

# THE MONTREAL HERALD.

ANIMOS NON FATEBANTUR TIBI D.

Printed and Published by William Gray.

SAURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1811.

[Vol. I—No. 9]

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## TERMS

### THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Delivered to city subscribers at Three Dollars per annum... When sent by post, Three and a Half Dollars... One-third payable on delivery of the first number; one-third at the expiration of six months; and the remainder at the close of the twelve months.

#### FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion, two shillings and sixpence... and sevenpence-halfpenny every subsequent insertion.

Advertisements cannot be received after twelve o'clock on Fridays and no order to discontinue advertisements after Wednesday morning, for the ensuing week.

Advertisements unaccompanied with directions are inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

#### AGENTS.

- |                                 |               |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
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| Mr. Edward Sills,               | Three Rivers  |
| Mr. George Kittson,             | William-Henry |
| Louis Olivier, Esq.,            | Berthier      |
| Jacques Lacombe, Esq.,          | L'Assomption  |
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#### PRINTING.

LETTER-PRESS and COPPERPLATE-PRINTING executed at the Office of this Paper, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

THE Subscriber has received a Consignment of WOOLLENS, which he will dispose of under Prime Cost. He has several articles of GROCERIES for sale, at the lowest rates.

#### ALL KINDS OF

Agency and Commission Business executed on the lowest terms.

FRANCIS BADGLEY, Agent.

Place d'Armes, 10th Oct. 1811.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE undersigned gives public notice that she has a commercial establishment in this city under the firm of

MARY C. CUVILLIER & CO.

and that she also retains, on her own responsibility, to carry on the different branches of

Auctioneering, Brokerage, and Agency.

The punctuality, attention, and impartiality, with which it is intended this establishment shall be characterized, will render it advantageous to those who may be inclined to have Goods disposed of by private or public sale, and for the transaction of General Agency and Commission Business.

MARY C. CUVILLIER.

#### FIRE-PROOF STORAGE.

well adapted for Flour, Pork, or other valuable property. Montreal, 10th April, 1811.

#### THOMAS BECKETT,

Tailor and Habit Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that he has

#### REMOVED

from St. Paul to St. Xavier street, opposite Messrs. Aulry and Mackland's Counting House, where he continues carrying on the Tailor and Habit-making business as formerly.

Regimentals done on the shortest notice.

N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted; one who understands the English and French languages, and can be well recommended.

October 19.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has removed, and will in future transact his

#### AGENCY BUSINESS

next door to Mrs. M. C. Cuvillier & Co.'s auctioneering, Noy's Lane street, where every attention will be paid to the interest of those who may be pleased to favour him with their commands.

He offers for sale, assorted bar iron, cast-iron book-cases, beams and scales, grates and fenders, stoves, kitchen butters, digesters, saucepans, wools, cards, excellent barley, (of which he will have a constant supply from the Jacques Cartier Mills,) light day chairs—Also 100 M. standard staves delivered on the wharves at Quebec.

October 19.

M. KAY, Agent.

#### HART LOGAN

MADE FOR SALE  
Fifty chests best SINGLO TEA.  
Ten hhds. fine Martinique SUGAR.  
A quantity of Spanish WINE.  
Jamaica SPIRITS, of excellent flavor.  
A parcel of CORK WOOD,  
SHOE THREAD, &c.

The whole cheap for Cash or short credit.  
Montreal, 31st Oct. 1811.

#### For Sale by the Subscribers.

- |  |
|--|
| 30 cases assorted Cotton Hosiery.            |
| 15 do. do. Washed Stocking Web.              |
| 20 bales do. coloured Flannels.              |
| 12 do. do. do. Bombazines.                   |
| 10 do. do. do. Kerseys.                      |
| 9 cases printed Calicoes, and Calicoe-Check. |
| 4 do. Ferrets.                               |
| 10 bales 9-8ths Scotch Sheeting.             |

The above goods being imported for the New York and Boston markets, are well worth the attention of merchants engaged in that trade.

PARKER, GERARD, OGILVY & Co.

Montreal, Nov. 2d. 1811.

#### BY PRIVATE SALE.

Small quantity of REAL FRENCH BRANDY, in lots, to suit families.  
ADAM L. MACNIDER.  
Montreal, 10th Oct.

#### FOR SALE.

FINE SPLIT PEASE.

Apply to— M. KAY Agent.  
October 14.

WANTED in this Office, a JOURNEYMAN COMPOSITOR, who understands his business. The wages will be Six Dollars per week. None need apply but such who have sober and ready habits. Letters must be paid.

#### BAKING BUSINESS.

WANTED as an Apprentice to this Branch, a lad of 16 years of age and upwards, of good character and decent connections, to whom encouragement will be given. Apply to the Herald Office.  
October 26.

#### NOTICE

IS hereby given to all Number Merchants, or others, who have received advances from WILL JOHNSON, of Montreal, on contracts made by him as Attorney for Anthony Atkinson or Anthony Atkinson & Co. of Quebec, for delivery of Lumber to the said Anthony Atkinson, or Anthony Atkinson & Co. that such contracts are, and must be liable and answerable to the said Anthony Atkinson & Co. the Letter of Attorney from them to the said Will Johnson having long since been annulled, and is hereby annulled.

All such persons who have received advances on such contracts from the said Will Johnson in the name and for account of the said Anthony Atkinson, or Anthony Atkinson & Co. are hereby desired to send immediately satisfactory security to the subscribers in Quebec, or to

Messrs. HENDERSON, ARMOUR & Co.

their Agents in Montreal, or to show their means of refunding the same advances, the period for fulfilling their contracts being long since past; and all persons are hereby FORBIDDEN to account by any means for the same advances with the said Will Johnson, or any other person but the subscribers.

(Signed) ANTHONY ATKINSON & Co.  
Quebec, Nov. 1, 1811.

WANTED at this Office, as Apprentices to the Printing Business, Two Boys of 12 to 14 years of age, of decent connections, and who can read and write in English or French—or both languages.

#### Politics of Europe.

(Continued from No. 3.)

The political position of Great-Britain is altogether novel, and most extraordinary; experience seems to convince us that a continuance of warfare is as necessary to her existence, as the elements need to preserve the life, and vigor of the body. At the end of all her wars we have invariably found her strength increased, and that of her enemies exhausted. During peace she has seldom progressed in strength, she certainly has in national improvements. Even in the midst of war these are going on with a rapidity scarcely surpassed in time of peace! Peace has generally given strength to her natural enemy; accordingly we find in the records of history, that in the commencement of wars, England has frequently met with mortifying checks; but which were soon obliterated by her increased energies.

The ancient Egyptians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Carthaginians, and Romans, all fell a prey to those thirst of war and conquest. England, from her insular situation cannot, nor is it her interest, to attempt continental conquests; and it is equally her policy, in her to make any war in other quarters of the globe. She has already acquired sufficient to answer every purpose of national security.

Her natural empire is the ocean; this she has secured, and can easily maintain, but with greater certainty, by giving up every idea of sending armies to the continent; which will gain her with the excellence of her troops. This is to be very in teaching them a good deal, and has been their business that we have never seen of defence than in our navy. Since England, in her maritime wars, has enemies through her trade, she ought, as a naval nation, before she undertakes military expeditions, to calculate well, the actual value of the object, balancing it with the blood and treasure it will cost, even should they be accomplished. In these years we have sent nearly 100,000 brave men into the Peninsula, and the arms, clothing, specie, &c. sent to the Spaniards and Portuguese are beyond calculation. If the allies succeed in restoring Ferdinand to the throne, and even finally establish the Bourbon family in their rights, will the Spanish nation, in return for our enormous sacrifices in that respect?—Should we imagine not to the value of a trilling?

But it will be said, her commerce will soon repay us. To this we reply, that its net profits will not recompense Great-Britain in two centuries—we mean the Peninsula only. South America is reserved for ever, from the weaker country.

In our last we anticipated a war between France and Russia; and recent news confirm us in the opinion. It will be Bonaparte's policy to amuse us as far as lies in his power in the Peninsula; his generals will carefully avoid an action with Lord Wellington, whom they are taught to respect as a consummate commander.

This species of warfare may be protracted for two or three years, unless the English, all powerful, compel the French to fight; which will not be an easy matter on the plains of Castile, when the enemy have a superior cavalry.

When France will have effectually settled the affairs of the North, her exclusive attention will be directed towards Spain. The ultimate objects of her life in the following countries, will undoubtedly not be there an overwhelming force which, truly, would be imprudent as to oppose, in open field. Our armies will consequently retire to their strong holds, and the whole country be turned into a field of desolation; the distress of which, would only aggravate the misery of its wretched inhabitants. England will then discover it to be her interest to abandon a country to which she can render no service, but in carrying off such of its inhabitants (and their property) as are willing for ever to bid adieu!

Bonaparte will then become the Lord of a wasted country, good for nothing, without its colonies. From these we shall derive all the commercial advantages, without the expense of up-keeping them, except in a naval defence against the common enemy.

Our naval warfare will be carried on to a profit; the blockade of Europe will be strict; her intercourse with America lost; while three quarters of the globe will be free to British correspondence in every sense. Spain and Portugal were their own carriers; this lucrative branch of business, so essential to our existence will devolve on us, while Bonaparte will have nothing to attend to, but new schemes of oppression to torture his ill-fated subjects.

There are many who will differ with us in ideas. They will say, it would wound the national honor, to abandon a country we had pledged ourselves to defend. Assuredly it would, if there were a fair prospect of ultimate success, but as no such hope presents itself, it would be carrying the point of honour too far, to weaken ourselves, without the solitary advantage resulting from our sacrifices.

It ought to be remembered that one Englishman is of more value to his country than ten Frenchmen are to Bonaparte, who regards no carnage of men however monstrous it may be.

Let the tyrant subdue the continent if he can, when that is effected he will have no farther active employment for his troops. A power raised on a despotic basis can never be of long duration. Bonaparte's empire, like that of Alexander's, will soon crumble into atoms.

#### Intercourse with the United States.

Since the measures resorted to by the sapient rulers of the United States, in purpose to coerce England into a line of policy adapted to their views, the commerce of Canada has undergone a remarkable change; but whether for the better or the worse, we leave our readers to judge, assuring them that the following observations are the result of diligent enquiry. They will tend to convince philosophic Jefferson, democratic Madison, and their string of paralytics,

that their non-intercourse and embargo laws, have produced effects altogether contrary to their (apparent) intention. But perhaps it will be truly wished that it might turn out so, if this be the fact, we shall have an whose former such base base duplicity. The people of the States will soon learn to understand the language of their government, by never believing it. By adopting this maxim, the American merchants will be better arranged their mercantile speculations. Yes, Americans! you are brought to this pitch of uncertainty!

Previous to the year 1807, our total exports of athen had never amounted to 20,000 barrels in one year, about half of which came from the States. But since the democratic policy operating, the exports of athen have exceeded 30,000 in one year, 24,000 barrels come from the States in the face of the embargo! The balance mostly to democrats; the well-meaning federalists were more than, knowing the power of the opposite faction, who break down every barrier in the prosecution of their lawless adventures!

A vast quantity of lumber has also come from the States; our exports in which article suddenly became quadrupled.

From the want of a market in the Atlantic States, has been directed to this channel, in quantities of 100,000, beef and pork in a similar ratio. The round estimate of this augmented trade, may be fixed at £4,000,000 sterling per annum. The commission, storage, inspection, and carrying to an European market of which, are cut from the Americans. Every well-informed merchant can appreciate these advantages to us, and their loss to the American merchants.

Since we have given some idea of the extent of articles which we receive from the United States, and find to be the mother country, and to our sister colonies, we will endeavor to re-phrase, as accurately as possible, what the American purchase of us in articles imported from Great Britain.

Previous to the operation of the embargo (the democrats) the themselves trade from their having withdrawn of the British yoke as they term it) of Monticelli's laws, we sold to the Americans only to a trifling amount, which consisted of articles of the most necessary, such as crates, ware, and crown-glass; and those only to a few traders on the borders of Lake Champlain.

These people from a sense of duty to their country always gave the preference to the New-York market, unless one was decidedly the cheapest, which was no easy matter to make them believe. Behold now the reverse; how it men through the wisdom of their laws, are compelled to follow the immoral violation of an embargo! We are compelled, because those people are not willing that their families should appear in nudity. D-d-d-d, or rather atheistical Jefferson & Co seem to have forgotten the fall of man; but the females of the States believe, from the Sacred History, that they are descended from Eve, and from profane history, that they are more immediately descended from Britons; and they find British manufactures, from experience, to be the best covering. The sales of goods, private as well as public, are incredible to those who are not witnesses of them; three-fourths of the buyers are Americans this season, which will deprive the revenue of their country of a very considerable sum that would have been paid to it if there had been no restrictive laws. The government, in enforcing those laws, have lately that an honest farmer on Lake Champlain, because he had two bags of salt in his canoe. O, pinnacle of honor! Will candid Americans say that their government is less despotic than those of France and Turkey!

#### FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

#### CUMBERLAND

Was the last survivor of the school of dramatic writers, and the oldest in the present reign. He might have kept his jubilee, as it is exactly fifty years since he produced his tragedy of *The Banishment of Cress*. This was followed by three or four pieces of unequal, and now forgotten merit; but in 1771 he fully established his fame by the *Wolf Indian*, which is still a stock-piece. He has left several half-finished dramas which he probably intended to have brought forward at the new theatre, to which he was a subscriber.

The latter production of this gentleman, which was finished but a short time before his death, begins as follows:

World, I have known thee long; and now the hour  
When I shall part from thee is near at hand;  
I have thee much good will, and many a time  
In thy fair promises repose'd my trust;  
I have when thou art not, and other hearts would risk;  
Some tokens of a life not wholly paid;  
In thy fair promises repose'd my trust;  
Happy thou shalt be found when I am gone,  
Which may dispose thy conduct to distress  
Some merit in my soul; and let my words  
Oursure the maker, who bequeaths them to thee;  
For well I know where our perceptions end  
Thy power begins; and few there be who  
Wrench from the poet's brow the laurel  
Lest in his narrow dwelling with the worm.

SONG.

Awake my love, awake,
Shake off soft slumber's power;
It is thy lover's voice that break
The stillness of the hour:

The glittering planets of the night,
Unclouded, now I see:
But, oh! to see how faint their light,
When absent, seem from thee:

Farewell! and now may balmy sleep
Its influence o'er thee shed,
And holy guardian angels keep
Their watch around thy bed:

FROM ENGLAND.

The last gazette contains the official account of the capture of the Garonne (Bordeaux) river, under French colours, and capturing the Teaser gun-boat of 14 guns, burning the imperial brig Le Pluiver, of 16 guns, and taking 6 gallies and canoes laden with ship timber, rosin, wine, &c. with very little loss.

Humanity.—The subscription lists in the London papers, for the "relief of British prisoners in France," give a total amount of subscriptions, to the end of July last, of over 266,066 dollars.

CONFLAGRATIONS ON THE CONTINENT.

London, Sept. 19.—Scarcely a mail has arrived from the Continent during the last nine months which has not brought an account of some calamity peculiar to the season, overwhelming the inhabitants of particular towns and districts. Through the agency of the tempests, heavy rains, and accidental fires, great losses have been sustained, and we have to add to them fresh reptiles. The excessive heats of July have occasioned the conflagration of several forests in the Tyrol, with the consequent destruction of 64 villages and hamlets situated in their vicinity and of the loss of near 500,000 head of cattle.

In addition to the accounts of dreadful conflagrations elsewhere, we have, in one of our letters intelligence, that the town of Kioff, the capital of Ukraine had been almost destroyed by fire. Several hundred people lost their lives, and about three thousand houses were consumed. The loss is calculated at 15 millions of roubles.

In Sicily, Poland, and Russia Lithuania, the extreme heat, unaccompanied by the least rain for near two months, has entirely destroyed the hopes of the husbandman. The fields of wheat, oats, and barley, have been burnt up. The meadows have withered, and the brooks have disappeared; the trees are despoiled of their leaves, and the earth rendered so hard, that they cannot work it. They have offered public prayers for rain. Several villages have been reduced to ashes by the lightning, because the inhabitants had no water to extinguish the flames.

Nearly one-third of the city of Adrianople, together with several magazines of corn, &c. was destroyed by accidental conflagration in July last.

Lusatia, July 23.

Yesterday was a dreadful day for this town; after a long continuance of hot weather a fire broke out with the wind blowing strong from the eastward, and which spread so rapidly, that within the space of two hours, one hundred and twenty-five houses were laid in ashes. The flames raged so dreadfully, that several people lost their lives in attempting to save some of their best effects.

Bohemia, Aug. 14.

The first of August was a dreadful and lamentable day for the inhabitants of the town of Bezsuditz, in the circle of Santa. At 11 in the forenoon, the fire broke out in the house of the tanner, Mr Franz Hain, situated in the centre of the town, which notwithstanding every exertion made, spread around us with so much fury, that by five o'clock, three hundred and forty-two houses out of three hundred and sixty-eight, of which the town consisted, were a prey to the flames. Among these are the church in the vi-

carage, and the town archive. Many persons lost their lives, and many others are in much hurt, that no hopes are entertained of their recovery. A woman far advanced in pregnancy was suffocated in a cellar, with three of her children, having fled there for safety.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

A respectable and wealthy farmer, residing near Stowood, Surrey, and who is remarkably for keeping a large quantity of corn by him, desired his labourers to remove a large wheat-ribe. The men had, however, no sooner got on the road, than it grew so dark, the wind being almost totally devoured by the rain; and they were precipitated to the ground, amidst, it is supposed, not less than five thousand of these ribes, the greater number of which miserably made their escape.

A most extraordinary robbery was committed on Thursday evening last, on Houndon Heath, by a single foot pad, who stopped the coach of Sir John Murray, of Northampton street, in which were himself and the two Miss Hemmings, of the above place. The fellow had no weapon but a large clasp knife, which he thrust into the coach, and swore he would stab Mr. Murray if he made the least hesitation in delivering his money. He gave him five pound notes and 6 shillings. The ladies were all the time in the greatest agitation, for fear the fellow should commit some barbarity, and hold their money out, begging he would take it, and go about his business. But he had no more done with the gentleman than he removed their apprehension, by saying, "May, ladies, don't be frightened, I never did the least injury to a woman in my life, nor never will, don't me; as for your money keep it to yourselves, all that I ask from you is a kiss upon, if you judge me that, I'm sure you are neither terrible nor good-humoured." He then took his leave very civilly, declaring that it was the first robbery he ever committed, and should be the last. He had spent all his money, he said very foolishly, and that sum would carry him to his friends, and then he should have plenty. This noble transaction lasted near five minutes, yet no passenger came up. There was a woman behind the coach, but no attempt was thought of at the time, owing to fright, for having the fellow secured. He was a lusty well made man, near six feet high, dressed in a blue jacket, and had the Irish accent.

The following is taken from a Scotch paper, and appears to come from authority:—"On Sunday last Crib, the celebrated pugilist, arrived in Aberdeen, on a visit to a gentleman there. He is at present in training at Ury, the seat of Captain Barclay, preparatory to the great battle to be fought with Molineux, on the 27th September, near Doncaster. On this match not less than £50,000 are already betted, and Crib stakes 100 guineas of his own money on the issue.—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

IRELAND.

IRISH CATHOLICS.

Important intelligence extracted from the Dublin Papers.

ARREST OF THE CATHOLIC DELEGATES.

DUBLIN, August 9.

We shall first proceed to detail what occurred yesterday, and then offer some observations on the serious and we may truly say fearful subject.

Early in the forenoon of yesterday, Henry Edmund Tansie, Esq. partner in the bank of Lord French & Co. and Mr. Kirwan, merchant, Abbey-street, were arrested, under a warrant from Lord Chief Justice Downes, for acting as delegates; and Doctors Breen and Burke, and Mr. Scurling, merchant, were also arrested for acting as electors of delegates to the Catholic committee. These gentlemen having been brought in custody to the house of the Lord Chief Justice, and Mr. Carmichael having attended on the part of Mr. Kemble, Crown Solicitor, the gentlemen so in custody required Mr. Carmichael to state to the Chief Justice, that they had been arrested without any previous information, that they were desirous of advising with counsel as to the conduct they should pursue and that time should be granted to them for that purpose.

Mr. Carmichael said he would communicate what was so stated, to the Chief Justice, and having gone up stairs returned in a few minutes with the Chief Justice's answer, which was, that he could not give such time. They then desired Mr. Carmichael to ask the Chief Justice if it was his intention to commit them to prison in case they did not then procure bail. Mr. Carmichael having again retired, returned soon after, and mentioned to them that the Chief Justice had desired him to say, if bail was not given, he would then commit the persons in custody to prison. Both were afterwards ordered for £1000 and two sureties for £200 each.

Upon the bail being entered, Mr. Kirwan addressed the Crown Solicitor's Clerk, Mr. Carmichael, in the following words—

"Sir—I would wish to have a copy of the information on oath under which I have been arrested, and am now detained, so I understand the law entitles me to the same."

The Chief Justice replied—"It is not usual to give it; you will take legal advice, and if you are entitled to it, the period you employ will depend on a lawful way."

Mr. Tansie made a similar application, and received the same answer.

We heard Mr. Tansie declare, that he did not consider this extraordinary act of power so much a Catholic question as a violation of the subject's right generally—and with this view, he would defend himself by every means pointed out by the law and constitution.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

On the 19th of July, about twelve o'clock at noon, says a Dublin paper, the following remarkable appearance showed itself near Mount Congreve:

"Although the day was calm and very sultry, yet at that point of the river, at the extremity of the

Long Reach, there arose a violent east-south-west wind, which caused the water to be ruffled, and the waves to roll uncommonly high. The commotion, after a few minutes, produced a whirlwind, whose diameter nearly equalled the breadth of the river, which carried the water to a great height in a perpendicular line, and rendered the bottom of the river plainly visible to the spectators. It was fortunate that no boats came within the grasp of the whirlpool, in whose bosom they would have inevitably been entombed, for the continuance of sails and the playing of oars could have availed them nothing. The fishermen, that were at some distance in the small boats, were so much alarmed, that they dropped their employment, and with all possible speed sought the banks of the river, where they remained till the wind ceased, and the phenomenon vanished."

The Cork Paper says:—"We are happy to state, as the best proof of the good order and tranquillity of the city of Cork, that the termination of our affizes makes the eighteenth without one capital conviction."

SPAIN.

Some ship letters have been received from Cadix, which by no means tend to relieve us from the anxiety we have felt for the fate of our fortress. The ground of our apprehension is—the numerous spies and adherents of the French party within the walls. Joseph, with the title of king, is destitute of all regal authority in Spain. The advices state, that all orders issued by him are counteracted by the Marquis Victor and Sault in the north, Marquet and Bessieres in the north, and Macdonald and Sacher in the East. The contributions are levied throughout the country with unrelenting severity, and the frequent applications of Joseph to alleviate the oppression have been treated with neglect, if not with insult. Through the same channel we learn, that the quarrels between Napoleon and his unfortunate brother were accompanied with so much animosity on the one hand, and importunity on the other, that at last the former insisted that Spain should never be mentioned to him. Joseph, it is said, broadly proposed, that the French armies should be withdrawn to the north of the Ebro, and that from thence the emperor should treat with the Regency of Cadix as to the future destiny of that kingdom.

Bay of Cadix, July 10.

"Since I informed you in my last of the transports sailing to Ayamonte, to take on board General Blake's army, we have learned the failure of his attempt at Nicula, which we understand was owing to his want of heavy artillery. The city of Cadix, for the present, does not appear as a besieged place, as the French and English are very polite to each other, and are communicating daily by flags of truce. The other day a circumstance occurred, which entitles the enemy to some credit. A flag of truce came in, accompanied by a letter and a bag of dollars, requesting it might be delivered to a French officer, prisoner in Cadix. The bag was not even sealed; but on it was written, to be delivered by an Englishman, which was accordingly performed. Our prisoners in the hands of the French are well treated, and want for nothing; but the poor Spaniards are very badly off, and experience much adversity. The enemy hope, at different periods, fired from their batteries, but they have as yet done us no mischief.—Marshal Sault was on his way to Seville, but finding that Blake took a different road, he returned to his former position, leaving a small division in the neighbourhood.

Madrid, Aug. 2.—Joseph Bonaparte has again returned to the sanguinary means he has adopted before his journey to Paris, and to put in practice the schemes he had there planned with his brother.

Cadix, Aug. 26.—Brigadier Don Pablo Morilla has headed a detachment and marched to quell an insurrection raised at La Mancha, in consequence of the heavy exactions of grain that is said to amount to almost 900,000 fanegas of wheat and 700,000 of barley.

South in the beginning of August entered Grenada with thirteen thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry, attacked the troops of Friere and Blake. We learn the Spaniards, with very little loss remained masters of the field.

The French are weak in Spain, and are now concentrating themselves as fast as possible to prevent the defaultary warfare of the Spaniards.

PORTUGAL.

The grand army is stationed in Portugal in two large columns, the 1st under Lord Wellington, has 25,000 infantry, and 4000 cavalry, in front of Almeida; the 2d column under General Hill, has 15,000 infantry, and 2500 cavalry, forming a line from Castel Branco; each column is strong in artillery. The Portuguese troops under Gen. Beresford are now disciplined, and commanded by British officers; they have an amount in cavalry, but their infantry, effective in the field, is 62,000 and so raggedness of riflemen are now raising; which are by far the most useful troops, on account of the rocky and mountainous state of the country.

Marshal Beresford had his headquarters near Lisbon; from whence he was sending reinforcements to the Portuguese army.

On the 12th inst. Gen. Sault with 20,000 men attacked the army of Friere and Blake close to Lorea, and was repulsed with great loss.

On the 17th, a division of the Count Montijo attacked the Polish regiments and entirely destroyed them.

At Astorga the Spanish army was retiring from Astorga, it was attacked by the enemy; who, being repulsed, took to flight most shamefully, and was pursued by the Spaniards.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency Marshal Beresford acquiesces the army, that in pursuance of the sentence of a Council of War, confirmed by his Excellency on the 27th ult. five soldiers of the militia regiments of Evora, Laguna, and Beja, (here their names are given) have been shot, for the atrocious crime of repeated desertion in the time of war. His Excellency also acquiesces the army, that the humanity of his Highness has been induced to spare the sentence of death to which two other soldiers of the same regiments were condemned, exchanging it for perpetual degradation in Africa. His Excellency declares how much he feels on being obliged to render sentences of such a nature; but such is the scandalous example which has been given by the regiments of militia of the Alentejo, by numerous and repeated desertions, that he is hereafter determined not to pardon any of the individuals belonging to the said regiments, who by desertion abandon their colours; being false to their God, traitors to their sovereign, and thus shamefully withdrawn from the defence of their individual liberty, and that of their country.

His Excellency has also ordered, that all the other individuals of the above regiments, who have also been taken up as deserters, should be present, as accomplices, at the martial execution of their comrades, in order that, deeply reflecting on the enormity of their conduct, the sight of such an example might fill them with due horror for their crimes. At the same time the incomparable goodness of his Royal Highness, dispensing with their being brought to trial, orders them to be restored to his service, hoping that the impression of such an example, will for ever prevent them from exposing themselves to a like fate, and that by future good conduct, they will wash away their disgrace, and render themselves worthy of his Highness's favour; but such of them are to be punished in the military line, as from age, figure, and strength, are fit for the service.

His Excellency cannot omit remarking, that he had generally observed, with great astonishment and displeasure, a want of patriotism and public spirit among the inhabitants of the province of Alentejo. Its militia have deserted, and master much less than half their quota, through the absolute inactivity, ignorance, and want of zeal of the colonels, captains, and other officers, who have totally failed in performing their duty. The magistrates, officers of the ordnance, and other individuals, have neglected the recruiting for the line, and the furnishing of all those supplies which their country demands of them; so that, were they not Portuguese, his Excellency would be induced to believe them disloyal. His Excellency has conveyed to the Royal Presence information of this selfishness and want of zeal in the inhabitants of this province, especially acquainting his Highness of the gross ignorance which prevails, from the neglect of the militia, to the private rate, who are without the smallest instruction or discipline, while from the neglect of all the authorities belonging to the militia and ordnance, deserters live at their homes in tranquillity and the complement of the scope cannot be accomplished. His Excellency must here observe, that the regiments of militia of Algarve are very different in point of numbers and regularity, and though they come from a remote district province of Alentejo with very different quantities of energy and patriotism. His Excellency is sorry at being compelled to make known so disagreeable a truth, but it is necessary it should be known for the confusion of those authorities who neglect their duties; and his Excellency is anxious that their future conduct may remove from the public mind that impression, which this census is calculated to produce with regard to those who are subjects of his

(Signed) MOZINHO, Adj. Gen.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

It is with the greatest regret that his Excellency makes known to the army the necessity he is under to punish the chiefs of the regiments of militia at Viseu, Francisco Sirdiva de Aguilas and Manuel Jose de Castello Mello; and Messrs. Francisco Soles, Almeida Bedrofa, and Messrs. Joaquim Antonio Cabral with perpetual degradation of rank, though condemned by the Court Martial to death for desertion.

Elbow, Sept. 13.—We learn by the Gazette from Estramadura, that the harvests through Spain have been so dry poor, as to render it necessary to send two Secretaries of State from Madrid to seize upon the grain wherever found.

UNITED STATES.

The following extract is from a writer in the American papers, who signs WALLACE. We have given it to our Readers as a specimen of the malignity of the individual, and of the gross indecency that is constantly to be found in many of these republican productions: the venom here expressed against Great Britain, is of a nature that would have been considered, even by the present Ruler of France, at the most violent period of the war, as inconsistent with the character of national enmity; but what shall we say of such a rhapsody coming from a people not at war, that we have heard of, and when all matters of dispute are in a train of negotiation. We hardly know which to consider the most contemptible, the absurd idea of hipping off, by paper-shot, extensive and populous provinces from the British Empire; or the atrocious falsehoods which it exhibits. We leave it to our Readers to form their own comment.

Such is the faint sketch of the imagination we should be able to make on our enemy on the Ocean. But the Land will more imperiously command our attention. Canada must be incorporated with the American government. This is an event which ought to be in their quiet desire. The waters of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence are assigned by Nature to the American empire. If the United States per-

...the ambitious policy of European governments... and waged war for territory and ultimate safety...

A letter from Vincennes, Oct. 15 states, that a brigade of the United States army, while encamped at Terre Hoil, in the English Highlands, experienced some indications of hostility...

The Lieut. Governor of Virginia has offered a reward of 500 dollars for the detection of the person who robbed the Treasury of that State...

The volcano which broke out near the Azores, the 16th June, had on the 4th July, formed a new island from two to three miles in circumference...

Mr. Aaron Rney, of Berlin, Coe, was last week robbed and murdered in New-York. His skull was beat in; his watch and pocket-book, which was known to contain 2000 dollars, were amissing when he was found.

Northampton, Oct. 16.—On Friday morning last about two o'clock, the Bank Mill and extensive Bark Sheds in the vicinity of this town were discovered to be wrapped in flames...

St. Domingo. —Christophe is blockading Port-au-Prince closely. A frigate, brig, and schooner, come daily within five or six miles of the town, and have already changed the route of many American vessels in Guonaves...

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

The last Burlington Mail has not furnished us with London dates in lots, by six days, as those which came to our hands two weeks past...

Such Gentlemen, resident at QUEBEC, who wish to subscribe to this Establishment, will have the goodness to intimate the same, through the channel of some of their friends here, or by a letter addressed to this Office...

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MR. GRAY.—In your last paper you informed us that several Gentlemen, in imitation of the application made to Mr. Pappness two years ago, have waited on Mr. Roy of this city, requesting him to come forward as a Candidate for the County...

ed; and that he will gratify us by a rehearsal of the weeping farce at the close of the Poll, with a declamation of his political creed, &c.—All Candidates for future Elections are requested to attend. Great and good examples are not to be lost, nor forgotten.

Some Elections of the County of Montreal.

We have been informed by a friend, that a quantity of Tea has lately been seized at St. Johns, coming from the United States, packed in boxes, and entered at the Custom-House there, as Candles...

A CARD.

The Canadian Subscribers to the Boston Gazette, have hitherto refrained from complaints on the forecastle of the irregularity of the receipt of that Paper in Canada, under the impression that the delays were accidental...

A person, by the name of J. H. Dearborn, a native of Boston, by profession a painter, was arrested in Kingston, Upper Canada, on the charge of murder, alleged to have been committed in Lexington, (Mass.) from whence he had just departed.

Errors in the Postal column.—Monsieur should be Mutineers. This error is only in part of our impression, being corrected when discovered.

Prices Current.

Table with columns: Articles, per L., s. d., L. s. d. Items include: Wheat, flour, sugar, coffee, tea, oil, etc.

DEMOCRACY.

A Democracy is scarcely tolerable at any period of national history. Its omens are always sinister, and its powers are unpropitious, with all the lights of experience blazing before our eyes...

Mr. Dennis, the first literary character in the United States, was the editor of the Post Folio, when the above paragraph was published. It gave such offence to the American Democratic Deputies, that the author was brought to trial; He, was however, acquitted...

must be obvious to every observer. The Editor inscribes with on the white shield of his innocence, but incapable of vaunting at the victory!

We in this happy land ought ever to be watchful of the influence of baneful democracy, situated as we are, at no great distance from its fiery centre, when we discover a wily spark of it, it well behooves us, to exclaim, in the language of the son of Priam (Laocoon)—Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.

The Quebec Post had not arrived when this paper went to press.

Quebec.

On Monday evening last, between the hours of six and six o'clock, the Kiln of the Distillery at Beauport was discovered to be on fire, which is a short time was consumed. By the timely exertions of Messrs. Duchesnay, De Lafabery, La Goussardiere, Van Pelton the care of the parish, and other persons of the neighbourhood, the other buildings were saved...

MARRIED. On Thursday last, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Revd. SALVUS JUDICAPRAY MOUNTAIN to Miss ANNA MARY SCOTT of this city.

On Friday, Mr. WILLIAM MASON, merchant, to Miss EMILY TURGEON, both of this city.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED. Nov. 5.—Lord St. Hill, Dubuque, 29 days from Madeira, to C. Henry, cargo wine. —Good Intent, Dubuque, 3 days from Quebec, to the master, cargo fish and provisions. —P. Gray, Smith, which was on shore at Quebec came up.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on MONDAY MORNING next, the 18th inst. at the stores of the Subscription. A Great variety of GOODS, suitable to the season. Particulars in the Monday papers. ALSO, 50 boxes excellent English Soap. A few barrels Muscovado Sugar, &c. &c. Sale to commence at NINE o'clock. ADAM L. MACNIDER, A. & B.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

And Possession given the First May next. A DWELLING HOUSE, with a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, and other Buildings, situated within three miles of this city. For terms apply at this Office. Montreal, 15th Nov. 1811.

A VENDRE OU A LOUER.

UNE TERRE, considerable, sitée au lieu de la ferme de la Seigneurie de la Rivière de la Madeleine, Baie des Monts, et d'une lieue de la ville. On pourra en donner la possession au 1er de Mai prochain. Pour plus amples informations il faut s'adresser à l'Imprimerie. Montreal, le 11 Nov. 1811.

Imported by the Manufacturer.

AN assortment of very superior Mens, Womens, and Childrens, white and coloured Cotton, Silk, and Thread Hosiery, Pantaloons, Hose, &c., Cotton Net Braces, and a complete assortment of Leather Gloves, handsomely adorned, in small trunks, which, for the convenience of retail dealers and others, will be sold by the package, or in smaller quantities, at the following cost. They are now open for inspection at T. COLEMAN'S, junr. Office, No. 2, St. Vincent Street. Montreal, Nov. 14.

Importation par le Fabricateur.

UN assortiment très étendu de Bas de coton, soie et fil, blanc et de différentes couleurs, pour hommes, femmes et enfans, Kouté à pantalons, Bretelles de coton tricotées, et une confection de Gans de cuir assorti avec gant; en petites valises, lesquels seront vendus par la valise ou en plus petites quantités comme le trouvera agréable aux marchands détailliers ou à d'autres personnes aux prix d'achat en Angleterre. On avertit que ces effets sont ouverts pour l'inspection au Bureau de T. COLEMAN. (No. 2, Rue St. Vincent.) Montreal, le 14 Nov. 1811.

C. BROOKE

HAS received by the BIRKBY, and other Arrivals, 200 packages fashionable DRY GOODS, part of which were put up for the American market; comprising superfine and common Broad Cloths, blue, drab, and mixture Plains, and Forest Cloths, Callimores, Brunswick Cord, Swandowns, Flushing, white, red and yellow flannels, Chintzes and Callimores, &c. &c. The above Goods are offered at reduced prices, by the package, for Cash, or approved Credit.—Application to be made at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Frazer, or to Messrs. E. & J. SANFORD. Montreal, 15th Nov. 1811.

Every eye is fixed on the next Congress. Many well informed persons are of opinion that the majority must now see the effects of anti-commercial laws, and that they will, in justice to our injured citizens, retract their steps...

It was stated in London papers received by the ship Triton, last week, that Louis Bonaparte, late king of Holland, had suddenly disappeared, and it was supposed he had emigrated to America. This morning the Post-Master of this city received the following letter from the Post-Master in Philadelphia, announcing his arrival at Baltimore with four millions of dollars in gold.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.—The following is a copy of a note I received this morning from Baltimore. ROBT. PATTON. (copy.) It is currently reported and believed by many, that Louis Bonaparte had just arrived at the Fort, and has with him four millions of dollars in gold. The report of the arrival of Louis Bonaparte at Baltimore, appears to have been an idle fabrication.

A Nashville (Tennessee) paper of the 15th ult. states a report, that Colonel Davis of Kentucky, with 800 mounted dragoons, had been fired upon by a party of 1500 Indians, on the Western, and that 16 of the dragoons were killed; that he then charged the Indians, who fled leaving 200 killed on the field; and that the Indians dispersed immediately after firing.

Poetry.

THE OTAHEITAN MOURNER.

(Peggy Stewart was the daughter of an Otahaitian Chief, and married to one of the Mountaineers of the Bounty. On Stewart's being seized and carried away in the Pandora frigate, Peggy fell into a rapid decay, and in two months died of a broken heart, leaving an infant daughter, who is still living.)

From the life of the distant ocean  
My white love came to me;  
I led the weary stranger  
Beneath the spreading tree.

With white and yellow blossoms  
I srew'd his pillow there;  
And watch'd his bosom's heaving,  
So gentle and so fair.

Before I knew his language,  
Or he could talk in mine,  
We vow'd to love each other,  
And never to resign.

O then 'twas lovely watching  
The sparkling of his eyes,  
And learn the white man's greeting,  
And answer all his sighs.

I taught my constant white love  
To play upon the wave,  
To turn the storm to pleasure,  
And the curling surge to brave.

How pleasant was our sporting,  
Like dolphins on the tide;  
To dive beneath the billow,  
Or the rolling surf to ride.

To summer groves I led him,  
Where fruit hangs in the sun;  
We linger'd by the fountains,  
That murmur as they run.

By the verdant islands sailing,  
Where the crested sea-birds go;  
We heard the dath of the distant spray,  
And saw thro' the deeps the sun-beams play,  
In the coral bowers below.

And when my lover, weary,  
To our woodland couch would creep,  
I sang the song that pleas'd him,  
And crown'd his lids with sleep.

My kindred much would wonder,  
The white man's love to see,  
The Otahaitian maidens  
Would often envy me.

Yet when my white love's forehead,  
Would fadden with despair,  
I knew not why the cold drops  
Should start and quiver there.

I knew not why in slumber  
His heart should tremble so,  
Or lock'd in love's embraces,  
How doubt and fear should grow.

Till o'er the bounding billow,  
The angry chieftains came,  
They seized my wretched lover,  
They mock'd my anguish'd claim.

In iron bands they bound him,  
They gave his fate to share;  
They tore him from my clasping,  
And threw me to despair.

Are white men unrelenting,  
So far to cross the sea;  
Their chieftain's wrongs revenging,  
Or tear my love from me?

Are Otahaitian bosoms  
No refuge for the brave;  
Can exile nor repentance  
A wretched lover save?

No more the Heiva's dancing,  
My mournful steps will suit,  
As when the torch-light glancing,  
And beating to the flute.

No more my braided tresses  
With smiling flowers shall bloom,  
Nor blossom rich in beauty  
Shall lend its sweet perfume.

All by the sounding ocean  
I sit me down and mourn,  
In hopes his chiefs may pardon him,  
And speed my love's return.

Can he forget his Peggy,  
That forsook his cargo to rest?  
Can he forget his baby,  
That smiles upon her breast?

I with the fearful warning  
Would bind my woe in sleep!  
And I were a little bird, to chase  
My lover o'er the deep!

Or if my wounded spirit  
In the death canoe would rove,  
I'd bribe the wind and pitying wave,  
To speed me to my love!

Miscellany.

FROM JACOB'S TRAVELS IN SPAIN.

(Just published.)

"Before the battle of Trafalgar, when the orders arrived for the fleet to sail, every man, at all accustomed to the water, was impressed to man the navy; the carriage of that day consequently fell principally on the population of Cadiz; numerous widows and orphans have to lament the loss of their husbands and fathers in that memorable action.

"I have frequently heard people relating, with indescribable emotions, the fears, the hopes, the agitations, and the mournings, which occupied those few but interesting days, when the united fleets of France and Spain sailed from Cadiz, amidst the prayers and benedictions of the people, with the vain expectation of vanquishing the foe who had so long held them imprisoned within their own fortifications. The day they sailed, all was expectation and anxiety. The succeeding day increased the suspense, and wound up the feelings of the people almost to a state of phrenzy. The third day brought intelligence that the hostile fleets were approaching each other, with all the preparations of determined hostility. The ships were not visible from the ramparts, but the crowds of citizens assembled there had their ears assailed by the roaring of the distant cannon; the anxiety of the females bordered on insanity; but more of despair than of hope was visible in every countenance. At this dreadful moment, a sound louder than any that had preceded it, and attended with a column of dark smoke, announced that a ship had exploded. The maddest of the people was turned to rage against England, and exclamations burst forth, denouncing instant death to every man who spoke the language of their enemies. Two Americans, who had mixed with the people fled, and hid themselves, to avoid this ebullition of popular fury; which, however, subsided into the calmness of despair, when the thunder of the cannon ceased. They had no hope of conquest, no cheering expectations of greeting their victorious countrymen, nor of sharing triumphal laurels with those who had been engaged in the conflict; each only hoped that the objects of his own affection were safe; and in the hope found some resources against the anticipated disgrace of the country.

"The storm that succeeded the battle tended only to keep alive, through the night, the horrors of the day, and to prepare them for the melancholy spectacle in the ensuing morning, when the wrecks of their bulwarks were seen on shore, and some that had escaped the battle and the storm, entering the bay to shelter themselves from the pursuit of their victorious enemy.

"The feelings of strong sensibility, which had agitated the minds of the people during the conflict, were now directed to the tender offices of humanity towards their wounded countrymen; the softer sex attended on the wharfs to assist them in landing; to convey them to the convents and the hospitals; while the priests were administering the last offices of religion to those whose departed spirits too their flight before they could reach the asylums appointed for their reception. When the first emotions had subsided, the people of Cadiz strongly manifested their contempt of the French, whom they accused of having deserted them in the hour of battle; and the attention of Lord Collingwood to the wounded Spanish prisoners, induced them to contrast the conduct of their generous enemies with that of their treacherous allies."

The following are the most material parts of Mr. Jacob's observations upon the Spanish peasantry.

"The inhabitants of Ronda have peculiarities common to themselves and the other people in the mountainous districts, and obviously differ from the people on the plains. The dress both of the males and females varies as well in the colour and shape of their garments, as in the materials of which they are composed, and is peculiarly calculated for cold weather. Their countenances are very expressive, and, in my judgment, superior to any race of people I have seen. The men are remarkably well formed, robust, and active, with a flexibility of well turned limbs, which, doubtless, contributes to that agility for which they are celebrated; but the females in general are of a short stature; and the cumbersome dress which they wear so conceals the figure, that it is difficult to determine whether they are well or ill formed; but there is an expression of sensibility in their countenances, and a peculiar grace in all their movements, which is extremely fascinating. In walking the streets the women wear veils to cover their heads, as a substitute for caps; and hats, neither of which are worn. These veils are frequently made of a pink or pale blue flannel; and, with a petticoat of black stuff, form their principal dress. The men wear no hats; but instead of them, what are called montero caps, made of black velvet or silk, abundantly adorned with tassels and fringe; and a short jacket, with gold or silver buttons, and sometimes ornamented with embroidery, is worn just sufficiently open to display a very highly finished waistcoat; they wear leather or velvet breeches with gaiters; so that the whole of the figure, which is generally extremely good, is distinctly seen.

"Having observed much of the manners and character of the Spanish peasantry more especially within the last fourteen days, I feel I should not be doing them justice were I to ab-

stain from speaking of them according to my impressions. I have given some account of their figures and countenances; and though both are good, I do not think them equal to their disposition. There is a civility to strangers, and an easy style of behaviour, familiar to this class of Spanish society, which is very remote from the churlish and awkward manners of the English and German peasantry. Their sobriety and endurance of fatigue are very remarkable; and there is a constant cheerfulness in their demeanour, which strongly prepossesses a stranger in their favour. This cheerfulness is displayed in singing either ancient ballads, or songs which they compose as they sing, with all the facility of the Italian improvisatori. One of their songs varying in words, according to the skill of the singer, has a termination to certain verses, which says, "that as Ferdinand has no wife, he shall marry the King of England's daughter." Some of these songs relate to war or chivalry, and many to gallantry and love; the latter not always expressed in the most decorous language according to our ideas.

"Though the Spanish peasantry treat every man they meet with politeness, they expect an equal return of civility; and to pass them without the usual expression, 'Vaya usted con Dios,' or saluting them without bestowing on them the title of Caballeros, would be risking an insult from people, who, though civil, and even polite, are not a little jealous of their claims to reciprocal attentions. I have been informed, that most of the domestic virtues are strongly felt, and practised by the peasantry; and that a degree of parental, filial, and fraternal affection is observed among them, which is exceeded in no other country. I have already said sufficiently of their religion; it is a subject on which they feel the greatest pride. To suspect them of heresy, or of being descended from a Moor or a Jew, would be the most unpardonable of all offences; but their laxity with respect to matrimonial fidelity, it must be acknowledged, is a stain upon their character; which, though common, appears wholly irreconcilable with the general morality of the Spanish character. They are usually fair and honourable in their dealings; and a foreigner is less subject to imposition in Spain than in any other country I have visited.

"Their generosity is great, as far as their means extend; and many of our countrymen have experienced it in rather a singular way.—I have been told, that after the Revolution, when Englishmen first began to travel in the peninsula, many, who had remained a few days, at an inn, on asking for their bill, at their departure, learnt to their great surprise, that some of the inhabitants, with friendly officiousness, had paid their reckoning, and forbidden the host to communicate to his guests the persons to whose civility they were indebted.—I knew one party myself to whom this occurred at Malaga; they were hurt at the circumstance, and strenuously urged the host to take the amount of their bill, and give it to the person who had discharged it, but he resolutely refused, and protested he was ignorant of those who paid this compliment to Englishmen. It was common, if our countrymen went to a coffee-house, or an ice-house, to discover, when they rose to depart, that their refreshment had been paid for by some one who had disappeared, and with whom they had not even exchanged a word. I am aware that these circumstances may be attributed to the warm feelings towards our country, which were then excited by universal enthusiasm; but they are nevertheless, the offspring of minds naturally generous and noble."

ELOQUENCE.

We have selected the following glowing and animated speech, delivered in the House of Commons in 1743, by William Pitt, Esq. afterwards Earl of Chatham, (so celebrated in our annals) in answer to the accusations of Horace Walpole, the brother of the prime minister, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford.—This oration, in the elegant words of Mr. Holliday, "May be compared to a mighty torrent, impatient of restraint, rushing with impetuosity, and bearing down all before it, leaving behind the vestiges of all-commanding sway, to imprint on the minds of thousands the imminent danger of future inundations."

[It is worthy of notice, that while we were making our selections, and had fixed on this piece, that a friend put a transcript of it into us. Box—to whom we make a grateful acknowledgment for the trouble he took to serve us.

Sir—"The atrocious crime of being a young man, which the honourable gentleman has, with so much spirit and decency, charged upon me, I shall neither attempt to palliate or deny, but content myself with wishing that I may be one of those whose follies cease with their youth, and not of that number who are ignorant in spite of experience. Whether youth can be imputed to any man as a reproach, I will not assume the province of determining; but surely age may justly become contemptible, if the opportunities which it brings have passed without improvement, and vice appears to prevail when the passions are subsided. The wretch, who, having seen the consequences of a thousand errors, continues still to blunder, and whose age has only added obstinacy to stupidity, is surely an object of contempt or abhorrence, and deserves not that his grey head should secure him from insult; but much more, Sir, is he to be abhorred, who as he is advanced in age has receded from virtue,

and become more wicked with less temptation; who prostitutes himself for money which he cannot enjoy, and spends the remainder of his life in the ruins of his country. But youth is not the only crime I have been accused of: it has been said I have acted a theatrical part. A theatrical part may either imply some peculiarities of gesture, or a dissimulation of my real sentiments, and the adoption of the opinion and language of another man. In the first sense, the charge is too trifling to be confuted, and deserves only to be mentioned to be despised. I am at liberty, like other men, to use my own language; and though perhaps I may have some ambition to please that honourable gentleman, I shall not lay myself under any restraint; nor very solicitously copy either his mien or his diction, however matured by age or experience. If any person, by charging me with theatrical behaviour, shall imply that I utter any sentiments but my own, I shall treat him as a calumniator and a villain, nor shall any protection shelter him from the treatment he deserves. I shall, on such an occasion, without scruple, trample upon all those forms with which wealth and dignity entrench themselves; nor shall any thing but age restrain my resentment—age, which always brings one privilege, that of being insolent and supercilious without punishment. But, with regard to those, Sir, whom I have offended, I am of opinion, that if I had acted a borrowed part, I should have avoided the censure. The best public offender then is the author of conviction, and that zeal for the service of my country, which neither hope nor fear shall ever influence me to suppress. I will not sit unconcerned while my liberty is invaded, nor look in silence on public robbery. I will exert my endeavours, of whatever hazard, to repel the aggressor, and drag the thief to justice, whoever may protect him in their villainy, or whoever may partake of their plunder."

NOTE.

Captain Waugh commanded one of the six battalions which, under the immortal Goddard, penetrated through the heart of the Maratta country, though opposed by at least a hundred thousand men, chiefly cavalry. When the peace was concluded with that power, in 1782, Captain Waugh took his passage from Bombay to Bengal, in a vessel which was captured off Tranquebar, by Suffren. That admiral treated him with great politeness, and invited him to his table. The French according to their custom, began with their soup, &c. while Waugh commenced his attack on a goose, which happened to be near him. The bird was soon disposed of, and Waugh had just stuck his fork into a duck, when Suffren, with great good nature, but under no small astonishment, observed, that he had forgot the English captain's name, but requested he would take a glass of wine. "My wine is Waugh, and I will drink with you with all my heart," answered the captain. "Bon, bon," said Suffren, delighted at what he thought was a joke of his guest's; "mais, Monsieur Waugh, si vous restez ici, nous nous aurons par une ou deux fois toute l'escadre."

The pun was rather a fortunate one for Waugh, who played such a tune with his knife and fork, as made all the Frenchmen stare, and induced Suffren to let him alone, on parole, at the first post.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

ANTIQUITY.

A labouring man engaged in ploughing in a field at Bignor near Petworth, (about 50 miles from London) found the plough obstructed by a heavy stone, who obtained assistance and removed it; it is of marble, and beneath is a flight of steps of the same, leading to a large arch'd passage, where they discovered an entire Roman Bath with tessellated pavement in perfect preservation. The Bath is of a hexagonal form, surrounded with seats, in the centre is a metallick pipe the bottom of the bath is about two feet below the pavement, and five feet wide; the tessellated floor represents various figures in dancing attitudes, most beautifully wrought. In digging further they found a dolphin and various other antiquities of the most costly materials. It is supposed to be the remains of a Roman Palace.—A Roman road has also been discovered leading through the field, and supposed to extend much farther; but is not at present suffered to be explored. A gentleman in the vicinity has an ancient MS which particularly speaks of this place, and many attempts had been made to discover it, before it was so fortunately accomplished by accident. In this manuscript many other curiosities are spoken of, which are expected to be discovered on further exploring. Persons from all round the vicinity have been to examine the place. A very considerable sum has been offered for the field on speculation, but refused.

We copy the following from a provincial paper:—"Travellers should be careful to deliver their luggage to proper persons, as a gentleman a few days since, on alighting from a stage coach, entrusted his wife to a stranger, and he has now heard of her since."