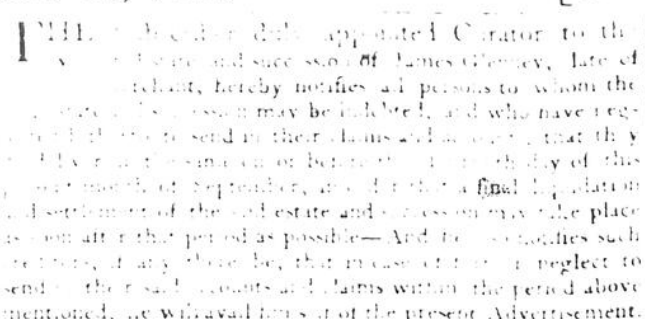




GRACE OF THE THIRD by the Grace of GOD

(B) THE EXPANSION
 of the Canadian Empire, and the growth of the British Empire, is the subject of the first part of the book. The author, who is a member of the Canadian Parliament, and a member of the House of Commons, is a member of the House of Commons, and a member of the House of Commons. The book is a very interesting and valuable work, and is well worth a read. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and is well worth a read. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and is well worth a read.

To the Hon. Mr. J. B. McMillan, U. S. Marshal,
 St. Louis, Mo.
 Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of
 your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you
 that the same has been forwarded to the proper
 authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir,
 very respectfully,
 Yours,
 J. B. McMillan

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

PATHEA, formerly called appointed Curator to the
estate of and under seal of the late James Glenney, late of
the County of York, hereby notices all persons to whom the
said estate of the said person may be indebted, and who have re-
served the right to send in their claims within a certain time, that they
may take notice of the same on or before the 1st day of July of this
present year, and to send in the same to the said final plat-
form of the said estate and of the said person, in the place
to which it is so provided as aforesaid. And that so no claims such
as these, if any there be, that may be so neglected to
send in the said claims and claims within the period above
mentioned, are withdrawn from the said person. Advertisement.

THOMAS WHITE
 Clerk for the State of New Jersey

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
 2000 Spanish Red Wine of excellent quality, just landed from the ship *El Es*. **JAMES ROSS & Co.**
 100, Market Street, San Francisco.

A Person who can be well received as a NURSE to attend Ladies, may be heard of by applying at the College.—Office, 20th Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
TWENTY Pipes of sherry wine, now landing from on
 board the ship Lagos.
 Pipes, others white do.

10 Pipes, super in quality. Price

MONROE & FILL

[illegible]

Crabtree, Ph. 100, 811. BREWSTER & SHEPPARD.

TAKE NOTICE.
THE Subscribers request all persons who have any account or demand of any nature whatsoever, against them or either of them, to produce them for payment. They also request all those that are indebted to them, and whose accounts are due, to make payment on or before the 20th instant, otherwise their accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney.
 Dated, 12th Sept. 1812. **ERHAULT & SHEPPARD.**

[illegible]

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.
DUBLIN & LONDON

FOR SALE or CHARTER.
THE New BRIG AMERICA, of 140 Tons
per Register, is ready to take cargo of
board and — Anchor, a strong well built vessel, and will
be disposed of at a low price.

[illegible]

1. $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_1 \cup \mathcal{L}_2$ is a language, where $\mathcal{L}_1$ and $\mathcal{L}_2$ are languages.

[illegible]

3-15-11 The above mentioned INDIAN, of 14
 years of age, was sent with the text of
 the following in particular to
 HUNTER & Co.
 On Dec. 21, 1891.

THE following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Master of the City of New York, for the year 1888, and who have taken the oath of office, and are now acting as Masters of the City of New York, for the year 1888.

For LONDON, to Mr. Wm. Dyer & Co.,
10, Abchurch Lane, London E.C. 4.

WANDERER, CHARLES

[illegible][illegible]

UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
JOHN HENRY CLARK, Plaintiff,
vs.
The Secretary of the Interior, Defendant.
The undersigned, Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original filed in the above entitled case.

President, would I advert to the subject of your plan but I

It is, I think, the increase of which, it will be remembered, has been provided against by this Senate, during the present session. It is true, provision has been made for rebuilding some of our frigates, which had been deemed unworthy of repair, and that some of our money had been appropriated for the purchase of new ironclads. In building some vessels of war at a former day, but the appropriation is so scanty, that very little can be expected to come from it. I am, however, ready to acknowledge that the few ships we have ready for service, are good ones, and I have no doubt but they are kept in proper order for manumate and not unemployed. This, however, I am perfectly confident of, that there is not a braver set of officers and sailors in existence, than those by whom they are commanded and manned; but we cannot, therefore, expect that this little fleet, as it may be so called, can be competent to hold much, if any detachment that Great Britain is able to send upon our coast, from her thousand ships. It would be a sacrifice of justice to imagine it. Prior to any declaration of war, Mr. President, my plan would be, and my first wish— to prepare it to—put the country in complete armor—in the art and imperiously demanded to a crisis of war; and to which it must be brought, before any war can be effective—this too would be agreeable to the recommendation of the executive, but I would not first rashly commit the nation by such a measure, and then begin to look about us and try to make preparation for meeting the calamity, we have without consideration brought upon ourselves.

It will be necessary, Mr. President, to take a view of the state of ways and means on this occasion, and see what aspect the finances of the nation afford. It is well known to every man here of the nature, that our Treasury is empty, and that the government has been under the necessity of authorizing loans at a time of peace; but has the sanguine expectations relative to the subscriptions for the 11 million loan authorized this session, been at all answered? I believe not. If my recollection serves me faithfully, there is about 5 millions still wanting to complete the subscription to the loan for the current year's expenditure; and here it is worthy of remark, what quarter of the nation has been most remiss, on this patriotic occasion. If I were to enquire how much the States beyond the Allegheny have subscribed to the loan, I believe the answer would be, not one dollar; but, sir, if the people in those States have not been found forward in their subscriptions, towards carrying on the war, their representatives have made up for this deficiency by being forward and liberal enough in their war speeches—I they have raised the war whoop equal to those of any section of the Union, and partially by the representation from the State of Kentucky, one of the gentlemen in this Senate only excepted. After the war was commenced however, I presume gentlemen will find something more forcible than empty war speeches will be necessary: It will not be sufficient then to rely on war speeches, denunciations or proclamations to repel the attack of an enemy or to carry war into their territory; and I have understood that the people of those States are not extremely partial to internal and direct taxes; nor were they promptly collected and paid there, when formerly laid under the administration of Mr. Adams.

In crossing the *Allegany*, we look almost in vain in the states of Georgia and South Carolina for that liberal spirit in contributing to the loan which we no doubt so much relied on by their representation in their famous war speeches, when they urged war on almost any terms; the banks and people of those states, refusing to subscribe, have evinced a backwardness, which from the language of war held by their representation we most to have been expected, although it is there perhaps that we may find the combustibles which have kindled this mighty war flame, and precipitated this nation to the verge of ruin.

We will now say, *passion* to good old Virginia, the ancient dominion, that proud state which has governed this nation 20 years out of 24, and there, sir, we may also look for her full proportion of the *causes and origin* of our timely war measure, this fatal tragedy—which before it is over will cause the country to suffer *passion* every number, and to bleed at every pore. You, sir, of Virginia, *passion* have not been as open and ardent in protesting this fatal bid as those of some other states; if they have no doubt and that in part well, but not the contrary, is *passion* progress. But how shall this proud head of the eagle, or the hawk, be the subject of the lion? How, then, by the palsy, can she have the subject of, evened her domain, and to avenge her country's wrongs, or has she by that *passion* the real so strongly and so patriotically professed? We should, sir, that these states will not be more liberal to the other soldiers to fight your battles, than they have been in *passion* the means of maintaining and paying them, their blood and *passion* progress to furnish your armies, and every other place in the government with officers I do not doubt, but further of other aid need be little expected.

This representation has been making to the Senate, by far, where we are to expect subscriptions to fill the remainder of the loan, and where the money to come from abroad? It is not I believe to be expected from those states whose representatives seem to be liberal in votes and opinions. In moderate years, it is to be filled at all, it must be filled in states in the north of the Atlantic. Yes, and the money and men to go to youth we must mostly find in the Northern states, where the people are opposed to entrance of the war, in the hands of land and cash mongers, without a fair participation. And as to the circulation of the securities of the treasury, which I mean to possess as much as any of you of the cabinet, we have no reason to expect loans at four per cent, on the way, short of eight per cent—and we must tell you we may truly say we have been in an attempt

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tionary army, during the period between the adjournment of the last and the meeting of the present congress; and he has also neglected to direct the purchase of the necessary munitions of war, when appropriations had been made by the 11th congress, for such purposes. These neglects naturally created a suspicion of the sincerity of the President's war message. There is another fact, not an error, as some say, which I have heard acknowledged by almost every member of this senate—it is this, that the head of the War Department, in a great degree deficient in ability, unable to systematize, and wanting energy to execute the necessary business of that department—Why not place a man of competent ability at the head of your war department? One who will reduce the business of that department to order, who will mark out a regular system of discipline and government for your army, and more particularly the staff of it, so that when your disposable force may be brought to act upon the enemy there may be a prospect of advantage or victory.

If the taking of Canada, Mr. President, is the real object of the war, to desert executive would wish that war declared, until he saw a force raised, concentrated and disciplined, that would warrant the calculation of Montreal's being in our possession within six weeks for the declaration; for if Canada is not assailed in this manner, the conflict must be lengthy and consequently more bloody if not doubtful. If you commence the attack at Fort Malden, and pursue the enemy down the Lakes and Rivers, they will be falling back or retreating on their reinforcements, and constantly increasing and concentrating their forces; and would perhaps be able to hold your army in check before it reached Montreal, but let your army be enabled by its strength to first possess itself of Montreal, and all the upper country must fall of course; you would then soon be able to draw the line dividing your army and that of your enemy between Montreal and Quebec; and when this is accomplished you have put an end to the Indian war, by cutting off the Indians off from any further succour from the British. Did I wish, sir, to embarrass the executive at the expense of the blood and treasure of my country, I would vote for the immediate passage of this bill; I would strive to bring on premature war, especially since he has recommended it, and I must, sir, be here permitted to ask, who display the greatest friendship for the President, those that wish to plunge him and the nation down the precipice which presents itself to us, or those who wish to check this hazardous, and uncertain step.

I do not, Mr. President, draw all these discouraging pictures, or relate these lamentable facts, because I would shrink from the conflict, or terrors of war, for the defence of the rights of my injured country sooner than any gentleman of this senate; nor with a wish that all these evils may be realized; my object is to avert them from my country. I do it, sir, to check the precipitate step of plunging my country prematurely into a war without any of the means of making the war terrible to our enemy; and with the certainty that it will be terrible to ourselves, or at least to our merchants, our sea ports and cities. Yes, sir, the millions that your merchants will lose in consequence of this rash, this premature step, will strikethem with terror and dismay, from New-Orleans to Maine—and how lamentable it is, that a war, which has for its avowed object the protection of commercial rights, should be commenced at a time, and in a manner which will prove more destructive to commerce itself, than all the plunderings and burnings of both France and England. But I conclude the ostensible object of this war is to force the cotton and tobacco trade into the continent of Europe, and to support the executive in the declaration that the Berlin and Milan decrees are revoked; but it should be recollected, that it will not only be necessary in order to enforce a market for our cotton and tobacco upon the continent, to obtain a repeal of the British orders, but it will be necessary to force Napoleon to give up his continental system, or make an exception in it, in our favor; and even if he permits us to go to the continent, with the produce of our soil, his tariff of duties is an exclusion to our trade; for cotton and tobacco will scarcely pay freight and charges. I must now say, with what force we are to execute all these desirable objects? Is our 6000 men and the few raw recruits of the new army, spread over the vast extent of these United States and their territories, and our little fleet of four or five frigates equal to the invasion of the Canadas and the protection of our maritime frontiers, and to strike the British government and the collected Napoleon, with such terrors that we are to expect they will abandon their system of warfare against each other? I presume no one will pretend to say they are. We then why declare war, at this time; why will gentlemen not detach all your new army of 25,000 men are raised and disciplined for service. It must be believed, sir, if we now declare war that the object of it is not for the reduction of Canada, because we have not the means provided, and I am somewhat at a loss to discover the real object; but if I dare indulge a suspicion that the real and avowed objects are different, I should say this war is to be declared, but not prosecuted, other than in a defensive manner, and consequently altogether within our own territory, and to operate as an enforcement of the restrictive system, and may with propriety be called a tery of war, and be by some considered more popular than a continuance of the embargo.

I have heard some complaints and charges of inconsistency against the members of congress who voted for raising the army, because they will not now vote for war. I have never supposed, nor would my body in their shoes, suppose to support an army, or preparation to invade, for no other reason, than a feeling of indignation, would in preparation for a war, be a declaration of war, before that army should be raised. For my part, sir, ever since I had the honor of sitting in this senate, I have uniformly voted to appropriate money for putting my country in a state of defence, and to prepare for war. A country well prepared to meet war, need hardly fear war necessary, but if it cannot be avoided, preparation is every day necessary. At all governments, we have no army of 100,000 men, well formed, disciplined and supplied, at the place of the great rendezvous on the Albany, give us a reasonable increase of our navy, and will place both the great ball-batteries upon the lake, bearing as I consider them equal to the pressure on our right, then, I say, if Great Britain will not give peace, I will vote, at the proper time, a declaration of war against her; and I will use my utmost exertions to make that war terrible to her, - that to defeat her without the means of making the enemy feel it otherwise, and at a time when it may produce evil and terror only to ourselves, striking me with a touch-stone. If war is declared before we have a force large sufficient to subdue Canada, we shall have war upon our northern frontier, and portions of it will be pushed into our territory; this will be part of every attempt at distressing the inhabitants of Canada, and your militia will be called on from the usual business and avocations of life into the field, soldiers for the protection of the front settlements, and you will have all the expense of a regular campaign, without any benefit; besides that, the evils attendant on prolonging a portion of the militia into actual service, for any considerable or insupportable, after a short time, sickness, desertion and many other evils, will teach you the impropriety of relying on them for the carrying on the war; and the disadvantages which these volunteers, naturally attendant on such a campaign, will have on the community, when those who survive return home to their families and friends, and with the mourning robes on their breasts, and

But, sir, when I look at this country, and see a number of revolutionary patriots, who have thrown away the lives of their country, my hopes are checked. It is to them I look at this time, it is from their experience and wisdom I derive the only consolation for the fate of this country. I am disappointed even to be assured, and I fear be possible, that younger men of this century, who must have descended to the grave, should have succeeded as their revolutionary fathers did, in themselves, and in offering their judgments to this mass of men who vote against the improvement of this mass, who may, it may be, alter the present circumstances, but who will never alter the constitution, under which we have enjoyed so much of our happiness, and the inheritance of which our fathers so much blood and treasure.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information, at Lisbon, 25th July, 1812.

"The report of the day is that the British army is withdrawn from the advanced posts, in the neighborhood of Salamanca, probably from the difficulty of conveying necessaries to so great distance, from the Coast. There are however immense magazines of provisions, in various quarters. At Abrantes alone there were, not many days since, a million rations for men, and 1,200,000 for horses; but as soon as the trade with America opens the Commissary General will again make large purchases of flour.

LONDON July, 98.

The Pope is arrived at Paris, as also the Empress of France from Austria.

SALEM, [N. Y.] September 10 1812.

Within a few days past, a large quantity of cannon balls have been carried through this village, to the northward; upwards of 20 tons passed here yesterday, and a considerable number of waggons are engaged to forward more, immediately—This looks favorable.

We learn, from a gentleman direct from Williamstown, that a detachment of 4 or 500 of the Berkshire troops marched from that town yesterday morning, to join Gen. Bloomfield's forces to the north.—They will probably pass thro' Bennington, Rutland, &c.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

Another Naval Achievement!
A small privateer from Baltimore, of 1 gun and 45 men, has captured, after a severe resistance, a British brig of 400 tons, from Havana for Belfast having a full cargo of Rum, sugar, coffee, pimento, lignum vitae, &c. The brig carried 14 guns, and 20 men.—The prize arrived at Savannah on the 20 August.

New York, September, 9.

Last night arrived the British brig New Liverpool, (late Ritchie master) from Minorca for Quebec, prize to the Privateer Yankee, with a cargo of wine.

The detachment of 2000 Pennsylvania Militia are to muster at Meadville, on the 25 September, thence to march to Buffalo (New-York,) the General Orders have been sent by express to the several Brigade Inspectors.

New York, September 10.

Government has issued orders to the marshals of the several districts to give up all prisoners of war as fast as they may be taken, without regard to numbers.

We have heard that Capt. Chauncy or some other naval officer, is to have the command on the Lakes. Carpenters and workmen of all descriptions to build a fleet of boats on Lake Erie, for all military purposes, and of ample strength, have been forwarded. Seamen are forthwith to be sent on.

The United States Brig Vixen, is captured by a British frigate and carried into New-Providence. Also the Brig Beaver, of Newyork, from New-Orleans for Havana.

Three British frigates were seen off the Hook this morning.

Total Killed and Wounded on board the Constitution.
KILLED—One Lieut. of Marines and six seamen—Total 7.
WOUNDED—2 Officers, 4 seamen and 1 marine—Total 7.

Total Killed and Wounded on board the Guerriere.
Killed 15—Wounded 62—Missing 26.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.

Nothing since the revolutionary war has produced so strong an agitation throughout the country as the surrender of Gen. Hull. One universal sentiment of indignation, mingled with grief and shame, pervades the nation from Georgia to the St. Lawrence, and from the Mississippi to the ocean. The storm which now impends over our political hemisphere, will speedily burst—but who are to be the victims!

The Gallatin paper of Philadelphia, (the Democratic Press) would impute the blame solely to the cowardice or treachery of Gen. Hull—while the indignant voice of the people is lifted up against the imbecility of the cabinet at Washington. The troops of the palace fondly hope, that they shall be able to render Hull the scapegoat—the propitiatory sacrifice to save a weak administration.

Shall the revolutionary soldier, then, be condemned unheard! Forbid it honor, justice and humanity. The first of the Roman poets describes the stern judge of hell, the inexorable Rhadamanthus, as hearing the arraigned before condemnation—

From the National Intelligencer.

The disaster at Detroit is reduced to a certainty. By information received from many sources, in the western country, we believe the following facts to be true:

1st. That the force at Detroit was fully adequate to the destruction of Malden from its first arrival to the day of its capitulation.

2d. That it had a competent supply of small arms, cannon, ammunition and provisions.

3d. That the post and the army were surrendered without an effort to save them; and

4th. That they were surrendered to an inferior force.

CINCINNATI, August 23.

"Dreadful news has just arrived by express. The British on the 10th instant, captured General Hull's army in Detroit, without his firing a gun. He was under the necessity of capitulating. The Indians immediately made a rally on Fort Wayne, and took it. All is confusion and bustle here. Cincinnati has lost nearly 200, some of them the best citizens we had. This moment 2000 troops from Kentucky have arrived here on their march to reinforce General Hull, but they are too late."

Extract of a letter from Fort Wayne, dated August 19.

"I have the mortification to announce to you the destruction of Captain Heald and his Company, on their retreat from Fort Dearborn to this place. It happened on the morning of the 14th instant, by an army of Indians, of about five or six hundred, consisting of the following tribes, viz. Ottaways, Chippeways, Winnebagoes, Kickapoos, Monnomies, and some Puttawabemies. Capt. Wells who went to assist Capt. Heald on his retreat is among the number of killed. We cannot learn that any escaped. But it is stated, that Captain Heald, Mr. Finzi, and some women, are made prisoners. The particulars of the action I omit till another express."

Extract of a letter dated New Orleans, Aug. 4.

"The Negroes up the coast have begun to kill their masters, and the Indians within 30 miles, are killing all before them. Numbers have taken refuge on board the gun-boats on the Lake." Government have issued orders for the release of all British prisoners, when there is any opportunity of conveying them to a British place, and any Officer to give a receipt for them.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.

Mr. Gallatin was waited upon last evening by three of our importers, who have given the substance of their conversation. He says, the goods from England are forfeit to the law; that it is contrary to the INTENTION and INSTRUCTIONS of the administration to have goods given up on Bonds. He says further, that government were disposed to COMPROMISE! to allow the importer the cost and charge of his goods, provided the same sold for enough, in the Collector's hands AFTER paying the duties and fees; and if sold for more, the surplus to go into the Treasury!! But if Bonds are given to the courts, Government WILL NOT compromise; and the defendant must expect NO MERCY.

MONTREAL, September 19.

This morning at 7 o'clock, the four volunteer companies from the first battalion of Montreal Militia, commanded by Capt. Dunlop, Richardson, Ogilvy and Forsyth, assembled on the Champ de Mars for the purpose of being inspected by His Excellency the Governor in Chief. His Excellency soon appeared with his staff, and after a general salute which was done in a very superior style, the commander of the forces ordered a hollow square to be formed, and addressed them to the following effect: "Gentlemen, the handsome manner in which you have come forward at this critical time, in defence of your King and Country, is a noble proof of your patriotism and attachment to your Government; and I am confident your spirited conduct will have the most beneficial effect on the country at large; and therefore I have come in person to thank you." This Battalion is a fine body of men and we are sure, that whenever the enemy shall have the temerity to attack us, they will not tarnish the splendor of the British arms.—We are happy to learn that Mr. Aham, late of the 100th, is appointed Adjutant, to this corp.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA, TO WIT.

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape-Breton, and their several Dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, Lieutenant-General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Lower and Upper-Canada, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and in the Islands of Cape-Breton, Newfoundland and the Bermudas.

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS certain subjects of the United States of America, have been permitted, by Regulations made on the tenth day of July last, to remain in this Province without being required to bear Arms against the said United States, but subject to leave the Province whenever it should be deemed necessary. And whereas existing circumstances render it necessary that such Persons should depart, I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, to issue this my Proclamation, to order, enjoin and direct, and I do hereby order, enjoin and direct all Persons being subjects of the said United States, who have not been, or shall not be admitted to take the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, and bear Arms, to depart from this Province on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER next. And all subjects of the said United States who may be found in this Province after the said period, without a Certificate of having taken such Oath before an Officer duly qualified to administer the same, shall be treated as Prisoners of War.

And all persons who shall depart this Province as aforesaid may take with them all such moveable property as may be permitted by a Committee of His Majesty's Executive Council.

And I do also order and direct that no person whatever, from after the date hereof, shall go from this Province into the Territories of the United States, unless under special Licence to be granted by persons duly authorized by me for that purpose; and such Licence will not be given but by my authority or by a Committee of not less than three of the Executive Council, to whom the business for which such Licence shall be applied for, shall have been previously stated.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at the Government House at Montreal, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty second year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. B. BRENTON, Assistant Secretary.

QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1812.

We have been favored with the perusal of Boston papers of the 11th inst.

They do not contain any intelligence of great importance. We have copied the following article regarding the meditated attack on this country, as it agrees with letters from Montreal. These letters say that Gen. Dearborn is actually arrived at Plattsburg, where a large force is now assembled and assembling.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.

ATTACK UPON CANADA.—The Montpelier paper, of the 10th inst. says:—"Information from various quarters induces a belief that a serious attack is soon to be made upon Lower Canada. Gen. Dearborn, with his army, is said to be on his march for Plattsburg, near the Canada line. About 30 of the United States Light Dragoons passed through this place last week for Burlington. The drafted Militia, in this and other parts of the State, have received orders to march immediately for Burlington, where great preparations are said to be making by the troops, for a visit to Canada."

An article from Halifax, Sept. 1, states, that Admiral Sawyer had declared that all ships for the United States having protections would be detained till he receives instructions from England. Several have, however, been permitted to proceed by British Cruisers.

The Africa was then at Halifax. Commodore Rodgers, and his Squadron remained in Boston Harbour.

The Dart has arrived as a Cartel at Boston, with the officers and crew of the U. S. Brig Nautilus.

The U. S. frigate Essex is stated to have arrived in the Delaware, having captured H. M. S. Alert, of 20 guns, (16) which she dismantled and sent as a Cartel to Newfoundland, with 300 prisoners.

The U. S. brig Viper, has been captured by a British frigate. The Belvidera, Maidstone, and Aeolus, were cruising off N. York.

American prisoners in Halifax, August 10th—1268.

Extract of a letter by this day's Post, from Montreal.

"An attack was made on a detachment in Boats going up to Kingston, under the command of Major Heathcote, protecting Stores and Indian reserves. The fidelity of a Canadian living on the Island selected by the Americans for their ambuscade, prevented the surprise meditated, and enabled our people to repel the attack, and finally to drive them back to Ogdensburg with considerable loss."

We understand that the Island alluded to is the Isle du Fort Lewis; that the Americans had 400 men on it. Our detachment did not consist of half the number. The Canadian was the only person living on the Island, and he made his escape on its being occupied by the enemy. We lost 1 man killed, and 2 wounded. The loss of the Americans is stated at 25 killed and wounded, and one of their Boats taken.

The following is from the Albany Register of the 8th inst. That paper is notorious for falsehood; but it is not probable that the story told below is purely the invention of the Editor. His authority seems to be "several Officers who have returned on parole;" and the whole is such a return as was to be expected from people of their description. Their meanness and ingratitude, as long as the United States and their Officers adhere to the usages of war, will not, however, induce the British Government to abandon that humane and generous conduct towards the vanquished, for which it has invariably been distinguished, and on no occasion more than in the present.

BRITISH BARBARITY.

Several officers have returned on their parole from Gen. Hull's army. Whilst the British prisoners in this country are treated with attention and humanity, we are informed from the most credible sources that the conduct of the English and their allies, after the surrender of Gen. Hull, was most wantonly barbarous and insulting.

Capt. Fuller of the 4th Regiment, while walking on the green skirting the road to avoid the dust, was accosted by a British Major Sanctions "Take the middle of the road or I'll howl you down you d—d Yankee rascal!"

Capt. Snelling, who behaved so valiantly at Tippecanoe, and since, at the engagement near Brownstown, was also treated in the most brutal manner. When he applied for permission to speak to his Lady (with whom he had been connected only a few days) and render her some attentions—he was tauntingly refused, was turned into the ranks, and subjected to every indignity. Capt. Snelling observed to them that he was in their power, and expected not such cowardly insult who was disarmed, but hoped again to meet them at the head of his company, and have the honor of again driving them at the point of the bayonet, as he did a few days before in the woods of Brownstown.

A British officer, with two savages, came up to Lieut. Goodwin, of the 4th Regiment and witnessed the exhibition of American Sculps, with all the frantic grimaces of which these sons of Moloch are capable.

A private of the Ohio militia was slightly wounded, and taken prisoner by the Indians. He was carried by them within a few rods of Fort Malden—and there in presence of the British surrounded by the Indians and tortured in the most barbarous manner. He was finally dispatched by a squaw (more merciful than the rest) who plunged a tomahawk in his brains.

When the vessels passed down Lake Erie with Gen. Hull and his troops on board a body of Indians were discovered on the shore dancing round their "savage fires" and performing hellish rites. The British commanding officer immediately ordered a national salute to be fired in honor of his Majesty's ALLIES.

The houses of Messrs. Atwater, & Naggs, & McDonald's Store at Detroit, were plundered of every article by the British.

Americans! Can you longer behold these cruelties and indignities with indifference. Are these "HORRID HELL-HOUNDS of savage warfare" to be let loose on your wives and children without a voice on the altar fixed as fate, and solemn as death to expel the INSTIGATORS of these enormities from the continent! The names of slaughtered women and children call aloud for VENGEANCE!—VENGEANCE!

St. CHARLES, 19th Sept. 1812.

Sir,—The number of marriages in this Parish, is extraordinary since there has been rumours of a new draft. It is certain that since that time, young people marry without reflection. I hope that at the next draft, the Commanding Officers will take care to select those new married men who pretend that they are exempt on account of their being married.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

To the Honorable the Chief Justice and Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec.

The Grand Jury perform a pleasing duty in returning their sincere thanks for the excellent Charge so impressively delivered at the opening of this Session, by His Honor the Chief Justice.

The salutary influence to be expected from such a Charge, so replete with reasonable instruction and admonition, is too important to be confined to those only to whom it was addressed.

Wherefore, the Grand Jury earnestly request that it may be published, in both languages, for general information.

Grand Jury Room, Quebec, 22d September. 1812.

J. Blackwood, Foreman.

M. Sauvageau, T. Allison, Augustin Caron,
Obadiah Aylwin, Thos. Christie, A.O. de Lanaudiere,
F. Tétl, Ch. Pinget, Chas. Rivierin,
Robert Melvin, John Walsh, M. Iymburner,
Geo. Browne, J. M. Poulin, F. Bernier,
Claude Dinéchau, John Munro.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

WE have the honor to meet you upon the return of the period appointed by Law for enquiring into the conduct of the inhabitants of this district, and for the trial and punishment of all who shall be found to have offended against its provisions.

The Grand Inquest are required at all times, by their oath, to present all offences, from Trespass to Treason; but as the ultimate objects of their investigations are the preservation of the public peace and the safety of the community, and as these are menaced at different times, by crimes of different descriptions, their researches must necessarily vary; it being their immediate duty to give a more particular attention to that class of crimes from which, at the time when they are impelled, the greatest danger may be apprehended.

It is undoubtedly true, that we may contemplate the actual situation of the two Canadas with satisfaction; we can look back upon the events, which since the declaration of War by the States of America, have taken place within their limits, with honest pride, and that spirit of loyalty which universally pervades all classes of Society, and animates alike, the new and the old subject in both Provinces, to their immortal honor, enables us, under Divine Providence, to look forward to the future with confidence.

But, Gentlemen, we must not expect to be exempt from the common lot of Humanity. In every Country, under the best formed Systems of Government, there will be men of corrupt principles, who having neither fortune nor character to lose, become disaffected in times of difficulty, and dare not only to contemplate, but by concealed intrigue or open violence, to attempt the destruction of the State. If then, it be impossible to say, "that there are no such characters among us," surely, in this moment of danger, when the Enemy is upon our frontier, and we are hourly threatened with Invasion, it is equally impossible to say, that too much precaution can be used. No detriment to the public can arise from such conduct, and great and many are the evils which it may prevent.

It is therefore your especial duty, to be vigilant in your researches as to crimes, which in the remotest degree, can affect the safety or welfare of the Government. To investigate every fact that excites suspicion, and to present for trial and punishment, every individual who has been guilty of any act contrary to the duty of the permanent allegiance which he owes, if a subject, and to that temporary allegiance which is due from him while he remains in the Province, if he happens to be the subject of another power.

You must bear in mind, that he who compasses or plots the death of the King, or enters into measures for the subversion of his Government, or levies war against him, or conspires with any for the purpose of levying war against him, or attempts by force to regulate the measures of his Government, or by force to redress any public or general grievance, real or pretended, or with intent against the King, forcibly obstructs the due execution of his laws, or invites foreign invasion, or takes a step of any kind for that purpose, or joins the forces of the enemy, or gives them aid, advice, or intelligence, or with a view to any traitorous design, withdraws, or attempts to withdraw the subjects of His Majesty from their allegiance to the Crown, or from their obedience to the King's lawful commands in their several stations, is guilty of the crime of High Treason, and incurs the punishment of Death, with the forfeiture of all his property moveable and immovable.

That he who having knowledge of any traitorous design, conceals it without participating in it, is guilty of Misprision of High Treason, and incurs the punishment of perpetual imprisonment, with the forfeiture of all his moveable property, and of the profits of his immovable property during life.

That he who without design against His Majesty or his Government, opposes the execution of his laws, or joins in any riot, or unlawful assembly, or excites others to join, or by speaking or writing against the King or his Government, attempts to lessen him in the esteem of his subjects, or to weaken his power, or to raise jealousies between him and his people, or spreads false news concerning his intentions, or refuses to take the oath of Allegiance, or refuses to assist him, by personal service for the defence of the Province against Invasion or Rebellion, is guilty of a high misdemeanor, and incurs the punishment of fine and imprisonment at discretion, and in some instances, the further punishment of the pillory.

Such are the most prominent of the Acts, which the Law, among many others of a similar tendency, has declared to be crimes, and from which all persons whatsoever are bound to abstain: But to abstain from that which is forbidden, is but a small proportion of what constitutes the duty of every subject at this conjuncture. It is by no means sufficient, that our conduct should be tamely correct: it must be distinguished by zeal, and marked by active loyalty. We must evince our love for our Country, and our attachment to the King and to his Government, by eagerly availing ourselves of every opportunity to promote his service and the public good which the course of events may afford us; and by earnest endeavors to execute with effect all that we undertake. There is not one among us, who has it not in his power to advance the great objects before us. Each can make himself to others an example of useful exertion for the general benefit. Each can impress upon others the importance of the stake for which we contend.

Each can sacrifice his private interest and convenience, and assist according to his means, in the advancement of any public service which circumstances may require. Each can humble himself before God in repentance, and intercession for the welfare of the Country, and the success of His Majesty's Arms. Each in his person can contribute to the defence of the Province while life remains, and each can lay down his life for its security, if that should be required. These are our duties.—THE SACRED DUTIES OF ONE AND ALL OF US: and although the performance of them cannot afford to all the opportunity of rendering any splendid service to the Country, yet we may be assured, that the effect of such conduct, will reach to multitudes, and most materially contribute to the permanent advantage of the whole.

From those who happen to be Officers of Government, and particularly from Magistrates, additional duties are demanded. The preservation of the public peace, until their immediate jurisdiction reaches the seat of War, is their peculiar province. The Magistrate must be conspicuous in the execution of his office, vigilant, sedulous, and intrepid in the discharge of his trust. He must personally enquire into every matter that appears to call for his interference, especially in his neighborhood, watching the conduct of strangers with particular attention, and adapting his measures of precaution and of resistance to the probable emergencies of the case. In the present state of the Province, it is certainly no means probable, that riots, or popular tumults, of any description will occur; but if any should, and the various resources of the Civil Power to repress them are found to be inefficient, he must not hesitate to maintain the King's authority and the peace of the district, in such cases of extreme necessity, by the capacious application of Military Force. Popular Tumults, at this crisis, may justly be suspected to be excited by emissaries from the Enemy, and indecision may be highly dangerous. Tumults so excited, are intended to lead to Revolution: and Revolutions should be strangled in their birth. Minds yet in amaze, must not have time to grow familiar with their guilt; the Ring-leaders must not have time to confirm their power; the people must not have time to learn to obey new masters; and the acquisition of this time must be prevented by the activity and decision of the Magistrate.

GENTLEMEN, We have inducements to persevere in the discharge of our duty with fidelity and diligence, of no common importance.

If we look to ourselves, what have we to wish? Can our condition be ameliorated? Can we be happier than we are? And is not the efficient cause of the prosperity and happiness which we enjoy, the Government under which we live, a birth-right to our children, which we are bound to transmit inviolate to them and their posterity?

If we look to our venerable Sovereign, the common and beloved Father of his People, can we forget the many signal marks of his affection, which we have received? The Criminal Code of England, and the present Constitution of the Colony we owe to his Canadian Subjects as a reward for their loyalty and attachment to his Person and Government, and these we have been admitted to a full participation of the rights enjoyed by our fellow subjects in England; that is, to the highest practical degree of civil liberty. More than we enjoy, cannot be asked: no man of experience or education, can desire to move to a wider or more enlarged sphere of civil liberty, than that, with which the high minded and intelligent People of England are satisfied. We are truly grateful for these proofs of His Majesty's favor and paternal affection, and upon every proper occasion, have announced our gratitude in the simplest terms. But the opportunity is now offered, in which we may declare it in deeds; and as we ought not so unquestioningly to suffer the reflections of the Royal mind to be embittered during the visitations of reason, by any neglect of duty on his part, or by any act which could induce the afflicted Monarch to believe, that his Canadian Subjects had been guilty of ingratitude, and had deserted their Benefactor in the hour of need!

If we look to God—can we do otherwise than acknowledge, that there is not a Country under Heaven, to which the Almighty Ruler of the Universe has been more sparing of correction, or more bountiful in his dispensations, than this happy Province? To his will, as to future events, we must bow, as we are bound to do, in humble resignation. But while we thus fortify our minds to meet all that Omnipotence may see fit to permit, shall we not by many exertions for the preservation of the happiness with which he has blessed us—best evince of our gratitude for past benefits, and the extent to which we shall deserve that happiness to come. To this we are now urged. We are called to thank him, not by words, but by actions, in defence of the good which he has bestowed upon us, which we still possess, and which, under his Providence, we shall continue to possess, if we perform our duty.

GENTLEMEN, You will proceed to the execution of your office—in which, we shall at all times be ready to afford you our assistance, if circumstances should happen to require it.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 15.—Schooner Farmer, 14 tons, from Gaspé, fish and oil.
16.—Schooner Mary Joseph, 30 tons, from Bay de Chaleur, fish.
20.—Ship Sir George Prevost, 564 tons, Farwick to Liverpool, Portmouth, to W. Oviatt, in ballast, passengers, Mr. Love, wife and 5 children; Mr. Todd and wife; Mr. Thomas, wife and child; Mr. James Mann, wife and child; Messrs Ed I. Lambert, R. Whately, R. D. Ware, James Taylor, David Knight and wife; John Marks, wife and 2 children; W. Wallis, W. Ware, wife and child; Richd. Morris and wife;—Immigrants, sailed under convoy of His Majesty's Ship Prometheus, parted in long 22. only this vessel for Quebec, one for Halifax, with Ordnance Stores—the Prometheus is coming to Quebec.
—Schooner Victoire, Fourrier, from Gaspé, fish.
—Schooner Sallow, from Madaden Island, fish and oil.
21.—Brig Princess Royal, 101 tons, N. B. 60 days from Cork, to W. Burns, cargo wine, oil, salt and cyder, one passenger.
—Brig Admiral Rowley, 170 tons, C. Howard, 27 days from Newfoundland, to order in ballast.
—Schooner Mary Ann, 99 tons, L. Dugas, 30 days from Halifax, to Delamare and Burns, cargo Lemons and fruit.
24.—Ship Five Sisters, 240 tons, R. Richards, 50 days from Montego Bay, (Jam.) to Grant & Greenhalgh, cargo Rum.—Immigrants, sailed under convoy H. M. S. S. Polyphemus at Barbadoes, heard of the war at the Havana—50 sail for England.

TELEGRAPH, 8 o'clock A. M. Prometheus and another Ship of War at No. 11 and 12.

Sailed on Saturday last, H. M. S. Morgiana, for Halifax.

MARKETS—QUEBEC.

From Wednesday, 16th Sept. to Wednesday, 23d Sept.

Beef per lb.	0 0 6 to 0 0 7
Mutton,	0 0 6 to 0 0 7
Veal,	0 0 7 1/2 to 0 0 9
Pork,	0 0 8 to 0 1 0
Salt Butter	0 0 10 to 0 1 0
Fresh do.	0 1 4 to 0 1 5
Eggs per doz.	0 0 11 to 0 1 0
Potatoes per Minot,	0 2 3 to 0 3 0
Oats per Minot,	0 2 6 to 0 3 0
Flour per Cwt.	1 2 6 to 1 5 0
Hay per 100 bundles,	2 5 0 to 3 0 0
Straw, do.	2 1 8 to 2 10 0
Wood, per cord, none.	

