

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1841.

NO. 30, 1841.

[VOL. I.—N^o 7.]

COMMUNICATIONS

Between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster.

Washington, July 3, 1841.

Washington, July 3, 1841. I have had the honor of seeing to you verbally the system of defence to which his Majesty has been compelled to resort for the purpose of protecting the maritime rights and interests of his dominions against the new description of warfare that has been adopted by his enemies.

I beg leave to call your attention, Sir, to the principles on which his Majesty's Orders in Council were originally founded. The Decree of Berlin was directly and expressly an act of war, by which France prohibited all nations from trade or intercourse with Great Britain under penalty of confiscation of their ships and merchandise.

This violation of the established law of civilized nations in war would have justified Great Britain in retaliating upon the enemy, by a similar interdiction of all commerce with France, and with such other countries as might cooperate with France in her system of commercial hostility against Great Britain.

The object of Great Britain was not, however, the destruction of trade, but its preservation under such regulations as might be compatible with her own security, at the same time that she extended an indulgence to foreign commerce, which strict principles would have entitled her to withhold.

It was evident that this system must prove prejudicial to neutral nations; this calamity was foreseen and deeply regretted. But the injury to the neutral nation arose from the aggression of France, which had compelled Great Britain in her own defence to resort to adequate retaliatory measures of war.

The object of our system was merely to counteract an attempt to crush the British trade; Great Britain endeavoured to permit the continent to receive as large a portion of commerce as might be practicable, through Great Britain; and all subsequent relations, and every modification of her system, by new orders, or modes of granting or withholding licences, have been calculated for the purpose of encouraging the trade of neutrals through Great Britain, whenever such encouragement might appear advantageous to the general interests of commerce, and consistent with the public safety of the nation.

France has asserted that the Decree of Berlin was a measure of just retaliation on her part, occasioned by our previous aggression; and the French government has insisted that our system of blockade, as it existed previously to the Decree of Berlin, was a manifest violation of the received law of nations; we must therefore, Sir, refer to the articles of the Berlin Decree, to find the principles of our system of blockade which France considers to be new, and contrary to the law of nations.

By the 4th and 8th article, it is stated as a justification of the French Decree, that Great Britain extends to authorized towns and commercial ports and harbours, and to the mouths of ri-

tain "has declared places to be in a state of blockade, before which she had not a single ship of war, and even places which the whole British force would be insufficient to blockade, entire coasts and a whole empire."

Neither the practice of Great Britain nor the law of nations has ever sanctioned the rule now laid down by France, that no place, excepting fortresses in a complete state of investiture, can be deemed lawfully blockaded by sea.

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Great Britain has never attempted to dispute that in the ordinary course of the law of nations no blockade can be justifiable or valid, unless it be supported by an adequate force destined to guard the whole coast described in the notification, and consequently to enforce the blockade.

The blockade of May, 1806, was therefore, (according to the doctrine maintained by Great Britain) just and lawful in its origin, because it was supported both in intention and fact by an adequate naval force. This was the justification of that blockade, until the period of time when the orders in Council were issued.

The Orders in Council were founded on a distinct principle, that of defensive retaliation. France had declared a blockade of all the ports and coasts of Great Britain, and her dependencies, without furnishing, or being able to assign any force to support that blockade.

America appears to concur with France in asserting that Great Britain was the original aggressor, in the attack on neutral rights, and had particularly objected to the blockade of May, 1806, as an obvious instance of that aggression on the part of Great Britain.

Although the doctrine of the Berlin Decree, respecting the rights of blockade, are not directly asserted by the American government, Mr. Pinkney's course, and conduct would appear to countenance the principles on which those doctrines are founded.

Reviewing the course of this statement, it will appear that the blockade of May 1806, cannot be deemed contrary to the law of nations, either under the objections urged by the French, or under those declared or insinuated by the American government, because that blockade was maintained by a sufficient naval force; but the Decree of Berlin was not therefore justified either under the pretext alleged by France, or under those supported by America; that the orders in Council were founded on a just principle of defensive retaliation against the violation of the law of nations committed by France, in the Decree of Berlin; that the blockade of May, 1806, is now included in the more extensive operation of the orders in Council; and, lastly,

French decrees but in confirming those decrees as extinct, upon a deceitful declaration of the French cabinet, they have not used their non-importation act against Great Britain.

I need not recapitulate to you the sentiments of His Majesty's government, so often repeated, on the subject of the French Minister's note to Gen. Armstrong, dated the 6th of last August. The studied ambiguity of that note has since been amply explained by the conduct and language of the government of France, of which one of the most remarkable instances is to be found in the speech of the French government on the 17th of last month to certain deputies from the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubek, wherein he declares that the Berlin and Milan decrees shall be the public code of France as long as England maintains her orders in Council of May 1806 and 1807.

Other proofs were necessary to show the continued existence of these obnoxious decrees, they may be discovered in the Imperial edict dated at Fontainebleau in October 19th, 1810, that monstrous production of violence, in which they are made the basis of a system of general and unexampled tyranny and oppression over all countries subject to, allied with, or within the reach of the power of France; in the report of the French minister for foreign affairs, dated last December, and in the letter of the French minister of justice to the president of the Council of Prussia.

France contends that the French decrees are revoked as it respects her ships upon the high seas, and you, Sir, inform me, that the only two American ships taken under their maritime operation, as you are pleased to term it, since Nov. 1, have been restored; but may they have been restored in consequence of the satisfaction felt in France at the passing of the non-importation act in the American congress, an event to little to be expected; for otherwise, having been captured in direct contradiction to the supposed revocation, why were they not restored immediately?

The fears of the French navy however, prevent many cases of the kind occurring on the ocean under the decrees of Berlin and Milan; but the most obnoxious and destructive parts of those decrees are exercised with full violence not only in the ports of France, but in those of all other countries to which France thinks she can commit injustice with impunity.

Great Britain has a right to complain that neutral nations should overlook the very worst features of those extraordinary acts, and should suffer their trade to be made a medium of an unprecedented, violent, and monstrous system of attack upon her resources, a species of warfare unattempted by any civilized nation before the present period.

French decrees but in confirming those decrees as extinct, upon a deceitful declaration of the French cabinet, they have not used their non-importation act against Great Britain.

Under these circumstances, I am indignant by my government, to see that the United States, the injustice of thus enforcing that act against his Majesty's dominions, and I cannot but hope that a spirit of justice will induce the United States' government, to reconsider the line of conduct they have pursued, and at least to re-establish their former state of strict neutrality.

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I have only to add, Sir, that on my part I shall ever be ready to meet you on any opening which may seem to afford a prospect of restoring complete harmony between the two countries, and that it will at all times give me the greatest satisfaction to treat with you on the important concerns so interesting to both.

I have the honour to be, &c. AUG. J. FOSTER, J. To the honourable James Monroe, &c. &c.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe. Washington, July 1, 1841.

Sir—In consequence of our conversation of yesterday, and the observations which you made respecting that part of my letter to you of the 2d instant, wherein I have alluded to the principle on which his Majesty's orders in Council were originally founded, I think it right to explain myself, in order to prevent any possible mistake as to the present situation of neutral trade with his Majesty's enemies.

It will only be necessary for me to repeat what has already, long since, been announced to the American government, namely, that his Majesty's orders in Council of April 26, 1806, superseded those of November 1807, and relieved the system of retaliation adopted by his Majesty against his enemies from what was considered in this country as the most objectionable part of it; the option given to neutrals to trade with the enemies of Great Britain, through British ports, on payment of a transit duty.

This explanation, Sir, will, I trust, be sufficient to do away any impression that you may have received to the contrary from my observations respecting the effects which his Majesty's orders in Council originally had on the trade of neutral nations. Those observations were merely meant as preliminary to a consideration of the question now at issue between the two countries.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration and respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant. AU. J. FOSTER. To the Hon. James Monroe, &c.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe. Washington, July 1, 1841.

Sir—His Majesty's packet boat having been long detained, and a fortnight having elapsed since my arrival at this capital, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent will necessarily expect that I should have transmitted to his Royal Highness some official communication as to the line of conduct the American government mean to pursue. I trust you will excuse me, however, for, without pressing for a detailed answer to my note of the 3rd inst. I anxiously desire to know from you what is the President's determination with respect to suspending the operation of the late act of Congress prohibiting all importations from the British Dominions.

There have been repeated avowals lately made by the government of France, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were still in full force, and the acts of that government have corresponded with those avowals.

The measures of retaliation pursued by Great Britain against those decrees are consequently to the great regret of His Royal Highness still necessarily continued.

I have had the honour to state to you the light in which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent viewed the proclamation of the President of last November, and the surprise with which he learnt the subsequent measures of Congress against the British trade.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1841.

From the National Intelligencer, Nov. 21.

Count Pahlen, late minister to the United States from Russia, we understand, presented his letters of recall to the President on Thursday last, and on the next day M. Andre de Dufchoff presented to the President his letters of credence as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor of Russia to the United States of America.

It is understood that Count Pahlen will soon leave this country for the Brazils, in quality of Minister from his Sovereign, to the self-exiled dynasty of Portugal.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee on 17, appointed for that purpose, reported a bill affixing the apportionment of future representation: the ratio is left blank.

Mr. Poindexter presented the petition of the inhabitants of West Florida, praying to be incorporated with the Mississippi territory, ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Little, from the representatives of the Society of Friends of the western shore of Maryland, of a part of Pennsylvania and Ohio, as appointed at their last annual meeting at Baltimore, praying that provision may be made for preventing the theft of free negroes, taken and carried southward or to the West Indies, and sold as slaves.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Milnor for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the compensation of witnesses under recognition or commitment, to give testimony in criminal causes in the Courts of the United States, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Nelson observing it was almost 12 o'clock and the hour: had been invited to attend the exhibition of the Columbian Agricultural Society, moved that the house adjourn, for adjourning 48, against it 38.

From the United States Gazette.

"What will Bonaparte say?" exclaimed the patriotic Mr. Wright of Maryland, when a commercial house in this city asked Congress for leave to draw their funds out of the hands of British subjects in St. Croix, and bring them to the United States in such articles as could there be procured.

It is to be hoped that Napoleon will be promptly informed of the manner in which his continental system is enforced in this country, particularly in the case of a man who attempted to procure salt from British subjects, and who was shot by an officer of this government for his audacity.

The following is a list of the American navy:—Frigates, President, 44 guns, Constitution, 44, U. S. and States, 44, Chesapeake, 36, New-York, 36, Constellation, 36, Congress, 36, Boston, 32, Essex, 32, Adams, 32, John Adams, 26, Wasp, (sloop) 26, Brier, Syren, 26, Argus, 16, Ononda, 16, Hornet, 16, Vixen, 12, Nautilus, 12, Enterprize, Fretet, and Revenge schooners, 12 guns each; 170 gun boats, and the Vegeance, Spitfire, Etna, and Vestivus, bombs.

A letter from Norfolk, Virginia, to the editor, dated Oct. 23, 1841. The Duke of Swamp has been on the shore since we were a serious looking when the wind is South-West.

SPAIN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.

FROM CADIZ.

Captain Wade of the ship Jupiter, 41 days from Cadiz, has furnished papers of that place to the 4th ult. from which was translated the following:

On the 30th Sept. the Commander in Chief received the following letter from Lieut General Don Francisco Ballisteros, under the date of the 25th inst. from his camp at Ximena, which has been delayed no doubt by contrary winds.

I have to communicate to your Excellency for the information of their Royal Highnesses the Council of Regency, the complete victory which has been obtained on this day by the arms of his Majesty. General Rignoux, with a division of 3000 men, chiefly grenadiers, united with the other division which I defeated on the 19th at Alcalá, had been for nine days manœuvring in front of our present position, but has finally fallen into the snare which I had laid for him, and by repeated movements and the activity of the troops I have the honour to command.

The loss of the enemy has been horrible—but I cannot at present detail the circumstances;—I am, &c.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter dated Montevideo, Aug. 12.—I have been here waiting patiently during ten weeks the events of the siege of this town, hoping that each day would terminate the differences of the contending parties; but the prospect at this moment is still more unpromising than when I first arrived.

Should this be the case, it will be the means of extending the revolution throughout the whole coast of South America. The people of Buenos Ayres are rich and numerous, but are ignorant of warfare, and want arms and ammunition. This can soon be supplied them and a few campaigns will teach them experience.

FROM ENGLAND.

It appears from the report of the committee of the House of Commons upon the emoluments of the Lord Chancellor, &c. that his Lordship's income as Chancellor, for the year ending the 5th April, 1841, was 15,532l. 13s.

We hear the government are going to make a grant of the European Dutch government plantations and labouring negroes in the colonies of Surinam, Berbice, Demarara, and Essequibo, to Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Stephen, &c. &c. for the purpose of experiment, with respect to those estates and people; and we hope their efforts will be attended with more success than their endeavours in Sierra Leone.

Our war expenses, at this period, are calculated at 250,000l. per day, that is 1,750,000l. per week, or ninety millions sterling per annum.

It is calculated that the usual proportion of wounded in battle, is two and a half to one killed; that the proportion of private to officers, is as 23 to one; that the proportion of shot kills, is as one to 70.

An extraordinary inquiry, we understand, is likely to engage the next Court of Quarter Sessions for Bolton, in a matter of indictment for an assault committed in the Jewish synagogue in Bolton one day last week. Whilst the Rabbi was engaged in his religious duties, one of the circumcised fraternity, a travelling penitentiary, interrupted the solemnities, and reproached him (the Rabbi) with the sin of eating pork at Stamford sometime ago!

At Wales, near Rotherham, during the last ten years, 41 females and 30 males were christened, and exactly the same number of both sexes interred.

From the Sheffield Iris.

A grievous affair has happened, which is likely still further to embarrass the inextricably involved and incomprehensibly absurd disputes between this country and America. A great ship and a little ship encountered in the dark; the little ship was British, the great ship American; the great ship asked the little ship "Who are you?" the little ship answered, "What's that to you?" and so they even fell to, firing and fighting for a quarter of an hour; then the great ship having almost blown the little ship out of the water, and killed and wounded thirty of her crew, the little ship lay by, and the great ship did the same till morning, when they discovered, what they might very well have found out at first, they were friends!

It is a curious fact, that proves how absurd and idle are all Bonaparte's decrees against the commerce of this country, which insinuates itself in spite of him into every creek, and vein, and port of Europe, just as the sun's rays penetrate and vivify every part of the habitable globe—we say, it is a curious fact, that France is at this moment in want of various articles, which are the produce of that part of the continent over which Bonaparte has either a direct control or a commanding influence.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

The only two mansions and estates ever voted by a British Parliament, for naval and military services, were those of Blenheim, to John, the first Duke of Marlborough, and of Trafalgar, to the relatives of our lamented Nelson.

Some time ago Thomas Tomlinson, a young man, about 24 years of age, a private in the 6th Carabiniers, quartered in Leeds, put a period to his life, by firing a pistol through his head, which occasioned his instantaneous death. It is supposed that the fear of death impelled him to commit this dreadful act, which is much lamented by his regiment.

and afterwards took up the shell, in which the body was again deposited, and carried it to the new burying ground of the parish church, where it was interred with military honours.

Anecdote.—A poet was noticing how sometimes the most trivial and unforeseen accident overturns an author's hopes. "A thing, said he once happened to me, which was enough to make a man forswear ever taking a pen in hand. I had a tragedy, Garrick performed in it. I must confess the principal incident was a little similar to Lear's abdication of the throne in favour of his daughters. Mine were two daughters; and the thing, after giving them a lesson in the art of legislative advantages, that might have done honour to Solon or Lycurgus, finished his harangue, by saying, "And now I divide this crown between you." Sir, a malicious scoundrel, peeping over the spikes of the orchestra, and staring Garrick full in the face, cried out, "Ah, that's just half-a-crown a piece." Sir, an instant laugh immediately prevailed, and if it had been to save your soul, another syllable could not be heard."

ENGLISH MARKETS.—SEPT. 25. Wheat 7s. a 88s. a 108. — fine do. a 110s. a 114s — rye, new, 4s. a 48s. barley 3s. a 34s. — fine flour, 9s. a 100s. — second do. 90s. 95s.

ANOTHER NEW ISLAND.

Of the latest discoveries of Russian travellers, that of an island in the icy ocean, by Syrwanstokoi, a merchant, deserves particular notice.—Hedemstrom, the Russian naturalist, who has recently examined the island, which has received the appellation of New-Island, found three birds (two, a yard in length) and the roving feline related that they had sometimes found leathern, the burrs of which was capable of admitting a woman's clenched fist.—Thus these polar regions, which have yielded these gigantic bones of the class of mammoth, know, by the same of mammoth, have likewise preserved similar relics in the department of ornithology, whose hypothetical existence may, perhaps, at some future period, afford a key to the fable of the Griffin, and the great bird on the mountain of Gail.

SCOTLAND.

From the Edinburgh Caledonian Mercury. Sept. 25.—Several differences have arisen among the members of the present Cabinet, which are likely to distract and retard, if not wholly to defeat the new arrangement which was intended in the Administration. Lord Holland was applied to after Lord Grey had declined the offer made to him; but his Lordship also refused to enter into any arrangement with the present Ministers. The Prince Regent has resolved, and openly declared the resolution, never to take into power the leading members of the Opposition as a party. He has no objection, however, to employ individuals among them. This union on the part of the Opposition, is now greatly strengthened by the division and disagreements which prevail among the members of the present ministry.—The Prince Regent meanwhile, is on a visit to the Marquis of Hertford, at Rhygh.

CRIB THE BOXER.

When this doughty champion went to Scotland last summer, to be put in training for the boxing match, with M. Jones, the American negro, his arrival was announced by some of the Edinburgh journals in the most pompous and respectful manner. The editor of the Edinburgh Star, however, did not deign the attention that was paid to the pugil of Mendocino; and even had the hardihood, not only to publish his disparagement of it, but, what was infinitely more intolerable, to throw out some pretty severe sarcasms upon the noble art and mystery of boxing. Crib's honour was of course libelled by such treatment; and he accordingly addressed the following card to the editor of the Star:

"Mr. Crib presents his respects to the editor of the Edinburgh Star. Mr. Crib saw (with what relation to him in a late paper, and he will take the opportunity of soon passing through Edinburgh, to make due personal acknowledgments for the same done him.—Urg. by Stonehaven, 29th July, 1811."

To this card, the editor, in his paper of the 13th Aug. makes the following reply: "If Mr. Crib by personal acknowledgments, means any thing in his professional line, as we are not a doer in the noble science of boxing, we think it would be but fair to give us a little time to procure a champion, and put him in training; perhaps Mr. Crib's blood at Aberdeen, might be induced to superintend his education."

On the 4th of June, the eldest son of Professor Kidd, of Aberdeen, was amusing himself with his brother and some other young gentlemen, in the immediate vicinity of his father's house. It being the King's birth day, they were all of them engaged in firing. He had loaded a blunderbuss, and leaving the ramrod, with a screw fitted to its end, in the barrel, he was engaged in striking the flint, while the piece was on half cock, and the muzzle most unfortunately pointing at his face.—The piece went off, and the powder forcing its way through the jaw, between his under lip and chin, pierced through the root of his tongue, and there remained. His mouth, of course, remained at full stretch, until he was carried into the house, and surgical assistance sent for, when it was with difficulty extracted. The screw has not yet been found.

Near to the spot that gave birth to the poet Armstrong, on the banks of the Liddell, in Roxburghshire, there is now living a man, in his 79th year in the full enjoyment of all his faculties; his name is Oliver. He has a farm from the Duke of Buccleugh, which he cultivates with his own hand. His appearance is that of a man of 60. His face is ruddy, his teeth white, and perfect, his eye clear and animated, and his per-

son robust and erect. A few days ago he performed a journey on horseback, of upwards of 30 miles without stopping, and, except in mounting, felt no inconvenience from riding. He married about eight years ago his third wife by which he has two children.

The Montreal Herald.

SAURDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

No. mail from Burlington.

We were yesterday favoured by a friend with the New-York Evening-Post of Saturday the 23d instant, containing advices from Washington to the 21st—but which are not very interesting.—Congress seem to be very inactively employed, and no news from Great Britain whatever later than what we have before announced. We observe a correspondence of some length between the American Chargé d'Affaires, and the French Minister at Paris, with respect to the release of some American vessels and the capture of a few others; also a remonstrance on the part of the Americans against the French decree obliging them to invest two thirds of their cargoes in silks on their return.—If this decree should continue to be enforced by the French government it will effectually put an end to the trade of America with France, and render the repeal of the British Orders in Council, if acceded to of very little utility to America.

COUNTY ELECTION.

We have not been able to learn the date of the Poll to-day, but last evening James Stewart, Esq. had a majority of 58.

We are sorry, through haste, to have omitted mentioning in our last number, that the prisoners were removed, on the 19th inst. from the temporary jail to the new one lately erected in this city. We cannot but express our warmest thanks to the Commissioners who superintended the erection of this elegant, ornamental, and commodious building, for their unremitting attention in the discharge of their duty, in which we are confident, we are joined by the whole of our fellow citizens. The external appearance, and the internal arrangement of this receptacle, reflect credit on the Engineer, and the workmen employed; and when we consider the comforts of Bedding which have been liberally afforded by the Commissioners for 20 prisoners, with all the other advantages it comprises, we venture to say, that it is excelled by no other similar establishment in North America.

On Wednesday evening, we experienced a strong gale of wind from the N. E. attended with a fall of snow; since which time the weather has been variable, but inclining to thaw. At present it rains hard. The snow is not yet sufficiently deep to render travelling easy in the country.

CANALS.

In most countries the utility of navigable canals is apparent, but when they conspire against the interest and prosperity of a large portion of the community, their utility or inutility ought first to be scrupulously investigated by the Legislature, before exclusive privileges be granted to foreign individuals especially.

We observe two foreigners proclaiming "that they will present a petition to the Legislature for an exclusive privilege to construct a Canal from St. Johns to the River of St. Lawrence, in the Parish of Longueuil." The question is, what will be the tendency of this undertaking when completed.

It will be readily admitted that commodities may be carried at a cheaper rate by means of a Canal than the present mode of transport; but we wish the benefit to be reaped by British subjects; who not like the foreign judder would laugh at the ruin of the province, if he succeeded in his sordid views. The transport of goods to and from the United States, via St. Johns, may be computed at the annual expense of about 15,000l. chiefly carried by the Canadians; which large sum would be transferred from them to the proprietors of the Canal. The Canal would not be of the smallest advantage to the British merchants in Canada; and would be highly detrimental to Montreal if brought to Longueuil. Laprairie should be the point of its termination. That that place has not been chosen we are led into the idea that a new city is in contemplation among the jobbers, who like best must have an exclusive bive of their own. After having their goods brought to Longueuil, it will be considered an intolerable hardship to bring them to Montreal. Columbiaville must be founded in imitation of the sister town of New-Boston. Taking the scheme throughout, it is a second edition of the beach question.—

The advantageous position of Columbiaville will be extolled; stores will be erected, petitions for new inspectors of potato, flour, beef, and pork, will be drawn up; every effort which their fertile ingenuity can suggest will be put in motion for the furtherance of their ultimate object. They will sedulously exult "that property will augment in value along the banks of the Canal." Most assuredly it will if the Habitants can sell their farms at similar prices with those at the Cross. We shall dismiss this important subject by observing, that a Canal between St. Johns and Laprairie would be useful; and another from hence to La Chine is even more worthy of attention. There cannot be a doubt of such enterprises proving profitable to the proprietors. If the Legislature should

be petitioned, for exclusive privileges, in heavens name let the petitioners be British subjects or such foreigners who have resided in the province for a length of time and who have a sincere interest in its welfare as well as of the British nation and who have evinced a disposition of complying with our laws, manners, and customs.—Probably this subject may be further enlarged upon at a future period.

DIED.—After a short illness, on Friday the 22d instant, at Patrick's Hole, on board the ship Prince Regent, Mr. JOHN W. JONES, master of that vessel, and son of Mr. John Jones, of this city, leaving a disconsolate widow to whom he had been married only a few months.

On Thursday last the 28th inst. Mrs. ANNE SEYBOLD, wife of Mr. John Seybold, of the St. Lawrence Suburb.

A NEW METHOD

To prevent deprivations, so often committed in this neighbourhood.

A gentleman in Wales, who had in vain attempted to terrify intruders from entering his garden, by placing steel traps and other engines, thought on the following device:—He wrote to a friend of his in London, an eminent furzeon, desiring him to send down the first leg he should amputate. This request was soon complied with. In that part of the country it was usual after service on Sunday, for the crier to proclaim, when any thing is lost, &c. because at that time, the concourse of people is greater than at any other. The leg was delivered to the officer, who, standing on a tomb in the church yard, and holding the naked limb in his hand, gave notice that it had been found the preceding night in J. M. Esq.'s garden, and whoever owned it might come and receive the property, without punishment. Although no one appeared to claim the member, the sight of the mangled limb made such an impression on the minds of the spectators, that no deprivations were committed after in the gentleman's garden or premises, when produce was secured by this artifice.

LORD NELSON.

The name of the illustrious NELSON will never be forgotten by his country; and with the pleasing view of perpetuating so glorious a theme to this distant part of the British Empire, we cannot but gladly embrace the opportunity of publishing every interesting anecdote of our revered countryman that may be conducive to that object. The following instance of that cool and heroic presence of mind, which ever distinguished that extraordinary Man, cannot but illustrate his character, and be highly gratifying to such of our readers to whose observation it may not have been hitherto presented. It is taken from Peter's Travels in Russia and Sweden.

"The circumstance took place during the battle of the Sound. It at least proves that no situation, however dangerous, can disconcert the truly brave man, or render him inattentive to those minutiae, which being watched by the enemy, betray our weakness, or proclaim our power. You must well remember, from the gazettes of that period, and private accounts, how tremendous was the engagement, and how dreadful the slaughter. In the midst of these horrors, surrounded by the dying and the dead, the British Admiral ordered an officer, bearing the flag of truce, to go on shore with a note to the Crown Prince. It contained a proposal to his Royal Highness to acquiesce, without further delay, in the proposition of the British government; not only to put a stop to the present effusion of blood on both sides, but to save from total destruction Copenhagen and its arsenals, which he would otherwise level with the water. Whilst his Lordship was writing with all the calmness of a man in his study, he secured Colonel Stewart to send some one below for a light, that he might seal his despatch. Colonel Stewart obeyed; but none appearing with a candle; when Lord Nelson had scarcely completed his letter, he inquired the reason of such neglect, and found that the boy who had been sent for it was killed by a cannon shot. The order was repeated: upon which Colonel Stewart observed: "Why should you? Lordship has no particular to use war? why not a water? The hurry of battle will be sufficient apology for the violation of etiquette." It is to prove, my friend, replied Lord Nelson, "that we are in no hurry; that the request is not dictated by fear, or a wish on our part to stop the carnage, from the least apprehension of the fate of this day to us, that I am thus particular. Were I to seal my letter with a wafer, it would still be wet when it reached the shore: it would stink of haste. Wax is not the act of an instant; and it impresses the receiver accordingly." The reasoning of the Admiral was duly honoured by the result. The Danes acceded to his proposals, and a cessation of hostilities was the consequence."

Quebec.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 23.

A letter from Kamouraska, dated the 21st inst. contains the following information, which we give without vouching for its being entirely correct: "The Prince Genereux is ashore at this place, after having her anchors off Howe Island. The ship is much hurt."

"A large ship supposed to be the George; Capt. Holborn, is ashore at the Trois Poutres, a brig on Ba-que, an other on — a large ship in Matlay, the Brig Providence at St. Anne's."

"Last night I saw a vessel on the driving down the river without it being possible to render the least assistance for the ice. This morning saw a ship on Howe Island reef; if it falls her date the gentlemen here will send a boat to her assistance."

Guadagny a Pilot, who is just come up, says that he did not see or hear any thing of the above disaster.

On Monday last, Lieutenant Gunnings, 8th or 9th Regt. On Wednesday, Mr. Paul Dumas, of this city. On Thursday, Mr. David Morrison, of this city.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED. Nov. 20.—Thomas, Landy, 11 weeks from Bristol, to Patterson, Grant, & Co. cargo rum. — Buxton, Brown, 16 weeks and 4 days from Portsmouth, to government, cargo stores and ballast. Passengers 222 officers and privates of the different regiments here — 21—Janet Dunlop, Lincoln, 33 days from Jamaica, to J. Dunlop, cargo rum. — Dolphin, Seewright, 72 weeks from London, to Lenth and J. J. Co. general cargo.—Passengers, Messrs. John Anderson and W. Warner.

TO LET,

FOR ONE YEAR from the 1st May next, THE extensive and well-known Premises, No. 23, St. Paul Street, presently occupied by the Subscribers.

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

The Subscribers have received by the late Arrivals,

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

ALSO, 10 Bales of superfine and common CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

The whole will be sold cheap for ready money, or short approved credit.

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

WORSTED HOSIERY, &c.

TO COLEMAN, junior, has on board the brig Sarah, and now on the way from QUEBEC, a very GENERAL ASSORTMENT of worsted Hosiery, scarlet Caps, Mittens, &c. well adapted to the season and country.—No. 2, St. Vincent Street. Montreal, November 28th, 1811.

BAS DE LAINE, &c.

TO COLEMAN, fils, tenu par la Sarah, un assortiment tres étendu de Bas de Laine, Bonnats drappés, Mittaines, &c. bien choisis et convenable à l'usage et au bon du pays dans la saison actuelle.—No. 2, Rue St. Vincent. Montréal, le 20 Nov. 1811.

The Subscriber

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

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

He will treat with any person desirous of knowing the terms of purchase for this well-known, very pleasant, and advantageous FARM, No. at LA CHINE, the property of P. Lapromenade, Esq.

FRANCIS BADGLEY, Agent and Commission Merchant. Place d'Armes, 20th Nov.

CHEAP STOVES FOR SALE

BY Adam L. Macnider.

Montreal, 30th Nov. 1811.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on MONDAY MORNING next, the 2d Dec. at the stores of the Subscriber,

Five and coarse Cloths, Coatings, Flannels, Plushings, Swansdowns, worsted and cotton Hosiery, black and white Cambrics, Striped Cottons, cotton Checks, Stripes, Mullins, blue Cottons, &c. &c.

ALSO,

- 1 Bale coloured Trench 1 trunk Calicoes, assorted 1 do. Furniture do. 10 kegs Allspice 10 kegs ground Ginger. 2 boxes English Soap Patent Shot, all sizes.

Sale to commence at TEN o'clock.

ADAM L. MACNIDER, A. & B.

Advertisement.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Lower Canada, that they will present a petition to the Legislature at the commencement of next session, for liberty to cut a Canal from St. Johns to St. Lambert, on the St. Lawrence, for the convenience of the public.

LEMOINE GULLIVER.

Laputa, October 11th, 1811.

Poetry.

D. O. N. G.

Why is my heart so sad and true?
The tear, why trembling in my eye?
Why gaze o'er the length of way?

Miscellany.

AMERICAN POLITICS. FROM THE SUN.

London, Sept. 26. It appears that the assertion in the American papers in the French interest, that the negotiation had been broken off, and that language of a very intemperate nature had been issued by Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, was unfounded; but we confess we do not look with very sanguine hopes to an amicable adjustment of the differences between this country and America.

DARING ATTEMPT.

Friday evening at seven o'clock, the prisoners confined in Reading Goal, consisting of five transports, and six for trial at the ensuing March Assizes, attempted to make their escape in the most resolute and formidable way.

second, immediately as the door was opened, eight of them rushed out, and seized the turnkeys, and fastened them in to the close cells adjoining their ward. The keeper's wife, who was sitting in the kitchen with a debtor, ran to secure the door which led into the keeper's house, to prevent their approach, but was not in time; they entered it, secured her, and forcing the debtor on the floor, dragged them both out, and bolted them in to a solitary cell.

SENSIBILITY.

In the vision of Don Roderick, (written for the benefit of the fund for the relief of the distressed Portuguese) the poet, after seeing an affecting picture of the horrors which "marked the wretched path" of the French in their retreat-- The peasant butcher'd in his ruin'd cot,

BIBLE SOCIETY.

It is presumed, that the American people are partially acquainted with the number of languages into which the Missionaries at Serampore in Bengal (under the superintendance of the Baptist Society in England) are translating the Holy Scriptures.

VOLATILE ALKALI.

M. Sage, has lately stated in a memoir read to the national institute at Paris, the efficacy of fluor volatile alkali, in cases of severe apoplexy. "For at least 40 years," says he, "I have had opportunities of witnessing the efficacy of volatile alkali, taken internally, as an immediate remedy for the apoplexy, if employed on the first appearance of the disease."

HART LOGAN HAS FOR SALE

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

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

For Sale by the Subscribers,

30 cafes assorted Cotton Hosiery. 15 do. do. Worsted Stocking Web. 20 bales do. coloured Flannels. 12 do. do. do. Bombazettes. 30 do. do. do. Kerseymeres. 9 cafes printed Calicoes, and Calicoe Check. 4 do. Ferrets. 10 bales 9-8ths Scotch Sheeting.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, And Possession given the First May next, AN extensive FARM, with a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, and other Buildings, situated within three miles of this city.

A VENDRE OU A LOUER, UNE TERRE considerable, sur laquelle il y a une Maison tres-commode et autres Bâtimens situes seulement qu'à une lieue de la ville. On pourra en donner la possession au 1er de Mai prochain.

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

FOR SALE, FINE SPLIT PEASE. Apply to M. KAY Agent. October 14.

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.

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.

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 those other means of refunding 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.

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.

C. BROOKE HAS received by the BIRKENY, and other Arrivals, 200 packages of valuable DRY GOODS, part of which were put up for the American market; comprising superline and common Broad Cloths, blue, drab, and mixture Plains, and Forrest Cloths, Cassimeres, Brunswick Cord, Swandowns, Fluffings, white, red and yellow Flannels, Point and Duffield, Chintzes and Calicoes, &c. &c.

The above Goods are offered at reduced prices, by the package, for Cash, or approved Credit—Application to be made at the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Froste, or to Messrs. E. & J. SANFORD. Montreal, 15th Nov. 1811.

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

Imported by the Manufacturers, AN assortment of very superior Mens, Womens, and Childrens, white and coloured Cotton, Silk, and Thread Hosiery, Pantaloons Hosiery, &c.; Cotton Neck Braces; and a consignment of Leather Gloves, handfomely 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 sterling cost. They are now open for inspection at T. COLEMAN'S, junr. Office, No. 2, St. Vincent Street. Montreal, Nov. 14.

Importation par le Fabricateur, UN assortiment très étendu de Bas de coton, soie et fil, blanc et de différentes couleurs, pour hommes, femmes et enfans. Etoffe à pantalons, Bretelles de coton ticcottées, et une consignment de Gans de cuir assorti avec gont, en petites valises, lesquels seront vendus par la vente ou en plus petites quantités comme le trouvera agréable aux marchands détailliers ou autres préfonnés aux prix d'achat en Angleterre. On avertit que ces effets sont ouverts pour l'inspection au Bureau de T. COLEMAN. (No. 2, Rue St. Vincent.) Montreal, le 14 Nov. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENTS. 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. well adapted for Flour, Pork, or other valuable property. Montreal, 24th April, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENTS. THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has returned, and will in due season 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 interests of those who may be pleased to favour him with their commands.

He offers for sale, assorted bar iron, cast-iron pipes, cast-iron beams and scales, grates and stoves, kitchen boilers, diggers, saw-pans, wood-casks, excellent barley, (of which he will have a constant supply from the Jacques Cartier Mills,) eight day clocks.—Also 100 No. 1 standard staves shippable on the wharves at Quebec. October 19. M. KAY, Agent.

THOMAS BECKETT, Tailor and Habit Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that he has REMOVED from St. Paul to St. Nicholas street, opposite Messrs. Aubin and Mandel's Counting House, where he continues carrying on the Tailor and Habit-making business as formerly. Recruitments done on the shortest notice. N. B. An Apprentice wanted, one who understands the English and French languages, that can be well recommended. October 19.

TERMS OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.

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

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

AGENTS. Mr. James Barnard, Quebec. Mr. Edward Sills, Trois-Rivers. Mr. George Kirtton, William-Henry. Louis Olivier, Esq., Berthier. Jacques Lacombe, Esq., L'Assomption. Messrs. M'Kenzie, Oldham & Co., Terrebonne. J. C. Droller, Esq., St. Al. de Varanais. Estache D. Beauvion, Esq., Boucherville. Jacques Viger, Esq., Crèvecoeur. Mr. G. Wood, St. John. James McCumming, Esq., St. John.