THE MONTREAL HERALD.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO,——OVID.

VOL. IV.] *SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4TH, 1815.* [No. 174

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AGENTS.

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SIX lines and under 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 15d. every subsequent.

Ten lines and under, 3s. 4d. and 20d. every do.

Ten lines and upwards, 4d. per line, and [illegible] every succeeding insertion

Advertisements cannot be received after [illegible] o'Clock, on Saturday morning; and those unaccompanied with written directions are inserted till forbid and charged accordingly. All those sent from the Country, must be post paid.

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

WANTED TO LEASE.

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

January 28th 1815.

To be Sold, or Leased & possession given immediately,

THAT excellent [illegible] lying near John Gray's, Esq. in St. Katharine, [illegible] Miles from the City; containing [illegible] acres with a large ORCHARD, and convenient Dwelling Houses upon the same.—terms reasonable. J. HENSHAW,

Opposite Recollet [illegible]

NOTRE DAME STREET.

Montreal, Jan. 7th 1815.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

D. ARNOLDI.

Montreal, February 4th 1815.

To be sold,

And possession given the 1st. May next

A LOT of Ground, with a Stone House, a good Cellar, and other out Houses thereon erected, lying between the New College and the Hay Market, with the right of a passage of 10 feet to the yard. Enquire of

PHILIP ROSS.

Montreal, January 28, 1815.

A Person of good character, who understands HUSBANDRY & GARDENING will meet with [illegible] engagement very near town.—Apply at this Office.

Montreal, 11th Feb 1815. tf.

LOST On Wednesday [illegible] the 15th Instant, in some part of the City, a Bunch of KEYS, 6 or 7 in number. Whoever may have found them, will receive a Reward by delivering them at this Office.

Montreal, 18th February, 1815.

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

RICHARD DILLON Junior.

Montreal, 16th Feb. 1815. tf.

VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT

PUBLIC SALE,

On WEDNESDAY the 15th March next, and on the following days, will be sold, at the Stores of MR. GILBERT HENDERSON, Notre-Dame Street, nearly opposite the English Episcopal Church.

150 Packages,

British Manufactured Goods, consisting chiefly as follows:

Superfine } Cloths
Midling & } assorted
Common } colours.
Ladies cloths
Kerseymeres
Fearnoughts, Yorkshire Plains, Cottings and Blankets.
Bombazetts
Bombazeens
Striped cottons
York stripes
Brown holland
Linen platillas
Ginghams
Pelisse velvet
Dimity
Counterpanes
Cotton [illegible]
Cotton shirting
Cambrics
Muslins
Cotton sarsnets
[illegible] crapes
[illegible] marseens
Printed calicoes
Paper and Quills
Pocket Books
Wrapping paper
[illegible] Handkts.
Romals
Printed } Shawls
Damask }
Woollen }
Silk } Thread
Cotton }
Patent }
Pullicats

Toilanettes
Ladies printed woollen shawls & mantles
Green table covers
Silk bandannas
Table cloths
Towels
Fringe and tassels
Tapes and Bobbins
Silk } Braces
Cotton }
Nett }
Leather }
Shoe } Brushes
Scrubbing }
Paint }
Whitewash }
Hearth }
Brooms
Horn } Combs
Ivory }
Crambo }
Tortoise }
Horse Bells
[illegible]
[illegible] } [illegible]
[illegible] }
[illegible] }
[illegible] and Scissors,
[illegible] Combs
[illegible] } Lace
[illegible] }
[illegible] }
[illegible] }

Japanned [illegible] and Boxes, [illegible] saws, Sickles, [illegible] in small [illegible] to the [illegible] Market

10 Hhds. Cheese [illegible] Tar Iron
6 Do. Refined S[illegible]
100 Boxes W. Glass [illegible] Shot,
160 kegs White [illegible] 270 Casks Nails

[illegible] Goods, detailing the contents [illegible] with their Prime cost in England; may be had at Mr. Henderson's on the premises, or at the Office of [illegible]

The Goods [illegible] may be previously [illegible] at the aforesaid place.

[illegible] Package or otherwise as may [illegible]

Purchasers to the amount of one Thousand Pounds and upwards will be entitled [illegible] days credit [illegible] one thousand [illegible] approved endorsed notes.

Sale to commence each day at ONE o'clock.

M. C. CUVILLIER & Co.

[illegible] & Brokers

4th March, 1815.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Wm. STEPHENSON, in his life time, of this city, Brewer, are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to the Subscriber, his father; and all those to whom the said Estate may be indebted are also requested to send him in their Demands for settlement.

JOHN STEPHENSON.

Montreal, 14th February, 1815. [illegible]

AVIS.

TOUS ceux qui sont endettés à la Succession de feu *Wm Stephenson*, [illegible] de cette Ville, Brasseur, sont priés de payer immédiatement leurs comptes au Soussigné son père; et tous ceux à qui la dite Succession est endettée, sont priés de lui envoyer leurs demandes, [illegible]

JOHN STEPHENSON.

Montréal, 14e [illegible] 1815. 4 wks

FOR sale at the Subscriber's stores, Notre Dame Street [illegible] new Hotel, Sheet Iron, and Crown Window Glass, Cotton [illegible] other Shawls, Muslins [illegible] Ladies Cloths, Flushings, Blankets [illegible] ALSO, A few pipes superior Port Wine.

NICHOL, FORTIER & Co.

Montreal, 4th February, 1815.

ROBERT ARMOUR

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

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

Montreal, 11th Feb. 1815.

No. 31, St. Paul street. tf.

Stewart Spragg,

Has for Sale, at the Warehouse of MYER MICHAELS, ESQR.

Brown cloths, jackets and trowsers, Russia linen trowsers of the best make, calicoes, cambrics, worsted and cotton hose, India cottons, of a superior quality, shirtings, linens, [illegible] cloths, flushings, flannels, shawls, cotton bandannas, gloves, a trunk of sewing silks, English paper, boots & shoes, [illegible] skins, tea, molasses. With a variety of other articles. tf.

Feb. 11th, 1815.

THE subscribers offer for sale, at their stores, 40 puncheons of molasses
20 pipes teneriffe wine
12 trunks light and dark fancy calicoes. MACNIDER & AIRD.

Montreal, 11th Feb. 1815. tf

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

Feb. 11th, 1815. tf.

GEORGE STANLEY,

Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 63,

St Paul street, near the OLD MARKET,

MONTREAL,

February 11.

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

The Terms of admission have been One Dollar per Quarter, but in consequence of the excessive [illegible] price of wood and other necessaries of life, we shall be obliged to [illegible] Two Dollars for the ensuing Quarter which [illegible] Tuesday

[illegible] Mr. R. [illegible] Montreal

[illegible]

For Sale, and possession given on the 1st May Next,

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

Montreal, February 18th, 1815. tf

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

Montreal, Feb. 25, 1815.

GEORGE CLARK.

Mr. Marshall, Surgeon,

Informs his Friends and the Public, that he has received a fresh supply of VACCINE or COW POCK MATTER.

Poor people calling at his House will be charged moderately.

Montreal, Feb 25, 1815

TO Let and possession given the 1st May next, one of the Brick Buildings near the St. Lawrence Gate. This beautiful shop and house, whose situation for pleasantness and advantages is scarcely to be equalled in Montreal, may now be had as above, by applying to THOS. PHILLIPS.

Feb. 25, 1815. St Lawrence Suburb.

FOR Sale by DAVID DAVID, Alexandria, containing 60 pieces each White COTTONS and [illegible] CLOTHS, L. P. O. MADEIRA, 2 casks Salt Petre—ALSO, [illegible] MUSKRATS, some BEAVER, and about 40 lbs. CASTOREUM.

Montreal, Feb. 25, 1815. 3 wks

TO be sold, a capital second hand Dhie HARNESS, with Collars, complete. Enquire of Mr. [illegible] Saddler, Place d'Armes.—*Montreal, [illegible] February, 1815.*

ADVERTISEMENT. Whereas [illegible] to transport His MAJESTY'S [illegible] to Cornwall, Prescott and Kingston, have not delivered their loads [illegible] agreement, but have taken them to their own homes, or left them on the road.

Public notice is hereby given to all such persons to deliver their loads [illegible] at the [illegible] places of destination [illegible] otherwise they shall be prosecuted to the utmost [illegible] Law.

Porteous & Gilkison.

Montreal, 21st February, 1815.

I the undersigned JOHN FORBES of Vaudreuil, [illegible] the District of Montreal, Yeoman [illegible] heir of my son the late WILLIAM FORBES, deceased, in his Life time of Vaudreuil aforesaid, Merchant, using Trade there with Daniel Forbes of the same Place, under the firm of DANIEL & WILLIAM FORBES, having been duly authorised by an Order of one of the Honorable the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, in and for the said District, made and granted on the Twenty [illegible] day of December last past, and remaining of record in the Office of the Prothonotaries of the said Court, to do all provisional and conservatory acts whatsoever, for the benefit of the estate and succession of the said late Wm Forbes, and to sue for, recover and receive all sums of money whatsoever due to the said estate and succession, and upon receipt thereof to give good and sufficient receipts and discharges, as more fully set forth in and by the said order, without being considered as having assumed the quality of heir of the said William Forbes; have made constituted, and appointed for the purposes aforesaid, the said Daniel Forbes, my true and lawful attorney for me, and in my name to demand, sue for, recover and receive all sums of money due to the said estate and succession, and to give good and sufficient receipts and discharges upon payment thereof, and to do all such acts as I myself might or could do, by virtue of the said order; and I [illegible] give and grant unto the said Daniel Forbes, as such my Attorney, all such powers as are vested in me by the said order.

JOHN FORBES.

Montreal, 18th Feb. 1815.

BY PRIVATE SALE.

THAT [illegible] well known extensive [illegible] situated [illegible] the Coteau [illegible] [illegible] from this city, the property of Mr. George Clark

1st. [illegible] fronted on [illegible] road [illegible] on the other side [illegible] containing about eighty four acres, with a House and other buildings thereon erected

2d. A FARM [illegible] the said road, on [illegible] road leading to St. Michel [illegible] about forty [illegible] with two houses and other buildings thereon

[illegible] in the rear of the above two Farms, with [illegible] water running [illegible] the same and containing about seventy [illegible] acres [illegible] on which was cut the last season [illegible] thousand bundles of hay

The above Farms consist of meadow and pasture land, the whole under high cultivation, [illegible] enclosed with good substantial fences

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

H. GRIFFIN, Not. Pub.

Montreal [illegible] 1815.

For Sale.

THE undermentioned LANDS, in the Province of Upper Canada

[illegible] and [illegible] the broken front [illegible] 7 in the first concession [illegible] 5, 6 in the second concession, containing [illegible] acres of land, in the township of [illegible], county of Glengarie.

Park lots. No. 1, in the [illegible] and second range, containing [illegible] in the township of Edwardsburgh [illegible] in the west [illegible] county of Grenville.

A *Tract* between the [illegible] and [illegible] branches of the river [illegible] containing [illegible] the township of Cornwall, county of Stormont.

No. 16, in the 1st and 2d range of the town of Johnstown, containing 17 acres, [illegible] the township of Johnstown, county of Grenville.

No. 19, 9th concession, containing [illegible] in the township of Cornwall, county [illegible]

No. [illegible] 1st Concession, [illegible] acres, township of [illegible]

No. [illegible] concession, [illegible] acres [illegible]

No. 8, 1st and 2d Concession, [illegible] acres, township of Hawkesbury, county of Prescott.

No. [illegible] concession, No. 6, 3d concession, No. 8, 7th concession, 600 acres, [illegible] township of Kenyon, county of Glengarie.

No. [illegible] and [illegible] of No. 13, 12, 11, 10, [illegible] to the [illegible] of Gananoque [illegible] concessions, together with the [illegible] of [illegible] of 13, [illegible] the east [illegible] 8, 9, 10, 12 [illegible] acres, in the county of Leeds [illegible] Mills [illegible]

No. [illegible]

[illegible] No. 24 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] No. 24 6th concession [illegible]

[illegible] Roxburgh, [illegible]

No. 7, 15th concession, 200 acres, in the township of Lancaster, county of Glengary.

No. 9, 10th concession, 200 acres do do.

No. 4, north of River aux Raisin, 4th concession, township of Charlottenburg, county of Glengary.

A *Tract* of 742 acres, lots lettered D, C, and ½ of B, in the corner on the south side of the middle branch of the river aux Raisin, 5th concession, in the township of Cornwall.

Also, *Amherst Island*, or Isle Tanté, in Lake Ontario, containing 16,543 acres.

Nut-Island,—opposite the mouth of the river Gananoque, containing 105 acres.

Isle d'Inde, or Corn Island, below the mouth of the river Gananoqui, containing 8 acres.

Lots A, B, C, D, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, in front, in the township of Charlottenburgh, containing 1200 acres

Lots No. 48, 49, in the first, second, and third concessions, north of the river aux Raisin, 1200 acres

Williamstown Mills, and lands around them

Pointe du Lac, lake St. François, house, barn, &c. and some hundred acres around.

No. [illegible], in the 8th concession of Kenyon.

Byrne's two tracts in Hawkesbury, of 1200 and 2300 acres.

For further particulars apply to ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, Esq. of Williamstown, or to the Printer

Feb. 18, 1815. tf.

If the Editor of the Herald, thinks the following worth insertion he is at liberty to do it.

By the Lake's placid margin, where waves the tall willow,
And sorrowful bends o'er the tomb of the brave,
[illegible] sought her a pillow
[illegible] Downie, and hallow his grave.
[illegible] all mangled and gory,
[illegible] wounds, as she heard his sad story,
[illegible] o'er the ocean and wedded to glory,
[illegible] the tomb of the brave.

[illegible] with proud valour glowing,
[illegible] still shall remember the tale,
[illegible] infidel's life blood in torrents was flowing
[illegible] had triumphed, the crescent [illegible]
[illegible] his hands were in making,
[illegible] was questioned!!!—His spirit disdaining,
[illegible] when the impulse of glory is singing,
[illegible] of prudence can never prevail

And is [illegible] a soul to soft pity a stranger
That mourns not the Hero, [illegible]
[illegible] gallant companions to glory & danger
Who guide [illegible] thunders, along the [illegible]
Oh! yes, in the fight shall his spirit preceding,
With the Red cross of England to victory leading,
Where [illegible] basely receding.
[illegible] but the tomb of the brave.

* [illegible] Capt. Downie, was first lieutenant of the [illegible] after a very sanguinary contest, in the Archipelago a very large Turkish frigate.

YORK,

FEBRUARY 4TH 1815.

On Wednesday [illegible] His Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esq. [illegible] administering the Government of Upper [illegible] and Lieut General commanding His Majesty's [illegible] therein, accompanied by [illegible] Council Room and opened the present Session of the Legislature, when he was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Since the last Session of the Legislature many [illegible] events have taken place.

The [illegible] Continent, after having been long oppressed [illegible] calamities of [illegible] war, have at last [illegible] by the return of tranquillity and peace

Contemplating with pleasure these glorious events, which will transmit the names of men and of nations, of the present [illegible] with honor, to future generations, [illegible] the additional gratification to know, that under Divine Providence, this happy revolution in human affairs has chiefly been accomplished by the arms and councils of our Parent State

It would give me particular satisfaction to have it in my power to announce to you, that the blessings of peace were extended to every part of the British Empire. But in this Province the conflict is not yet at an end. [illegible] have [illegible] most arduous contest to maintain

With respect to internal police, I deem it proper to recommend to your consideration, the repair of the public highways, a measure, not only necessary for the accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Province in their ordinary and commercial intercourses; but more especially for facilitating the movements of His Majesty's troops, so essentially requisite for the public protection and defence

The same causes which induced the Legislature, at the last Session, to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, render it adviseable that you take into your most serious consideration, the expediency of further continuing that suspension

Your attention will necessarily be called to such acts as require either to be continued or [illegible]. And such other matters as require the consideration of the Legislature, [illegible] knowledge, grounded on experience [illegible]

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have ordered the Provincial Accounts to be laid before you, not doubting but that they will be examined by you with your accustomed assiduity and attention

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

It is unnecessary for me to enter into a detail of the military operations in this Province during the last Campaign. With pride and pleasure will every loyal Subject rejoice that notwithstanding the inequality [illegible] numbers and the [illegible] and [illegible] determination of the enemy, His Majesty's Regular and Militia Forces have gloriously [illegible] the high character of British Soldiers and have rendered every effort of the enemy to gain possession of [illegible] Province vain and ineffectual

I need not exhort you, I trust, to use despatch in [illegible] the business of the Session

And I have only to add, that I shall enjoy particular satisfaction in concurring with you in every measure, which can tend, in any way, to promote the [illegible] prosperity and happiness of this province

(No. VII.) Translation,

Quebec, February 24th, 1815.

Mr. GRAY,

In the conformity of sentiments, in the sympathy between the Address and the answer noticed in my former numbers, the simple glimmer of common sense, suffices to mark the progress of our Champions in the oblique path of deception; if the words "*disregarding every other consideration*" were susceptible of an application different from that which I have given it, it is not probable that the unanimity of the Signers would have forced them to an avowal, which it was more the business of others to detect, that of them to divulge; besides their *firmness and constancy* appreciated in the answer, leave not the shadow of a doubt on this head. That this *firmness and constancy* are inaccessible, as a wall of brass, to the awe which disaster impresses upon common minds, no body, I believe, will deny; and truly to mention them, under such circumstances, requires a heroic virtue which cannot be shaken; yes, virtue I repeat, provided it is founded on pure and disinterested patriotism, a veneration, and respect inviolably uniform for the Idol they perfume with incense; but if this *firmness and constancy* rest upon no better principle, than a sordid interest; nor any other object than an insatiable desire to maintain an influence acquired by intrigue, upheld by effrontery, and favoured by imbecility; in that case they become a monstrous abuse of popular credulity, for the purpose of imposing upon those who do not live among us. This will be a fit subject for examination after the final analysis of the addresses, signatures and answers; certain signatures above all; the simple exposition of which may solve the problem, they must therefore rest for the present, while I proceed to prove what I have alledged, namely "that the addresses and signatures of 1814 and 1813 might be taken for *fac similes* of each other." this position seems admitted by this sentence of the Address of 1814, "*the sentiments which we had the satisfaction of expressing at the close of the two preceding Campaigns, again assemble us,*" &c.—and by that in the answer "*firmness and constancy* of your sentiments respecting the measures I have pursued" &c.; so that in sentiments, the signers acknowledge themselves identified, and are recognized by him, whom they address, who, no doubt, is the fittest to distinguish them, as may have been above observed.—It would seem that such an admission ought to dispense me from continuing; but then my statement, which is sufficiently expressive for some people, would appear very imperfect to those who have not the advantage of knowing the originals, for which reason I shall proceed.

On opening the protocol of the Addresses and Signatures in the Quebec Gazette of the 22d December, 1813, the first object which appears in a Committee of nine Members and a Secretary, for the purpose of preparing the Address in question. The following personages composed the Committee:

1. The Honble. J. A. Panet—President—Advocate—Member of the Executive Council.
2. Ross Cuthbert. President of the Court of Sessions.
3. The Curate Doucet. Grand Vicar.
4. Woolsey. Pay master of the 1st. Bttn. Em. Militia, with rank of Major.
5. *Blanchet*. Doctor. Inspector General and Superintendant of Incurable Militia.
6. Planté. Notary. Clerk of the Land Book. and Inspector of the King's Domaine.
7. Chevalier D'Estimauville. Deputy to his Brother the Grand Voyer. since appointed Inspector of roads, streets and bridges.
8. Neilson. Government Printer. since made a Justice of the Peace.
9. Moquin. A[illegible] Advocate.

Secretary Desbarats. King's Printer. employed in the office of the Commissary of transport.

I have not mentioned to you the Committee appointed to draw up the Address of 1814 because in truth, that Committee has so earnestly wished to be buried in the obscurity from which they emerged, that the man may be looked on with an evil eye, who should without necessity, drag them into the Light of Day: But upon reflexion, I perceive the propriety of the measure, in order to introduce certain remarks which their appearance will suggest, and which may not be quite foreign to the purpose. At all events, here they are, three in number!

1. The Honble. Ross Cuthbert. J. P. President of the Court of Sessions. and a Member of the Executive Council.
2. Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke. His Majesty's Attorney General.
3. Neilson. Printer to the Government, and J. P.

You perceive, with or *without surprise*, as it may please you, in this last Committee two characters whose names have figured in the first; as to the Attorney General, he probably was absent, or had not returned from his voyage to Europe, or perhaps was not yet initiated in the mysteries, nor let into the secret. Be this as it may, I think we can scarcely cast a glance of curiosity upon the fabrication or composition of these two Committees, without being struck with astonishment at the presumption and awkwardness of our modern moderators; I am of opinion that it was not possible to make a choice more descriptive of their object, their intentions, and the close of their designs.

It may perhaps be said, and I have actually been told that the pill was in its nature sufficiently *bitter* to those who were to swallow it, so that it became necessary that the persons the most interested, should take the lead, and that on the other hand it was requisite to be backed by men sufficiently [illegible] to believe without seeing, and to judge without hearing; this being the case, we shall say no more, the reason is specious: but this selection however, lays you open to some questions, which have not been answered to my satisfaction; such as the following. Why was your Committee of ten for the Address of 1813 reduced to three for that of 1814? Why were there English and seven Canadians [illegible] to the [illegible], while three English [illegible] only [illegible]? Have objects ceased to appear under the same point of view? Or by a consequence of this last question, has there been played off some happy turn of democratic ingenuity, drawn from the history of the French Revolution, where we behold Jacobins, Feuillants, those of the mountain, &c. playing each other the same game alternately, to hold out their associates to ridicule, and contempt? If it really was a trick, it is truly a droll one, and I am inclined to think, that of the three Gentlemen of the last Committee, two had no suspicion of it, and perhaps have none at this hour; as for the third, being one of the principal actors in this drama, should he derive therefrom some fruit [illegible] of [illegible], it would be very possible; from what we know of times past, who will assert that he is not in the secret.

In so motley a miscellany, it appears to me that a field is laid open to speculation, and I perceive, so ample, that it will admit of being traversed in all directions, without any other rule or constraint, save those which we impose on ourselves, not to wound the feelings of decency nor to tire out the patience of our readers. This we must endeavour to adhere to, but you will allow with me that the task is difficult, especially when the subject to be treated, is a tissue of incongruities, to which the prevailing habits of the times has opened an unrestrained course of degeneracy and abuse, so repugnant to the usage of

LE BON VIEUX TEMPS.

From the London Star, Nov. 12.

GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE GUARDS, Nov. 10. 1814.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct, that the following Copy of a letter, containing the opinion and sentence of a General Court Martial recently held for the trial of Colonel George Quentin, of the 10th Prince of Wales's own Royal Regiment of Light Dragoons and the Prince Regent's pleasure thereon shall be entered in the General Order Books, and read at the head of every Regiment in his Majesty's service.

By command of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

HARRY CALVERT, *Adjt. Gen.*

(COPY)

Horse Guards, Nov. 8, 1814.

SIR—I have laid before the Prince Regent the proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Whitehall, on the 17th October, 1814, and continued by adjournments to the 1st of November following, for the trial of Colonel George Quentin, of the 10th Royal Hussars, who was arraigned on the following charges, viz:

1st Charge.—"That on the 10th day of January 1814, the Regiment being on that day on duty, foraging in the valley of Macoy, in France, and the said Colonel Quentin having the command of the Regiment, did not make the proper and timely arrangements to insure the success of the Regiment in its operations of foraging, although directed so to do by the Brigade Order of 9th of January, 1814, but neglected and abandoned his duty as Commanding Officer, leaving some of the divisions without orders, or support, when attacked by the enemy, whereby some men and horses of the Regiment were taken prisoners, and the safety of such divisions hazarded, such conduct, on the part of the said Colonel Quentin, evincing great professional incapacity, tending to lessen the confidence of the soldiers of the Regiment in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and discipline, and contrary to the articles of war."

2d Charge.—"The said Colonel Quentin, having the command of the Regiment, the day after the battle of Orthes, viz. on the 28th day of February, 1814, on the high road leading to St. Sever, in front of the village of Hagemen, department of Landes in France, and the regiment being on that day engaged with the enemy, he, the said Colonel Quentin did not previously to, or during the regiment was so engaged, make such effectual attempts as he ought to have done, by his presence, and by his own personal exertions, and example to co-operate with, or support the advanced divisions of the 10th Hussars under his command, but neglected and abandoned his duty as commanding officer, and thereby hazarded the safety of these divisions, and the character and reputation of the regiment, such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quentin, tending to lessen the confidence of the soldiers in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of War."

3d Charge.—"That on the 10th day of April 1814 during the battle of Toulouse in France, the said Colonel Quentin, having the command of the Regiment, and the Regiment being on that day in the presence of, and attacked by the enemy he the said Colonel Quentin did not during such attack make such effectual attempts as he ought to have done by his presence, and his own personal exertions, to co-operate with, or support the advanced divisions of the Regiment under his command, but neglected and abandoned his duty as commanding officer, leaving some of the divisions, when under fire from the enemy, without orders, and thereby unnecessarily hazarding the safety and reputation of those divisions, such conduct, on the part of the said Colonel Quentin tending to lessen the confidence of the soldiers of the Regiment in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war."

4th Charge.—"For general neglect of duty, by allowing a relaxed discipline to exist in the regiment under his command and when on foreign service, by which the reputation of the regiment suffered in the opinion of the Commander of the Forces and of the Lieutenant General commanding the cavalry, their displeasure having been expressed, as conveyed, in a letter from the Adjutant General of the Forces on the Continent, addressed to Major General Lord Edward Somerset, commanding the Hussar Brigade dated on or about the 29th of March, 1814 and in the orders of the Lieutenant General commanding the Cavalry, dated the 20th of February, 1814, such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quentin being unbecoming his character as an officer, prejudicial to his Majesty's service, and subversive of good order and military regulation and discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence on the part of the prosecution as well as what has been offered in defence, are of opinion that Colonel Quentin is guilty of so much of the 1st charge as imputes to him having neglected his duty as Commanding officer, on the 10th of January by leaving some of the divisions without orders when attacked by the enemy, but acquit him of the remainder of the charge.

"With respect to the 2d charge, the Court are of opinion that Colonel Quentin is not guilty."

"With respect to the 3d charge, the Court are of opinion that Colonel Quentin is not guilty."

"With respect to the 4th charge, the Court are of opinion that a relaxed discipline as set forth in that charge, did exist in the Regiment under Colonel Quentin's command whilst on foreign service during the period alluded to in the letter and orders referred to in the charge, and as they cannot but consider the commanding officer of a regiment to be responsible for such relaxation of discipline, they therefore, think themselves bound to find Colonel Quentin guilty to the extent of *allowing it to exist, but as they consider the letter from the Adjutant General to the troops on the Continent of March 30 1813, expressing the displeasure of the Commander of the Forces, as a reprimand to Colonel Quentin adequate to the degree of blame which attached to him the Court do not feel themselves called upon to give any sentence upon this charge in the way of further punishment, and they consider that any thing unusual in this determination will be explained by the singularity of the circumstances attending this charge by which an officer is put upon his trial for conduct which had before been the subject of animadversion by those under whose command he was then serving, but which at the time was not considered deserving of a more serious proceeding by the Commander of the Forces; nor does it appear to have been made the subject of any remonstrance or request of a more serious investigation on the part of the officers of the regiment.*

"The Court have found the prisoner guilty of so much of the first charge as is above expressed and so much of the last charge as is above recorded with the reasons which induce the Court to feel that they are not called upon to award any punishment for the last mentioned charge, do only sentence with reference to the first charge that Colonel Quentin be reprimanded in such manner as his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief shall be pleased to direct.

"The Court, however, cannot conclude these proceedings without expressing their regret that there appears to have existed such a want of co-operation among the officers of the regiment, as to render the duties of the Commanding officer much more arduous than they otherwise would have been."

I am to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and the sentence of the Court.

His Royal Highness has further been pleased to consider that, when officers of the army prefer accusations *affecting the honor and professional character of their commander, nothing but the most conclusive proof of their charges before a Court Martial can justify a proceeding which must otherwise be so pregnant with mischief to the discipline of the army; and that a regard due to the subordination of the service must ever attach a severe responsibility to subordinate officers who become the accusers of their superior. His Royal Highness, therefore could not but regret, that the officers of the 10th Hussars, should have been so unmindful of what they owe to the first principles of their profession, as to assume an opinion of their commander's personal conduct, which neither their general experience of the service, nor their knowledge of the alleged facts* [illegible] *or justify*—and which opinion would prove the proceedings to have been contrary void of foundation, in every instance of implied attack or insinuation, upon that officer's courage and conduct before the enemy, as conveyed by the tenour of the second and third charges.

In allusion to the letter signed by the chief part of the officers and on which the present proceedings originated, the Prince Regent has specially observed, that, exclusive of the doubt which may be *entertained of their capability to form a judgment so much beyond the scope of their experience in the service, it was worthy of remark, that some who have affixed their names to that paper, had never been with the regiment during the period in question, and others had never joined any military body beyond the depot of their corps;* and it may thus be deduced, that although the officers have manifested, according to the [illegible] of the Court Martial, *a want of co-operation in support of their commander's authority,* yet those who have assumed a personal observance of Colonel Quentin's conduct, and those who, *though absent,* appear to have acted under a *mischievous influence,* by joining in an *opinion to his prejudice, have all co-operated in a compact against their commanding officer, fraught with evils of the most mischievous tendency to the service;* nor did it escape the notice of his Royal Highness, that this accusation has not been the momentary offspring of irritated feelings, *but the deliberate issue of a long and extraordinary delay, for which no sufficient reasons, or explanation, have been assigned.*

In this view of the case (which is not palliated by the very slight censures passed on Col. Quentin upon the first charge) his Royal Highness has considered that a Mark of his displeasure towards those officers is essential to the vital interests of the army, and that the nature of the combination against Col. Quentin, would call for the removal from the service of those who have joined in it; but as his Royal Highness would willingly be guided by a lenient disposition towards a corps of Officers who have hitherto merited his approbation, and would willingly believe that *inadvertence* in some, and *inexperience* in others, had left them unaware of the mischievous tendency of their conduct upon this occasion, his Royal Highness is averse to adopt such severe measures as the custom of the service, in support of its discipline usually sanctions, upon the failure of charges against a Commanding Officer; but it is essential that conduct so injurious in its result, should be held forth to the army as a warning in support of subordination, and his Royal Highness has therefore commanded that the officers who signed the letter of 9th August shall no longer act together as a corps, but that they shall be distributed by exchange throughout the different regiments of Cavalry in the Service, where it is trusted that *they will learn and confine themselves to their subordinate duties until their services and experience shall sanction their being placed in ranks and situations, where they may be allowed to judge of the general and higher duties of the profession.*

The Prince Regent has been further pleased to observe, that though Colonel Palmer did not sign the letter of the 9th August, he is nevertheless, *by his declared sentiments in the prosecution, and his general concurrence in the opinion of the Officers, to be considered in the same light as if he had put his name to that paper;* and his Royal Highness has therefore commanded that he shall also be removed to another Corps.—I am, &c. (Signed)

FREDERICK, Commander in chief.

To the Adjutant General, &c.

The Adjutant General then read the names of the following Officers being those who signed the letter to Colonel Palmer of the 9th of August, from which the proceedings against Colonel Quentin originated:

Colonel Charles Palmer; Lieutenant Colonel G. J. Roberts; Captains J. R. Lloyd, B. N. Harding, S. H. Stuart, George Fitzclarence, J. Smith, E. P. Turner, R. [illegible], C. Synge, Lord A. W. Hill, Edward Fox Fitzgerald; Lieutenants H. Marquess of Worcester, Charles Eversfield, H. Somerset, G. Wombwell, C. Wyndham, H. Seymour, Henry Fitzclarence, A. F. Berkeley, J. H. Powell, J. Jackson, J. A. Richardson, J. C. Green, Cornet E. B. Parker.

And desired them to move forward in front of their respective troops, and to return their swords. He then addressed them as follows:

"GENTLEMEN—I have the Commander in chief's commands to signify to you His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure, that you no longer belong to the 10th Regiment of Hussars, and the Commander in chief requests you hold yourselves in readiness to join the different regiments of cavalry to which the Prince Regent will immediately appoint you."

The Adjutant General then directed the Hon. Major Howard to take on himself the Command of the 10th Royal Hussars, until it shall be resumed by Colonel Quentin.

From the London Times, Dec. 31, 1814.

Whether Mr. Madison may or may not ratify the treaty of Ghent will, perhaps depend on the result of the expedition to New Orleans. The force from Falmouth to Cork, supposed to be destined on that expedition, appears from letters brought by the Amphion not to have touched at Bermuda; it has proceeded direct to the mouth of the Mississippi whither Admiral Cockburn followed with such force as he could collect. The permanent occupation of New Orleans would be a fatal blow to the American views of aggrandizement on the side of Louisiana; but that blow Mr Madison has it now in his power to parry, by a mere stroke of the pen. On the other hand, if the expedition should encounter any serious obstacles he would probably delay, if not wholly refuse to ratify the treaty. [illegible] *the insolent and menacing expressions contained in Monroe's official letter.* [illegible] *It is in vain that we are still told of the great satisfaction it has produced, "not merely because peace has been made, but because it has been made on such terms." Look at the funds. Instead of rising 10 or 12 per cent. as might well have been expected from a secure and honourable peace, they keep a dead heavy level. Indeed, in the early part of last week, they dropped nearly one per cent. but recovered a little towards the close of the market. We learn from our correspondents that the* [illegible] *expressed at the news, was by no means so general or genuine in the country as has been asserted. At Birmingham, Manchester, and one or two other manufacturing places, the mails which brought the intelligence of the peace were received, it is true, with many demonstrations of joy; but it is not true that the terms excited any satisfaction at Liverpool. The Merchants of that place, most of whom are pretty well acquainted with the true complexion of American politics, indulged the gloomiest presages of the result; and the general opinion there was, that if Madison could by any means find resources to carry on the war, he would rejoice in adding to the indignities he had heaped on us that of refusing to ratify the treaty.*

NEW YORK, February 18.

Having presented our readers with the remarks of the London papers dissatisfied to the peace and the terms of it, we present the remarks of the other side. Let them be read, with close attention, and who can controvert their conclusions.

From the London Courier, of December 28.

The Gazette of last night announces the arrival of Mr. Baker with the treaty of peace with America signed on Saturday 24th. But it mentions nothing of the terms—of which, however, we gave on Monday evening and yesterday a correct sketch. And the more we consider them, the more are we convinced that they will meet with the general and decided approbation of the country, with the exception of those who thought the war ought to be carried on for the gratification of personal hate and revenge, against Mr. Madison and his chief adherents. No man can have a more unfavourable opinion of the president than we have. He plunged his country into war wantonly and unnecessarily—he endeavoured to injure us in the most vital manner—he hoped to do this with the assistance of Bonaparte. Nothing could be more detestable than his motives and his objects; but the question is, whether, when we could obtain terms honorable to the country, we were to continue the war in order to displace him from the Government, and punish him for plunging America into the war. It must be considered too that the failure in all his objects is of itself punishment;—and that after promising his countrymen he would make us adopt his doctrine of the law of nations, and abandon our maritime rights, to sign a treaty in which all these questions and points are waved, is humiliation of no ordinary kind. And if there be any who are displeased with the treaty, because America has not experienced adequate calamity or chastisement, we beg them to refer to facts and they will find that the suffering and privations of the people of America have been great and grievous. Is the loss of all trade to a people essentially commercial, nothing? Is the inability of the farmer to sell the produce of his land, nothing? Is the depriving them of the carrying trade, nothing? Is the exposure of her seaboard to our attack—the capture and destruction of her capitol—is the ruin of her finances—general discredit and distrust—internal divisions and dissatisfaction to the union, are all these nothing? Is being deprived of the Newfoundland fishery, that great nursery for seamen as well as a source of profit, nothing? And is the exclusion from the trade with our indian possessions, nothing? By laying aside these points, and the question whether she is sufficiently humbled or punished or not, the real point to be considered by this country, which never makes war in the spirit of personal malice and vengeance, is whether peace is honorable to our character, and conducive to our interests? What did we propose to ourselves, and what have we gained? If we refer to all the official declarations of our government, we shall find the preservation of our maritime rights, the main object proposed. In closing the session of 1813 the Regent said, "I regret the continuance of the war with the United States of America. My desire to re-establish between the two countries their friendly relations so important to their mutual interests, continues unabated; but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British Empire!" But from the documents published by America, it is argued that we made demands a *sine qua non* which we afterwards abandoned. [illegible] Is it not [illegible] in all negotiations? Demands are proposed at the commencement, which are either abandoned or modified in the sequel. But in fact, did we make the boundary our *sine qua non*? we did no such thing. We made but one *sine qua non*, and that was—

"That the Indian allies of Great Britain be included in the pacification, and a boundary be settled between the Indians and the United States."

Have we obtained the demand? We contend that we have. We agreed to take the treaty of 1795, between America and the Indians as the basis of the article, and in the present treaty,

"The interests of the Indian allies of Great Britain, in the war, are provided for by a stipulation that they are to be restored to all their possessions, rights, and privileges, which they enjoyed, or to which they were entitled antecedent to the year 1812."

Now, from the year 1795 to the end of 1811, that boundary line remained unaltered, [illegible] from 1812 the boundary line, and [illegible] and possessions of the Indians have been [illegible] by the Americans. They are now, however, to be restored to their possessions and rights, and remain reinstated in all the advantages of the treaty of 1795.

When Mr Monroe declared that war must be pushed into Canada, adding his conviction, that America would expel us from the continent—and that she would drive us into a single point, we asserted, that with such pretensions and projects, peace seemed unattainable. But all these pretensions and projects have been abandoned, as the treaty sufficiently shows.

There are some who speculate upon the president's not ratifying the treaty; we are of a very different opinion. As the negotiators made peace in December, upon a basis which in August they declared to be inadmissible, they must have acted in consequence of orders transmitted to them by the President since August. They have acted as he dictated to them; it is his act, and it must therefore be presumed that he will ratify it. Though of course till his ratification arrives, we must not, in the slightest degree, relax our vigorous and warlike measures.

From the London Courier, Dec. 27.

We have the great satisfaction to announce a Peace with America. We announced it yesterday; but the intelligence did not arrive time enough to be inserted in the whole of our impression. Mr. Baker the bearer of the treaty, did not reach London till late in the day. At 4 o'clock nothing had transpired at the Public offices. Soon afterwards, however, a letter was sent to the Lord Mayor, and we procured a sketch of the terms upon which Peace had been concluded, which was read to the audience at each of the Theatres. The fact (however it might be expected) was known in the city before government was in possession of it. It was about 1 o'clock that the rise in the funds began, and immense purchases were made.

The peace came probably very unexpectedly upon our readers; for the last American documents had assumed such a tone, had unfolded such pretensions and held forth such menaces, that no one supposed that the same breath which blew the blast of war, could have been playing to the American commissioners the dulcet notes of peace. Such, however, appears to have been the case. The dispatches carried out by the John Adams containing the documents relative to the negociation, which the American government thought proper to publish, led to an immediate change in their intentions, and however they might bluster and talk big, and propose new taxes, and conscriptions, they were determined to make peace upon *those terms of which we have subjoined a sketch.* And those terms, we do not hesitate to pronounce, to be most honorable for this country.

Now what are terms upon which the Treaty have been concluded?

"The Americans have waved any stipulation on the subject of Maritime Rights, as well as respecting compensation for captures under the Orders in Council, or on any other account.

"The interests of the Indian Allies to Great Britain, in the war, are provided for in this Treaty by a stipulation that they are to be restored to all their possessions, rights and privileges, which they enjoyed, or to which they were entitled antecedent to the year 1812.

"All the disputed questions of territory and the boundary are to be referred to Commissioners, to be respectively appointed under the conditions named in the Treaty, and until the differences respecting them are decided; the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, are to remain in the possession of Great Britain.

"All other conquests on both sides are to be restored.

"There is no renewal of the right of Fishery on the Newfoundland Coast, and no Trade to our Indian Possessions."

If the Commissioners disagree, a friendly Power is to be the Umpire.

It cannot be said that we were at all influenced by the threat of raising 100,000 men and driving us out of Canada, for that was not known at Ghent when our Commissioners signed the Treaty.

No one will suspect us of undue partiality for America, and considering the circumstances under which Mr. MADISON made his wanton aggression on this country, we certainly should not deplore any chastisement which he might receive.

In considering, however, the conditions of the Peace, as we have been informed of them, we cannot but regard them as completely honorable to this country.

The American Government began the war on account of the Orders in Council, and to enforce the relinquishment of impressment on board their merchant vessels.

The Orders in Council were repealed by our Government before they knew the commencement of the war. The war was continued by America after she knew of the repeal of the Orders in Council, the proposals to relinquish the right of impressment.

It was America, and not G. Britain, which claimed a stipulation on this point.

The war is concluded by a peace in which no such stipulation is made.

HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 4, 1815.

Friday, Jan. 30.—Arrived H. M. Ship Niobe, Capt. Deacon, 38 days from Portsmouth.

Passengers in the Niobe, on their way to Canada: Commodore *Owen*, appointed to succeed Sir *James Yeo*, in his command on the Lakes; Major General Sir *George Murray*, K. B. Capt. *Payne*, R. N. and Mr. *Vidal*, Secretary to Commodore Owen; also Lieut. Col. *Addison*, 100th Regt. Major *Jones*, Lieutenants *Grant*, *Lorraine*, and *Griffiths*, Assistant Surgeon *Bingham*, and 150 non-commissioned officers and privates, Royal artillery; and a number of officers and 150 seamen for the ships on this station.

The Osborne packet for Halifax dropped into Falmouth roads Dec. 9, and was supposed to have sailed from thence on the 20th.

Intelligence from Great Britain, Via of Halifax.

Portsmouth. Nov. 26. The Comet, 20, Captain [illegible], arrived this afternoon from Newfoundland. She left St. Johns on the 7th instant, with 31 sail of merchantmen, and the Trafalgar and Isabella transports under convoy. The Perseus, [illegible] Capt. M'Court, had sailed with a convoy for Lisbon.

Rear Admiral Gen. Parker it is said is to relieve Admiral Durham, who is indisposed, in the command at the Leeward Islands.

Nov. 28.—Scarcely a set of American papers comes to hand, without affording some instance of the [illegible] of that Government or its officers, [illegible] in the British service with some conduct or other which is totally foreign to their general habits and known character. Thus General Brown (the same that claimed a victory when he was so shamefully beaten from his camp [illegible] General Drummond [illegible] for a living one.

Captain C. F. Payne is appointed to the [illegible] of Commodore Owen; Capt. D. Scott to the Centurion, the flag ship of Admiral [illegible] at Halifax.

The [illegible] has been ordered to be completed to its [illegible], and to embark from Ireland, on foreign service.

Capt. Fred. Lewis Maitland has taken the command of the Boyne, 98, for America; and the Levant, Archer, and Urgent, have been fitted for the same station.

LONDON, November 21, 1814.

Some days ago ball cartridges were given out to the Gardes du Corps on duty at the Thuilleries, and all the Colonels of regiments were instructed to obey no command that did not come to them directly from the Commandant of the place.

The day when the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic was celebrated by a sham fight in the plain of Simmering, the whole plain was decorated with trophies of all kinds taken from the enemy. The seven Allied Sovereigns, followed by their respective Courts crossed a bridge over the Danube, magnificently adorned with arms and eagles, taken from the French, and repaired to the villa opposite Simmering, where a repast worthy of the illustrious guests was prepared. During the dessert, the King of Prussia said to the Emperor of Germany, "Brother, we shall ruin you;" to which the Emperor replied, "My enemies have not been able to ruin me; how should my friends do it?"

A Monument to General Moreau is erecting by order of the Emperor of Russia, on the spot where he was mortally wounded.

The following is from one of the last Paris papers:

"Lord Stewart, the British Minister at Vienna, had lately some cause of complaint against a hackney-coachman. The Police having asked him what satisfaction he wished, the noble Lord [illegible], replied, that he had taken it himself. He afterwards sent 50 ducats to the coachman to console him for his drubbing."

Admiral Rollers is appointed to command on the Jamaica station.

24.—Sir H. Wellesley our Ambassador at Madrid has solicited and obtained permission to retire from a situation which recent events have rendered irksome and disagreeable.

Dec. 1.—Within the last three days a great American House has purchased upwards of £2,000,000, in the funds.

The Court Martial on Sir John Murray is to be held in the 9th January.

Dec. 8.—Bonaparte it is now said, is to be removed to the island of St. Helena.

Notwithstanding the many reports to the contrary the Duke of Wellington is to remain in his Diplomatic character at Paris.

At the Admiralty they have been extremely busy to accelerate the outfits for America.

The [illegible] *arrived from Quebec, is laden with Furs valued at £800,000 sterling.*

An elegant service of Plate, value 2500 Guineas is now ready to be presented to Gen. Sir G. Beckwith K. B. being an offering of esteem from the Island of Barbadoes, to him as their late Governor.

Dec. 18.—Yesterday's Gazette contains an Order in Council, renewing for one year a former Order, which expires on the 31st of the present month, for the payment of bounties for the encouragement of seamen and landsmen entering into his Majesty's navy. Also an order declaring the port of Liverpool to be a port fit and proper to receive and deposit goods from India.

Dec. 19.—The report of a change of Ministry continues.—A decided schism in the Cabinet, respecting the American war, is the alledged cause.

General Kempt is come home to put Ministers in possession of the actual state of our Canadian affairs.

The arrests continue at Madrid.

The Sicilian Parliament has sanctioned the [illegible] *from England, but have pronounced it unconstitutional, as contracted without their consent.*

A Dutch mail is arrived with papers to the 15th. It is stated, under the head of Brussels, that France will maintain an imposing military attitude upon the frontier until the close of Congress. The French officers who had received passports for America, it is said have been countermanded in consequence of the interference of the Duke of Wellington.

Portsmouth, Dec. 1.—The Liffey had only 20 days passage from Quebec.

Plymouth, Dec. 18.—Arrived Loire frigate from Halifax, having brought General Kempt from thence.

Dec. 18.—Arrived the Malta, 80 guns, Admiral Hallowell, from Malta; having been relieved by the Queen, Adml. Penrose.

BROWN PAPER.

THE HERALD.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4TH, 1815.

WE have just received New York papers to the 24th ult. inclusive, but have only been able to extract from them the President's Message, announcing Peace with Great Britain. The other matter contained in them is, however, not interesting.

Now that we are in possession of the treaty of peace with the United States of America, we may be permitted to give opinions on its immediate merits. Its future consequences will form a fit subject for another time. Every body knows that the war was sought and provoked by the American Government. Its objects were with the assistance of Bonaparte, to paralize, and eventually to ruin the British Empire. The British orders of Council at first were the greatest cause of complaint; next came the monstrous demand, that the American Flag should protect British deserters and traitors, and every commodity contraband of war. —America was to be dominant on the ocean;—to be accountable to no nation for her perfidious conduct. Added to those lofty pretentions, she adopted the vain project of conquering the British possessions in North America, and of subverting the Indian tribes by a war of general butchery. The chief object of the war being the orders of council; it appeared to the British nation that their repeal would be the harbinger of peace;—but when they were repealed America seemed to rise in her demands. In the midst of conflicting passions the British government constantly inclined to moderation, [illegible] even after the dethronement of the tyrant. But the view of Britain was not conquest, it was solely a steady defence of her acknowledged rights, as established by ancient treaties with the greatest states on the European Continent. In this treaty they are amply preserved, while America has given up all she aspired at. We see nothing of "free trade, and sailors rights" in the articles. Had she kept in peace and acted with a tolerable degree of moderation, she would have enjoyed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Britain [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. What we predicted last summer in the event of peace is now taking place, has actually come to pass.

[illegible] said Mr. M[illegible] [illegible] make peace without consulting the interests of the New England States as a punishment for their refractory [illegible]. In the treaty not a word is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] trade to the [illegible] of course an abandonment of all Canadian rights which had been formerly [illegible] by the Americans. This is what [illegible] Better Subject. [illegible] American commerce is gone [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] St. Lawrence [illegible] Newfoundland [illegible] [illegible] New York is fully equal to the tonnage of her active shipping; we may say the same of Pensylvania. Those states will not suffer so much by the peace, as those of the east; and it is probable they will support the Democratic party. The industrious population of Vermont will resume their former prosperity by the renewal of their trade to this Province. All the Southern and Western states will regain the advantages they enjoyed previous to Mr. Jefferson's em[illegible]. It is nothing to them what [illegible] their produce; they will court the best Customer, which of course will be Britain, who will be one the chief purchaser, as well as the greatest Carrier.

As to the mode adopted for fixing the future Boundaries between British North America and the United States, [illegible] be opposed to it. The treaty of Greenville in 1795 forms the basis of the Indian boundary and territories between Lake Erie and the Mississippi; but from a want of good maps, and a copy of the treaty we are unable to present our readers with any account that could prove satisfactory. This much we can say without fear of contradiction, that since 1795, at least 25,000 Americans have settled upon the lands belonging to the Indians, without giving the poor Aborigines the smallest recompence. Now what is to be done with those usurpers? We cannot tell, as nothing is said about them in the treaty. With regard to the communication between Quebec and New Brunswick, and [illegible] from Latitude 45° at St. Regis, and from thence along the waters to the lake of the Woods, they are to be settled by Commissioners. [illegible] curiosity how came it that [illegible] should so far degrade the dignity of the nation as to admit an Umpire in case the Commissioners should disagree? Can these be the same men who refused the mediation of Russia nearly two years ago, to bring about peace? Yes, they are the self same men. [illegible] the affairs of Canada made them lower their [illegible], and the transactions in Canada in the year 1814, will be the cause of a new rupture before many years shall have passed [illegible]. The American government got all it wanted in the nomination of an umpire, because it is probably determined that its commissioner shall not agree with the British Commissioner. & Prince Talleyrand is most likely the man meant to adjust the differences that may arise. We are persuaded that Talleyrand's influence prevailed as much at Ghent as it did a Vienna.

France, through policy, will continue a friendly power, until disputes shall have arisen between Britain and America, about the treaty, and when made the Umpire to settle their differences, she will probably lean on the side of the latter, whereby to [illegible] humble or irritate the former, which will create a new war. That we may neither deceive the public nor ourselves, we place the future prospect in the worst point of view. If our predictions prove correct, we shall have some merit in research; if they turn out otherwise we now save ourselves the trouble of making any apology hereafter.

The termination of the war has already had a wonderful effect on our markets. Many articles have fallen 50 pr. cent. The Vermontese pour in plenty upon us. They salute us as brothers long seperated. Persons who have hoarded up wheat for many months, and had frequently been offered 15s. pr bushel, now beg to sell at 7s 6d.! Who can pity such men? Beef of good quality is 4d pr lb. Fowls from 2s. to 3s. pr Pair.—Turkeys once 15s now 7s 6d.—Geese in propotion, also Veal and Mutton nearly so. Such are the blessings of Peace, in the mean time. Men who wallowed in wealth by government contracts, and profitable speculations, will repine and complain at Peace;—for our part we do not join them. We congratulate those having fixed incomes and most persons in the middle sphere of life on their relief from hard economy into easy circumstances. The poor should not be forgotten, but they suffered most from the dearth of fuel.—The laborers could not have suffered, because they were not to be had at double former wages during two years past. Persons who will be turned from government employ, may at first feel some inconvenience, but let them remember that the country is a field wide enough for the pursuits of industry, and that the war could not last for ever.

Died.

ON Sunday morning last, a boy about 16 years of age of the name of JOHN GRANT; he was a servant to Mr. Allen Innkeeper of Laprairie; about the middle of the preceding week he became unwell, and first complained of a pain behind his ear; on Friday morning Mrs. Allen went into the kitchen to fill up a tea pot with water; seeing which he became instantly convulsed and showed great aversion to the water, which gave reason to fear he was attacked with the Hydrophobia; and on being questioned, he stated he had been bit by a dog behind the ear about six weeks before. He still continued to become worse and attempted to bit those around him, he barked and howled so much like a dog that a person in an adjoining room would have really thought it to be a dog. In order to prevent his injuring any person he was bound on Saturday evening, and passed a most distressing night until about five o'clock on Sunday morning, when it pleased the Almighty to relieve him by death.

QUEBEC, March 2.

A Royal Salute was fired from the Grand Battery, yesterday, at one o'clock, in consequence of the official [illegible] of Peace.

[illegible] [illegible] the Embodied Militia and P[illegible] [illegible] of Peace [illegible] [illegible] the Militia and Marine [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Montreal [illegible] Quebec [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] post to Major [illegible] the New York NATIONAL ADVOCATE [illegible] dated Sept. 11th 1814. We have done this out of respect to Major [illegible], and from a duty which we owe to [illegible], and the public. We expect Major [illegible] will acknowledge the receipt of the NATIONAL ADVOCATE in the Quebec Gazette, or in a letter directed to this Office. [HERALD.]

POSTCRIPT.

NEW-YORK, February 21, 1815.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The following most interesting message, was yesterday transmitted by the President of the United States, to both houses of Congress:

To the Senate and
House of Representatives of the U. S.

I lay before Congress copies of the treaty of peace and amity between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, which was signed by the Commissioners of both parties at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, and the ratifications of which have been duly exchanged.

While performing this act, I congratulate you and our constituents upon an event which is highly honorable to the nation, and terminates with peculiar felicity a campaign signalized by the most brilliant successes.

The late war, although reluctantly declared by Congress, had become a necessary resort to assert the rights and independence of the nation. It has been waged with a success which is the natural result of the legislative counsels, of the patriotism of the people, of the public spirit of the militia, and of the valor of the military and naval forces of the country. Peace, at all times a blessing, is peculiarly welcome, therefore, at a period when the causes for the war have ceased to operate: when the Government has demonstrated the efficiency of its powers of defence; and when the nation can review its conduct without regret, and without reproach.

I recommend to your care and beneficence, the gallant men whose achievements, in every department of military service, on the land and on the water, have so essentially contributed to the honor of the American name, and to the restoration of peace. The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men, under every change of fortune and pursuit; but their country performs a duty to itself, when it bestows those testimonials of approbation and applause, which are, at once, the reward, and the incentive to great actions.

The reduction of the public expenditure to the demands of a peace establishment will doubtless, engage the immediate attention of Congress. There are, however, important considerations which forbid a sudden and general revocation of the measures that have been produced by the war. Experience has taught us, that neither the pacific dispositions of the American people, nor the pacific character of their political institutions, can altogether exempt them from that strife which appears, beyond the ordinary lot of nations, to be incident to the actual period of the world; and the same faithful monitor demonstrates that a certain degree of preparation for war, is not only indispensible to avert disaster in the onset, but affords also the best security for the continuance of peace. The wisdom of Congress will therefore, I am confident, provide for the maintenance of an adequate regular force; for the gradual advance of the naval establishment; for improving all the means of harbour defence; for adding discipline to the distinguished bravery of the militia, and for cultivating the military art, in its essential branches under the liberal patronage of government.

The resources of our country were, at all times, competent to the attainment of every national object; but they will now be enriched and invigorated by the activity which peace will introduce into all the scenes of domestic enterprize and labour. The provision that has been made for the public creditors during the present session of Congress, must have a decisive effect in the establishment of the public credit, both at home and abroad. The reviving interests of commerce will claim the legislative attention at the earliest opportunity; and such regulations will, I trust, be seasonably devised as shall secure to the U. States their just proportion of the navigation of the world. The most liberal policy towards other nations, if met by corresponding dispositions will, in this respect, be found the most beneficial policy towards ourselves.

But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberation of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress.

The termination of the legislative session will soon seperate you, fellow citizens from each other, and restore you to your constituents. I pray you to bear with you the expressions of my sanguine hope, that the peace which has been just declared will not only be the foundation of the most friendly intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, but that it will also be productive of happiness and harmony in every section of our beloved country. The influence of your precepts and example must be every where powerful; and while we accord in grateful acknowledgements to the protection which Providence has bestowed upon us, let us never cease to inculcate obedience to the laws, and fidelity to the union, as constituting the palladium of the national independence and prosperity.

JAMES MADISON

Washington, Feb. 18, 1815

P. PARLIAMENT OF L. CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FEBRUARY 1815.

Monday 20th. A bill was introduced for the appointment of Commissioners to examine the accounts of the Receiver General, and for counting the cash in the treasury, which was read the first time; the second reading to be on Wednesday.

The special committee on the petition of the magistrates of Montreal, on the subject of the house [illegible] its report which was referred to a committee of the whole house for Wednesday.

The engrossed bill for continuing [illegible] [illegible] granting additional duties to H. M. was read the third time and passed. Ordered that it be taken to the Legislative Council.

A bill for granting new duties to His Majesty for the wants of the Province, having been read a second time, the house went into committee, the report was postponed to the next day.

The [illegible] bill was read a second time and referred to a general committee for Wednesday.

Tuesday 21. The general committee on the bill for granting new duties to His Majesty made its report, the house having concurred, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The [illegible] Committee on that part of the Governor's speech which concerns internal communications, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Bill for naming commissioners to examine the accounts of the Receiver General having been read a second time, was referred to a special committee.

A bill was introduced and read for opening a Canal from Montreal to La Chine. The second reading was ordered for Monday.

FRIDAY, 24. A Bill to continue for a limited time two Acts therein mentioned for the better regulation of the Lumber Trade, was received, read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Resolutions of the Committee of the whole house on that part of His Excellency the Governor's speech relating to the improvement of the internal communications in this Province, were reported, agreed to, and messengers named to present the Address to His Excellency. The following are the Resolutions alluded to. Resolved,

That, in order to the improvement of the communication between Quebec and Montreal, it is expedient that a Bridge be erected over the river St. Maurice, near Three Rivers.

RESOLVED. That a sum not exceeding three hundred pounds currency, be appropriated to the confection of plans of the site where a Bridge over that river might be erected, and of plans of such Bridge, with statements and estimates of the expense of building the same.

And an humble Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying him to make the advances and give necessary directions for executing the purport of the above Resolutions.

An engrossed bill to grant New Duties to His Majesty to supply the wants of the Province, was read a third time, amended, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

A Petition from N. L. Lambert Dumont, Esq. of the parish of St. Eustache, praying that a patent be granted to him for erecting Bridges with wrought iron of his own invention, was referred to a Committee.

The House went into Committee to consider the expediency of establishing a Bank in the Province, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

A Bill to amend the Ordinance relative to Bakers in Quebec and Montreal was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

SATURDAY, 25. A message was received from the Legislative Council, informing the House that the Legislative Council had passed the Bill to repeal and amend an Act of the [illegible] of His Majesty granting certain Duties towards supplying the wants of the Province, &c.

Joseph Marcoux Esq. member for the county of Effingham, took his seat in the House.

Montreal Assembly

THE NEXT will be on TUESDAY the Seventh March.

MONTREAL, 28th February, 1815.

CARD.

THE [illegible] [illegible] BALL [illegible] [illegible] to WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. March 4, 1815.

MISSING.

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

Montreal, March 4, 1815.

Mr. Holland,

HAS received advice & Invoice of a case, containing a general assortment of

New Music

for the *Piano Forte*, Songs, &c. particularly five Setts of *Irish Melodies*, with an assortment of Piano Forte Wire, Violin Strings, Tuning forks and Hammers, a compleat Set of Instruments for a *MILITARY BAND*, viz. B. & F. Clarinets, B. & C. Flutes, F. & G. do. F. Piccolo's, Bassoons & Serpent, Clarionet, & Bassoon Reeds, Patent 6 Key'd Flutes, B. Flutes. ——— ALSO, A choice Selection of *Military Music*, amongst which are the Irish Melodies, Sonatas by *Sterkel*, ditto by *Pleyel*, ditto by *Haydn*, *Anthems*, *Psalms*, & *Voluntaries*, adapted for a Military Band, by Logier, —& properly arranged for Divine Service.

The above are arrived at Halifax, in the Rebecca, Capt. Pritchard, and will be received here by the first arrival in the Spring.

Montreal, March 4th, 1815. 4wks

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

12 *pipes Real Cogniac Brandy*,

of a Superior Quality and Excellent flavor

FREDERICK CONNERMAN.

Montreal, March 4th, 1815.

Notice

[illegible] Commanding Officer, at [illegible] [illegible] a CALOCHE HARNESS. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] 1815.

LOST.

[illegible] [illegible] the 18th [illegible] [illegible] PUPPY [illegible] [illegible] the name of [illegible] Any Person delivering him to the [illegible] [illegible] Capt. [illegible] [illegible] will be rewarded.

[illegible] 1815.

MONEY.

28,000 DOLLARS [illegible] New York BANK [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Current Money of this [illegible] will be paid for said [illegible] [illegible] Banks. In case of failure the subscriber will hold himself responsible for damages.

[illegible] HAGAR.

Montreal, 4th March, 1815. [illegible] wks

BY PRIVATE SALE.

THAT valuable *Implacement*, *House* and [illegible] situated in St Joseph Street, in the [illegible], the property of Mr. Geo. [illegible] bounded on one side by James [illegible] Esq. on the other side by property belonging to the Heirs of the Revd. the late Samuel Coate, and in the rear by Samuel Gerrard, Esq. Easy terms of payment will be given, and conditions made known by application to

E. GREEN, Not. Pub.

Montreal, March 4th, 1815.

TO be Let, and possession given on the 1st May next, that HOUSE, in the [illegible] [illegible] of the old market, at present occupied by Mr. George [illegible] Also [illegible] HOUSE, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. [illegible] near the lower Barrack [illegible] For particulars enquire of JOHN MOLSON.

Montreal, 4th March, 1815.

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

Apply to D ROSS, *Montreal*

March 4th 1815.

Cambricks and Calicoes for sale by

J. SANDFORD.

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

Montreal, 3d March, 1815.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

20 Puncheons high proof Jamaica Spirits

Table Butter in Kegs, 40lb's each.

Liverpool Salt

For Sale by S. S. BRIDGE & Co.

Montreal, March 4, 1815.

THE Subscribers have just received and offer for Sale [illegible] well assorted,

HARD WARE,

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Cotton [illegible] —ALSO— [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Silver Watches, Jewelry, Plate & Plated Ware, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Jewelry & [illegible] [illegible] descriptions, manufactured [illegible], and all species of Watches repaired [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] & Co.

No. 17, Notre Dame street, 3 doors south [illegible] court house.

Montreal, March 4th 1815.

BY AUCTION,

ON MONDAY MORNING the 6th inst. at 10 o'clock, an extensive Assortment OF DRY GOODS:

ALSO,

6 Puncheons high proof Jamaica spirits
4 Chests of Teas
Bright Muscovado Sugar in barrels
Pipe clay Household Furniture, and a number of other articles

☞ Sale to continue on Tuesday Afternoon, at One o'Clock.

EVENING SALE.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, the 9th instant at Seven o'Clock,

10 Pipes of Port and Spanish Wines
20 Boxes Chocolate
50 Reams Cartridge and Letter paper
Gold Epauletts, Hardware, Books, Stationary, &c &c.

S. S. BRIDGE & Co. A. B.

Montreal, March 4, 1815

BY AUCTION.—On MONDAY next, the 6th current There will be sold, at the Auction Room of M. Michaels, Esqr:—

500 bushels Liverpool salt.

An extensive assortment of flannels, calicoes, shawls, brown hollands, India cottons, muslins, cambricks.—With a variety of other articles.—— *Sale to begin at TWO o'clock*,...... by

STEWART SPRAGG,

4th March, 1815. A & B

ON MONDAY EVENING, the 6th inst at Seven o'clock, will be sold at the subscriber's Auction Room, a choice collection of BOOKS & JEWELRY, &c. with a variety of other articles.

JAMES FRASER, A & B

Montreal, 4th March, 1815.

BY AUCTION.—Will be sold on Tuesday next, the 7th instant at the subscribers Auction Room.—A considerable assortment of DRY GOODS, well adapted to the approaching season, and to be sold without reserve. ——ALSO,

A fine Bay Gelding, good in all his paces, well trained to the saddle and extremely steady in harness; can be seen or tried at Mr. Gillespie's stable any time previous to the sale.

A dark brown Gelding, rising seven years old, steady in harness, and extremely pleasant as a saddle horse; can be seen at Mr. [illegible] stable any time previous to the sale.

LIKEWISE.

Two Carioles, 2 Harnesses and a variety of other articles—sale to commence precisely at TWO o'clock.

M. C. CUVILLIER, & Co. A & B

Montreal, 4th March, 1815.

BY AUCTION.—— Will be sold on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant at the Subscriber's Auction Room. WITHOUT RESERVE. 10 Pipes and 2 do. Prime Port Wine, 5 pipes and 3 Hhds. L. P. Madeira do. And a large assortment of well chosen DRY GOODS.—Sale to commence precisely at two o'clock.

M. C. CUVILLIER & Co. A & B

Montreal, March 4th 1815.

☞ *The Sale to have taken place at Mr. G Henderson's on the 1st. Inst. and afterwards on the 15th is postponed, until further notice, & the Goods may be had at private Sale.*

Sale of Government Horses

WILL be sold by Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, at the Parish of LACHINE.

About SEVENTY HORSES, for account of Government.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. by

ALEXANDER HENRY,

King's Auctioneer,

Montreal, 4th March, 1815

BY AUCTION—Will be sold at the subscriber's Auction Room, on WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY next, the 8th & 10th inst.

A very general assortment of DRY GOODS, well adapted to the United States Market, consisting of supe fine and coarse cloths, cassimeres, flushings, white cottons, chintz and calicoes, of a superior quality; cambricks, cotton shirting, imitation shawls, bandanna, Barcelona, Mens & Womens cotton hose, ginghams, sewing silk of different colours, &c. &c. —Also

A sprightly young MARE, well broke and fit for either Saddle or Carriage.

Sale to commence each day at ONE o'clock.

JAMES FRASER, A & B

Sale of Government Horses.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at the *New Market Place, Montreal*.

A number of Government *HORSES*.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely by

ALEXANDER HENRY,

King's Auctioneer.

Montreal, 4th March, 1815.

BY AUCTION—On SATURDAY next, the 11th inst. will be sold at the stores of the subscribers

700 pairs strong calf-skin shoes
40 do Hessian boots
20 casks assorted sizes & qualities of Nails

Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, and adapted to the season

☞ *Sale at ONE o'clock*

HUGH & SHAW ARMOUR,

Auctioneers & Brokers.

4th March, 1815

FOR Sale at this Office QUEBEC ALMANACS for 1815.

Meneclier & Maſſue.

HAVE just received per the differents ship rope, the following articles,—VIZ.
1 case fine Irish Linens
1 trunk assorted Calicoes,
1 do....do Cotton Shirting,
1 do 6-4 & 9-8 Cotton Cambric
Best Superfine Nash's Scarlet Navy Blue light Blue, and Drab cloths, with trimming to match
1 Bale second Cloths, assorted colors
1 do Casimire do
500 pairs best worsted Stockings,
500 do strong Military Shoes
500 pairs best Russia Duck Trowsers
400 shaving Boxes with Glasses,
Rich Gold & silver Granadier, and Light Infantry wings, Gold and silver Epauletts for Quarter Master General, Brigade M jor, and Aid de Camp, &c. with ornaments,
Best crimson sashes.
Patent Leather Waist Belts, with rich ornaments,
Plated Overall Chains,
do mounted Officers spurs
A few Military Telescopes,
Upper and Lower Canada Maps, folded in cases,
1000 stocks and Clasps, patent leather
600 Great Coat straps
1000 Wire Chain Brushes and Pickers
swords & Pistols, Gaiter Buttons.

ALSO

2 pipes Cogniac BRANDY
2 do best Holland's Geneva,
150 doz. Hibbert's best Brown stout well packed in Casks of 6-8-10 doz. each.
Mont real, July 9th, 1814.

For SALE,

Sail Cloth, No. 1 to 7
Staple Cordage, 1 to 4 in rope, and 5 to 10 in hawsers and cables
Irish Linens and Russia Sheeting
Tea, Twankay—and 3 bales Salampores
Printed Calicoes, Cotton Shirtings, and Swansdowns
Fine and course Writing Paper
Course and fine Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Bombazetts, &c.
trong Jamaica Spirits, & Leeward Island RUM
Real Cogniac BRANDY
Irish Whiskey
Spanish WINE
5 hhds. Glue, with various other articles
by ROBERT FROSTE
Montreal, Oct. 15.

MACNIDER & AIRD.

EXPECT per first fair Wind, 50 puncheons Strong Jamaica SPIRITS, which they will dispose of cheap for Cash on arrival.

FOR sale at the stores adjoining to George Platt, Esqr. No. 70, St Paul's street.
80 puncheons strong Jamaica spirits
40 do. do. Leeward do.
8 Pipes real cogniac Brandy
6 do do Hollands Geneva
15 do Port Wine
6 do old madeira do
0 do L. P. Teneriffe do
18 do cargo do do
5 do spanish
10 casks superior bottled Port do
10 do old do madeira
30 casks London bottled Porter and stout
50 barrels do white wine vinegar
100 chests fresh green hyson, Gunpowder, souching, and congo Teas,
200 boxes muscatell & bloom Raisins
15 smyrna - - - do
25 Kegs Lexia - - do
20 boxes Turkey Figs
15 hhds loaf sugar
14 do muscovado sugar
120 barrels do do
20 do coffee
200 boxes soap
50 do candles
10 do Indigo
Jordan, shell & bitter almonds; spanish Walnuts, French plumbs, Nutmegs, Mace, cloves, cinnamon, ground and whole ginger Polland starch, crown blue, spermacetti & Wax lights, orange & Lemon peel, citron, Isinglass, Day & Martin's real Japan blacking, Basket salt, Mustard, Fine sallad oil. A choice assortment of London pickles & Fish sauces, Pine apples, King's army dolphin, double Gloucester, & cheshire cheese. Orders in town & from the country thankfully received, and executed with care and dispatch

JOHN TORRANCE.

Journeyman Taylors.

TWO or Three wanted, good workmen of steady habits may have constant employ, by applying to J. B. PRIME, St. Paul Street.

LOST or taken away by mistake from a batteaux lying near the Old Market place on Friday the 1st inst Four kegs one basket and two small parcels three of the kegs were marked 9½ each. Any information where the above may be found will be thankfully received by

JOHN TORRANCE.

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

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

Montreal, July 9, 1814.

TO LET.
VAULTED CELLARS, near the Port. Enquire at this Office.

GEORGE CLARK.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has for ſale, a Faſhionable aſſortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's made up FURS.

St. Joſeph Street near the Old Market Montreal, }

N. B. Military and other orders executed as uſual.

GEORGE CLARK.

TAKES this method of informing the public, that it is out of his power to take in FURS to preserve in the summer season

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TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.
MONTHLY RETURNS
FOR REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY, ABROAD.
☞—*Printed by Authority*—
Montreal, Sept. 24.

FOR SALE,
BY WILLIAM & THOMAS HUNTER.
No. 51, St Paul Street,
a general assortment of Dry Goods
Among which are, a quantity of
MILITARY SHOES—HALF HOSE,
and FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Montreal 20th Aug.

COGNIAC BRANDY.

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

M'TAVISH, McGILLIVRAY & Co.
Montreal, 5th April, 1814.

NOTICE.

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

FREDERICK FRASER,
JAMES STEVENSON.

DAVID MUNN has for sale the following articles, ☞— Iron, Steel, Copper, Blacksmith's Coals, Chalk, White, Black, and Yelow Paint, Lentseed Oil, tarr d and white Cordage different sizes, & Cabin Stoves.

ALSO, a large Wooden STORE to be let,

PointBlondeau, 8th October, 1814.

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

Boots and Shoes,

on hand, which he will sell low for Ready Money JAMES STEVENSON
St Paul street, No. 107.

MISSING, a cask marked C H lande Q 25. from one of the river craft lately discharging here Any information relative thereto will be thankfully received by

JAS. WILGOOSE.
Montreal, 10th Dec. 1814.

LONDON.
FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR THE LADIES.

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

☞ Gentlemen's superfine and Military Hats as usual

JABEZ D. DEWITT.

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

(Signed) ROBERT ARMOUR
(Signed) WM. MASON.
Montreal, 24th Oct. 1814.

MACNIDER & AIRD.

HAVE now landing from the different vessels in Port, 115 packages of *Dry Goods*, amongst which are

52 boxes fancy leno muslins
14 do book do.
16 trunks fancy calicoes
} *particularly suit'd for the American Market*

THE whole of which they will dispose of cheap for cash, or short approved credit.

Montreal, 26 Nov. 1814.

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

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

HUGH & SHAW ARMOUR.
Nov. 19, 1814.

THE subscribers has received by the late arrivals,

an assortment of Woollens.

also,

real Holland's Geneva.

Porteous & Hancox.

December 24.

HUGH & SHAW ARMOR

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

27 bales military woolens conſiſting in Rep. Scarlet, Battle Green, and black CLOTHS with 1200 8-4 Coverlets.

And on the way up, per the ſhip James and Janet Dunlop, from Glaſgow, 70 packages cotton and Silk GOODS, conſiſting in ſuitable articles, for this and any other Markets; and well worthy the attention of purchaſers by the package.

Also on hand, 200 Boxes Window Glass 7 1-2 x 8 1-2 —— 60 cases Sheet Iron, 70 tons flat & bolt Iron, 50 boxes Turpentine 1 ap. 40 puns. Tortola Grenada Rum. 30 puns. Irish whiskey 14 Pipes Teneriffe Wine, 10 hhds. Mens Coarse Drels Military and Army ſhoes—4 Bales Carpeting, with a general aſſortment of Cotton, Linen, and Silk piece goods.

Montreal 11th November 1814

FOR *sale by the Subscribers, at their Store St. Joseph street*, viz:—
12 cases shawls, hdkfs assorted
1 trunk black silk hdkfs.
100 kegs best white lead
8 tons best [L] blister, crowley and german Steel.
10 do. assorted Iron in barrs
Plank nails in casks & sacks
3 cases cast Steel files
2 casks Jap'd & Hardware
9 chests shouchong Tea
1 hh'd. Phials.

A L S O

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

THOMAS GIBB, & Co.
Com. Merchants & Agents.
Montreal, 26 Nov. 1814.

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

Shawls	All coloured Threads
Diaper	Wrapping Paper
Nankeens	White and black Silk Veils
Bed Ticks	Thread Lace
Braces	Paper Hangings
Fancy Toilenetts	Fine Calicoes
Black Sarsnetts	Bandannas
Brown Hollands	French Cambrick
Cotton Shirtings	Black fringed Shawls 6-4 & 7-4
Irish Linen	Damasked fringed ditto, 6-4 & 7-4
White Cambrick	
Box Trimmings	
India Long Cloths	

[illegible] Tobac a la Violette; viay Strasburg, Gold Watches, &c. &c. &c.

Montreal, Nov 21, 1814.

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

ALSO,

40 casks Olive Oil 1 dozen each,
20 coils tar'd Cordage, from 2 to 3½ inches
1 boxes Chocolate.
Oct 5. EPHRIAM SANFORD

MISSING,

A pipe of white Wine mark'd [illegible] a Puncheon of Rum, marked [illegible] 28. Whoever may have [illegible] the same are requested to give notice to the subscriber, who will pay all charges incurred.

NICHOL PORTER & Co.
Notre-Dame street, Montreal, Dec 17

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

Montreal, 17th Dec. 1814.

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

Montreal, Nov. 26.

FOR SALE,
BY JOHN SANFORD,
NotreDame street, corner of the Placedarmes

5 Bales best West of England superfine Cloths and Cassimeers
1 Ditto do Ladies Cloths
2 Ditto, second cloths and vestings
5 Casks Brass goods, assorted
3 Ditto, Hardware ditto
1 Ditto Pad Locks
5 Ditto Iron Wire
4 Trunks Saddles and Bridles
2 Ditto Hessian and Wellington Boots
1 Case best silver eye'd Needles, assorted in tin boxes of 10 20 in each
1 cask Castors
2 Casks Ribbons
1 Ditto, Ladies Silk Gloves
1 Ditto Chenille and Silk Cord
2 Ditto, Velvet Ribbon
1 Ditto, Black-lead pencils
1 Ditto, Irish Linen
11 Casks Glass Ware
3 Ditto, Japan blacking
12 Kegs Mustard, in ¼lb bottles
1 Case Oil Anniseed
1 Ditto Oil Juniper
2 Ditto Camphor
4 Ditto Powdered Bark
1 Ditto Crown and Horn Lancets.

Montreal, Dec. 3, 1814

STOLEN.

From the subscriber, on Thursday afternoon, at his door, an elegant RACCOON Robe lined with baise. Whoever will return the same to the owner, or give correct intelligence of the thief, that he may be brought to punishment, will be handsomely rewarded.

P. MERKELL.
St. François Xavier street,
7th Jan. 1815.

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

FREDERICK GONNERMAN.
Montreal, Jan. 14, 1815.

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

NICH. OSBORNE.
Wine & Commission Merchant
Montreal, 10th Dec. 1814.

ABNER RICE.

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

30 PUNCHEONS strong Jamaica SPIRITS.
3 Pipes real Holland's Gin,
Port, Spanish and Teneriffe Wine,
Best Cogniac Brandy,
Peppermint and Shrub,
30 Chests Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas,
25 Barrels bright Moscovado sugar,
600 lbs. best black Pepper,
Allspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
Coffee, Raisins, Allum and Rosin,
Plug Tobacco,
Oil and Essence Peppermint.

—ALSO—

Best American CHEESE.
And a general Assortment of Drugs and Medicines
Montreal, November 19, 1814

Mrs. & Mr. Holland,

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

—VIZ.—

PLAIN AND FANCY NEEDLE WORK	ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,	FRENCH GRAMMAR
WRITING	HISTORY
	GEOGRAPHY

DANCING,

MUSIC and SINGING.

Every exertion will be made for the improvement [illegible] and attention paid to their morals and manners.

Montreal, 10th sept

IMPORTED by the late Ships, and for sale by the subscribers.
Teas of different kinds
Loaf Sugar in hogsheads
Holland Geneva in pipes
Old London particular Madeira Wine in pipes
do Teneriffe Wine
cargo do do
Sicilian Port Wine in pipes
Sherry Wine in do.
Coarse Wool in Hhds.
Russia Sheeting
Russia Ravens Duck
Low priced military grey broad cloth
cotton checks and shirtings
Blue cottons or Salempores
Table sets of India China
Cups and saucers do.

FORSYTH RICHARDSON, & Co
Montreal, 10th Dec 1814.

THE subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale,

Wines, Brandy, Gin, and Spirits, of good qualities.

James Carswell.

Montreal, Dec. 24

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

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

Montreal, 17 Dec. 1814.

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

January 28, 1815.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Black-lead Pencils, red and black, Sealing Wax, Quills, Gaelic Psalm Books, and a few copies History of Aberdeen.

ALSO

DISCHARGES

No. 1 *and* 3,
Atteſtations, and Monthly

RETURNS.

Herald Office, Jan. 21, 1815.

AT PRIVATE SALE

Rums, Wines, Teas &c

Apply to M. C. Cuvillier & Co.

For sale by the subscriber,
Irish Linens, & 5-4th Sheetings,
direct from the Linen Hall, Dublin, at a low advance for cash. J. BLEAKLY.
Montreal, 28th jan. 1815.

For Sale.

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

SAMUELS. BRIDGE,
Jan. 28, 1815. Auct. & Comn. Merch't

LOST.

On SUNDAY last, the 22nd instant,
A SMALL
English Terrier Dog.
Nearly Black, Brown Feet;

HAVING on his Neck a Brass Collar, inscribed *John Woolf, Montreal*, answers to the name of "JACK."

Any Person who may have found and will return the said Dog to the Subscriber, shall meet a liberal reward; and those who may be discovered to detain him after this public Notice will be prosecuted.

JOHN WOOLF.
Montreal, Jan. 28th 1815.

Hart Logan

HAS FOR SALE.

Three trunks assorted printed Cottons,
Shawls, Seals, Cotton Shirting, and Irish Linen.
White Cotton and Rompals,
[illegible] Russia Sheeting,
Low priced Cloths, coloured and cotton Threads and Tapes,
Pins, Ivory Combs, Steel Balls, writing paper and bolting Cloth,
Gun powder, Shot, and Salt Petre,
Spanish Brown Paint, and White Wax,
500 pipes best Port Wine
20 do do
10 do Spanish do
10 do Sicilian do
50 do Madeira do
Cargo and L. P. Teneriffe do.
Leeward Island Rum, and Hollands Gin,
Copper Bolts, Composition, Spikes, Pit Saws,
Augers, Files, Shipwright Rules, &c.
Montreal, 26th January, 1815.

Wants an Owner.

A CASE marked M. G. part of the [illegible] cargo of the Juliana from London received by one of her Lighters, the Resolution in Nov. last. The Owner or Consignee may have the same, on proving his claim, and paying the expences incurred. Application to be made to HART LOGAN.

Montreal, 23d January, 1815.

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

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

Most grateful servt.
JAMES FRASER.
Montreal, 4th Feb. 1815.

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

Wanted.

A RESPECTABLE young man to attend a store at Kingston.

Enquire of the Printer.
Montreal Feb. 1815.

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

JOHN WOOLF.
No. 42, St. Paul's Street.
Montreal, 11th Feb. 1815.

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

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

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

tf BENAIAH GIBB.
February 8.

BROWN PAPER