

# THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Printed and Published by William Gray.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1811.

[Vol. 1.—No. 6.]

Three Dollars per Annum.]

### TERMS.

### THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Delivered to city Subscribers at Three Dollars per Annum. One-third payable on delivery of the first issue, and the remainder at the close of the three months.

### FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 100 fillings and sixpence...and sevenpence-halfpenny every subsequent insertion.

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

### AGENTS.

- Mr. James Barnard, Quebec
Mr. Edward Sills, Three-Rivers
Mr. George Kirtson, William-Henry
Louis Olivier, Esq., Beauport
James Laombert, Esq., L'Assomption
M. M. Kenzie, Oldham, Terrebonne
J. C. Drollin, Esq., St. Marc
Eustache D. Beauchien, Varennes
Jacques Yger, Esq., Beauport
Mr. G. Wood, Cornwall
James McCumming, Esq., St. Johns.

### PRINTING.

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

THE Subscriber has received a Consignment of WOOLLENS, which he will dispose of under Prime Cost. He has several articles of GROCERIES for sale, at the lowest rates.

### All kinds of

Agency and Commission Business

executed on the lowest terms.

FRANCIS BADGLEY, Agent.

Place d'armes, 10th Oct. 1811.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned gives public notice that she has formed a commercial establishment in this city under the firm of

MARY C. CUVILLIER & CO.

and that she also intends, on her own responsibility, to carry on the different branches of

Auctioneering, Brokerage, and Agency.

The punctuality, attention, and impartiality, with which it is intended this establishment shall be characterized, will render it advantageous to those who may be inclined to have Goods disposed of by private or public sale, and for the transaction of General Agency and Commission business.

MARY C. CUVILLIER.

### FIRE-PROOF STORAGE.

adapted for Flour, Pot, or other valuable property. Montreal, 23rd April, 1811.

### THOMAS BECKETT,

Tailor and Habit Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that he has

### REMOVED

from St. Paul to St. Xavier street, opposite Messrs. Aubin and Millard's Counting House, where he continues carrying on the Tailor and Habit-making business as formerly.

Regimentals done on the shortest notice.

N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted: one who understands the English and French languages, and can be well recommended.

October 19.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

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

### AGENCY BUSINESS

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

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

October 19.

M. KAY, Agent.

### HART LOGAN

For Sale Fifty chests best SINGLO TEA. Ten chests fine Martinique SUGAR. A quantity of Spanish WINE. Jamaica SPICES of excellent flavor. A parcel of CORK WOOD, SHOE THREAD, &c.

The whole cheap for Cash or short credit. Montreal, 31st Oct. 1811.

### For Sale by the Subscribers,

30 chests assorted Cotton Hosiery. 15 do. do. Worsted Stocking Web. 20 bales do. coloured Flannels. 12 do. do. do. Bombazines. 10 do do. do. Kerseys. 9 cases printed Calicoes, and Calicoe Check. 4 do. Fetters. 10 bales 9-8ths Scotch Sheeting.

The above goods being imported for the New York and Boston markets, are well worth the attention of merchants engaged in the trade.

PARKER, GERARD, OGILVY & Co. Montreal, Nov. 20, 1811.

### BY PRIVATE SALE,

A Small quantity of REAL FRENCH BRANDY, in bottles, to suit families. ADAM L. MACNIDER. Montreal, 19th Oct.

### FOR SALE,

FINE SPLIT PEASE.

Apply to M. KAY Agent. October 14.

WANTED at this Office, a JOURNEYMAN COMPOSITOR, who understands his business. The wages will be Six Dollars per week. None need apply but such who have sober and steady habits. Letters must be post paid.

### B KING BUSINESS.

WANTED as an Apprentice to this Branch, a lad of 16 years of age and upwards, of good character, and decent connections, to whom encouragement will be given. Apply to the Herald Office. October 26.

### NOTICE

IS hereby given to all Lumber Merchants, or others, who have received advances from WILL JOHNSON, of Montreal, on contracts made by him as Attorney for Anthony Atkinson or Anthony Atkinson & Co. of Quebec, for delivery of Lumber to the said Anthony Atkinson, or Anthony Atkinson & Co. that such contracts are, and must be liable and answerable to the said Anthony Atkinson & Co. the Letter of Attorney from them to the said Will. Johnson having long since been annulled, and is hereby annulled.

All such persons who have received advances on Contracts from the said Will. Johnson in the name and for account of the said Anthony Atkinson, or Anthony Atkinson & Co. are hereby desired to send immediately satisfactory security to the subscribers in Quebec, or to Messrs. HENDERSON, ARMOUR & Co. their Agents in Montreal; or to show their means of retarding the same advances, the period for fulfilling their contracts being long since past, and all persons are hereby FORBIDDEN to account by any means for the same advances with the said Will. Johnson, or any other person but the subscribers. (Signed) ANTHONY ATKINSON & Co. Quebec, Nov. 1, 1811.

### Imported by the Manufacturer,

A N assortment of very superior Mens, Womens, and Childrens, white and coloured Cotton, Silk, and Thread Hosiery, Pantaloons, Hose, &c. Cotton Net Braces; and a consignment of Leather Gloves, handsomely assorted, in small trunks, which, for the convenience of retail dealers and others, will be sold by the package, or in smaller quantities, at the following cost. They are now open for inspection at T. COLEMAN'S, junr. Office, No. 14, St. Vincent Street. Montreal, Nov. 12.

### Importation par le Fabricateur.

UN assortiment très étendu de Bas de coton, soie et fil, blanc et de différentes couleurs, pour hommes, femmes et enfants, Etoffe à pantalons, Bretelles de coton tricotées, et une consignment de Gans de cuir assorti avec gant, en petites valises, lesquels seront vendus par la valise ou en plus petites quantités comme se trouvera agréable aux marchands détailliers ou autres personnes aux prix d'achat en Angleterre. On avertit que ces effets sont ouverts pour l'inspection au Bureau de T. COLEMAN, (No. 14, Rue St. Vincent.)

Montreal, le 14 Nov. 1811.

### TO BE SOLD OR LET,

And Possession given the First May next. A valuable FARM, with a convenient Dwelling House, and other Buildings, situated within three miles of this city. For terms apply at this Office. Montreal, 11th Nov. 1811.

### A VENDRE OU A LOUER,

UNE TERRE considérable, sur laquelle il y a une Maison très commode et autres Bâtimens situés seulement qu'à une lieue de la ville.

On pourra en donner la possession au 1er de Mai prochain. Pour plus amples informations il faut s'adresser à l'Imprimerie. Montréal, le 11 Nov. 1811.

### C. BROOKE

HAS received by the BARRY, and other Arrivals, 200 packages seasonable DRY GOODS.

part of which were put up for the American market, comprising superfine and common Broad Cloths, blue, drab, and mixture Plains, and Forest Cloths, Cambrics, Brunsfelsch Cord, Swandowns, Phannel, white, red and yellow Flannels, Point, Gold, Chintzes and Callines, &c. &c.

The above Goods are offered at reduced prices by the package, for Cash, or approved Credit.—Application to be made at the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Froste, or to Messrs. E. & J. SANFORD. Montreal, 12th Nov. 1811.

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

### From a recent British Publication.

### AMERICAN POLITICS.

The greatness of our stake in the events which are passing in the Peninsula, prevents us from paying that attention to the politics of the United States of North America, which in times of more tranquility, we should probably be disposed to give them. We content ourselves for the most part, with a few cold expressions of regret for the alienation (he has flown towards us, and of wonder, that the people using the English tongue, acquainted with English literature, and professing to be the warmest friends of human freedom, should so preposterously, and in such utter defiance of the principles they profess, embrace the cause of the sternest tyrant the world has ever seen, should seek to league themselves with him against the people to whom they owe their origin, and all that is valuable in their political constitution. We can only account for the animosity that prevails in the United States against this country, on the supposition that the memory of the revolutionary war is much more vivid in that country than it is here, for here there are no traces of it in the public feeling.—With us the American war is indeed "a tale of elder times," and we are quite as ready to do justice to the heroes of it, its Washingtons, its Hamiltons, its Montgomeries, and Greenes, as the people of the United States themselves.—This magnanimity of feeling is just both towards ourselves and our American brethren.—The contest has left no recollections of enmity on this side of the Atlantic, and we cannot sufficiently regret that our trans-Atlantic brethren should not be disposed to view it with the same philosophical calmness. The first and second presidents of the United States, who filled the chair of the first magistrate of the republic, were men of admirable temper and spirit for the government of their country, and possessed of the justest views of its real interests. They loved their country, but they were not incensible of the debt of gratitude which that country owed to England, and accordingly it was the object of their administration to draw together the bonds which had been rent asunder by the confusion of civil war, to obliterate the remembrance of past animosities, and to join Great Britain and the United States, by those ties of connection which so naturally linked them together.

The fundamental object of the administrations of General Washington and Mr. Adams, was a thorough coalition with Great Britain, and Mr. Pitt, who, during the period of their authority, wielded the reins of government here, was actuated by a similar spirit. Under Washington and Adams, the United States seem to have attained the very zenith of human prosperity. They had gallantly achieved their independence, and they had reaped the reward of their valour in the testimonials of esteem with which they had been cheered during their struggle by some of the wisest and best among us, by Mr. Burke, by Mr. Fox, and Mr. Pitt, in the outset of his public life, then bearing in the political hemisphere as a star of the first magnitude, and irradiating with his cord of stars, and more than supplying the vacancy occasioned by

the demise of his illustrious father. Britain and the United States had mutual reason to rejoice, when the latter were under the administration of Washington and Adams. The possessions of the United States and Britain had the mutual interest in each others prosperity. Grounded each of them on a more ample foundation of principle than belongs to the constitution of any other state in existence, both Britain and the United States had just reason to be solicitous for the prosperity of each other, because they were then almost the only free states in the world.—How much stronger is the realm now, that the United States and Britain should coalice, when there is scarcely any thing between them and an universal military despotism!

In the present circumstances of the world is it not the first interest of the United States that Britain should preserve her independence? It Britain unfortunately should become a province of France, (which, however by the bye, we do not for any reason to fear) what is to prevent the subjugation of the United States? This is a fearful speculation, which it would become every North American politician deeply to reflect upon. We regret the selfishness which distinguishes their policy, and the very violent abuse with which they are constantly loading our public ministers. There are such things as the degradation of men, which give a grace to the manners of those who are removed a certain degree above the vulgar. These operate to refine and civilize us, and to furnish the suggested path of human intercourse. If the late spectacles continue much longer as our public virtues, we shall say we are likely to degenerate, and so, if the coarseness and vulgarity of manners that distinguish the press of the United States continue to prevail, far well the tread-mill of the American people, and smelt all the miseries of the turbulent republics of Greece, and the miseries ungraced by the civilities which distinguish the political vices of those illustrious communities.

### (From the Weekly Messenger.)

### LAIF INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT OF KING'S BENCH, And.

MARRIAGE.—Hollisford v. Swanwick. This was an action brought to recover the amount of a bill of lading and cargo, under the following circumstances.—The ship Alfred was bound to P. E. I. Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and insured by the defendant and others, out and home. She was captured in good condition, consignment of men, and arrived safely at her destination, where her lading was cargo, which consisted of timber, was ready for her, but the vessel had no longer reached port than nearly all her hands deserted her. In short, out of a crew, which altogether consisted of fifteen persons, only the captain, two boys, the boat man, carpenter and one man remained. In this situation they continued, from the time of her arrival at the Prince Edward's Island, in August 1808, until January 1809, when by the advice and zealous endeavours of a Mr. Webster, a relative to the plaintiff, hands were with difficulty obtained from Newfoundland and Halifax. Being in every respect again well manned and ready for sea, they sailed from the Island on the 10th Jan. 1809, with very fine weather for the climate, and a very fine breeze. They left port early on the morning, and the weather continued perfectly fair and favourable till about eleven o'clock, at night, when suddenly the wind veered, and a bit blew a gale from the North East, so that they could not carry a sail. The storm continued the whole of the next day, and by the following night it became a frightful and tremendous hurricane, which tore away the rudder, and with an eddy and tempestuous hurricane, drove them, in spite of all their efforts, among a range of floating ice, and upon a lee shore, in that inhospitable and dreary climate, where, with the most alluring hospitality, all hands got ashore, but not until some of them were for ever disabled in earning their bread, by the inclemency and unkindness of the frost.—Even the captain himself, through his desire and praiseworthy zeal to save the ship and property, encountered such fatigue and suffered so horribly by the frost, that he now lies in the hospital, at Halifax, having lost every toe upon both his feet, and every finger upon both his hands, a frightful and ever to be lamented spectacle.

Sam. Pinner, a one-legged sailor, of Dover, proved all the statement above mentioned, as he went out and came home in the vessel. It appeared that when the crew got footing on the desolate shore above described, Sam. having but one leg, the other being taken off in boarding a Frenchman, which was carried) his messmate, notwithstanding their own sufferings, carried him upon their shoulders, alternately relieving each of them, until they placed him under shelter from the dreadful acute inclemency of the weather, and they were all providentially saved, though under circumstances of extreme suffering. The vessel and cargo were lost, as the crew had scarcely quitted her when she was overwhelmed with ice, and rose no more.—Verdict for the plaintiff—the full amount of his claim.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Mr. PRINTER.

On perusing President Madison's Message to Congress, we perceive that the relations between Great Britain and the United States remain in the same state of uncertainty in which they have been for some years past: What do the American administration want? What can be the reason of their untoward and crooked policy, as regards England? Their conduct is altogether inexplicable.

They grumble a little at French robbery; throw imedatives at England; abuse their own citizens for doing things which they cannot avoid, and for not being ductile enough to the dictates of their mob government!

One of the most important points at issue, is the affair of the Little Belt with the President frigate, on which topic Mr Madison gives Captain Bingham the lie. This is a reflection on the British nation of the blackest hue, and which cannot be overlooked; it is a downright cause of war between the two countries. The evidence of the British officers belonging to his Majesty's ship, is, and will be believed throughout the world: a tarnished honour would to them be worse than death itself. Captain Rogers was acquitted by a Court of Inquiry held on him, but we have not yet been gratified with a fight of his instructions from his government, which must have directed him to levy war on Great Britain, like the midnight assassin!—What punishment can be ample for such atrocity? What place of punishment can be stern enough for such a crime? These are left to a tribunal of real Americans to determine.

The Message, though differing from former ones, is not singular. It runs about gun boats, national defence, a fanatic Indian, valuable effects produced in Denmark (where daily deprivations are made on American property) good footing with Russia, proofs of friendship with Sweden, but not a word of British ships of war protecting and conveying American vessels in the North Sea, and in the Baltic; threats against Bonaparte's special licences to American vessels from certain ports to others.

The Americans are informed that they must take a deep interest in the difficulties of the Spanish colonies in their own hemisphere, and to be prepared for the progress of events, whatever they may be ultimately. This is very ambiguous: Why prepare, when there is no apparent danger to be apprehended on the part of the United States from the Spaniards? To me, the purpose of such preparation is clear; they mean to take the advantage of the distracted situation of Mexico, and the other Spanish colonies, and without such an invitation as they had from West Florida, they will, as they did with us in 1775, carry war into the heart of those rich but unfortunate provinces; perhaps not so much through a desire of permanent conquest, as of an immediate plunder, so well suited to the cupidity of democratic marauders. Even in this they may be disappointed; the Spaniards and Indians are brave, and hold the people of the United States in detestation. They will oppose the invaders in a manner correspondent with their iniquity.

The Americans are not content with menacing their southern neighbours; with a second crusade the democratic agents of their government are breaching Canada with war and conquest. One of them, signing himself "Wallace," comes directly to the point; and has no other proof of their designs, than some vague and insufficient warning for us to be in preparation to repel the attacks of an insidious neighbour!

"Canada," says Mister Wallace, "must be incorporated with the American government." Then we are informed, that "his American brethren in that quarter ardently desire such an event."

I am here willing to give Wallace some credit for his candour, because, in truth, similar hints have been given amongst ourselves for a considerable time past. Whether the justice of his information was from our newspapers, or from Washington, is not very material. Canada is on its guard against surprise; we have a respectable body of regular troops; a Census of our militia is taking, which will amount to near an hundred and fifty thousand men in the two provinces, whose loyalty cannot be suspected, and who regard the counts of an American tumultuary militia, or its marshalled regulars, even though led by the Actonian-like Wallace himself.

PELOPIDAS.

November 15.

The island of Tristan d'Acunha is taken possession of by an American family. Banishment to that solitary spot would be the severest earthly punishment. Out of the busy scenes of life, their consciences would be rankled by the recollection of their past enormities.

Mr. PRINTER.

With emotions of the warmest indignation, I read a paragraph in the Montreal Gazette of the 11th inst. extracted from the Albany Register, in which the character of our former and beloved Monarch is highly and maliciously vilified; our venerable laws, and the administration of them, in this province, abused as tyrannical and oppressive; and with civil liberty, the words used in the United States, have degenerated and transformed into democratic licentiousness. For you are ready to exclaim, "The monarch and his laws are persons of an unprincipled despot, a weight-bearing nation, do not in the least degree concern us." I am perfectly conscious with you in this opinion. Nevertheless, let us proceed to observe and consider the reasons for which our King and Laws, and we ourselves are held up to execration—it is

for the sake of an infamous Frenchman, an abandoned vagabond, a base swindler, who was humanely allowed to take up his residence among us, until he had picked the pockets of those who countenanced him as friends. Having dexterously performed his intentions, he, as a thief in the night, departed with his booty. Having gained the land of liberty, that hot-bed which luxuriantly nourishes every noxious weed, he has, as we observe, in the aforesaid paragraph, represented himself to his companions in iniquity, as a much injured and persecuted man. Now, sir, ought not this, and many similar circumstances, to be a warning to our Magistrates to be henceforward more distrustful of these foreigners who are indiscriminately allowed to settle among us? For we see strangers of every description, or what is in an infinite degree more impolitic, Frenchmen, brought up under, and initiated into the mysteries of the Code Napoleon, having free ingress into the province. We empty experience the consequences. The country is inundated with such strangers, who will do anything, no matter how illegal or criminal, for the honour of the grand nation. By them and their dear friends, principles of liberty and equality are disseminated altogether inimical to the government and well-being of society in general.

It is the duty of the press to mark, in the most unambiguous terms, the views, the plans, and the conduct of such base and infamous enemies of our peace and happiness, and by so doing, to warn us of the danger we are exposed to, in giving any encouragement to such unprincipled vagrants. But further, sir, from the uninterrupted ingress of these wandering vagabonds, under the character of citizens of the United States, I am confident the strength and resources of this country, and the dispositions and sentiments of its inhabitants, are as well known in the cabinet of Napoleon, as we ourselves know them. It is therefore reasonably presumed, that a system of a stiller nature ought to be adopted, prohibiting the domiciliation of Frenchmen and all aliens whatsoever among us, until six months and more after a general pacification. It is also by many thought exceedingly necessary, that the Magistrates should administer, with more strictness and severity the laws already existing against aliens, until the Legislature may find time to frame some of a severer nature.

AMOR PATRIÆ.

From the New-York Spectator.

"TAKE POSSESSION OF CANADA!"—Every time that war with Great Britain has been mentioned, either in the national councils or in the porter-houses (and every one knows it has been mentioned often enough of late years) take possession of Canada! has been the cry.—This has been sounded and reiterated by every hot-brained politician, from the great Mr. Johnson in the hall of congress, down to the editor of a village newspaper, in the wilderness of Ohio.—Take possession of Canada! say they, and that mightily—that odious power, from which all our difficulties originate, will be annihilated!—Great Britain will be no more! If we agree with them that the conquest of Canada would destroy the British empire, and begin to calculate on the probable expenditure of blood and treasure that would be necessary to complete the conquest, they tell us that we shall not want men or money to perform the business: that the inhabitants of Canada wait only for an invitation to join us and to throw off their allegiance to the present government. This is a subject that requires a little consideration.

Whether the destruction of the British government in Canada, would annihilate the empire, or not, is a question that we shall not attempt at present to discuss. We shall only at this time offer a few observations on the probable cost of the conquest. To us it appears that the contest will not be so cheap, and so bloodless as many may imagine. There was a time, no doubt, when the people of Canada would have joined the United States, and had a war broken out at that time, it is probable that an army from this country would have met with no opposition, except at the fortress of Quebec. The time we allude to was the time when the United States were respected as a nation; when the sails of our ships whitened all the ocean, and when our commerce was second to that of but one nation on the face of the earth. When our farmers, mechanics, and labourers were, of course, growing rich—our national treasury was overflowing, and happiness and prosperity reigned throughout our favoured country.—But that time has passed away!

Things are now materially changed.—Then the trade of Canada was depressed—the inhabitants looked on our prosperity with longing eyes, and would undoubtedly have gladly shared with us; but have they the same feelings towards us now? While our commerce has sunk almost to nothing, theirs has increased on hundred fold:—ours is still diminishing while theirs is still increasing in an astonishing degree. Can it then be supposed that they will wish now to join us? Can any man think that they would be willing to relinquish their lucrative commerce to submit to our tyrannical system so ruinous that nothing but a sense of duty and a respect for the laws prevents our own people from resisting it? Must we not then expect resistance from foreigners; men who have no interest in our laws; and who would have to make great sacrifices if they should join us? Whatever might have been the light of our republican institutions and national prosperity formerly, they certainly make no very inviting hours at present; and if we attempt an invasion of Canada, we may expect an opposition, which, whatever spoils may say of it, would make the country cost more than it is worth.

FROM ENGLAND.

GENERAL ORDER.

His Majesty's Guards, July 5, 1811.

In consequence of the operation of the Act for allowing the mutual interchange of the British and Irish Militia, his Royal Highness the Commander

in Chief is pleased to direct that the Commanding Officers of Regiments shall be particularly attentive, that no soldier professing the Roman Catholic Religion, shall be subject to punishment for not attending the Divine Worship of the Church of England, and that every such soldier shall be at full liberty to attend the Worship of Almighty God according to the forms prescribed by his Religion, when military duty does not interfere.

By Command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, Harry Calvert, Adj. Gen.

Whitehall, July 20.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Viscount Melville to be Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Seal in Scotland, in room of his late father.

Whitehall, August 6.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant to John M'Mahon, Esq. the Office of Receiver and Paymaster of the Royal Bounty of Officer's Widows, in the room of the Hon. Henry Edward Fox, deceased.

PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette, July 23.

War-Office, July 23.

100th Regt. of F. Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm M'Pherson, from the Staff in North America, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Murray, who exchanges; Lieut. Francis R. Fortune, from the Canadian Fencibles, to be Lieutenant, vice Dewar, who exchanges.

Canadian Fencibles, Lieut. Edward Dewar, from 100th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fortune, who exchanges.

Lieut. Colonel John Murray, from the 100th Foot, to be a Suspecting Field Officer of the Militia in Canada, vice M'Pherson, who exchanges.

War-Office, August 6.

4th Regiment of Foot, Brevet Lieut. Colonel Edmund Faunce to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet, deceased; Capt. George O'Halloran to be Major, vice Faunce; Lieut. Henry Brereton to be Captain of a Company, vice O'Halloran.

34th ditto, Lieut. Colonel William Thornton, from the 5th in North America, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Macdonnell, deceased.

41st ditto, Lieut. Edward M'Coy to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Dick, who retires.

91st ditto, Major Donald McNeill, from the 83d Foot, to be Major, vice Warburton, promoted on the Staff in North America.

104th ditto, Lieut. P. Dornes, from the 40th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Mosier, promoted.

Nova Scotia Fencibles.—To be Captains of Companies.—Lieut. George Loven, from the Canadian Fencibles, vice Herbert, appointed to the 10th Veteran Battalion; Lieut. Andrew Gray, from the 9th Foot, vice Chisholm, appointed to the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion.

BREVET.

Lieut.-General Arthur Viscunt Wellington, K. B. to be General in the Army in Spain and Portugal only.

Major Augustus Warburton, from the 91st Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in Canada, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, vice Thornton, appointed to the 34th Foot.

The ship Triton, one of the vessels in the Quebec convoy, lately arrived at Plymouth, had the misfortune to lose a fine youth overboard, on her passage. The Mate on observing him struggling with the waves, plunged overboard, exclaiming that he would save him, the ship going at the same time at the rate of nine knots an hour. The fails were backed as speedily as possible, and a ladder and other things were cut away, in hopes that the persons in the water might reach them; the boat was also lowered down, and though it was stove in this operation, the crew rowed to the assistance of their respective companions; but they both sunk before they could reach them. When the boat returned to the ship, it was nearly full of water, from its leaks. The mate was an excellent seaman, and the boy was universally beloved.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has endowed and opened, at Alnwick, a Seminary for two hundred boys, the children of the neighbouring poor, to be clothed, fed, and educated at the Duke's sole expence and bounty, enacting as an express clause in this permanent institution, that the Natal Day of the Regent should be observed for ever as a holiday, in order that the boys, as they grow up, may learn to reverence and bless that Prince, to whose honour this munificent establishment has been consecrated.

The miser, Sir John Cutler, boasted that providence was kindly partial to him, in causing his nativity on the 29th February, because he had but to keep one birth day in four years.

The two contending heres for the hand and purse of the beautiful Miss Long had a meeting on Thursday afternoon, in Fulham Fields, in consequence of the lively correspondence which they have carried on for some days in the papers. The parties were obliged, in consequence of the crowd of curious persons who suspected their intentions, to go from place to place, until at last they were relieved from spectators, when they took their ground. Lord Kilworth fired and missed—Mr. Welleley Pole fired in the air.—The seconds then interferred, and they were reconciled.

Mr. Franham, of Norwich, was so apprehensive of being buried alive, that repeatedly before his decease, he requested that his body should be laid before a fire, that wine should be offered to his lips, and the arms of a young woman clasped round his neck, before he was given up as irrecoverable.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Aug. 22. Copy of a letter from Capt. Fowcher of H. M. Ship Hawk, dated at sea, Aug. 29.

Sir.—I beg leave to state to you, that in obedience to your directions I proceeded in his Majesty's brig under my command to the eastward of St. Marcou, in order to intercept any of the enemy's trade round to the westward. At two P. M. St. Marcou bearing W. by N. six leagues, we observed from the mast head a convoy of French vessels consisting of Barbours. All sail was immediately made in chase, on our approach, we perceived it to be protected by three armed national brigs and two large luggers, the former carrying from twelve to sixteen guns, the latter carrying from eight to ten each, apparently well manned. Convinced from their hauling out from their convoy in close order, it was their intention to attack us, I immediately bore to to receive them, and at half past three, P. M. Point Fioren bearing N. W. half W. four miles, the action commenced with pistol shot, and continued with great spirit on both sides, until we succeeded in driving on board one of the brigs and the two luggers, with sixteen of their convoy; but in the act wearing to prevent the third brig raking us, we unfortunately grounded, which enabled her and a few of her convoy to escape, although having previously struck to us. My whole attention at this time was getting his Majesty's brig off by lightening her of her bottom, spars, masts, and a few of her guns, &c. which was effected in an hour and a half under incessant discharges of artillery and musketry, which completely lined the shore. I thought it then most prudent to anchor in order to replace the running rigging, during which time I dispatched the boats under the command of Lieut. D. Price, second Lieutenant, (my first being in a prize) to bring out or destroy as many of the enemy's vessels as practicable. He succeeded in bringing out the Brown national brig, pierced for sixteen guns, mounting only ten, and three large transports laden with timber for ship-buildings; the rest were on their broadsides and completely disabled, and was only prevented from burning them by the strength of the tide being against him; which service was conducted in a most manly and gallant manner, and a galling fire of musketry from a beach lined troops. Lieut. Price speaks in very high terms of the gallantry displayed by Mr. Smith, master, and Mr. Wheeler, gunner, who handsomely volunteered their services on the occasion. Only one man killed and four wounded.

It is with much satisfaction I add, that his Majesty's brig has suffered nothing but the running rigging and sails, except what damage she may have received from grounding.

THE COMET.

An honest Hibernian who stood listening to the remarks of a large crowd collected in Finisbury-square, London, a few weeks ago, to view the comet, which is now the object of such general curiosity, after having heard many wise comments on the nature of comets, and of the danger which was to be apprehended should one approach too near the earth, at last excited the astonishment of the multitude, by declaring in the most solemn manner, that he had often roasted potatoes by the tail of a comet in Ireland!

SOUTH AMERICA.

The affairs of Popayana go on well, and the last division of the troops which are marching against the tyrant Tacón, has left that city. A part of them went by Almaguer, and a part by Petia, to occupy the point of Canqui, and thence by securing the communication with the forces of Quito which are in Tulcan, to attack the Sarap. But I believe there will be no necessity either to fire a gun, or for the troops to proceed as far as Potosi, since every body knows that Tacón is extremely frightened, is without troops or arms, and without the auxiliaries that he had had from Panama, Guayaquil and Lima; and in this state, he is very orderly, and goes away to the strong mountains which the Cabildo of Popayana make him, in order that he shall deliver up the arms and effects which he carried off with him in his flight, and promise that they will send his wife and children, in order that he may depart with out the dangers to which he is threatened by a very angry mode. A note which he wrote to his wife, discovers that he is struck with amazement, and moreover, that his agent Bayerde, holds in readiness for him a ship in the port of Tamayo.

Although the communication with Quito is still interrupted by Potosi, we learn by a brigantine arrived at the port of San Buenaventura, that a great revolution has taken place in Lima—that the Viceroy Abascal has fled, and that they have established a Supreme Junta of government on the same principle as that in Caracas and Santa Fee. This has resulted from the approximation of the troops of Buenos Ayres, and in the good disposition existing in the temper of the Peruvians. The success is very important, not only because it will tend to consolidate the liberty of South America, but likewise, by communicating through Acapulco with Mexico, will assist the Mexicans more, and give them more courage against their intrusive vizirs.

Likewise the news of the revolution in Guayaquil is confirmed by the same channel; and it is positively known that Governor Navarro, immediately on his arrival in that city, began to make inquiries against several of the principal inhabitants. He summoned thirty of them in one day, but they resisted, denying his authority. The Governor then put the troops under arms, and marched them into the square, where they declared in favour of the people; the ship carpenters united with the troops, and the Governor was killed by a thrust of a pike through his bowels.

Don Jacinto Vajarano was nominated his successor, and a Junta was established. By these occurrences, you may conjecture what will be the fate of the pseudo-president Molina, since he is now beset on all sides, and even deprived of Guayaquil, which he obtained all his successors, and where he constantly retired in the necessity, without doubt, my friend, providence watches over us, and will signify the 11th century with the establishment of the liberty of all America.

UNITED STATES.

New-York, Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.

Communications between Mr. Foster, the British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Monroe, Secretary to the United States, relative to the AFFAIRS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND LITTLE BELT.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.

Department of State, Oct. 11, 1811.

Sir—I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the proceedings of a court of enquiry, held by order of the President, on the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, in the late encounter between a frigate of the United States, the President, and his Britannic Majesty's ship Little-Belt.

The result of this enquiry, which was conducted in public, in a manner the most fair and impartial, and established by the concurrent testimony of all the officers of the American ship and of others whom it was proper to summon, cannot, it is presumed, leave a doubt in the mind of any one that Captain Bingham made the attack, and without a justifiable cause.

That Commodore Rodgers pursued a vessel that had at first pursued him, and hailed her as soon as he approached within a suitable distance, are circumstances which can be of no avail to Capt. Bingham. The United States have a right to know the national character of the armed ships which hover on their coast, and whether they visit it with friendly or illicit views. It is a right inseparable from the sovereignty of every independent state, and intimately connected with their tranquillity and peace. All nations exercise it, and none with more rigor, or at a greater distance from the coast than Great Britain herself, nor any on more justifiable grounds than the United States. In addition to the considerations which have recommended these precautions to other powers, it is rendered of the more importance to the United States by the practice of armed vessels from the West Indies, invading our coast for unauthorized and piratical purposes. Instances have also occurred, in which the commanders of British ships of war, after impressing seamen from American vessels, have concealed their names, and the names of their ships, whereby an application to their government for the reparation due for such outrages, with the requisite certainty, is rendered impracticable. For these reasons the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, in approaching the Little Belt to make the necessary enquiries, and exchange a friendly salute, was strictly correct.

The President, therefore, can regard the act of Captain Bingham no otherwise than as hostile aggression on the flag of the United States, and he is persuaded, that his Britannic Majesty, viewing it in the same light, will bestow on it the attention which it merits.

With great respect and consideration, I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant. JAMES MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c.

CHESAPEAKE BUSINESS SETTLED.

MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress copies of a correspondence between the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, and the Secretary of State, relative to the aggression committed by a British ship of war on the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, by which it will be seen, that that subject of difference between the two countries, is terminated by an offer of reparation which has been accepted to.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Nov. 13, 1811.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

Washington, Oct. 30, 1811.

Sir—I had already the honour to mention to you, that I came to this country furnished with instructions from his R. H. the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the United States of America, in the affair of the Chesapeake, and I had also that of acquainting you with the necessity under which I found myself of suspending the execution of those instructions in consequence of my not having perceived that any steps whatever were taken by the American government to clear up the circumstances of an event which threatened so materially to interrupt the harmony subsisting between our two countries, as that which occurred in the month of last May, between the U. S. ship President, and his Majesty's ship Little Belt, when every evidence before his Majesty's government seemed to shew that a most evident and wanton outrage had been committed on a British ship of war by an American Commodore.

A Court of Enquiry, however, as you informed me in your letter of the 11th inst. has since been held by order of the President, on the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, and this preliminary to further discussion on the subject being all that I asked in the first instance as due to the friendship subsisting between the two states, I have now the honour to acquaint you that I am ready to proceed in the truest spirit of conciliation to lay before you the terms of reparation which his Royal Highness has commanded me to propose to the United States' Government, and only wait to know when it will suit your

convenience to enter upon the discussion.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant. AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

From Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.

Department of State, Oct. 31, 1811.

Sir—I have just had the honor to receive your letter of the 30 of this month.

I am glad to find that the communication which I had the honor to make to you on the 11th inst. relative to the Court of Inquiry which was the subject of it, is viewed by you in the favorable lights which you have stated.

Although I regret that the proposition which you now make in consequence of that communication has been delayed to the present moment, I am ready to receive the terms of it, whenever you may think proper to communicate them.—Permit me to add that the pleasure in finding them satisfactory will be duly augmented if they should be introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries, the hope of which is so little encouraged by your past correspondence. A prospect of such a result will be embraced on my part with a spirit of conciliation, equal to that which has been expressed by you.

I have the honor to be &c.

JAMES MADISON.

Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

Washington, Nov. 11, 1811.

In pursuance of the order which I have received from his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the United States in the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, I have the honor to acquaint you—first, that I am instructed to repeat to the American government the prompt disavowal made by his Majesty (and recited in Mr. Erskine's note of April 17, 1809, to Mr. Smith) and of being apprized of the unauthorized act of the officer in command of his naval forces on the coast of America, where recall from an highly important and honorable command immediately ensued as a mark of disapprobation.

Secondly, that I am authorized to offer, in addition to that disavowal, on the part of his Royal Highness, the immediate restoration, as far as circumstances will admit, of the men, who in consequence of Adm. Berkeley's orders were forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, to the vessel from which they were taken; or that if the ship should be no longer in commission to such sea port of the United States as the American government may name for that purpose.

Thirdly, that I am authorized to offer to the American government, suitable pecuniary provision for the sufferers in consequence of the attack on the Chesapeake, including the families of those seamen who unfortunately fell in the action, and of the wounded survivors.

These honorable propositions I can assure you, Sir, are made with the sincere desire that they may prove satisfactory to the government of the United States, and I trust they will meet with that amicable reception which their conciliatory nature entitles them to.—I need scarcely add how cordially I join with you in the wish that they might prove introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.

November 12, 1811.

Sir—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 11th inst. and to lay it before the President.

It is much to be regretted that the reparation due for such an aggression as that committed on the United States frigate the Chesapeake should have been so long delayed; nor could the transgression of the offending officer from one command to another be regarded as constituting a part of a reparation otherwise satisfactory: considering however the existing circumstances of the case and the early and amicable attention paid to it, by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; the President accedes to the proposition contained in your letter, and in so doing your government will I am persuaded see a proof of the conciliatory disposition by which the President has been actuated.

The Officer now commanding the Chesapeake now lying in the harbour of Boston will be instructed to receive the men who are to be restored to that ship.

I have the honor to be &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Aug. J. Foster, Esq. &c.

Particulars of loss of Gun-Boat No. 2.

Charleston, (S. C.) Oct. 29.

The U. S. gun-boat No. 2 (schooner rigged) under the command of Mr. Lippincott, sailed from this port on 28 ult. bound to St. Mary's. On Friday morning 4th inst. they made Cumberland Island, but being unable to procure a pilot, they at night stood off, weather very bad, and a high sea—on Saturday morning the wind increased to a heavy gale from N. N. E. the vessel was hove too under a very sail with her head to the Eastward; about 11 A. M. the gale increasing, took to the try sail, and in about five minutes after a heavy sea broke on board, which drove the boat on her beam ends—she immediately attempted to cut away the mast, but that part of the crew which was below, in their alarm, forced open

the hatches, which had been secured early in the gale, and the gun-boat instantly filled and went down. Several of the crew attempted to save themselves from instant death by clinging to the floating spars, &c. but only one escaped to tell the mournful tale; all the rest, after struggling awhile with the waves, share the fate of those who went down with the vessel. The man saved is named John Tier; and what is very remarkable, he was one of the men saved from the wreck of gun-boat 187, lost on Charleston Bay, 17th May last. This man was picked up the next day, after having been 29 hours upon an oar, by Capt. Gould, of the sloop Dolly, of Rhode Island, and landed at Amelia Island.

We trust in God that this additional immolation of our fellow-creatures, will satisfy our rules of the policy (not to say wickedness) of sending these wretched machines upon the ocean, and thereby consigning our unfortunate seamen to certain destruction. This is the third instance, within few months, in which whole crews, on board these craft have been hurried into eternity.—[Boston Repository.]

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

No mail from Burlington.

We have been very politely favoured with the New York Columbian of the 16th inst. by a Gentleman arrived this morning, containing intelligence from Washington of the 13th current, which being later by some days than any information we can receive by the mail, we have selected as much of it for our columns, as time and room would permit; indeed, except the Documents presented to Congress comprising principally the correspondence between Mr. Foster, our Minister, and Mr. Monroe, the American Secretary there, nothing of much consequence; it appears however that the proposition offered before, through Mr. Rose, and Mr. Jackson, for the affair of the Chesapeake has at last, been received by the President from Mr. Foster, and that matter of complaint has terminated as stated by the message of the President to Congress of the above date.—The result of the court of enquiry on Capt. Rodgers, had been communicated to Mr. Foster; the previous correspondence between Mr. Foster and Mr. Monroe, relative to the Orders in Council, and the Non-Importation Law is so very lengthy, that we can only give a summary in a future paper, Congress had done nothing farther at that time than forming committees of consideration on the different points recommended in the opening message. We are not without hopes, from the temper of the correspondence alluded to, and from the more prevailing view that the people of America cannot but have of the actual state of their relations, that arrangements will take place between the two countries, and in which expectation we are strengthened by the change of opinion said to be expressed by many of those members, who at one time were most violent for the Non-Importation law.

No European news appear in this paper, although we understand from another, that a vessel has arrived in a short passage from Liverpool, by which it appears that His Majesty was alive the middle of last month, but nothing has occurred of any moment in the peninsula.

COUNTY ELECTION.

Close of the Poll this Evening.

James Stewart, Esq. 983

Mr. J. Roy, - - - 929

In favour of Mr. Stewart, 54

Mr. PRINTER—When the parent state conferred on us the Constitution which we now enjoy, it was no doubt expected that we would make the best and most proper use of it, by which means we would experience all the advantages resulting from its endurance of structure, whose pliability is such, that it can always be turned and modelled according with the progress of this and succeeding generations. But, unfortunately we are pursuing the wrong method of making, it answer the benign purpose so liberally intended by the first legislature on earth.

In every country, but Canada, men of talents are chosen to represent in the legislature, whether by the order of the Sovereign, or by the consent of the people.

Canada abounds with men of abilities, natives, as well as those from the mother country, and who would be an honour and an ornament to our House of Assembly; but few of these are chosen!

In the present contested election for this county, we perceive a set of men, (not ignorant men) labouring with an avidity commensurate with its fall, in favor of a Gentleman, who, I can affirm, is not possessed of the necessary qualifications to deliberate and frame laws for this great and respectable province; although his character as a citizen is irreproachable. I feel for him, I pity him, because he appears conscious of his incapacity in fulfilling the great trust reposed in him, if he succeeds in being elected. But say his friends, We will direct you; such as you, are our men; obey our dictates, and you cannot fail of becoming great. Your elocution is defective; what of that; so was Demosthenes, but that great man soon overcame the defect. In order to perfect himself in oratory, he was wont to go to the side of a roaring cataract, put marbles into his mouth, and below to the foaming torrent. Go to the Falls of Montmorency, and follow the example of the Athenian, and you may soon excel him, in proportion to the superior majesty of the fall over the petty streamlets of Attica. A Friend to Merit.

By letters of Aug. 31st, from London, we learn that an operation was performed on our late Governor Sir James Craig, but his physicians were of opinion that he could not survive longer than the winter.

By a Gentleman from Quebec we learn that he transports with troops, and other four vessels, had arrived after a passage of 17 weeks.

We are informed that a late resident of this city of the name of Tavernier, commonly called Sans-Pitier, was unfortunately drowned in the rapids of the Richelieu a few days ago, he having endeavoured to save his vessel in a gale of wind milled his hold, by which accident he unfortunately perished.

At the Request of a Subscriber.

ORIGINAL LINES.

Composed extempore on the Death of a favourite Canary Bird, killed by a Cat.

Is this thy dearest end, poor harmless bird, Thou to be fearful'd by tiger cat to dash? M'ill these cruel ones, which I to oft have heard, My life no more? Lo! and refresh'd thy breath To barbarous past! I mourn the loss, Sweet helpless victim, "Harbinger of dawn!"

\* This bird was wont to sing previous to the break of day

Quebec.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

We are sorry to hear that the infant son of His Excellency Sir George Prevost, whose birth we announced in our last paper, died, after a short illness, on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

A Correspondent who has tried several experiments cleaning damaged hay from the depots left by the water where land was flooded previous to mowing, recommends the method of rolling, both for cheapness and effectually answering the intended purpose. After the hay is made, it must be put in walls, and a heavy roller passed over it repeatedly well shaking and removing it between each rolling, it is better if the operation be performed on a dry warm day; and the more horses attached to the roller, the more effectually it will be found to answer.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- Nov. 18—Sarah, 1 mty, 9 weeks from London, to D. Anderson & Co. general cargo—36 men passengers.
—Trot, M. Farine, 68 days from Quebec, to J. Ross & Co. general cargo—two passengers.
—19—Nephtis, Key, from London, sailed 26 Sept. to W. Oviatt, billast.
—17—Thrus, 20 days from St. John's, N. B. to D. B. & Co. Shepp's cargo—three passengers.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on MONDAY MORNING next, the 26th inst. at the stores of the Subscriber,

For account of the Underwriters,

1 bale fine White Cottons.

1 do. Wines Black Cotton Hosiery.

1 do. coloured Threads, black, blue, all colours, and No. 10, 12, 14.

After which, a choice assortment of GOODS, well adapted to the season.

ALSO,

20 boxes best English Soap.

10 cwt. patent Shot.

3 barrels bright Muscovado Sugar.

Sale to commence at TEN o'clock.

ADAM L. MAGNIDER, A. & B.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE

On TUESDAY NEXT, the 26th inst. at M. C. Cuvillier & Co.'s

Office, opposite the New Episcopal Church; For the benefit of the Underwriters, and others interested, will be sold,

120 Pieces CANSIMERS,

21 do. CLOTHES.

Ex Brig Britannia from Liverpool, damaged at Quebec in the late gale.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.

M. C. CUVILLIER & Co.

Montreal, Nov. 22. Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES

will be held

BY

M. C. Cuvillier & Co.

At their Office,

On MONDAY NEXT, the 25th inst. at ONE o'clock.

On TUESDAY the 26th, at ONE o'clock.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 27th, at TEN o'clock, A. M.

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 28th, at ONE o'clock.

Particulars in Mondays papers.

M. CUVILLIER & CO. Auctioneers.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT a MORAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY is now opened at the firm of Messrs. Cunningham & Co. for the accommodation of such as wish to read books on moral and religious subjects.

In what more judicious manner can the leisure moments of life be employed than in reading entertaining and useful books. It appears to be a very desirable object to establish Libraries of well-chosen books in every part of the country. With this view a small Book Company is formed in this city, hoping thereby to carry on the business of circulating and procuring books in the most easy and expeditious manner possible. A Friend to Youth.

Poetry.

Original.

A LAMENT ON BURNS.

At Waverley House gone was the din  
Among the neighbours, lyth and din,  
An' down their cheeks the sad tears ran,  
But no remembrance  
The bank guard-wife, in greeting's thin,  
For Burns is dead.

"On the little hill just mentioned, stood a very ancient habitation; of so simple an architecture, that you would have taken it for a bird's cottage, instead of a place that, in times of old, had been the abode of nobility. It consisted of a long barn-like structure, formed of fir, covered in a strange fashion with scales, and odd, ornamental twistings in the carved wood. But the spot was hallowed by the virtues of its heroic mistress, who saved, by her presence of mind, the life of the future deliverer of her country. The following are the circumstances alluded to; and most of them were communicated to me under the very roof.

boats lay, she lowered him down the convenient aperture in the seat, and giving him a direction to an honest curate across the lake, committed him to providence."

INNOCULATION.

The following is the "Report of the Surgeons of the Vaccine Institution of Edinburgh, in 1810." We copy it as the most complete answer to all the enemies of that great and efficacious remedy.

CURIOUS.

Two gentlemen have lately arrived in the neighbourhood of Londonderry, from New-York, who relate a very extraordinary occurrence, which happened to a young man that emigrated some years ago from the parish of Glendernont, to the United States. It seems that the latter, accompanied by a middle-aged man, was travelling through some thick woods when he espied a very large tree, on the branches of which appeared a pathway to the top; being struck with its appearance, his curiosity prompted him to ascend its summit, which had been previously broken off, and displaying a yawning hollow trunk; after having viewed it, he was about to descend, when by some accident he missed his foot and fell into the trunk, at the bottom of which lay two very young bears. Here he remained for some time before the old man had courage to search for him; when he did, he was unable to render the other any assistance. He went, however, to find a rope during his absence the old bear came, and what must be the sensation of the unfortunate youth on seeing the huge body of the voracious animal darkening in its descent, his heroic habitation, which he might then literally consider his coffin! The nature of the place, however, rendered it necessary for his frightful neighbour to descend with her tail foremost, as otherwise she could not have returned. Finding her in this posture, his only remedy, he thought, was to lay fast hold of her posterior, which so frightened the bear, that she immediately ascended dragging him to the top, and her fear was so great that she fell off a branch and broke her heart, while the other quietly descended, to the great satisfaction of his old companion, whom he met returning with assistance.—He has since, it is said, become immensely rich.

FROM JACOBS TRAVELS IN SPAIN.

(Just published)

As our readers, from having those more recent events fresher in their recollection, may be inclined to doubt the efficacy of the Spaniards in the hour of occasion, we shall extract our author's account of their conduct in the affair of Cadix, when they succeeded in carrying by assault a strong place into which the Marquis of Solano had thrown himself, and put the whole garrison to the sword.

of his wife, the endearments of his children, and the anxiety of his friends, were all exerted in vain; and he resolutely determined to maintain his authority or to perish in the attempt.

MELANCHOLY SCENE

In the Town of Bicester, County of Barnstable, United States.

Miscellany.

ANECDOTE.

The following remarkable escape of Gustavus Vasa, king of Sweden, and the wonderful tem- perance of mind by which it was effected; are extracted from Porter's Travels in Russia and Sweden, lately published.