

Mr Webster

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COMMUNICATIONS

Between Mr. Munroe and Mr. Foster.

(Continued.)

If delays have taken place in the restoration of American property, and in placing the American commerce in the ports of France on a fair and satisfactory basis, they involve questions which have already been observed, in which the United States are interested. As they do not violate the obligation by France, of her edicts, they cannot impair the obligation of Great Britain to restore hers; nor change the epoch at which the restoration ought to take place. Had the edicts followed, it is more than probable that those circumstances, inoperative as they are, which have retarded the British government's practical revocation of the Decrees, might not have occurred.

Every view which can be taken of this subject, increases the painful surprise at the innovations on all the principles and usages heretofore observed, which are so unreservedly extended in your letters of the 3d and 19th inst. and which if persisted in by your government, present such an obstacle to the wishes of the United States, for a removal of the difficulties which have been connected with the Orders in Council. It is the interest of belligerents to mitigate the calamities of war, and neutral powers possess ample means to promote that object, provided they act with impartiality and firmness the dignity of their situation. If belligerents expect advantage from neutrals, they should leave them in the full enjoyment of their rights. The present war has been oppressive beyond example, by its duration, and by the desolation which it has spread throughout Europe. It is highly important that it should assume, at least, a milder character. By the revocation of the French edicts so far as they respected the neutral commerce of the United States, some advance is made towards that most desirable and consoling result. Let Great Britain follow the example. The ground thus gained will soon be enlarged, by the cessation and pressing interests of all parties, and whatever is gained, will accrue to the advantage of afflicted humanity.

I proceed to notice another part of your letter of 3d inst. which is viewed in a more favourable light. The President has received with great satisfaction the communication, that should the Orders in Council of 1807 be revoked, the blockade of May of the preceding year, would cease with them, and that any blockade which should afterwards be instituted, should be duly notified and maintained by an adequate force.

This frank and explicit declaration worthy of the prompt and amicable measure adopted by the Prince Regent in coming into power, seems to remove a material obstacle to an accommodation of differences between our countries, and will be followed by the revocation of the Orders in Council, unless I am authorized to inform you, to induce an immediate termination of the non-importation law, by an exercise of the power vested in the President for that purpose.

I conclude with remarking that if I have confined this letter to the subjects brought into view by yours, it is not because the United States have lost sight in any degree of the other very serious causes of complaint, on which they have received no satisfaction but because the conciliatory policy of this government has thus far separated the case of the Orders in Council from others, and because with respect to these others, your communication has not afforded any reasonable prospect of refusing them, at this time with success. It is presumed that the same liberal view of the true interests of Great Britain, and friendly disposition towards the United States, which induced the Prince Regent to remove to material a difficulty as had arisen in relation to a repeal of the orders in Council, will lead to a more favorable further consideration of the remaining difficulties on that subject, and that the advantages of an amicable adjustment of every question, depending between the two countries, will be seen by your government, in the same light, as they are, by that of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MUNROE.

From Mr. Foster to Mr. Munroe.

Washington, July 24th, 1811.
Sir—Having been unable to ascertain distinctly from your letter to me of yesterday's date, whether it was the determination of the President to rescind the partial repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, which you believe has taken place, so as to see reason in the conduct of France for altering the relations between this country and Great Britain, by exercising his power of suspending the operation of the non-importation act, allow me to repeat my question to you on this point as contained in my letter of the 14th inst. before I proceed to make any comments on your answer.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,
AUG. J. FOSTER.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Munroe.

Washington, July 26, 1811.
Sir—I have had the honor to receive your letter of July 23, in answer to mine of the 3d and 14th inst. which you will permit me to say were not merely relative to His Majesty's orders in Council, and the blockade of May 1806, but also to the President's proclamation of the 11th November, and to the consequent act of Congress of March 2d, as well as to the just complaints which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent had commanded me to make on your government with respect to the proclamation and that act.

If the United States government had expected that I should have been surprised which would have enabled them to make an accommodation with Great Britain, on the ground on which alone you say it was possible to meet us, and that you mean by that expression a departure from our system of defence against the new kind of warfare still practised by France, I am at a loss to discover from what source they could have derived those expectations, certainly not from the correspondence between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney.

Before I proceed to reply to the arguments which are brought forward by you to show that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are repealed, I must first enter into an explanation upon some points on which you have evidently misapprehended, for I will not suppose you could have wished to misinterpret my meaning.

And first in regard to the blockade of May 1806, I must avow that I am wholly at a loss to find out from what part of my letter it is that the President has drawn the unqualified inference that should the orders in Council of 1807 be revoked, the blockade of May 1806, would cease with them. It is most material that on this point no mistake should exist between us. From your letter it would appear as if on the question of blockade which America had so unexpectedly connected with her demand for a repeal of our orders in Council, Great Britain had made the concession required of her; or, if, after all that has passed on the subject, after the astonishment and regret of His Majesty's government at the United States having taken up the view which the French government professed of our just and legitimate principles of blockade, which are exemplified in the blockade of May 1806, the whole ground taken by His Majesty's government was at once abandoned. When I had the honor to exhibit to you my instructions, and to draw up as I conceived according to your wishes and those of the President, a statement of the mode in which that blockade would probably disappear, I never meant to authorize such a conclusion, and I now beg most unequivocally to disclaim it. The blockade of May 1806, will not continue after the repeal of the Orders in Council, unless His Majesty's government shall think fit to sustain it by the special application of a sufficient naval force, and the fact of its being so continued or not, will be notified at the time. If in this view of the matter, which is certainly presented in a conciliatory spirit, one of the obstacles to a complete understanding between our countries can be removed by the U. States' government waiving all further reference to that blockade when they can be justified in asking a repeal of the Orders, and I may communicate this to my government, it will undoubtedly be very satisfactory; but I beg distinctly to disavow having made any acknowledgement that the blockade would cease merely in consequence of a revocation of the Orders in Council; whenever it does cease, it will cease because there will be no adequate force applied to maintain it.

On another very material point, sir, you appear to have misconstrued my words; for in no one passage of my letter can I discover any mention of innovations on the part of G. Britain such as you say excited a painful surprise in your government. There is no new pretension set up by His Majesty's government. In answer to questions of yours as to what were the Decrees on regulations of France which Great Britain complained of, and against which she directed her retaliatory measures, I brought distinctly into your view the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and you have not denied, because, indeed, you could not, that the provisions of those Decrees were new measures of war on the part of France acknowledged as such by her ruler, and contrary to the principles and usage of civilized nations. That the present war has been oppressive beyond example by its duration and the desolation it spreads through Europe, I willingly agree with you, but the United States cannot surely mean to attribute the cause to Great Britain. The question between G. Britain & France is that of an honourable struggle against the lawless efforts of an ambitious tyrant and America cannot but have the wish of every independent nation as to its result.

On a third point, sir, I have also to regret that my meaning should have been mistaken. Great Britain never contended that British merchant vessels should be allowed to trade with her enemies, or that they should be allowed entry to their ports, or you would infer such a pretension

would be made by her government; but G. Britain does contend for the freedom of terror put in practice by France, by which usurping authority she has arrogated to the identity of nations will confer her to extend her influence, she makes her claims on neutral countries as well as individuals, that they are political articles, however unimportant, which may have been once the produce of British industry or the British soil. Against such an insupportable and extravagant pretension every nation must revolt, and the United States no less than the interest of Great Britain are bound to oppose it.

Looking to the course of argument contained in your letter, after the surprise which you express at the conclusion you draw in considering the question of priority relative to the French Decrees or British Orders in Council. It was clearly proved that the blockade of May 1806, was maintained by an adequate naval force, and therefore was a blockade founded on just and legitimate principles, and I have not heard that it was considered in a contrary light when notified as such to you by Mr. Secretary Fox, nor until it suited the views of France to endeavour to have it considered otherwise. Why America took up the view the French government chose to give of it, and could see in it grounds for the French Decrees was always matter of astonishment in England.

Your remarks on the modification at various times of our system of retaliation will require the less reply from the circumstance of the Orders in Council of April 1809, having superseded them all. They were calculated for the avowed purpose of softening the effect of the original orders on a neutral commerce, the incidental effect of those orders on neutrals having been always sincerely regretted by His Majesty's government; but when it was found that neutrals objected to them they were removed.

As to the principle of retaliation, it is founded on the just and natural right of self-defence against our enemy; if France is unable to enforce her decrees on the ocean, it is not from the want of will, but she enforces them wherever she can do it; her threats are empty where her power is of no avail.

In the view you have taken of the conduct of America in her relations with the two belligerents and in the conclusion you draw with respect to the impartiality of your country as exemplified in the non-importation law, I cannot say I cannot agree with you. That act is a direct measure against the British trade, enacted at a time when all the legal authorities in the United States appeared ready to contest the statement of a repeal of the French Decrees, on which was founded the President's proclamation of Nov. 2d, and consequently to dispute the justice of the proclamation itself.

You urge, sir, that the British government promised to proceed *pari passu* with France in the repeal of her edicts. It is to be wished you could point out to us any step France has taken in the repeal of hers. Great Britain has repeatedly declared that she would repeal when the French did so, and the means to keep to that declaration.

I have stated to you that we could not consider the letter of August 5th, declaring the repeal of the French edicts provided we revoked our Orders in Council, or America resented our not doing so, as a step of that nature, and the French government knew that we could not, their object was evidently while their system was adhered to in all its rigor, to endeavour to persuade the American government, that they had relaxed from it, and to induce her to proceed in enforcing the submission of Great Britain to the increasing demands of France. It is to be lamented that they have but too well succeeded; for the United States government appear to have considered the French declaration in the same sense in which France considered it to be taken, as an absolute repeal of her decrees without adverting to the conditional terms which accompanied it.

Do you affect that no violation of neutral rights by France occur on the high seas, and that these were all the violations alluded to in the act of Congress of May 18th. I readily believe indeed that such cases are rare; but it is owing to the preponderance of the British navy that they are so, when scarce a ship under the French flag can venture to sea without being taken, it is not extraordinary that they make no captures. If such violations alone were within the purview of your law, they would seem to have no necessity for its enactment. The British navy might have been safely trusted for the prevention of this occurrence. But I have always believed, and my government has believed that the American Legislators had in view in the provisions of their law as it respects France not only her deeds of violence on the seas, but all the novel and extraordinary pretensions and practices of her government which infringed their neutral rights.

We have had no evidence as yet of any of those pretensions being abandoned. To the ambiguous declaration of M. Champagny's note is opposed the unambiguous and personal declaration of Bonaparte himself. You urge that there is nothing incompatible with the revocation of the decrees in respect to the United States in his op-

position to the deputies from the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, that it is distinctly stated in that speech that the blockade of the British Islands shall cease when the British blockade ceases, and that the French blockade in favour of those nations in whose favour Great Britain makes her, or who support their rights against her pretensions.

It is to be inferred from this and the corresponding parts of the declaration alluded to, that unless Great Britain sacrifices her principles of blockade which are so authoritatively established laws of nations, France will still maintain her blockade of Berlin and Milan, which indeed the Imperial Russian declaration is the fundamental law of the French Empire.

I do not, I confess, conceive how these avowals of the Ruler of France can be said to be compatible with the repeal of his decrees in respect to the United States. If the United States are prepared to insist on the sacrifice by Great Britain of the ancient and established rules of maritime war practised by her, then indeed they may avoid the operation of the French decrees, but otherwise, according to this document it is very clear that they are still subjected to them.

The decree of Fontainebleau is confidently founded on the decrees of Berlin and Milan, dated the 10th October, 1806, and proves their continued existence. The report of the French Minister of December 8, announcing the perseverance of France in her decrees is still further in confirmation of them, and a reversal of the letter of the Minister of Justice, of the 29th of December, confirms me in the inference I drew from it, for otherwise why should that Minister make a prospective restoration of American vessels, taken after the 1st November, to be a consequence of the non-importation, and not of the French revocation. If the French government had been sincere they would have ceased infringing on the neutral rights of America, after the 1st November;—that they violated them however, after that period is notorious.

Your government seems to let it be understood that an ambiguous declaration from Great Britain, similar to that of the French minister, would have been acceptable to them. But, sir, is it consistent with the dignity of a nation that respects itself, to speak in ambiguous language? These objects and citizens of other countries would in the end be the victims, as every one naturally is all probabilities, who from a construction of the meaning of the French government, have been led into the most important speculations. Such conduct would not be to proceed *pari passu* with France in revoking her edicts, but to descend to the use of the perfidious and juggling contrivances of her cabinet, by which she has covered at the expense of independent nations. A similar construction of proceeding *pari passu* might lead to such decrees as those of Rambouillet, or of Bayonne, to the system of exclusion or of licences, all measures of France against the American commerce, in nothing short of absolute hostility.

It is urged that no vessel has been condemned by the tribunals of France on the principles of her decrees since the first of November. You allow however, that there have been some detained since that period, and that such part of the cargoes as consisted of goods, not the produce of America, was seized, and the other part, together with the vessel itself, only released after the President's proclamation was known in France.

These circumstances surely only prove the difficulty that France is under in reconciling her anti-commercial and anti-neutral system with her desire to express her satisfaction at the measures taken in America against the commerce of Great Britain. She seizes in virtue of the Berlin and Milan decrees, but she makes a partial restoration for the purpose of deceiving America.

I have now followed you, sir, in the whole range of your argument, on reviewing the contents of it, I think I may assure you that no satisfactory proof has yet been brought forward of the repeal of the obnoxious decrees of France, but on the contrary that it appears they continue in full force, consequently that no grounds exist on which you can wish justice done to Great Britain. I repeat that the Orders in Council, that you have a right to complain of the conduct of the American government in enforcing the prohibitions of the act of May 18th, to the exclusion of the British trade, are afterwards in obtaining a special law for the same purpose that it was necessary at the time that France still continued her aggression on American commerce, and had recently promulgated anew her decrees, suffering no trade from this country but through licences publicly sold by her agents, and that all the suppositions you have formed of innovations on the part of G. Britain or of her pretensions to trade with her enemies, are wholly groundless. I have also stated to you the view His Majesty's government has taken of the question of the blockade of May 1806, and that it now only remains that I urge to the injustice of the United States' government persevering in their union with the French system, for the purpose of crushing the commerce of G. Britain.

From every consideration which equity, good policy or interest can suggest there appears to be such a call upon America to give up this system which favours France to the injury of Great Britain, that I cannot, however little satisfactory as your communications are, as yet abandon all hopes that even before the Congress meet, a new view may be taken of the subject by the President, which will lead to a more happy result. I have the honor to be, with very high consideration and respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant. AUG. J. FOSTER. To the Hon. James Monroe, Sec. St. (To be continued.)

UNITED STATES. INDIAN WAR.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Governor Harrison, to the Secretary at War, dated, Head Quarters, near the Prophet's Town, Nov. 8th, 1811. Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that the dawn of yesterday terminated an action between the troops under my command, and the whole of the Prophet's forces. Their precipitate retreat, leaving a number of warriors dead on the field, and the subsequent abandonment of their town, (which was partially fortified) attest for us a complete and decisive victory. It has however, been dearly purchased. A number of brave and valuable men have fallen victims to their zeal for their country's service. The behaviour of the regulars and militia troops was such as would have done honour to veterans. I arrived at my present position (a mile from the town) the evening of the 9th inst; a correspondence was immediately opened with the Prophet, and there was every appearance of a successful termination of the expedition, without blood shed. Indeed there was an agreement for a suspension of hostilities, until a further communication should take place on the next day. Contrary, however, to this engagement, he attacked me half past four o'clock in the morning, so suddenly, that the Indians were in the camp before many of the men could get out of their tents. A little confusion for a short time prevailed, but aided by the great exertions of the officers, I was soon enabled to form the men in order. The companies most pressed were supported, several successful charges made and about day light, the enemy were finally put to flight. Our killed and wounded amount to 179, of these 43 are now dead.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of Indians in the action, it must however have been considerable. The principal chief of the Potowatomies, who had joined the Prophet, is wounded and in our possession. I have taken care of him, and shall send him back to his tribe. At a more leisure moment I shall do myself the honor to transmit a more particular account of the action, and of our previous movements, and am, with the highest respect, Sir, your humble servant, WM. HENRY HARRISON.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Extract of a letter from a respectable and intelligent gentleman, to a member of Congress, dated Vincennes, Nov. 12.—"This day we have just received information that the governor (Harrison) has had a battle with the Indians, 30 men killed and about 100 wounded. The governor marched up to the Prophet's town in the evening had a short conference with the prophet, and it was agreed to hold a council the next morning. A negro had deserted to the Indians, and told them that the governor had but about 300 men, that he had a great deal of goods with him and that the next day, when they were in council, the governor intended to fall upon and destroy them. This information, it is supposed, induced the Indians to commence hostilities. They began the attack in the night, the battle lasted two hours. They were charged by the regulars and broke. The Prophet's town is burned, and the corn destroyed. From this specimen we may now expect an Indian war. The army were not allowed until they arrived at the Prophet's town, except the wounding of a centinel, supported by the Indians. To us a true patriot, we have brought our eyes to a fine market. I suppose the whole affair will be detailed to Congress. Colonel J. H. Davies, and J. White, and Captain Spencer, are among the slain."

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Sun, dated Nov. 20.—"The following extracts of a letter may be constantly called upon. The Hon. gentleman who was so good as to furnish them, places his own responsibility for the truth of their contents. Mr. Pope, of the Senate, has likewise received from Governor Scott, a copy of a letter from Governor Harrison, giving an account of the battle with the Indians on the 9th inst near Prophet's town, which is about 200 miles from Vincennes. It is said that the Indians lost in that action 60 or 70 men. No account from Harrison has been received at the war-office, or by the president. This news has excited great sensation here. The Western people must be exasperated to a high degree."

From the United States Gazette.

We are sincerely rejoiced to perceive by the account appearing to be official, which we this day publish of the battle with the prophet, that the result is never so fatal and ignominious as we

first represented. But why is the death of Gov. Harrison given in a shape so garbled? Does not the government tell the people the whole truth?—Must even a transaction of this nature too be concealed from the public eye? But facts will sometimes leak out, however careful the attempt to prevent it. We learn from a western paper, and one hitherto of no doubtful authority among democrats, that Governor Harrison has, in a town of indignation, charged the administration with having caused this sad disaster. It is said, notwithstanding the blustering of the ministerial prints for six months past, that the troops comprising the army of the West were very incompletely supplied with arms, and that the commander in chief was positively instructed not to fight under any circumstances, except previously attacked. He was sent forth commissioner militant merely to treat, neither clothed in armour, nor to assume the attitude of war.

Whoever remembers the instructions to Governor Clinch when he was despatched to occupy Florida, will be apt we think, to credit the preceding statement.

This administration, if they consult their conscience or safety will certainly do well to terminate these hostilities as speedily as possible. War is their element, and to conduct it successfully quite beyond their faculties. The one in which they are now engaged will be found, we trust, to be a most unpropitious contest."

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

The news of yesterday's mail is not of the most pleasing nature. The National Treasury two millions and a half short, for the year 1812; and the army under Gov. Harrison fortified and butchered by the Indians. Why were they surprised? because their commander waited for the first requisite for a general. He could write childish letters to Gov. Scott, and he could build a fort! Yet with an army of 950 men he suffered that army to be surprised in their first attack in front of the prophet's town, and butchered by three or four hundred Indians, headed by the same Indian, to whom Gov. Harrison deputed in one of his letters to my dear Scott, he would "now give an opportunity of proving whether he was as good a warrior as he pretended to be." It is said, however, that the Indians picked off the centinels with arrows! Arrows are more accurate than rifles, and all we can say, is, that the Indians must have had most extraordinary eyesight to shoot so well with arrows by night. But even their good eye-sight is no excuse for Gov. Harrison's bad fore sight.

200 men too, (and among them many officers) to be killed and wounded, out of 950, is butchery indeed.

SAVANNAH.

From the Norfolk Herald.

"Under the Charleston head will be found the particulars of a most horrid and bloody riot, begun by a fraud from some American sailors, and French privateersmen, in which several of the former were killed or wounded, and ended by the burning of the two French privateers, L'Agile and Vengeance by a mob of American sailors. What can we say on this occasion?—That the mob was guilty of a most atrocious crime in usurping the power of the laws, and disturbing the harmony so happily subsisting between us and France? We cannot say less. We may say, that the rioters deserve the full vengeance of the law. But human nature is frail, and our sea-faring citizens have had ample provocation from those pirates, to goad them on to the most desperate revenge. Our happy country, thus fenced and defended by heaven as an asylum for suffering and oppressed virtue, is to use the language of the scripture, converted into a "den of thieves."

From the Richmond Standard.

From the above it will appear that the editor of the Herald accuses the American sailors of a "most atrocious crime." In speaking of the riot, he also says that it "commenced between some American sailors and French privateersmen." Had we seen so another account of this affair, besides the extracts from the Herald, we would suppose that the American sailors were the aggressors. But from the latest accounts received in the States, the account given in our paper is confirmed with additional circumstances of aggravation on the part of the privateersmen. There, to the number of sixty, composed of Italians, Venetians, Portuguese, and Frenchmen, perhaps the vilest miscreants of the countenance, where they came, and wherever they sailed, dogs and murderers, who had butchered American sailors, was exasperated and repeated our first, and repeated the same, and we are told that they were the aggressors, when it was proved, in a body, and bred-ribs with our citizens. Let the editor of the Herald tell the American sailors, the mob, and accuse them of a "most atrocious crime" in usurping the power of the laws, and disturbing the harmony so happily subsisting between us and France." He also adds, "the rioters, (meaning the sailors, the American sailors) deserve the full vengeance of the law! Alas! have we come to this, in the language of foreign thieves shall parade our streets in arms, and murder our honest, peaceable, unoffending citizens, and are we told that we must submit to be thus cut out, at our own homes, and make no resistance, for fear of "breaking the harmony which so happily subsists between us and France," and for fear that Napoleon will be displeased if we do not suffer his bloody assassins to come into our towns and cities, and cut as many throats as they please!

If the sailors had without any previous provocation, attacked and burnt the privateers, we would join the editor of the Herald in his censure. Had this been the fact, the conduct of the Americans would not be more culpable than that of the privateersmen was, in attacking them with arms, and firing shot, and grievously wounding others. The miscreants are,

in our opinion, responsible for every thing that has happened; and we hope that they will suffer the vengeance of the law." The Herald ought to know that by our laws, the killing of any one in self defence, is not deemed an "atrocious crime," nor an "usurping of the power of the laws." For our laws give every man the right of killing in self defence those who seek to kill. The editor in his ideas of mob law does not appear to us to be consistent.—He thought that if a mob had tarred and feathered some men in Norfolk who had been tried and acquitted of the crime alleged against them, and had taken them in the day time as soon as they were discharged from the hands of justice, such conduct would have been manly, and from the censure he bestows on the American sailors at Savannah, it appears that he would think much better of their conduct if they had suffered themselves to be murdered without making any manly resistance. Upon the same principle, if a French army could reach us, and were to set in to cutting our throats, it would be improper to make any resistance, least it might "disturb the harmony subsisting between us and France."

We have made these remarks for the purpose of vindicating the conduct and character of our countrymen, and not from any personal motive. We will make comments on the remarks of other editors, when they appear to us to be erroneous, and they will of course take the same liberty with us.

A Watlington letter says: "The administration have come to a determination of formally recognizing the Independence of South America."

The report in the Gazette of a Treaty being about to be sent by the Hornet, would have been nearer our meaning if we had made use of the word arrangement, for it is an arrangement between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, relative to the mutual repealing of the Orders in Council and non-Importation Act, which we understand is to go out in the Hornet.—This vessel, we have reason to believe, will sail in the course of the week; but such has been the effect of the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations on ministerial Men at Washington, that a pause has ensued.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

Arrived in town last evening, on his way to the Mississippi, Brigadier General W. Hampton, and suit, commander in chief of the western army, preceded by a division of 5000 meagre looking negro infantry. Should his Excellency fail in obtaining laurels before Mobile, he will be able to make sugar at Orleans.

Wars—Blood—and Smoke.—We are fighting Frenchmen and Indians with powder, ball, and bayonets—the English with words, proclamations and non-intercourse. Which does each other the most harm?

Captain Blanchard, of the Latona, arrived at Boston, spoke, lat. 42, long 46, ship Henry and Thomas, 34 days from Belfast for N. York, with passengers. Nov. 25; long 65, was boarded by an English sloop of war, 2 days from St. Johns by Barbadoes, who informed (very seriously) that 6 line of battle ships and 20 frigates had arrived at Halifax, and 20 more were expected, to be prepared in case of a rupture between this country and G. Britain.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

Canada must be ours. Such is the language of many of the hot-headed here, though I trust not of the majority of the House. And how is it to be taken? Why, by our Committee on Foreign Relations, who, it is said, have decided only by a few scratches of the pen, in the form of a resolution, that by adding 10,000 more to our already terrible army, the thing can be done at once. Mr. Smith is one of that Committee, and is lately in love with Belona, that he cannot be quiet till her pett coat is again stained with British blood in this country. Mr. Randolph, another member of the committee, very tranquilly tells them to go on if they please. You make war and I will keep making peace. Mr. Debra, of Kentucky, in his speech last winter on the United States Bank Bill, expostulated himself in full terms on the necessity of our being out of all danger of molestation from the British possessing any territory bordering on us. Debra and Smith would march an army there immediately. Had you ever heard the conversation that passed in one of their late meetings, you would have been astonished and have exclaimed, good heaven, do the destinies of this country rest on the decision of such men? Then Patrick Henry if thou hast a tear, prepare to shed it now.

From Havana Gazette by the St. Nicks, received at the Office of the Secretary of State.

NASSAU, N. F. October 13. The Spanish brig Daigancia, Sanchezan, master, the property of Escalante, on board do Carrera, of Havana, was lost on Tuesday last on Eleuthera, she was on her return voyage from the coast of Africa, with 212 slaves. These slaves were under hatches, and it is probable most of them in irons, when the ship struck, and they all thus miserably perished. This melancholy event is an additional reason to refuse that it is indeed time that this abominable traffic should be put down.

October 17.—By a return presented to the House of Commons it appears that we imported last year, 1,387,020 quarters of wheat, 544,322 cwt. of flour, 533,613 quarters of oats, 33,276 bush of oatmeal, Of this quantity we received, From France 334,806 qrs. of wheat, 292,974 cwt. of flour, 439,016 qrs. of oats, 145,136 do. From Holland 290,752 do. do. From Germany 145,136 do. do. From Poland & Prussia 290,752 do. do. From Denmark & Norway 110,935 do. do.

American States 34,950 do. do. 310,309 cwt. of flour, and nearly one half of the flour came from France and Holland, while from the American States we imported not more flour than we did from the countries with which we are at war; and the quantity of wheat from the States did not exceed one fourth of the whole quantity imported.

This must convince every one that we have not much to apprehend, in the event of a war on the score of supplies of provisions. That war will have the further good effect of inducing our planters to cultivate to a greater extent in the growing of provisions, and it would perhaps be the best policy to be adopted by government forthwith and forever to shut the ports of our colonies against American vessels.

OCTOBER 27. His Honor the President opened the session of the General Assembly by the following Speech.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, The temporary administration of the government of these Islands still remaining in my hands it has again become my duty to come before you in your Legislative capacity, and from the experience of former legislatures I anticipate the great satisfaction which I shall derive from your steady and earnest zeal to promote the public welfare.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

After to long a continuance of hostility against a powerful and inveterate enemy, systematical and persevering in his plans, it is not surprising that his Majesty's colonies feel the effects of it, in common with the parent state. As these effects, however, with respect to ourselves have been but lately produced, they will I hope, be slight and transient, and so far as the subservience of a neighboring neutral power to the views and aggrandizement of France was intended to increase the pressure of the war upon the inhabitants of his Majesty's colonies, it has completely failed, and has served only to direct the industry of our planters to objects of real advantage and to prove our islands capable of producing in ample abundance many articles of common use, for which we have been too much accustomed to depend upon foreign aid. In the measures therefore which you are about to adopt, the expediency of extending (in such way as the Legislature may think fit) the toll-free land which has before been held out to support the agricultural interest of the colony, will, I trust, be overlooked.

As far as promulgation of attention, on my part, may expedite the business of the Colonies, it shall be freely given, and I assure you that I will afford me the most entire satisfaction to accord in all these measures of sound policy, which the general and particular interests of the colony may, in your wisdom and judgment, render expedient to be adopted.

WM. VASEY MUNNINGS. Council Chamber Oct. 23, 1811.

In this day's paper, we give the Speech of his Honor the President to the Council and House of Assembly of Tuesday last. The most prominent feature in the Speech appears in that passage which alludes to our relative situation with a neighboring neutral power; and notices the subservience of that power to the views and aggrandizement of France. To us indeed, it is surprising only, that the long decked conduct of the American Administration, in favour of the general enemy of mankind, and what he calls his continental system, did not much sooner force such language from our Government; and however, as the session of Congress is now at hand, which is to decide finally between England and France, in the enlightened councils of that a good republic, we forbear further remarks on the subject at present! except to say, that, from present appearances, we cannot refuse to add our humble commendations to that so justly urged in the President's Speech, that every possible encouragement be extended to our planters, to provide the means of colonial subsistence within ourselves, in such articles as we have been accustomed to receive from our continental neighbors.

For flour and sugar, it is certain, we must look elsewhere than among ourselves; but, it is equally certain, that we may look to many places besides the United States, without any risk of disappointment. The present flourishing state of the Canaries and Nova Scotia, promises almost every thing we could wish for that head. As to the article of flour in particular, we could, were it necessary, have it from Mexico, at a very small advance of price beyond that in which American flour is usually sold.

FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

It is finally settled that the Parliament shall be assembled for the despatch of business in the first week of January. The restrictions on the Regency are to cease and determine six weeks after the meeting of Parliament.

Capt. Bingham is made a post captain, and appointed to command of the Volage, a post ship, and our government prefers his statement to that of Commodore Rodgers.

A mediation is determined on between Spain and the American colonies; the English Gentlemen are named in last Gazette, among whom we observe Mr Morier, lately our Charge des Affaires to the United States.

Rumors of hostilities with France, Russia and Prussia, have now assumed somewhat of a tangible shape, and we are told that war will break out almost immediately.

Oct. 8.—The accounts from the French coast state, that Bonaparte has embarked the Admiral of the Boulogne flotilla, in consequence of the failure of the attack on the Naïad. It is also reported that the Scheld fleet is completely ready for sailing. The British fleet in consequence has been increased to 27 sail of the line.

Oct. 14. The second legitimate son of Tipoo Sultan put a period to his existence at Calcutta, in the beginning of May.

Government mean to order a new silver coinage of shillings and pence.

Oct. 15. By the Highland mail we learn, that a camp is forming on the banks of the Ems for disciplining the last raised contingents.—14

BROWN PAPER

Stuart and his crew were upset in the Ho-tatio's barge, but by timely assistance no lives were lost.

Great part of the French army in the neighbourhood of Bologna have broke up, and Bonaparte was expected to proceed from Holland to the north of Germany.

Ld. W. Bentinck has returned to Sicily.—Considerable reinforcements are to be sent to that quarter.

Among the extraordinary examples which the French Revolution has produced, it is not one of the least that Austria is now busily employed in killing ecclesiastical property.

SPAIN.—Souther had made three attacks on Valencia, in all of which he was defeated. Five thousand men were embarking at Cadiz for Mexico. The Cortes had agreed to place sixty thousand men under the command of British officers.

LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM.

The Duke of Kent, by the King, when he first patronized Lancaster, personally introduced him into the world, and he has since been completely successful in his Regimental School, having educated 800 boys and children within two years. The substitution of the youths of that Regiment, is of a most pleasing nature. Knowledge of reading only, but of writing and arithmetic has been cultivated on them, when they would, but for his bounty, have remained in ignorance. They are the better able to enjoy a boon that noble Souther by the Son of their King, condescending from his high station to consider their woes and wants, and making great exertions to give them relief. The Duke is not unacquainted, like some of our Nottingham narrow souls, with the opinion of a noted Doctor of Divinity, that the poor are doomed to the drudgery of daily labour, and that teaching to write is a waste of time, as they will only make them discontented with their lot, for he is a friend to the universal diffusion of knowledge. He has let an example which does credit to his head as well as his heart; for it will banish ignorance from the army, and every liberal person will wish it to be banished from the Nation. The Duke of Kent's example is a boon to mankind, and worthy the support given the same system by his Royal Father, as well as his Royal Mother's the Prince Regent's liberality. The British public know how to appreciate virtue and talents wherever they had them; and whether in Prince or peasant, they claim a truly British tribute of applause. For our own part we know it must be very gratifying to the Duke and Doves of ignorance, as fire and faggot go out of fashion with their untutored ignorance that has nursed it so long. But we rejoice, for the honor of England, that one King, who proudly glared in the name of Britain, when he ascended the throne, has set an example, which in the case of the Prince Regent and the Royal Duke, proves his Son has British feelings likewise, and only need proper occasions to bring them into action, to prove how they love their country.

The Duke of Kent has formed a nursery of regimental school masters that any Officers may have the benefit of their aid in doing likewise.—When we consider that soldiers have parental feelings for their children as well as their parents; that numbers of them have been reduced by affliction, to circumstances of necessity, having known better days and being obliged to enter into the army, perhaps for bread;—surely they deserve every consolation their king and their country can award their merits.—Education is a benefit that cannot be parted with; it is a mental treasure; there is no losing it away. It wards a poor soldier the hope of preferment; it makes him a civilized being;—it puts into his own possession, the inspired wisdom, containing an account of all that the Prophets and Apostles said of our Jesus Christ himself the Lord and Master of them. It will make our soldiers know and love, and value and honor their noble King; it will make their wives, which to those who cannot read, are as sealed books, useful to them in every way a benediction to religion and humanity worthy a British Prince. The Duke of Kent will henceforth rank in the eyes of his country, as the soldier friend to the friend of man and a wise man of a private soldier.

COMMUNICATION.

BATTLE OF THREE RIVERS.

The following is a communication from a friend, who has just returned to the battle of Three Rivers, in 1776, referred to in our paper, extracted from the Quebec Mercury.—We have however been informed from another source that A. Guai certainly wished to be instrumental in the alarm, and did come to Three-Rivers for the purpose.

Mr. Elliott.—A very pretty boy indeed has made an appearance in the Quebec Mercury. No doubt Mr. Z. has heard it related by his grand-mother, or the loyal André Guai himself; but as I was an eye witness to the affair, which took place near Three-Rivers, in June 1776, I hope Mr. Z. will not be offended if I give the public a clear and correct account of the whole business, which is very different from his own, and is greatly inferior in embellishments.

The fleet from England and Ireland as they made their appearance at Quebec, were ordered to move forward, without any one being even allowed to land; which was a very great disadvantage to the officers, who were all shut out for the purpose, and anxious to see the renowned city. The British ships were the first, and were in consequence of the above order, very low leagued from Richelieu to about two miles above Three-Rivers. Some reinforcements and fresh companies were equally scattered on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in consequence of having been landed at various points, as each transport proceeded upwards, until a halt was ordered at Three-Rivers; and its vicinity.

No enemy had been seen or heard of all this time; which I confess occasioned a great deal of uneasiness to the officers, and this extended even to the vessels. Had we been in the river Thames, we could not have thought ourselves more secure. But at last, as various companies, were ordered in and about Three-Rivers, a picket was ordered to be stationed some distance above the headmost vessel, in which I was myself. Whilst we lay in this careless manner, the American general, Thompson, arrived from Lake Champlain, in company, and with about 2000 men, of reinforcements.

the transports, who we never yet had been able to get a sight of, and as doubt becoming more acquainted, from faithful Canadians, with the security in which the British army considered themselves, determined upon beating up our quarters, and proceeded accordingly to attempt it.

Arriving at Point du Lac in the evening, he took in the woods, in order to avoid discovery, and to pass our pickets, (of which no doubt he had a good information) unperceived, but having by this means retarded his march, and got his army into swamps, and such like pitiful situations for an army in the dark, his men by day-light were so fatigued, that they came out to the skirt of the wood directly opposite to the ship I was in, to rest themselves on a fence, supposing that their distance would prevent our perceiving them as they were already passed the picket.

As luck would have it, the sun Grew red, bright and clear, which occasioned such a glittering of their arms as to attract the attention of our watch on deck, without their being able to conceive what it could be.—There, however, soon called the matter of our vessel, who with his spy-glass, plainly saw the Americans; gave the alarm to a boat of war just then; roused up our officers, &c. and let fly his guns over the fields at the American army, which salute was soon followed by the drop of war.—Thus Capt. Dunlop, of the Theresa, transport of Glasgow, was the man who gave the alarm to our troops in and about Three-Rivers, who as soon as they could collect, marched out to attack Thompson in the woods above Three-Rivers, which would have been the transports were equally busy in landing to assist the picket in cutting off Thompson's retreat, if necessary.—Thus situated, Thompson behaved like a man; drew up his men in order, and as soon as our regiment came up, marched out of the woods to meet them; but his men had only one fire; and that of a few grass-hoppers, before they broke, and took to the woods. The General, however, formed them again, and once more marched out; but the result was as before, after which each man provided for his own safety.—How many got back through the woods to Point du Lac, I cannot say, but general Thompson, with many of his officers and men, took up their quarters in our guard-houses.—Thus began and ended the battle of Three-Rivers.

Now I will ask one question of Mr. Z.—Pray Sir, if the loyal A. Guai really did leave Point du Lac in order to alarm our army, how came it that Capt. Dunlop fired the first shot about two miles above Three-Rivers after sunrise, and whilst the British army were yet in their beds. Surely you will not say that he took the whole night to go three leagues on horse-back, unless he was to go with the American army in the woods, and thus stand with them till they were discovered by ourselves.

AN OLD KEAPSACK.

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14.

We have been favoured with New-York papers to the 21st inst. inclusive. We have seen also the Commercial Advertiser, of 7th current, from which we have made some selections.—The last date from England are to the 21st of October, and from Lisbon to the 25th of the same month. Nothing interesting from the latter place since the British army near Ciudad Rodrigo, already related. Intelligence from Lisbon says that the French had evacuated Portugal, and that Lord Wellington was 100 leagues from Lisbon. The latter part of this information we doubt, as this would bring his Lordship a considerable distance into Spain. The former part of the Lisbon intelligence is nothing new, as the French have not been in Portugal for some months previous, and Ciudad Rodrigo is within the Spanish lines. We are happy to find by the London dates, that our beloved Sovereign was still alive. Reinforcements were sending to Sicily with a determination to keep possession of that Island. The French fleet in the Scheldt appeared ready for a slip to Sea, and our fleet in that quarter was strongly reinforced.—The American papers are chiefly filled with details and comments on the affair at Savannah, between the crews of two French privateers, and some American seamen, &c. which terminated with bloodshed on both sides, and the burning of the two vessels and imprisonment of their crews. Also accounts of a battle being fought between the troops of Gen. Harrison and a party of Indians, under the command of the Prophet, (alleged to in the President's message) by which it appears the former have suffered considerably, and the latter have lost several men. Congress are not advancing very rapidly in the great work before them: We observe, however, a very long Report from their Finance Minister, Mr. Gallatin, on their War and Means; and also another Report from their Committee of Public Safety, introducing some Resolutions relative to increase of defence, &c. which we have not time nor room to insert. It seems doubtful if any thing material will be brought forth from this most illustrious Body, till after the dawn of the new year.

The Burlington mail arrived this evening, as this paper was ready for press, by which we have received our British files till the 6th inst. inclusive; containing advices from Algiers and Cadiz of 10th and 17th Oct.—too late for our insertion,—nothing very material, however, appeared, except the retreat of General Ballesteros to the vicinity of Gibraltar from before Marshal Soult's column of superior numbers, where he was waiting the arrival of reinforcements which were said to be daily expected. Private letters from Cadiz state, that the people there were in high spirits, and had no apprehensions of the result.

ARRIVED.

On Monday the 15th ult. GABRIEL ROY, Esq. to Miss SOPHIA BANGS, daughter of Mr. Phineas Bangs, of Mile-End Inn.

IRISH EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Ever actuated by the impulse of love for our native country, as well as of its members, whether nearly or distantly situated from the venerable parent, we make bold to offer some desultory observa-

tions on a subject, which has hitherto been little considered, if not totally hid from the beams of humanity! But what is the more surprising, that it has not occurred to the most enlightened and most liberal legislators ever formed among mankind.

The subject to which we allude, is the emigration of the lower classes of the people of Ireland, to the United States of America. The question of the Catholic emancipation we shall not presume to enter upon, although it may operate in some degree as a cause of emigration; but we hope our government will look towards the flourishing province of Canada, as a resource for the overflowing population of Ireland, that emigration should continue.

If we may be permitted to deliver our opinion, in the language of respectful independence, we presume that we will not incur the displeasure of our readers, in asserting, that the emigration of the Irish is partly owing to the obligation of paying tithes to the clergy of the Church of England, besides supporting their own clergy; or at least this is one of the principal reasons held forth. It is observed to be the case we are informed both with respect to Protestants as well as Catholics. This induces them to go to a country where the free exercise of religion is permitted, and the support of its ministers is not so great.

These people undoubtedly cannot leave their native land, without emotions of deep regret, not withstanding the advantages held forth in the country which so many of them have adopted. We shall here present a picture of the manner in which these unfortunate people are deluded; by a set of unprincipled and unprincipled characters. In the Irish ports which swarm with American vessels, whose masters are ever intent on gain (no matter by what means) take every method which their ingenuity can devise to entrap and inveigle the unwary Irishmen.—These American shipmasters frequent all the taverns and dram-shops in the places at which they arrive, where they represent, in glowing colours, that paradise PARADISE, or the land of liberty and plenty. The man who has money sufficient to pay his passage, immediately makes his bargain with the American; and those who have not the means, are informed that this will be no obstacle to their being deported from slavery to the haven of genuine liberty. They enter into articles of indenture with their deceivers for a term of three or four years, and are immediately shipped on board the African slaves.—On their arrival in Freedom, the shipmaster makes them over to their indentures, to those who give most for their ignoble term of servitude. Hence the epithet Redemptioners is applied to them.

This traffic is equally odious to the human feelings with the inhuman slave trade. Hardly one of these American Helots ever acquire property in the States; the most of them remain as labourers in the cities, where the immensity of their numbers is annually diminished by the insalubrity of climate. Such is a true picture of the fate of the Irish emigrants in the free States of America.

It will be observed by many, if this recital be correct, that the remedy will cure the disease; that the horrors here described, will deter others from entering into them. There would be much plausibility in this objection, if the Irish knew of another land of refuge; but we are credibly informed, that they know of none other, even Canada is to them almost as strange as Japan!

In Canada the British government have yet many millions of acres of land to concede, equal in quality to any in America, and the proprietors of townships would willingly dispose of wild land at moderate prices, to British subjects especially. If this were known to the Irish, or if people of rank and influence, (whether in or out of office,) would inform them of it, they would have experienced the reverse of all the miseries which we have portrayed.

The Government would feel a deep interest in encouraging them to settle in Canada, in which case their passages might be obtained at a very small expense, when so many vessels come annually to this country in ballast, and which for government purposes in return. The implements of husbandry should be afforded, and a sufficient quantum of land granted to every grown up person, who would thereby become proprietors of the soil, free of taxation, in a climate favourable to the human constitution; and where they would find a ready market for the fruits of their industry; and to which would be added, in an uncommon degree, the free exercise of their religion without the burthenome tithes, which are paid to the clergy in the countries of Europe. Indeed they would be on the same footing with their fellow Catholics, the native Canadians, or their fellow British subjects the protestants, the happiest and most contented people on earth. It may be well to remark, that both the Catholics and Protestants, of all denominations, in the provinces of Canada, only support their own clergy, and the tithes to the Catholic priests are only one twenty-sixth part of the produce.

Such is the true and faithful portrait which the British government, or patriotic individuals might present to, and imprint on the minds of the Irish. It should be made known to their clergy, who would direct their views to the point where the national interest would benefit, not to the United States, where British subjects are forever lost to their country.

These people, by being settled along the borders of the United States, would soon become a formidable barrier against the incursions of the Americans, in the event of war between the two countries. That this would not fail of being so, we have only to cast our eyes towards the Scotch settlement of Glengary, where there was neither house nor town in 1784, and where at present we are a greenly surprised in perceiving a rich country, numerous in population, in the midst of abundance. One Catholic Priest, (a man of great pravity) we

are informed, affirms that no alone could in three thousand expert militia, in the event of a war which is supposed to be not half the number that could be brought to action in the county of Glengary. How pleasing then would it be to see the Irish settling in Canada, in a county by themselves, appropriately designated ERIN, in imitation of that of their fellow subjects the Scotch Glengary; or those who preferred it, and had the means of mixing themselves, by purchase, in other establishments throughout the country. We cannot close this objection on the subject of Irish Emigrants to a foreign country, and the subsequent slavery they are exposed to, compared with the strong apparent inducements which would operate with some reason on the unfortunate wretches of the European continent, without quoting the ideas, beautifully expressed by a Gentleman, who lately travelled through the United States, and was an eye-witness to the distress experienced by many of these Irish emigrants.

The present situation of the continent can scarcely be supposed to have diminished the importation of redemptioners. Oppressed by all the miseries of war and military tyranny, his habitation burned, his fields laid waste, his relatives perhaps but heretofore, or sold into worse than negro slavery, can it be surprising that all the bonds which attached the peasant to his country are dissolved, nay, that he loathes the scene of such complicated horrors; and having lost all that he possessed in the world, is ready to compromise his liberty for a stated period, in order to obtain the present blessings of security and repose, with the prospect of future competence and ease! But that man, who enjoys all the blessings of British citizenship, to whom the calamities of war are known only by name, should renounce those advantages to condemn himself to a life of mortification and toil, in an unfriendly climate, must be attributed to the delusions which the human mind is fond of cherishing with respect to distant objects, which often neither the evidence of facts nor argument is able to remove, and which experience, like the morning sun chasing the nocturnal vapours that throud the horizon, is alone capable of dissipating.

On this subject we may, perhaps, make further comments. A name given to lives in Spain.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on MONDAY MORNING next, the 16th inst. at the stores of the Subscriber, A Great variety of GOODS well adapted to the season.—Also, 5 barrels Bright Mulovado Sugar, 10 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 10 doz. Spades and Shovels, 5 cwt. Shot, 400 Dressed Deer Skins, 1 Book Binder's Press, &c. &c. Sale to commence at TEN o'clock.

AND.

On FRIDAY EVENING next, the 20th, a valuable collection of BOOKS, the property of a Gentleman about leaving the province, a number of which may be of great value to the sale. Also, a variety of other articles. Sale to commence at SIX o'clock.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By M. C. CUVILLIER & Co. at the Stores of Messrs. Joshua RUSSELL & Co. On MONDAY and TUESDAY next the 16th and 17th instant, at ONE o'clock; 30 Barrels Jamaica Sugar, A few barrels Pork and pig's Cheeks, Hams, 10 kegs fresh Butter.

AT THE

Cloths of all kinds, twilled Coatings, Cashmeres, Flannels, Blankets, Floussings, Plains, Kerseys, striped Cottons, Gurrans, Irish Linens, Strappings, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Cambrics, Corduroys, cut Velvets, Thicksets, a large assortment of Hosiery, brown Hollands, brown Sheetings, Threads, Laces, Edgings, Valenciennes Silk, cold Threads, Tapes, Furstonings, worsted Bindings, &c. &c.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING the 18th inst. at TEN o'clock, at their Auction-Room;

A considerable parcel of Hardware, consisting chiefly of Hinges of all sorts; flat and half round, Hand and Whip, Sawfiles, Saddles, carpenters and coopers Adzes and Axes, Trowels, Felling Axes, Locks, Gimblers, Augers, Steel-yards, Padlocks, Hammers, Spoons, Awhs, Pin-certs, Wood Screws, Brass Locks, Chisels, Gongs, Screw Rings and Hooks, brass headed Nails, Noh-Screws, curtain Rings, trunk and drawers Handles, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A very valuable assortment of DRY GOODS, adapted to the season.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING the 18th, at SIX o'clock, at their Auction-Room; Jewelry, Watches, Plated and Silver Ware, Mirrors and Stationary, Combs, Wines, Teas &c. &c.

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On THURSDAY the 19th at ONE o'clock, at their Auction-Room; A few pieces superfine Cloths and Cosimeres, a few barrels low priced ditto, Br. Nails, Flannels, Hosiery, Linen Drapery and Cotton Goods.

ALSO,

A large parcel of HARDWARE. M. CUVILLIER & Co. Montreal, Dec. 14. Auctioneers.

Story.

FOR THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Original.

PATRIOTIC ODE.

Hark! increasing thunder roars Along Hispania's rugged shores, Or is it Boreas's stormy main, That bears the rocks in fierce disdain?

Curst be those iron chains that bind In unfeeling night the vig'rous mind; And curst be that despotic power, Which Nature's birth-right can devour:

From embers, seeming dead, The ancient fire of Lusitania blaz'd; Its sparks thro' every bosom spread, The iron-bound Tyrant stood amaz'd.

The Depot never knew the curb; O liberty, refulgent orb, By which thou canst his march repress, Destroyer of the tyrant race.

This patriot-flame with transport glows, O'er Spain its bright effulgence throws; Imparts youth, virtue, health and love, And like swift lightning from above,

Hispanic had prevail'd, His rushing torch'ry, brood of night and hate, New mis'ries on her valiant sons entail'd, Began by the crafty Demon, vilely great.

The President and Little Belt.

The National Intelligencer, having given all the material evidence in this affair, concludes with Commodore Rodgers' Address to the Court of Inquiry, as follows:

COM. RODGERS TO THE COURT.

Mr President, and Gentlemen of the Court, I avail myself of the present moment to express my thanks for the patient investigation of the merits of the transaction which caused its convention; and I feel perfectly convinced that the evidence adduced is amply sufficient to ensure that my conduct in this affair will meet the approbation of every unprejudiced mind, as well for its general tenor as for the tenor shown to an assumed enemy, whom I had it in power to destroy by a single broadside more and that too without any risk of injuring the ship under my command.

Many of the interrogatories put by myself to the witnesses may have appeared to the court superfluous I fear; but when I consider the odious features of the statement which has been exhibited in the papers and to be capt. Bingham's official statement to Ad. Sawyer, dated on Majesty's sloop Little Belt, May 21, 1811, lat. 36, 55, long 71, 49, W. Cape Charles bearing west distant 48 miles, I am sure I can not complain of the time I have taken up in proving (while I had it in my power) that unblushing representation to be palpable and wilfully false.

I should not now longer trespass on the time and patience of the court, was it not probable that the present proceedings may be published to the world, and a consequent desire that even my motive for chasing the Little Belt should be known—and that I am the more desirous of, as great pains have been taken by a few individuals who call themselves Americans, to impose a belief that I chased with a hostile intention, not however because I entertain a hope of producing any change of sentiments in men like themselves, (and for the honour of my country I hope there are but few such) who are disposed to represent all the acts of their government, as well as of its agents, in an odious light; but to undeceive not only my own countrymen, but even every liberal Englishman, who may have been deceived by their assertions.

That I did chase the Little Belt, I acknowledge; but that I did so with the intention of offering rescue or insult to the British flag, I declare, in the

presence of my God, is without any imputation whatever: neither would the orders under which I was acting authorize such a course, any more than they would have justified my submitting to an insult from a British, or any other ship of war.

Without further observations or comments than are necessarily connected with the subject, the following are therefore my reasons for having chased that ship: On the 16th of May, being then at anchor off Annapolis, I got under weigh to proceed to my station at New-York, in consequence of an order from the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy to that effect; in which he acquainted me of having issued that order owing to his being informed that the trade of New-York had become interrupted by British and French cruizers. At this time I discovered by the newspapers, that a British frigate supposed to be the Guerrier, had, in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, and during my absence from the station, impressed out of the American brig Spiffire, bound coastwise, a young man by the name of Deppo, an American, and apprentice to the master of the brig—on the 16th of May, at a little past meridian, being at the time in seventeen fathoms of water, about 14 or 15 leagues to the Northward and Eastward of Cape Henry, and about 6 leagues from the land to the Southward of Chincoteague, a sail was discovered to the Eastward standing towards us under a press of canvas, which I soon made out by the shape of her upper sails, as they became distinguishable from our deck, to be a man of war. Not having heard of any other ship of war, than the before mentioned frigate being on our coast, I concluded (and more particularly from the direction in which she was discovered) that it was she; and accordingly determined to speak to her, as well because I considered it my duty to know the names and characters, if possible, of all foreign cruizers, hovering on our coast, as I am an impression, if it turned out to be the vessel I had conceived, that her commander from having learnt through the medium of the newspapers the sensation which the before-mentioned outrage had produced throughout the U. States, might be induced, if he was not totally regardless of American claims to justice, to mention that he had the young man in question on board, and would deliver him up to me, and perhaps at the same time assign some cause for such a gross violation of the sovereign rights of the American nation. At any rate whether he was disposed or not, if I could learn from him that the man was on board, I should have it in my power to represent the same to my government, and thereby be the means of more readily effecting his emancipation from bondage, and the cruel necessity of fighting the battles of the very country whose officer had thus unfeelingly enslaved him: and in doing this, I considered I was doing no more than my duty imposed on me by my situation, consequently I felt regardless if, in accomplishing it, a further attempt should be made to insult my country by offering violence to the flag flying over my head—as I was then, I am now, and ever shall be, prepared to repel any such insult or injury to the very uttermost of the force under my command; and that too without regard to the consequences resulting therefrom.

These, gentlemen, were my motives for having chased the ship which I supposed to be the frigate that impressed Deppo, but which afterwards proved to be H. B. M. ship Little Belt. But even if I had no such reason to justify my chasing, I maintain that the usage of nations, the treaty concluded in 1795 between the United States and Great Britain, as well as the British precedents alms without number, gave me that right; if it be admitted that our country possesses any comparative or reciprocal rights whatever.

Although I admit I did chase the Little Belt, I nevertheless deny that her commander wished to prevent my coming up with him, otherwise he undoubtedly would not have kept away, and set his studing sails when he was several miles to windward of me; added to this his conduct was sufficiently to say the least, as he declined showing his colours until after it was too dark to distinguish what they were, although he must have perceived, as well from the courses I steered, as from my cruizers (of which undoubtedly he saw the position) that I wished to speak him. Indeed the several circumstances made it apparent to me, that he was ignorant of our force, and wished to procrastinate our meeting only until after it should be dark.

JOHN RODGERS

World without end. Amen.—HERALD.

HART LOGAN

HAS FOR SALE Fifty chests best SINGLO TEA. Ten hds. fine Martinique SUGAR. A quantity of Spanish WINE. Jamaica SPIRITS, of excellent flavor. A parcel of CORK WOOD, SHOE THREAD, &c. The whole cheap for Cash or short credit. Montreal, 31st Oct. 1811.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

30 cafes assorted Cotton Hosiery. 15 do. do. Worsted Stocking Web. 20 bales do. coloured Flannels. 12 do. do. do. Bombazettes. 10 do. do. do. Kersymeres. 9 cafes printed Calicoes, and Calicoe Check. 4 do. Fetrets. 10 bales 9-16s Scotch Sheetting.

The above goods being imported for the New York and Boston markets, are well worth the attention of merchants engaged in that trade. PARKER, GERARD, OGILVY & Co. Montreal, Nov. 2d. 1811.

WANTS a situation, as Clerk or Book-keeper, in a respectable Wholesale Store, a person well acquainted with business, and the French language. Salary will be no material consideration, if agreeable in other respects. Apply at this Office.

The Subscriber

HAVING received on consignment a choice parcel of middling priced CLOTHS of a very fashionable colour, and being willing to dispose of them in such quantities as will suit purchasers, he will sell them either by the piece or in coat patterns, at very reduced prices.

He has also for sale, a quantity of excellent Yellow Soap, Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Split Pease, &c. Likewise, Bar Iron; a few Stoves, Iron Pots, &c. which he is authorized by the proprietors to dispose of at the lowest rates.

He will treat with any person desirous of knowing the terms of purchase for that well-known, very pleasant, and advantageous FARM, &c. at LA CHINE, the property of P. Lapromenade, Esq.

FRANCIS BADGLEY, Agent and Commission Merchant. Place d'armes, 29th Nov.

TO LET,

FOR ONE YEAR from the 1st May next, THE extensive and well-known Premises, No. 27, St. Paul-Street, presently occupied by the Subscribers.

THOS. A. TURNER & Co. Montreal, 30th Nov. 1811.

The Subscribers have received by the late Arrivals,

A Consignment of SADDLERY, consisting of the following articles, viz.— 2 sets of Plated Harness, complete 1 set of Tandem, do. Saddles and Bridles of every description. Portmanteaus of different sizes Saddle Bags Whips of all sizes—Surfingles Spring Girths Elegant Plated Spurs Currycombs and Brushes Double and single Snot Belts Powder Flasks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

to bales of superfine and common CLOTHS and CASSIMERES. The whole will be sold cheap for ready money, or short approved credit. THOS. A. TURNER & Co. Montreal, 30th Nov. 1811.

CHEAP STOVES FOR SALE

BY Adam L. Macnider. Montreal, 30th Nov. 1811.

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

C. BROOKE

HAS received by the BIRABY, and other arrivals, 200 packages reasonable DRY GOODS, part of which were put up for the American market; comprising superfine and common Broad Cloths, blue, drab, and mixture Flannels, and Forrest Cloths, Cassimeres, Brunswick Cord, Swandowns, Fluffings, white, red and yellow Flannels, Point and Duffield Blankets, Chintzes, and Calicoes, &c. &c. The above Goods are offered at reduced prices, by the package, for Cash, or approved Credit.—Application to be made at the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Fiddle, or to Messrs. E. & J. SANFORD. Montreal, 15th Nov. 1811.

Imported by the Manufacturer,

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

T. C. has per the brig SARAH, and now on the way from QUEBEC, a very General ASSORTMENT of worsted Hosiery, scarlet Caps, Mittens, &c. well adapted to the season and country. Montreal, Nov. 28, 1811.

Importation par le Fabriqueur.

UN assortiment très étendu de Bas de coton, soie et fil, blanc et de différentes couleurs, pour hommes, femmes et enfans, Etoffe à pantalons, Bretelles de coton tricoté, et une consignment de Gans de cuir assorti avec gant, en petites valises, lesquels seront vendus par la valise ou en plus petites quantités comme se trouveront agreable aux marchands detailleurs ou autres personnes aux prix d'achat en Angleterre. On averit que ces effets sont ouverts pour l'inspection au Bureau de T. COLEMAN, (No. 2, Rue St. Vincent.)

T. C. a par la brig Sarah, actuellement en riviere de Quebec, un assortiment très étendu de Bas de laine, Bonnets drappés, Mittaines, &c. bien choisis et convenable à l'usage et au besoin du pays dans la saison actuelle. Montréal, le 29 Nov. 1811.

FOR SALE, FINE SPLIT PEASE. Apply to M. KAY Agent. October 4.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BLANK NOTARIAL DEEDS, in French, Also WRITING PAPER, &c. &c. Quills, Ink Powder, Wafers, &c. &c.

WANTED, a person to Drive a BREAD-CART, who understands English, and will have to take charge of a horse and a cow. Enquire of the printer.

PRINTING.

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

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

and that she also intends, on her own responsibility to carry on the different branches of Auctioneering, Brokerage, and Agency. The punctuality, attention, and regularity, with which it is intended this establishment shall be characterized, will render it advantageous to her who may be inclined to have Goods disposed of by private or public sale, and for the transaction of General Agency and Commission business. MARY C. CUVILLIER.

FIRE-PROOF STORAGE. well adapted for Flour, Pork, or other valuable property. Montreal, 29th April. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT. THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has removed, and will in future transact his AGENCY BUSINESS next door to Mrs. M. C. Cuvillier's Co's auction-room, Notre Dame street, where every attention will be paid to the interest of those who may be pleased to favour him with their consignments.

AGENCY BUSINESS next door to Mrs. M. C. Cuvillier's Co's auction-room, Notre Dame street, where every attention will be paid to the interest of those who may be pleased to favour him with their consignments. Also offers for sale, assorted bar Iron, cast-iron hook-cases, beams and scales, stoves and leaden stoves, kitchen boilers, digesters, saucepans, wood-cards, excellent barley, (of which he will have a constant supply from the Jacques Cartier Mills,) night day clocks.—Also 100 M. standard Gears deliverable on the wharves at Quebec. October 19. M. KAY, Agent.

THOMAS BECKETT, Tailor and Habit Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentle-men of Montreal, that he has REMOVED from St. Paul to St. Xavier street, opposite Messrs. Audin and Mandant's Counting House, where he continues carrying on the Tailor and Habit-making business as formerly.

Regimentals done on the shortest notice. N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted; one who understands the English and French languages, and can be well recommended. October 19.

TERMS OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.

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

FOR ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, first insertion, two billings and suspense... and sevenpence-halfpenny every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, three billings and fourpence... and twopenny every do. Above ten lines, fourpence per line... and one penny every do. Advertisements cannot be received after twelve o'clock on Friday; and no order to discontinue advertisements after Wednesday morning, for the ensuing week. Advertisements unaccompanied with directions are inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS. Mr. James Byrnard, Quebec. Mr. Edward Sills, Three-Rivers. Mr. George Kittson, William-Henry. Louis Olivier, Esq., Berthier. Jacques Lacombe, Esq., L'Assomption. Messrs. M'Kenzie, Oldham & Co., Terrebonne. J. C. Drollet, Esq., St. Marc. Enlache D. Beaubien, Esq., Farcoux. Jacques Viger, Esq., Beauport. James McCumming, Esq., St. Johns. Mr. G. Wood, Cornwall. Thomas Markland, Esq., Kingston. Reuben Sherwood, Esq., Elizabeth-Town. Duncan Cameron, Esq., York.

Office, No. 27, St. Paul-Street.