

# THE MONTREAL HERALD.

ANIMOS NOVIATE TENEBRO

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In addition to the price of the paper, 3s. yearly is charged for postage downwards to Quebec, and 1s. to U. Canada.

### GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED for the supply of His Majesty's Forces in Lower Canada, FRESH BEEF, of a good quality, for the period of Eight Months, to commence on or before the 1st September next ensuing, and to be delivered at the following posts, viz.

Post	Quantity	Price
Quebec	about 2000 pounds daily	
Three Rivers	500 do.	do.
Montreal	2,100 do.	do.
William Henry	500 do.	do.
Chambly	1,600 do.	do.
Longueuil	500 do.	do.
Boucherville	500 do.	do.
St Denis & Yamaska roads	500 do.	do.
Pointe Claire, Cedars, & Coteau du Lac	500 do.	do.
L'Assommoir	2,000 do.	do.
L'Acadie	1,500 do.	do.
St. John and Ile aux Noix	1,000 do.	do.

The quantities liable to be delivered or the quantity to be delivered during the period of the Contract.

Proposals from Persons willing to furnish the same for each post separately, and for Quebec and Montreal, or any other post, any part thereof, in quantities not less than 500 pounds daily, will be received at this Office, and as acting Deputy Commissary General CLARKE'S Office, on or before the 24th July next.

To be paid for on delivery on the 24th of every month.

Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

Commissary General's Office,  
Quebec 15th June, 1813.

### NEW MUSIC.

R. B. HOLLAND (Master of the Band 19th Lt. Dragons) respectfully announces, that he has brought out a choice Selection of New Musical Publications, for sale, consisting of several favorite sets of Sonatas, Duets, Waltzes, Rondos and Irish Melodies, for the Piano Forte, with a few favorite SONGS, also a variety of Trios, Duets & Irish Melodies for the German Flute.

During his stay in this city, he will instruct a few pupils on the GERMAN FLUTE, PIANO FORTE and the rudiments of SINGING.— Young ladies who wish to make a beginning on the Piano Forte, and not having an instrument, may be accommodated, by taking lessons at Mr. Holland's lodgings, No. 6 (left hand side downwards) Quebec Suburbs, near the gate. N. B. Piano Fortes, tuned.

### BENJAMIN GIBB,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has received this Spring, BEHOLD his usual assortment in London, a quantity of MILITARY ARTICLES, consisting of Regulation Swords, Hangers, & Cut-throats, of various descriptions; Goggles & Breast Plates, Gold and Silver Lace, and Fringes; Epaullets & Wings for Lt., Infantry and Grenadiers; Embroidered Collar and Cuffs, &c. for Staff Officers, & Buttons for the various departments in Canada; nice plated Spurs with Chains for Field Officers, Gold and Silver Bugle Horns, ornaments for Light Infantry, rich crimson felt hats, do. Worsted Cordon and Yellow, Black patent leather sword and Dirk scabbards, & rich blue silk Dirk Belts, with gilt mounting; Officers travelling Knives & Purks, with tips and Cuck Screws; Buff shoulder & waist Belts; superior plated and gilt chains for Chivalry; black patent Leather for the skin for do; & various other articles too tedious to enumerate. Likewise he has got an able assistant in the Military business from Vernon's celebrated Military Shop, Charing Cross, London, with which he hopes to be able to give full satisfaction to those who favour him with their Commands.  
Montreal, 19th June, 1813.

### FREIGHT, PASSAGE, &c.

The well-known ship,

MARY—ALEX. HARVEY Master

Now in this port, and bound for GREENOCK.

has about 60 tons of freight to spare, and can accommodate, in the best manner, a few passengers. For Freight or Passage, application to be made to the Captain on board, or to

HART LOGAN—

Who is receiving from on board of the Everetta Mableton, A freed. Mary, &c. a variety of Goods suitable for the trade—among which are the following:

Fifty chests Green TEA  
Romeo, Blue Cuttows, and other India Goods  
Printed Cottons, Shawls, Threads, Tapes, Hdkfs. & Cotton Shirting

A quantity of Black Pepper  
do. of Refined Sugar  
do. of Leeward Island RUM

An assortment of Bar Iron  
A quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Plates  
Window Glass, 7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224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United States

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Lewis, to the Secretary of War, dated NIAGARA, June 14, 1813.

Sir:—You will perceive by the enclosed copy of orders marked J, that Gen Dearborn, from indisposition, has resigned his command, not only of the Niagara army but the District. I have doubts whether he will ever again be fit for service. He has often repeatedly in a state of convalescence; but relapses on the least agitation of mind.

In my last mentioned the unfortunate circumstances of the capture of our two Brigadiers, Chandler and Winder. The particulars are detailed in the report of Col. Burr, which gives from the best information he could collect. His corps lay a considerable distance from the scene of active operations, as you will perceive by the enclosed diagram which is on a scale of about 100 yards to the inch. The light corps spoken of were Captains H. H. H. Nicholas and Middle's companies of the 23d artillery, serving as infantry. These three gentlemen and Captains Archer and Tison of the same regiment, and Leonard of the light artillery, and soldiers who would honour any service. Their gallantry and that of their companies was equally conspicuous on this occasion as in the affair of the 27th ult. A view of Gen. Chandler's encampment will be sufficient to show that his disaster was owing to its engagement. It centre being its weakest point, and that being discovered by the enemy in the evening, received the combined attack of his whole force, his line was completely cut. The gallantry of the 23d, and part of the 23d, and light troops, saved the army—On the 5th it is said, that when a bay broke not a man was missing—a man of the 23d, under Major P. Adams, was found sustaining his left flank. Their fire was irresistible, and the enemy was compelled to give way. Could he have been pressed the next morning, the destruction was inevitable. He was dispersed in every direction, and even his commanding general was missing, without his horse. I understood he was found the next morning at a distance of about 10 miles from the scene of a fight.

Lieut. McChesney's gallantry recovered a piece of artillery, and prevented the capture of others. He merits promotion.

On the evening of the 6th of June, I received the order No. 4, which led the army at five in the afternoon of the 7th. It found it at the 30 mile creek, 10 miles in the rear of the ground on which it had been attacked, encamped on a plain of about a mile in width, with its right flank on the lake, and its left on the creek which skirts the base of a perpendicular mountain of a considerable height. On my route I received Nos. 5 and 6 enclosed.

As soon as the evening the hostile fleet were in sight, though the darkness could not be entirely shut out, we were on our arms all night. A dawn of day struck our tents, and described the hostile squadron abreast of us, about a mile from the shore. Our boats which transported the principal part of our baggage and camp equipment, lay on the beach—it was a dead calm—and the enemy towed in a large schooner, which opened her fire on our boats. As soon as she stood for the shore, her object being evident, I ordered down Archer and Tison's companies, with a piece of artillery, to resist her advance. I then sent Lieut. Cap. John Patton of the engineers, (a most valuable officer,) to construct a temporary breastwork of earth and logs, which was prepared in an hour and a half in less than thirty minutes. I then returned with a vivacity and effect (excelling by no artillery in the universe) who had a complete victory. A party of engineers made me a slight appearance on the brow of the mountain (which being perfectly bold, exhibited them to us view) and commenced a fire on our camp. I ordered Col. Christie to dislodge them, who entered in the service with alacrity, but found himself opposed by Lieut. Edger, the captain of his regiment, who with a promptness and skill highly honorable to that young officer, had already gained the summit of the mountain, with a party of volunteers, and routed the British Allies and their Christian faith. This young man merits the notice of Government.

The little effort cost us not a man. Sir Jos. E. Young, disappointed of a victory, next determined, to retire to the lake, and to make us with a force. An officer with a flag was sent to me, advising me, that as I was situated with a large force, a retreat in my front, and a powerful army on my flank, he, and the others commanding his British Majesty's land forces, thought it their duty to demand a surrender of the army. I conveyed that the message was not subject to accept a retreat.

No. 7 was directed to me at about six this morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock. The first message we had, being loaded with the sick, and left at 8 o'clock. The result of our operations, and baggage was put in the boats and a detachment of our own men of the detachment detained to proceed in them. Orders were prepared to be given them to defend the boats, and if assailed by any of the enemy's vessels, to stand by boarding. By some irregularity which I have not been able to discover, the boats put off with all the detachment, and were probably by the stress of the morning. When they had progressed about three miles, a breeze sprung up, and a small number of them, those who were overpowered, and escaped; others ran to the shore and deserted the boats. We lost a portion of the number, principally among the baggage of the heavy and men.

At length the army got on our return to the place. The baggage and incorporated with, hung on our flanks and rear throughout the march, and picked up a few stragglers. On our return the British army retreated, and now occupy the ground we left.

The enemy's fleet is constantly hovering on our coast and interrupting our supplies. They have been just being advised of their having chased into eight or nine miles creek 2 vessels laden with hospital stores. I detached 100 men for their protection. The result of the day is (though not officially) totally adverse to their purpose, and that the stores are lost.

I have the honor to be, &c. MORGAN LEWIS.

Hon. John Armstrong, Sec. at War. No. 3, returned to the R. post of Gen. Lewis.

(COPY) Niagara June 6, 1813.

Dear General—A ship having appeared this morning, bearing the flag of the Lake, which is undoubtedly one of the enemy's ships, and as others are appearing, you will please return with the troops to this place, as soon as possible. Yours with esteem.

H. DEARBORN.

P. S. The object of the enemy's fleet will be either to cover the retreat of their troops, or to bring on a battle.

Maj. Gen. Lewis.

Return of killed and wounded and missing in the action of June 6 at Stony Creek.

Killed—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 15 privates. Wounded—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 33 privates. Missing, 2 Brigadier Generals, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 1 subaltern, 9 sergeants & corporals, 33 privates.—Total, 154.

ALBANY, June 29.

From the letter of General Lewis, of the 14th inst. to the Secretary at War, we learn, among other things, that General Dearborn had actually resigned. That gentleman was a brave officer in the revolutionary war—but was never to be qualified, in point of talents, for any very important separate command. His appointment, in the first place, was attributed, and we believe justly, to the electing views which occupied the mind of the cabinet at the time; for certain it is, that no administration we have ever had, not excepting John Adams's, has been so much guided, as that of Mr. Madison, by narrow-minded, selfish and ignominious considerations, in the distribution of the honors and offices. General Dearborn was elevated to a position, or rather to a position, the gears of party, the republicans, as they are called, of Massachusetts; at least this was the ruling motive that led to his appointment.

A sickly administration.—The President, Vice-President, Gen. Dearborn, commander in chief of our army, and Mr. Lopez, chairman of the committee of ways and means, are all very sick.

GENERAL MOREAU.

This gentleman, it is said, has embarked on board the ship Hannibal which cleared out last Friday from this port for Gottenburg—has dropped down to the watering place, and is to sail the first fair wind. A letter from Washington, published in the New-York Gazette of this morning states, that Mr. Adams, the owner of the Hannibal, had obtained permission from our government, and that of the British, to send a ship to Russia, to take out and bring home a cargo, on condition that she takes out General Moreau, who is to have the command of the French prisoners and other French in Russia, which men he is to organize, and join in "Bertrand's" against France." We do not believe that General Moreau has had any communication with the government of Russia; it is our opinion, therefore, he has no other business in America, it is more probable that the General is going to Sweden, to consult with Bonaparte, and to wait the result of the present campaign. If the Russians should continue successful, a change in the government of France would undoubtedly take place; and as Moreau is very popular in that country, he might be called upon to take a command in opposition to Bonaparte. There is one thing more which we find it difficult to understand, I saw government knew that the General had a very strong objection to the war, they never allowed him to be sent to the front, and he is certainly a man, who would never give his whole business to a man he can explain it.

FROM A BATHING PLACE.

Four readers will spread before them a map of Europe, and remember that the Russians have been victorious in a battle, and all the way to Hamburg, and that the French for the several positions of the army of France, they will find that they are in possession of all the strong posts and positions on the banks of the Russian army on their road home-ward. After having done that, if they will take the trouble to mark the several lines of march traced out for the French reinforcements it will be perfectly clear that Bonaparte intends to outflank and cut off the retreat of the Russians. Should, as we believe probable, the Emperor of Germany, enter heartily into the war, it will be but very few of the struggling Cossacks, that will find their way home. That Bonaparte will effect his object is very certain, and that he will do it with a promptness and rapidity that will astonish the world. All the resources of his empire, of his mighty mind and fertile genius will be concentrated and brought to a point to bear against his enemy. We shall be greatly mistaken were we not to expect our present campaign does not raise the military fame of even Napoleon Bonaparte.

Loss of the ship Tonnant, near the mouth of the Columbia River.

A large ship arrived in New-York, after a passage of only seven months, with merchandize & provisions for the company. It was here we learnt with a glow that the story of the Tonnant, having been cut off was but too true. The circumstances having been related in different ways by the natives in the vicinity of the establishment, but that which is in their own knowledge carries with it the greatest appearance of truth is as follows: The vessel, after having the cargo intended for Astoria, departed on a trading voyage to the coast of Columbia river, with a company of (including officers) 23 men, and had proceeded about 400 miles along the sea board, when they stopped on Vancouver's Island at a place called Woody Point, inhabited by a powerful nation, called Wake-washones. These people came on board to barter their furs for merchandize, and conducted themselves in the most courteous and friendly manner during the first day, but the same evening information was brought on board by an Indian whom the officers had as interpreter, that the tribe where they then lay were ill disposed, and intended attacking the ship next day; Captain Jonathan Thorne offered to disbelieve this piece of news, and even when the savages came next morning in great numbers, it was only the pressing remonstrance of Mr. McKay that he ordered 7 men at 10 o'clock to launch the sails. In the mean time about 50 Indians were permitted to come on board, who traded a number of sea otters for blankets and knives; he former they threw into their canoes, as soon as received, but secreted the knives. Every one when asked moved from the quarter deck to a different part of the vessel, so that by the time they were ready, in such a manner were they distributed that at least three savages were opposite every man of the ship, and at a signal given, they rushed on their prey, and notwithstanding the brave resistance of every individual of the whites, they were all butchered in a few minutes. The men above, in at-

tempting to descend, but two of their number were mortally wounded, who notwithstanding his weakness of constitution, made good his retreat with the others to the cabin, where, finding a quantity of loaded arms, they fired on their savage assailants through the skylights and compartments, which had the effect of clearing the ship in short time and long been right these five intrepid sons of America were again in full possession of her. Whether for want of abilities or strength, supposing themselves unable to take the vessel back to Columbia, it cannot be ascertained, this far only is known, that between the time the Indians were driven from the ship and the following morning, the 4 men who were unhurt left her, in the long boat in the hopes of regaining the river, wishing to take along with them the wounded person, who refused their offer, saying, that he must die before long, and was as well in the vessel as elsewhere.

Soon after sunrise she was surrounded by an immense number of canoes, come for the express purpose of unloading her, but who, from the warm reception they met with the day before, did not seem to have any other view in boarding.

The wounded man showed himself over the railing, made signs that he was alone and wanted their assistance, on which some embarked, who finding what he said was true, spoke to their people who were not any longer slow in getting on board, so that in a few seconds the deck was considerably thronged, and they proceeded to undo the hatches without further ceremony.

No sooner were they completely engaged in thus finishing this most diabolical action, than the party superior of the crew descended into the cabin and set fire to the magazine containing nearly 9000 lbs. of gun powder, which in an instant blew the vessel and every one on board of her to atoms.

The rat on acknowledged their having lost nearly 100 warriors, besides a vast number wounded by the explosion, who were in canoes round the ship. It is impossible to tell who the person was who so completely avenged himself, but there cannot exist a single doubt that the act will teach these villains better manners, and will eventually be of immense benefit to the coasting trade.

The 4 men who set fire to the long boat were, two or three days after, driven ashore in a gale and massacred.

From Norfolk June 22.

About day break the enemy were discovered with their barges putting from the shore, about two and a half or three miles above the upper point of Craney Island, about 400 vessels, their landing without any opposition or hindrance being no force to oppose them and being out of the reach of the cannon on Craney Island. But another detachment which pulled directly from Craney Island, met with a different reception. The latter were manned with troops stationed on the Island, and a detachment of seamen commanded by the officers of the Constellation, who opened a heavy fire, which compelled the enemy to retreat with great loss. Three barges were sunk, one was taken with 13 men on board, belonging to a foreign regiment. Our officers, soldiers, seamen and marines, exhibited the utmost coolness and enthusiasm.

Rolling in the attempt on Craney Island, the enemy has landed the whole of the force embarked about three miles above the island where he remained.

The prisoners state that the expedition was commanded by Admiral Cockburn.—They also report that the Junon frigate received nine shots in her hull, had many men killed and her rigging much damaged.

The enemy threw many rockets but without effect.

The infantry and riflemen have not had their share of the action, as the enemy was roughly handled by the artillery, that he did not come within the reach of the small arms. An attack is expected to night, but the Island will be defended to the last extremity.

The number of troops, including marines for landing, are said to be about 3,000—those already landed from 1,000 to 1,200, but we give as report.

Advices one day Later.

JUNE 23.—It is ascertained, that so far the enemy has been completely foiled in an enterprise of great importance, and without the loss of one man on our part or even one wounded. The plan of the attack appears to have been formed judiciously.—The detachment first landed was no doubt to have made a diversion or an attack on the upper end of Craney Island, while a great body of the force was to have landed directly upon it. The spirited and well directed fire from the artillery on the Island, drove back the principal force, with apparent great loss and confusion; the attack from our minor force was never made. The enemy's force was imposing, upwards of 20 vessels of war, some of the largest size, a number of smaller, with transports, all made a formidable appearance, and from 3 to 4000 men could be landed.

Between 20 and 30 deserters and prisoners have been brought in, since their escape before noticed. They are all but two or three foreigners, chiefly French, that had contrived to get clear of jails and prison ships.

Eleven o'clock A. M.—We receive information on which we can rely, that the enemy embarked his whole force at sunset last evening, on board the barges about 40 in number and proceeded to the fleet.

12 o'clock.—Information has been just received that the enemy landed this morning at or near Hampton.—The following fragment of the enemy's force which landed yesterday, we received from a prisoner.—We give it as such—Toad Boat—1000. Row 1 Marine Frigate 1500: From the ships of War, mints 400.

peace with guards turning out, as a matter of compliment, after sunset, this is by no means to prevent sentinels when officers in uniform approach their posts, paying them a proper attention, by standing ready with carried arms, facing to their proper front; nor is this to be discontinued until the evening is so far advanced that the sentinels begin challenging, and demand the counter sign. It is incumbent on non commissioned officers not on duty, and on soldiers not actually posted as sentinels, to pay the same attention and compliments to officers (when dressed in their uniforms) by night as by day.

The standing orders of the guard are to be distinctly read and carefully explained to the men; as soon as the guard is mounted, and a gain after the sentinels first posted return to the guard.

When a fire breaks out or an alarm is raised in a garrison, all guards are to be immediately under arms; the barriers are to be shut, drawbridges drawn up, and to continue till the fire is extinguished.

Soldiers permitted to act as servants, are to mount guard with the officers they serve, and to do the duty of that guard.

General attentions of Officers.

It is the duty of all officers to take notice of any negligence or impropriety of conduct in non commissioned officers and soldiers, whether on duty or off duty, although the person or persons so offending should not belong to their particular regiment. Any neglect of duty they are immediately to report to the officer commanding the guard on which it has occurred; and they are enjoined to confine and to report to the commanding officer of the regiment to which the offenders belong, any non-commissioned officers or soldiers they may detect in disorderly practices, or who may appear out of their quarters, conducting themselves either in point of behaviour or appearance in a manner becoming soldiers.

The Orders marked thus \* are to be read to the men.

UPPER CANADA.

To Brigadier General JOHN VINCENT, Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Niagara Frontier, in Upper Canada—&c. &c.

We the Magistrates and general inhabitants of York His Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, testify a duty we owe to our country, a duty which in a public manner, is a great victory obtained over the Enemy by the brave Troop, under your command, on the 6th inst. in an achievement which has not only secured the safety of the frontier, but has also secured the safety of the whole of the Province.

—Henceforth may you be blessed with a peaceful and prosperous reign, and may you be able to afford relief and aid to all who are in need of your assistance. We are fully sensible how much we owe to you, when we consider that in the defence of that province, the glory of the British arms was nobly sustained—that you, in the face of the most desperate and determined enemy, with a force of only 100 men, and with a single piece of artillery, and a few pieces of small arms, and a few pieces of powder, and a few pieces of shot, and a few pieces of ball, and a few pieces of lead, and a few pieces of iron, and a few pieces of steel, and a few pieces of copper, and a few pieces of brass, and a few pieces of tin, and a few pieces of zinc, and a few pieces of silver, and a few pieces of gold, and a few pieces of platinum, and a few pieces of mercury, and a few pieces of arsenic, and a few pieces of antimony, and a few pieces of bismuth, and a few pieces of cobalt, and a few pieces of nickel, and a few pieces of manganese, and a few pieces of iron, and a few pieces of steel, and a few pieces of copper, and a few pieces of brass, and a few pieces of 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men 1000: 2 companies of French 300— total 4300.

Albany, June 22.

The cables, anchors, and duck for the sails of the Gen Pike, has just left this city for Sackville's harbor. She cannot be got to sea, until the middle or latter end of July. Gen. Parker has arrived. Gen. Hampton is to command at Burlington.

BLOCKADING FLEET.

The British have now in the river six 74 gun ships and 18 frigates and sloops of war in a line from Wiloughby's up to Hampton bar. Two frigates left the Bay last evening and went to sea.

Admiral Warren's Squadron.

By an arrival at Providence from Bermuda—we have the account of the sailing of Admiral Warren's Squadron, (since named in the Chesapeake.) It consists of the San Domingo 84—Dixson, 65—Poerter, 74—Dumede, 66—Ronsvelt, 56—Seymour, 52—Newcomb, 58—Lassallus, 50—Mowatt, 50—Hazard, 18—Mariner, 14, a rocket ship, bomb vessel, and hospital ship—having on board about 2700 troops.

Latest from England.

REVISED BY THE WAY OF REALITY CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

London, May 6.—The following is the purport of the Bill for this purpose, now before the Parliament.—It enables Roman Catholics to sit in either House of Parliament, to hold civil and military offices, upon their taking and making a certain declaration and oath, instead of the oath of allegiance, of fealty and supremacy, and the declaration against transubstantiation and the invocation of saints required by the present law. The Bill is the work of Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, or Lord Lieutenant, or Lord Deputy, or Chief Justice, or Governor of Ireland.

SWEDEN & DENMARK.

A Gottröbom mail which has just arrived, brings the unfavorable intelligence, that a rupture between Sweden and Denmark is unavoidable; each power has withdrawn its agent from the Court of the other.

Corfu, April 27.—The Commander in Chief and several of the crews having arrived. The Crown Prince is daily expected to review the troops previously to their embarkation.

London, May 6.—Count Bernstorff, Danish Ambassador, has left this country on his return to Copenhagen, having failed in his pacific overtures—which in no way surprising, considering the extravagance of the demands of the Danish Government.

On the 22d ult. the second Swedish Expedition, sailed from Carlscrona with a fleet having 10000 troops on board. Government has received official advices from General Stewart, dated at Berlin the 25d ultimo of the surrender of the important fortress of Thorn, its capitulation, to the arms of the Allies. The garrison were made prisoners of war; the Bavarian troops were taken into captivity.

May 7.—The troops of Saxo Weimar, Osnab, and Heilbrunn, surrendered by capitulation to the Prussians; they were marched to Osnab. Mueher's head quarters at Ansbach and immediately volunteered their services against the enemy. The important fortress of Spandau has capitulated; and private letters mention several other places taken possession of by the allies.

The Danes have sent gun-boats up the Elbe as far as Zwickauer, and have voluntarily offered them and their troops to assist at Hamburg.

May 8. George E. King, goes as Minister from this country to Sweden.

Several disturbances are said to have broken out at Palermo. A report had spread that from Malta, and there was some talk of a rising in Sicily. It is said to have been raised by the Prussians to the north, to act as a diversion to the main force.

The French fugitives made their escape from Brest, on the 21st ult.

May 8. JAMES BELL, May 8.—The situation of our city is certainly a melancholy one. At present we are in a state of siege, and we are surrounded by a large force of the enemy. An attempt is being made to land at the wharves, and private letters mention several other places taken possession of by the allies.

The army of the French in the banks of the Rhine, consists of the main body of 100,000 men, and the number is computed at 150,000. The Russians are in prodigious force, supported by the Prussians; the whole extending in a line from the line from Altenburg to Dessau and Berlin; and within this space, are in co-operation, the Prussian Generals Wismarsberg and Wittgenstein. The Prussian commander General Bliicher, is at present at Katis, and is sick at Ratze, where he is attended by the physician of the Emperor and King of Prussia.

Holland, May 6.—We have just received information of a desperate conflict in the neighborhood of Halle, where the French were defeated by the allies with the loss of 6000 men. In consequence of which the Russians and Prussians are now in force on the left bank of the Saale, below Merseburg.

Dresden, April 25.—Austria will certainly join the Allies. A Congress of the German Body, with the sanction of the Emperor Francis, is consequently spoken of, with a view of establishing the authority of the present German constitution.

AMERICAN LICENSES.

Another change in our waters is made on the subject of American Licenses is announced.—They have now resolved to grant them only to the ports North of Rhode Island; where as those which they had begun to issue, respected any port not under blockade.

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY, JULY 10.

The Boston papers of the 13th inst. give no additional intelligence from Europe. The chief articles worthy of notice are the operations of the British in the Chesapeake Bay, and there from rather tardy; for in fact nothing has been done of any importance. Including a battalion of marines, 3000 men had arrived from Bermuda with Adm. Warren at their head. The last accounts from Norfolk state that the English had made an attempt on Craney Island, and were forced to give up the enterprise. This small Island lies on the S. shore of James' River, at the mouth of Elizabeth River, 5 miles S. W. of Fort George, on Point Comfort. It commands the entrance of both rivers, and frequently must be a place of much importance. It seems that the British had afterwards, and on the South shore of James River, to the number of 2000 soldiers, sea men, and marines, and had the Norfolk into confinement; and if the Admiral be serious, we may soon hear of that place being destroyed. It is a town of no strength, but contains nearly 9000 inhabitants, one third slaves.

Much anxiety is now felt for news from Spain and Portugal. Something must be radically bad in the system of the management of the former, not fully ascertained by Government. From a Spanish publication of some note, we have made an extract which illustrates that much jealousy exists in consequence of the appointment of Lord Wellington as commander in chief of the Spanish armies. This probably accounts for the inactivity of that great man. We have it from a gentleman direct from Cadiz high in the army that the council of the Regency were not only displeased with the nomination of Lord Wellington to the supreme command, but they were very jealous of the British. As the Cortes decreed the appointment, to keep appearances, they were in opposition to the Regency; nevertheless they were at bottom not altogether cordial with the British. The lower classes, and the merchants, all spoke with enthu-

siasm of Lord Wellington, and the English, &c but for the jealousies of the councils, all the disposable force of Spain might be raised, armed, and drilled, in a short space of time. Thus left in a state of uncertainty, what are we to think of the Spanish cause? Is it fair that a foreign General should command the troops of a great nation? And is it being just to ourselves to lavish our blood and treasure, in defence of that nation whose councils are averse to our cooperation? It may be asked whether it would not be better for us to abandon Spain to her fate, rather than continue a lingering war?

The reply is not difficult. In the present state of Europe in purpose to divide the force of France it is necessary to keep an army in the Peninsula, not altogether for the sake of Spain, but for our own, and that of Portugal, which we are bound to defend by every tie.—And until the Spanish government come to some vigorous resolution, it is highly probable Lord Wellington will remain on the Portuguese frontier, and suffer the French to maintain themselves in Castile and Leon. Something might be said too on the score of the Spanish war having formed a vast number of experienced officers, now inferior to none in Europe, and who have rendered themselves illustrious by glorious achievements. That the grandees of a proud nation should reject a foreign General, as their commander in chief is not to be wondered at, and if they would but arouse themselves, and follow the example of the Duke of their own creation, then we should admire their pride. Balthazar was certainly a brave man, and did much for the cause; his banishment was perhaps as impolitic a procedure as can be named since the troubles commenced in Spain. By the way, when seeing this vacillating system continue in Spain, why did not ministers attend more to the British colonies. The 22 000 men in Portugal were surely more than adequate to the defence of that country, instead of the expense of sending thousands to reinforce that mighty army, 10,000 men should have been sent to Canada, besides those we have. It is the best policy to be just to ourselves, before we are over generous to our neighbors, especially when we are clearly a wavering conduct. In one country Britain has been duped to the amount of more than £300,000 sterling by a misguided generosity.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES OF GENERAL LEWIS.

This rare morsel is inserted in our columns, for the amusement of our readers; the style "beggers all description." But what might not one expect from a revolutionary Hero, a chivalrous Governor, and at last a REDOUTABLE General?—This quack seems to have, those kind of talents that can be turned to any use, and we think if all orders should fail, but Theoretical performances, he would appear to mighty advantage on the stage, in some Grab-bag or Billingsgate character, where he would rouse the Hottentots into risibility; nay even vary the visage of a long eared quadruped. But General, in the midst of the drama at 12 mile creek, you have omitted every material circumstance to an individual, and particularly in to a man of your rank; we mean the loss of your Horse. Did the spirited beast unhorse you, or did you dismount, and take shelter in the woods, leaving the animal to his fate? You ought to have explained this mystery, we can say nothing further about it, than that Major Evans got your freed, and a fine one he is said to be. We are told that no artillery, in the "universe" could have been better served than that opened on our little schooner. The General here forgets himself, he must have meant in the "world," which is only a spec in the universe. Mr. Williams of Carolina has a more comprehensive idea of the f. s. c. m. That worthy appealed to the "red artillery of heaven, instead of the Cannon of his country, to destroy the "f. s. m. o. o. r. e. l. l. e." We leave the general, wondering how a man, such as he seems to be, could ever have had influence enough to be elected Governor of the Great State of New-York.

The general order published in this paper, gives an account of the gallant achievement performed by Lieut. Fitzgibbon of the 49th Regt, subsequent to the affair of the 6th ult.—No intelligence was ever received more gratifying to the citizens of this city, than the good fortune of Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, his brave detachment, and the Indian Warriors.—The gallantry and resolution of that truly meritorious officer, places him above all praise; and has added greatly to his former reputation. Such brilliant victories on a similar scale are rare in our annals. That 44 soldiers, and 80 Indians, should make nearly 600 well armed men prisoners, is astonishing. What must our enemies think of this? It must certainly dispirit them in a wonderful degree; while it gives additional confidence to our militia, and new raised corps in our regulars, and in themselves such victories are of primary consequence to a people acting on the defensive as we are. We hope Government will not overlook the persons who aided Mr. Fitzgibbon in such imminent danger; and enabled him to make his escape with two soldiers prisoners. Heroism should always be rewarded, but the reward due to those people, ought to be of another kind than a mere small pension.

UPPER CANADA.

Letters are received from Kingston of the 6th inst. They present a mixture of disappointment and hope. A plan of attacking on Sacket's Harbor had been made, and all probability would have succeeded, but for the detection of two men from the Newfoundland R. G. American born. These traitors put the society on its guard, whereby it was thought most prudent to defer the attack. None took the King's bounty, and clashing with the society, as the American regulars do in this country, most of which perhaps had from the late Pro-

fit and gobbers of their own country. Perhaps it would be the best policy to discharge the whole of them and send them by sea to some port in the Southern States.

At Niagara River our army was in great force on the 18. It right at Queen's, on the left of the Lake, Ontario.—The enemy could not move from Fort George, something of the highest importance may soon be looked for from that position.

On Thursday afternoon 17 American Officers made prisoners by Lieut. Fitzgibbon's party, and the Indians arrived in Town, they are lodged at Homes' Hotel.

Yesterday 24 American prisoners arrived here. They are part of those taken by the Indians, and Lieut. Fitzgibbon's detachment, about 400 more are expected every hour.

Birth—On Monday last, Mrs Ross, spouse of David Ross, Esq. was safely delivered of a Daughter.

The Steam Boat arrived here this forenoon at 11.—Passengers, Lady St. John, and family; N. Freer Esq. & family; two naval Officers, and about 40 others in the cabin. In the forenoon were about 20, besides some of the 3d Bat. F. Militia, and Dragoons, and about 50 officers, volunteers for the Lakes. The latter brass follows, were met by the band of the 11th Regt. when they marched to Nelson's monument, and gave three cheers to the memory of the departed Hero.

The Women and Children of the 80th Regt, deplored the cause of their separation from their husbands and fathers. Yet nevertheless they viewed it in the light, that it was absolutely necessary for the purpose of accelerating His Majesty's service. After the fore afflictions of their minds, their hardships have been alleviated by the beneficence of the Ladies, and Gentlemen of Montreal; who have raised a considerable sum which will contribute greatly to their comfort. They cannot refrain from returning their sincere thanks to their benefactors in a strange land, and that their prayers shall ever be for the prosperity of this city, and that it may triumph over all foreign enemies.

BY AUCTION—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th inst. at the subscriber's auction room, a very general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, amongst which are Vestments, Corsets, and Theatricals, cloaked dresses, and plain Nankeens, Vestings, Hosiery, Paper Table Cloths, of all sizes, white Cottons, Ladies Straw Bonnets, Slush, half Boots and Shoes.—also

1 case Ladys' ..... 1 bhd Leaf Sugar  
3 tubs for Iron assorted ..... 6 doz. Prong Pans  
12 cwt. Nails ..... 6 boxes Window Glass  
20 Regs Paints ..... 4 bhd. Low Juice  
6 bhd. Butter ..... 1 bhd. Essence of Spruce  
An English Mantle ..... 6 New Feather Beds—two good  
CUSHIONS—and a variety of Household Furniture, and other articles. Sale to commence at ONE O'CLOCK.—JAMES PRASPE, A. & R.

BY AUCTION—Will be sold at the Subscriber's auction room on TUESDAY next, the 14th inst. at ONE O'CLOCK a very general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, amongst which are Vestments, Corsets, and Theatricals, cloaked dresses, and plain Nankeens, Vestings, Hosiery, Paper Table Cloths, of all sizes, white Cottons, Ladies Straw Bonnets, Slush, half Boots and Shoes.—also

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CUSHIONS—and a variety of Household Furniture, and other articles. Sale to commence at ONE O'CLOCK.—JAMES PRASPE, A. & R.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that on the 30th day of June last, my wife ABIGAIL, left my house, and bed and board, without the least provocation, and has already contracted debt on my name. I therefore FORBID any person or persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contract after this date.

ABATHER WALDRON.  
Argenteil, July 1, 1813.

OLD COFFEE HOUSE SOUP ROOM. THE SUBSCRIBER informs the Gentlemen of Montreal, that he will have a variety of excellent SOUPS prepared every day at 12 o'clock, where every attention will be paid.

ROBERT TESSEYMAN.  
July 10, 1813.  
The subscribers have on sale here, two hundred bbls. FINE FLOUR—a small quantity Pat and Pearl ASH.—At Quebec, a lot of excellent Norway Pine & Oak TIMBER, already culled and hauled up—a quantity of West India Punchon STAVES—Also on hand, and on the way from Quebec, a very general assortment of CHOICE DRY GOODS, just imported. MILLAR & PARLANE.  
Montreal, July 10, 1813.

JUST received and for sale a few boxes of the genuine EAU DE COLOGNE. Enquire of the Printer.  
Montreal, July 10th, 1813.

BY AUCTION—Will be sold on MONDAY morning the 12th inst. at the subscribers rooms, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, &c &c Sale to commence at TEN o'clock.  
MACNIDER & BRIDGE, A. & S.

EXCELLENT PASTURE FOR HORSES THE subscriber will take horses to his pasture, (late Madame La Croix) back of the Quebec Suburbs, where every attention will be paid to those entrusted to his care. The price will be two Dollars per month. No Stallions will be admitted.  
ANDREW LEISMAN.  
Montreal, July 10, 1813.

STRAYED, last Saturday evening from the pasture of the subscriber, a black, COW, with a small slit in her left ear. Whoever will bring her to the owner, shall receive a handsome reward.  
HENRY HANDLEY,  
Quebec Suburbs, July 10.

BY AUCTION—Will be sold at the subscribers rooms on SATURDAY next, the 17th inst. a general assortment of GOODS, as usual, consisting of fine chintzes, muslins, dimities, sewing silk, twist, ribbons, tapes, cotton hosiery, white cotton caps, Irish linens and lawns, threads, grey nankeens, York stripes, brown Hollands, striped cottons, Bengal stripes, &c. &c.—also—Bar Iron and steel, frying pans, blacksmith's vices and anvils, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at two o'clock.  
HUGH & SHAW ARMOUR, A. & S.

THE subscriber has opened a Retail Store at Point of Caliere, and has at present on hand a variety of SPIRITOUS LIQUORS, WINES, GROCERIES, bottled and draught BEER, &c. which he will dispose of at reasonable prices for cash.

JAMES GILLIS  
Montreal, July 10.

Spain

The Paper entitled El Tribuna del Pueblo Español (the Tribune of the Spanish People) contains observations of considerable length, on the Decree of the Cortes of the 6th of January, passed on the application (by contract) of Lord Wellington, constituting him General-in-Chief of all the Spanish armies. The writer observes, that "every good Spaniard must certainly, at all events, support the sovereignty Congress. We may attack its errors, but we must be careful not to destroy the institution. At the same time, we should assert the liberty of speaking his freemen, and pointing out to our Representatives what we conceive to be errors, that they may amend them. All institutions are composed of men subject to the imperfection of human nature. In fine, the notion which has not a Representative Body, cannot be true." The writer then proceeds to animadvert on the Decree, which he affirms, places Spain under a military government, and is not only contrary to particular articles of the Constitution, but to its whole intent; since it provides fundamentally, that all the Authorities shall be responsible for their conduct. But who does not see that the General who commands the army of another nation, whose Government may communicate to him orders contrary to those he receives from our's, morally impetrated from exacting any authority to our army, unless it shall be said that our orders are to give way to his? Who does not perceive, that to confer such authority on a person, who cannot be deprived of it without the danger of involving the nation in a new war, is both impolitic and unconstitutional. If this General should commit any error, he cannot be made responsible for it, unless he will voluntarily submit himself to the judgment of the law. If we perhaps be said, that according to the constitution of the law, Lord Wellington is responsible, whose responsibility, however, must be nugatory when the law has no power to enforce it without kindling a civil war. It should be said, that whoever is so qualified with the virtues of this noble General, cannot doubt but he will act according to the law, it need be admitted that his responsibility does not depend upon the Constitution, but upon his own prudence. In the most despotic form of Government the Prince may be virtuous, and not approve his policy; but unless the form of Government be changed, the citizen cannot call themselves free.

One moment of error has often cost millions whole ages of calamities: it is not easy to deprive a Commander of unlimited power, when it is once conferred upon him. Did not both Caesar and Napoleon, when they assumed such a power, declare, that they only took it for a time; yet, afterwards, they employed it to enslave perpetually their fellow-citizens. The more free men are, the more jealous will they be of their liberties, and the more carefully will they avoid whatever may endanger them. What Englishman would endure to see such powers as we have granted to Lord Wellington, granted in his country, to a foreign General? If there were one he would not only be worthy to be an Englishman, but to be a freeman; and can it be wondered at, that a Spaniard should entertain the same sentiments? And are their souls so degraded, as not only not to entertain them, but to consider it as a crime in others that they do entertain them?

The following ridiculous paragraph is copied from an English paper.

Orders have been received for the immediate equipment of a number of the smallest class of brigades, which, it is understood, are to proceed to the river St. Lawrence. Among those intended are the Thistle, Sloop, Hold, River, Rover, and Marlin. These vessels, it is here said, draught 12 water, will, with the assistance of a new, ingenious machine, be floated over the falls we above Quebec, for the purpose of crushing in the locks in Upper Canada, and prevent the passage of the Americans across to the British lines, the Kuvans, Rifleman, Trinita, Primrose, Baliga, and a number of ships of the largest class of sloops of war, are also being ordered to cruise against the American privateers in the West Indies.

A showmaker, who was collector of the Income Tax in the parish of Christchurch, Surrey, has lately become a delinquent to the amount of 3700l. The manner in which he obtained so important an office, was this: he had been for several years a constant attendant on Mr. Rowland Hill's establishment, and by the services he rendered, attracted his notice, and at last gained his trust; he put that Gentleman, by whose assistance he was enabled to remove from a place little better than a soldier's, and take a large conspicuous shop. He also got from him a large quantity in the chapel which were intended for a year. He had at last through the assistance of the same person, obtained a collection of the 1000l. which was to be paid to the Collector, but he was not to be paid, and the whole of which some they will now have to pay.

The Loyal Canadian's address to James Macpherson, Esq. appeared till our next.

Houses to Let.

TO LET, from the 1st May next, three elegant new stone HOUSE, near the Circus two stories high, with an excellent Cellar for storage and appropriated for two families. Apply to the proprietor in the New Market, WILLIAM ANDREWS. Montreal, 12th March.

TO LET, from the 1st June, that well known commodious HOUSE and BAKESHOP with complete storage, in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, at present occupied by Mr. Scott. Enquire of the proprietor. May, 12. W. ANDREWS.

TO LET, from the 1st May next, those TWO HOUSES in Capital Street, presently occupied by Mrs. Mathews, and Mr. George Hart. For particulars, apply to JOHN MOLSON. Montreal, 11th March 1813.

TO LET, a Small but very GFENTEEL HOUSE, situated in St. Francois Xavier Street, near the corner of Mr. Johnson, Taylor. The terms will be reasonable to a good Tenant. ALSO—Another HOUSE, covered with Tin, having excellent cellars, and fine stabling in the rear, at present occupied by Messrs. Wadsworth & Nicolls, St. Paul Street. For terms apply to THOMAS OAKES. Old Market Place, March 19th 1813.

TO be let, and possession given on the 1st May next, the HOUSE at the old Distillery, now occupied by Mrs. Lambie. The ground is eligible for a brewery. Also, the NEW STORE on the same lot, heretofore occupied as an Inspection of Pork and Beef. The upper story is well adapted for the storage of grain, flour, or Dry Goods, and the whole is fire proof. Likewise, the MONTREAL THEATRE with academy, &c. complete. For particulars apply to M. C. CUVILLIER & Co.

THE Subscriber, duly appointed TUTOR to her Minor Children, requests all those who are indebted to the Estate of the late ALEX. REA, to make immediate payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, to bring in their accounts for adjustment and payment. PHEBE REA. Montreal, 17th April, 1813.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Curator to the vacant estate of JOHN RANKINE, late of this City, merchant, requests all Persons to whom the said estate is indebted to produce their accounts, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to pay the demands against them without delay. ROBERT GILLESPIE. Montreal 20th, March 1813.

MACNIDER & BRIDGE. HAVE now, on the way up from Quebec, and which has been just landed from the Williams, from London a few trunks of choice CHINTZES & CALICOES. And seven trunks of real and Mock Morocco LEATHER which will sell low for cash. Montreal 18 Oct. 1812.

THE Subscriber has just received direct from the Linen-Hall, Dublin, Irish Linens, 5 4 Irish Sheetings, Dispers and Lawns, the whole of which he will dispose of at a very low advance for cash. J. BLEAKLEY.

BOARDING and LODGING. A Few young Gentlemen, who can confine themselves to the ordinary of a small private family, can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, (with either furnished or unfurnished bedrooms) on very reasonable terms. Enquire of the printer. Montreal, 21st April, 1813.

MACNIDER & BRIDGE have for sale 2000 lbs. of HOPS at a reduced price for cash. Montreal 18 Oct. 1812.

20 Dollars Bounty WILL be given to such ABLE SEAMEN as may be willing to engage for His Majesty's Service, in the Marine Department on the Rivers and Lakes in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. PAY—to able Seamen 10 dollars per month—to ordinary Seamen 8 dollars. Application to be made to Mr. WM. GAPISH, near the back gate Quebec Barracks, Montreal.

MEDICINES for horses prepared and compounded, in Montreal, for sale, to the gentleman, the farmer, the groom, and the farrier. —Alterative powders, antimony prepared—balls for stranguary; do. mercurial alterative, do. mild purging for worms; do. strong; do. for gripes and fret; do. for obstinate cough; do. cordial; do. for jaundice—blistering ointment; do. plaster; pectoral decoction; ointment of all kinds for horses—diapente, galangal, degraedium, foenicreek in the feed, do. in powder, fennel seed, elecampane, cascarilla, &c. &c. Enquire of the printer. May 1.

FOR sale on low terms, by the Subscribers, the remaining part of a consignment, consisting of

- 7-8 Linen Check, 3-4 and 6-4 Calico Check 4 4 Cotton Check Handkerchiefs Printed Quillings for waistcoats Royal Ribs for do. Printed Calicoes Pink and blue dyed Calicoes Striped Gingham Mens colored and white Cotton Hose Womens and childrens White do. Half Hose Spider Web Sleeves

JORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co. Montreal, Jan. 29, 1813.

PETER MERCKELL, FURRIER. INFORMS his friends and the public that he has removed to No. 26, St. Francis Xavier Street, at the sign of the Wild Cat, where he receives all kinds of work in his line, which will be executed with fidelity and despatch. P. M. returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes by his future exertions to merit their approbation. Montreal, 17th Oct. 1812.

MACNIDER & BRIDGE have removed to the stores formerly occupied by Messrs Thomas W. Storror & Co. April 17.

MACNIDER & BRIDGE Offer for Sale the following GOODS at reduced Prices for Cash.

- A few Puncheons of Strong Jam, Spruce and Grenada Rums. Bright Misericorde wine by the Hbl. or Barrel. Single Refined Leaf sugar. Very best London White Wine. Vinegar by the Half Hhd. A few Casks of London Bottled Porter, consisting of 9 d 2, each. Excellent Green Coffee by the Barrel. 10 Kegs best Lochfyns Herring. 10 Barrels had of this year. Double and Single Oyster. Cheese and Pine Apples. London Bottled Port Wine of a Superior Quality, by the Cask or dozen. A few Casks Genuine Martineque Rum. 10 Casks of Men's and Youth's Hats, London made, by the Case or dozen.

A general assortment of DRY GOODS, well adapted to the use of the American Market. Montreal, 18 August, 1812.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for the encouragement that they have been pleased to give him in his line of trade and informs them that he has taken ROBERT SMITH into partnership, and intends carrying on Stone Cutting, Masonry, and Plastering, both ornamental and useful. May 22 ARTHUR GILMORE

FOR SALE, a neat half bred CARICOLE and a handsome MARE, six years old. Enquire of the printer.

THE Subscribers offer for sale Macintoshes, in barrels and bbls. A few puncheons molasses. A few do. Lime Juice. 20 casks, each 6 dozen claret. 5 do do 6 doz cordons. 1 do do 6 doz Martineque cream de No. veau, pink. 4 do do 6 doz do Rarinas. A few hbls. bottled linseed oil. Flat and square iron. Hair, Bones and other articles. M. C. CUVILLIER & Co.

FOR SALE. BEST old L. P. MADEIRA WINE, in Butts or pipes; three casks choice CLARET, a few casks best bottled LONDON PORTER, and BELL'S ALE; two bales S. F. Black and Blue CLOTH. One Cask Bed Tick. JN. BLACKWOOD, & Co. Montreal 14th May, 1813.

REMOVAL. THE subscribers have Removed to the store, No. 123, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Robert Gillespie, Esq. HUGH & SHAW ARMOUR Montreal, 24th April, 1813.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE remarkable line of sailing vessel, brig SALUS, James Vickers master, Bands A 1 at Lloyd's, burthen per register 305 tons. Great part of her cargo being already engaged, she will positively be dispatched by the first conveyance. The Salus has very superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Capt. on board, St. Andrew's wharf, Quebec, or to Quebec, 10th June, 1813. GEORGE SYMES.

THE Subscriber has received a consignment from London, a great variety of ARMY NECESSARIES, amongst which are—Halt-Hats, nailed and heel-shod, full & half Hose Trussers & Drawers, Linen and Check Shirts, Stocks & Casps, Cloth, Shoes, and boot-brushes, Shaving thoses, combs and blacking, razors knives & spoons, with a variety of other articles, particularly adapted to the use of the army, the whole of which will be disposed of on very low terms. JAMES FRASER, A & B. Montreal, 29th May, 1813.

UPPER CANADA SUBSCRIPTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Subscription has been opened in this city in aid of the friends of the "Loyal and patriotic society of Upper Canada" for granting relief to those persons there, who have suffered or may suffer particular distress, by reason of their exertions on actual service as Militiamen, in defence of that province. A number of Inhabitants having liberally subscribed thereto, all others who are disposed to join in promoting so praiseworthy a purpose, are entreated to come forward with as little delay as possible—The Subscription paper will be left from and after Monday next, at the counting house of Messrs. Gerrard, Yeoward, Gillespie, & Co, where all will have an opportunity of entering their names as contributors. Montreal, 7th May, 1813.

Genuine Wine Store, No. 43, St. Paul Street. Excellent prime PORT, old L. P. MADEIRA, and L. P. and L. M. TENERIFFE in pipes, bbls, quarter casks and kegs—FRENCH BRANDY, LIQUEURS, &c. together with a general and extensive assortment of Bottled Wines, (amongst which is some very old Hock) for sale by NICHOLAS OSBORNE & Co. just removed to the premises above mentioned. May 22.

THE subscribers impressed with the precarious state of the times, beg leave to inform their customers that they discontinue giving credit from this date; and at same time request immediate payment of all those whose accounts are due. They have on hand a very general assortment of Fall and WINTER GOODS which they offer for sale extremely low for Cash or in Exchange for Produce.

MILLAR & PARLANE. Montreal 26th Sept. 1812.

LES Souffrages tentant combustion est precieure l'etat actuel des affaires, prennent la liberte d'interrompre leurs pratiques discontinuent de ce jour de faire credit. Ils previennent en meme tems tous ceux dont les comptes leur sont dus de les payer sans delai.

He ont un Assortiment tres general de marchandises convenables a l'automne et a l'hiver, qu'ils offrent a vendre a tres bas prix, argent comptant, ou qu'ils donneront en echange des productions du pays.

26 Septembre. MILLAR & PARLANE

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, heretofore occupied by Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Teastate, 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.

THE Subscriber has on the way from Quebec the following Consignments direct from the Manufacturers: A general assortment of linen ornaments, consisting of high turned towels, silk flannels, fine knits, garters, capotes, handkerchiefs, hand and button wings, &c. for Gentlemen, half, blank, & military flannels—two pairs flannel gowns and call skin shoes, 30 dozen dress ditto, 100 pairs flannel boots, 2 bales black bombazines, 1 bale bombazines, 3 bales imitation sheeting, 20 trunks calicoes of the choicest patterns and colours, 2 cases cotton ribbons, 1 trunk ladies straw bonnets, 1 case black and coloured crinines, 200 ps 6 4-4 & 4-4 crinines, an assortment of pins, twine, tapes, needles all colours, nuns and Sirembury threads, ribbons, shawls of all descriptions, white cottons, 2 bales cotton wick—with a variety of other articles the whole will be sold for cash or bills of exchange.

HUGH & SHAW ARMOUR. Montreal 12th June 1813.

A Few pipes of MADEIRA WINE, of a superior quality for sale by RICHD. COLLINS & Co. Montreal, 12th June, 1813.

THE Subscriber has received a few kegs fresh made by the best of excellent quality; 2 bbls prime Beef, 20 bbls prime Curo Pork, 100 sides large and strong worst upper Leather, or waxed calf skin, which are offered on as moderate terms as can be afforded. He has also on the way in from the lines a quantity of plug and pigtail Tobacco, fine Leather, and other articles; as also on the way from Quebec, which arrived in the Salus and Bibby, 20 packages of Mackintosh Goods, consisting of Calicoes, Cambrics, Vellings, &c. Montreal 10th June, 1813. HORATIO GATES.

THE Subscriber has a consignment of good keeping ALE from the St Rock Brewery, Quebec, in hogsheads, which he offers for sale. 29th May, 1813. THOMAS RUSBY

THE Subscribers have now lying at the foot of the Current of St. Mary, and will be in port the first fair wind, SALT and COALS, forming the cargo of the brig Liberty which they offer for sale at reasonable prices. M. C. CUVILLIER, & Co. Montreal 19th June 1813.

THE Subscribers have just received by the latest arrivals, a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of

- Long military Boots—Hessian Boots, And the best of English top Boots, Mens be fit fine Shoes, And a handsome assortment of Mens coat-shoes.

Likewise several gross best silk Boot Cord—Boa webbing—the best of Bullion Taffets—and English Squares, which they offer low for cash. FRASER & STEVENSON. A few dozen north of the Old Market Place. N. B. Just received, a large quantity of English Sole Leather, which will be sold low for cash. Montreal, 16th June, 1813.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER to LIVE, PORT, &c. THE fine fast sailing brig LIBERTY, owned by DAVID MACKIE, Master, (now lying at the foot of the current St. Mary, and will be in port the first fair wind) Burthen per Register 219 tons. If not chartered by the 1st July, will commence loading as a general ship, and sail upon the first conveyance. Application to be made to M. C. CUVILLIER, & Co.

MACNIDER & BRIDGE have just opened a few cases of NEW GOODS, which they offer for sale at low Prices for cash June 19th, 1813.

FOR SALE. BY the Subscriber, at his store No. 23, St. Paul's Street—a variety of Goods just received by the late arrivals, amongst which are 4-4 6-8 6-4 Cotton Cambrics diff. qualities 4 4 Cotton Shirting, assorted 6-4 Muslins do. 1 box white Ounce Threads 7 do. Coloured Threads assorted 1 do. Hulled Tapes 4-4 tweed Tartan Shawls 3-4 Pocket Handkerfs. 10-4 blue cotton Table Cloths 4-4 strong Irish Linen 3-4 do. do. ditto. The whole of the above will be sold at reduced prices for cash. THOMAS A. TURNER. 19th June 1813.

Having been represented to His Majesty's Justice at a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Montreal on the 11th day of April in the 5th year of His Majesty's reign and continued by adjournment to the 10th day of the said month, that the further regulations were wanting to prevent accidents by Fire in the City and suburbs of Montreal, and the said Justice being of opinion, and experience having shown, that the use of Planks or Boards used as Frames or Centre, against which Chimneys are usually built, is a bad practice, and prevent the Workmen from making the inside of the Chimney impervious with plaster as directed by a former regulation, and consequently are more subject to take fire.

It is therefore hereby ordered & directed that in future all Chimneys which shall be hereafter built, within the City and Suburbs of Montreal, shall be carried up from the bottom to the top with an even wall, and the exterior surface of such Chimneys shall be finished and plastered throughout, in the manner directed by the article of the Regulations of Police, made and published the 10th day of the month of June, in the first year of His Majesty's reign, and in the construction of every such Chimney or Chimneys there shall not in future be used any wooden Frame or Frames, within the said City and Suburbs of Montreal, under the penalty of Five Pounds for every Chimney so used with such wooden frame or frames which penalty shall be paid by the master, undertaker, or other person who shall build or cause the same to be built, or who shall erect or cause to be erected any such Chimney or Chimneys. All owners of houses or apartments in the Town and Suburbs, shall in future on the removal of the said Chimneys, if they shall be stopped up every hole in the Chimney or Chimneys of such houses or apartments shall in future be opened or used for placing the pipe and all such holes shall be filled with stone or brick, as directed by a former regulation, in every case, under the penalty of Ten Shillings, for every hole which shall be so stopped up or neglected.

And it being considered extremely dangerous to the two Fire places, in one and the same Chimney on the same floor with only a short separation wall between them, it is hereby ordered and directed that in future every fire place which shall be opened made or constructed within the City and Suburbs of Montreal shall have a separate piece of Chimney belonging thereto from which fire place to the top of such Chimney, and without communication with any other fire place, under the penalty of Five Pounds for every fire place so opened or constructed, which penalty shall be paid by any master or other persons building or constructing the same, and a like penalty of Five pounds to be paid by the owner or proprietor of the house in which the same shall be constructed.

And it shall be the duty of the Inspector for preventing accidents by Fire, to cause the foregoing Regulations to be enforced. By the Court. A. REID, C. L.

The foregoing Regulations have been taken into consideration by the Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, during the Session of the said Court, in June Term, 1813, and by the said Justices have been approved and confirmed. DE BRAVIEU & REID, P. K. B. Montreal, 10th June, 1813.

JUST received, and for sale at this Office a new GELIC PSALM BOOKS, at half a dollar, and some GELIC BIBLES, at seven shillings and sixpence, neatly bound.

For sale at this Office. BIBLES, common & fine, 1 & 2 vol.—New paraphrases—Psalm Books—Paraphrases used by the Presbyterian Churches at 6d. and 7d. Prayers Books, a few copies History of Aberdeen—Select voyages, 4 vol.—Cook's Geography, 2 vol. 4to.—Gil Blas, 4 vol.—Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, 2 vol.—Guthrie's Grammar, 2 vol.—History of the French Revolution, 2 vol.—Jennius Letters, 2 vol.—Accomplished youth, 2 vol.—MacKenzie's works, 3 vol.—Young's works 2 vol. &c. &c.