

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

ANIMOS NON FATE VENERO. — OVID.

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TERMS

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

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FOR ADVERTISING.

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

Ten lines and under, three shillings and sixpence; and tenpence every do.

Above ten lines, fourpence per line; and one-penny every do.

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

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

AGENTS.

Mr. James Barnard, Quebec
Mr. Edward Sills, Three-Rivers
Mr. George Kirtson, William-Henry
Louis Olivier, Esq., Beethier
Jacques LaCombe, Esq., L'Assomption
Messrs. McKenzie, Oldham & Co., Terrebonne
J. C. Droulet, Esq., St. Marc
Eustache D. Beaudien, Esq., Paroissien
Jacques Viger, Esq., Boucherville
Mr. G. Wood, Camille
James McCumming, Esq., St. J. L.

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 WOOLENS, 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.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned gives public notice that she has formed a commercial establishment in this city under the firm of MARY C. CUVILLIER & CO.

and that she also intends, on her own responsibility, to carry on the duties of 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, 12th 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. Audin and Mathias's Counting House, where he continues carrying on the Tailor and Habit-making business as formerly.

Regimentals done on the shortest notice.

M. B. An Apprentice wanted; one who understands the English and French languages, and can well recommended.

October 19.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

AGENCY BUSINESS

entirely in Mrs. M. C. Cuvillier & Co.'s auction-room, Notre Dame street, where every attention will be paid to the interest of those who may be desirous to favour him with their commands.

He offers for sale, assorted bar iron, cast-iron kettles, beams and scales, grates and fenders, stoves, kitchen boilers, digesters, saucepans, wool wash, excellent barley, (of which he will have a constant supply from the Jacques Cartier Mills, night day clocks.—Also 100 M. standard staves deliverable on the wharves at Quebec.

October 19.

M. KAY, Agent.

J. M. Poi

BEGS leave to inform the Young Gentlemen of this city, that he has opened an EVENING SCHOOL for such as are desirous of being instructed in the

FRENCH LANGUAGE;

assuring them that they will be attended with due care and attention, and that nothing will be omitted on his part to forward their improvement.

Application is to be made at his lodgings at Mr. CARSWELL'S, next door to F. W. Estimating, Esq.

Montreal, October 25, 1811.

DR. FLAGG, FROM BOSTON,

(AT DILLON'S HOTEL.)

WHOSE abilities are, or may be known, as

SURGEON DENTIST.

offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal. His mode of practice is not common, but very simple, safe, and easy.—“TAY AND PROVE,” and hold fast that which is good. He receives, with due attention, the commands from the Ladies.

Montreal, October 26.

FOR SALE,

FINE SPLIT PEASE.

Apply to M. KAY Agent. October 14.

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.

BY PRIVATE SALE.

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

HART LOGAN

IMPORTER.

Fifty chests best SINGAPORE 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 casks assorted Cotton Hosiery.

15 do. do. Worsted Stocking Web.

20 bales do. coloured Flannels.

12 do. do. do. Bombazines.

10 do. do. do. Kerseymeres.

9 casks printed Calicoes, and Calicoe

Check.

4 do. Ferrets.

10 bales 9-Biba 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.

TO LET,

A HOUSE and LOT most agreeably situated on the Coteau St Louis, opposite the Citadel, lately in the occupation of Colonel Murray, containing a number of spacious and very convenient apartments, and good cellars; also comprising stables for several horses, cow houses, sheds, an hangar, &c.

For particulars apply to Mrs. Viger, widow of the late D. Viger, Esq. or to D. B. Viger, attorney at law. Montreal, 24th Oct.

WANTED at 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 steady habits. Letters must be post paid.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

FRENCH LAND TAX.

One of the most extraordinary measures which the French Revolution originated, but which, with all its vigour, it was not able to carry into execution, has been revived, and very materially executed by the strong hand of the present Imperial Government of France. We are speaking of the actual survey and measurement of the whole empire for the purpose of the equalization and productiveness of the land tax.

Perhaps no tax is more ancient, not only in Europe, but even in Asia, than a tax upon land, or the immediate produce of land. As soon as people are formed into social communities, and a common purse and national treasury becomes necessary, for the common defence, and for the

maintenance of the laws and officers of the state, the conclusion naturally suggests itself that this contribution should be raised upon the proprietors; that each should contribute according to his property, each having an evident interest in proportion to that property. But the first property of a state is its lands. The manufacturing condition of a people does not till long after the cultivation of their lands. The first tax in every state, therefore, has been on landholders and land. In Asia the sovereign took a tenth, we believe, of the yearly produce for the purpose of the state. In Europe, where liberty and agriculture have always been better understood, the state has wisely paid by the harvest, and taken its required quota immediately from the land.

There have always, however existed certain circumstances which have confined the amount of taxes thus raised within very narrow limits.—The landholders could not deny either the necessity of taxes or the justice and equity that themselves should contribute according to their landed possessions.—The land had the first and greatest share of protection; the land, therefore, should pay the first and greatest share. But as property always constitutes power, the landholders have in all European states had the main weight in conferring to and enacting laws.—They have very naturally, therefore exerted this power in screening themselves. And arguments have not been wanting to those who could second their eloquence with their power. The land, say they, is the immediate source of all the wealth, and even of the fullness of the state. It is the stock, the fruit of which is the maintenance of the community. When you tax the land, therefore, you meddle with the tree, the produce of which is to support you.—Take a share of the fruit if you please; it is just that you should have it, but have a care how you meddle with the root. It is a principle in taxation, or should be one, that the taxes should never ascend too high up; they should never begin too near the top. If you tax the landholder he not only repays himself in his rent, but he adds a profit on his previous payment. The farmer, in the same manner also, not only repays himself what he has given to the landlord, but he likewise adds his profit on such payment. You thus put, for example, fivepence an acre; the landlord charges the farmer in his rent ninepence; and the farmer in the sale of his produce to the public swells this charge to one shilling. This is the necessary consequence of taxation beginning too high. The land tax, from its very nature, must always be in this predicament.—It is a tax upon a stock in its very first state of production.

By these arguments, or rather by their actual power, the landholders in all the European kingdoms have succeeded in keeping the impost on their lands to a very low rate, and the most powerful sovereigns have accordingly found it impossible to vary either the primary valuation, or the tax per pound upon such assessment. The land tax, therefore has remained nearly stationary in Europe, and whilst every thing else has been rising, has kept its former rate.

The necessities of the state, however, have sometimes induced foreigners to make an unusual effort. Accordingly, the Emperor of Germany made an essay in their hereditary states to augment the produce of their land tax. The low rate of the tax is founded in two circumstances,—first, a low ancient value of the lands in masses, and, secondly, in the low rate per pound of this valuation. A whole district, for example, which is let to tenants at fifty thousand pounds, is valued at five hundred pounds annually rent, and the tax is one shilling in the pound. Such a district, under such a valuation and such a tax, would pay only twenty-five pounds annually, instead of two thousand five hundred pounds. The Emperor of Germany, therefore, about half a century since, set on foot an actual admeasurement of their hereditary states, beginning with Bohemia, and which measurement was to be followed up by a valuation and enrolment for the purpose of equalizing and augmenting the land tax. We believe, however, that even the house of Austria, powerful and beloved as it was at that time, could not effect the measure; the landholders very naturally opposed it, and the imperial court, we believe, had only the plan and survey for its pains.

Such is the plan which the military government of France is now attempting, and which, in its plenitude of power and consequent contempt of all representation and opposition, it will most probably be enabled to effect. And should this be the event, the financial state of France will undoubtedly derive an augmentation which, when added to its actual military strength, must give very just alarm to the other states of Europe. This actual survey, however, is not the thing of a day, and therefore there are perhaps some grounds of hope, that this may be one of those plans of the Emperor Napoleon, in which circumstances, or a stronger power, (that great Power which administers the affairs of the world, and turns them to his will) may disappoint his expectations, and give them another event than the one anticipated.

FRENCH CADASTRE.

The Cadastre is a survey by actual admeasurement of every parish, nay, of every field in France, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact proportion of land-tax which each landholder or farmer is to pay. The land is afterwards valued by a kind of jury, taken from among the parishioners, and a plan of the parish, with the valuation of each field, is sent to the minister of finances. One copy of it is given to the head of the department, and another remains with the mayor of the parish.

This Cadastre is not an invention of the present government of France: the idea originated before the Revolution, with a set of theoretical statesmen, known under the name of economists, and who, although well-meaning men, contributed powerfully to the fall of the monarchy, by the prevalence of their theories had obtained. A leading tenet of those philosophers was, that agriculture alone was really productive to the state, it followed, of course, that the state was to look exclusively to it for its support; but in their romantic notions of justice, the burthen they thus laid inadvertently on the agriculture they wished to foster, would not be equally supported by all, unless an actual survey and valuation of all the lands should actually take place. So prevalent were those ideas in France at the beginning of the Revolution, that most of the *robbers*, or written instructions given to the deputies of the National Convention by their constituents, contained a recommendation of the *cadastre*.

Bonaparte thus found the idea thoroughly established; and soon discerned the advantages he might derive from it. The *cadastre* will put every acre of land in France as completely at his disposal, as the laws of the conscription mark every man for his soldier. When in want of supplies, he will have only to calculate how much an additional acre on each acre will produce, and a crop will settle the business. The increase of revenue he will thus acquire will be as sudden as it will be great, for it is well known that in the parishes already affected according to the *cadastre*, land has been estimated at the value it had in 1790, and the tax laid accordingly, whereas the fact is, that in those districts the land injured by the continental system, the value of land has since that period fallen one-half and much more in those parts where the produce of the land was chiefly intended for foreign markets.

It appears that this new system, which will afford such resources to the enemy, is to be put in activity in the year 1812. At that epoch the French system of taxation is, as stated by M. M. Regnaud, to extend to Holland; it may be concluded, therefore, that the whole empire will be under the same regulations.

The following is M. Regnaud's account of the progress which has been made in forming the *cadastre*.

Since the beginning of the administration by parcel, which was first adopted in the year 1804, the *cadastre* operation has proceeded in a regular way.

On the 1st of April, 1811, the admeasurement was completed in five thousand two hundred and forty-three parishes; in the course of the current year it will be completed in 2000 more parishes; and thus upwards of seven thousand parishes will be admeasured by the 1st of January, 1812. This forms a little more than the seventh part of the territory of France.

The valuation of the lands, of course, more behind than the admeasurement, by which it must necessarily be preceded. The number of parishes in which the land had been valued on the 1st of April, 1811, was three thousand one hundred and forty-five; that measure will take place in seventeen or eighteen hundred more, in the course of the present year, and thus, by the 1st of January, 1812, the lands of about five thousand parishes will have been valued.

One hundred and twenty assemblies of Canton had been held in the beginning of 1811.

They had proceeded to examine and discuss the valuation of lands in the several parishes of their respective districts. The minutes (*procès verbaux*) of those assemblies contain, generally, expressions of satisfaction, and of the most respectful gratitude towards your Majesty, to whose parental care they are thus indebted for the signal advantages which are to result from that measure.

Those one hundred and twenty cantons include nearly fourteen hundred parishes, in which the land tax for 1812 shall be assessed according to their *cadastre*-rolls. This will do away the disproportion in the assessment which formerly existed between different parishes, and between the inhabitants of the same parish.—formerly the proportion of assessment varied between them, from one-half of the income to one-tenth, one-twentieth, and one-fiftieth.—Uniformity shall thus be introduced in all the assessments.

For these three years the land-tax has been already assessed in two thousand four hundred parishes, according to the *cadastre*-rolls, formed

on valuations made on general surveys, and which have remedied in part those imperfections which the admeasurement by parcels removes more completely; and thus nearly 4,000 *cadastre*-rolls will be put in activity for the year 1812. The number would have been more considerable, if experience had not proved that it was fit to await the result of the assembly of the *cadastre* to settle the rolls definitively; this consideration delays the execution of the measure, in a great many parishes which form part of *cantons* in which there are still some parishes where the admeasurement is not yet completed.

"The present state of this undertaking, and the labours which will be completed in the course of 1811, will enable me to propose next year to your Majesty, the first application of its ultimate results expected from the *cadastre* operation, as affecting the general assessment of the land-tax, to a zone composed of a fraction of each department of the empire. The only thing to be done will be to compare the amount of incomes, as ascertained by the *cadastre*, in the parishes forming part of the zone, with the total amount of the present assessments of those same parishes; and to establish a proportion between those incomes and the assessments; which proportion must naturally fix the part of the income which each land-owner shall have to set apart for the payment of the land-tax in the year 1813; and that proportion shall be the same for all.

"Uniformity in the assessments will be thus partially established, between departments, between parishes, and between land-owners, and as completely for that fraction of the empire as it will be for the whole, when the measure shall have reached its last stage."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

LONDON GAZETTE.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in name and on the behalf of His Majesty, the following Flag Officers of His Majesty's fleet were promoted, viz:—
Vice-Admirals of the Blue, Henry D'Elbert Durbey, Esq. Edward Bowater, Esq. George Palmer, Esq. William O'Brien Drury, Esq. William Easton, Esq. to be Vice-Admirals of the White.

Rear-Admirals of the Red, Francis Pender, Esq. William Albany Owey, Esq. George Lumsden, Esq. Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. and K. B. Henry Nicholas, Esq. Herbert Sawyer, Esq. Davidge Gould, Esq. Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, K. B. to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Rear-Admirals of the White, Robert Watson, Esq. Right Hon. Alan Hyde Lord Cochrane, Manley Dixon, Esq. George L. Esq. William Mitchell, Esq. George Hart, Esq. and Thomas Bortie, Esq. to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

Rear-Admirals of the Blue, John Laughton, Esq. William Hargood, Esq. George Gregory, Esq. John Kerrier, Esq. Richard Ingleton Bury, Esq. Robert M. Esq. Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. and Hon. Henry Curzon, to be Rear-Admirals of the White.

And the undermentioned Captains were also appointed Flag Officers of His Majesty's fleet, viz:—
Alexander Fraser, Esq. Benjamin H. Howell, Esq. George J. Hughes H. Esq. Right Hon. Lord Amherst of Bristol, Esq. William Taylor, Esq. James Nichol Morris, Esq. George Burton, Esq. William Brown, Esq. Thomas Bayne Martin, Esq. John Lawford, Esq. Frank Southey, Esq. Thomas Willey, Esq. to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

Captain William Bingham has also been appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue, by a commission dated the 31st July 1810, and placed on the list accordingly.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of the King, has been pleased to appoint William Johnstone Hope, Esq. the Right Hon. Lord Henry Pultney, Esq. George C. Osborne, Esq. and Samuel Hood Esq., to be Colonels in His Majesty's Royal Marine Corps, in the room of Benjamin H. Howell, Esq. George J. Hughes H. Esq. the Right Hon. Lord Amherst of Bristol, and James Nichol Morris, Esq. appointed Flag Officers of His Majesty's fleet.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint Robert Brownrigg, Esq. Lieutenant General of His Majesty's forces, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the British settlements in the island of Ceylon.

A Portsmouth letter says, Admiral de Courcy has gone in quest of four French frigates, full of naval stores and troops, bound, it is supposed, to South America, or the East Indies.

The boats of H. M. S. Havannah, Captain the Hon. George Cadogan, on the 7th Sept. off Freet, ably conducted by Lieut. Hamley, of that ship, captured four French schooners laden with wine and brandy, and set fire to one which they were not able to burn away; this gallant affair was performed without the loss of a single man. Adm. Yorke has returned to the admiralty-board, and the ships lately under his command have been sent to various destinations.

The Manilla frigate, with the new Governor of Nova Scotia, sailed from England, Sept. 7.

It is asserted that a Channel fleet of ten sail of the line is to be immediately formed, under the orders of Sir C. Cotton, who will hoist his flag on board the Malta, now lying in Plymouth harbour, and only wants rigging to complete her for foreign service. The crew of the San Josef are to be turned over to her.

Advices from off Flushing state, that the French fleet moved out apparently with intent to put to sea, but speedily returned again into harbour. It consists of 17 sail of the line, and large proportion of frigates. Besides these,

there are three ships of the line at Gorée, and five in the Texel. These united would make a formidable fleet of 25 sail of the line; and it is supposed that they will endeavour to form a junction as soon as the season obliges our ships to leave their station; an event which is likely soon to take place, as they have already experienced a great deal of bad weather upon that coast.

The following is the amount and distribution of the British naval force:—

At sea, 96 sail of the line, 12 from 50 to 44 guns, 142 frigates, 112 sloops and yachts, 7 bombs and fire ships, 141 brigs, 37 cutters, 55 schooners, gun vessels, luggers and schooners, &c. Total 601.—In port and sitting, 20 of the line, 5 from 50 to 44 guns, 47 frigates, 26 sloops, 10 brigs, 3 cutters, 18 schooners, &c. Total, 10.—Guard ships five of the line, 2 of 50 guns, 4 frigates, 5 sloops, &c. Total, 16.—Hospital ships, prison ships, &c. 20 of the line 4 from 50 to 44 guns, 5 frigates, Total, 39.—Ordinary, and repairing for service 67 of the line, 12 from 50 to 44 guns, 65 frigates, 47 sloops, &c. 8 bombs, &c. 20 brigs, 3 schooners, Total 224.—Buildings, 34 of the line, 2 of 50 guns, 18 frigates, 2 sloops, &c. Total, 56. Grand total, 1,044.

At Antwerp there were advertised for sale, on account of the public treasury, 10,000 bags of cotton, two millions and a half pounds of coffee, one million and a half pounds of sugar, and in the whole property to the value of nearly one million and a half sterling. These articles of merchandise had been received from Prussia, and were the form in which the contributions were paid by that kingdom to Bonaparte, in consequence of the detestation in the royal and national coffers. The price of sugar in Paris was 4s. 6d. per lb. unrefined, of coffee 3s. 6d. per lb. and of bread only 2d. per lb.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the Northumberland, 74, in Quiberon Bay, Aug. 14:—"We now lie here, in company with the Royal George, 110, Abnercombe, 74, Amazon, 38, and some light vessels. The Amazon arrived last evening from the cruising ground off L'Orient. She brings an account of a boat making her escape to that ship from L'Heros, the French Admiral's ship in L'Orient. The boat's crew were nine in number, and were all Danes or Swedes. The men report that the ship had but half her complement of men, but was, notwithstanding, the best manned in the harbour; that there were two sail of the line in the outer roads, and that two more were going to drop down the next spring tide. (We can see four of the line apparently ready for sea, and coxswains.) They also report that the Danes on board the Admiral's ship, as well as all the other ships in the harbour, were much dispirited with the French service; and also, that three sail of the line were on the stocks, two of which would soon be launched."

The following extract of letter from an officer on board His Majesty's ship Princess Charlotte, of 38 guns, gives an account of a brilliant affair between a boat of that ship and some French gun-boats.

"His Majesty's ship Princess Charlotte, off St. Sebastian, Aug. 2."

"The Princess Charlotte having captured a Spanish launch, it was fitted out to cruise upon the coast with a cannonade, small arms, and thirty men, and the command was given to Mr. Salter, master's mate. Being forced to come to an anchor near Bermio, by a gale of wind, she was perceived by the garrison, and three gun-boats were dispatched to take possession of him. Fortunately Mr. Salter soon discovered their intent, cut his cables, and made towards the enemy. A brisk firing soon commenced on both sides, when one of the boats was seen to sheer off, and soon after sunk, with all her crew, consisting of the captain of a French national schooner then lying in Bermio, a Major, second commandant of the garrison and thirty men, not one of whom were saved. The other two boats continued the action for some time, but at last made all sail into port, having had a considerable number killed and wounded. Mr. Salter would have either taken or destroyed them, but the wind was dead on shore, and being close under the batteries it was impossible to pursue them. There were only two men wounded on board the launch. Each of the boats had thirty picked men on board, and came out for the express purpose of taking in Mr. S. with them."

"Within these few days Mina has had an action with the French, and has defeated them with very considerable loss; Mina himself has lost upwards of five hundred men. He yesterday received a very considerable supply of arms and ammunition from the Iris. The French troops on this coast are ordered to join the army, and I believe those that Mina has defeated, were destined to relieve them. St. Andero, it is said, will soon be evacuated. Pucier is very near it with an army of five thousand men."

The James of Newcastle, Allen, from Quebec, has been captured about three leagues from the Deadman, by a French privateer schooner, of 10 guns. The Esk, Coates, from Quebec, was in company, but succeeded in beating off the privateer, and arrived late at Plymouth.

Extract of a letter from Major Thos. Williams, Supercargo of the ship Alexander Mansfield, to one of the owners in Norwich, dated Archangel, 30th July, 1811.

"American vessels arrive here in such numbers that at this moment there is a complete stagnation in sales. I was fortunate in the sale

of cotton and sugar, not more than 30 rubles can now be obtained for the former, and not 20 in cash for the latter. Tobacco is a great drug—logwood and tumeric will probably be in some demand next month. There will be many bad voyages made here this season; many ships, particularly those loaded with coffee and cotton, will be obliged to go back in ballast.—Articles for exportation are very high. The post to day from Petersburg, presents a gloomy picture relative to business there; ninety-eight American vessels have arrived, and no sales for goods."

The accounts all through England, as well as from Ireland and Scotland, confirm that both the hay and the corn harvests had been very abundant.

The present population (1811) of London is one million ninety thousand one hundred and four. Increase in ten years 133,139.

It is said there are from 10 to 15,000 soldiers at Cherbourg, their destination unknown.

A curious report was in circulation in London the latter end of August, that the Dauphin of France is still alive. A person is said to have lately arrived in England, who knows his place of residence, and has communicated this to the government, besides making affidavit to the same effect.

The daughter of the Duke of St. Albans, lately eloped to Scotland, and married to Viscount Deerhurst, had at her own disposal, an hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The Duke of Devonshire having died very unexpectedly, his body was opened, and upwards of three pints of water were found in his chest, which was the cause of his death.

By a remarkable coincidence of circumstances it has happened, that four Noble Dukes, all the residents of one street, Piccadilly, have died successively within a short period of each other, viz: 1st, the Duke of Portland, 2d, the Duke of Queensberry; 3d, the Duke of Grattan; and, 4th, the Duke of Devonshire.

James Belcher, the celebrated pugilist, and a formidable champion of England, died in August, in the 31st year of his age, after a lingering illness of two years, which had reduced him to a mere skeleton.

A piece of amber, fourteen inches long, nine and one-fourth inches broad, and weighing 21 lbs. was lately found by a Russian soldier between Memel and Königsberg. It is contended the largest piece ever seen, exceeding in size and weight the one found in the Prussian territories in 1804, and is supposed to be worth nearly six thousand dollars.

Captain Bourne, from Aux Cayes, informs, that General Rigaud died on or about the 27th ult. and that the regent-general Maximilian Broussard, had been appointed in his place.

A late Calcutta paper mentions that the King of Oudehite sent the governor general of India a present of bows, arrows, &c. accompanied by a letter written in English by the king's own hand.

Prices Current at Liverpool.—Pot ashes, 37s. to 38s.—Pearl, 39s. to 41s. per cwt.—Wheat, none at market, would command 13s. 9d. per 50 lbs.

ORDERS OF COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 8 to 20.—The Prince Regent, in council, on the 6th Sept. has been pleased to order, that the orders in council allowing the importation and exportation of certain commodities in neutral ships, into and from His Majesty's territories in the West Indies, &c. be continued in force until December 31, 1812, (excepting with respect to salted, dried, or pickled fish, and beef, pork, and butter, of the 1st July 1812.) In consequence, vessels belonging to States in amity with His Majesty, may import into the said West Indies, &c. stores, lumber, horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, and every other species of live stock and live provisions, and also of every kind of provision whatsoever, (excepting articles of salted, dried, or pickled fish, beef, pork, and butter, as aforesaid, after the 1st July 1812.)

But His Royal Highness nevertheless orders, that after the 1st December, 1811, on all stores, lumber, horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, live stock, live provisions, and any kind of provision whatever, being of the growth or produce of the United States of America, the following duties shall be paid.

For every quintal of dried or salt cod fish 55 cents, and a proportionate duty on every barrel of cured or pickled shad, salmon, mackerel, or salmon.—And the following duties in

	Jamaica Currency
Wheat flour per barrel,	0 6 8
Wheat bread, do.	0 3 7
Other bread, per hundred,	0 3 3
Meal, from rye peas, beans, indian corn, &c. per barrel,	0 3 4
Pease, beans, rye corn, &c. per bushel,	0 0 10
Rice per cwt.	0 3 4
Comm. shingles (Boston chips) per 1000,	0 3 4
Other shingles, per do.	0 6 8
Red oak staves, per do.	1 0 0
White oak, do.	0 15 0
White or yellow pine timber, do.	0 10 0
Pitch pine lumber, do.	0 15 0
Hoops, per do.	0 3 0
Horses, neat cattle, stock, &c. ten per cent ad valorem, at the port or place of importation.	

It is also ordered, that the said permission to import and export, until the said 31st day of Dec. 1812, shall cease in 6 months after notification of such cessation shall appear in the London Gazette, and at the expiration of 6 months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

IRELAND.

The town of Drogheda, in the county of Lowry, the county of the Fosters and their political influence, held a meeting and have unanimously adopted resolutions for a total repeal of the penal laws against the Roman Catholics, and the appointment of a committee to co operate with the general committee.

The activity of the intercourse between this country and Russia is mentioned in a letter received in London, from Anhalt:—

"Anhalt, Aug. 22.—We are a good deal enlivened by the understanding that seems to be carrying on between Russia and ourselves; even a convey that passes either convey to them ammunition, or to us naval stores in vast abundance. The commercial people here have great hopes things may mend, from the arrival of a very valuable cargo of wrought silk overland from Italy by way of Stralsund; five or six more of the same are daily looked for."

SPAIN.

The English army in Portugal was receiving constant reinforcements. Ten thousand troops had recently joined Lord Wellington from England and Ireland, half of which were cavalry.

Lisbon, Sept. 10. Marshal Marmont has sent his heavy baggage and artillery towards Cadiz, and the French sick, and some heavy baggage have been sent from Salamanca into the interior. The French army of the north, under Dorsene, was moving towards Valladolid.

From Algeiras we learn, that three Spanish ships had arrived there with troops under the command of general Ballester. That Marshal Soult was at Malaga; and that the French were preparing to make an attack on Algeiras.

Mr. Kerrick passenger in the Pallas, arrived at Baltimore, advises, that things at Cadiz, (22d Sept.) remained as per last advices. Frequent firing on both sides, with little effect.

The account of the fall of Figueras was confirmed, as also that of Valencia. Flour 12d; 9d; 10d; 11d. A gentleman arrived at Cadiz, who left Lisbon 9th Sept. reported that he had seen a letter of Gb. from a colonel in the British army, who said that the two armies were so near each other, that an engagement must shortly take place.—Doubtful.

Letters from Littermadura state, that Marmont's army was a prey to disaffection, and that the division which lately occupied Truxillo, lost 50 men a day. In Ciudad Rodrigo, provisions were very scarce, owing to the activity with which the celebrated Partizan D. Julian Sanchez is continually beating the environs of the town and cutting off every communication and supply.

Letters from Cadiz, say, the Spanish Cortes have agreed to embody 30,000 men, to be trained by British officers; but only one third of the officers are to be English.

We have diffluent accounts of the state, of the public health in Carthagena, where the reappearance of an epidemic disease has rendered it necessary to take the precautions usual in such cases. Many of the inhabitants have left the town for the country, experience having proved, upon former occasions, the utility of such a removal.

TURKEY.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna by the Malta mail:—

It is generally believed that peace will soon take place between this country and Russia; but every thing is conducted with such profound secrecy at Constantinople, that all conjecture is very uncertain. The exportation of corn from the Russian ports in the Black Sea to Constantinople, is however permitted; and a number of ships laden with that commodity have already arrived there, and several more are expected.

Constantinople, July 10.—The army of the Grand Vizier is provided with necessities of every description in abundance.

The government daily expedites conjurers with small pressing orders to accelerate the march of the troops from Asia, to the camp of the army of the Danube.

The Turkish fleet is now at the mouth of the Bosphorus, but is not completely equipped.

Brady, (Austrian Galicia) July 10th.—By private letters received from Odessa and Cherson, we learn that the Turkish fleet, under the command of the Captain Pacha, has appeared off the mouths of the Danube. The Duke de Richelieu, who has the command at Odessa, has already taken every necessary precaution in the Crimea, and along the coasts of the Black Sea, for repelling any attack that may possibly be made by the Turks. A considerable corps of Russian troops is already in the vicinity of Anabura, ready to act upon any occasion, in case of the Captain Pacha attempting to effect a landing on any part of the coast.

The harbour of Labastapa where the Russian fleet is lying, is well secured against any attack. The mouths of the Danube are defended by a numerous flotilla of gun boats, and other small armed vessels. Our magazines in Moldavia and Wallachia are so well supplied, that the Russian army cannot be in want of provisions, even though the supplies from the Black Sea should for a small space of time be suspended.

VIENNA, Aug 8.—Letters from Bucharest give curious details with regard to the passage of the Danube by the Russians. The Turkish army increased by numerous reinforcements which had arrived from all parts of the Empire, advanced towards the river, and impetuously attacked the

General Kutufow repelled the attacks who were determined to profit by their military superiority, cost what it would. In the circumstances Gen. Kutufow assembled a council of war, at which were present Generals Kamenkoff, Woinoff, and a number of other generals of Division. Their unanimous opinion was, that the Russian army, though brave enough to fight the whole Turkish army, would still be forced to succumb to the attacks, which it would be difficult to repair, were it obliged to repel the repeated attacks which the Grand Vizier meditated; that the interests of his majesty the Emperor of Russia, therefore required that so many soldiers should not be uselessly sacrificed, and that the Russian army should march to the bank of the Danube after having destroyed the fortress of Rudschuck. It was in consequence of this deliberation that the Russian army crossed the river. The resolution adopted at a conference so important by its results, was signed by all the Generals present, and sent to Petersburg by an extraordinary courier.

Three Russian Generals have been sent from Petersburg to Bessarabia to take command of divisions. Generals Kamenkoff, Murkoff, and Prieft, have demanded and obtained permission to visit the army. Gen. Platow, Chief of the attacks, has returned to the army.

SWABIA, JULY 18.—The Princess Amelia, sister of the Grand Duke, who married with Archduke Charles is now more talked of than ever was born the 18th July 1776, and is usually resided at St. Petersburg with her sister, the Empress of Russia. She last year came to Germany on a visit to her illustrious parents, and on her return to Russia last spring, staid some weeks at Vienna, and was entertained at Court with all the respect due to her rank, and attracted universal admiration by her beauty and accomplishments. It was at this time, it is said, that the Archduke Charles conceived the idea of offering her his hand.

THE ARCHDUKE FRANCIS.

Vienna, June 29.—You have no doubt heard of the design formed some time ago by the Archduke Francis to escape from the Austrian dominions. It was rumoured he was so disgusted at the slavery of his family, and ascendancy of the French in Vienna, he was desirous of abetting himself from scenes of humiliation, and it was supposed a singular coincidence that the brother of Bonaparte and the brother of the emperor of Austria, equally ashamed of the Corsican's triumphs, should both at the same time seek an asylum beyond the reach of his power. The motives of the Archduke Francis were not in effect, well understood; a little time will probably disclose them. But whatever they are, he has succeeded in his attempt to escape. His flight from the Austrian dominions has hitherto been kept a profound secret. He left Vienna early in the spring privately, with a suite of about ten persons, and travelled incognito, under the title of a Count of Selanica, where he took shipping for Smyrna. There, after remaining a short time an order arrived from the British admiral to capt. Peyton, of the Wexzel gun-boat, to convey his imperial Highness and suite to Sardinia, where the party arrived in May, it being given out his Highness came merely on a visit to the king and queen of Sardinia, the latter of whom is so nearly related to him. The Archduke was much pleased with his voyage from Smyrna, and particularly with the attention of capt. Peyton, the grandson of admiral Peyton. Capt. Peyton was invited to dine with the king and queen of Sardinia, the Archduke, &c. and in return he gave a ball on the king's birthday, (June 4) to their Majesties and the Archduke on board his ship. The singularity of the place and scene lighted the royal personages. It was the first flight ship that was on board of which the queen had ever been, and this was in high spirits on the occasion. Her majesty danced with capt. Peyton, to whom, and to his officers, in return for this unusual and unexpected entertainment, a *Fete Champetre* was given followed by a masked ball at the theatre. While the Wexzel's crew were regaled with the ball productions of the island in abundance. The Archduke afterwards presented capt. Peyton with a gold snuff-box having his initials on it, set with brilliants, as a token of his esteem for the captain in consequence of his conduct.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE MONTREAL HERALD.

The publisher of a newspaper may fairly be compared to the landlord of an ordinary, who provides for his customers and others, on certain days, a repast, consisting of a variety of viands and rich drinks, &c. &c. At the different parts of his guests. In like manner does an Editor endeavor to make such a collection of pieces, as he imagines will please the generality of his readers; but after he has done every thing in his power to fill his columns with information and amusement, there will often be some who will disdainfully throw down his sheets, and pronounce them barren and uninteresting; & sometimes, it is true, this will happen; but the director of a paper should never entirely depend on foreign success, but have always a small stock of provisions provided before hand, to meet emergencies.

I would advise Editors, if they will take advice, not to admit Latin quotations into their sheets; it is like putting in dish or their board, of which few or any of their readers partake. Thus, in the rough tents of the world, it is embarrassing them. If a phrase from this language is at any time to be allowed, because more life can be found in comprehensive and expressive, let it be accompanied with a translation.

But at all the weekly entertainments with which you endeavor to treat your subscribers and others, it is hoped it will always be able to have on your board, in each one

of real Canadian production, seasoned with a due proportion of attic salt. Some are fond of foreign dainties, but for me part, nothing pleases my palate more than *simples d'usage*, or what is produced at home.

To conclude, if perchance any of the fair sex should be desirous of looking into your sheets, I beseech you to have always something worthy of their attention, such as an account of the best fashions, a tale of love, or a sonnet. **ADIEU.**

TO MR. FAREWELL.

You have been very happy in the choice of a name; depend upon it if you pretend to falsify it by entering into our club again, you shall be smoked, and roasted, and baked too. It has been said that our Club has been a "School for scandal;" but were you admitted we would have the "devil to pay" by your publishing our private sentiments. You are pretty well known, and if you take my advice, you will confine your peregrinations to the Coffee-room and the *Ugly Club*, where you may feed your love of news. By the bye, I see the *Ugly Club* have given you an invitation to join them; the members of the *Smoking Club* do not meet on such trivial occasions. I have not enquired into their general sentiments on your production, but affirm the above to be the life of

A Member of the Smoking Club.

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

We are sorry to announce to our friends, that the American Papers, brought by the Burlington Mail this morning, contain no dates from Europe later than those which appeared in our last week's number; consequently, we have but little to amuse our anxious readers in our present columns; we have selected however, as much as we considered any way interesting, and we hope that some allowance will be made by the public, for deficiencies which have been occasioned by the present barrenness of our sources of political and foreign information.

COUNTY ELECTION.

The day appointed for the election of a Member for this county, is at no great distance, (the 14th inst.) and it is now high time for the candidates to canvas for support, and also to inform themselves particularly, who are the persons qualified to vote. The doubts on this point have been numerous, and have created much confusion and ill nature at several elections. In order that every one should know his rights, the following Section, taken from the Act of our Constitution in the 31st of his present Majesty, makes the question of who are qualified to vote, as clear as the sun at noon:—

"XXII.—*Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person shall be capable of voting at any election of a member to serve in such Assembly, in either of the said provinces, or of being elected, at any such election, who shall not be of the full age of twenty-one years, and a natural born subject of his Majesty, or a subject of his Majesty, naturalized by Act of the British Parliament, or a subject of his Majesty, having become such by the conquest and cession of the province of Canada.*"

N.B.—The 20th Article of the above Act, merely establishes the least quantum of rent or value of property in the voter's possession or that of the candidate, that may entitle them to the benefit of this Act.

We hear that several gentlemen, in imitation of the application made to Mr. Papineau two years ago, have waited on Mr. Roy of this city, requesting him to come forward as a Candidate for the county. It is said that gentleman has consented to be nominated.

LIGHTING OF THE STREETS.

In a city like this, high in respectability, opulence, extent and population, and whose Police, though in some respects imperfect, nevertheless serves most of our chief purposes. It is extraordinary that a most essential convenience has been overlooked, namely, the lighting of our streets. If the sums of money laid out on other matters were carefully looked into, we should find the ends trivial compared to this now submitted to the Magistrates and the public for their consideration. The expense would not be considerable, as lamps would only be required from 1st September to the end of November, and from the 1st of March to the end of May; whereby many accidents would be prevented, besides the advantage resulting from the brilliancy, of our streets, which could not fail to fascinate the fair sex, and induce them to make evening excursions and occasional visits to their friends.

We are under a peculiar obligation to an unknown friend, for the description of the last siege of the romantically heroic, but ill-fated city of Zaragoza, accompanied with the elegant and impressive sketches of Walter Scott, Esq. This sample of our friends' gleanings is so acceptable, that we beg he will continue his labors, and occasionally transmit to us the fruit of his own lucubrations in original. Men of taste are the correspondents we ardently wish for, not the insipid scribbler or detainer of individuals; all of whose invidious productions have been laid aside. We recommend these authors in future to turn their leisure hours to a better purpose, than by attempting to dissimulate discord in the community.

We are informed, that a report has been very industriously circulated in town, that many of our Subscribers were so displeased at the manner in which this Paper is conducted, that they were determined to withdraw their names. We can only say, that no person has yet applied at this

Office for that purpose; nor have we heard that it was the intention of any individuals, except through the channel alluded to. We disclaim every idea of injury to the *Gazette*, or any other Establishment in this city; and we shall hope that as we mean to attend to our own business and not interfere with that of others, we shall experience similar conduct in future from them. This we must declare, that so far from our Subscribers diminishing, even in one solitary instance, our Subscription List is augmenting weekly, in a manner far exceeding our most sanguine expectations.

MARRIED.

At Quebec, on Saturday last, ALEXANDER REID, Esq. of Montreal, to Miss ISABELLA McLEAN, of Quebec.

At Quebec, on the same day, Mr. JACOB HALL, of Montreal, to Miss REBECCA FERGUSON, daughter of Mr. A. Ferguson of Quebec.

A Discourse will be delivered To-morrow Evening, at half-past six o'clock in the Methodist Chapel; after which some remarks will be made relative to plans of general utility, by a

MISSIONARY.

When Bonaparte's motto "L'Etat non uti, sed uti" may also be translated comparatively with his brother's conduct. I throw a light upon Napoleon's vices and his crimes, but do not burn myself by his deleterious embrace.

Some time ago, a countryman was putting in Catskill Great Wood, in Suffolk, he found the place so plentiful, that he soon built a fence, by the weight of which his progress of collecting was so much impeded, that he found it necessary to get rid of his lumber, by leaving it to be thought, in a place of security, until he should have increased his stock, by means of a fatchel, from distant hazels, and proceeded accordingly; but unluckily in the interim, a Black Lion, a neighbouring barack, engaged in a similar pursuit, discovered the repository, and after examining its contents, resolved on poisoning it; but in order to give a colourable pretence to the poisoning he had recourse to the following whimsical stratagem:—He stripped off his clothes, and after concealing them, he hid himself naked on the sack, where he remained, clothed up, till the return of the Countryman, and by his grimaces, and the yells which he set up to give effect to part he was acting on the poor fellow's approach, he terrified him that he bounded from the wood like a deer, and happy in his escape, left his nuts, without regret, to be cracked by the Devil, on whose territories, at the moment of his panic, he believed he had been trespassing. Mungo, well pleased with the success of his trick, bore away the prize; and the circumstance has caused no inconsiderable share of mirth in the neighbourhood.

Quebec.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

We are happy in announcing to the public, that Lady PRESTON, was this morning safely delivered of a Son, at the Castle of St. Louis, and that her Ladyship is as well as can be expected.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct from His Majesty's service, *Ensign Francis Grogan*, of the Parish of St. Mary, New Brunswick, the said Grogan having been conscripted to a Court of Justice, of having assisted a soldier of the Canadian Fencible Regiment to desert.

It is not without pain we announce, that the season has latterly been unusually disastrous. Strong easterly winds, at the period of the spring tides, to which the latter end of the past week, have occasioned considerable damage in the cellars and stores, as well as on the wharves, in the lower town. On Friday the tide rose to an extraordinary height. On that day the ship *América*, which had been grounded and supported by a Punce Levy, broke through her anchorage, lost her anchor, and drifted with the tide up the river, as far as Wolfe's Cove, where she ran ashore, and had received much damage. On the following day the ship *Three Brothers*, after having been ashore on the island of Orleans, ran aground at the entrance of the river St. Charles, where she now lies, with nine feet water in her hold, requiring repairs. The *Neptune*, *Bredabane*, and other vessels are aground at Wolfe's Cove.

On Friday last week, between the hours of four and five in the morning, the cellar of the house occupied by Mr. Lawrence Organ, near Palace Gate, was broken open and entered by a soldier of the Canadian Fencible regt. by the name of Higgins, from whence, by means of a lighted rag, he penetrated through a trap door into the shop, and proceeding to the till, took therefrom a sum of money. Mr. Organ, who was awake, smelling something burning, and apprehensive of fire, immediately arose, and finding every thing safe in the house, went into the shop, where, to his astonishment, he found the villain hid in front of the counter; he immediately seized, and after a short scuffle, luckily succeeded in securing him: when calling for proper assistance, he was lodged in jail. On searching the cellar, a quantity of combustible matter tied in a rag was found, consisting of sulphur, gunpowder, &c. There is reason to suspect, there were other persons concerned in the above robbery.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 29.—O.K. Stewart, 67 days from Greenwich. to R. Green, Hunter & Co. cargo run—Passenger, Mr. Connell.

—31.—A small schooner arrived from the island of Cape Breton, with capt. Talbot, and crew of

the brig *Ralph Trader*, which was wrecked on the 9th October last, on her passage from London to Quebec. The brig is a total wreck. This is her second trip this year. She was addressed to J. Cushman & Co.

—31.—*Dradun*, Young, sailed the 30th Aug. with the Seine from Portsmouth, to government, ballast. Passengers, 3 officers, 280 non-commissioned officers and privates of the royal Newfold. 41st, 100th, and 49th regts. and Royal Artillery. Saw nothing of the other transports.

—Zephyr, Coppin, 26 days from Santa Cruz, to R. Ritchie, ballast.

On the 5th inst. capt. Dow, of the brig *Friendship*, outward bound, came up from Cross Island, where he was under the necessity of running the vessel on shore, after having lost her anchors and cables.

Married—Mr. John Bauley, to Mrs. Hutton, widow, both of this city.

Died—Mr. John Huggins, cooper of this city.

Califax.

The following vessels of war are now lying here, Oct. 26, Africa, 64. Sparrow, Gurney, Echo, and Manilla frigates; Tartarus, Atalanta, and Zephyr sloops of war; one three masted schooner, and two others. The *Belvidere* sailed on the 24th for Bermuda, and from thence for the coast of America; the *Guiter* was to sail this day, and is painted black, with a red streak around, and black mast; the *Sphinx* is painted the same colour. All the ships are refitting, and will sail again in four weeks; Admiral Sawyer embarks for Bermuda, in the *African*.

His Excellency lieutenant-general Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, Governor of Nova Scotia, arrived in the Manilla, together with lady Sherbrooke, Miss Sherbrooke, Miss Addison, capt. Addison, an military secretary, captain Blackhall, and Mr. Oates, sub-decamp.

Figure is scarce at this place, at 16 dollars.

NOTICE.

I hereby given to all Lumber Merchants, or others, who have received advances from WILL JOHNSON, of Montreal, on contracts made by him as Attorney for 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 void 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 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. 7, 1811.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on MONDAY MORNING, the 11th inst. at the Subscribers' stores;

A Choice assortment of GOODS, well adapted to the season, comprising Broad and narrow Cloths, Flannels, Flutings, S. indowns, Cassimeres, Swankins, Calicoes, Furniture, do. Shawls, all sizes, Bengal Sashes, Striped Cottons, Cotton Checks, white Cotton Cambrics, Bombazettes, Moresens, Nuns' Thread, Tapes, Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

2 chests superior Hyson Tea } in lots to suit
Real French Brandy } families.
to each Patent Shot, assorted sizes.
A few boxes double and single Tin.
Sheet Iron, and a few lots.

Neat New Household Furniture.

Sale to commence at NINE o'clock,

ADAM L. MACNIDR, A. & B.

SALES AT AUCTION

BY

M. C. Cuvillier & Co.

At their Office,
On MONDAY NEXT, the 11th inst. at ONE o'clock,
DRY GOODS.

On TUESDAY NEXT, the 12th, at ONE o'clock,

Iron, Steel, Household Furniture, and Dry Goods.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 13th, at TEN o'clock, A. M.

A few Barrels Muscovado Sugar, and Dry Goods.

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 14th, at ONE o'clock,

A very general assortment of Woolen, Linen, and Cotton Goods.

M. C. CUVILLIER & Co.

Montreal, Nov. 9. Auctioneers.

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.

Poetry.

The celebrated Dr. Hawkesworth, died tranquil and resigned, and deriving hope and comfort from a firm belief in that religion which his best writings had been employed to defend. The following little poem, composed but a month before his death, and dictated to Mrs. H., before he rose in the morning, will prove how vividly he felt, at that period, the consolation arising from dependence on the mercy of his God.

H Y M N.

In sleep's serene oblivion laid,
I safely pass'd the silent night;
At once I see the breaking shade,
And drink again the morning light.

New-born—I bless the waking hour,
Once more, with awe, I rise to thee;
My conscious soul resumes her power,
And springs, my gracious God, to thee.

O, guide me thro' the various maze
My doubtful feet are doom'd to tread;
And spread thy shield's protecting blaze,
When danger's prey around my head.

A deeper shade will soon impend,
A deeper sleep my eyes oppress;
Ye still thy strength shall me defend,
Till glorious dawn shall dawn to bless.

That deeper shade shall fade away,
That deeper sleep shall leave my eyes;
Thy light shall give eternal day,
Thy love the rapture of the skies.

Miscellany.

FOR THE MONTREAL HERALD.

ZARAGOZA.

The following stanzas are extracted from *The Vision of Don Rodric*, a poem, composed in Edinburgh, last June, for the benefit of the Fund for the relief of the Portuguese Sufferers. by WALTER SCOTT.

STANZA LI.

Then Zaragoza—blest by the tongue
That names the name without the honour due!
For never hath the harp of minstrel rung,
Of faith so fully proved, so firmly true!
Bliss, rap, and bomb, thy shattered ruins knew,
Each art of man's extremity had room,
Twice from the half sack'd towers the fire with drew,
And when at length stern fate decreed thy doom,
There was not Zaragoza, but her children's blood and tomb.

NOTE.

The interesting account of Mr. Vaughan has made most readers acquainted with the first siege of Zaragoza. The last and fatal siege of that gallant and devoted city is detailed with great eloquence and precision in the "Edinburgh Annual Register, for 1809"—a work in which the affairs of Spain have been treated with attention corresponding to their deep interest, and to the peculiar sources of information open to the historian. The following are a few brief extracts from this splendid historical narrative:

"A breach was soon made in the mud walls, and then, as in the former siege, the war was carried on in the streets and houses; but the French had been taught by experience, that in this species of warfare the Spaniards derived a superiority from the feeling and principle which inspired them, and the cause for which they fought. The only means of conquering Zaragoza was to destroy it house by house, and street by street, and upon this system of destruction they proceeded. Three companies of miners and eight companies of sappers carried on this subterranean war; the Spaniards, it is said, attempted to oppose them by countermines; these were operations to which they were wholly unused, and, according to the French statement, their miners were every day discovered and suffocated. Meantime the bombardment was incessantly kept up. Within the last 48 hours," said Palafox, in a letter to his friend general Doyle, "6000 shells have been thrown in, two-thirds of the town are in ruins but, we shall perish under the ruins of the remaining third, rather than surrender."—In the course of the siege above 17000 bombs were thrown at the town, the stock of powder, with which Zaragoza had been stored was exhausted; they had none at last, but what they manufactured day by day; and no other cannon balls than those which were shot into the town, and which they collected and fired back upon the enemy.

In the midst of these horrors and privations, the pestilence broke out in Zaragoza. To various causes, enumerated by the annalist, he adds "scantiness of food, crowded quarters, unusual exertion of body, anxiety of mind, and the impossibility of recruiting their exhausted strength by needful rest in a city which was almost incessantly bombarded, and where every hour their sleep was broken by the tremendous explosion of mines. There was now no respite, either by day or night; for this devoted city, even the natural order of light and darkness was destroyed

in Zaragoza; by day it was involved in a red sulphurous atmosphere of smoke, which hid the face of Heaven; by night the fire of cannons and mortars, and the flames of burning houses, kept it in a state of terrific illumination."

"When once the pestilence had begun it was impossible to check its progress, or confine it to one quarter of the city.—Hospitals were immediately established—there were above thirty of them; as soon as one was destroyed by the bombardment, the patients were removed to another, and thus the infection was carried to every part of Zaragoza. Famine aggravated the evil; the city had probably not been sufficiently provided at the commencement of the siege, and of the provisions which it contained, much was destroyed in the daily ruin which the mines and bombs effected. Had the Zaragozans and their garrison proceeded according to military rules, they would have surrendered before the end of January; their batteries had then been demolished, there were open breaches in many parts of their weak walls, and the enemy were already within the city. On the 30th above 60 houses were blown up, and the French obtained possession of the monasteries of the Augustines and Las Monicas, which adjoined each other, two of the last defensible places left. The enemy forced their way into the church; every column, every chapel, every altar, became a point of defence, which was repeatedly attacked, taken, and retaken; the pavement was covered with blood, the aisles and body of the church strewn with the dead, who were trampled under foot by the combatants. In the midst of this conflict, the roof shattered by repeated bombs, fell in; the few who were not crushed, after a short pause, which this tremendous shock and their own unexpected escape occasioned, renewed the fight with rekindling fury: fresh parties of the enemy poured in; monks, citizens, and soldiers came to the defence, and the contest was continued upon the ruins, and the bodies of the dead and the dying."

Yet, 70 days after sustaining these extremities, did the heroic inhabitants of Zaragoza continue their defence, nor did they then surrender until their despair had extracted from the French generals a capitulation more honourable than has been granted to fortresses of the first order.

Who shall venture to refuse the Zaragozans the encomium conferred on them by the eloquence of Wordsworth! "Most gloriously have the citizens of Zaragoza proved that the true army of Spain, in a contest of this nature, is the whole people. The same city has also exemplified a melancholy, yea, a dismal truth—yet consolatory and full of joy—that, when a people are called suddenly to fight for their liberty, and are sorely pressed upon, their best field of battle is the doors upon which their children have played; the chambers where the family of each man has slept (his own or his neighbour's); upon or under the roofs by which they have been sheltered; in the gardens of their recreation; in the street or in the market place, before the altars of their temples, and among their congregated dwellings, blazing or up-rooted.

The government of Spain must never forget Zaragoza for a moment. Nothing is wanting to produce the same effects every where, but a leading mind, such as that city was blessed with. In the latter contest this has been proved; for Zaragoza contained, at that time, bodies of men from almost all parts of Spain. The narrative of those two sieges should be the manual of every Spaniard. He may add to it the ancient stories of Numantia and Saguntum; let him sleep upon the book as a pillow, and, if he be a devout adherent to the religion of his country; let him wear it in his bosom for his crucifix to rest upon."

STANZA LIII.

Yet save thy head, sad city! though in chains,
Entrail'd thou canst not be! arise and claim
Reverence from every heart where freedom reigns,
For what thou warriest! thy sainted dame,
She of the column, honoured by her name,
By all, who bear her creed, who honour love!
And like the sacred reliques of the flame,
That gave some martyr to the blood above,
To every loyal heart may thy sad embers prove!

(From Hall's Weekly Messenger.)

ON THE SPANISH CHARACTER.

Translated from the Spanish of Colonel Don Josef de Cavallita.

To any one who has travelled in the interior of Spain, it will be evident that the national character is, at this day, in many points the same that it was three or four centuries ago. But to judge of this, it is not sufficient to have seen Madrid and some of the great cities. In the vicinity of every court, modes and customs are continually changing, as well from the concourse of strangers by which they are always attended, as from other causes; but in the interior provinces of Spain, which by reason of their little commerce, bad roads, and total want of amusement, are not liable to be influenced in a similar manner, the present inhabitants, along with the manners and habits retain nearly the same virtues and vices which distinguished their ancestors of the fifteenth century. If the Spanish character, generally speaking, is composed of zeal for religion, bravery, and attachment to their sovereign, on the one hand; and of vagary, indolence, and contempt of industry, with too great a propensity to amorous intrigue on the other. If this mixture of good and bad qualities constituted the general character of the nation five hundred years ago, the same may be said, with little variation, of the Spaniards of the

present day. For one top who alters his dress according to the suggestions of his tailor, or the variation of French and English fashions; there are an hundred thousand persons who will not depart in the smallest particular, from the style of their ancient habit. Where one is to be found lukewarm in regard to matters of faith, there are a million who would sacrifice any one during enough to call its doctrines in question. For one that steadily follows an useful occupation, there are thousands ready to shut up their shops and retire to the Asturias, or the mountains, to seek for the patent of their ancestor's nobility. Amidst the evident decline of the national character in many points, however, some genuine traits of their ancient spirit are occasionally to be met with; nor indeed can it be otherwise. To suppose that there are any people that will retain their virtues, which are peculiarly their own, and banish their peculiar vices, for the purpose of acquiring in their room the good qualities of other nations, is to imagine a republic like that of Plato. Nations resemble individuals. Every man possesses on good and bad qualities, more or less peculiar to himself; and it is a very laudable endeavour to diminish the one and augment the other by every possible means; but it is impossible to eradicate that which forms part of the constitution.

One of the weaknesses generally imputed by other nations to the Spaniards, is their pride; and if the reproach is well founded (of which there is but little doubt), it is somewhat curious to remark in what manner the subtle exhibits itself among them; for, as in falling bodies, the tendency to descend increases the nearer they approach the earth, so the lower the character of its subject, the more does this vice tend to abound. Once a year, the king, accompanied by all the royal family, washes the feet of twelve poor men. The grandees, or nobles of the first class, although they do now and then talk of the greatness of their ancestors, are yet courteous and affable, even to the lowest of their servants. Those of a less elevated rank are more in the habit of boasting of their families and connections; and those again who hold only a middle rank between the nobility and the commons, and who are chiefly to be found in the great cities, are still more tiresome in this respect. Before they will either visit a stranger, or admit him into their society, they must know who was his great-grandfather; upon no account dispensing with this piece of etiquette in favour of any one, however great or generally acknowledged his merit. And even should it turn out that he is descended from one of the most illustrious families, they will still consider it an inexcusable defect his not having been born in their city; equal purity of nobility being, of course, not to be found elsewhere in the kingdom.

But all this is nothing to the vanity of a country gentleman. Hidalgo de Aldea. This latter walks magisterially up and down the dull public walk of his miserable village, wrapped up in the idea of his own importance, and in his thread bare cloak; surveying with infinite complacency, the coat of arms stuck up over the door of his house, which seems ready to fall about his ears, and thanking heaven that he is Don Pedro Francisco de such a one.—He will by no means degrade himself so much as to show the least attention or politeness to any stranger, who may be obliged to stop a day in passing through his village, although it should be the governor of the province, or the president of the first court in it. The most he will condescend to do, is to inquire if their family is known out of Castile; what coat of arms they bear; and if any of their relations are known in the neighbourhood.

The degree in which this vice is found in the poorest mendicants, is equally surprising. They ask charity, and should their importunity fail in extorting it, and they be denied in a way which they conceive not sufficiently respectful, they immediately become as insolent and abusive, as a moment before they were abject in their supplications; which has given rise to the proverb—"El Aleman pide limosna Cantando, el Frances elorando, el Espanol reganando," which may be Englished thus:—

"The German begs singing, the Frenchman despairing,
"The Spaniard's entreaties are cursing and swearing."

RAPID CULTIVATION OF FRUIT TREES.

The Chinese instead of raising their fruit trees from seeds or grafts, as is the practice in Europe, adopt the following method:—they select a branch fit for the purpose, and round it they wind a rope made of straw beset with cow dung, until a ball is formed five or six times the diameter of the branch—immediately under this ball they divide the bark down to the wood, for nearly two-thirds of the circumference of the branch—a cocoon nut shell or small pot is hung over the ball with a hole in the bottom, so small that water put therein will only fall in drops; by this, the rope is kept constantly moist, a circumstance necessary to the easy admission of the young roots. In about three weeks it is supposed that some of the roots will have struck into the rope, when the remainder of the bark is cut, and the former incision carried deeper into the wood, and repeated in three weeks more.—In about two months, the roots are seen inter-feeling each other on the surface of the ball, which is a sign that they are sufficiently advanced to admit the separation of the branch from the tree, which is done by sawing at the incision, taking care not to shake off the rope, which by this time is rotten, and the branch is planted as a young tree.—It is probable that a month longer would be necessary for this operation in this country from the difference of climate; but by this means, when the branches are large, three or four years is sufficient to bring them to a state of full bearing.—Timber trees, it is supposed may be advantageously propagated in the same way.

Much has been published in the newspapers respecting the Comet; but the following will be found most satisfactory to the philosophic inquirer, coming from the hand of one of the first mathematicians in the United States.

THE COMET.

Elements of the Orbit of the Comet, now visible.
Calculated by Nathaniel Bowditch.

The geocentric longitudes and latitudes of the Comet, used in finding the elements of the orbit, were deduced from distances of the comet from Arcturus, Lyra, and Deneb, observed at Cambridge by Professor Farrar, and at Nantucket by the Honorable Walter Folger, jun. By combining the observations of Sept. 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, and 23, the elements of the orbit were found by the method of Laplace, and corrected by the observations of Sept. 6, 15, and 23.

Perihelion distance 1.052. The mean distance of the earth from the sun being 1.

Time of passing the perihelion Sept. 6, 1811, at 18h. Greenwich time.

Place of the perihelion counted on the orbit of the comet, 25.210.

Latitude of the ascending node, 44.180.

Inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic, 74.0.

Motion retrograde.

The distances of the comet from the earth, expressed in parts of the sun's distance from the earth, estimated at 10, were found in February 1811 to be 20; in June, when visible at the Cape of Good Hope and at other places south of the equator, 23, on the 6th September 17. At the middle of October its least distance would be 13; after which it will increase, and in the month of December it will be as distant as in June. In the latter part of January and in February, 1812, the distance will be above 30; the latitude of the comet will then be small, and as it will be nearly in conjunction with the sun, it will probably then be invisible. The least distance of the comet from the sun, 100 millions of miles.

The tail of the comet has been observed to be 10 or 12 degrees in length, which would make its real length nearly equal to half the distance of the earth from the sun.

These elements will require some corrections, (perhaps two or three degrees) to be determined when a greater number of observations, on a longer arc of the orbit, shall be made. The observations made early in September were liable to a small error, from the uncertainty of the refraction, the comet having been observed near to the horizon.

These elements differ from those of all the comets whose orbits have been calculated; as may be seen by examining the tables of La Lande and Viner, or that in Rees's Cyclopaedia under the article "Comet." This comet is therefore one that has been hitherto unknown to astronomers.

Wishing to estimate nearly the apparent course of the comet from these elements, I described a circle on a stiff piece of paper to represent the orbit of the earth, and a parabola corresponding to it, for the orbit of the comet (similar to 62. 267, vol. 3. edit. 3, of La Lande's Astronomy) and marked on these curves the places of these bodies for each day of the present year. A slit being cut through the circle in the direction of the line of nodes, the parabola was inserted so as to be inclined to the ecliptic by an angle of 74.0 the point representing the perihelion being above the plane of the ecliptic, so as to make the angle at the sun by the perihelion and node 57.0. By this apparatus, the following estimate of the apparent course of the comet and its distance from the earth were made.

In the month of February, 1811, the comet was near to the eastern part of the constellation Argos. Its motion was then west, inclining to the north. It passed a few degrees to the eastward of the Great Dog, and its direction then became nearly north, being stationary in longitude in the month of May. It passed near to the eastern part of the Lesser Dog early in June, inclining rather towards the east.—On the 16th of July it passed the ascending node in the longitude of about 4 signs 8 degrees, and then moved northerly towards the feet of the Great Bear, where it was first seen, after the conjunction with the sun on the 6th of September. On the 5th of October it was near the right hand of Bootes. It will be at its greatest north latitude about the middle of October, near the right foot of Hercules, after which it will begin to move towards the ecliptic through the left knee of Hercules; towards the Eagle, the Dolphin, the Water-Bearer, &c. It will be near the Eagle about the 1st of December. It is to be observed, that the apparent positions thus roughly estimated, are liable to an error of two or three degrees. The orbit of the comet falls without the ecliptic.

LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.

At a considerable provincial town, we learn that a new system of signals has been introduced, which are rendered subservient to the affections of the heart and the obligations of parties.—For example, if a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if he is engaged, he wears it on the second finger; if married, on the third; and on the fourth, if he never intends to be married.

When a lady is not engaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on the first finger; if engaged, on the second finger; if married, on the third; and on the fourth, if she intends to die a maiden.

When a gentleman presents a flower, a fan, or a trinket, to a lady, with the left hand, it is on his part, an overture of regard; if he receives it with the left hand, it is an acceptance of his esteem; but if with the right hand, it is a refusal of the offer.

Thus, by a few simple tokens, explained by rule, the passion of love is expressed; and thro' the medium of the telegraph, kindred hearts communicate information.

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