

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

ANTHUS NOVITATE QUOD OVID.

Printed and Published by William Gray.

Three Dollars per Annum.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21, 1811.

[Vol. I.—N 10.]

COMMUNICATIONS

Between Mr. Munroe and Mr. Foster.

(Continued.)

Mr. Munroe to Mr. Foster.

Department of State, 27th July, 1811.

Sir—I had the honour to receive your letter of yesterday's date, in time to submit it to the view of the President before he left town.

It was my object to state to you in my letter of the 23d inst. that under existing circumstances it was impossible for the President to terminate the operation of the non-importation law of the 21st March last; that France having accepted the proposition made by previous law equally to Great Britain and to France, and having revoked her decrees, violating our neutral rights, and G. Britain having declined to revoke hers, it became the duty of this government to fulfil its engagement and to declare the non-importation law in force against G. Britain.

This state of affairs has not been sought by the United States. When the proposition contained in the law of May 18, 1810, was offered equally to both powers, there was cause to presume that G. Britain would have accepted it, in which event the non-importation law would not have operated against her.

It is in the power of the British government, at this time to enable the President to fulfil the non-importation law as to the United States an act of justice. If Great Britain will cease to violate their neutral rights by revoking her orders in council, on which event alone the President has the power, I am instructed to inform you that he will, without delay, exercise his prerogative in terminating the operation of this law.

It is presumed that the communications which I have had the honour to make to you, of the revocation by France of her decrees, so far as they violated the neutral rights of the United States and of her conduct since the revocation, will present to your government a different view of the subject from that which it had before taken, and produce in its councils a correspondent effect. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

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

Mr. Munroe to Mr. Foster.

Department of State, Oct. 17, 1811.

Sir—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 26th of July, and to submit it to the view of the President.

In answering that letter, it is proper that I should notice a complaint that I had omitted to reply in mine of the 22d of July, to your remonstrance against the proclamation of the President of November last, and to the demand which you had made, by the order of your government of the repeal of non-importation act of March 2d of the present year.

My letter has certainly not noticed this interpretation.

Having shewn the injustice of the British government in issuing the Orders in Council on the pretext assigned, and its still greater injustice in adhering to them after that pretext had failed, a respect for Great Britain, as well as for the United States, prevented my placing in the strong light in which the subject naturally presented itself, the remonstrance alluded to, and the extraordinary demand founded on it, that while your government accommodated in nothing, the United States should relinquish the ground, which by a just regard to the public rights and honour, they had been compelled to take. Propositions, tending to degrade a nation can never be brought into discussion by a government not prepared to submit to the degradation. It was for this reason that I confined my reply to those passages in your letter, which involved the claim of the United States, on the principles of justice to the revocation of the orders in council. Your demand, however, was neither unnoticed or unanswered. In laying before you the complete, and was believed, irrefragable proof on which the United States expected, and called for the revocation of the Orders in Council a very explicit answer was supposed to be given to that demand.

Equally undoubted is your complaint that I misunderstood that passage which claimed, as a condition of the revocation of the Orders in Council, that the trade of Great Britain with the continent should be restored to the state in which it was before the Berlin and Milan decrees were issued. As this pretension was novel and extraordinary, it was necessary that a distinct idea should be formed of it, and, with that view, I asked such an explanation as would enable me to form one.

In the explanation given, you do not insist on the right to trade in British property, with British vessels, directly with your enemies. Such a claim, you admit, would be preposterous. But you do insist by necessary application, that France has no right to prohibit the importation into her ports of British manufactures, or the produce of British soil, when the property of neutrals, and that, until France removes that prohibition, the United States are to be cut off by Great Britain from all trade whatever with her enemies.

On such a pretension it is almost impossible to reason. There is, I believe, no example of it in the history of past wars. Great Britain the enemy of France; nor is that all; she tells her that the null trade in British goods. If France and Great Britain were in peace, this pretension would not be set up, nor even thought of. Has Great Britain then acquired in this respect, by war, rights which she has not in peace? And does she announce to neutral nations, that unless they consent to become the instruments of this policy, their commerce shall be annihilated, and their vessels shall be shut up in their own ports?

I might ask whether French goods are admitted into Great Britain, even in peace and if they are, whether it be of right, or by the consent and policy of the British government?

That the property would be neutralized does not effect the question. If the United States have no right to carry their own productions to France without the consent of the French government, how can they undertake to carry there those of Great Britain? In all cases it must depend on the interest and the will of this party.

Nor is it material to what extent, or by what powers, the trade to the continent is prohibited if the powers who prohibit it, are at war with Great Britain, the prohibition is a necessary consequence of that state. If at peace, it is their own act, and whether it be voluntary or compulsory, they alone are answerable for it. If the act be taken at the instigation, and under the influence of France, the most that can be said is, that it justifies retaliation against them, by a similar measure. On no principle whatever can it be said to give any sanction to the conduct of Great Britain towards neutral nations.

The United States can have no objection to the employment of their commercial capital in the supply of France, and of the continent generally, with manufactures, and to participate in the supply thereof of Great Britain, provided those powers will consent to it. But they cannot undertake to force such supplies on France, or on any other power, in compliance with the claim of the British government, on principles incompatible with the rights of every independent nation, and they will not demand in favour of another power, what they cannot claim for themselves.

All that Great Britain could with reason complain of, was the inhibition by the French decrees of the lawful trade of neutrals with the British dominions. As soon as that inhibition ceased, her inhibition of our trade with France ought in like manner to have ceased. Having pledged herself to proceed *pari passu* with France in the revocation of their respective acts violating neutral rights, it has afforded just cause of complaint, and even of abandonment to the United States, that the British government should have sanctioned the seizure and condemnation of American vessels under the Orders in Council, after the revocation of the French decrees was announced, and even in the very moment when your minister avowed to be conciliatory, was to have its effect.

I will only add that had it appeared finally, that France had failed to perform her engagement, it might at least have been expected, that Great Britain would not have molested such of the vessels of the United States as might be entering the ports of France, on the faith of both governments, till that failure was clearly proved.

Tormenting insinuations in your letter I make no reply, because they sufficiently suggest the only one that would be proper.

If it were necessary to dwell on the impartiality which has been observed by the United States towards the two belligerents, I might ask whether it Great Britain had accepted the condition which was offered equally to her and France, by the act of May 18, 1810, and France had rejected it, there is cause to doubt that the non-importation act would have been carried into effect against France? No such doubt can possibly exist, because in a former instance, when this government, trutting to a fulfilment by yours of an arrangement which put an end to a non-intercourse was continued against France, who had not then repealed her decrees, as it was not doubted England had done. Has it not been repeatedly declared to your government, that if G. Britain would revoke her orders in council, the President would immediately cause the non-importation to cease? You well knew that the same declaration has often been made to yourself, and that nothing more is wanting to the removal of the existing obstructions to the commerce between the two countries, than a satisfactory assurance, which will be received with pleasure from yourself, that the orders in council are at an end.

By the remark in your letter of the 23d July, that the blockade of May 1806 had been included in the more comprehensive system of the Orders in Council of the following year, and that it that blockade should be continued in force after the repeal of the orders in council, it would be in consequence of the special application of a sufficient naval force, I could not but infer

your idea to be, that the repeal of the orders in council would necessarily involve the repeal of the blockade of May. I was the more readily induced to make this inference, from the consideration that if the blockade was not revoked, by the repeal of the orders in council, there would be a necessity for giving notice that it would be continued; as by the further consideration, that according to the decision of your court of admiralty, a blockade instituted by proclamation does not cease by the removal of the force applied to it, but without a formal notice by the government to that effect.

It is to be put, however, wished to discuss any question relative to the mode by which that blockade may be terminated. It is a subject of national importance, and one of great consideration.

It is to be seen, and it has already been abundantly shown, that the blockade of May 1806 is inconsistent with any view that may be taken of it with the law of nations. It is also easy to show, that as now understood, it is equally inconsistent with the sense of your government, when the order was issued; and this charge is a sufficient answer to the remarks which you have applied to me personally.

If you will examine the order, you will find that it is far more than a blockade of the coast from the Seine to Ostend. There is an express prohibition in it in favour of neutrals to any part of the coast between Brest and the Seine, and between Ostend and the Elbe. Neutral powers are permitted by it to take from their own ports every kind of produce without distinction as to its origin, and to carry it to the continent under that limitation, and with the exception of contraband of war, and enemy's property, and bring thence to their own ports whatever articles they could think fit. Why were contraband of war and enemy's property excepted, if a commerce even in those articles would not otherwise have been permitted under the reservation? The order was necessary to subject to seizure. They were liable to it by the law of nations.

Why was the British government instituted a blockade which with respect to neutrals, was not known as to the greater part of the coast comprehended in it? If you will look to the state of things which then existed between the U. States and Great Britain, you will find the answer. A controversy two years past between our governments on a different topic which was still depending. The British government had interfered with the trade between France and her allies in the produce of their colonies. The just claim of the United States was then a subject of negotiation; and your government professing its willingness to make a satisfactory arrangement of it, issued the order which allowed the trade, without making any concession as to the principle, reserving that for adjustment by treaty. It was in this light that I viewed, and in this sense that I repeated that order to your government; and in no other did I make any comment on it.

When you reflect that this order by allowing the trade of neutrals, in colonial productions, to all that portion on the coast which was not rigorously blockaded, afforded to the United States an accommodation in a principal point then at issue between our governments, and of which their citizens extensively availed themselves that that trade and the question of blockade, and every other question in which the U. States and Great Britain were interested, were then in a train of amicable negotiation, you will, I think, be the cause why the minister who then represented the United States with the British government did not make a formal complaint against it.—You have appealed to me, who happened to be that minister, and urged my silence as an evidence of my approbation of, or at least acquiescence in the blockade. An explanation of the cause of that supposed silence is not less due to myself, than to the true character of the transaction with the minister with whom I had the honor to treat. I may add, that an official formal complaint was not likely to be referred to because friendly communications were invited and preferred. The want of such a document is no proof that the means was approved by me, or that no complaint was made. In recalling to my mind as this incident naturally does, the many character of that distinguished and illustrious statesman, and the confidence with which he inspired all those with whom he had to treat, I shall be permitted to express, as a slight tribute of respect to his memory, the very high consideration in which I have always held his great talents and virtues.

The United States have not and they approve the blockade of an extensive coast. Nothing certainly can be inferred from any thing that has passed relative to the blockade of May which countenances such an interference.

It is seen with satisfaction that you still admit that the application of an adequate force is necessary to give a blockade a legal character, and that it will lose that character whenever that adequate force ceases to be applied. As it cannot be alleged that the application of any such adequate force has been continued, and actually maintained in the case of the blockade of May, 1806,

it would seem to be a fair inference that the repeal of the Orders in Council will leave no insurmountable difficulty with respect to it. To suppose the contrary, would be to suppose that the Orders in Council, said to include that blockade, resting themselves on a principle of retaliation only, and not sustained by the application of an adequate force, would have the effect of maintaining a blockade admitted to require the application of an adequate force, until such adequate force, should actually take the place of the Orders in Council. Whenever any blockade is instituted, it will be a subject for consideration, and if the blockade be in conformity to the law of nations, there will be no disposition in this government to contest it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Aug. 7. Foster, Esq. &c. &c.

Mr. Munroe to Mr. Foster.

Department of State, Oct. 17, 1811.

Sir—I have the honour to communicate to you a copy of two letters from the Charge des Affaires of the United States at Paris, to the Charge des Affaires at London, and a copy of a correspondence of the latter with the Marquis of Wellesley on the subject. By this will be seen, that Mr. Smith was informed by the Marquis of Wellesley, that he should transmit to you a copy of the communication from Paris, that it might have full consideration in the discussion depending here.

Altho' an immediate repeal was to have been expected from your government, on the receipt of this communication, if the new proof which it affords of the French repeal was satisfactory, yet it will be very agreeable to learn that you are not authorized to concur in an arrangement that will terminate both the orders in council and the non-importation act.

P. S. Hearing that you will not be in town for several days, this letter, and one bearing date on the first of this month, which I had prepared and intended to deliver to you on my return here, are forwarded by a special messenger.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Aug. 7. Foster, Esq. &c. &c.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FOR AUGUST.

Harvest has commenced, and some wheat has been cut in the forward districts, neither of which prove in good quality as was expected, from the light and mild dew occasioned by the cold winds and variable weather, previously to, and about the blooming season. There will be much discoloured wheat, probably from the same cause as last year, from the same atmospheric cause. The quantity of wheat will never be so heavy throughout the country, the straw not being so large, as we are used to; and the ear upon the bush being of a fine and weight equal to the most productive years. The spring crops are generally abundant and promising, with the above exception as to light with respect to the barley; and the beans also have suffered, but not to any very considerable degree, from the same cause.

IMPORTANCE OF A MISPLACED COMMA.

Amazing as it may seem, it is certainly a fact, that the unfortunate King Edward II. lost his life by the means of a misplaced comma. For the cruel Queen, with whom he was at variance, sent to the keeper of the prison in which he was confined, the following lines:—

"To shed King Edward's blood"

"Refuse to fear, I count it good."

Had the comma been placed after the word refuse, thus,

"To shed King Edward's blood"

"Refuse,"

the sense would have implied that the keeper was commanded not to hurt the King, and the remaining line,

"To fear I count it good,"

would have signified that it was counted good not to spill his blood; but the comma being wickedly placed after the word fear, the murder seemed commanded, together with a kind of indemnification to the keeper. According to the punctuation, the keeper took the lines in the worst sense, and the King lost his life.

The well known anecdote of the Bishop of Assello is another case in point. The good prelate, carrying with him the humility of the station from which he had been raised, and possessing a liberality becoming his elevation, ordered this inscription to be put over his gate:

Porta, patens esto, nulli clauderis honesto.

"Gate, be thou open, and not shut to any honest man."—But the painter unfortunately put the comma after the word *nulli*, instead of *esto*, the sense stood thus—"Gate be thou open to nobody, but be shut to an honest man."

Which caused the Bishop to lose the bishopric. Thus may be perceived the necessity of being very particular with respect to prints or stops; since the misplacing of a single comma, as is shewn the murder of a King, and the loss of a bishopric.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION OFF BOULOGNE.

The following communication has been made from the Vice-Admiral of the Imperial flotilla, of the Army of England, to the Minister of Marine:

Paris Boulogne, 9 o'clock, p. m. 23d September, 1811.

Monseigneur—With the liveliest sentiments of congratulation, I have the honour to submit to your Excellency's consideration a report of the splendid victory, achieved by his Imperial Majesty's flotilla (lying at anchor in these Roads) which, blessed by the animating presence and example of our august Sovereign, has begun an epocha, as glorious as it is encouraging, for the French nation and its superb navy.

On the morning of Friday the 20th inst. about ten o'clock, A. M. signal was made from Napoleon's Needle; that an enemy's frigate, with the insolent audacity so peculiar to the piratical nation, whose flag she bore, had entered the Offing, and approached within the reach of our cannon. At this sight one soul animated every class. The guns of the Imperial batteries, within gun-shot, instantly opened a most destructive fire, under the high and distinguished command of that great Captain, his Highness the Duke of Lichingen, whose profound wisdom and zeal for his Imperial Majesty's service and the honour of the French name, directed the operations on shore. In the mean while, agreeably to orders I had received from his Excellency the Admiral de Winter, I caused two of our prams, tho' only half manned, to get under weigh, and stand to sea, the wind being at S. E. This bold assault, which only the skillful evolutions and enthusiastic valour of Frenchmen could have carried into effect, struck, instantaneous panic into the breast of the enemy, who sought refuge under the cannon of Dover, with which our brave mariners exchanged shots; one of which, M. Pied de Livree, bearer of the present, will have the honour to lay at your Excellency's feet. Thanks to the shades of night! the enemy once more escaped the thunderbolt of the national vengeance.

On the ensuing morning, that of the 21st inst. the wind having veered round to the westward, we saw, at break of day, the collected force of the eternal enemies of Europe, consisting of one ship of the line, one frigate, and four sloops and brigs, suddenly presented themselves, discharging their disappointment from the mouths of their ill-levell'd artillery. This empty menace inspired with vigour and enthusiasm the hearts of our loyal battalions. His Imperial Majesty deaf to the intreaties of an adored Empress, was the first to embark, and superintend the ordering and manœuvring of his flotilla, and by his illustrious example to point out to his devoted subjects the path to new triumphs. The bold spirit animated and inspirited the hearts of his braves, and soon, and those horses, the soldiers of the Army of England, burning with the most impetuous ardour, with the cries "I will live like the Emperor," and "Death to the Gothogens!" hastened on board our vessels. This was indeed, a terrible hour for England! The Rear Admiral Baffe, the worthy brother in arms of the daring Emperor at this moment, moving forward in advance, exchanged a furious broadside with the enemy's van, the air re-echoed with the cries and shrieks of the English ranks, and the remainder of the prams and gunboats, beating courageously up against a foul wind, flew to reinforce the fleet. The result was no longer dubious; the vain glorious tyrants of the ocean gave way; a ship after ship, resigned the conquest; and from the whole British Squadron fought, in an ignominious fight, a momentary safety from French valour, which threatened to bury them in the waves. This brilliant success called forth tears of joy from the paternal eyes of his Imperial Majesty, who, with the Duke of Lichingen on his right, and the gallant Admiral de Winter on his left, (with the Empress, we presume, on his back) were witnesses of the ignominious conduct of the Captain of the English fleet in the Nautilus. This vessel, become a complete wreck, had struck to the terrible prowess of the Commodore de Pompe. With an ignominy, peculiar to the most debased of nations, the British Commodore, soon seized the occasion of a light breeze to land on a windward, and double the Point as Boulogne. The heroic Commodore de Pompe, full of indignation, instantly gave chase, and, though a malignant fog coming on, snatched him from our view, there can be no doubt he will have a personal encounter with the Godolphin sands, and have entered triumphantly with his treacherous adjutant in the Godolphin, or some neighbouring port. The remainder of his Imperial Majesty's flotilla returned, covered with glory, to their anchorages in this port on the 23d, P. M.

Such, Monseigneur, are the details of this signal victory which is the triumphal arch, leading to the deliverance and repose of bleeding Europe, and which our posterity will justly incline to pronounce, miraculous and incomprehensible. As the moon while the life has been incessantly tranquil, and France, of all her heroes, attempts to deplete the wounds of our brave patriots, a most envious ball has momentarily cut short in his career of glory. It is a pleasing part of my duty to acquaint your Excellency, his wounds are declared as mortal.

I pray your Excellency to accept the assurances of my high esteem and most profound veneration. (Signed) LAMPOULE. Commanding the Imperial Flotilla of the Army of England.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR—I remember to have read of an officer (The Honourable, Jacques, and well informed Jack Baker, 20th Regt.) who served many years in this province, and who in opposition to field officers, and his brother captains, even intimated that the subalterns were the most respectable body of commissioned officers in his Majesty's service; (but here it may be necessary to note that in his day, the majority were one-shouldered boys) First, because they were the most numerous; secondly, by being the greater body, that they would ever overmatch the field officers in talents; and thirdly, for the above two reasons, that they could so far govern each regiment as to render (if necessary) a due respect to themselves from all of superior rank, and due, and implicit attention to be paid to the roster of the regiments, the government of the mess, &c. &c. if they were but always unanimous and true to each other. Now it is certain that this gentleman was thought to know his own men (for he also intimated in his brother's files not calling him captain, as he said that was the name of every fore-horse of a team) but he was as it may, I conceive his rules as to (subs) are very applicable to the present force of society in Lower-Canada. Let us compare our cities to the field officers (a compliment I presume which will not offend you) and the country to the subs, do you not think that Jack Baker's sentiments and ideas could be fully verified at our elections, and that the country could not exactly govern the province, that they could at least force a due respect to themselves, a share of good things going and a much greater attention to the wants and interests, than (I am sorry to say it) has hitherto been the case. It does not mean by this, to throw any reflections on your late country election, for I rejoice as much as you yourself as you have, in holding at same time that you were assisted by country gentlemen; but my wish and intention are to call the attention of our representatives (many of whom are from our cities) to the particular interests of the townships and country parishes in general, so that the enlightened part of the country at least may ever hereafter be encouraged, and had it their interest to join our cities in the election of men of talents, and worth, from your body, who have leisure and money to attend the duties of parliament; for I must candidly tell you that country gentlemen will not get sick of supporting any from the towns unless a part of the public money is expended in our parishes for general good, and not the whole in our cities as heretofore, and that means be adopted for giving us justice nearer our own homes and not forcing us upon every trifling occasion at an immense expense, and loss of time, to have recourse to our city courts and lawyers, or otherwise to sit down in fiscal submission to every species of villany, theft, and abuse, from every cell disfigured and worthless person. You have (in our cities) every protection, even to the punishing of the indiscretion of your servants; but a poor country gentry cannot even have a chief fear to god unless we will conduct him ourselves, as the officers of militia no longer consider this as any part of their duty; so that there is no part of His Majesty's dominions where crimes can be committed with impunity as in the townships and country parishes of Lower-Canada; for even where magistrates exist to superintend there is no energy, because they know not by what laws they are governed, and it is the interest of lawyers to keep them in doubt and embarrassment—Upper-Canada, a country of parishes, is far better protected in their rights and property than we are—We had for two or three years past courts in the townships, but alas this prevented gifts from coming to us, therefore an act and act was raised against them, and down they fell in their unexpired period, without a single vote in our parliament to lift them up for the protection of the people. You will perhaps ask me "What the country gentleman and people of wealth would do, should they turn their backs on the government and sole owners of the habitations in order that they by their parliament with members of their own description, for to us it must be the same thing, whether we have an historian, or man of learning, provided neither exact themselves for our good; or else they must refuse from their lethargy, sacrifice their private concerns, their time, and their money, in order to attend at Quebec as our representatives in future, in which case our lawyers, and their costly German retainers would have to remain at home to attend such state of our law suits, as parliament might see fit to leave them, and not have the burdening of all, even to an half dollar debt as at present. We ought also to have a local county court-house, school-house, &c. &c. &c. in a few years and have such laws as would enable us to protect our farms, and our woods from thieves, and proper persons appointed to terminate disputes about boundaries, ditches, &c. which at present cost many families, and suffer our lawyers at their expense. In short if our country gentlemen were to take the lead in parliament, we (as we might be led to their own support for years to come, therefore, let us give us an equal share of good things to come, if you still have a wish to govern, and restore our affluence. A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

MR. GRAY—Our citizens complain, and with great reason, of the high wages of servants of both sexes. It is not enough that they receive such obligations but in return their employers are ill served, and that they are a good deal vexed with infidelity. It has been asked by many gentlemen, "Is there no remedy for this hardship?" The answer is, there is no power of interference on the part of the complainant, and consequently for the present, there cannot be a remedy. It would be recommended to the Legislature to take the subject of interfering with the Town into due consideration, and should they in their wisdom perceive a necessity for the measure, the magistrature ought to be armed with a proper authority to examine the rate of money among the lower classes of society, and of prohibiting every idle vocation of the inferior generation, the certain road to prostitution, and to some other vices. The stranger is equally vexed with the citizens, on seeing the vast number of boys and girls, as well as grown up persons, hawking about town, &c. others having tails of fish, sweetmeats, and a variety of other articles. Most of these persons become idle to themselves, and consequently to the community. Not to mention the injury they do to the dealers who sell high rents and bring up these families decently. Those who ought to have certain punishments inflicted on them, and that blackkeepers of whatever class, should not be licensed without paying an annual sum, equal to a check on their increasing and overflowing numbers. These would be effectual bars to idleness and vice; the lower class would be obliged to put their children to proper employment, and to honest service. The evil will not be increased till such remedies as we have here mentioned are adopted. But above all a corporation would have the power of preventing many of the present abuses of complaint, by having the means of establishing a Public School, which would teach hundreds of both sexes to the end from those ailments to vice and idleness, which now unfortunately are too evident, and which their indolence will not appreciate unless the proper corrections are applied. At the same time a series of this nature would bring up subjects to be apprenticed to useful trades and occupations, as well as to honourable and respectable trades, so that the value of education would be increased, and the present number of individuals who are idle and dissipated, and who are a great expense to the community, would be prevented from being so numerous. It would not doubt be among

the first objects of the consideration of such an institution.—The lighting of our streets would then have some chance of being carried into effect, and many of the useful improvements would be introduced which the growing state of the town would point out and require. CIVIS.

FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Advices have been received at the Admiralty of the loss of the Pomone frigate coming through the Needles. The length of the Gazette precludes our entering further upon particulars than merely to state, that no lives were lost, and that the Pomone brought home our Ambassador from Prussia, Sir Harford Jones, who, it was said, was refused admission at the Prussian Court.

The number of ships, principally belonging to the leading out-ports in Great Britain, which have entered into the Quebec trade exceeds the most sanguine expectation, which were formed by persons well acquainted with the resources of that province; and the ships which have been engaged in the trade to Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick and their dependencies have increased in nearly the same proportion. It may be remarked, that in the furtherance of this trade no specie is sent out of the country, the returns being all made in British produce and manufactures. The employment which is thus afforded to British ships and British seamen and the advantages which must result to the traders and manufactures of the country, and to the various useful classes connected with ship building, from such employment of our own shipping, must excite astonishment in the minds of the most indifferent and inattentive observers, that these Colonies should have been so long considered possessions of little value or importance, and that we at last resorted to them from necessity, indeed we have to thank the Northern Powers of Europe and the government of the United States, for having opened our eyes, and directed our attention to these invaluable appendages of the British Empire.

One cannot read the account of the preparations making at Amsterdam for the reception of Bonaparte, without a feeling of pity for the people of that once great republic. The gates of this city shall be decorated, and triumphal arches shall be erected in different parts, emblems of navigation and commerce, shall be placed, and the whole city shall be illuminated. For whom or for what? To greet the arrival of a man who has reduced the nation to the lowest state of degradation; who has deprived them of the last vestige of independence; put an end to navigation and involved their once flourishing commerce in wretchedness and ruin. It is for this reason that the people of Amsterdam and Rotterdam are to illuminate and make merry; and after having received this mock-honour which the poor heart would fain refuse, but dare not, Bonaparte will cause it to be blazoned in the Monitor, with what acclamations and joy and honours he was received in his good city of Amsterdam, "The third City of the Empire!"

From the new commercial regulations lately adopted at Calcutta, it appears, that all foreign ships, from the 1st of May last, have to pay double duties on their imports and exports.—The export duty on piece goods, is 7 1/2 per cent, and the duties on imports, from 10 to 20 per cent, according to the articles.

There is one mortification attending the condition of the Man, who is at this day in possession of the greatest portion of the power that ever was permitted, by the unsearchable wisdom of providence to accumulate in the hands of a mortal being—while Bonaparte is perpetually extending and strengthening his arms on every side, to grasp and retain a wider compass of temporal and territorial dominion, he is also perpetually touching one point or another which reminds him of the insuperable limits that circumscribe his ambition, and beyond which he can no more pass than he can add a cubit to his own stature or a lay to his natural life; to a mind so impotent of control as his, the consciousness of restriction with its possibility itself, must cumber the enjoyment of empire, and often make him feel himself the most ancient slave of insuperable desire. While the Emperor of the French, in the course of the King of Rome he knows no more of the destiny of the infant, than his own mother could have predicted; that when he is by on her lap; it is at least probable, that the babe, for whose acquisition he outraged the laws of God and man, for whose nursing he seems almost to neglect the rules of government, will live an exile and die an outlaw, as it was thirty years ago that he himself, in the sequel, would mount the throne of the Bourbons over the prostrate necks of all the monarchs of the continent.

Yet the attention of his forty or fifty millions of subjects appears, at present, to be far more disengaged, than with the cryings and gripings of the little prince, than with the disgrace and disasters of the imperial armies in Portugal. The following are the most delicate specimens that we can select of the passing bulletins issued on this interesting subject.

Monitor Office, 8 1/2 P. M. "We learn that the King of Rome picked a little this morning; but he has since taken a small dose of gonorrhoea, and was enjoying a refreshing sleep in his cradle when our courier was obliged to depart."

"We saw the paper to-day, that his highness the Prince has had a slight touch of the cholera. He was several times held out (part) but without effect. Several expressions have been forwarded to Rome with this disease some intelligence." (Signed) a Courier.

Should this party being sent by a courier and the

future happiness of his kind, divine and temporal, an early grave, we would believe it would reflect on each more than the resolution of ten Kingdoms; yet if he lives he may probably by his ill-timed ingratitude, avenge the wrongs of many a childless parent on his father's head. Napoleon, can neither give his heir brains nor good fortune, and it remains to be proved whether he has been blessed or cursed with the accomplishment of the most tremendous of his wishes, in the birth of this boy.

CHESHIRE.

The following advertisement is the most glorious trophy acquired by any nobleman within our remembrance.

Chester, July 4, 1811.

Earl Grosvenor, wishing to extend the benefits of education to those poor boys of six years old and upwards who cannot, at present, gain admission into the charity school established in this city, has engaged a master of approved abilities, and made arrangements for opening a school, early next month for that purpose. Those parents, &c. who wish to embrace this advantage, are requested to apply to Mr. Hamilton, at the Blue-school, where he will attend every day next week, from ten to one o'clock, to receive names and certificates of age.

In the list of subscriptions in a late London paper for the relief of British prisoners in France is the following:

A further subscription of several members of the Society of friends in different parts of the country, per Wm. Berbeck and Wm. Allen took place. Total amount of subscriptions to the end of July last, more than 60,000 Sterling or dolls 256,666 66.

The charity schools of the established church in Liverpool educate upwards of 1400 children. There is still living, at the village of Tetbury, five miles from Burton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Ann Moore, who has lived, or rather exist, without food, for several years; and without any liquor, not even so much as a glass of water for two years and a half. Her stature is of a middle size; she was married, and has four children, two of whom are now living. She can sit up in bed, read her bible, and her prayer-book with the assistance of glasses, and work, at intervals, and at her needle. Her memory is strong. In respect to the state of her frame, all the lower parts, up to her body, are useless, and totally dead. Her legs are bent under her, and the knees grown stiff; her voice is low and faint, but accurately defined; she takes milk, and now is in her 67th year.

The following are the dimensions of one of the largest oak trees ever cut down in this Kingdom. It grew in the parish of Eastgill, Monmouthshire, about four miles from Newport, near the sea, and was cut down last year, and purchased by Mr. T. Harrison. The trunk, 18 feet in length, measured 170 solid feet; 12 limbs, respectively, 60, 106, 355, 452, 235, 113, 28, 126, 84, 70, 97, and 75, feet; diameter, 2202 feet of round timber; dead limbs, 126 feet of timber, making a total of 2428 feet of timber. It required the labour of four men, for twenty days, to fell the tree and strip the bark.

The Dutch bookellers, printers, type-founders, and press-makers, are by a late edict, prohibited at Amsterdam, to have their names and residence registered.

MARRIAGES.

Lord Burgher, eldest son of Lord Westmorland, to Miss Welchley Pole, daughter of the Hon. Mr. W. Pole.

At Great Malvern, Lord Deerbury, to Lady Mary Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans. His lordship is a Lieutenant, the price is present of one hundred guineas. Her ladyship had one hundred thousand pounds at her disposal.

DEATHS.

Lady Villeneuve's daughter, wife of Lt. Sillmouth, late premier.

The hon. Baron Dimsdale, partner of a banking firm in London.

At East Winton, the Revd. L. Howson, 58 years of age, at 351 per annum.

At Jamaica, Vice-Admiral Rowley, commander in chief on that station.

At Norfolk, Miss Sillitt, whose wedding clothes and shroud were brought home at the same time.

At Portsmouth, the right honourable Gen. Fox, brother of the late C. J. Fox, governor of Portsmouth, colonel of the 10th foot.

At Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Rear-Admiral Dundas.

At Tobago, Sir William Young, bart. governor of the Leeward Islands.

At Odessa, General Komantzi, lately celebrated as the commander in chief of the Russian army.

At the Cape, Captain W. Siby, of the Owen Glendower.

At Sea, Capt. F. Cottrell, of the Nyaden.

At Petersburg, the celebrated Dr. Jonathan Rogers, physician-general to the Russian court.

AFFAIRS OF THE NORTH.

Königsberg, Sept. 23.—We are all anxious, and we understand that the French Emperor will direct his progress towards us, which is said to be the signal for war. The following has been shown as an estimate of Polish, Prussian, and Russian troops in this part of the continent—

Table with 2 columns: Location and Number of Troops. Locations include At Warsaw and neighbourhood, At Cracow, At Lublin, At Poznan, At Breslau, At Glogow, At Schweidnitz, At Oppeln, At Silesia, At Prussia, At Poland, At Russia.

Russians in Old Galicia... Poland, 60,000 Scattered forces in various places, 20,000

The frequent movements that have taken place among these troops, have rendered the statement less accurate than I could wish.

It is said to be the intention of Bonaparte to erect Poland into a distinct kingdom for Murat, who will give up Naples.

Our readers should be informed, that the French are already in possession of Custring and Thorn on the Oder, and Dantzic and Thorn on the Vistula.

The Diet of Switzerland, by the command of Bonaparte, has passed a decree, ordering all the Swiss in the service of England to return home by the end of the year, under pain of losing their right of citizenship, and their property.

EGYPT.

A dreadful massacre of the Mamelukes took place on the 7th of March, at nine in the morning, in the citadel of Cairo. All the troops were at Giza, to be present at the election of Tuissiere Pacha, which was held in the square of the treasury.

UNITED STATES.

Capt. Harris, who arrived at Boston from Laguity, informs us that the independence of that province was considered as completed.

Several English vessels were about sailing for Gibraltar, with those who were disinclined, and their property.

One hundred and ninety-two Scotch emigrants from the Isle of Skye, have lately arrived in one ship at Wilmington. (N. C.)

The Montreal Herald.

SAURDAY, DECEMBER 21.

The Burlington mail not being arrived when we were obliged to close our present number, prevents us from giving to our readers any recent intelligence which may be brought by that conveyance.

FURTHER DETECTION OF SMUGGLING. Since our former notice of this subject, we understand that Mr. M...

United States. The activity of this gentleman deserves the warmest thanks. He has yet much to do—hordes of noted smugglers are in this city and about the province lines, watching the favourable moment of renewing their nefarious practices.

In adverting to Mr Connel's Statement of the incapacity of the Irish Catholics, inserted in this number, we cannot but remark, that he appears to insinuate that the whole number of the prohibited offices complained of would in the event of emancipation, be open to his friends.

CHRISTMAS CAUTIONS.

Sir J. Rausca, in his "Christmas Cautions," observes that the "weather is unusual in clement at this season, and that therefore, good food, good eating, and good drinking, are unquestionably agreeable, and, in some measure, necessary.

But, instead of loading our tables, and our stomachs with an unwholesome variety of the richest viands, let us be content with plain and nourishing food; and with a quantity proportioned to our digestive faculties; and let us consider, while we are cheerfully and comfortably regaling, by a good fire, allured by superfluities to excess, whether we have not some poor but needy neighbour, who are exposed, half fed, and perhaps half naked too, to all the inclemencies of the weather.

A HINT

To inspectors and purchasers of pork. It is said, that acorns and beech nuts have been abundant this fall in the environs of Lake Champlain.

FLORIDA QUESTION.

The language and opinion expressed in the Quebec Gazette of the 14th inst. on the subject of the Floridas, and the probable views of the American government towards these provinces, accord perfectly with our own estimate of the principles which undeviatingly actuate that nation of yesterday.

agency of American settlers, and surely no mission was ever conducted in a more treacherous, or more dastardly manner, however, their honorable government have publicly avowed to the world their approval, and justify the atrocity of their conduct by the most base and unavailing pretexts, exhibiting at the same time the most cruel ingratitude to a country once their friend, and now involved in all the horrors of war and desolation.

That there have been, and there may still be, some persons in this province of the description of the Florida agents, there can be little doubt, but we rest assured, that our government will easily prevent their organization, and that their mission here will prove disgraceful to themselves and productive of merited disappointment to their employers.

On this occasion we may well exclaim with the gallant Peruvian Hero

"We want no change, and least of all such change as they would bring us."

The extracts from the official papers published by the American government, relating to the Floridas, ought to be read with attention by every eye in this province. They show the fare that awaits us, upon the first favourable opportunity. There may never offer one exactly similar to that which the United States avail themselves of for the seizure of the Floridas; but it would be too much to presume, that no favourable opportunity will ever offer.

Mr. Monroe says that the United States have a claim against Spain, to a greater amount than the value of the Floridas! So, if they are to be the judges, they have against G. Britain, to more than the value of the Canada. The country is also surrounded in a great measure by the territory of the United States.

Marrid on Tuesday last, by the Revd. Mr. Somerville, WILLIAM ROWAND, hatter, to ANN BIGGERS.

Quebec.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 19.

Nothing interesting.

Intelligence which, from want of room, we were obliged to suppress.

We hear that Capt. Barrett, of the ship Cumberland lately wrecked on the Maniquagan shoals, fell in with a ship at sea, on the 20th Oct. totally abandoned, in latitude 37. 30, Longitude 59. 30.

The ship had lost her rudder and had near five feet water in her hold, her bows were gone, and the fore hatch open, and on the deck there was some bread. There was also a temporary rudder on the deck, which Capt. Barrett shipped and having pumped out the water, he put six men and a boy on board and ordered them to make a port in Great Britain, which he has no doubt but they would easily accomplish.

The following is a list of all the vessels wrecked, stranded or damaged, in the latter part of Quebec, and in the Harbour.

The Ship Cumberland capt. Barrett, went on shore on the great shoal off Maniquagan, on the 15th ult. and it is feared she will be totally lost—bound up.

The Brig Dedalus, capt. Young, went on shore about six miles to the westward of the Caldicut, and the Brig Earl Marchmont, about four miles to the westward of the Dedalus, it is thought that she will be totally lost.

The Prince George, at Kamouraska, damaged but it is thought will be got off.

The Brig Providence, at St. Ann, not damaged, and it is thought will be saved.

The Brig Peggy, on Crane Island, the Brig—capt. Quinon, do. both safe—Also Brig Friendship, wrecked on do.

The Ship Neptune has received damage, and must be repaired.

The Ships Brothers, Boston, (Transp. to) Three Brothers, damaged.

The Ship Waterloo, stranded in the river St.

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.

TENERIFFE WINE FOR SALE.

APPLY TO Linthorne & Folliffe.

The Subscriber

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

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

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

FRANCIS RADGLEY, Agent and Commission Merchant, Place d'Armes, 29th Nov.

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 persons holding Agreements by letters or otherwise, for Lots of Land in the southerly half of the Township of WICKHAM, on the river Saint Francis, in the province of Lower Canada, whereof William Lindsay, Esquire, residing at present at Saint Johns, in the district of Montreal, is leader, as per patent under the Great Seal of the said province, lodged in the office of John Gerbrand Beck, Esquire, Notary Public at Montreal, doth appear—that all such person or persons holding any such letter, order, or promise in writing to settle on or occupy any of such lot or lots of land on the said southerly half of the said Township of Wickham, do forthwith come forward, between this and the first day of February, which will be in the year 1812—and produce the same to the above said John Gerbrand Beck, at his Office in Notre-Dame Street in the city of Montreal, in order that they may receive their DEEDS of SALE, agreeable to the conditions or tenor of the said letters, orders, or other promises in writing—whereof they are not to fail at their peril.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, Leader of the southerly half of the Township of Wickham.

Montreal, 18th December, 1811.

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

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on MONDAY MORNING next, the 23d inst. at the stores of the Subscriber, AN assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the season—Flannels, white and colored Swansdowns, Cloths, Cassimeres, black Cambrics, blue Cottons, cotton Checks, stripes Cotton, Shawls, Calicoes, Mullins, Tapes, Threads, Stockings, &c. &c. &c.

10 Boxes English Soap, A few boxes Sheet Iron, 2 Casks Tea, 6 D z. Spades and Shovels, &c. &c. Sale to commence at TEN o'clock.

On FRIDAY EVENING the 27th inst. A great variety of GOODS, including Hardware, Plated ware, and fancy articles.—A few boxes of real Martinique Liqueur, &c. &c. Sale to commence at SIX o'clock. ADAM L. MACNIDER, A. & B. Montreal, Dec. 21, 1811.

SALES AT AUCTION

By M. C. CUVILLIER & Co.—at the Stores of Messrs. JOSHUA STAMFIELD & Co. On MONDAY NEXT, the 23d inst. at ONE o'clock,

A VERY general assortment of DRY GOODS:—Comprising Cloths of all colours and qualities, Castings, Baizes, Flannels, Blankets, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, Swansdowns, Cambrics, Corduroys, Thicklets, striped Cottons, Checks, white Cottons, Irish Linens, Shirtings, Shawls, Calicoes, Mullins, Cambrics, Hollands, brown Hollands, brown Shirtings, Threads, Lace, Edgings, sewing Silk, colored Threads, Tapes, Forretings, &c. &c. &c. On TUESDAY the 24th, at ONE o'clock at their Auction Room,

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

A parcel Hardware, 5 Barrels Pork, One bale of the Wick, and other articles. M. CUVILLIER & CO. Montreal, Dec. 21.

FOR THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Original.

PATRIOTIC ODE.

(Concluded from our last.)

The hall'd him had nearly roars'd, When sympathy, for ever pleas'd...

Napoleon's laurels fade, When Spanish, Portuguese, and Britons join; Alonzo's fall, Barbara's strewn with dead...

What is man, from liberty divorc'd? A reptile with existence cur'd; That light of life, that sun of human kind...

Can any desert state be found? So lost to Freedom's gl'ring sound, As bid her ships with sails unfurl'd...

Her pleasure rests on gold, No generous warmth of sympathy prevails From bosom inaccessible and cold...

By Saragossa, bath'd in blood, By land of Girona, that withstood The vile Usurper's baffled host...

Shew'd be the oath that binds the soul To spurn, with force, a Tyrant's rule; That makes the grating nation raise...

In joyful concert sweet That fills with rapturous joy the feeling breast, The living tribes the rising morning greet...

IRELAND.

From the Belfast Commercial Chronicle.

MR. O'CONNELL'S CALCULATION, Of the number of Situations from which persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion are excluded.

The first that offered itself was the Parliament. From seats in both houses the Catholics were excluded, amounting to 900.

There are, I think, 86 other corporations and towns in Ireland, which, at the low average rate of 25 tickets each, show which Catholics are by law

excluded, Amount to 2949 Giving a total, under positive enactment, of 2023 But, if a more accurate view of the other officers...

Thirdly—There are in the professions and administration of the Law Officers from which we are directly excluded: Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, Law Judges...

Several of the regiments have 2, 3, or more battalions, so that the entire may be estimated at 200 battalions, and must contain 7500 commissioned officers...

And it is quite manifest that the proportion of 100 Catholic officers in the Irish Militia, is a great exaggeration.

There are other offices of trust, honour and emolument, from which the Catholics are excluded: Lord Lieutenant, Lords of the Treasury, Governors of Counties...

I am sure I can be reproached only with having too far diminished the dependent offices from which the Catholics are excluded under this head, when I state them.

Only at 7000 Catholics are excluded from the following offices: 1st. Parliament, 2d. Corporation, 3d. Law, 4th. Army, 5th. Navy...

Thus giving a total of officers from which Catholics are excluded, by positive enactment, of 21,167 And of offices from which they are almost with equal certainty excluded by the spirit and operation of the law.

Amounting to 9929 Amounting to the sum of 12,096

HART LOGAN HAS FOR SALE Fifty chests best SINGLO TEA. Ten bbls. fine Martinique SUGAR. A quantity of Spanish WINE.

For Sale by the Subscribers, 30 cases assorted Cotton Hosiery. 15 do. do. Worsted Stocking Web. 20 bales do. coloured Flannels.

WANTS a situation, as Clerk or Book-keeper, in a respectable Wholesale Store, a person well acquainted with business, and the French language.

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

The Subscribers have received by the late Arrivals, A Consignment of SADDLERY, consisting of the following articles, viz.—2 sets of Plated Harness, complete.

10 bales of superfine and common CLOTHS and CASSIMERES. The whole will be sold cheap for ready money, or short approved credit.

CHEAP STOVES FOR SALE BY Adam L. Moacnider. Montreal, 30th Nov. 1811.

Imported by the Manufacturer, AN assortment of very superior Mens, Womens, and Childrens, white and coloured Cotton, Silk, and Thread Hosiery.

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

Importation par le Fabriqueur. UN assortiment tres etendu de Bas de coton, soie et fil, blanc et de differentes couleurs, pour hommes, femmes et enfans.

T. C. a par la brig Sarah, actuellement en riviere de Quebec, un assortiment tres etendu de Bas de laine, Bonnets drappes, Mittaines, &c. bien choisis et convenable a l'usage et au besoin du pays dans la saison actuelle.

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

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BLANK NOTARIAL DEEDS, in French, Also WRITING PAPER, of various kinds, Quills, Ink, Pens, &c.

C. ROOKE HAS received by the BIRKBY, and other Arrivals, 200 packages seasonable DRY GOODS, part of which were put up for the American market.

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 Froffe, or to Messrs. E. & J. SANFORD.

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

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, Brocage, and Agency.

FIRE-PROOF STORAGE. well adapted for Flour, Pork, or other valuable property. Montreal, 24th April, 1811.

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

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

THOMAS BECKET, Tailor and Habit Maker, RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentle-men of Montreal, that he has

REMOVED from St. Paul to St. Xavier street, opposite Messrs. Auld's and Manland's Counting House, where he continues carrying on the Tailor and H. bit-making business as formerly.

TERMS OF THE MONTREAL HERALD. Delivered to city Subscribers at Three Dollars per annum... When sent by post, Three and a Half Dollars.

FOR ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, first insertion, two shillings and sixpence... Ten lines and under, three shillings and fourpence...

AGENTS. Mr. James Barnard, Quebec. Mr. Edward Sills, Three-Rivers. Mr. George Kinton, William-Henry.

Office, No. 27, St. Paul-Street