.

Yesterday at noon, the inhabitants of the city of Quebec, repaired to the Castle of St Lewis, where they presented an address to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, signed by 1480 persons.

Yesterday at 2 o'clock, His Excellency took his departure. The streets from the Castle of St Lewis to the [illegible] were lined by the 4th battalion of Royal Veterans, the Royals, and 103d regts by whom he was saluted as he passed. A salute was also fired from the grand battery.

Yesterday evening arrived in town Sir GORDON DRUMMOND, to whose fostering care the reins of Government will immediately be committed.

HEAD QUARTERS, Quebec,
4th April, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE arrival at Quebec of Lieutenant General Sir GORDON DRUMMOND is announced to the troops. All reports are to be made to the Head Quarters of the Army in the Canadas, at Quebec, for his information.

The Lieutenant General having appointed 2 o'clock, this day for reading the commission, under the Great Seal, which he has received to administer the Government of Upper and Lower Canada, a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the citadel of Quebec on that occasion.

Lieut. General Sir GEORGE MURRAY, is appointed to the command of the troops in Upper Canada, and is directed to assume the administration of the civil Government of that province.

Major Glegg, senior assistant in the Adjutant General's Dept. in Upper Canada, will take charge of the Department in that province, and act, under the immediate direction of Lt. General Sir George Murray, until further orders.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Dept Adt Gen

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA, to wit
By His Excellency SIR GORDON DRUMMOND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable and Military Order of the Bath, Administrator in Chief of the Government of the Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, Lieutenant-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, & their several dependencies. &c &c &c

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased by His Royal letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the 21st day of October in the 51st year of His Reign, to constitute and appoint His Excellency Sir George Prevost Baronet, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Upper Canada, and of the Province of Lower Canada, respectively.

And whereas His Majesty has also by His Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the [illegible] day of Dec last, revoked and determined the said above-recited Letters Patent, and every clause, article, or thing therein contained, and has in and by the said last recited Letters Patent, been graciously pleased to constitute and appoint Me, to administer the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada, and the said province of Lower Canada respectively. And further, Whereas it is necessary for the peace and good government of the province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same should continue in their several offices and Employments, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorising the said Officers to continue and [illegible] their said Offices and Employments [illegible] which all persons concerned are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province, the Fifth day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen, and in the Fifty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND

By His Excellency's Command,
JNO: TAYLOR, Dep. Sec'y.

BIRTH ... On the 2d inst. at Mall Bank, safely of a son, Ann wife of Lieut.-Col. Zouch.

DIED ... On the 2d inst. Lieut. Robert Ross 57th regt.

DIED.

In England, Vice Admiral Sir Henry Stanhope, Sir C. Corbet, Bart.—the Dowager Lady Pol[illegible]. In Jamaica, Capt Cecil, of the Electa brig who shot Capt Stackpole, of the Statira, in a duel.

Montreal Assembly.

THE NEXT and LAST for the present Season, will be on Tuesday the 11th inst.

MONTREAL, 1st April 1815.

19th Light Dragoons.

WANTED by the above Regiment, a MASTER for the BAND.

Any person, fully qualified for the above situation, will meet with the most liberal terms, by applying to the Officer commanding the regiment at Chambly.

It will be necessary to bring the most particular recommendations as to character and professional abilities.

April 8, 1815. 4 wks.

Mall Bank.

THIS MANSION to let a few years (to a Gentleman or substantial tenant only, completely furnished, at a fair valuation, for a reasonable consideration, rent not being an object so much as the possessor being careful of the premises and furniture, consisting of dining, breakfast, reading, drawing, rooms, with parlor, large bed-rooms, and closets. Spring water in the house; stable and dove cot, pig cot, chaise and cow house, 6 stall stable, a large *Garden* and *Croft*, situate in Beauport, 15 minutes ride from Palace Gate, on the banks of the St Lawrence, on which a fishery may be built. Possession of House 1st Nov. from whence and grounds the view is incomparable.

70 acres of land limed and manured, with a Farm House and Garden, stables & cow house, &c. and farming utensils and stock to let [illegible]ate. For terms apply to Lieut.-Col. ZOUCH personally, if per letter, post free. Possession, 1st May

Quebec, April 4, 1815. 3 wks.

MALL BANK.

CETTE MAISON est à louer pour quelques années (à un Gentilhomme ou Locataire solide, meublée complètement, pour une considération raisonnable, le loyer n'étant pas tant un objet que le soin des premisses et meubles,) consistant en chambres à diner, à déjeuner, étude, antichambre, salon, grandes chambres à coucher et cabinets, eau de source dans la maison, ecurie, pigeonnier, côchonnier, remise étable à vache, ditto pour six chevaux, un Jardin très spacieux et une petite part de terre située à Beauport, sur le bord du fleuve Saint Laurent, à la distance de la porte du Palais, d'une promenade à cheval d'un quart d'heure, on peut y établir une pêche; la possession de la maison sera donnée au 1er. de Nov. La perspective de la maison et des prairies est sans pareille.

70. Arpents de terre engraissée de chaux et fumier, avec une maison de fermier, jardin, étable à chevaux et vaches, &c. ustensiles de fermier et animaux à louer séparément. Pour les conditions s'adres et au Lt. Col. ZOUCH personnellement, ou si c'est par [illegible] franc de port. La possession sera donnée au 1er. Mai.

QUEBEC, Mars 12, 1815.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st of May next, for one Year, a *HOUSE and PREMISES, situate in St Joseph Street, in this City, at present occupied by Mr* GEORGE CLARK. *For terms apply to the Subscriber at his Office in St Gabriel Street.*

H. GRIFFIN, *Not Pub.*

Montreal, April 8th, 1815.

To be Let and possession given on the 1st May next.

A FARM consisting of about 75 acres, with House and Out Buildings thereupon at present occupied by JOHN [illegible] at the Cross, or foot of the current St. Mary.

ALSO

The Brick Store upon said premises. For particulars apply to

ROBERT FROSTE.

Montreal, 8th April 1815.

BY AUCTION. On MONDAY morning next the 10th Inst precisely at 10 o'clock, 10 puncheons strong Jamaica Spirits (without reserve) bright Muscovado Sugar in hhds & half bls 50 loaves double refined loaf sugar, 10 boxes mould Candles, 4 do English Soap, 3 barrels linseed Oil.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of DRY GOODS, [illegible] dozens, [illegible], hosiery, [illegible] calicoes, white & [illegible], [illegible] Shawls, bandannas, [illegible], Hdkfs pocket Hdkfs sewing silk, Thread, Tape &c with a few articles Hardware, shoe thread, English sole Leather, Boots & Shoes &c. &c.

S. S. BRIDGE, & Co.

Montreal, 8th April, 1815.

Wines &c. at Auction

(postponed on account of the weather)

ON MONDAY next, the 10th Instant at the Subscriber's auction Room, will be Sold without reserve, 11 pipes Madeira Wine, 9 Hhds. do. 5 pipes Prime Port do. 21 Hhds. do. 1 case, containing 6 doz. L. P. *Madeira*,

3 puncheons Jamaica Spirits, 7 puncheons Surinam MOLASSES, 10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar, 10 barrels do. Sale to commence at ONE

M. M. CUVILLIER & Co. A&B

Montreal, April 8th 1815.

BY AUCTION—On TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY next the 11 & 12 Instant, at the subscriber's auction room, will be Sold a general assortment of DRY GOODS, also barrels Muscovado Sugar, 2 cwt. [illegible] pepper, a Portmanteau Bedstead, Household Furniture, 2 Horses, Saddlery &c. &c. &c.

☞ Sale each day at ONE o'clock.

M. C. CUVILLIER & Co. A&B

Montreal, 8th April, 1815.

BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 11th inst. (and each succeeding Evening until the whole is disposed of) will be sold at Gillis's Coffee House,—upwards 1,000 valuable French and English BOOKS, Law, History, Medicine, Poetry and Miscellany.—Catalogues may be had at the subscribers' Stores, where the Books may also be seen, previous to the Sale.

Sale to commence at 6 o'clock.

MACNIDER & AIRD.

1st April, 1815.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY next the 12th inst. at his Majesty's Commissariat Magazines, in the Old Distillery, the following quantity of PROVISIONS—viz.

FLOUR { fit for baking into biscuit, 228 casks of different sizes
PORK—16 Barrels,
BEEF—2 do.
BISCUIT—60 Quintals.

And a number of empty Flour Barrels.

Sale to commence precisely at Eleven o'clock.

ALEXANDER HENRY.

April 5. King's Auctioneer.

BY AUCTION.... Will be sold at the subscriber's Auction room, on *Wednesday* and *Friday* next,

12 puncheons Leeward Island Rum
4 pipes London particular Teneriffe Wine
2 do Port Wine—and immediately after, a very general assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of cloth, cassimiere, chintz, calicoe, gingham, shawls, hhkfs, shirting, cambric silks, diapers, cotton hose, with a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence on Wednesday at 12, and on Friday at 1 o'clock.

JAMES FRASER, A. & B.

BY AUCTION—Will be sold on THURSDAY next 13th inst. at the subscriber's Stores, 10 puncheons Jamaica Spirits, 10 barrels Muscovado Sugar, 20 boxes Candles 10 barrels best English white wine Vinegar, 6 barrels Raisins, 6 cases Muscovado Sugar. LIKEWISE. A variety of Household Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs Crockery &c.—ALSO An assortment of DRY GOODS, well adapted to the approaching season. ☞ Sale at 2 o'clock.

MACNIDER & AIRD.

Sale of Government
HORSES.

BY AUCTION

ON FRIDAY next, the 14th inst. at the New Market Place (near the Monument.) WILL be sold A number of DRAUGHT HORSES ALSO Several WAGGONS, and Double HARNESSES to suit the same. Sale to commence precisely at *Eleven o'clock*.

ALEXANDER HENRY.
King's Auctioneer.

Montreal, 8th April 1815.

BY AUCTION.— On SATURDAY next the 15th instant will be sold at the auction room of the subscribers to close several consignments.—1 case vest & Coat Buttons, 1 do pocket knives & scissars, 10 casks Nails, 10 Tons Bar Iron, 20 sides soal Leather, 2 bales [illegible] wrapping Paper, ALSO, 10 Packages of Cotton Linen & silk Goods consisting of Linen Tapes, Pins No. 5. 6. 7. brown Hollands, Dowlas & Irish Sheetings, Apron Check, 6-4 & 5-4 stript Cottons, white & [illegible] Cotton, Cambrics, a large assortment of Ribbands, black, sewing & cloth silk black barcelona hdkfs. with a great variety of other articles.—Sale to commence at ONE o'clock.

HUGH & SHAW ARMOUR A. & B.

Montreal, 8th April, 1815.

Sale of valuable Effects.

BY AUCTION.... At the subscriber's rooms, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, and the following days till the whole is disposed of, a very choice and valuable collection of

Household Furniture

Linen [illegible] plated Ware, of the latest fashions, and superior workmanship, the property of a General Officer. As the whole of the articles are of a description to attract the attention of amateurs, they may be seen on the premises, and catalogues will be circulated previous to the sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock

JAMES FRASER, A & B

Evening Sale.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, the 20th Instant, at the Subscriber's auction room, a valuable LOT of LAND, Cont. between 12 & 13 Acres, situated on the Road to St Catharines, bounded on the south by John Gray Esqr & Mr Adam M'Nider, and on the North & Rear by the land of Mrs. widow Perrault. An unexceptionable Title with immediate possession will be given. Terms of payment are moderate, which with the conditions may be known any time previous to the sale on application to the Subscriber's.

AFTER WHICH

4 pipes superior Port Wine,
2 do. Spanish do.
20 reams Cartridge & letter Paper, books, stationary, watches, Jewelry, Hardware, military appointments, a few select pieces of music, and a number of other articles. Sale to commence at Seven o'clock.

S. S. BRIDGE & Co.

Montreal, April 8th, 1815.

Meneclier & M[illegible]

HAVE just received per the [illegible] ship [illegible]rope, the following articles,—viz.

1 case fine Irish Linens
1 trunk assorted Calicoes,
1 do....do Cotton Shirting,
1 do 6-4 & 9-8 Cotton Cambric

Best Superfine Nash's Scarlet Navy Blue Light Blue, and Drab cloths, with trimming to match

1 Bale second Cloths, assorted colors
1 do Cassimire do
500 pairs best worsted Stockings,
500 do strong Military Shoes
500 pairs best Russia Duck Trowsers,
400 shaving Boxes with Glasses,

Rich Gold & silver Grenadier, and Light Infantry wings, Gold and silver Epaulettes for Quarter Master General, Brigade Major, and Aid de Camp, &c. with ornaments,

Best crimson sashes,
Patent Leather Waist Belts, with rich ornaments,
Plated Overall Chains,
do mounted Officers spurs
A few Military Telescopes,
Upper and Lower Canada Maps, folded in cases,
1000 stocks and Clasps, patent leather
600 Great Coat straps
1000 Wire Chain Brushes and Pickers
Swords & Pistols, Gaiter Buttons.

ALSO

2 pipes Cognac BRANDY
2 do best Holland's Geneva,
150 doz. Hibbert's best Brown stout well packed in Casks of 6-8-10 doz. each.

Montreal, July 9th, 1814.

For SALE,

Sail Cloth, Nos 1 to 7
Staple Cordage, 1 to 4 in rope, and 5 to 10 in hawsers and cables
Irish Linens and Russia Sheeting
Tea, Twankay—and 3 bales Salampores
Printed Calicoes, Cotton Shirtings, and Swansdowns
Fine and coarse Writing Paper
Coarse and fine Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Bombazette, &c.
trong Jamaica Spirits, & Leeward Island R[illegible]M
Real Cognac BRANDY
Irish Whiskey
Spanish WINE
8 hhds. Glue, with various other articles by ROBERT FROSTE

Montreal, Oct. 15.

FOR sale at the stores adjoining to George Platt. Esqr. No. 70, St Paul's street.

80 puncheons strong Jamaica spirits
40 do do Leeward do.
8 Pipes real cognac Brandy
6 do do Hollands Geneva
15 do Port Wine
6 do old madeira do
0 do L. P. Teneriffe do
18 do cargo do do
5 do spanish
110 casks superior bottled Port do.
10 do old do madeira
30 casks London bottled Porter and stout
50 barrels do white wine vinegar
300 chests fresh green hyson, Gunpowder, touching, and co go Teas,
200 boxes muscatell & bloom Raisins
15 smyrna - - - do
25 Kegs Lexia - - do
20 boxes Turkey Figs
15 hhds Loaf suga[illegible]
14 do muscovado sugar
120 barrels do do
20 do coffee
200 boxes soap
50 do candles
10 do Indigo

Jordan, shell & bitter almonds; spanish Walnuts, French plumbs, Nutmegs, Mace cloves, cinnamon, ground and whole ginge, Polland starch, crown blue, spermaceti or Wax lights, orange & Lemon peel, citron & Isinglass. Day & Martin's real Japan black, ing, Basket salt, Mustard, Fine sallad oil. A choice assortment of London pickles il. Fish sauces,—Pine apples, King's arms dolphin, double Gloucester, & cheshire cheese. Orders in town & from the coune ty thankfully received, and executed with care and dispatch.

JOHN TORRANCE.

August 10, 1814.

LOST or taken away by mistake from a batteaux lying near the Old Market place on Friday the 1st inst. Four kegs, one basket and two small parcels—three of the kegs were marked 9¾ each. Any information where the above may be found, will be thankfully received by

JOHN TORRANCE.

July 20, 1814

TO be SOLD or LET—and possession given on the first of October next, a HOUSE and FARM at St. Therese, belonging to the Estate of the late Colonel Cuyler.

Also another FARM adjacent to the above, on which there is a small tenement. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Cuyler.

Montreal, July 9, 1814.

FOR SALE,

BY *WILLIA & THOMAS HUNTER*,
No. 51, St Paul Street,

a general assortment of Dry Goods

Among which are, a quantity of
MILITARY SHOES—HALF HOSE,
and FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Montreal, 20th Aug.

COGNAC BRANDY.

Of the first quality, and strongest proof, for sale by.

M'TAVISH, McGILLIVRAY & Co.

Montreal, 5th April, 1814.

TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

MONTHLY RETURNS.
FOR REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY,
ABROAD.

☞—*Printed by Authority.*—

Montreal, Sept. 24.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing, under the Firm of
FRASER & STEVENSON.
is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and it is requested that all persons indebted to the said firm will make immediate payment on or before the 15th day of October next, to JAMES STEVENSON, Who is duly authorised to settle all debts, dues, and demands appertaining to the said firm.

FREDERICK FRASER,
JAMES STEVENSON.

1st. November, 1814.

DAVID MUNN has for sale the following articles, ☞——

Iron, Steel, Copper, Blacksmith's Coals, Chalk, White, Black, and Yellow Paint, Lentseed Oil, tarr'd and white Cordage different sizes, & Cabin Stoves.

ALSO, a large Wooden STORE to be let,

Point Blondeau, 8th October, 1814.

THE subscriber continues the business in his own name, and has a great assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

on hand, which he will sell low for Ready Money JAMES STEVENSON.

St Paul street, No. 107.

1st. November, 1814.

LONDON.

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR THE LADIES,

Received by the Robert and the Rising Hope from London, and are now open for sale by the subscriber the most extensive and beautiful assortment of Ladies BEAVER BONNETS, HATS, PLUMES, &c &c.—that was ever offered to the public.

☞Gentlemen's superfine and Military Hats as usual.

JABEZ D. DeWITT.

November 27th. 1814.

THE Subscribers being duly appointed by the Last Will of the late JOHN WILSON, Executors to his Estate, request all those who have Demands against it, to send them in for Settlement; and those who are indebted to it, to pay the amount of their accounts without delay.

(Signed) ROBERT ARMOUR
(Signed) Wm. MASON.

Montreal, 24th Oct. 1814.

THE subscribers have for sale.

1200 yards scarlet Cloth, for sergeants.
1200 do. Red for privates
1000 do. Bottle green
3000 do. Grey Kerseys, for Great-Coats.
10 hhds. strong army shoes.

☞*THE above is well worthy the attention of any Quarter-Masters, or contractors for the army.*

HUGH & SHAW ARMOUR.

Nov. 19, 1814.

TO LET on the 1st of May next, A House and small GARDEN; pleasantly situated, at the upper end of the St. Antoine Suburbs, on the road leading to the mountain. Enquire of

RICHARD DILLON Junior.

Montcal, 16th Feb. 1815. tf.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber, Agent for the St. ROCK's Brewery, has received received, and will have constantly on hand, a supply of the various kinds of BEER in casks for sale, which he offers to town and country customers at the lowest market prices.

ALSO,

40 casks Olive Oil 1 dozen each,
20 coils tar'd Cordage, from 2 to 3½ inches
1 boxes Chocolate.

Oct5. EPHRIAM SANFORD

HUGH & SHAW ARMOR

ARE now receiving by the late Craft from Quebec in addition to their stock of consignments,

27 bales military woolens consisting in Red Scarlet, Bottle Green, and Black CLOTHS, with 1200 8-4 Coverlets.

And on the way up, per the ship James and Janet Dunlop, from Glasgow, 79 packages cotton and Silk GOODS, consisting in suitable articles, for this and any other Markets; and well worthy the attention of purchasers by the package.

Also on hand, 200 Boxes Window Glass 7 1-2 x 8 1-2 —— 50 coils Sheet Iron, 70 tons flat & bolt Iron, 50 bbls Turpentine soap, 40 puns. Torrois Grenada Rum, 30 puns. Irish whiskey 14 Pipes Teneriffe Wine, 10 hhds. Mens Calf Dress Military and Army Shoes—4 Bales Carpeting, with a general assortment of Cotton, Linen, and Silk piece goods.

Montreal 11th November 1814.

MISSING,

A pipe of white Wine mark'd IN § 51 & a Puncheon of Rum, mark'd diamond H. H 28 Whoever may have received the same are requested to give notice to the subscribers, who will pay all charges incurred.

NICHOL. PORTER & Co.

Notre-Dame street, Montreal, Dec. 17.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Black lead Pencils, red and black Sealing Wax, Quills, Gaelic Psalm Books.

HERALD OFFICE, Jan. 21, 1815.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, Superfine Cloths, of all colours, fine printed Calicoes, Ladies Shoes, &c. &c.

JOHN WOOLF.
No. 42, St. Paul's Street.

Montreal, 11th Feb. 1815.

FOR sale by the Subscribers, at their Store St. Joseph street, viz:—

12 cases shawls, hdkfs. assorted
1 trunk black silk hdkfs.
100 kegs best white lead
8 tons best [L] blister, crowley and german Steel.
10 do. assorted Iron in barrs
Plank nails in casks & sacks
8 cases cast Steel files
2 casks Jap'd & Hardware
9 chests shouchong Tea
1 hh'd. Phials.

ALSO

Superfine and pelice cloths, black cambrick; silk, worsted, cotton Hosiery, and Gloves, stockingnett, and pantaloons, black bombazettes, tapes, ribbons, black & col'd sewing silks, 5-4 strip'd cotton, writing & wrapping Paper, black-lead pencils, buttons, needles, combs, madrass hdkfs. & shawls, cotton braces, pocket books, &c.

THOMAS GIBB, & Co.
Com. Merchants & Agents.

Montreal, 26 Nov. 1814.

FOR SALE in the Stores of Messrs. JOSHUA STANSFELD & Co. No. 21, Notre-Dame-Street, Superfine Cloth's, of all Colours.

Shawls	All coloured Threads
Diaper	Wrapping Paper
Nankeens	White and Black Silk Veils
Bed Ticks	Thread Lace
Brazes	Paper Hangings
Fancy Toilenette	Fine Calico's
Black Sarsnett	Bandannas
Brown Hollands	French Cambrick
Cotton Shirting	Black fringed Shawls 6-4 & 7-4
Irish Linen	Damasked fringed ditto, 6-4 & 7-4
White Cambrick	
Box Trimmings	
India Long Cloths	

☞ Tobac a la Violette; vray Strasburg. Gold Watches, &c. &c. &c.

Montreal, Nov. 24, 1814.

JOHN BLACKWOOD & Co. have for sale, L. P. Madeira, Port, Spanish, and Teneriffe WINES, in casks, bottled Port and Claret, ditto in cases; remarkably strong Jamaica SPIRITS, and Leeward Island ditto; Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin: Green Tea; 15 bales white Cottons, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS,

Montreal, 17th Dec. 1814.

SCOTT & THOMSON beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have just received by the late arrivals from Europe, a choice and handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, particularly well adapted for this and the United States market, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, at their store, Notre Dame street, corner of the Place d'Armes.

Montreal, Nov. 26.

FOR SALE,

BY JOHN SANFORD,
Notre Dame street, corner of the Place d'armes.

5 Bales best West of England superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
1 Ditto do Ladies Cloths
2 Ditto, second cloths and vestings
5 Casks Brass goods, assorted
3 Ditto, Hardware ditto
1 Ditto Pad Locks
5 Ditto Iron Wire
4 Trunks Saddles and Bridles
2 Ditto Hessian and Wellington Boots
1 Case best silver eye'd Needles, assorted in tin boxes of 10 & 20 m- in each
1 cask Castors
2 Casks Ribbons
1 Ditto, Ladies Silk Gloves
1 Ditto Chenille and Silk Cord
2 Ditto, Velvet Ribbon
1 Ditto, Black-lead pencils
1 Ditto, Irish Linen
11 Casks Glass Ware
3 Ditto, Japan Blacking
12 Kegs Mustard, in ½lb bottles
1 Case Oil Anniseed
1 Ditto Oil Juniper
2 Ditto Camphor
4 Ditto Powdered Bark
1 Ditto Crown and Horn Lancets.

Montreal, Dec. 3, 1814

FOR sale, about 60 puncheons strong and high flavored Jamaica SPIRITS. and a quantity of fine Muscovado SUGAR.

FREDERICK GONNERMAN.

Montreal, jan. 14, 1815.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from Quebec, a considerable addition to his assortment of *Woollens & Hosiery*, comprising, Military Kerseys, Ladies Pelisse cloths, Mens grey double Caps, half Hose, and almost every description of worsted Hosiery. Likewise 6 cases well assorted Irish linens and ginghams, 30 puncheons Jamaica Spirits, 17 puncheons Irish Whiskey, and a few pipes of spanish Wine.

NICH. OSBORNE.
Wine & Commission Merchant.

Montreal, 10th Dec. 1814.

FOR Sale at the Subscriber's stores, [Notre Dame Street,) adjoining Holme's new Hotel, Sheet Iron, and crown Window Glass, Cotton Hose, Silk imitation and other Shawls, Muslins and Robes. Fine & Ladies Cloths, Flushings, blankets, blue Plains, cotton Shirts, Shoes, &c. ALSO, A few pipes superior Port Wine.

NICHOL. PORTER & Co.

Montreal, 4th February, 1815.

Mr. Marshall, Surgeon,

informs his Friends and the Public, that he has received a fresh supply of VACCINE or Cow Pock MATTER.

☞Poor people calling at his House will be charged moderately.

Montreal, Feb. 25, 1815.

ABNER RICE.

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 99, St. Paul Street.

30 PUNCHEONS strong Jamaica SPIRITS.
3 Pipes real Holland's Gin,
Port, punish and Teneriffe Wines,
Best Cognac Brandy,
Peppermint and Shrub,
30 chests Hyson Skin and Singlo Teas,
25 Barrels bright Muscovada sugar,
600 lbs. best black Pepper,
Allspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
Coffee, loaf sugar, Allum and Rosin,
Plug Tobacco,
Oil and Essence Peppermint.

—ALSO—

Best American CHEESE.

And a general Assortment of Drugs and Medecines.

Montreal, November 19, 1814

Mrs. & Mr. Holland,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have taken takenthe House lately occupied by Miss GAMBLE, in St. Jacques' street, where they have opened a *BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL*, for the Tuition of Young Ladies, in the following branches of Education —viz:—

PLAIN AND FANCY NEEDLE-WORK	ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,	FRH: GRAMMAR
WRITING.	HISTORY
	GEOGRAPHY

DANCING,

MUSIC—and SINGING.

Every exertion will be made for the improvement of their Pupils, and the strictest care and attention paid to their morals and manners.

Montreal, 10th sept.

IMPORTED by the fall Ships, and for sale by the subscribers.

Teas of different kinds
Loaf Sugar in hogsheads
Holland Geneva in pipes
Old London particular Madeira Wine in pipes.
do. Teneriffe Wine
cargo do. do.
Sicilian Port Wine in pipes
Sherry Wine in do.
Claret Wine in 11hds.
Russia sheeting
Russia Ravens Duck
Low priced military grey broad cloth
cotton cambries and shirtings
Blue cottons or Salempores
Table sets of India China
Cups and saucers do.

FORSYTH RICHARDSON, & Co.

Montreal, 10th Dec. 1814.

MR. SKAKEL, will begin his Course of Lectures on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on Wednesday next Dec. 21st, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, in his house St. Jacque's Street.

☞Tickets to be had at the Library, by those who wish to attend only occasionally.

Montreal, 17 Dec. 1814.

TO let for one or more years, the ISLE aux HERON, situated at the foot of the La Chine Rapids, containing about 750 acres of land. Application for the above to be made to S. SEWELL, or

January 28, 1815. WM. HALL.

For sale by the subscriber,

Irish Linens, & 5-4th Sheetings,

direct from the Linen Hall, Dublin, at a low advance for cash. J. BLEAKLY.

Montreal, 28th jan. 1815.

For Sale.

By the subscriber at the lowest market price

JAMAICA and Leeward Island spirits, Wine, Tea, Sugar, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Flannels, military Shoes and Flannel Shirts, worsted half Hose, Blue Cottons and Salempores, Silk Bandannas, Cotton Cambricks, and Shirtings, Calicoes, and Chintz, 10-4, 9-4, 8-4, and 6-4, Shawls, 6-4 Checks and Stripes, muslins, printed Jeans and Quiltings, Madras and pocket Handkerchiefs. Black and Colored Sewing Silks, Irish Linens Hardware. Pipe Clay, and a large assortment of minor articles.

SAMUEL S. BRIDGE,

Jan. 28, 1815. Auct. & Comm. Merchr

Wants an Owner.

A CASE marked M G [illegible] part of the I R I

Cargo of the Juliana, from London, received by one of her Lighters, the Resolution in Nov. last. The Owner or Consignee may have the same, on proving his claim, and paying the expences incurred. Application to be made to HART LOGAN.

Montreal, 23d January, 1815.

TO LET.—*A large Stone HOUSE, two Stores high, situate on the main Street of the Village of* Terrebonne, *well adapted for a Store, Inn, or any public business, with good out houses, now occupied by Joseph Allard*

Apply to D. ROSS, Montreal

March 4th 1815.

ROBERT ARMOUR

HAS just received a quantity of *Spring Goods*, to be sold on moderate terms, by the package or piece.

Has as usual a very general assortment of *Liquors, Groceries, Dry Goods*, Iron, Steel &c. &c.

Montreal, 11th Feb. 1816.
No. 31, St. Paul street. tf.

Hart Logan

HAS FOR SALE,

Three trunks assorted printed Cottons,
Shawls, Searfs, Cotton Shirting, and Irish Linen,
White Cotton and Romals,
Imitation Russia Sheeting,
Low priced Cloths, all colored and ounce Threads and Tapes,
Pins, Ivory Combs, Heel Balls, writing paper and bolting Cloth,
Gun powder, Shot, and Salt Petre,
Spanish Brown Paint, and White Wax,
30 pipes best Port Wine
20 do do
10 do Spanish do
10 do Sicilian do
50 do Madeira do
Cargo and L. P. Teneriffe do
Leeward Island Rum, and Hollands Gin,
Copper Bolts, Composition, Spikes, Pit Saws, Augers, Files, Shipwright Rules, &c.

Montreal, 26th January, 1815.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. JOHN TAYLOR into partnership with him, and that after the 1st day of May next ensuing, the business heretofore carried on by James Fraser, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, will be continued under the firm of *Fraser & Taylor*, in the same line.

All persons who may have any claims against him, are requested to call for payment, at his counting house, and those indebted are particularly requested to make payment previous to the 1st day of April next ensuing, to avoid measures which otherwise must reluctantly be resorted to by the publics.

Most gratefull servt.
JAMES FRASER.

Montreal, 4th Feby, 1815.

N. B. Now on hand, by private sale, an extensive assortment of woollen, silk and cotton goods of all descriptions, which will be sold at reduced prices.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE well known pleasant situation, at the foot of the Current, so much improved and embellished by its late proprietor, Mr. THOS. JOHNSON.

It is needless to describe the premises any further in this advertisement, except that it contains, One hundred Acres, about twenty of which are under Meadow, as much under wood, and perhaps as much ploughed up last fall;—the rest is fit for pasture or cultivation.——The whole of the Stock of Cattle and Implements of Husbandry, may be had with it.—APPLY TO THE SUBSCRIBER.

D. ARNOLDI.

Montreal, February 4th 1815.

NOTICE.—Whereas the Subscriber intends to reure from his business on the 1st May next; he therefore requests all those who are indebted to him either by Bond, Note, or Account, to liquidate the same previous to that period; and all to whom he may be indebted are requested to bring forward their respective demands for settlement previous to the same period.

The business after the 1st May next, will be carried on by a new firm of which the public will be regularly informed.

N. B. An excellent English Patent Mangle for sale very cheap.

tf. BENAIAH GIBB.

February 8.

FOR SALE

18 *Puncheons Dry Goods,*

CONSISTING of Calicoes, Cotton Shirting, Linen and cotton Checks, Dowlas, Ounce threads & Socks,

ALSO

40 Puncheons strong and well flavoured JAMAICA SPIRITS.

Apply to Messrs. IRVINE, LESLIE, & Co. Montreal, or to B. TREMAIN.

Quebec, 1st March 1815.

EDUCATION ——In a building near the Theatre, in this City, are SCHOOLS opened for the different sexes, where the Boys are taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic and the girls taught reading, writing, and Needle-Work.

The Terms of admission have been One Dollar per Quarter, but in consequence of the extraordinary price of wood and other necessaries of life, we shall be obliged to ask Two Dollars for the ensuing Quarter, which will commence next Tuesday.

Ticket of admission may be had of Mr. B Gibb and Mr. R. M'Ginnis, or at either of the Book Stores in Montreal.

February 8, 1815.

WANTED TO LEASE.

A Comfortable HOUSE, fit to accommodate a small family, either in the city, or suburbs; if in the latter, a situation in the Quebec suburb would be preferred. Proprietors of houses of the description wanted, can offer proposals at this office.

January 28th 1815.

A Person of good character, who understands HUSBANDRY & GARDENING, will meet with employment and good encouragement very near town...Apply at this Office.

Montreal, 11th Feb. 1815

BROWN PAPER