

LONDON, July 13.

We received last night the Paris Papers of Saturday last. The King of Prussia, with the whole of his family, left that city on the preceding day. A report, copied from a Strasburg Paper, of a mutiny of Russian troops against their officers, is officially contradicted. Chateaubriand, the well-known novelist, has been appointed French Ambassador to Sweden. It is confidently said, that the Archduchess Maria Louisa and her son, the late King of Rome, will shortly go to Elba. It is probable, that Capt. Usher, in the Undaunted, will convey them thither.

The following are the dimensions of the NELSON:

	FEET.	IN.
Length on the range of the lower gun-deck from the rabbit of the stem to the rabbit of the stern post	205	0 1/2
Length from the aft part of the taff-rail to the fore part of the figure head	244	0
Length of the keel for tonnage	170	10
Breadth moulded	52	11
Breadth extreme	52	8
Breadth to the outside of the main walls	54	6
Depth in the hold	21	0
Perpendicular height from the underside of the false keel to the upper part of the figure-head	55	2
Perpendicular height from the underside of the false keel to the upper part of the taff-rail	65	2
Draft of water	24	0
Abait	25	0
Burthen in tons	2,617	4.95
Establishment of men	875	
Gun-deck	32	32
Middle ditto	34	24
Upper ditto	54	18
Exclusive of the gr. deck, rd. house and fore-castle		

The head exemplifies the whole art, ingenuity, and work-manship of our professed artists; it is ornamented with the bust of our brave and ever to be lamented Hero, "Nelson," supported by Fame and Britannia, with the motto, "England expects every Man to do his Duty."—The stern is one of the most magnificent ever seen.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

Office of Commissary General of Prisoners, Aug. 10, 1814.
SIR—I beg leave to transmit you herewith, copies of three letters of the 3d, 4th, and 9th insts. which have passed between Col. Thomas Barclay, the British agent for prisoners of war, and myself, in relation to an exchange proposed by me of Capt. Porter, and the officers and crew of the U. S. frigate Essex.

"You will remark, Sir, that the British agent, although he considers, under the practice of his government, that their paroles 'are null, and the officers and men at liberty to serve, in like manner, as if they had not been made prisoners' declines to exchange them against British officers and crews similarly situated, for these and other reasons given in my letter to him of the 9th inst. I have been instructed by the Secretary of State to declare the officers and crew of the Essex discharged from parole.

"I have, therefore the honour to announce to you, that Captain David Porter, and other officers, and the crew of the United States frigate Essex, captured in March last by the British ship of war under the command of Capt. Hillyar, are, accordingly, declared discharged from their paroles, taken by the said Captain Hillyar, and as free to serve in any capacity, as if they had never been made prisoners."

"I have the honour to be, with very great respect, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) J. MASON.

The Hon. Wm. Jones, Sec. of the Navy.

(COPY)
The foregoing is a copy of a letter this day received from the Commissary General of Prisoners, in conformity with which the commander and the other officers, and the crew of the U. S. frigate Essex, are hereby declared 'discharged from their paroles, and as free to serve, in any capacity, as if they had never been made prisoners.' You will, therefore, govern yourself by this declaration, and communicate it to every officer and man concerned, in order that they may hold themselves in readiness for such service as may be required of them by this department.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. JONES.

Navy Department, Aug. 11, 1814.
Capt. D. Porter, U. S. N. Chatter, Penn.

The officers and crew of the U. S. late frigate Essex are hereby informed, that the foregoing are correct copies of letters sent to me by the honorable Secretary of the Navy of the United States—and they are directed to govern themselves accordingly. D. PORTER.

Chatter, Penn. Aug. 13, 1814.

Copy of a letter from Vice Admiral COCHRANE to Mr. MONROE, H. M. Ship the Tonnant, in the Patuxent River, 18th Aug. 1814.

SIR—Having been called upon by the Governor General of the Canada to aid him in carrying into effect measures of retaliation against the inhabitants of the United States, for the wanton destruction committed by the army in Upper Canada, it has become imperiously my duty, conformably with the nature of the Governor General's application to issue to the naval force under my command, an order to 'sweep and lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found available.

I had hoped that this contest would have terminated without my being obliged to resort to severities which are contrary to the usage of civilized warfare, and is it has been with extreme reluctance and concern that I have found myself compelled to adopt this system of devastation, I shall be equally gratified if the conduct of the Executive of the U. S. will authorize my staying such proceedings, by making reparation to the suffering inhabitants of Upper Canada; thereby manifesting that if the destructive measures pursued by their army were even sanctioned, they will no longer be permitted by the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with much consideration your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE, Vice Admiral and Commander in chief of H. B. Majesty's ships and vessels upon the North American stations.

The Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of State, &c. Washington.

New-York, Sept. 8.

Spir—Another man was apprehended at Brooklyn last week for a spy. So should all suspicious characters be treated. But not from fear of the mischief they may now do. We would almost invite the visit and inspection of British officers to the works nearly completed for the defence of this city. We have already 18,000 men on duty, exclusive of the New Jersey militia, and nearly as many (10,500) more are ordered and daily expected. Nothing but the full complement of cannon, arms and ammunition is wanting, to render our situation perfectly secure against any force the enemy can bring.—Columbian.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Georgetown, (Columbia) Sept. 5—10 o'clock, P. M.

"Mr. Hanson and I left Porter yesterday evening in his battery, which was considered by him as competent to prevent the retreats of the British fleet, lying about 3 miles above him, opposite Mount Vernon. We left Major Lewis and John Hanson, Thomas behind. They have this moment arrived, and from them I have the ensuing painful relation. At half past 2 o'clock, P. M. the Admiral got under weigh before a stiff north-wester—here down within musket shot of the battery, and came broadside round. The other vessels came to, at the distance of from one fourth of a mile to one and a half miles. They opened a terrific fire of bombs, grape and twenty-four pounders. On both sides the cannonading was continued in all its terrors for about thirty minutes, at which time our battery was completely silenced. The Sea Horse (Commodore's ship) remained in her original station until the fleet, making about 50 in number, had passed the narrows, when she fired a stern gun and went off under easy sail—Not a single ship was injured. It is believed that Porter has either been killed or severely wounded and he must have lost most of his men—his complement was 130. Perry is said to have engaged them 4 miles below, as a cannonading was heard—but, Sir, nothing effective can be expected from him as his force, in metal, was nothing equal to Porter's.

I hope you may have this among the first—the mail is just closing.

The passengers in the Philadelphia stages last evening informed us, that the report of Capt. Porter being wounded or killed, was contradicted in Philadelphia—they also stated, that it was believed the British fleet had got out of the Potomac.

A gentleman arrived last evening from Georgetown, Columbia, which place he left on Tuesday morning, he informed us that Com. Rodgers arrived there on Monday night, about 12 o'clock; heard no report of Com. Porter being killed.—Mer. Ad.

Extract of a letter from Major Barney, to Major Gen. Smith dated Annapolis, Saturday, Sept. 10 4 o'clock, P. M.

"Thirty one sail are now in sight, starting up the Bay and a frigate above Thomas' Point; the rest considerably below. Fifteen square rigged, the remainder schrs., and sloops. They get along rapidly. Only two ships of the line that I can distinguish.

POSTSCRIPT.—At 11, the different regiments were dismissed to re-assemble at their respective places, when the alarm guns are fired.

Half past 1 P. M.—THE ALARM GUNS HAVE JUST FIRED—EVERY MAN IS IN ARMS.

BY EXPRESS—OFFICIAL.

Thirty sail in sight from the Observatory at sun down 8 frigates anchored between North and Sparrow's Point—2 sloops of war 10 transports within the bar—3 frigates at anchor 2 miles from the above—4 frigates standing in abreast of North Point in company with 8 sail supposed to be transports.

We understand from unquestionable authority that Mr. Monroe had received information that the enemy soon after leaving Washington were joined by a reinforcement of 500 men.

Extract to the Editor, dated Washington Sept. 13.

Information from below to-day, states, that a part of the enemy's force remained in the Potomac and a part went up the bay. You may look out for squalls in Baltimore.

Extract of a letter dated Winchester, Sept. 12, evening.

"Our regiment received a division order yesterday afternoon to march immediately to this place. Several companies, with field officers, arrived after a 20 miles march, at 7 o'clock this morning. The alarm is considerable. A large force is off this place. The militia are collecting fast. Five regiments are already here and near this place Gen. Sewall, to whose division we belong, has ordered out the whole of his division, (9 regiments, besides cavalry and artillery,) with the exception of one regiment, to be formed as soon as Wednesday."

HALLOWELL, September 10.

The officers and crew of the Adams nearly to a man, have already passed this place for Portsmouth, where we understand they are ordered to rendezvous. Capt. Morris, for whose fate a great solicitude prevailed, arrived on Tuesday evening in good health."

H. Q. PLATTSBURGH, September 12, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Governor-General of the Canada and Commander in Chief of the British forces in North America, having invaded the territories of the United States, with the avowed purpose of conquering the country as far as Crown Point and Ticonderoga, there to winter his forces with a view to further conquest, brought with him a powerful army and flotilla—an army amounting to fourteen thousand men, completely equipped and accompanied by a numerous train of artillery and all the engines of war—men who had conquered in France, Spain, Portugal, the Indies, and in various other parts of the globe, and led by the most distinguished generals of the British army. A flotilla also, superior to ours in vessels, men and guns, had determined at once to crush us both by land and by water.

The Governor-General after boasting of what he would do and endeavoring to dissuade the loyal inhabitants of the United States, from their allegiance by threats and promises as set forth in his proclamations and orders, fixed his Headquarters at the village of Champlain to organize his army and to settle the government of his intended conquests. On the second day of the month, he marched from Champlain, and on the fifth, appeared before the village of Plattsburgh, with his whole army, and the eleventh, the day fixed for the general attack, the flotilla arrived.

The enemy's flotilla at 8 in the morning passed Cumberland Head, and at 9 engaged our flotilla at anchor in the bay off the town, fully confident of crushing in an instant the whole of our naval force, but the gallant Com. Macdonough in the short space of two hours, obliged the large vessels to strike their colors, whilst the galleys saved themselves by flight.—This glorious achievement was in full view of the several forts, and the American forces had the satisfaction of witnessing the victory.

The British army was also so posted on the surrounding heights, that it could not but behold the interesting struggle for dominion on the lake. At the same hour the fleets engaged, the enemy opened his batteries on our forts, throwing hundreds of shells, balls and rockets, and attempted at the same time to cross the Saranac at three different points to assault the works. At the upper ford he was met by the militia and volunteers, and after repeated attempts was driven back with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. At the bridge near the village, he was repulsed by the pickets and the brave riflemen under Capt. Grovernor and Lts. Hamilton and Riley, and at the bridge in the town, he was foiled by the guards, block houses, and the artillery of the forts served by Capt. Alex. Brooks, Capt. Richards and Smith, and Lieuts. Mountford, Synth and Cronwell. The enemy's fire was returned with effect from our batteries and by sun-set we had the satisfaction to silence seven batteries which he had erected, and to see his column retreating to their camps, beyond the reach of our guns.

Thus beaten by land and by water, the Governor-General withdrew his artillery and raised the siege, at 9 at night sent off his heavy baggage and under cover of the darkness retreated with his whole army towards Canada, leaving his wounded on the field, and a vast quantity of bread, flour and beef which he had not time to destroy, besides a quantity of bombshells, shot, flints, and ammunition of all kinds which remain at the batteries and lie concealed in the ponds and rivers. As soon as his retreat was discovered the light troops, volunteers and militia, were in pursuit, and followed as far as Chazy, capturing several dragoons and soldiers, besides covering the escape of hundreds of deserters, who continued still to be coming in. A violent storm and continual fall of rain prevented the brave volunteers and militia from further pursuit.

Thus have the attempts of the invader been frustrated by a regular force of only fifteen hundred men, a brave and active body of militia of the state of New-York, under Gen. Monroe, and volunteers of the respectable and patriotic citizens of Vermont, led by Gen. Strong and other gentlemen of distinction. The whole not exceeding two thousand five hundred men.

The British forces being now either expelled or captured, the services of the volunteers and militia may be dispensed with. Gen. Macomb cannot however permit the militia of New-York and the volunteers of Vermont, to depart without carrying with them the high sense he entertains for their merits. The zeal with which they came forward in defence of their country, when the signal of danger was given by the general, reflects the highest lustre on their patriotism and spirit. Their conduct in the field has corresponded with the laudable motives which led them into it. They have deserved the esteem of their fellow-citizens and the warm approbation of their commanders. They have exemplified how speedily American citizens can be prepared to meet the enemies of their country. In testifying his sense of the merits of the troops, the general cannot but express his sorrow and regret, for the loss of some brave and virtuous citizens, and for those who have been wounded. The less no doubt will be keenly felt by their friends and countrymen, but at the same time will be borne with that fortitude and resignation which become good citizens and good Christians.

The affection of the general with accompany his brave associates in arms wherever they may go, nor will any thing give him more pleasure than opportunities of testifying to them individually, by actions as well as words the high regard he cherishes for them.

The general, in the name of the United States, thanks the volunteers and the militia for their distinguished services, and wishes them a happy return to their families and friends.

ALEX. MACOMB.

BURLINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The anxiety of the public to learn the particulars of the late splendid victory over the British squadron on this lake, has induced us to publish the following, which are all that have come to our knowledge.

On Sunday the ever memorable 11th of September, the enemy's squadron was discovered about eight o'clock, A. M. standing up the lake with a favorable breeze, under a press of

sail. Every preparation was made by our gallant Commodore to give them a warm and cordial reception; with his squadron at anchor he awaited their approach. The enemy soon made their appearance of Cumberland Head and bore down for our squadron, the enemy's two largest vessels taking a position to attack the Saratoga, our flag ship.—The first broadside from her killed the British Commodore, (Downie) and her fire continued so spirited and well directed that the enemy's flag ship the Confidence soon after struck. At this time the whole broadside guns of the Saratoga, next to the enemy, were completely unmanageable. The enemy's brig continued her fire. Our Commodore slipped his cable and wore round, two broadsides compelled the brig to follow the example of the Confidence.—In the meantime the Preble compelled one of the enemy's sloops to strike. The other grounded on Hospital Island just before the battle ended, and was taken possession of by some of our galleys. The enemy's galleys, except two which were sunk, with the assistance of their oars effected their escape. The slaughter on board the British fleet was immense. The Confidence alone had 110 killed and wounded. Our loss severe—56 men killed and wounded on board the Saratoga. Commodore Macdonough himself was three different times knocked down by the splinters and falling spars and blocks, but has escaped with trifling injury. The loss on either side is difficult and as yet impossible to ascertain.

The comparative loss of the enemy with ours is stated at two to one.

The British fleet consisted of fifteen vessels, viz:

The Confidence, mounting	39 guns.
Lunnet,	16
Chubb,	11
Preble,	11
11 galleys,	16
	93 guns.

Our fleet of fourteen vessels, viz:

Saratoga,	26
Essex,	20
Ticonderoga,	17
Com. Preble,	1
6 galleys, 2 each,	12
4 do. 1 do.	4
	86

On the result of this most glorious victory comment is unnecessary. The names of Macdonough and of his gallant officers; will be inserted among those of Decatur, Hull, Perry, Boscawen, Porter and Jones, and like them, will be held in everlasting remembrance.

The enemy under Sir George Prevost amounting to 14,000 regulars and embodied militia, in four brigades, commanded by Major-Generals De Rottenburg, Power, Brisbane and Robinson, appeared before our works at Plattsburgh, and after bombarding, cannonading and rocket firing, were obliged to retreat in the night of Sunday last, in great confusion, leaving a number of their tents, several pieces of cannon, great quantities of ammunition, bombs, cannon balls, grape shot, fixed cartridges, shovels, spades, axes, pick axes, bread, flour, beef, &c. &c. in our possession, together with all their sick and wounded to our mercy. The gallantry of General Macomb, his subalterns, and brave regulars, (not exceeding 1500) have never been exceeded. Not a paid check was seen during the whole affair, notwithstanding the showers of shot, shells and rockets which were directed at our works. On silencing the enemy's battery the second time, Sir George made his escape with his life guard, while we were playing the tune of Yankee doodle.

The militia, thirty two hundred, without distinction of party or age, in every instance have distinguished themselves. The Vermont Volunteers have behaved with the coolness of regulars, and their conduct has fulfilled the expectations which the promptness and spirit with which they turned out had raised.

The enemy in their flight destroyed all the bridges and obstructed the road by trees, baggage, &c. They were however pursued as far as Chazy, but on account of the obstructions in the road and their precipitate retreat, our heroes were not able to overtake them. The enemy have learnt a lesson long to be remembered, that the 'soil of freedom is sacred that it must not, nor shall not be polluted with impunity.' In this their expedition by land and water, we can account to Sir George for more than two thousand of his men killed and prisoners, and more than ninety pieces of cannon.

To the interposition of heaven, be ascribed our glorious victory.

KINGSTON, (U. C.) Sept. 16.

LAUNCH.—On Saturday last was launched from His Majesty's Dock Yard at Point Frederick, the fine Ship St. LAWRENCE, of 104 Guns, on which occasion a Royal Salute was fired from the Batteries.

Head Quarters, Camp before Fort Erie, 7th Sept. 1814.

DISTRICT GENERAL ORDER.

Major General De Watteville having been directed to detach a party yesterday evening to endeavor to cut off the enemy's Piquet No. 4, reports that this service was executed by a company of the 6th regt. and one of the Glengary Light Infantry, joined by the Infantry Piquet at Plattsburgh, and the detachment of the 19th Light Dragoons under Captain Eastace, the whole under the command of Capt. Paterson of the 6th regiment, and conducted by Captain Powell Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

The enemy's Piquet was surprised at day light this morning.—Of its advanced party which consisted of 20 men and an officer, not one escaped; fourteen including the officer being killed, and seven wounded and taken prisoners. The main body of the Piquet fled towards the forts pursued by our troops close under the guns of the place and must have suffered very considerable from our fire. Our loss has been only 1 killed, (private 6th) and one slightly wounded.

The conduct of this little enterprise reflects great credit not only on Captain Paterson commanding the detachment and on the whole of the Officers and Soldiers of which it was composed, but on Captain Powell Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, by whom the enterprise was planned. Sergeant Powell 19th Light Dragoons has been named to the Lieutenant General as having again distinguished himself on this occasion.

J. HARVEY, Lt. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

MONTREAL, September 20.

[The following account, in which it appears the noted Wilcocks has met his fate, is from a New York paper.]

"On the 4th inst. 400 men at Fort Erie volunteered to destroy some works that the enemy had thrown up near the Fort. They succeeded with the loss of 17 or 18 men among whom were Col. Wilcocks and a Lieut. of Artillery killed. The enemy's loss is supposed to exceed 100. The militia are constantly arriving at Erie. From 1 to 3000 had arrived, and 700 were expected."

WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT.

TWO THOUSAND PAIRS OF BEEF SKIN SHOES, large size, best quality, to be delivered into the Commissary Stores at Montreal on or before the 10th day of November next. Proposals will be received at this Office on the 10th proximo.

Deputy Commissary General's Office, Montreal, 29th Sept. 1814.

WANTED—TWO APPRENTICES for the Paper Making Business, at the Jacques Cartier Mill. Good encouragement will be given to youths of from 12 to 15 years of age. Apply at this Office, A. Quebec, 29th Sept. 1814.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following articles: 5 Pipes L. P. Madeira Wine, having been 15 months at sea—11 Puncheons Molasses, 50 Barrels Muscovado Sugar, 10 bales Military cloths, 12 bales assorted colored Cloths, 9 bales colored Flannels, 100 Tons Liverpool Salt, 6 Crates well assorted Earthenware—which he will dispose of at a cheap rate for Cash. F. M. QUIROURT, Quebec, 29th Sept. 1814. Auc. & Bkr.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Puncheons Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Croix Rum, eighty puncheons Jamaica Spirits, thirty-three puncheons Molasses, fifty hogheads and forty barrels Muscovado Sugar, ten barrels winter strained Spermaceti Oil, fifty boxes Muscatel Raisins, three bales Writing Paper. Sept. 30, 1814.

CHAS. F. AYLWIN.

QUEBEC: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1814.

An officer arrived Express from Halifax, on Tuesday, with the public despatches by the August Mail. We have been obligingly favored with a Halifax paper of the 14th inst. which contains a Summary of the intelligence brought by the mail.

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 14.

POSTSCRIPT, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Arrived, the Queensbury, packet, from Falmouth, 36 days—London papers to the 6th ult. by her.

The affairs of Spain appear to be gradually getting from bad to worse.—The Inquisition was revived by a Decree of Ferdinand 1st of the 21st July.

Norway still held out against Sweden.

Belgium has been transferred to the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands.

The London Gazette of the 30th July, contains the appointment of Lord Gambier, Henry Goulbourn and William Adams, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for conducting a Treaty of Peace with the United States; and the Star of the 5th August, says, "The following are reported to be the principal terms to be proposed by the British Commissioners at Ghent, to the American negotiators:

"The British fisheries connected with our North American territories not to be, under any circumstances, encroached upon by the citizens of the United States.

"The whole of the Lakes, especially Lakes Ontario and Erie, to be exclusively British.

"No fort of any description to be constructed in the neighbourhood of these Lakes on Republican ground.

"The Ohio to be the limit of the territory of the United States, and the Indians to be guaranteed the possessions and hunting grounds north and west of that river."

The Ledger, of the 2d Aug. says:—"Lord Hill, we hear, has been summoned to receive his final instruction for proceeding to take the command of the British forces destined to act against the United States of America."

The Beacon, Transports, with 200 Am. Prisoners from hence, ar. off Falmouth in 3 weeks passage.—The Americans had made an unsuccessful attempt to get possession of the Vessel—4 of them were killed and 8 wounded.

The Goliath, with her Convoy, from hence, had arrived in the Channel.

The Lady Louisa, Packet, from hence had arrived at Falmouth.

The accounts of the operations on the American coast will be found in another part of the Gazette.

We are told that a N. York paper of the 17th, has been received at Montreal, which contains a report of Gen. Ross having been repulsed on an attack at Baltimore.

A short dispatch, was received at Montreal on Sunday evening last from General Drummond, informing the Governor in Chief of an attack, made on the 11th by the Enemy on our position near Fort Erie, in which he was repulsed with the loss of between 2 and 300 prisoners. Colonels Pierson and Fischer, it is said, are among the wounded.

A stranger on looking over some pieces which have been lately printed at Montreal, would fancy that that City had at length fallen under the dominion of the United States. He could never imagine that, in a British Province, the person entrusted with the supreme civil and military command, could be made the object of similar attacks. We are sure that My Lord ELLSBOUGH, for instance, would never admit that such a thing could exist under British laws. His Lordship would say, "it is to be borne, in a country where people have any estimation of character, that it shall be allowed to any man to discuss whether a person has or has not, been guilty of an enormous crime, and have that matter made the subject of debate by all persons who can read or listen to a newspaper." "This is a sort of tyranny," his Lordship would say, "that I never heard of as existing in the free land in which we have the happiness to live." But if it did exist, his Lordship would ask, "what was the probable effect of such publications?"

Every man who wishes well to the cause of his King and Country ought also to ask, "what is the probable effect of such publications?" "Have they not a tendency to loosen all the ties and links of military subordination?" "Could there be any purpose but one in view by these publications?" "A Fleet is sacrificed, it is said; the Army disgraced by the Commander in Chief! and these shameful assertions are thrown abroad in a shape to be circulated wherever there is a Camp, a guard room or a cantine, within his command!"

Are the scandalous assertions true? In that case, are there no superiors to whom the offender is answerable? Or does it require a mutiny in the Army to make these superiors listen? There is, we fear, a deliberate guilt in these publications: for the cunning with which a moment mortifying to all brave and loyal men was seized for giving them effect, and the impudence about "the public voice," (the voice of some dozen persons at most) seem to distinguish these publications from the ordinary effusions of malvolence and dullness.

We deny the right of all public discussion of alleged public evils, where its immediate tendency is not to produce a remedy in a mode authorised by law. Law and common sense, condemn all inflammatory and seditious discussions. The Government of the Army, in particular, has been delivered over by the law to an arbitrary authority. Civilians in the Colonies have no right to interfere with it. The Commander of the Military Force, in as far as we are concerned, is entitled to "a liberal and candid view of his measures." All parties agree that the enemy's works at Plattsburgh might have been taken. All must agree that their capture would have given a certain eclat to his expedition. By a rare strength of mind, inconceivable to those who think only of themselves, he sacrificed this personal advantage to his ideas of the good of the service. He knew that he would have to encounter the irritated feelings and honest prejudices of the bravest soldiery in the world; he knew that personally he would have to encounter all the calumny which the malice of the factious and disappointed could invent; all that ignorance and prejudice could be made to believe. He knew all this and he did it all for the service of his Sovereign and Country. His example is lost on his calumniators. They may go on. But His Excellency will continue to enjoy the confidence of the army and the people; he will meet with their ardent support in whatever he may conceive to be for the good of the King's service, whilst these calumniators will be universally known and detested.

The Antelope will take Convoy for England and sail as specially as possible after her arrival in Port here. She is now at No. 2.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 22.—Ship Regent, Carr, 15 weeks from Portsmouth, to Government passengers, 9 officers and 145 men of the 6th Regiment—sailed under convoy of H. M. Ships Newcastle and Antelope.

Brig Jane, Fly, from Cork, sailed 24th July, to Government, with bread and flour—sailed under convoy of H. M. Ships Acbar and Plover.

Ship Dawn, Greigson, from do. sailed 24th July, to do with bread.

Brig Cynthia, Swan, from do. sailed 24th July, to do with bread and flour.

Brig Mary, Gifford, from do. sailed 24th July, to do with bread.

Brig Sophia, Dunn, Greenock via Cork, to Rogerson, Hunter & Co. general cargo—pass. Messrs. Thompson, Campbell, and Todd.

Brig Ganger, Martin, from Cork, sailed 24th July, to Government, with bread.

29.—Brig June, Christie, from do. sailed 24th July, to do.

