THE MONTREAL HERALD.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO,——*OVID.*

VOL. IV.] *SATURDAY EVENING*, DECEMBER 3, 1814. [No 16[illegible]

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AGENTS.

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NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

AL. SKAKEL A. M. will this winter read a Course of Lectures on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,—which will be illustrated by experiments. A prospectus of the lectures may be seen at the Library, or at his house in St. James' street. The terms, to those who subscribe for the course, will be three guineas; to those who wish to attend only occasionally, five shillings each lecture.

Montreal, Oct. 8th, 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,	FRH. GRAMMAR
WRITING.	HISTORY
	GEOGRAPHY

MUSIC—and SINGING.

Every exertion will be made for the improvement of their Pupils, and the strictest care and attention paid to their morals and manners.

Montreal, 10th sept.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber, Agent for the St. ROCK's Brewery, has recently 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,
20coils tarr'd Cordage, from 2 to 3½ inches
1 boxes Chocolate.

Oct5. EPHRIAM SANFORD.

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. 9, 1814.

GEORGE STANLEY,

Boot and Shoe Maker, No 63,

St Paul street, near the OLD MARKET,

MONTREAL,

INforms the public in general, that he has commenced business in the above branch, and has just received by the *William Nelson*, from London, a general assortment, as follows

Gentlemens campaign, strong, & Dress Shoes
Do. Morocco & Leather dress *Pumps*
Ladies cork sole Morocco and Dog skin *Lace Boots*
Do. Morocco, Jane, Kid & leather *slippers*
Misses and Childrens Morocco and leather *lace Boots and slippers*
Youths strong bound *Calf Shoes*
Warranted *Day & Martin's Blacking*

ALSO,

A considerable assortment of *men's* [illegible] *Work on hand*; all of which he [illegible] for sale on the most reasonable terms [illegible] *only.*

Montreal, 12th Nov. 1814.

MITTLEBERGER & Co

WATCH REPAIRERS MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS,

MOST respectfully inform their acquaintances and the public (in particular that they have removed their stock into the House formerly occupied by the late Mr John Wilson, Tinsmith, No 17, Notre Dame Street, three houses South-West of the Court House, and directly opposite the Custom House—where they still solicit a continuance of that patronage, which has been hitherto so liberally and generously conferred on them since their first commencement of business in this City, hoping by their sedulous and undivided attention and close adherence to their commands, they may render themselves worthy of any favor that may be hereafter conferred on them.

They have on hand, and offer for Sale,

A neat, assortment, of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, silver Ware, plated do. Ladies Tortoise shell & horn dress Combs, Gentlemen's pocket do. Improved pocket Lanthorns, snuff Boxes, Spectacle cases, Gardner's pruning Knives, polished Steel Snuffers, Japanned Tea trays, & servers, Bread and Knife trays. &c. &c. &c

Also, for the Military.

Adjutant Genl's Epaulettes
Assistant do. do.
Qr. Mr. Genl's do.
Aid-de-Camp's do.
Field Officers do.
Infantry do.
} *Cuffs, collar, and Skirt ornaments for ditto.*

Flank Company Wings
Bullion and fringe Sword Knots
Regulation, Beaver, & Covered Cape Tassels for do.
Gold & silver Lace, and Fringe
do. do. silk Morocco, dress sword Belts
Elegant, dress Dirks
Aid-de camps' mounted Buff Belts
Field Officers steel mounted swords
Infantry Regulation sabres & swords
Fencing Foils
Silk Sashes
Patent, Leather, and Morocco Regulation sword Belts
best gilt mountings for do. do.
do do swivels for do. do
Field officers plated & brass chain spurs
Breast Plates, and Gorgets, of a superior quality. *(for the Canadian Embodied Militia.)*

With a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

N. B. They also expect (per the return of the Steam-Boat,) a large addition to the above.

[☞*cash paid for old silver.*]

Montreal, Nov 5.

WANTED as an APPRENTICE, a smart, active and intelligent Youth, between 12 and 14 years of age, one well acquainted with the English & French languages [illegible] *recommended, will meet with the best encouragement by*

MITTLEBERGER & Co
No. 17, Notre Dame street.

October 29.

THE subscribers have just received part of their Autumn supply of Goods, consisting of

PLATED	
Bread Baskets	double concave
[illegible] Frames	Morocco Cases for do
Cruet Frames	Pencil Cases of every
Sav[illegible] do.	description
Branches & Candlesticks	Tooth pick [illegible]
Patent slide do	[illegible] do do
Card Table do	Sugar Tubes
Chamber do	ALSO
Liquor Labels	Elegant Medical Staff
Snuffers and Trays	Epaulets
Elegant Salt Cellars	Skirt ornaments for do
Wine Strainers	Plated [illegible]
Table Spoons	Spurs [illegible] and
Tea do	Tassels [illegible]
Fish Knives	for regulation Caps
Soup Ladles	A large assortment of
do do gilt	Button for the Canadian embodied Militia
SILVER	Cavalry Feathers
Spectacles	Infantry do
Viz green convex	Doctor's do
white do	Light Company do
white pla[illegible] do	Grenadier's do

MITTLEBERGER & Co

Nov. 10. No. 17, Notre-Dame Street

WANTED,

BY an Officer, a Canadian VALET accustomed to Horses.

A man of good character will meet with liberal encouragement. Enquire of the printer. Nov. 19

25 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN.

From the Premises of the subscribers on Wednesday night the 9th instant, or early on the following morning,

A quantity of [illegible] part of which are marked with the initials [illegible] the subscriber's name [illegible] Whoever will give such information as shall [illegible] discovery of the offenders, shall [illegible] receive the above reward.

SAMUEL S BRIDGE.

EDUCATION.

[illegible] Sexes will be accommodated with separate apartments [illegible]

[illegible] GIBB & M. M'GINNIS [illegible]

AN EVENING SCHOOL.

At the same place, where will be taught the above [illegible] on reasonable terms.

Tickets may be had at the above mentioned place.

Montreal Nov. 1, 1814.

Government Contract.

PErsons willing to contract for TEN DURHAM BOATS, are desired to give in their Tenders to the Deputy Commissary General's Office, at Montreal, on or before the 15th of December next.

Montreal, Nov. 24, 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 Calico's
Black Sarsnetts	Bandannas
Brown Hollands	French Cambrick
Cotton Shirting	Black fringed Shawls, 6-4 & 7-4
Irish Linen	Damasked fringed ditto, 6-4 & 7-4
White Cambrick	
Box Trimmings	
India Long Cloths	

☞ Tobac a la Violette; vray Strasburg. Gold Watches, &c. &c. &c.

Montreal, Nov. 24, 1814

LOST.

At Odletown, on the 14th sept. a POINTER DOG, liver coloured, Ears torn; answers to the name of *Carlo*; supposed to have followed some of the Regiments then moving.

TEN-DOLLARS—will be given to any person bringing him to *Lieut. Richardson* saint John's.

st. John's, Nov. 19, 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 States' 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.

CONTRAT DE L'ARMEE.

Bureau du Député Commissaire-Général
Montreal le 15 de Novembre, 1814.

AVIS est par le présent donné à toutes personnes désirant faire marché pour fournir du FOIN et de la PAILLE durant l'hiver, pour les Chevaux appartenants à l'armée, et les livrer à Montréal et à Longueil.

Les propositions scellées et endossées, "Propositions pour du Fourage" seront reçues à ce bureau jusqu'à Mercredi le 30 du présent mois.

Les propositions doivent mentionner le prix du Foin et de la Paille par cent bottes, le tems de la livraison et la quantité qui sera livrée à chaque fois. On obtiendra de plus amples informations en s'adressant à l'Assistant-Commissaire Général HEWLETSON, à Montréal.

250 Barrels North-shore HERRINGS, for sale by the subscriber.

M. MICHAELS

Montreal, Nov 26 1814

ADVERTISEMENT

ALEXANDER [illegible] MERCHANT [illegible] respectfully acquaints his customers [illegible] in general, that he has [illegible] arrivals from [illegible] assortment of the best Superfine [illegible] England

[illegible] *CLOTH*;

[illegible] and Blues, also Vestings of [illegible] Quality, of the newest London [illegible], intended for winter service; all of which he will dispose of at the most reasonable prices, for CASH only.

He has also on Hand, a few choice MILITARY ARTICLES, viz Silver Wings, Gold and Silver Epaulets, Swords and Sword Knots—Gloves, Shirts, Stockings, [illegible] and a variety of other Articles, which will be sold cheap, on the same terms as above.

The Subscriber continues his Business as usual. all Orders thankfully received, and executed with fidelity and dispatch.

Nov. 23 3 w

THE subscribers have received on consignment, the undermentioned articles which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash or credit as may be agreed upon.

84 puncheons very strong and well flavored Jamaica spirits
20 do leeward Island Rum
15 pipes & 10 hhds L. P. Madeira wine
5 cases each 6 boxs do do
22 pipes & 22 hhds [illegible] Port Wine
3 tons blistered steel
400 minots Lisbon salt.

And 30 Bales superfine, fine, & common Cloths and Casimeres, forming an excellent assortment.

M. C. CUVILLIER, & Co.

Montreal, 26 Nov 1814

FOR sale by the Subscribers at their Store, St Joseph street, viz.

12 cases shawls, hdkfs assorted
1 trunk black silk hdkfs.
400 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 Japan'd Hardware
9 chests souchong Tea
1 hhd Floats

ALSO,

Superfine and pelice cloths, black cottons; silk, worsted, cotton Hosiery and Gloves, stockingnett, and pantaloons, blue 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, 20 Nov. 1814

MACNIDER & AIRD.

HAVE now landing from the different vessels in Port, 113 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

Wanted Immediately.

TWO good Journeyman PRINTERS will find constant employment at this Office. The highest wages will be given

BY AUCTION—Will be sold on *Thursday Evening*, the 15th proximo at the subscriber's Rooms.

The *Valuable Books* and *Scientific Instruments* appertaining to the Estate of the late *John Delisle, Esqr.* comprising a rare, curious and rich collection of the most celebrated works, and of all kinds of Instruments necessary for experimental Philosophy.

Catalogues will be printed and ready for distribution, on Saturday the 10th, and the articles may be viewed on the two days preceding the sale.—sale to commence at SIX o'clock.

M. C. CUVILLIER, & Co.

26 Nov. 1814. AS. & BR.

THE subscribers have for sale.

Swedes Iron, assorted, and Swedish bar Steel in kitts
Block Tin Ware of various kinds
Sheet Iron
Crown Window Glass, 8½ X 7½
Military Hose, Gloves, and Mitts
Russian sheeting—shawls, Muslins, &c

ALSO,

Prime Port Wine in pipes & ¼ casks
Do. Vidonia do do do.

And just arrived.

Superfine, Fine, and Ladies Cloths, flushings, patent cord, moleskins & Kerseymeres, 3 point blankets, knit Jersey Jackets, flushing coats, cotton shirts, &c
And 6 Hhds. refined Sugar.

NICHOL, PORTER & Co.

Notre Dame street Nov 12 1814.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EUROPE SAV'D. A SONG.

BY J. W. [illegible]

Still fearless, as the tempest rav'd
W[illegible] spread on every side,
Thy [illegible] BRITAIN, [illegible]
T[illegible]
M[illegible]
More lovely [illegible]
A guide to Freedom [illegible]
A beacon to the PATRIOT's sight.

In Russia's wild and frozen clime,
Full oft on Spania's southern plain,
Directress of the cause sublime,
Thy spirit strove, nor strove in vain;
Resistless as they rushed along,
Thy sons, O Albion! struck the blow,
Germania caught the Freeman's song,
And Leipsea laid the Tyrant low.

Great PRINCE to thee the praise be given;
Tho' unattuned to Flattery's lyre;
Yet not unseen, unmark'd by Heav'n,
Thy filial fondness for thy Sire;
In vain may restless envy rage,
Detraction rear her head in vain,
Posterity shall mark the page,
And Europe Sav'd record thy reign.

From the Boston Gazette of November 17.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived in this port, privateer schooner David Porter, Captain Fish, after a [illegible] cruize, during which she captured an English [illegible] and obtained therefrom several London prints [illegible] Sept. 16. The extracts which we have made from those papers, show, *that the negociations at Ghent had not broken off, nor were there any mention made of the departure of Lord H[illegible] or the great expedition said to have been fitting out for the American coast.* The speculations on the negociation are [illegible] as well as those relating to the views and disposition of France, in relation to her new allies.

Negociations at Ghent.

GHENT, Sept. 5.—We do not yet know the cause of the coolness [illegible] which has arisen between the ministers of the congress of Ghent. If we believe the English papers [illegible] made by the [illegible] government of the part of the territory of the United States to form a new frontier for the Canadas is the cause. This has doubtless occasioned the departure of Mr. Dallas for fresh instructions, and the negociations must necessarily be suspended till his return.

(Journal de Belgique, Sept. 7.

LONDON, SEPT 11.—Government yesterday received despatches from the British commissioners at Ghent. We understand they communicate that obstacles had arisen to the progress of the negociation; but do not warrant the statements so confidently made, that it had been broken off. The private letters say that the commissioners of both nations remained, and that there was no indication of their separation. The primary object in view was the conclusion of a provisional treaty. American produce had experienced an advance in price.

The Journal de P[illegible] on the authority of accounts from Ghent, contradicts the statement in the English papers that the American commissioners had [illegible] with Lord Castlereagh, and adds that for some days previous to the 2d inst. no conferences had taken place.

[illegible] SEPT. 14.—The Chauncey cartel which is now at Ostend, is to set sail in a few days for America with much further despatches, as the Republican Agents have to transmit to their government. As the John Adams so lately left the Texel for the United States, it is supposed that some information of importance is the occasion of the precipitate departure of this cartal for the same destination.

Letters from Ghent to the 9th instant arrived yesterday by the way of Paris, assert, that the negociations are suspended only, and not finally broken off. The commissioners on both sides remain in or near Ghent; but the conferences were not expected to be resumed until the return of the John Adams.

Wasp and Avon.

London Sept 11.—A very severe action took place on Sunday last near Kinsale, between the Avon sloop of war, of 18 guns, and the American sloop of war Wasp, of 20 guns. The engagement had lasted two hours and twenty minutes, when the Castilian sloop of war hove in sight, and having poured in her broadside, perceived signals of distress on board the Avon, and had just [illegible] her crew, when she sunk. The Wasp [illegible] to have sunk also, as she was waterlogged, and sunk afterwards. [illegible] The first Lieutenant of the Avon, with 33 men, was killed, and the Captain, the Hon. J. Arbuthnot, with the Second Lieutenant, severely wounded. The wound received by the former was in the legs, but it did not prevent him from walking with assistance. The Castilian arrived at Cork on Monday, with the remaining part of the crew of the Avon. The Wasp, it is supposed, had but just arrived on the Irish coast. If not sunk, there is every probability she will be taken, as the President and Ethalion frigates were out from Cork, in search of privateers, and would most probably cross her track, if she was still above water.

The following particulars are from Cork.

Cork Reporter Office, 2 o'clock.—"The Castilian, which was telegraphed at an early hour today, as being off the harbor, has arrived in Cove, and brought the crew of His Majesty's late ship Avon, which fell in on Sunday night, with the American vessel of war, Wasp, between Kinsale and Cape Clear.

The Avon carried 18 guns, the Wasp 22. An action immediately took place, and continued two hours, and twenty minutes, when the Castilian of 18 guns, hove in sight, which when seen by the Wasp, she endeavored to escape. The Castilian, however came up with her, and gave her an entire broadside, but was prevented following, signals of distress being made by the Avon; the Castilian had scarcely time to take out the crew, when she sunk; upon looking for the Wasp immediately after, she could not be discerned; it is supposed she also sunk, the broadside from the Castilian having entirely disabled and water-logged her. Loss on board the Avon, officer killed, 1st lieut.; wounded captain and 2d lieutenant severely, but not dangerously; seamen killed and wounded 18.

Names of the superior officers on board the Avon. Hon. James Arbuthnot, captain; John Harvey, 1st Lieutenant, John Prendergast, 2d do. [illegible] James Allen, master.

There have been some disturbances in some of the Swiss cantons, but we trust that tranquility will soon be restored.

The departure of M. de Talleyrand for Vienna is still delayed. He was to have set off last Monday.

"Parliament will certainly meet on or about the 10th of Nov. It will sit till the middle of Dec."

By letters from Buenos Ayres, Montevideo surrendered by capitulation to the arms of the government of Buenos Ayres on the 21st June last.

The Emperor Alexander is expected to stay some time at Warsaw, and the congress will not meet so soon as was expected.

[illegible] French officers are said to have gone to America, to offer their services to Mr Madison.

The Russian army has received definitive orders [illegible] and return into old Russia, beyond [illegible]

[illegible] from the River Plate it appears, that [illegible] Ayres which besieged Monte[illegible] As the garrison was in [illegible] was expected [illegible] name of Wm. Brown, [illegible] our place. [illegible] the 18th instant, [illegible] Prom[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] appears [illegible] are stated [illegible] The C[illegible] are [illegible] ected, [illegible] object. FERDINAND [illegible] has abolished the use of the torture.

PARIS PAPERS.

The Memorial of Marshal Davoust prince of Eckmuhl addressed to the King has just been published. It forms a pamphlet of [illegible] pages. The public opinion make the most weighty charges against the Marshal. He begins thus—

I have the honour to submit to the justice of your Majesty, a detailed account of my conduct. It will [illegible] proof that I never made an improper use of the authority with which I was invested. I never abused the power confided to me, and not a single act of my government, in 32d military division can be deemed arbitrary; every thing was executed on my part in conformity to orders or decrees, the originals of which I have in my possession, and of which I ray expire before your Majesty.

In the extensive commands with which I was charged, I may have injured the interests of individuals, but never rendered the French name odious by any act of my own [illegible] and in the arduous circumstances under which I was placed the honour of France, and the interest of the army, were invariably my guide.

"A heavy responsibility attached to me, I could have thrown upon the Government the odium of the [illegible] measures of which I was the humble instrument [illegible] subject to the severe authority, to which that deference appeared to me to be due. Such are the principles upon which I have acted and acted upon.

Nevertheless, Sire, I owe France, to the army and to myself, the duty of repelling an accusation, which [illegible] employed in the service of the most glorious Sovereign.

"I demand an impartial trial. I beg that my conduct may be investigated by the Marshals whom your Majesty shall be pleased to appoint.

"The Minister at War informed me that your Majesty had received heavy complaints of the command [illegible] which directed me, in order to defend myself against the charges alleged [illegible]

"The principal are:

"1. For having ordered the cannon to be fired at the white flag, after having received positive information of the re-establishment of the Throne of the Bourbons.

[illegible] the funds from the Bank of [illegible]

3. For having committed tyrannical acts which had a tendency to render the French name odious.

The marshal having answered in regular succession the first and second charges, proceeds to the third, his observations on which we extract in preference on account of the noise the transaction has made in foreign countries.

"The charge of having carried off the property of the Bank, if seperated from all the circumstances which commanded the necessity of that measure, divested of all the forms used in the seizure, and without referring to the documents which prove the regularity of the application of the funds, presents at first sight an act of violence, which nothing could justify. But the impartial mind, the strict and enlightened judge examines facts, weighs the circumstances, and while he deplores the evils that war occasions, sees only a necessary evil in the execution of a great measure authorised by the laws of war, consecrated by precedent and commanded by the most imperious of all laws, that of necessity. This charge Sire, could not affect me so far as my personal interest is concerned; my character is too well known in France, in all the places whither the fortune of the French arms has led me to admit even the most hostile of my enemies to raise a suspicion [illegible] my morality. This charge can, therefore only apply to the motives of the proceeding, the forms observed in the seizure of the property, and [illegible] to the application of the funds.

In the month of September, 1813, the Count de Chaban, Intendant General of the Finances, made known to me the difficulties of providing for the expences and services of the month of October, and the end of the year 1813. On the 15th of the same month he addressed to me a fresh report, confirmed by a budget to make me sensible of the absolute necessity of finding means to meet the expences of the last quarter of that year and of the first quarter of the year 1814. He made me take notice that from the end of the month of October he could not engage for any thing; and that he was bound to declare that for subsistence, for the service of artillery, engineers, &c. he had no funds to afford any supply. Of the war contribution of forty-eight millions only ten millions had yet been collected which had been sent to Dresden, for the service of the grand army. The 13th corps could not, therefore derive any thing from this contribution, the collection of which had moreover been rendered impossible by the flight of the inhabitants most heavily assessed. In order to meet the necessities of the army, I wished at first to make use of the powers committed to me by the Emperor & in conformity with his orders of the 17th of June I imposed additional [illegible] upon the three Departments of the 32d Military Division, but I soon found that there was no return. Our situation became every day more difficult, and that the minister of the Treasury, by ordering all the receivers to send their collections to Wesel threw us into fresh embarrassments, by putting us entirely upon our own means.

The count De Chaban, who at this time furnished me with a statement of the applicable funds, in pursuance of a request of mine, for the purpose of enabling me to judge of our situation, made me [illegible] that he knew not how [illegible] longer to meet the expenditures; that he had exhausted every resource, [illegible] upon every particular branch of revenue of the customs and consolidated duties (*droits reunis*); that every branch of service was in a state of [illegible] that things went on only by a kind of magic. I stated to M. De Chaban in answer, that the [illegible] of the army [illegible] we were [illegible] from France [illegible] the Emperor Napoleon, required prompt [illegible] that such a crisis we should be [illegible] Hamburg the want of funds [illegible] where the Bank presented great resources, and the only possible means of saving the army.

The Decree of 16th of June, and the explanatory letter, had fixed the mode of payment of the war contribution as follows:—30 millions in ready money, 10 millions in paper securities on the Bank of Hamburg—and 10 millions in goods and supplies of all descriptions. Of the 30 millions ready money, ten were to be sent to Dresden, for the payment of the grand army, and 20 millions were to be paid in drafts on the bank of Hamburgh payable at the rate of two millions per month, from 1st Oct. 1813 to 1st Aug. 1814. These drafts might be considered as assignments upon the bank of Hamburgh. But as nothing short of absolute necessity could justify such a measure, I called upon Count De Chaban for a statement of our expences and our wants. According to the report by M. De Chaban, and authenticated by my Decree of the 15th Dec. the arrears of expences from 1st July 1813 & the sum wanted for the month of November, amounted to 12 542 666 francs. The enormity of this sum, and the further necessity of providing for the expences of the Artillery and Engineer Department, and the Hospitals did not permit me to hesitate longer, and by my Decree of 2d November, I ordered the sequestration of the property of the Bank to answer for 48 millions due from the town.

I made another effort to avoid this painful measure by apprising the merchants, through the Commissioners ordered to put seals on the Bank, that this measure would not be carried into effect, if they would engage to furnish monthly the sums necessary for the expences of the army. After a lapse of five days, two of the Commissioners, M. de Chaban and Count Hogendorp informed me that the merchants were resolved not to take any engagement upon them, and that no resource remained but to take possession of the Bank. It was thus, that after exhausting all other means, and using every effort with the merchants to ensure them to preserve the Bank, their non-compliance, and the necessity of the case commanded me to go on. I gave to my Government an account of the proceeding and its motives. The Commissioners who made the seizure were men of rank and known character. They made regular minutes of every thing; the amount of property in the Bank and the branches of expenditure to which it was applied were carefully recorded—The services to which those funds were applied consisted of the hospital department, subsistence and pay of the French troops, and of the civil administrations, and the continuation of the works of the artillery and engineer department—works which have contributed to preserve 25,000 men to the country. To insure the regularity of the application of the money, I gave orders, that under the superintendance of M. Chaban, all the usual forms enjoined by the Treasury should be observed, reserving to myself the right of opening credits, according to the demands made. All the payments made at Hamburgh may be considered as made in the name and on the account of the Government, and it is for the Commissioners of Finance, who succeeded M. Chaban, to account for the employment of the funds seized in the Bank. Measures were taken to convert the bullion into the coin of the country, which was done in the most intelligent manner and with the utmost probity. The Commissioners, whenever your Majesty shall call on them, can give an account of their administration. When I was under the necessity of seizing on the Bank of Hamburgh, the debt due including the month of November, exceeded twenty millions; and when I was superseded in my command by the General of Division Count Gerard, part of the arrears was paid. I had met all the expences of the artillery and engineers, the pay was assigned to the 1st June, and I left in the military chest of the army 1,718,254 francs, which continued to be applied to the same uses. This summary will give Your Majesty an idea of the economy with which the employment of about 15 millions found in bank, was regulated, deducting the sums belonging to the King of Denmark, and the charitable institutions of the town, which were refunded by my orders."

LONDON, SEPT. 16.—The Opposition say "that the American Commissioners assume a high tone; that they intimate that the pretensions of the British Government are so extravagant as to preclude all hope of reconciliation, and that they propose to return—those that act as ministers in Europe to the seat of their respective embassies, and the rest to the United States. The Neptune, it is said, is now waiting at a port of the Netherlands for their reception, and it is alledged to be a matter of importance, that they should take their departure before the British Minister shall be enabled at Vienna to keep up a continued negociation, and to convert such a situation of things into the means of answering his own purpose as to questions of great interest, equally to the Republic and to the maratime powers of the Continet. It is conjectured, therefore, that the sailing of the Neptune will not be delayed longer than the beginning of October."

In the first place we repeat that the negociation with America is not broken off. In the next place we cannot suffer the assertion "that the American Commissioners assume a high tone," to pass unnoticed. What gives them the right to assume such a tone? The *justice* of their cause, or their *brilliant success?* No, no, we must have no high tone from America. We owe it not only to ourselves but to posterity in this war provoked by America, and engaged in for the most unjust purposes, to make such an "impression upon their fears" as shall curb the desire of aggression and conquest for many years to come.

America ought in this contest to be fully and explicitly taught that a false neutrality, the sacrifice of character to interest, and a subservience to an ignorant but violent populace, are crimes in a government which, though they may promise immediate advantage, must nevertheless be followed by merited chastisement, and the loss of those just interests, which they might have permanently secured, had they not in the spirit of rapine grasped at that which justice had closed as the right and property of another. *Courier.*

Disposition of France.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.—We received this morning the Paris papers of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and we are sorry to find that they pursue with undeviating steadiness the path, *which must have been pointed out to them*; and by which they hope to place Europe again in a state of war and convulsion. Instead of recommending oblivion of the past, and pacific principles and measures for the future; instead of deprecating war, which France more than any other power, ought to deprecate we find a direct avowal of the pleasure which she feels at the jealousies that exist between the different powers of Europe, at the little likelihood there is of any long continuance of peace between them and at the feebleness of the ties that bind them together.—Of these jealousies and suspicions she hopes to profit, and even now proclaims that she must have great influence at the Congress of Vienna. An article dated at Frankfort, but evidently manufactured at Paris, supports this opinion—it takes a rapid view of the circumstances under which the Congress will be held—"A congress for restoring peace amidst objects of ambition and plans of aggrandizement of all kinds. "The discontent of some cabinets is no longer a secret, and the union of the Allied powers hangs but by a thread." Poland demands to be re-established in her ancient integrity, and if that demand be acceded to, will gladly submit to any king whether he be a native or a foreigner. England excites surprise by sending twice as many troops to the Continent where she has no enemy, than to Canada where she has. Holland is said to be under the guidance of England, and the partizans of England give out that Belgium will extend to the banks of the Rhine. Of Prussia little is said in the article—and of Austria nothing.

Thus early does France exhibit her restlessness and disinclination to peace, and thus does she prove to the Allies that they calculated with little knowledge of the French people, when they reckoned upon their gratitude and hoped they would deserve the forbearance shewn them, by inculcating a love of peace and setting to all other powers an example of pacific principles and pursuits. The King of France, it will be said can have no interest in rekindling the flames of war. This is true; but why then permit the publication of these articles? They are evidently the consequence of a system—they do not purport to be taken from any of the German papers, and we repeat, are evidently of French manufacture. As nothing can be inserted in any of the French papers without being submitted to the previous inspection of some government officer, these articles muſt be conſidered as acceptable to the government, and as official. It is known by every one who viſits France, that the return to the ancient limits is viewed with general diſſatiſfaction. The loſs of all Italy and of the Netherlands is never ſpoken of without the deepeſt regret, accompanied with a hope, that the courſe of events will place them again under the dominion of France. Hence the joy at the ſuppoſed jealouſies between the Allies—hence the hope that they will lead to a freſh rupture, in which France may recover the preponderance which ſhe uſed ſo tyrannically and which ſhe loſt ſo juſtly.

Another article from the frontiers of Auſtria talks of the great fermen that exiſts in Italy; of the trouble that would have broken out at Milan but for the preſence of 30,000 troops, and of the diſſatiſfaction of the people in being deprived of ſome uſeful inſtitutions merely becauſe they were French. Thus by every means do the Paris papers attempt to induce a belief that no country from which they have been expelled, is ſatisfied or happy.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.—We received this morning the Paris papers of Tueſday laſt.—They do not contain one of thoſe fabricated articles of which we have lately complained as tending to impair that peace which it is the intereſt of all Europe to cheriſh with ſuch ſcrupulous regard. We have no doubt that the comments of the Engliſh preſs have produced the effect of diminiſhing, if not of putting an end to, the manufacture of the articles in queſtion.

French and Spaniſh Treaty.

The peace between France and Spain was publiſhed in the Madrid Gazette of the 1ſt inſt. It contains 33 articles, and two additional articles. Property either ſequeſtered or confiſcated is to be mutually reſtored in the ſtate in which it was at the time of confiſcation or ſequeſtration. A Treaty of commerce is to be concluded as ſoon as poſſible—in the mean time the commercial relations are to be reeſtabliſhed on the ſame footing as in 1792.

The Emperor Alexander, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, have ſet out for the grand Congreſs at Vienna.

The 93d and 95th regiments, amounting to 2000 men received orders on Thurſday, at Plymouth to embark forthwith. It is underſtood that they will proceed direct to Bermuda with the troops in courſe of embarkation at Portſmouth. The Norge, 74 guns, with tranſports having troops on board for America, has arrived at Plymouth.

⁂

HAMBURG, AUG. 24.—The finances of this city are re-eſtabliſhed in a surpriſing manner; the receipts are wonderfully increaſed. Some impoſts which the French had eſtabliſhed have been preſerved.

PARIS, SEPT. 9.—The Duke of Orleans arrived yeſterday in Paris. He ſets out again to day, to rejoin the Ducheſs, who from her advanced ſtate of pregnancy, cannot travel by water.

Labourers are at this moment digging in the park of Fontainbleau, near the labarinth, in ſearch of a treaſure, reported according to the declaration of an old man to have been buried here by the command of Louis XVI. at the time of his journey to Varennes.

The Austrians have destroyed the column erected on the plains of Marengo.

Portsmouth, Sept. 10, 1814

A Court-Martial was held yesterday on board H. M. Ship Gladiator, for the trial of Capt. R. H. Barclay and his remaining officers and men, for the loss of the squadron of British vessels on Lake Erie on the 10th Sept 1813, in an action with the American Flotilla of vastly superior force. It appeared from the public letters read to the Court, that Capt. Barclay's situation was as singular as his gallantry and good conduct were conspicuous. He was appointed to command the squadron on Lake Erie, immediately on the arrival of Sir Jas Yeo, on Lake Ontario. It had been offered to, and refused by Captain Mulcaster on account of the exceeding bad equipment of the vessels. Capt. Barclay joined his command, with a Lieutenant Surgeon, and 19 rejected Seamen, of the Lake Ontario squadron, in June 1813; and immediately dispatched to Sir James Yeo, an account of the deplorable state of the vessels, and that they were then all blockaded in Amherstburgh by the American flotilla, where General Proctor's army was stationed. Subsequently, about 50 seamen of the Dover troop ship joined him; but then he had not more than 50 British seamen, distributed in his squadron, the remainder being Canadians and soldiers. The American force was double the amount of his in ships and guns, and there was no comparison in respect to the quality of the seamen. However on the 9th of September, he was compelled to sail from Amherstburgh, to endeavour to open a communication with Long Point, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of provisions and necessaries, both for his squadron and Gen. Proctor's army, the winter was rapidly approaching, the Navy had been for some time on short allowance, and the supplies by land were by no means equal to the consumption, particularly as there were 14,000 Indians with the army, who would not brook any abridgment of their rations or indulgencies, and the very inhabitants of the neighbouring settlements were feeding from the Government stores. Under these pressing exigencies, with the advice of Gen. Proctor Capt. Barclay sailed; he hoped either to pass the American squadron, or so disable them as to effect his passage to Long Point. On the following morning he fell in with the enemy, and having the weather gage, bore down to commence the action; but unfortunately, at the instant, the wind veered directly round, and brought our squadron to the leeward. The commencement however, was propitious; the American Commodore was obliged to leave his ship, ... soon afterwards surrendered, and hoist his flag on board another of his squadron, which had not been engaged, and was making away; when unfortunately the Queen Charlotte and Detroit, our two best ships, having had all their officers killed and wounded, fell on board of each other, and were unable to clear; at the same time the greater number of their guns were dismounted, and the Lady Prevost had fallen to leeward, having lost her rudder. The Americans seeing this situation of our ships renewed the action, with the assistance of their gun-boats, by which the whole of our squadron was obliged to surrender. General Proctor not being able to obtain the supplies, was under the necessity of making a retrograde movement, a circumstance which strongly evinced the necessity there was for the attempt that was made. Commodore Sir James Yeo, in his letter to Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, relating the event, states, that in his opinion, Captain Barclay was wrong in sailing from Amherstburgh, and it was in consequence thereof the Court Martial took place. The Court pronounced the following sentence:

"That the capture of His Majesty's late squadron was caused by the very defective means Capt. Barclay possessed to equip them on Lake Erie, the want of a sufficient number of able seamen, whom he had repeatedly and earnestly requested of Sir James Yeo to be sent to him; the very great [illegible] of the force of the enemy to the British squadron, and the unfortunate early fall of the [illegible] in the action. That it appeared, that the [illegible] had been made by Capt. Barclay, in [illegible] order the vessels [illegible] fully justified under the [illegible] being [illegible] gallantry of Capt. B[illegible] into action, and [illegible] interest, and entitled [illegible] that the whole of the [illegible] His Majesty's late squadron [illegible] most gallant [illegible] Robert Heriot [illegible] to be most [illegible] and HE IS [illegible] ACQUITTED." [illegible]

It was [illegible] this brave [illegible] before the Court [illegible] agitated with mingled feelings of [illegible] with one arm amputated; the other so dangerously wounded as to be suspended in bandages in a most particular position; a part of his thigh cut away by a cannon shot; and with five other wounds. he presented, while the sentence was passing, an honorable instance of suffering heroism and mental sensibility; for he was affected at the testimony borne by the Court to his conduct, almost to the shedding of tears.

In our last we notified the death of Mr. Kemp, one of the few shipwrights who volunteered his services in Canada, during the last American War, and we feel great pleasure in the prospect of those active measures being again carried into effect (by means now taking) which reflected so much credit on the exertions and abilities of the officers then employed on the Lakes.

Mr. Kemp was not a little angry at frames of vessels being put up in this country, which he maintained, could not, without the greatest expence and difficulty, be carried over land or up the rapids: and boldly asserted, that he could build twenty vessels of the same description in that country for less expence than one could be sent from England. As a proof of the means afforded for ship-building on the Lakes, he instances the building of the Inflexible, by Capt. Schank, which was completed from her keel being laid to her sails being bent, manned and ready for sea, in twenty-eight days; sailed on the twenty-ninth to the astonishment of Lord Dorchester, Sir Charles Douglas, and thousands of spectators, and in five weeks and three days afterwards, was the first vessel to bring the Rebel fleet to action, one of which she sunk. As Shipwrights are about to proceed again to that place, we hope to witness similar exertions and success.

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A letter from Italy contains the following passage—"Buonaparte is forming a Printing establishment at Elba. The types, presses, &c. have been ordered from the adjacent continent. It is believed that in addition to the memoirs of his own life, which will be printed there he intends in imitation of other sovereigns of Europe, to publish a court gazette. As a measure of state, of policy or of finance the plan is strongly recommend. The Court Gazette of Elba will throw dignity on that petty sovereignty as it will be eagerly sought after, its circulation will add to the revenue; and prohibited in a foreign state, it will keep up the hopes of the disaffected in France and Italy, and perhaps prove the ripening germ of another revolution in those countries.

M. Antonio Longo, Arch-priest of Florence who was nominated by Buonaparte of the Bishoprick of Spoleto, and had obtained the powers of Vicar capitular for that diocese published, on the 4th of May at Florence, a recantation, in which he begs pardon for having accepted an appointment from a man who had no right to give one, for the impious violence offered by him to the person of the Head of the Church and for having counteracted the brief of the 3d of December, 1810 addressed to the Chapter of Florence. He declares that his conduct was the effect of fear, and expresses great contrition.

* * *

UNITED STATES.

North Western Army.

ERIE, NOV. 4.—An express passed through this place yesterday, on his way from Buffalo to Detroit. He stated that the principal part of General Izard's troops were at Buffalo, the remainder at fort Erie—the outer works of the fort have been destroyed.

The account from Buffalo, by the way of Erie, is that on the first of the month General Izard had withdrawn the greater part of his army from the Canada shore, and partly destroyed the works of fort Erie. We incline to believe this information may be relied on. It is very obvious that no real advantage resulting from it would justify us in occupying fort Erie during the winter, insulated as it is in an enemy's country, and cut off from communication with our side by a straight frequently impassable for weeks. The situation would be one of hardship and peril without affording any correspondent good.—We presume therefore it will be abandoned and destroyed, and winter quarters established at or near Buffalo, or at the point which will enable the portion of the army stationed there to protect our own shore from that devastation by a ruthless invader which they experienced during the last winter. *Fed pap.*

Admiral Cochranes Force.

The Georgetown Federal Republican mentions, that it has been ascertained that Admiral Cochrane, when he sailed for Halifax, left his land force on Tangier Island in the Cheſapeake Bay; and adds, that "they have ſince been reinforced, as ſuppoſed, for the purpoſe of renewing the attack upon Baltimore."

Military ſtrength of Tenneſee.

NASHVILLE, OCT. 19.—The late requiſition of 5,000 militia, from this ſtate to join Gen Jackſon, are ordered to rendezvous.—The 3,000 from Weſt Tenneſee, at Columbia, on the 13th of next month—the 2,000 from Eaſt Tenneſee at Knoxville, on the 13th of next month. Brigadier Gen. Smith will command one brigade; and Brig. Gen. Coulter the other. The whole under the command of Major General Wm Carroll.

So ſoon as the above troops are muſtered into ſervice, Tenneſee will have furniſhed ſince the commencement of the preſent war with Great Britain, volunteers and militia.

In 1812	2 200
In the Creek war at different periods of tour	10,000
Now ſtationed in the Creek nation	1,000
Militia on the march to join General Jackſon	2 500
Mounted volunteers now on the march to General Jackſon	2,500
Preſent requiſition	5,000
Grand Total	23,200

Beſides about 2,000 regulars, the greater portion of which are now in ſervice.

LOSS OF THE FRANKLIN

NORFOLK, NOV 7. It is with regret we ſtate, that the ſchr. Franklin commanded by Sailing Maſter Helms, and employed as a look-out veſſel on this ſtation, was captured on Sunday morning, outſide of Old Point Comfort, by a tender and 14 barges from the Havana and Madagaſcar frigates.

Further from the Weſt.

Sackett's Harbor Nov 2.—The British fleet is again at ſea—deſtination unknown. We have rising 7000 men under Gen Brown, whose name is a tower of ſtrength. Gen Drummond has we learn returned to Kingston, where rumor says there are 15,000 regulars. Still we have no fears of an attack.

Detroit.—Advice from this place to the 25th October inform that the 600 allied Indians of the Shawanese, Miamis, and Potawattomies, have been dismissed the service after having committed some acts of murder on the Canada side. The hostile Indians, (Chippewas and Saginos,) have committed some murders and robberies, which it was hoped would be checked by Gen. M'Arthur's mounted riflemen, 700 of whom had arrived at Detroit. There were very few troops at that post.

Blockade of the Delaware.—A British frigate and a sloop are stationed at the mouth of Delaware, two vessels passed down from Reedy Island, for the purpose of going to sea, but on discovering the enemy returned to Newcastle.

From the N Y Post Nov 22.—Yesterday there was no funds to meet the payment of the U. S. Treasury Notes which became due at some of the Banks, but to-day we understand the government have made the necessary arrangements to pay them, to the no small joy of many of the holders.

It is rumoured at the north-ward, that Commodore Decatur is to be Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Jones the present secretary, Postmaster in Philadelphia. That a report is as much as common ly proves true, and with that had we should be satisfied.

The French are now about taking possession of their West India Colonies. The British garrisons in them will probably be conveyed to Bermuda to join the troops intended to act against the United States.

PORT OF BOSTON

Wedneſday, Nov 16.—Wind E. N. E.—Arrived—privateer ſch. David Porter, Capt Fiſh, of this port, from a ſhort and ſucceſsful cruiſe of 25 days, with a full cargo of dry goods crates, cordage, &c. taken out of prizes—particulars of the cruiſe follows:—Nov. 5, lat. 43 25, lon. 64, 12, captured Britiſh brig Charles, Everett, from St. John's, (N. B.) bound to the W Indies, cargo fiſh, oil, lumber, &c manned her. 6th, recaptured ſhip Ann Dorothy—(arrived)—10th captured Engliſh Julian Darrow, fr. St. Vincent, cargo rum, man'd her—11th, captured Britiſh brig Hiram, Yeomans, fr Liverpool, (Eng.) laſt from Cork, 42 days out, cargo dry goods, ſalt, coals, crates and cordage, &c. took out the dry goods, moſt the crates and cordage—paroled all the priſoners [24 in number,] put them on board and gave her up—The Hiram ſailed from Cork 30th Sept in a fleet of 55 ſail, under convoy of the Liverpool frigate and two ſloops of war, 5 days out, ſeveral of the fleet ſeperated, and when they ſaw the fleet laſt, which was about 8 days before her capture—only about 40 were counted—ſhe had on board London papers to the 29th Sept. which were taken on board the privateer, but the priſoners took moſt of them away without the knowledge of the officers, and we have not been able to procure any later than the 16th September.

The David Porter has brought in only 2 priſoners, one an American, taken out of the Hiram and the other Mr. Lewis William Marrian, Midſhipman of H. M frigate Maidſtone.

☞ Captain Fiſh ſays, that Engliſh papers were brought on board his veſſel from the Hiram as late as Sept. 28, but whether taken away by the priſoners, or ſtill on board was uncertain he thinks they are among his, or his officers baggage.

* * *

From the Halifax Recorder.

Benson Transport.—The following are the particulars of the rising of the American prisoners in the Benson Transport, stated by a passenger:—. The number of the prisoners was about two hundred.—Besides the party of marines there were thirteen invalided officers to protect the ship, which being particularly crowded, it was customary to allow a few prisoners at a time to come upon deck even in the night time. But on our way home, when on the Great Bank a prussian prisoner gave intelligence that a rising was meditated by the prisoners, which having alarmed the officers, a strict lookout at first was kept, and sentinels duly planted, and we slept always with arms loaded in the cabins. On the fourth day, at six in the morning, during the Mate's watch on deck, the prisoners left on deck sprung at once on the four sentinels at the companion ladder, disarmed them in an instant, and got possession of the hatchway; the rest all rushed on deck, and besides the four muskets they were armed with a sabre, crow-bars, &c. and the beef cleavers. They took the wheel, which was left by the mate, who ran into the cabin where we were all asleep, awoke us in the alarm, and said the ship was in full possession of the prisoners, who, with the most violent imprecations, swore they would put to death every man found with arms. The officers, half asleep, were stunned with this alarm, uncertain how to act, while the mate, terrified at the prisoner coming below, began to throw the arms overboard. Old Maine, the invalid Master of the Orpheus, getting out of bed, was told we should be put to death if any arms were found below; to which he said, "Humph, if we are to die, we may as well die on deck as below, and so have a trial for our lives, follow me my boys!" Then seizing his pistols and a cutlass, he sprung before us up the ladder, around which the prisoners had crowded, like a sky rocket, when he received a musket shot, which shottered his right hand, and a blow on the shoulder with a crow-bar, also a sabre cut on the back, and three other wounds. But in an instant he broke the circle round the companion door, shot one man dead, and hove another over-board in the act of firing.—He soon carried away all before him, and made way for us to come up and join him, the struggle for victory was violent on both sides. The cook of the Americans, a strong man, advanced to the Master of the Benson, and lifting up his cleaver to strike, he saw a pistol presented, when he dropt on his knees and cried for mercy. Four more of the prisoners now fell, and they began to run below. Eight of them were wounded, and one more thrown overboard. After which they were all routed, and we gained possession of the ship and secured them. We had six wounded, besides Mr. Maine, whose right arm was amputated. No language can do justice to the cool and resolute courage of this old sailor.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 3, 1814.

BY Boston papers, we have received accounts to the 29th Sept. from London, taken from one of the vessels of the Cork Fleet captured by the enemy. But we suspect there is an error in the press, as the fleet sailed on the 2d Oct. and could not have so late a date from London. The 26th is more probable being the same as received via Quebec. According to the articles taken from the foreign Journals, the Continent seems in a very unsettled state, and from the opinions expressed by some of the London Editors, a new war is apprehended. We trust such fears have no foundation. Because France is restoring her Armies, and the Allies are occupying commanding positions, these are not reasons why the [illegible] of Europe desire another war; let us [illegible] they are only precautionary measures [illegible] the Congress is setting at Vienna. [illegible] the peace establishment of France is 2[illegible] men, to make good that number will require a great part of the prisoners returning from Russia and Germany; no wonder, then, that the French Marshals are kept in activity on the frontiers. But we believe that the real cause of alarm among the London writers arises from the restoration of the Liberty of the Press on the Continent. The English are jealous of others who dare publish their sentiments unless they accord with their own. This we think is rather illiberal, and tends to hurt the British influence on the Continent. For example the Augsburgh article relating to the freedom of commerce, evidently addressed to the Emperor of Russia, arouses all the passions of John Bull, through the medium of the Morning Chronicle, without one visible reason.

We insert, with considerable satisfaction, the forcible observations of "*Alfred.*" But we beg to say that he has come upon us rather hastily; he did not wait for our lectures, which certainly would have appeared in a different dress to what he seems to anticipate. The observations we intended to make would have differed *a little only* from his, as to the general policy; and perhaps he has saved us great trouble by stepping forward at so favorable a juncture, in expressing his sentiments so ably and candidly. But we beg to repeat, that we still doubt the *motives* of the expedition to Prairie du Chiens; we question whether they were so pure as "Alfred" would have them represented. And we further repeat, that the St. Lawrence is not the natural outlet to the Fur Trade. The fine Furs ought to go by Hudson's Bay, and the heavy Peltry by New Orleans. We contend, that to insure the protection of our Indian Allies, and our North American Commerce, the free navigation of the Mississippi is as essential as that of the St. Lawrence. When all this is discussed, probably "Alfred" and us will part better friends than in the out-set. Since our last number was published, we have seen something so novel about *contending companies*, which may induce a small retraction on certain minor points.

In the American House of Representatives, the conscription requisition has passed by a considerable Majority; and it is believed the senate will also agree in the utility of this mode of raising troops; it will therefore pass into a law. The New England Federalists consider this an act of despotism in a free country. But in the free republics of Greece and Rome, this was the only resort they had to for national defence, every citizen was a soldier. As to the manner of defence, there is also a kind of conscription law in England; for other purposes.

BROWN PAPER

BLURRED PRINTING

recourse is had to recruiting. The avowed design of the American government is conquest; like the Romans, it wishes to subdue the British Carthage in North America. It was tyranny in the Roman senate to force the citizens of the Republic, to leave their homes to subdue the Carthagenians, who never aspired at the ruin of Rome; so is it tyranny in Madison to seek the ruin of Britain, by forcing the people of the United States to conquer Canada. But it is the business of the Bostanians to oppose this, if their professions are sincere; let us wait the result of the *Congress at Hartford* in Connecticut, and we shall find out who are the greatest enemies to Britain in the Northern Section of the Union.

An arrangement between Great Britain and Holland has been signed, on the part of the former by the Prince Regent, and sent off to Brussels, to receive the signature of the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands. The Cape of Good Hope, Demerara Essequibo, and Berbice, are to be retained by this country. Batavia, and all the rest of the Islands and places, as Surinam, Curacoa, and St. Eustatia, conquered from the Dutch during the war, are agreed to be restored by the treaty, *Ceylon*, of course remains with us, as it was ceded to Great Britain before the war. The value of Curacoa and St. Eustatia are said to be much diminished by the openness of the trade to the Spanish main, for which they formerly served as the great depots for European contraband goods.

The Psyche, one of the frigates that came out in frame from England, has been thrown out and lengthened, to carry fifty-six guns, long 24's, and 32 pounders. She will be launched on the 15th inst. A new 74, the Ontario, has also been laid down at Kingston. She will be fitted to carry seventeen thirty-two pounders on each deck, and will be ready by the middle of March. A number of transport boats for the service of the different posts on the Lakes, are also constructing.

CANAL TO LACHINE.

It is with considerable pleasure we learn, that this important project has come under the consideration of the administration, and probably the work will Commence next spring. But it is affirmed that the government would prefer the matter being sanctioned by an act of the Legislature, so that the public may gain, by an enterprise which promises immense advantages. Mr. Arthur Young in his observations on France, says, "there, all great national objects are taken up by government and consequently seldom prosper." In England he tells us when individuals and Corporate bodies have the direction "all terminates well" hence the incomparable prosperity of [illegible] Let this great colony then follow [illegible] example of the Mother Country, by am[illegible] its internal condition, under the au[illegible] of the provincial legislature. We know from good authority that government will afford every encouragement to the undertaking; and we hope the citizens of Montreal will [illegible], and take the subject into due consideration; we are convinced the more they reflect, the more will they be persuaded of the solid advantages which would result by having a canal cut between this and LaChine. We have little hesitation in making this broad assertion, that the sums paid for Cartage between Montreal and LaChine during the last two years, would be equal to the expence of making the canal proposed. We only take what was laid out in the summers of those years. We appeal not to the Merchants and Gentlemen of real Estate alone, but to persons of every profession who will take the trouble of reflecting, whether, they could lay out a part of their fortunes to better advantage. The security would be equal to the soil we tread upon; and we think in less than three years after the completion of the Work, shares would sell at 50 per-cent premium. The *enlightened* Members of the Provincial Assembly will look on this enterprise as a child of their own fostering, and will bestow the requisite aliments to carry it to maturity, since their own interest and that of the public will be closely united. But we leave the subject to abler pens to discuss—or rather to the purses of the members of the community to decide upon the Completion of what is proposed.

We understand letters from London are received in town, which state, that the *Crown Lawyers* have *unanimously* approved of the conduct of the Judges of this province. The Rules of Practice, laid down by them, are declared to be *no assumption of legislative authority*.

The Kingston mail which should have arrived on Sunday, is not yet heard of. It is feared the courier may have been intercepted on his way by the enemy.

Since Tuesday we have had slight falls of Snow, but enough to prefer travelling in winter carriages. To all appearance the winter is set in. The James Dunlop and Janet Dunlop, and about a dozen sail of River Craft, are still in the harbor, which is yet open.

We are sorry the Observer's 2d number came too late, it will appear in our next.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.

On perusing the editorial remarks in the Herald of 26th inst. I was forcibly struck with the erroneous principles whereon they are founded, and the mischievous consequences to which they would lead if acted upon. You question whether the motives which led to the acquisition of *Prairie du Chien* were *mercantile or military, sordid or vain parade*; and assert that Canada is not the natural channel of the fur trade, which should be discarded from this region, and confined to *Hudson's Bay*.

Now, sir, after having the candor to admit, that I believe you did not intentionally err in promulgating those crude and absurd ideas; but that they resulted from total want of reflection upon, or a mere superficial view of the subject; you must permit me to recommend in future, a little more attention to the texts whereon it is your intention to lecture; & I will add, that if you spared some of your own lectures, it would add to the number of the friends of your paper, and increase its reputation.

As to Prairie du Chien, its position on the Mississipi, render it next to Michilimakinac in importance, as a key to the communication with the Western Indians, and neither without the other, would be of much advantage; consequently its occupancy by us was indispensable to the preservation and utility of Michilmackinac.

The efforts of the enemy to possess it in the first instance, and to retake it, after being lost, evince their sense of its importance; and as a proof that mercantile views had nothing to do with its present occupancy, there was not a piece of goods this year conveyed by either merchant or trader to Michilimakinac, with an idea of trade to the Mississippi; nor can there be, whilst the war lasts; until the naval ascendancy upon the upper lakes be regained.

Thus, Mr Editor, you write about what you are grossly ignorant of. But this is not my most material objection to your lucubrations in the present case. They strike *at the root of the preservation of the Canadas*, and *directly forward Mr Madison's views upon them*. At this you'll doubtless stare, and cry out, *My intentions were not so. I detest Madison and his measures*. I believe you, but I despair of convincing you, that you are unintentionally aiding him. Now for the proof.

I maintain that the Canadas cannot be effectually and permanently defended without the command of the Lakes and river St Lawrence, and the friendship of the Western Indians. That the friendship of those Indians cannot be permanently secured, without making them independent of American ambition and chicanery; and that a direct trade from Canada, by British traders, is essential to the preservation of Indian attachment and friendship. That whoever furnishes them with supplies, thro' the medium of trade, will necessarily command their affections, and possess a direct influence over their political conduct. That the British Government and British traders, have an interest in promoting the preservation and welfare of the Indians. That the American government on the contrary, aims at their destruction; consequently the Western Indians regard the British as their natural friends, and the Americans as their deadly enemies.

That the supplies furnished by Government to the Indians, proceed from the [illegible] and praise worthy principles, combined with political motives, arising out of the local [illegible] Canadas with the Indian tribes; but that no [illegible] of governmental supplies, can effectually administer to Indian necessities, without a trade between those nations and British traders, founded upon the mutual and reciprocal wants and advantages incident to such a trade.

That every shillings worth supplied by such a trader to an Indian, tends to improve British attachment and connexion, as thoroughly as the like amount furnished by Government; and is of more intrinsic utility, because what is given for an equivalent, stimulates Indian industry; whereas gratuitous supplies engender sloth, and rather tend to the promotion of their eventual subjugation.

That large supplies from Government, are however, during this war, indispensible, because traders dare not and cannot risk sufficient supplies, in the present state of the communications, without prospect of equivalent returns, but in peace the hand of Government should be seen only in very moderate gratuitous supplies, and the [illegible] taught, to look to their own arms and [illegible] industry for support, under British protection.

The principles here laid down [illegible] the nature of a [illegible] that I [illegible] hardly [illegible] support thereof would be a waste of time.

I [illegible] however pass over the subject, without remarking how [illegible] we came to [illegible] for who can be so blind as not to see, [illegible] nor I, would be writing [illegible] for Indian friends [illegible] war; and to British trade and traders, we are almost solely indebted for that friendship, as the trade was persisted in, (I do not say without an intermixture of personal motives) under the most grievous vexations, spoliations, and oppressions by the Americans, whilst the British Government from the degrading and impolitic concessions of the treaty of 1783, had its hands tied up, when [illegible] of America were visibly uplifted for the extermination of the aborigines.

As to *Hudson's Bay being the natural Channel of our Trade*, one can hardly impute so strange an assertion to ignorance alone. It may be the channel for the trade of the waters falling into it, were not counteracted by preponderant disadvantages in the [illegible]; but that trade is a small portion of [illegible], when compared with that of the waters which issue by the St Lawrence and Mississippi.

It is easy to get rid of the Indian Trade and Indian connexion, and happy would Mr. Madison be at the transfer; for the preservation of Canada, Great Britain would probably not twenty years survive those events. But if they be once lost by our impolicy and neglect, they will never be regained.

In connexion with this, look at the artful, and insidious insinuation by the American Commissioners at Ghent, when they hinted at the humane intentions of America, towards the Indians, having been counteracted and misrepresented by British Traders. This translated into plain English, and plain truth, is, "Had it not been for the interference of your British Traders, America would have had the Indian Tribes at their mercy, and Canada would now be in our possession.

As to *your profitable pursuits of agriculture* being interfered with, *by drawing off your youth to those of idleness and dissipation*, it would lead me into too wide a field of discussion to enter thereon at present; and shall only say, that all cannot be of one profession, however useful,—that in a free country, each individual has the right of chusing his own, and that by so doing all professions will hold their due level; that an enquiry into the intrinsic and abstract merit, or value of professions would be [illegible] liberty of [illegible] to be continued, and to destroy that liberty would be the height of tyranny. It perhaps would be no difficult task Mr. Editor, to prove that you and I might have been more usefully employed for our country in holding the plough, than in scribbling; but of what use would be such a discussion.

It is Mr. Editor a matter of astonishment, that a man in a British country, who pretends to write for the instruction of his fellow subjects, should venture to hold out the idea, that mercantile views are to be set at nought, as such, even when in unison with public policy, or at least, that the policy of a measure is rendered questionable, by its collaterally tending to produce commercial advantage.

Can we forget, that the late deliverance of the world from the iron grasp of the Corsican Tyrant arose out of the naval and military power of Great Britain, founded upon the wide extent of her commercial greatness; that the grand fulcrum or prop of her finance, was her Trade and Manufactures, which enabled her to support expences unparalleled, and to furnish the means to other nations of that deliverance, which they are now so happily enjoying.

Fortunate has it been for the political world, that Great Britain possessed such strength founded upon commercial wealth, and such generosity to share that wealth with other nations, when threatened with universal subjugation. Happy was it that the deposit of that strength was insular and maritime, instead of being territorial and physical. The one is powerful to aid the liberty of nations, but impotent as to their thraldom, were it even attempted, and it is to be hoped, that after so signal a display of the benefits resulting from the existence of such a deposit of insular power; the nations of Europe will see the advantage of continuing it where it is, and not allow Madison the successor of the Corsican in rancor against Great Britain, to poison their minds again, against her maritime preponderance.

What other nation would have made so magnanimous a use of power as she has done, surely not America, for had she an overwhelming navy, universal pillage would be her practice.

I entreat every sound British subject to consider well what the consequences of the loss of the Canadas might be to the British Empire, and how essential it is, that the treaty of peace with America should provide those safe guards for their preservation, so improvidently thrown away in 1783; I [illegible] that by maintaining that they cannot be permanently defended without the command of the Lakes and the friendship of the Indians, which indeed are a kind of twin brothers; and I trust I have shewn, that without Indian Trade, such friendship [illegible] be transferred to our enemies. You appear [illegible] hold such Trade in contempt, or consider it [illegible] useful. We are therefore Mr. Editor, completely [illegible] at issue.

I now add, that the event of this War in point of importance to Great Britain, is scarcely inferior to that of the great European contest lately terminated: that considering all the circumstances under which it was declared against her, it is plain that the enemy aimed at our national ruin, and still aims at it through the destruction of our maritime power, in a manner the most insidious, and consequently more dangerous, than the late undisguised warfare of Bonaparte against it. Peace therefore cannot be made without national degradation or with national safety, until we obtain security upon those points so closely connected with our honor and interest—viz: the independence of the western Indians, to which a boundary for them is indispensible, and most properly made a sine qua non—the naval and military command of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence, as being essentially requisite for the protection of the Canadas and of those Indians, a new and practicable boundary for internal intercourse with new Brunswick, and the exclusion of American fishermen from British waters and British soil.

To those who may think lightly upon such points, I beg them to reflect, that the question about the [illegible] cannot safely be insulated. That the loss therefore would [illegible] bring about that of Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick—that their loss [illegible] of Newfoundland and all the British [illegible] fisheries, and finally the West India Islands must follow, as they could not be [illegible] defended, after the British North American Colonies, Newfoundland, and the fisheries [illegible] to our maritime, strength and power. [illegible] at the [illegible] of the possible additional [illegible] of things. Let our Rulers [illegible] hand, avert such calamities [illegible] energies, precautions, and [illegible] ALFRED.

Montreal, 30th Nov. 1814.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 11th August at St. John's, Westminster, by the [illegible] Dr. [illegible], Capt. R. H. [illegible] Royal Navy, to Agnes, eldest [illegible] of the late Stephen Cossett, Esq. of [illegible] street, Westminster.

QUEBEC, NOV. 22.

Nov. 22. B[illegible], from Dublin, via Cork [illegible] general cargo, provisions, [illegible] Messrs Kelly, Moore, [illegible] and Mr and Mrs [illegible] sailed with the Horatio.

[illegible] Eliza [illegible], from Cork, sailed [illegible]

[illegible] W[illegible] and [illegible] from Cork [illegible] with provisions. The M. sailed on the 2 [illegible] under convoy of H. M. ship [illegible] and 2 sloops of war, with a fleet for North America.

Brig Prince Kutusoff, Goodhall from Woolwich [illegible] sailed the 9th Oct. to do. with [illegible] passengers Messrs South & [illegible] parchment

ship [illegible] Allison, from do to do with provisions [illegible] clothing ... passengers an officer of [illegible] M Barry & son, and 4 Ge[illegible] Upper Canada

[illegible] from Woolwich [illegible] stores ... passengers [illegible] of stores

[illegible] from London via Cork [illegible] clothing ... pass. [illegible] department and [illegible]

[illegible] Greenock, via Cork [illegible] This ship was taken and retaken [illegible] sailed in the [illegible]

[illegible] via Cork, [illegible] flour, and [illegible] to settle in Upper Canada.

[illegible] Portsmouth via Cork [illegible] officers and [illegible] and [illegible] foot

[illegible] Deptford via Cork [illegible] Messrs [illegible]

26 Ship [illegible] Cork [illegible]

[illegible] H. M. S. [illegible] off Bic, and [illegible]

[illegible] W[illegible] sailed the 26 Oct. [illegible] naval stores [illegible] the lakes, who came to [illegible]

[illegible] P. E[illegible] to do. cargo [illegible] clothing [illegible] of the ordnance [illegible] under weigh for [illegible]

[illegible] Barbara, Gowan, [illegible] W Megee & Co [illegible]

We have seen counterfeit Two, Five and Ten Dollars Bills. [illegible] it may be [illegible] close examination. We have reason to believe that they come from the U. States, and particular attention ought to be paid to the examination of all bills coming from that quarter, or along the frontier. It is probable that every denomination of Army Bills have been counterfeited in the States where counterfeiting has long been a regular trade, carried on by extensive associations. In this case it is possible that it is countenanced by the American government.

Where there is any suspicion of a bill being counterfeit, it ought to be compared with a bill of the same denomination, and bearing the same letter in a parenthesis thus (A) at the right hand corner and it must correspond in every particular of the printing, excepting the date of the issue.

The forged 2, 5, and 10 dollar Bills which we have seen all bear the date of the March issue, the [illegible] and the Ten were marked b and the [illegible]

The counterfeit Ten and Two dollar Bills [illegible] may [illegible] distinguished by the tail of the [illegible] distinctly marked with a d. [illegible] in the true Bills of the same letter [illegible] black letter [illegible] Exchange [illegible]

The [illegible] Dollar [illegible] distinguished by the [illegible] The letters of [illegible] are remarkably different [illegible] in Exchange in this bill is complete.

[Quebec Gazette.

We have also seen a counterfeit one dollar [illegible] of the large [illegible] first issued [illegible] April 1813, which we compared with a true one of the same date. The false one [illegible] distinguished by the type being on the whole [illegible] than the true one. The letters in [illegible] "Army Bill Office" are particularly much finer than in the true one. The number was many thousands short of that

[illegible] of the true ones issued at the same period [illegible] true one we saw was No. 22408; the false one 2022. In the false one the upper point of the [illegible] directed towards the middle of the [illegible] In the true one it is much lower. The [illegible] stroke of the [illegible] much stronger in the [illegible] than in the false one. The exact point [illegible] other differences; but these may suffice. [illegible]

MONTREAL ASSEMBLY.

The First will be held at Holmes on TUESDAY the 13th December. Dancing to commence at Half past Seven o'clock.

WE take the liberty of informing the public, that from the first day of January next, all new advertisements, for the first insertion, will be charged as formerly, but for subsequent insertions they will be charged Twopence per line each week, instead of One Penny. We have frequently seen advertisements stand for an unnecessary length of time, so much so, that they cease to be noticed. We only allude to such of them as relate to the sale of goods. We would recommend it to our friends to let their advertisements stand for a much shorter time than hitherto, and change them oftener, according with the variety of stock on hand. Even with our advance on those standing, at the end of the year, the expence will not be greater, and give far more satisfaction. Our columns are narrower than those of the Gazette and Courant, for this an exact allowance will be made on advertisements exceeding ten lines. Our motive is to lessen the space for advertisements, and enlarge that for news, not for additional profit. The stock of paper ordered for next year will be the same size as the Glasgow Courier and Chronicle, or about a quarter larger than our present sheet. Our columns will then be as wide as any paper in the province, and preclude the necessity of [illegible] ments, for upon them advertisements are [illegible] generally thrown aside, consequently never read.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr MARSHALL, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons [illegible] late [illegible] of the [illegible] street Anatomical [illegible] and Lecturer [illegible] Excellency the Governor respectfully offers himself to the public as SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR, in the hope of meeting with a share [illegible] through having long [illegible] at the Medical Schools in England and Scotland, and [illegible] having attended [illegible] practice and [illegible] at St. George's Hospital, London, and [illegible] of the [illegible] College [illegible] of [illegible] and abilities from the most celebrated teachers of these sciences in London, he flatters himself he is warranted in [illegible] share of public favor.

Mr. M. also begs leave to say that he studied the practical part of MIDWIFERY at the Mary le Bone *Lying in Hospital*, under the superintendance of that well known professor, Henry Gore Clough, Esqr. M. D.

Mr. M. has brought from London with him a select assortment of MEDICINES which the public may rely on are genuine. *Poor people* who apply for advice or medicine will be charged as moderately as possible.

Brick buildings, St Lawrence Gate,
Montreal, 3d Dec. 1814.

JUST received at the subscriber's DRY GOOD STORE, a consignment of 106 casks CANADA NAILS, 3d a 25d, and 70 kegs PAINT, which will be sold at a moderate advance.

HUGH ROBERTSON.

Notre Dame Street,
3d Dec. 1814.

AGNES KAY

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

30 PUNCHEONS strong Jamaica SPIRITS.

3 Pipes real [illegible] Hand's Gin,
[illegible] Spanish and Teneriffe Wines,
[illegible] Brandy,
[illegible]
[illegible] chests Hyson Skin and Single Teas,
[illegible]
[illegible] best Black Pepper,
[illegible] Nutmegs,
[illegible] Allum and Rosin,
Plug Tobacco,
Oil and Essence Peppermint.

ALSO,

Best American CHEESE
And a general Assortment of Drugs and Medecines.

Montreal, November 19, 1814.

Sale of Valuable Property.

At Gills' Coffee House, on Saturday Evening the 10th December, will be sold by public Auction,

THAT eligible, and truly advantageous HOUSE, and Premises, situated in Notre Dame Street, bounded on the one side by Mr Arthur Webster, on the other to Michael O'Sullivan Esq. representing Mr John Bapte. Desève, Notary, and to David David, Esq. On the rear to the lots of Louis Guy, Esq. Widow Pasteur, and the Representatives of Angus McDonald, Esq. unquestionable. Titles will be given, and terms of payment made easy to the purchaser, explanation of which will be made at [illegible] or may be had by calling at the subscriber's Counting House.

JAMES FRASER, A. & B.

FOR SALE,

BY JOHN SANFORD,

Notre Dame street, corner of the Place d'armes

[illegible] best West of England superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
1 Ditto do Ladies Cloths
2 Ditto, second cloths and [illegible] strings
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 m- 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 4lb 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

LOST,—On the night of Saturday, the 26th Nov. between the Recollet Barracks & the Bonsecour Church:

A RED RIBBON, two GOLD SEALS, a KEY & RING.

Whoever may have found the same, and deliver it to the Editor, will receive the full value of the seals.

Montreal, 2d Dec. 1814.

For Sale by JAMES CALDWELL,

L. P. O. Madeira	WINES, by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Dozen.
Port	
L. P. Teneriffe	
Bronti Madeira	

Cogniac BRANDY, in butts,
Real HOLLAND GIN, &c. &c. &c.
Montreal, 3d Dec. 1814.

Bounce — Strayed or Stolen.

A young Pointer Dog, with white muzzle dark brown ears, brown on the back resembling a saddle, his tail having been cut lately, is not quite healed. Whoever has said Dog, will please send him to the Herald Office, where a suitable Reward will be paid. If found in any person's custody after this notice the offender will be prosecuted as the law directs.

Montreal 3d Dec, 1814.

BY AUCTION.

WILL be sold on MONDAY next, the 5th inst at ALEXANDER HENRY & Co's Auction Room,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

50 kegs PLUG TOBACCO.

Most of which is of a very superior quality; and must be sold off to close accounts.

ALSO

An assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the Season.

Sale to commence at TWO o'clock.

Montreal 3d December 1814.

BY AUCTION. Will be sold on *Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 6th & 7th inst. at the subscriber's Auction Room.*

2 *bales flushings*
4 *do common cloths, assorted colors*
1 *do middling, among which are a few drabs,*
1 *do Ladies cloths,*
1 *do double milled cassimeres*
1 *truss superfine cloths*
1 *bale hunters do*

TEN packages cotton Goods among which are superior chintz & calicoes, cambrics, shawls, pocket handkfs. pullicats twilled laces bobbin cordurous &c. Also one case worsted hosiery; and 4 saddles and bridles, damaged on account of the [illegible]

[illegible] Two carioles 3 draught horses 3 stoves 14 faggots steel and other articles [illegible] Sale to commence each day at ONE o'clock.

M. C. CUVILLIER & co. A. & Bs.

[illegible] sale 80 puncheons very strong Jamaica spirits.

Montreal 3d Dec 1814.

BY AUCTION.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY next the 7th inst. at the subscribers Auction Room, a very General Assortment of seasonable GOODS just come to hand, comprising an excellent collection of Cloths, Cassimeres, Flushings, Coatings, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

ALSO

500 ready made Fur Caps
500 ditto ditto Trowsers
20 Boxes Window Glass
10 Casks Nails
4 chests Tea
2 Tons Crowley steel
3 single Stoves
2 Carrioles, a considerable quantity of FURS & ROBES, of different kinds, intended to have been disposed of on the 2d at Gillis's Coffee House, but which was unavoidably posponed.

Sale to commence at TWO o'clock.

JAMES FRASER A. & B.

Montreal 3d Dec. 1814.

BY AUCTION. Will be sold on Wednesday next, the 7th inst. at the stores of the subscribers, to close consignments,

1 package [illegible]
2 trunks black [illegible]
1 case [illegible] and colored silk hdkfs & shawls with an assortment of Woollen Goods suitable to the season.

sale will commence at 2 o'clk precisely.

And on Saturday, the 10th, at the same hour,

2 bales military grey & blue cloths
1 do worsted hose and mitts
Brown Hollands and cotton checks, pins, No. 5, 6, 7. Turkey stripes, shawls, of all qualities and descriptions.
Also, 20 casks assorted nails
2 hhds block tin ware
10 cases English soap
With a variety of other articles

HUGH & SHAW ARMOUR, A. & B.

Just landing from the Ewerelta
(FROM LONDON)
AND FOR SALE BY

Samuel David,

At his Store in the Lower Town Montreal on reasonable terms for Cash

HYSON, Green, Souchong } TEAS
Loaf....and Muscovado } Sugar
Coffee
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Cloves,
Mace and Saffron
Pimento
Black Pepper
Carraway & Annis seed
Bitter & soft shelled Almonds
Bloom and Sun Raisins
Currants
Barley Sugar
White and brown Sugar Candy
Lemon and Orange Peel
Citron
Liquorice
Vinegar in casks
Best Olive Oil in jars & bottles
Ketchup
Soy
Essence of Anchovies
Olives
Capers
Basket Salt
Cheshire, Glo'ster, Pine Apple } Cheese
Whips
Split Peas
Barley
Salt Petre
Glauber Salts
Castor Oil
Isinglass
Essence of Peppermint
Turlington's Balsam
Lemon & Bergamot Essence
Opodeldoc
Essence of Mustard
West India RUM
Madeira & Port WINE
L. P. Teneriffe Do.
BRANDY
Fig Blue and Indigo
Mens' & Women's white Cotton Hose
Paper, Quills, Ink powder
Henry's Playing-Cards
White and Yellow Soap
Wax Candles
Do Calf skins
Pomatum
White Wax
Gunpowder, Cannister do
Shot
Patent Blacking
Soles
Shoe and closing Threads
Pinchers,
Hammers
Awl- Blades
Tacks and Hell Ball
Spindels
Shovels and Spades
Frying Pans
Pewter Tea Pots
Knives and Forks
Fishing Reels
Tin and sheet Iron
Nails
Scythes and scythe stones
Paints
Lintseed Oil
Copperas
Brass and Iron Wire
Allum
Rosin
Mops
Hair & scrubbing Brushes
Calicoes
Russia and Imitation Sheeting
Threads
Gloves
Umbrellas
Pins, No. 6 and 7
Copper and Iron Tea Kettles
White and Tarred Rope
Hambro' & Cod Lines
Best Alloa, Chewing, & Cut Tobacco
Arrow Root—Sago

And other articles too numerous to insert.
☞ All orders from the country will be dispatched with care and diligence, on reasonable terms, and packed in a careful manner. The whole by the smalest quantity or by wholesale.

Montreal, July 9, 1814.

Meneclier & Moffue.

HAVE just received per the different ships from Europe, 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 Cambrick
Best Superfine Nash's Scarlet Navy Blue light Blue, and Drab cloths with trimming to match
1 Bale second Cloths, assorted colors
1 do Cassimere 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 Major, 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, Gatter 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.
Montreal, 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 coarse Writing Paper
Coarse and fine Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Bombazetts, &c.
Strong Jamaica Spirits, & Leeward Island RUM
Real Cogniac BRANDY
Irish Whiskey
Spanish WINE
3 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
10 do L. P. Teneriffe do
8 do cargo do do
15 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, souchong, 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, spermaceti & 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 excuted with care and dispatch

JOHN TORRANCE.

THE Subscriber having removed from his former Residence to the Premises directly opposite, where he has fitted up stores particularly calculated for his line of business, begs leave to inform his friends & the public that he has now on hand, a very excellent assortment of

Cotton Goods.

of every description, Irish Linens, Lawns, Taffeties, Hosiery, Stationary, Hard ware, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO.—80 Puncheons Leward Island Rum
10 Pipes Sicilian Port Wine,
20 pieces Superior Spanish do.
3 pipes Geneva
4 casks Lime Juice,
Sperm Candles, with a number of other Articles, the whole of which will be sold at reduced prices.

JAMES FRASER, A. & B.

THE Subscribers have received by the Commerce, and Margaret from Liverpool, quantity of Wine, Rum, Swedes Iron and Salt, with a General assortment of

PIECE GOODS,

which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or short credit.

MILLAR & PARLANE

Montreal, June 11th 1814.

Montreal 1st Oct 1814

Journeyman Taylors

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

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

GRENADA RUM.

200 Puncheons Strong and Good Flavoured.

For Sale by the Subscriber
M MICHAELS
Montreal 13 August 1814

For Sale by the Subscribers,

White and Blue India Cottons, in Bales
Black Pepper
TEA
Coffee
Muscovado and Clayed Sugar
Bottled London Porter, and Brown Stout
Double Gloster Cheese, in hampers
CLARET Wine in hhds

FORSYTH RICHARDSON, & Co.
Montreal, July 9, 1814

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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LOST or taken away by mistake from a Batteux 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 9¼ each. Any information where the above may be found, will be thankfully received by
JOHN TORRANCE.

FOR Sale by the subscriber, Pipe-clay, of an excellent quality in casks or by the hundred weight.
SAMUEL S. BRIDGE, A. & B.
Montreal, 22d April, 1814.

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 Cuvler.
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.

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.

Just Received, and for Sale by the Subscriber's
50 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar.
ALLISON TURNER & Co.
Montreal, 6 August. 1814.

For Sale by
ALLISON, TURNER, & Co.
No. 119, *St. Paul's street*
60 puncheons strong well flavored Jamaica Spirits
19 pipes spanish Wine
30 hhds Muscovado Sugar
10 cases printed Calicoes
10 bales Sheeting
The whole of which will be sold cheap for Cash. *Montreal, 17th Sept 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.
Montreal, September 15, 1814.

MISSING.
A PIPE OF
WHITE WINE.

Marked J. N. No. 51.
The holder of the same is requested to give the subscribers notice.
Peltier's store, Notre Dame street, 17th sept
NICHOL PORTER & Co.

DAVID MUNN has for sale the following articles, ☞—
Iron, Steel, Copper, Blacksmith's Coals, Chalk, White, Black, and Yellow Paint, Linseed Oil, tarr'd and white Cordage different sizes, & Cabin Stoves
ALSO, a large Wooden STORE to be let,
Point Blondeau, 8th October, 1814.

WANTED Two young Men as SUBSTITUTES to serve in the Canadian Regiment. Liberal Bounties will be given, and other particulars known by applying at this office.

PUBLIC NOTICE All persons having claims on the subscriber, are requested to present them at his house in St. Paul's street Montreal, to his attorney, DONALD McKINNON, *who will discharge the same; and all persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment to the said Attorney, who is authorised to receive the same, and grant acquittances.* JAMES HENRY

THE Subscriber daily expects from Quebec a quantity of fine *Muscovado Sugar* 300 barrels of *Herrings*, 250 barrels and tierces *Salmon*, green and dried *Cod Fish*, and a few casks of *OIL*.
FREDERICK GONNERMAN.
Montreal, Oct. 29, 1814

TO LET.
VAULTED CELLARS, near the Port Enquire at this Office.
Montreal, 4th August.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his assortment of *Dry Goods, Liquors Hardware, &c* has just received a Consignment of 30 Bales of *Superfine Clothes*, part of which are grey twilled for the Military; *Rose and Point Blankets, assorted, carpetings*, 8 Cases of assorted *Irish Linens*, 100 *Cases Tin and Sheet Iron*, 4 *Casks English manufactured Tin Ware, real Crowley steel*, *Swedes Iron*, 6000 *ms. Liverpool Salt, about* 10 *pipes good Port Wine*, with several other articles and daily expects an additional supply of *Cotton Laces, Woollen, Silk, and Stuff, Goods* For sale on very moderate terms by the quantity or Package.
ROBERT ARMOUR,
Commission Merchant
Montreal, Oct. 7, 1814.

LONDON
FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR THE LADIES,

Received by the Robert and the Rising 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.
Montreal, Nov. 27, 1813.

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.

JAMES EDWARDS, in St. Eloi Street, teacher on the LANCASTRIAN System, takes this opportunity of informing the public that he attends to the following Branches of Education, viz.——*ELOCUTION—ENGLISH GRAMMAR—GEOGRAPHY*—Ancient and Modern *HISTORY—WRITING—ARITHMETIC—BOOK-KEEPING*, &c. &c.
N. B Jas Edwards has also opened an EVENING SCHOOL.
Feb. 12.

ROBERT TESSEYMAN (late bar keeper at Mr. Holmes' City Tavern) respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business in that excellent stand in Capital Street, commonly known by the name of the Old Coffee House, successively occupied by Mr. Sullivan, Mr Teasdale, Mr. Gillis, &c. Besides affording good accommodations to travellers, and others who may frequent the Old Coffee House, Boarders by the day, week, or month, will be thankfully attended to and every exertion made, which can contribute to their comfort. Wines and liquors of every description and of the best qualities will be furnished on moderate terms. May 15.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of the late RICHARD WILKINSON, requests all persons indebted to the Estate to pay their respective accounts without delay; and all those to whom he may be indebted to present their demands (duly authenticated) for liquidation.
J. WILKINSON.
Montreal, Oct. 1, 1813.

MISSING

A Puncheon JAMAICA SPIRITS, marked on the Bilge D B No. 20 said to be landed last Saturday from on board the schooner Victory, Captain Morin, and supposed to be carted by mistake to some other House, whoever may have received it is requested to inform the subscribers.
DESREVIERES, BLACKWOOD, & Co
Montreal, 27th Sept 1814.

WANTED at this office, a steady able Journeyman PRINTER, who perfectly understand his business. Constant employment will be given. Wages *SEVEN SHILLINGS & SIXPENCE* per day. Hours of attendance,—In Summer from 6 in the morning to 6 in the Evening; in the winter from 7 to 7.
☞ A young Lad wanted as an Apprentice, about 15 years of age.
Herald Office, Montreal, October 8, 1814 }

THE subscriber offers for sale, at reduced prices, two elegant CARRIAGES, the original cost of which, in England, exceeds six hundred pounds—They will be sold singly or together, and may be seen at any time, by applying at the Counting House of
JAMES FRASER, A. & B.
N. B. Should they both be disposed of previous to the 16th inst. they will then be sold by Auction.

LOST,

ON *Wednesday* the 26th ult. supposed to have been dropped from a cart going from Mr Dillon's Hotel to La Chine, by the Turnpike, a small *Black Letter* CASE
Whoever may find the same, and leave it with the Editor of this paper, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS Reward.
Montreal, Nov 3 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.

TO be LET or SOLD, an ORCHARD in the St Lawrence Suburbs. Also a small piece of Meadow joining it. For particulars apply to Mrs JONES.
St James's street, Oct. 29, 1814

THE Subscriber has received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are the following

Calicoes—9-8 chintzes, shawls of various descriptions, Fine and coarse cloths, white and colored Flannels, Irish Linnen, worsted and cotton Hosiery, Fine Furniture calicoes, steam loom and patent Shirtings, Coleraines Fine Madrass and Pocket Handkfs. plain & printed cambrics, black and cold Silk belts, cassimeres, and Vestings, 7 8 checks, Book, Leno and other Muslins, silks, Ribbons, laces, bombazets, table, pen and pocket knives, with a variety of Hardware assorted, shoe thread, Quills, shaving boxes, cloath brushes, with a great variety of other articles. ALSO,

1000 FLANNEL SHIRTS,

Pipe Clay, in casks or by the cwt.
And expects in a few days,
40 cases assorted calicoes, with a large addition to this present assortment.
SAMUEL S. BRIDGE
Auctioneer and commission Mercht.
Montreal, 29th October, 1814.

FOR SALE,
At the Vaults of Mr. James Woolrich,
A few pipes best

CATALONIA WINE,

Molasses of the best quality; Muscovado Sugar, Pipe Clay in Hogsheads,
—ALSO,—
2 Trunks assorted Silk Twist, Patent Cords, Vestings, and *Ladies* Pelisse Cloths. *Apply to Mr. James Woolrich, or to Louis Delamare, Commission Merchants*, who will dispose of three new Cribbles with Passes complete, and a Patent Press, for screwing Bales, &c.

Hart Logan has for sale

AN assortment of printed Cotton and Cotton Shirtings
A do. of low-priced Cloths & Osnaburgs
A do. of India Goods, & elegant Scarfs
All colored and Nuns' Threads, Irish Linens, Writing Paper
Ivory Combs, Heel-ball, Bolting Cloths, White Wax
Gunpowder & Shot spanish brown Paints
One hundred chests Twankay TEA
50 pipes of Fayal Wine, & 20 do. Spanish
London particular & cargo Teneriffe Wine
Madeira Wine.... Sicilian do.
Thirty pipes best Port Wine.
Also on the way from Quebec.
Two hundred puncheons Leeward and Jamaica RUM
Ten pieces of Holland Gin
Twelve hhds. Loaf Sugar
A quantity of Pins
Ten boxes Pipes
Montreal, 12th Nov. 1814

WOOLLEN GOODS

THE subscriber has received by the brig Alexander, [and now on the way from Quebec] thirty-three bales, consisting of best Superfine, Fine, second, and Pelisse CLOTHS—CASSIMERES—FLUSHINGS and BLANKETS—which will be disposed of on reasonable terms by the package or piece.
W[illegible]TCHINSON,
Mr [illegible] Notre Dame street.
Montreal, N[illegible]

A Married [illegible], or a few Ladies can be [illegible] accomodated with *furnished lodgings*—[illegible] reference apply to this Office.
Montreal, [illegible] 1814.

FOR Sale [illegible] a few cases fine [illegible] LINENS, & Long LAWNS [illegible] for cash.
[illegible] MICHAELS.
Montreal [illegible]

HUGH [illegible] ARMOR

ARE now rece[illegible] from Quebec [illegible] addition to their stock [illegible] merts,
17 bales military woollens consisting of Rap Scarlet, Bottle Green, and Black CLOTHS, with 1200 8 4 C[illegible]
And on the way up, per the ship James and Jane Dunlop, from Glasgow, 79 packages Cotton and Silk GOODS, consisting of 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 10 8 X 10 12 —— 50 casks Sheet Iron, 70 tons flat [illegible] 60 boxes Turpentine Soap, 40 puns. Fortona Grenada Rum, 30 puns. Irish whiskey 14 Pipes Teneriffe Wine, 10 hhds. Mess Cut [illegible] Military and Army [illegible] Camp, with a general assortment of Cotton, Linen, and Silk piece goods.
Montreal 11th November 1814.

ARMY CONTRACT

THE quantities of CORD WOOD here under mentioned, are required to be supplied and delivered into the several Barrack Fuel Yards.
Persons desirous of supplying the same, or any of them, are requested to send their proposals sealed, marked "Tenders for Cord Wood," on or before the 10th of December next, to the senior Commissariat Officer at the post, which they wish to supply, viz

At Coteau du Lac......	1,500 Cords
Laprairie	3,000
St Phillips........	750
Blairfindy........	750
Chambly........	6,000
Yamaska........	1,500
St Johns..........	2,500
Isle aux Noix......	3,000

Deputy Commissary Genl's Office }
Montreal 7th Nov. 1814