THE MONTREAL HERALD.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO —— OVID.

Printed and Published by William Gray.

Four Dollars per Annum. SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1813. [VOL. 13.]—Nº [illegible]

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. SKAKEL *will, during this winter give a Course of Lectures on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. The course will begin on Wednesday Nov. 17th—Those who may be inclined to patronize the undertaking, may, by calling at his house in St. James street, see a prospectus of the Lectures and be informed of the terms.*

Montreal Oct. 30th 1813.

FOR SALE.

20 Hogsheads, excellent PORTER; also about ten dozen bottled do. received by the last fleet. Enquire of JAMES PIRSS.

9 Oct.

The Steam Boat

WILL start on SUNDAY MORNING, at Six o'clock precisely, and will continue to do so from week to week at the same hour of that day, until otherwise notified. Passengers, upon application, must choose their berths and pay their passage money, and be on board at half-past 5 o'clock positively.

The Swiftsure will regularly leave Quebec on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning, as the tide may serve. Passengers subject to the same regulations as at Montreal. For further particulars, see handbills.

Montreal Sept. 18, 1813.

GEORGE CLARK

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has for sale, a Fashionable assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens made up FURS.

St Joseph Street, near the Old Market, Montreal.

N. B Military and other orders executed as usual.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber notifies the public, that on Tuesday [illegible], at the commencement of the fire at Point aux Callieres, an elegant single cased SILVER WATCH, quite new, was Stolen in her apartments. She thinks Mr. [illegible] name was engraved on it, or otherwise attached; the chain a red silk cord, with only a key. Whoever will deliver the said Watch to Mr Pierre Moreau, at said Point aux Callieres or at this office, will be handsomely rewarded, and no questions asked. But if the same be not returned, a recompence will be made to any person or persons who can bring the felon or felons to the bar of Justice.

Sept. 25. LOUISE MOREAU.

COMMISSARY GENERAL's OFFICE,
QUEBEC, September 28, 1813.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Sir GEORGE PREVOST, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 53d year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills," (the provisions thereof being extended, and further regulated by an Act of the 53d year of His Majesty's reign,) have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 30 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at TWENTY AND HALF per cent, sterling, discount.

N.B The said Commissioners meet every Monday fortnight at 10 o'clock at the house of Mr. Blackwood, Port Lewis street, where written communications on the subject of Exchange will be received and duly attended to.

For sale at this Office.

BIBLES, common & fine, 1 & 2 vol.—New testaments, with & without Psalms & paraphrases—Psalm Books—Paraphrases used in the Presbyterian Churches at 6d. and [illegible]—Prayer Books. A few copies History of Aberdeen—Select voyages, 4 vol.—Cook's Geography, 2 vol. 4to.—Gil Blas, 4 vol.—Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, 2 vol.—Guthrus Gramar.—History of the French Revolution, 2 vol.—Junius Letters, 2 vol.—Accomplished youth, 2 vol.—Mackenzie's works, 3 vol.—Youngs works 2 vol. &c &c.

A Handsome six year old Bay GELDING for sale.

Oct. 20 *John Blackwood.*

THE subscriber has received by the Joseph and Mary, 60 chests SINGLO TEA, which he will sell cheap for cash.

Montreal, 30th Oct. HART LOGAN.

MACNIDER & BRIDGE have received a few elegant TABLE SETTS, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Oct 2d.

FOR Sale, a few tierces SEAL OIL, 60 bbls. Whale do.—a quantity Green Cod fish, of excellent quality, North-shore Salmon in tierces, and several bags best Java black Pepper, by the late vessels from London

Oct. 30. *FREDERICK GONNERMAN*

COMMUNICATION.

Mr Gray, you will oblige many of your customers, by publishing in the Montreal Herald, the following Certificates from several honest inoffensive farmers at Missisqui Bay, which will serve to prove that it was not public stores, or goods intended to be smuggled, that induced Col. Clarke to commit aggressions upon this frontier settlement.

This certifies, that the following articles of clothing, &c. were plundered from the undersigned, by Col. Clarke and party on the 12th inst. viz.

1 great coat, 3 coats, 1 vest, 2 pair pantaloons, 2 shirts, 2 pair stockings.

Signed Lodewick Sutte.

This certifies, that the following article were plundered from the undersigned by Col. Isaac Clarke and party on the 12th inst. viz.

1 waggon and harness, 2 saddles, 1 bridle, 2 halters, and 2 sheep.

Signed, John Hogle.

This certifies, that the following articles of property were plundered from the undersigned on the 12th inst. by Colonel Isaac Clarke and party, viz.

1 horse, 1 saddle and bridle, 1 chair, 2 blankets, 1 pair of stockings.

Signed, Adam Deal.

This certifies the following articles of clothing, &c were plundered from me on the 12th inst. by Col. Isaac Clarke and party, viz.

1 suit of clothes, 1 coat, 2 pair pantaloons, 2 vests, 4 pair stockings, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 blanket, 1 bag, 2 china bowls, 1 gold ring, cash 15s 6d, 5s the cheese.

Signed, Philip Rychart.

The above property estimated to be worth about £75 currency. In addition to which, ten yoke of oxen, and twelve horses were plundered by this marauding party, and many other articles of property from the farmers in this vicinity, considered to be worth £275 currency.

It is a circumstance that excites no great degree of surprise on the minds of those who have a knowledge of the private character of Col. Isaac Clarke (who recently plundered the honest inhabitants of Missisqui Bay), that he should have less engaged in the meanness of robbing the women of their silver thimbles, gold rings, bed curtains, petticoats, &c.

13th October, 1813.

We think our correspondent has gone far enough as relates to the conduct of Col. Clarke, in that unprincipled expedition, so that we forbear going through the narrative of his past character. It may be correct, but to confront a man with accusations of crimes almost unheard of, without proof, is a thing we will not do. However if our friend will communicate himself in such a way as to leave us in no doubt of facts, and that proof can be adduced, we shall give publicity to the whole. His signature will be necessary, but he may depend that it shall not be made known.

Editors.

European Intelligence

COURT OF KING's BENCH.

BIRCH v. VALE.

This was an action by Messrs. Birch and Co. bankers to recover the sum of £620 from one of their customers, which they had overpaid in his account under the following circumstances. They had a clerk of the name of Hammond in their house, who was an acquaintance of the defendant Vale—he told Vale that he had some money which he would pay into their house to the account of Vale, and that he would take a cheque from Vale whenever he wanted money. Having done this, he by means of the following fraud, got a credit put to Vales' account for money which was never paid in. He gave credit in the ledger for payment which had never been made, and in concealment of the clerk of the cash book, he called the payment in the ledger which he had previously made, and which was not in point of fact entered in the cash-book. Or if he was at the ledger, he omitted to call the payment he had entered, and which did not appear in the cash book. Consequently, the clerk at the other book did not find the error, and the cash balance at night tallied. Vale finding credit given him in his pass-book, which was copied from the ledger, for the sums Hammond told him he paid in to his account, readily gave him the cheque to the amount; but when the fraud was discovered Vale had drawn £620 more than was actually paid into his account. Hammond had done the same with other customers, and had committed frauds to the amount of 2700. For the Defendant it was contended, that the loss must fall on the Bankers as it was occasioned by their own servant. The Jury found for the plaintiff £620.

LLOYD v. DE[illegible].

This was an action of false imprisonment, brought by a young woman who lived as lady's maid with the defendant's wife, they being persons of rank and fortune. Mr. De[illegible] thought proper to suspect the plaintiff of dishonesty, and on Monday the 28th of September, 1812, she was ordered up stairs and to have her trunk searched. From an open drawer her mistress took a few bits of lace but the girl immediately reminded her that it was the open-work drawer, and that she was employed by her in altering a dress, of which that lace formed a part; she then accused her of stealing a pair of stockings, but on examination they were the girl's own stockings; she then accused her of stealing six dresses; these the girl reminded her had been [illegible] ... a Magistrate, who [illegible] her back [illegible] upon the [illegible] from the Monday till the Wednesday evening during which time, from agitation and terror, the girl took no food; they [illegible] black [illegible] with her night [illegible], so that she never went to bed. [illegible] ... [illegible] and the Lord Chief Baron severely animadverted on the conduct of the [illegible].

Mr. Attorney General, for the defendant, made an able speech in mitigation of damages, ... [illegible] for the plaintiff, damages [illegible].

An Evening Paper has presented us with the following anecdote, [illegible] the late Lord Tyrconnel [illegible] ... [illegible] were frozen to death in marching order [illegible] ... [illegible] could by St Sergius or St. Nicholas.

CORN TRADE.

The select committee of the House of Commons appointed to examine into the state of the Corn Trade have reported, that during the last 21 years the sum of 58,634,135l. has been paid for foreign corn imported into Great Britain, and that the average price of the quarter of wheat, for that period, has been 77s. 3d. and for the last 6 years, 101s. [illegible]. This naturally directed their attention to the mode in which this dependence on foreign countries might be best remedied; and upon addresses to the Board of Agriculture in England, and the Farming Society of Ireland, they learned that a great increase of tillage had taken place in both countries during the last ten years, though much still remained to be done.

The import of corn into this country from Ireland had, however, received an astonishing increase during the last five years, constituting [illegible] of the whole importation, while in the preceding years, it had not equalled one seventh of the whole. The value of Irish corn imported into this country during the last five years, was 6,507,934l. Of the resources to be derived from Ireland, the Committee observe as follows:—

"The evidence of several persons well acquainted with Ireland, concurs in proving, that its tillage has of late years increased very much, and is capable of being still further increased. The fertility of the soil; the fitness of the climate; the abundance of limestone, the cheapness of labour, and the general convenience of water carriage; together with the progress made in the course of a few years in extending and improving the cultivation of the land, form the most complete proof of the ability of Ireland to become eminently serviceable to this country, by affording to its great manufacturing population, abundance of all kinds of food at moderate prices."

The Committee conclude this part of the subject, by observing, that by the cultivation of wastes, the conversion of a greater portion of grass land into tillage, and the adoption of a more improved system of agriculture, the United Kingdom might be relieved from dependance on foreign countries for corn, [illegible].

The Committee next proceed to consider the two different systems on which the corn laws of the country had been hitherto founded. The first system commenced in the year 1670, and discouraged the importation of grain by high duties, while it encouraged the export. The second system commenced in 1765, and proceeded on the opposite principle of encouraging the import of corn, while it discouraged the export by the removal of the bounties.

The committee, however, shew by the production of various tables, that during the continuance of the former system, the country annually exported grain to a considerable amount, while in consequence of the change which took place in 1765, this state of things was rapidly altered, and Britain became an importing country to a large amount. The report then proceeds as follows:—

"The various evils which belong to so great an importation from foreign countries,—to so great an expenditure of our money, in promoting the improvement and cultivation of those countries, at the loss of a similar extent of improvement and cultivation of our own,—and to the established high prices of corn, are so numerous, and so mischievous, that every one will readily allow they are deserving of the serious attention of Parliament. In respect to the proper remedy to be applied, considerable light is thrown upon the subject by the strong coincidence of plenty and low prices with a system of restricted importation, and of scanty supply and high prices with the contrary system. This forcibly points out the expediency of recurring to the principles of those laws which were so beneficial in practice, from the time of their commencement in 1670 till the abandonment in 1765.

"The correctness of this view of the corn trade is farther borne out by what has lately occurred in regard to it in consequence of the Continental system of the French Government. For many years previous to the [illegible] of this system, the trade [illegible] between this country and the [illegible] was virtually a free trade [illegible] and [illegible] being wholly [illegible] in consequence of the high prices. But none of [illegible] were the result, which here also [illegible] the principle of a free trade [illegible] as well as the [illegible]. When the Continental system [illegible] all commercial intercourse with those countries from which corn is usually imported into Great Britain, except through the means of licences, and thus imposed great difficulties upon the importation of foreign corn; [illegible] to advance, the quantity [illegible] in consequence of this advance in [illegible] of the price, particularly in Ireland, has been much greater than it was [illegible], that the supply in the last year was equal to the consumption for the first time since 1764: the value of corn exported from the United Kingdom, in 1812, to foreign countries amounts to 1,498,228l. while the value of foreign corn imported amounts to 1,213,8[illegible]."

In conformity with these doctrines, the Committee recommend that the regulating price, for allowing the importation of corn, should be made a very high one, while foreign exportation should be allowed until it rises [illegible] price [illegible] what might be considered [illegible]. They propose, that wheat be exportable [illegible] per quarter; and when at 105s. per quarter, then importation should be permitted, still under the operation of a very considerable duty [illegible].

The Committee finally propose that the importation of flour, and meal should be totally prohibited.

The Forester arrived at Bermuda from Jamaica, [illegible] the captured the schr. [illegible] Smith, [illegible] from [illegible] Rathal and [illegible] to Bermuda [illegible] and was [illegible] proceeded for Jamaica with the Forester. The Sylph was off Charlestown during the late gale, and lost her mizen mast, main top mast, and [illegible]. The Sappho was from Jamaica Sept. 1, and convoyed to Bermuda the Darlington Packet, on her way to England. She brought information that a severe hurricane had been experienced there, which drove all the vessels on shore, blew down many houses in Kingston and Port Royal, destroyed the plantations on the south side of the Island, and did much other damage.—The Spark sloop of war, (on board of which the Admiral had hoisted his flag) was the only ship of war on the Jamaica station when she left.

EXTRACTS FROM LONDON PAPERS

LONDON, August 18.

The following is the extract from a letter of a respectable clergyman in India.

"You will rejoice to hear that the Inquisition at Goa was abolished in October last; and it is now thrown open to public inspection with all its cells, secret chambers &c.

Famine at Bombay.—When the last ships set sail about the beginning of March, there prevailed at Bombay a most deplorable famine. Multitudes were daily, and almost hourly, dropping down in the streets and dying, for want of sustenance. This melancholy scene was miserably contrasted with the expensive festivity and gaiety that was the tone and order of the day in the first circles of the European inhabitants. The Governor (Sir Evan

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Nepean) sent for a native merchant of great note, and asked his opinion of what ought to be done. "Just do, "said this merchant, "what Governor Duncan did in a similar case. "This was, without a moment's delay, to collect rice from all quarters on the credit or security of the government, and to deposit it in warehouses for prompt distribution among the sufferers. The Governor recommended a subscription, towards which he sent, out of his own purse a thousand rupees. But the native merchants, moved with deep compassion and sorrow, without any aid from government, raised a fund for importing grain to an unheard of amount.

••••

Transports are daily expected round from the Downs, for the purpose of taking on board many detachments at present in the depot in the *Isle of Wight*, to join their several regiments in North America.

••••••

Extract of a letter from an Officer of rank in the army of Lord Wellington, dated the 3d inst.

"We never yet saw such desperate fighting, or experienced resistance so obstinate as on those days (the 28th and 30th.) The manoeuvres of the enemy were admirable, and all his positions chosen with infinite skill, either for attack or defence, victory or defeat. He could assail us from most of his crowned points with great advantage, or he could reinforce and protect his troops on these stations with celerity and effect. If successful they were well calculated to ensure the fruits of victory, and if beaten, to save him from the disasters of retreat. Yet from all these positions, he was completely forced, and dreadfully cut up in his retreat, which it required all his efforts to cover, in any way, so as to prevent its being converted into a disorderly flight, notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the ground which in many places defied combined and extensive movements. Lord Wellington was struck with a spent musket ball, which lodged in his sash, but thank Heaven did no harm to our beloved commander. His Lordship says he never met with so daring and powerful an enemy; but it seemed only to rouse the British lions more to vanquish him. Indeed nothing can describe the devotedness and ardour of our forces. The Portuguese acted nobly—the Marquis of Worcester was struck by a ball, and fell from his horse: but this brave young nobleman was only stunned, and was soon ready again to partake in the glory of his comrades. The defiles and passes which abound in this district, afforded much facility and security to the flying foe. We have nevertheless taken great abundance of stores, baggage, &c. Numerous prisoners are hourly bringing in, and I do not think their total loss can be less than 20,000 men.

••••

The following is an extract of a private letter from Berlin, dated the 23th ult.—There is no doubt entertained here but that hostilities will again commence on the 16th Aug. The whole of the army of Bonaparte is calculated at 400,000 men, of whom 200,000 are in Saxony and Silesia; 100,000 near W[illegible], and 100,000 in Italy under the command of the Viceroy. Austria's going over to the Prussians and Russians, here seems certain. To-morrow the Crown Prince of Sweden is expected, who has under him an army of 120,000 men, and it is expected will take his head-quarters here. Bonaparte will command the army in person. In Leipsic all goods remain yet under sequestration.

The following is the exact amount of the military force at present in the field under the Crown Prince of Sweden, as commander in Chief.

Prussians, including 6000 cavalry and Bulow's corps 40,000—Russians, being the corps of Winzinger[illegible], Czernich & Woronzow, and Tettenborn, 25,000—Hanseatic Legion—Lubeckers, Hanoverians, and Mecklenburghers, commanded by Count Walmoden 17,000—British troops under General Gordon, 6,000—Swedes, Effective 32,000—Regiments Scania, 44,000—120,000,

and of these 20,000 are cavalry.

On the 1st August the head-quarters were at Domm[illegible], and the positions were such as to cover Berlin.

••••

A letter from an officer in the fleet off Flushing [illegible] that the French have in that harbor 18 sail of the line, five frigates, one corvette, and thirty brigs, seemingly fit for sea. Our light vessels keep cruizing up and down the river night and day, and are frequently honored with a shot from the batteries but seldom with any effect. The fishermen inform them, that the inhabitants are in a most wretched state, and that, in spite of the severity of their masters, their indignation not unfrequently breaks out in [illegible] outrage, sometimes accompanied with bloodshed.

AUGUST 19.

Since the arrival of the Fancy there have been no details received from the Allied Army which we have not laid before our readers. It is nevertheless whispered that Lord Wellington, in his private dispatch to ministers hinted the probability of a renewed attack on the part of Soult, and earnestly points out the necessity of speedy reinforcements. In this respect we are happy to be able to state, that his Lordship's wishes have been partly anticipated for by the 10th inst. he must have been joined by at least 4000 British troops, as enumerated at the time of their embarkation in this paper. Several additional embarkations have taken place since. The 7th Hussars embarked at Portsmouth on Tuesday.

PRIVATE LETTER.

"*Head-Quarters, Lezaca, Aug. 3, 1813.*

"I am happy to inform you that Soult has completely failed in his attempt to relieve Pampelona besides suffering the disgrace of three defeats in different battles, and the loss of nearly 15,000 men baggage &c.—On the 26th ult. partly by surprise he forced the pass of Maya, with an immense army and pushed on by our right towards Pampelona; of course it became a race between us, (such matching I never had before) and a trial of skill between the Generals.—Lord Wellington succeeded, and threw his army between the French and Pampelona, occupying a strong position, as did the enemy.

"On the 28th, I had the pleasure of witnessing [illegible] and [illegible] a saucy defeated French impetuosity: four times did they storm a hill occupied by our fourth division (already weakened by severe fighting the preceding day) and with such determination, I am sure none other than *British* troops could have maintained their position. Luckily for us we had them on that hill; for if it had been lost, Pamplona would have been delivered our right turned, and the army cut off from the Vittoria road. *The* slaughter was immense. You may guess what the French lost, charging, in great numbers, four times up a steep hill, and being driven back every time. The 4th division, you may with truth say, did cover themselves with glory.—On the 29th we had little or no fighting.

"On the 30th, Lord Wellington attacked them. I got up early in the morning, expecting a battle, and with great difficulty ascended a mountain, about one mile and a half in front of Pampeluna, which gave me a view of both armies already engaged. The 6th division was attacking a village called Cerolea, at the bottom of a mountain occupied by the French columns, and after some sharp work drove them out of it. I got down the hill as fast as I could, and kept close up to Capt. Cairne's brigade of artillery, belonging to the 6th division, who opened upon them a dreadful fire. Mind when Captain Cairns began, three French columns were not above 200 yards from our guns, engaged with our infantry: I was about a hundred yards on one side of Cairn's guns, so that I could see plainly the effect of our fire. For one hour the French were exposed to five pieces of artillery playing upon them with spherical shells; I saw them falling down by dozens—such gapes in their lines; at last they moved off slowly, and in capital order, and in about one hour all were off except 2,500, who laid down their arms, being surrounded. Certainly they behaved well on this occasion; their dead which I saw in the village & on the hill were very numerous, as I put up the hill to see what effect their shells had had. I cannot give you any account of General Hill's battle, a great way to our left. He was too strongly attacked at first, and it was necessary to reinforce him. From the 31st of July to the 2d Aug. we have been driving Soult back with great loss over the passes of the Pyrenees. Yesterday as we marched to this place the road was strewed with their dead, the villages full of their wounded. In several houses I saw them laying on the same spot where they had been placed, their wounds dressed, but few were alive. Some of our soldiers were there too, they were dressed as well or better than their enemies. They have behaved very well to those few wounded prisoners of ours which they took. Soult has fled into France some say; others, that he is wandering in the mountains. We are about two leagues from the French frontier: I can see Bayonne, and about 50 miles into Gascony.

Extract of another letter, dated Aug. 4.

On the retreat of the enemy we came up at Elizando with Gen. Gautier and 900 men, escorting the convoy of provisions (100 cars and 250 laden mules) intended for Pamplona. We had only 400 men of Gen. Byng's brigade. The enemy was however, attacked without hesitation, and fled precipitately, leaving all the convoy, and 500 prisoners in our hands; in fact, the spirit of the French army is broken [illegible]. I do not believe that the presence of Bonaparte himself would re-organize it. I consider this victory to be greater than that of Vittoria and indeed the greatest ever gained by Lord Wellington. Soult had seven divisions of infantry, 8000 cavalry, and 60 pieces of artillery in all 64,000 men. I expect we shall move in a few days into France, and that we shall take up a position on the river Adour, which enters the sea at Bayonne.

"In the late action the French charge was more impetuous than was ever known. They charged our troops and were as often repulsed with immense loss frequently with the bayonet. Their bayonets were actually crossed with ours a circumstance never before known.

AUGUST 20.

In the baggage of Joseph Bonaparte, which fell into our hands, was found a letter from Bonaparte to him, in which he says that the principal hope he has, with respect to Spain, is that the troops may be able to maintain a defensive position; that he had succeeded himself in gaining a battle at Bautzen over the Allies—but that it was severely contested and that the times were past when one battle decided the fate of the war. That the Governments on the continent had grown wiser by experience, but that he trusted this success would confirm the Confederation of the Rhine in their attachment to him. He then breaks out into a violent strain of invective against Murat whom he accuses of the greatest ingratitude in having abandoned him in so critical a period, and retired to Naples. He accompanies this invective with some menaces to be executed at a proper season, and concludes by professions of attachment to him (Joseph) for having been the only one of his [illegible] (Jerome excepted) that had remained constantly faithful to him.

Aug. 23.—The Cressy 74, with Admiral Cochrane governor of Guadaloupe on board, has arrived at Portsmouth. The Cressy brought in the American ship Fame, with 1200 barrels of oil, from the South seas. She had not heard of the war.

On Wednesday night, 17,180,000l. of the loan had been paid up.

The new battalion of the 60th regiment is intended for North America, and to be formed into a rifle corps for that service.

The Clera Swan, Young, captured by Com. Rodgers, and ransomed for 5000l, arrived at Montrose on the 9th inst. Informs that the Alexandria frigate chased the President 400 miles.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, AUGUST 24.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Maples of his Majesty's sloop Pelican, to Vice Admiral Thornbrough, and transmitted by the latter Officer to John Wilson Crocker Esq

His Majesty's sloop Pelican, St. Davids Head, East ten leagues, August 14.

I have the honor to inform you, that in obedience to your orders to me of the 12th instant, to cruise in St. George's Channel, for the protection of the trade, and to obtain information of the American sloop of war, I had the good fortune to board a brig, the master of which informed me he had seen a vessel, apparently a man of war, steering to the N. E. at four this morning I saw a vessel on fire, and a brig standing from her, which I soon made out to be a cruiser; made all sail in chace and at half past five came alongside of her (she having shortened sail, and made herself clear for an obstinate resistance) when, after giving her three cheers, our action commenced, which was kept up with great spirit on both sides 43 minutes, when we lay her alongside, and were in the act of boarding, when she struck her colours. She proves to be the United States sloop of war Argus, of 360 tons, 18 twenty four pound carronades, and two long 12 pounders; had on board when she sailed from America (two months since) a complement of 149 men, but in the action, 127 commanded by Lieutenant commandant W. H. Allen, who, I regret to say was wounded early in the action, and has since suffered amputation of his left thigh.

No Eulogium I could use would do sufficient justice to the merits of my gallant officers and crew (which consisted of 116); the cool courage they displayed, and the precision of their fire could only be equalled by their zeal to distinguish themselves but I must beg leave to call your attention to the conduct of my First Lieutenant Thomas Welsh; of Mr. Ganville, acting master; Mr. Wm. Ingram, the purser who volunteered his services on deck; and Mr. Richard Scott the boatswain.

Our loss I am happy to say, is small;—one masters mate, Mr. William Young, slain in the moment of victory, while animating, by his courage and example all around him; one able seaman John Kitery; besides five seamen, wounded who are doing well; that of the enemy I have not yet been able to ascertain but it is considerable; her officers say, about forty killed and wounded. I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) J. F. MAPLES, Commander.

••••••••••••••••••••

From the London Sun of Aug, 13.

We yesterday, in animadverting upon a paragraph which appeared in a morning paper relative to a report that the American loans had been negociated in this country, expressed our fears that there was some foundation for the fact, and quoted our authority for that supposition, by extracting a paragraph from the Montreal Herald, which broadly asserted that,

"The American government, before the 16,000,000 loan was passed, was confident of getting the means, and had previously made their bargains with Parish, Baring & Co. & Girard, Hope & Co. for all that might be wanted."

In the Sun of this day we have given the whole of the article from which we selected this extraordinary assertion. It is altogether worthy of peculiar notice, from the importance of the various topics it embraces; but in nothing more remarkable and deserving of the *earnest attention of the British nation* than for the statements it contains on the subject of this very loan. A respectable and well informed morning paper of this day (the Times) thus speaks of the transaction, and we transcribe its sentiments with pleasure, as entirely coinciding with our own:—

"We think nothing more probable than the above statement, though others affect to doubt it. And can we wonder, then, that America should find Englishmen always ready to defend her cause against that of Britain, when she has found Englishmen base enough even to lend her money to fight against their native land—base enough not only to supply our enemy's heads with arguments, but their treasury with dollars, in order to raise soldiers to cut the throats of our countrymen by land and by sea? On glancing farther, we observe that another paper (the Sun) even mentions a certain house by which money had been advanced to the American government: we hope the members of this firm will instantly come forward and purge themselves of so atrocious and infamous a crime."

We most cordially unite in this hope, for it is painful to be obliged, even for an hour, to be hung up between that doubt and fear which a charge, however improbable, so positively and peremptorily made, even against the most respectable parties here implicated, must create. We cannot suspect but that Messrs. Parish, Baring & Co. (should this firm involve, as we conjecture it does, the long established and universally respected house of Barings in London) will take the earliest opportunity, of clearing themselves, as we doubt not they can readily do, from this foul imputation; for it is indeed a serious and grave accusation: an accusation involving the interests of individuals, and the great interests of the country, more deeply than perhaps at first sight is evident.

We know HOW the cause of America has been advocated in this country, and politically speaking, without reference at all to the matter to which our preceding observations refer, we have no hesitation in repeating what we have often maintained before, that the American party in Great Britain is too strong and infinitely mischievous and dangerous. There is a document existing in this country (if the government are in possession of it, we call upon them to produce it) from which much might be learnt, We allude to the list of Holders (*the Great Holders*) of American stock in the funds of the United States, who are *British subjects* residing in this country! nay, if we are not far misinformed, not only representatives in the House of Commons, but even sitting among the PEERS of THIS REALM!!! Should this document be forthcoming, the public will then see who are the persons who have *stakes* in *America* so large as to countervail their *stakes* in Britain, and be enabled to appreciate the motives which loosen the tongues and give a spring to the influence of many men who have heretofore pretended to act from the impulses of patriotism, and the fashionable feelings of modern philanthropy. This universal principle of philosophy is fine—admirable—but we doubt extremely that the people of England, however much they may applaud the theory, will be prepared to approve the practice, should it lead to the supply of our enemy with weapons to destroy ourselves, and work the ruin of this glorious empire.

But we will abstain from further comments at this time. We have said enough to bring the subject fairly before our country, and we will not shrink from the task of investigating and developing a matter of such vast import.—On the subject of the loan it will be observed, the Montreal Editor, in a second passage says,

"The British agent Parish, and French agent Girard, offered the government L 88 in bank paper, for every L100 in treasury bonds, bearing interest at six per cent. being 19 3-8ths per cent. on the capital lent."

Surely this requires sifting to the bottom by Ministers—from the parties the most direct and unequivocal denial and refutation. For that purpose we now address ourselves to them, and call upon them to enable us to vindicate the character of Britain and British merchants from the atrocious slander of having furnished the enemy of their country with the sinews of war. Till time is afforded for this, we refrain, not only from further comment, but from the introduction of new matter connected with the trade of America, and an inquiry into the *nature of the capital* by which the United States have been able to carry on the lucrative traffic to India, and to compete with our own merchants and manufacturers, not only in the *Eastern* hemisphere, but in all the markets of Europe.—Should this capital turn out to be British, what must be the astonishment of the nation!!!

FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.
ARMIES OF SPAIN.

DISPATCHES

From Gen. Rey to the Minister of War.

St. Sebastian, 25th July, 1813.

MY LORD—On the 22d, the English general sent to me a flag of truce, which I refused to receive; the breach was then practicable.

On the 23d and 24th, the enemy continued their fire from 30 pieces of cannon, and destroyed the fronts of the houses from Zuriola to St. Elmo, and opened fresh breaches. Since the 22d, they had set on fire the city in different places, and continued the conflagration to the [illegible] bombs and grenades, the city had already suffered much.

This morning at 4 o'clock, the enemy availed themselves of the conduit of water from the fountain of the city to establish a mine, with which they blew up the *place d'armes* near the covered way; at this signal, his attacking columns put themselves in motion. On every side the enemy was received vigorously; every man who mounted the breach was either killed or wounded, the columns which spread themselves in the covered way were driven out. The feat of arms does the greatest honor to the brave garrison of St Sebastian, and in my first report I shall make mention of the names of the individuals who have distinguished themselves.

I estimate the loss of the English at from 14 to 1500 men, either in the breaches or in the covered way, or by the fire of our artillery, and the hand grenades thrown at them near the bastion of St. John, and at the approach of the breaches.

The English general demanded of me permission to bury his dead; I granted one hour, and took into the city 381 wounded amongst whom 13 officers besides 237 prisoners.—The enemy carried off his wounded who were more remote from the walls. The prisoners inform us that the enemy had 50 officers killed, including the commander of the attacking column.

The Duke of Dalmatia has done me the honor to inform me, that he should move in order to raise the blockade of this place as well as of Pamplona.

(Signed) REY.

From Marshal Soult to the Minister of War, Camp, Heights of Altabisca.

25th July, 1813, 11 o'clock at night.

MY LORD,—I this day attacked the right of the enemy. We drove them from a very strong position in front of the defile of Altabiscay, a heavy fog surprised us at 5 o'clock, the moment we were pursuing the enemy, and prevented us from attacking the plain of Altabisca. To morrow we shall be able to effect this. We have only taken two hundred prisoners, but the English have suffered much.

(Signed) THE DUC DE DALMATIA.

From the same to the same.

Linsenio, 26th July 1813. 11 o'clock at night.

At day break I put troops on their march; the divisions of the left commanded by Gen Clausel followed the route of Pampeluna; the advanced guard drove the enemy to the heights in front of Zobiry, where he ra[illegible] the diff[illegible] of the road and the heavy fog retarded [illegible] march [illegible] was late when the head of our column [illegible] the heights in front of Linsoain and Erro; but I did not [illegible] proper this evening to attack the enemy's position [illegible] guarded by 10,000 English and 3,000 Spaniards, with artillery.

General Count REILLY, after having forced the position of Ladus, was manoeuvre by his right, to seize the passes which lead into the valley of Bastan: and thus oblige the enemy to retire, which would give Count Erlon an opportunity to *debouche*. This morning at ten o'clock, the guides were unwilling to conduct him in this direction, the fog not permitting any thing to be seen at 10 paces distance; they consequently feared that the column might be led down a precipice; all which determined Count Reilly to join the left at Espinal. To morrow he will form the attacking column on the left should the enemy maintain his position.

Count Erlon writes me, that according to my orders, the central divisions attacked and carried the strong position of Colonel de MAYA, against vigorous resistance on the part of the enemy. After this defeat, the enemy divided his troops in two columns, one of which descended the valley of Bastan, the other took the road to Eclisson.

The English sustained a heavy loss in this action, and we have taken eight pieces of cannon. They

ſuffered an equal loss in the engagement with Count Reille; the 10th Regiment was nearly destroyed, having been charged with the bayonet: many officers were killed, and we have taken a great number of priſoners.

I have never ſeen the troops in a better diſpoſition, nor manifeſt more ardour; the national guards of the Landes and of the lower Pyrennees, and the companies of mountaineers whom I have employed on the frontier, have rivalled the regular troops in zeal and ardour.

(Signed) The DUC de DALMATIA.

....

We have received from Liverpool a copy of the following letter from Mr. Beckett, one of the Under ſecretaries of the State.

Whitchall Aug. 14, 1813.

"SIR—I am directed by Lord Sidmouth to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inſt ſtating the arrival of the Robert Burns cartel, at *Liverpool*, from New-York, and requeſting permiſſion for her to return to America with paſſengers.

"You alſo ſtate in your letter that the documents which accompany it will ſhew on what ground the cartel was enabled to come to this country, from which you truſt a ſimilar indulgence will be granted to the ſhip on her return voyage, namely, to take as paſſengers, all Americans who may have regular paſſports; alſo any British ſubject (except a mechanic) whoſe concerns may call him to the United States.

"In reply, I am to acquaint you, that permiſſion will be given to the Robert Burns cartel to return to New-York, with ſuch *American* priſoners as ſhall have been duly exchanged; but that the B. Government cannot conſent to allow any American citizens reſident here, to proceed as paſſenger on board the cartel until ſome ſatisfactory explanation ſhal have been given of the detention of British ſubjects, reſident in the United States.

"For the ſame reaſons the British Government cannot permit any British ſubjects to proceed in the cartel to the United States: as they may be thereby expoſed to the ſame meaſures of ſeverity.

I am, &c. (Signed) "J. BECKETT."

"C. Sheils, Eſq. S. Mildred's Court."

LEITH. AUGUST 10.

Arrived the Alexandria frigate and Spitfire ſloop of war, from Greenland; they chaſed the President American frigate, Commodore Rodgers, for 96 hours, but loſt her on the [illegible]; ſhe was crowding all ſail to the weſtward. A faſt ſailing privateer of 16 guns, and 200 men, was in company with the President.

LONDON, July 31.

EXECUTION.—Yeſterday morning, Moſes Wiltſhire, found guilty at the laſt Admiralty Seſſions held in the Old Baily, for being found in the *act of open hoſtility on board of American privateer* was, purſuant to his ſentence, executed on a temporary platform at Execution Dock.

....

BOSTON, October 16, 1813.

CAPTURE OF MALDEN

....

Copy of a letter from Major General Harriſon to the War Department.

Head-Quarters, Amherstburg, Sept. 23d, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that I landed the Army under my command about three miles below this place at 3 o'clock this evening, without oppoſition, and took poſſeſſion of the town in an hour after. General Proctor has retreated to Sandwich with his regular troops and Indians, having previously burned the *Fort*, Navy-Yard, Barracks and Public Store-Houſes—the two latter were very extenſive, covering ſeveral acres of ground. I will purſue the enemy to-morrow, although there is no probability of overtaking him, as he has upwards of one thouſand horſes, and we have not one in the Army. *I* ſhall think myſelf fortunate to be able to collect a ſufficiency to mount the General officers. It is ſuppoſed here that General Proctor intends to eſtabliſh himſelf upon the River Trench, 40 miles from Malden.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Smith of the Rifle Regiment to Colonel A. Y. Nicoll, Inspector General, dated Lower Sandusky, Oct. 2, 1813.

"I have already collected 520 of my Regiment. The laſt accounts from the General ſtate that he was in purſuit of Proctor who had evacuated Malden, a few hours before he landed. *I* fear he will make his eſcape. I leave here immediately for Portage, and probably Head-Quarters, to procure tranſport for my detachment."

Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. ſchooner Ariel, Malden Harbor, 27th Sept. 1813, 3 P. M.

SIR—*I* have the honor to acquaint you that the Army under Maj. Gen Harriſon have this moment marched into Malden, without oppoſition, and that the Squadron are now at anchor off the town

I have the honor to be, &c.

O. H. PERRY.

(From other ſources than the above, we learn that Gen. Harriſon now has a competent force to overpower any that can be oppoſed to him, and is well ſupplied. He alone will be in fault if he does not, as we hope and believe he will, carry his arms and his conqueſts rapidly through Upper Canada.)

Nat. Intel.

POSTSCRIPT.

By laſt Night's Albany Mail.

CHAUNCEY'S SUCCESS—CONFIRMED.

A friend has furniſhed us with the following particulars, which are given by a gentleman direct from Sacket's harbor, and may be relied on.

Com. Chauncey's ſquadron left Fort George on the 28th September. The next day diſcovered the enemy, and gave chace, the Pike being ahead of the reſt of the ſquadron, commenced with the half gun ſhot, with the whole British ſquadron, which continued two hours. A ſchooner ſtruck but afterwards eſcaped. At 4 o'clock, the enemy had ſucceeded in getting under the guns of Burlington heights; and the wind blowing ahead, and Commodore Chauncey being fearful of grounding, gave up the purſuit, and returned to Fort George, where he arrived on the 1ſt inſt.

The Pike had 1 killed and 4 wounded by the enemy's ſhot, and three killed and 29 wounded by the burſting of a 24 pounder. The Wolf loſt her main and mizen topmaſts, and the Royal George her fore topmaſt. On the 2d inſt. the ſquadron again ſailed and on the 5th the Pike and Sylph, being ahead, fell in with 5 ſchooners, a ſloop and gun-boat of the enemy—took the ſchooners, the ſloop was deſtroyed by the crew, and the gun-boat run aſhore. One of the ſchooners carries two guns—the others one each. Col Baron Grant, with 259 men of DeWatteville's regiment, were taken, with 48 other priſoners. The ſquadron, with the 5 prize ſchooners, arrived at Sacket's Harbor, on the 5th inſt.

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Since laſt week nothing later has reached us from any part of Europe; nor is it probable that more recent intelligence will come from that part of the world this autumn by the river, for we imagine the veſſels that ſailed from Cork were the laſt in departure. The American papers which have come to hand are exceedingly barren, but their columns are ſtill filled with the moſt ridiculous bombaſt on their victory on Lake Erie. They abound in the moſt falſe repreſentations relative to the force of the two ſquadrons in that battle. We ſhall not deny our equality in the weight of metal, but in every thing elſe we were infinitely inferior to the enemy—courage and ſkill ALONE excepted; theſe laſt Commodore Perry does not wiſh to confeſs, but his language, for all that cannot be miſtaken. He ſedulouſly labors to magnify his own prowefs and humanity; unfortunately he betrays himſelf—we find neither to have been realized. He cowardly fled from his ſhip, (we firmly believe after her colors were ſtruck, for nothing to the contrary is adduced) after Commodore Barclay had torn her in pieces, not by experienced ſeamen, but by a crew nearly all ſoldiers—If our inferiority as to ſeamen be candidly conſidered, Captain Barclay's defeat did him ten times more honor than Perry gained by his victory. The American Commander paſſes an eulogium upon his own humanity. He informs us of his having paroled the British Commodore and ſeveral Canadians having families. Now, after this lapſe of time what is become of them? We have not heard of a ſingle individual who ſerved on board our flotilla having reached British ground. But it is reported that our lamented Barclay is dead, and the crews of our veſſels had reached the town of Chilicothe, more than 300 miles from Put-in-Bay, where they were ſtill landed. This is exactly in the character of Punic faith, for if any of our people were paroled, why did not Perry publiſh their names, ſo that ſome conſolation might have been afforded to their friends and families? We muſt conclude that his official letter was a deception, and that all our brave fellows who ſurvived the carnage, are in miſerable captivity.

—

We feel much pleaſure, if not pride, in giving place to the remarks of the SUN and TIMES, (London papers) upon our ſtatement reſpecting the American *loan of 16,000,000 dollars*—not becauſe it may be deemed our penetration or information was better than our contemporaries; but becauſe two reſpectable and *irreproachable* Editors took the ſubject up in the manner which its importance required. The Times challenges *certain men* to purge themſelves of a foul accuſation, which circumſtances reproach them with, and imputes that nothing but a diſavowal, ſupported by the moſt unequivocal proof can ſcreen them from public ignominy and execration.—The Sun is more eloquent, more pointed, and more general in the comment, and inſinuates that miniſters knew ſomething correſtive to the matter. We hope the wound will, with two ſuch ſharp inſtruments as the two journals alluded to, be ſoon probed to the quick, to the end that the innocent may be diſtinguiſhed from the guilty.—There has always been rather too much credit attached to London information upon general topics, which run through the channels of diurnal papers; but in what is laid before us, there is ſo much gravity and ſo much ſincerity expreſſed, that the exiſtence of a baſe and dangerous monied faction in Great Britain is unqueſtionable!—We have no heſitation in uſing the term *faction*, becauſe money can be turned into purpoſes as deſtructive of order as the demolition of the Baſtile of Paris was, or the Baltimore mob laſt year. Religious fanaticiſm had its day, and *curſed* here has ſucceeded it; if British traitors afford the 'ſinews of war' to our rancorous enemy, they virtually 'cut the throats' of their fellow citizens, and undermine the 'majeſty of the ſacred throne.' Yes, it is no ſolecism to declare, that members of the House of Commons, and Peers of the Realm, have lent aid to America againſt the 'glorious empire,' both in words and money, the latter perhaps fraudulently acquired. We ſay, that the honeſt fruit of the ſweat of the Engliſhman's brow, and the diamonds of Golconda, both ſparkle in the capital at Waſhington!!! Has not a British nobleman whoſe income from his Engliſh eſtates is about L14,000 a year, not lands in America of the extent of an Engliſh county, which he reckons ultimately to be a greater 'ſtake' than his paternal domains in his own country?—'Ask the Agent Pariſh whether this aſſertion be true or falſe!' Ask an Ambaſſador, who ſome years back bro't his country into a dilemma not yet expounded, now he negociated his *great father's* concerns in the American ſtocks? He will tell you nothing at all about it; nor will our *wiſe* miniſters give any information upon a ſubject ſo *extraordinarily delicate*. What is 9 to 19 5-8 per cent!! In that ratio, meaſure the queſtion, and the importance of the anſwer, and be aſſured it will be vain to expect any reply. Before concluding this article, we think it right, leſt our memory ſhould be treacherous in future, to notice that the *agent* Pariſh applied to this government, through an old acquaintance here, for liberty to erect an iron forge at Ogdenſburg, almoſt within the range of cannon ſhot from Fort Preſcott. This *more worthy Briton* promiſed to caſt neither cannon nor balls! What anſwer he received, or whether any was ſent him is more than we can tell—but the ſubject will be kept in mind for another number.

POSTSCRIPT.

From our attentive correſpondents in Quebec, we have received a liſt of arrivals at that port. Thoſe veſſels inſtead of having ten thouſand troops on board, as was confidently expected, have brought only, as yet, about as many hundred, and ſeveral officers; among whom we are glad to find Colonel McDowall of the Governor's ſtaff. By that meritorious officer His Excellency will be fully informed of the tone of Miniſters; that is to ſay, whether they conſider Canada worth the expenſe of defending or not. We certainly have received ſome proofs that Rulers thought of us, and that we are not unworthy of protection; but it may be fairly asked of any military man, whether the regular British force in North America is as ſtrong now as it was twelve months ago, not enumerating the provincial corps. For our part we want no reply, it is for our ſuperiors, however, to put the queſtion to thoſe of more elevated rank at the helm of the ſtate than themſelves.

—

OFFICE OF QUEBEC MERCURY 3d Nov. 1813

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

Nov. 2—Brig Brittania, to D. Munn, genl cargo
Ship Coventry, to government,—stores,—paſſengers, six officers for different Regts. in this country.
— Ship Herald to govt,—proviſions—paſſengers, Capt. Forster, A. D. C. to Gen. Drummond & six other officers.
—3— Ship Pacific, to govt—stores—paſſengers 6 officers and 130 men Royal Scots and 89th Regts.
—Ship Roberts, to R. Murrough genl. cargo,—paſſenger Col. Yates, 49th Regt.
— Ship Mentor, to govt. proviſions—paſſengers, 6 officers for different Regts. in this country
— Brig Colingwood, to Rogerson & co. genl. cargo.
— Brig Salus, to G. Symes,— do —
— Ship Brothers, to W. Oewitt, ballaſt.
— Ship Warrens, to govt—paſſengers 229 officers, non commiſſioned officers and privates 70th Regt.
Nov. 3—Ship Margerite, to Irvine & Co. genl. cargo.
— Ship Alexander, to Hart Logan, do—
— Ship Caroline, to govt. & W. Burns, cargo proviſions & merchandize.

Theſe veſſels form part of the convoy which left Cork on 31ſt Auguſt—the others are juſt at hand.

Among the paſſengers arrived are Generals Drummond and Rial, and Colonel Mc'Douall.

....

About the end of laſt week, between Preſcott and Kingſton, ſeven batteaux loaded with goods belonging to ſundry merchants, were captured by the Americans, the value of which is eſtimated at L5000. The particulars of this misfortune have not come to hand but we are aſſured from authority of the fact.

....

The Americans are erecting huts at Gravelly point, where it is ſaid an army will encamp during winter to awe Kingston.

—

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Montreal, 4 Nov. 1813

General Orders,

HIS Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, is pleaſed to command, That ſhould no further attempt be made by the Enemy to Invade this Province, that the ſervices of the battalions of Sedentary Embodied Militia be diſpenſed with, and that they be directed to return to their reſpective diviſions, in the following order:—

The diviſions of St. Ours and Beloeil on the 7th—Beauharnois and St. Denis on the 8th—Vercheres on the 9th—Chambly on the 10th—Boucherville on the ſame day—Diviſion of Vaudreuil will be continued on duty until the 16th—Chateaugual Chaſſeurs on the 17th—Lieut. Colonel Deſchambault's 1ſt batt. Sedentary Embodied Militia, is to march from Beauharnois to Montreal in two diviſions on the 13th and 14th.—The battalion from Three Rivers, from its preſent poſition, on the 14th and 15th.

Thoſe Arms and Accoutrements for which Commanding Officers of the Sedentary Militia do not chooſe to become reſponſible for to His Majeſty, are to be received into ſtore at La Prairie, Chambly, Longueil, and Montreal. The 1ſt battalion Sedentry Militia, and the Three Rivers Corps will depoſit their arms and accoutrements in the King's Stores a Montreal.

The ammunition beyond ten rounds of Ball Cartridge for each firelock retained in poſſeſſion of the corps, is to be given back to the Ordnance Department.

The Blankets, Haverſacks, and Canteens to be returned into Store.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, has the higheſt pride and ſatisfaction in declaring His acknowledgements to the loyal and brave Militia of Lower Canada, for the zeal and alacrity with which they flew to their poſts, and for the patience and firmneſs with which they have endured, in this inclement ſeaſon, the ſevere hardſhips and privations to which they have been expoſed; the ſteadineſs and diſcipline of the whole have been conſpicuous; and the undaunted gallantry diſplayed by Six Companies, almoſt to a man, compoſed of Canadian Fencibles and Militia, under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. De Salaberry, in repelling, with diſgrace, an American invading army, twenty times their numbers, reflects unfading honor on the Canadian Name.

Edward Baynes,
Adjutant General.

......

Up to July 27, 9715 pounds ſterling had been ſubſcribed in England for the relief of Canadians who may have ſuffered by the war. 1000 were given by the ſubſcribers to Lody's Coffee houſe.

....

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 2, 1813.

On Friday and Saturday were eſcorted by a detachment of Major Bell's Cavalry, from their quarters, at Beauport, to the new gaol, twenty-three American officers: and, on the latter day were alſo taken from the priſon ships, and eſcorted, by a detachment of the 103d regiment, to the ſame priſon, like number of American non-commiſſioned officers, making in all forty ſix, conformable to the General Order publiſhed in our columns of this day.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE fine faſt ſailing coppered brig CARRICK, JOSEPH BEAN Maſter, burthen per regiſter 244 tons, mounts 10 guns, is only eighteen months old, and well adapted for a valuable cargo.

The CARRICK will be ready to receive goods on the 8th inſt. and as every poſſible facility will be given to the loading ſhe is expected to ſail on or before the 20th inſt.

For freight or paſſage apply to Mr GEORGE SYMES of Quebec, or to M. C. CUVILLIER & Co.

Montreal, 6th Nov. 1813.

BY AUCTION—Will be ſold by the ſubſcribers at their rooms, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 9th inſt. at One o'clock, a general aſſortment of ſeaſonable DRY GOODS juſt received, among which are compriſed ſuperfine and coarſe Cloths and Kerſeymeres, aſſorted colors, chiefly grey and blue—veſtings—roſe and point Blankets—Dimity—Cotton Shirting—Striped Cotton—fine Furniture and fancy Callicoes—[illegible] Lace—Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

ALSO—7 hhds. White Wine Vinegar
3 caſks Moſt Burton Ale—3 hhds. aſſt. Glaſs Ware,
Double and ſingle Stoves—Block Lead
Houſehold Furniture, and a variety of other articles.

6 Nov. M. C. CUVILLIER & Co. Aucts.

HOUSE to LET.

....

THAT very commodious Houſe at the St. Lawrence Gate formerly belonging to the late Judge Davidſon, till the 1ſt of May next. Enquire of

ROBERT ARMOUR.

Montreal, 6 Nov. 1813.

BY AUCTION

WILL be ſold on MONDAY next, the 8th inſtant, at ALEXANDER HENRY & Co.'s Auction Room,

23 Cheſts of Hyson ſkin tea
2 pipes beſt cognac Brandy
10 Barrels do. do.
10 Bbls bright muſcovado ſugar
2 Hhds. leaf tobacco

LIKEWISE.

An extenſive aſſortment of DRY GOODS, conſiſting principally of ſuperfine & coarſe cloths, caſſimeres, coatings, flushings, bedford cords, Baizes, flannels of all colours, veſtings, calicoes, furnitures, iriſh linnens, cotton ſhirtings, checks, dimities, calimancoes, ſtripe & blue cottons, ſtripe & plaid ſilks, ſilk & cotton ſhawls, ſcarfs, worſted & cotton hoſe, gloves, &c. with a great variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at ONE o'clock preciſely.

Montreal 6th November 1813.

BY AUCTION.

ON MONDAY morning next, the 8th inſt at the Subſcribers ſtores a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

A caſe Engliſh Hats
6 Barrels muſcovado ſugar
1 Crate Crockery
Double & ſingle Stoves
Spades, ſhovels &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock

MACNADER & BRIDGE, A. & B.

BY AUCTION—Will be ſold at the ſubſcribers ſtore on WEDNESDAY morning the 10th inſtant,—

A variety of DRY GOODS, amongſt which are the following, ſtriped cotton, gingham, cotton ſhirting, cambrics of various qualities, furniture calicoes, ſhawls of different ſizes, nuns & coloured threads, cotton checks, white cotton bed Ticks, cloths and caſſimeres &c.

ALSO

10 barrels of Copperas

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS A TURNER.

Montreal 6th November 1813.

BY AUCTION—Will be ſold at the ſubſcribers ſtores on SATURDAY next, the 13th inſt. a great variety of GOODS, conſiſting principally of articles adapted to the ſeaſon.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

H. & S. ARMOUR, A & B.

6 Nov.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO LET.

A LARGE HOUSE, covered with Tin, having excellent cellars, and fine stabling in the rear, lately occupied by Messrs. Wadsworth & Nicolls, St. Paul-street. For terms apply to THOMAS OAKES.
Old-Market Place, March 19th 1813.

TO be let, and possession given on the 1st. May next, the HOUSE at the old Distillery, now occupied by Mrs. Lambie. The stand is eligible for a grocer.—Also, the NEW STORE on the same lot, heretofore occupied as an *Inspection* of Pork and Beef. The upper story is well adapted for the storage of grain, flour, or Dry Goods, and the whole is fire proof.

Likewise, the MONTREAL THEATRE with scenery, &c. complete.
for particulars apply to
M. C. CUVILLIER & Co.

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

20 Dollars Bounty

WILL be given to such ABLE SEAMEN as may be willing to engage for His Majesty's Service, in the Marine Department on the Rivers and Lakes in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

PAY—to able Seamen 10 dollars per month—to ordinary Seamen 8 dollars.

Application to be made to Mr. Wm. Garish, near the back gate Quebec Barracks, Montreal.

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

FOR sale on low terms, by the Subscribers, the remaining part of a consignment, consisting of
7-8 Linen Check,
3-4 and 6-4 Calico Check
4-4 Cotton Check Handkerchiefs
Printed Quiltings for waistcoats
Royal Ribs for do.
Printed Calicoes
Pink and blue [illegible] Calicoes
Striped G[illegible]
Mens colored and white Cotton Hose
Women and childrens White do.
Half Hose
Spider Web Sleeves
FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co.
Montreal, Jan. 20, 1813.

THE Subscribers offer for sale
Muscovado sugar, in barrels and hhds.
A few puncheons molasses
A few do. Lime Juice
[illegible] cases, each 6 dozen claret
[illegible] do do 6 doz cordials
[illegible] do do 6 doz. Martinique cream de Noyeau, pink
4 do do 6 doz. do Ratafias
A few bbls. boiled linseed oil
Flat and square iron
Burr stones and other articles
M. C. CUVILLIER & Co.

FOR SALE,
1000 *MILITARY FLANNEL SHIRTS*
ALSO,
Strong *MILITARY SHOES*—by
MACNIDER & BRIDGE.
17th July, 1813.

TO LET,
THAT part of the premises, No. 1, St Peter's street, Quebec, now occupied by Messrs. Coleman & Hale. Possession to be given the first of May next. For particulars apply to the proprietor in Montreal. October 9.

FOR SALE.
BEST old L. P. MADEIRA WINE, in Butts or pipes; three cases choice CLARET, a few casks best bottled LONDON PORTER, and BELL'S ALE; two bales S. [illegible] and blue CLOTH.
One Case Bed Tick.
W. BLACKWOOD, & Co.
Montreal 14th May, 1813.

THE Subscriber has received a consignment from London, a great variety of ARMY NECESSARIES, amongst [illegible]
[illegible] and heel ditto full & half Hose
[illegible] Linen and Check Shirts,
[illegible] Brushes,
[illegible] knives & spoons,
[illegible] other articles, particularly adapted to the use [illegible]
whole of which [illegible] very
JAMES FRASER, A & B.
[illegible] May, 1813.

Genuine Wine Store, No. 43, St. Paul Street.

EXcellent prime *PORT*, old L. P. *MADEIRA*, and L. P. and L. M. *TENERIFFE* in pipes, hhds. quarter casks and kegs—FRENCH BRANDY, LIQUEURS, &c. together with a general and extensive assortment of *Bottled Wines*, (amongst which is some very old HOCK) for sale by
NICHOLAS OSBORNE & Co.
just removed to the premises above mentioned.
May 22.

FOR SALE, a neat half-covered CARIOLE and a handsome MARE, six years old.
Enquire of the printer.

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

THE Subscriber has received a few kegs fresh made Butter of excellent quality; 20 bbls prime Beef, 2 bbls prime and Cargo Pork, 100 sides large and strong waxed upper Leather, 50 waxed calf-skins, which are offered on as moderate terms as can be afforded. He has also on the way in from the lines a quantity of plug and pigtail Tobacco, sole Leather, and other articles; as also on the way from Quebec, which arrived in the Salus and Birkby, 21 packages of Manchester Goods, consisting of Calicoes, Cambrics, Vestings, &c.
HORATIO GATES.
Montreal 12th June, 1813.

OLD COFFEE HOUSE SOUP ROOM.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the Gentlemen of Montreal, that he will have a variety of excellent SOUPS prepared every day at 12 o'clock; where every attention will be paid.
ROBERT TESSEYMAN.
July 10, 1813.

FOR sale by the subscribers, bottled *Porter* and *Ale* from Hornblow & Co's brewery, in casks of 3 doz. each; English *Chocolate*, in boxes of from 25 to 50lbs.
A few cases each 6 doz. *Claret*
do each 6 doz. *Martinique Noveau.*
do each 6 doz. *Ratafia*
Boiled Linseed Oil—a few kegs Putty
A trunk assorted Sewing Silks, Ribbons, &c.
French Burr Stones—Swedes Iron
Liverpool Salt—Newcastle Coals; and a general assortment of *DRY GOODS.*
M. C. CUVILLIER & Co.
Montreal, July 31

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

THE subscriber has opened a Retail Store at Pointe of C[illegible] and has at present on hand a variety of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, WINES, GROCERIES, bottled and draught BEER, &c. which he will dispose of at reasonable prices for cash
Montreal, July 10. JAMES GILLIS.

THE subscriber has on hand for sale, fine Scotch, & Bay of Chaleur HERRINGS in kegs and barrels—also a few Sardines.
Point of Calliere, JAMES GILLIS.
Aug. 14, 1813.

NOTICE.——Strayed from Mr. Handley's pasture, bottom of the Quebec Suburbs, about the 20th inst. a large *Brown* COW, with white face—whoever will bring her to Mr. Handley will be rewarded
Montreal, July 31, 1813.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

1500 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT.

2500 Pairs ARMY SHOES, strong, & imported from Britain.
M. MICHAELS.
Montreal, [illegible]th Aug. 1813.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the *Ladies* and gentlemen of Montreal, and the public in general, that he has received, per the HUNTER from London, the remainder of his summer assortment, consisting chiefly of FANCY GOODS, which will be open for sale on TUESDAY the 28th inst. at a low price, for Cash. K. WALKER.
Montreal, Sept. 25. 1813.

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, at his stores, No. 23, St Paul's street,
70 packages well assorted
Summer Goods,
amongst which are fine and common Callicoes Furniture Callicoes of different qualities, 5-4 6-4, and 8-4 very fine Shawls, of various prices, Pocket Handkfs., Madras Pullicats, very fine cotton Stripes, Turkey red Stripes and Ginghams, Cotton Shirting and *Cambric*, of different qualities, nuns and colored Thread.
ALSO,
a few packages of SADDLERY, containing Saddles and Bridles—Portmanteaus, Harness, &c.
THOMAS A. TURNER.
Montreal, 4th Sept. 1813.

Wants a Place,

A Man that understands DISTILLING Rum, Gin, Brandy, Whiskey and Cordials, &c. &c. &c.
A line addressed at this office will be attended to. Montreal, Sept 18.

SCHOOL-MASTER WANTED.
A SCHOOLMASTER is wanted for a Free School at *COTEAU DU LAC*, who will receive handsome encouragement. He must have the requisite talents, and be of an unexceptionable character. Any person who it may suit, will please to apply to the printer of this paper, or to Mr Wilson or Mr Nevison at said Coteau du Lac.
August 26, 1813

MACNIDER & BRIDGE.
HAVE received by the late arrivals at port & also expected by first fair wind, as under
60 barrels bright Muscovado Sugar
6 bags Pepper ——10 casks Pipe Clay
100 doz. Military Hose ——ALSO,
10 casks and cases assorted Hardware, well adapted for a retail store, which they will dispose of at a low price, by the package, for cash.
21st July 1813

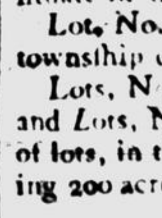
HART LOGAN has for sale,
An assortment of Pins, sewing Silks, Threads and Tapes
A do. of Worsted
A do. of Bolting Cloths, from No. 8 to 18
500 pairs Mens Shoes, and a quantity of Shoe Thread
A quantity of White Paint & Linseed Oil
Do. of Gunpowder, Patent Shot, and Gun Flints
Sunder Sieve Bottoms; Spades and Shovels
White Cotton, printed Cotton, Cotton Shirting, and Bandanna Hkfs. Cambric Taffety, & Blue Cotton
Scarfs, Twist, Heel Balls
An assortment of best Quills
Plank Nails, and Jobbing Iron
A complete assortment of Bar Iron
Pot Ash Kettles, White Wax, Lamp Black, and Money Chests
Copper Bolts, Copper Spikes, and Window-Glass, 8½ X 9½
Ten pipes best PORT WINE
A quantity of refined Sugar and Black Pepper
Red and Green English Morocco Skins
Rich cotton Scarfs
FIRE-PROOF STORAGE to Let
Montreal, 10th Sept. 1813.

THE subscriber has for sale, FRUIT TREES of the following sorts—
APPLES—Rambour R[illegible], golden pippin, golden rennet, harvest apple, king apple, pomme gris, Siberian crabs, American [illegible], famuse, royal [illegible], calvile, [illegible] Rouleau, winter do. Montreal apple, J[illegible]ing, Montreal rennet, golden [illegible], Canadian rennet, winter green, Canadian nonesuch, Suwarrow.
PLUMBS—green gage, orleans, cloth of gold, scarlet [illegible], white do.—
A few Pears of sorts

The subscriber will have a much greater variety for sale next fall, which he will endeavour still to enlarge, that the public may have an opportunity of supplying themselves with these excellent fruits.
Orders from the country carefully executed.
St. *Lewis* suburbs } ALEXr. REID.
Montreal, Sept. 11 1813 }

For *LIVERPOOL*
THE fine ship COMMERCE, Capt. Laudy, has commenced loading at William Henry, and will sail early in October. She will take a few hundred barrels on freight, if applied for immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. David Munn, or the subscribers.
MILLER & PARLANE.
Montreal, 11th Sept.

TO be sold by the subscriber, as Assignee to the Estate of Messrs. McKINSTRY & McDOUGAL, the following LOTS of LAND, situate in this District.
Lot No. 5[illegible] in the 5th range of lots in the township of Stuckely, containing 200 acres.
Lots, Nos. 14, 17, and 18, in the 5th range; and Lots, Nos 19, 20, and 21, in the 8th range of lots, in the township of Sutton, each containing 200 acres.
H GRIFFIN.
Montreal, 24th Sept. 1813.



FOR CLYDE.
THE new ship AYRSHIRE will will take a few hundred barrels on freight if applied for soon. For particulars inquire of Capt. James McDonald, on board, at Quebec, or
DAVID MUNN.
Montreal, Sept. 11.

HOUSES FOR SALE.
TWO neat new built Stone Houses, situated in a central part of this city; suitable for a private family or wholesale merchant, for sale on easy terms of payment. Apply to the Editor of the Herald. Montreal, Sept. 11, 1813

20 Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Tuesday the 21st September, between the house of Mr *Brown*, tavern-keeper, Recollet Suburbs, and the Old Market place, a black *Morocco* POCKET BOOK, containing a bill of Potash of Mr Buthier's writing—a bill of Mr *Dunlop's* writing, and several other writings with the name of Henry Lewis upon them, and two 25 Dollar Bills, with some other small ones. Any person that has found and will return the same to Fraser & Stevenson, Old Market, shall receive a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.
FRASER & STEVENSON.
Sept. 25.

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

LOST On Thursday evening last, between La Chine and Montreal, THREE 25 *Dollar Army Bills*, TWELVE 4 Dollar do. and a few of ONE Dollar—As the Nos. of the 25's are known, they will be stopt at the Pay Office. Any person who has found the said bills, on leaving them at this office, will be handsomely rewarded.

At Private Sale by the Subscribers,

A Very general assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, consisting of superfine, fine, and common cloths, cassimeres, vestings, rose and point blankets, flannels and baizes, womens and mens low priced hosiery adapted to the military, worsted mitts and gloves, military and army shoes, hessian and jockey boots, hats in cases, with a great variety of military ornaments, Irish linens, lawns, calicoes, shawls, white and brown Russia sheeting, imitation of do. black and colored threads, striped cottons and checks, cotton cambrics, muslin [illegible] shirtings, black and colored sewing silks, silk bandannas, and a few bales white cottons. ALSO,
Muscovado sugar in hhds. and bbls. molasses, seal oil, Scotch ale, green tea, crockery in crates assorted, raisins, black pepper, tallow in barrels, white wax, Durham mustard, window glass 7 x 8½ and 8½ x 9½, English putty, tobacco pipes, nails, bar iron, German steel, money chests, floor cloths manufactured and painted in England, and 2000 minots Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.
Sept. [illegible] HUGH & SHAW ARMOUR.

FOR sale, *MESS* and *PRIME PORK*—
ALEXR. CAMERON,
Old Market Place.
Montreal, Sept. 11, 1813.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

THE subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale, an assortment of
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
which will be sold low to close sales.
Also, a few pieces Blue & Black BROAD CLOTHS, of a superior quality.
And now on the way from Quebec, Blue, Black, Bottle Green, and Mixt CLOTHS, received per the May Flower.
JOSEPH KING, Junr.
Montreal, Sept. 18. 122, St Paul Street.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscribers, a very handsome assortment of ladies Jane and *Leather* Bootees; double and single Ladies Morocco Slippers, jane and leather do. Mens coarse and fine Shoes, of the best quality—and have on hand a very handsome assortment of Gentlemen's Boots of all sorts, and of the best qualities. Likewise a very handsome assortment of English and American sole and upper Leather, which they offer low for ready money.
FRASER & STEVENSON.
A few doors north of the Old Market.
Montreal, Sept. 11, 1813.

TWO BOYS can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a small private family in town. As the situation possesses advantages not to be met with in any ordinary boarding house, none need apply who are unwilling to give a liberal price. Enquire of the printer.
Montreal, Oct. 16, 1813.

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

Quebec - -	Mr. SHEA.
Three Rivers - -	Mr. E. S[illegible]
Wm. Henry - -	Mr. G. Graves
Berthier, - -	L. Olivier Esq.
Terrebonne - -	Messrs. McKenzie, Oldam & Co
St. Johns - -	James McCumming, Esq.
Cornwall -	Mr. Doyle
Elizabethtown -	Messrs. A & W. Morris
Kingston - -	Thos. Markland, Esq.
York - -	Henry Drean.

BROWN PAPER