

# THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Printed and Published by William Gray.

SAI LUKDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1841.

[VOL. I.—N 11.

### TERMS

### THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Delivered to city subscribers at Three Dollars per annum... One-third payable on delivery of the first number; one-third at the expiration of six months; and the remainder at the close of the twelve months.

### FOR ADVERTISING.

Lines and under, first insertion, two shillings and sixpence... and sevenpence-halfpenny every subsequent insertion.

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

### AGENTS.

- Mr. James Bernard, Quebec
Mr. Edward Sills, Three-Rivers
Mr. George Kirtson, William-Henry
John Ouyver, Esq., Beauport
Jacques Lacombe, Esq., L'Assomption
Messrs. McKezic, Oudham & Co., Terrebonne
J. C. Drillet, Esq., St. Marc
Eustache D. Beaumont, Esq., Varennes
Jacques Viger, Esq., Beauport
James McCormack, Esq., St. John's
J. G. Wood, Cornwall
Thomas Markland, Esq., Kingston
Resident Sherwood, Esq., Elizabeth-Town
Duncan Cameron, Esq., York

### HART LOGAN

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

### For Sale by the Subscribers,

- 30 cases of Cotton Cloth, 14 lbs.
15 do do, Warranted Web
20 bales do, coloured Flannels
12 do do, do, Bombazines
12 do do, do, Kalfinares
9 cases printed Calicoes, and various Checks
4 do, Flannels
10 bales of Sixes Scotch Sheeting
The above goods being imported for the New York and Boston markets, are well worth the attention of merchants engaged in that trade.

### TO LET,

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

THOS. A. TURNER & Co. Montreal, 26th Nov. 1841.

### The Subscribers have received by the late Arrivals,

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

20 bales of superfine and common CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

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

THOS. A. TURNER & Co. Montreal, 30th Nov. 1841.

### Advertisement.

WANTS a situation, as Clerk or Book-keeper, in a respectable Wholesale Store, a person well acquainted with the duties, and who speaks English, Spanish, and Italian. Could read, write, and speak other languages. Apply at this Office.

### CHEAP STOVES FOR SALE

Adm L. Moacuder. Montreal, 30th Nov. 1841.

Imported by the Manufacturer, An assortment of very superior Mens, Womens, and Childrens, white and coloured Cotton, Silk, and Thread Hosiery, Pantaloon Hose, &c.; Cotton Net Braces; and a confignment of Leather Gloves, handsomely assorted, in small trunks, which, for the convenience of retail dealers and others, will be sold by the package, or in smaller quantities, at the following cost. They are now open for inspection at T. COLEMAN'S, junr. Office, No. 2, St. Vincent Street.

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. Montreal, Nov. 28, 1841.

Importation par le Fabricateur, Un assortiment tres etendu de Bas de coton, soie et fil, blanc et de differents couleurs, pour hommes, femmes et enfans, Etoffes à pantalons, Bas de coton tricoté, et une confignment de Gans de cuir assorti avec gant, en petit nombre, lesquels seront vendus par la douzaine ou en plus petite quantité comme se trouvent disponible aux marchands détailliers ou autres personnes aux prix d'achat en Angleterre. On a en outre ces effets fort ouverts pour l'inspection au Bureau de T. COLEMAN, (No. 2, Rue St. Vincent.)

T. C. a par la brig Sarah, actuellement en rivière de Québec, un assortiment tres etendu de Bas de coton, Bonnets drappés, Mittens, &c. bien assortis et convenables à l'usage et au besoin du pays dans la saison actuelle. Montreal, le 29 Nov. 1841.

FOR SALE, FINE SPLIT PEASE. Apply to M. KAY Agent October 4.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BANK NOTARIAL DEEDS, and all kinds of WRITING PAPER, of various kinds, quality, ink, &c. &c. &c.

C. BROOKE HAS received by the BRICKY, and other arrivals, 200 packages of various kinds of GOODS, part of which were put up for the American market, consisting of superfine and common Broad Cloths, blue, gray, and mixture Plaids, and various other Cloths, Calicoes, Brandy, Cord, Straw, Flannel, white, red and yellow Flannels, Jeans and Durkell Blankets, Chimneys, and Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

The above Goods are offered at reduced prices, by the package, for Cash, or approved Credit—Application to be made at the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Frazer, or to Messrs. F. & J. SANFORD Montreal, 15th Nov. 1841.

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 he 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 Accounting, Brokerage, and Agency. The punctuality, attention, and impartiality, with which it is intended this establishment shall be conducted, will render it advantageous to all who may be induced to have Goods disposed of by private or public sale, and in the transactions of General Agency and Commission business.

MARY C. CUVILLIER.

FIRE PROOF STORAGE. well adapted for Flour, Pork, or other valuable property. Montreal, 26th April 1841.

THOMAS BECKET, Tailor and Habit Maker,

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

OR R. advertises done on the shortest notice. N. B. An Apprentice wanted, one who understands the English and French languages, and can be employed in any branch of the business. October 19.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned gives public notice that he has formed a commercial establishment in this city, under the firm of MARY C. CUVILLIER & CO.

AGENCY BUSINESS. Mrs. J. C. Cuvillier & Co. auctioneers, No. 100, St. Paul Street, where every attention will be paid to the interest of those who may be pleased to favour them with their commands. He offers for sale, assorted hair Iron, cast-iron book-cases, beams and scales, grates and fenders, stoves, kitchen boilers, digesters, scutepans, wood-cards, excellent barley, (of which he will have constant supply from the Jacques Carrier Mills,) right day-clocks.—Also 100 M. standard staves deliverable on the wharves at Quebec.

M. KAY Agent.

### TENERIFFE WINE FOR SALE.

APPLY TO Luncheon & Folliffe.

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

He has also for sale, a quantity of excellent Yellow Soap, Leaf Sugar, Coffee, Split Pease, &c. Like-wise, 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, Ac. at LA CHINE, the property of P. Lapronnade Esq.

FRANCIS BADGLEY, 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

ES hereby given to all persons having 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 plan 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 letters, orders, or promise in writing, to let land or convey any of them for or lots of land on the said southerly half of the said Township of Wickham, do forthwith come forward, on or before the first day of February, which will be in the year 1842—and produce the same to the 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 promise 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 Dec. 1841.

### TO PRINTERS.

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

### ANECDOTE.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE HOLT. The following anecdote of Lord Chief Justice Holt, is full, feebly remarkable for our infertile—

The law and justice were never administered with more effect than when he presided in the King's Bench, and all their terrors sat on his brow. It happened that a poor, old, decrepit creature was brought before him as a sinner of great magnitude. "What is her crime?" "Witchcraft." "How is it proved?" "She uses a spell." "Let me see it." A fragment of parchment was handed to him. "How came you by this?" "A young gentleman, my lord, gave it me to cure my daughter's ague." "Did it cure her?" "O yes, my lord, and many others." "I am glad of it. Gentlemen of the jury, when I was young and young girls and, out of money, I, and four companions as I was thinking as myself, went to this woman's house,

then a public one; we had no money to pay our reckoning. I hit upon a stratagem to get off from her. On seeing her daughter in a pretended I had a spell to cure her. I wrote the classic line you see; so that if any one is punishable it is I, not the poor woman the prisoner." She was acquitted by the jury, and rewarded by the chief justice.

### FROM LA VEILLE ASSURES.

### SONG. THE BLIND BEGGAR.

TUNE—"Canaan Land." On paths wild and dreary, despoiled of room, Expell'd to the street, he has his wonted home. Unknown my sorrows, and unprovoked my pain, With no guile to protect me, or power one to sustain, But my friend and companion, my poor faithful dog.

What boots it to say, for my country I bleed, The patriot world seldom listens my prayer; 'Tis the fate of the wretch to wander for bread, While the wretchless too often enjoy luxury's shade, But my dog, ever faithful, no pain one can dread, And twice well for mark and could they copy your Troy.

They tell me of riches I'm forbid to enjoy, I'm of lost pleasures I never can taste; An exile—no kindred, no neighbour have I, And the world to me is but a dark dreary shade; Yet a crust from a cottage door still makes me gay, When I share the sweet morsel with poor hungry dog.

On the dull road of life, we observe nature's law, From the centre of misery's war for the food, I get through back, and he gives me his pound, Which is more than the hand of a monarch could show, For he saves at my call, nor would lead me astray, And my comfort of life is my poor dog and dog.

Food guide of my dog, from I find we must part, For we think the bread that our purses has stored, But, oh! when it ceases to warm my last hour, Who they want and why eating food we regard! From the pains of hunger to die through the way, To leave this, old comrades, my poor faithful dog!

Ha! ha! on thy course, ere quite mangled, my friend, As I lean to come, but that may own me its guest, For I feel it is night, now the still of my doze, But I feel my dog's paw, it will, home to lead me, For I weeped, yet I'm glad, ere this I had dog, To save the beggar, and his faithful dog.

### COMMUNICATION.

MR. GRAY—If you will give the following a place in your useful and entertaining paper, you will oblige one of your readers. X. Y.

Montreal, 4th Dec. 1841. JIC NIC.

It is generally known that this sort of conviction is originated amongst the highest ranks of nobility in England, and has since become prevalent in rich interior classes. It consists in each person, or persons joining parties from their larder, a joint supper of beef, lamb, chickens, ducks, swine, &c. &c. as he is invited by a caller chosen from amongst the party. However it may have originated in the country where it took its rise, it has not the same effect in other parts. Riddle thus and may appear. Pic Nic are actually introduced and eagerly adopted by all classes in the province, of which I was witness. As the only Englishman, I was invited a few weeks back to participate of a Pic Nic of that sort in a Canadian party of my hours at dinner in my vicinity of about forty persons. According to rule, one had been engaged as a commissaire, in order that he might supply the provisions, which were to be served up. In consequence, rules were laid down to furnish a profusion of meat was served up, consisting of beef, beef, pork, pies of baked meat, with several large sucking pigs and pieces of pork, which was an oven, denominated Soc. After the commissaire had plentifully regaled themselves, and I observed the ladies were so slow at manège, as of the picture in scripture, they were remained sufficient to supply the family, where the entertainment took place in numbers, during a week, which was attended me the more, when a very intelligent Bourgeois, sitting near me, whispered in my ear, now I am going to tell you a story, and observed it was the most witty article at a Pic Nic. Having enquired of him if he knew the meaning of the word Pic Nic, in the French idiom, with great interest answered, on a carbon d'arc Pic Nic. At this I could not refrain from a loud fit of laughter, which no doubt was improper, but I could not resist.

### ANECDOTE.

A soldier buying some tobacco, took a bone and rolled the tobacco round it, and brought it to market for sale. A habitant wanting to purchase it, inquired if it was bonite—the soldier replied, yes, by G—d it is bon. The habitant bought it for a tall. After dipping of some of it, he discovered a bone, which proved to be half the weight of the purchase. Instantly he applied to his commissaire, and had the soldier arrested. The prisoner related that he was asked if it was bonite, and he answered it was good bone. Which would be a laughing

UNITED STATES.

By the arrival of the ship Merchant, at N. York, London papers to the 6th November have been received.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

New York Gazette, Dec. 16.

Reported Victory.

The ship Erin, twenty-three days from Lisbon, arrived at Charlestown on the 5th inst. reports that General Hill's division had defeated the French in Portugal, taken two generals, forty officers, and a thousand men.

From the New York Evening Post, Dec. 17. By the Schooner Experiment, capt. Vibbert, in twenty-eight days from Algiers, we are informed, that the French are encamped in the neighbourhood of Algieras with ten thousand men. Captain V. also states that the French had evacuated St. Roche, and that the Spanish General Ballesteros had taken possession of it. No news from the frontiers of Portugal.

MORE ENEMIES.

The Cherokee Indians have opposed the Americans in cutting a road from Muscle Shoals to Port Sandfort. Our informant states that he understood seventy of the whites (Americans) were killed, and the remainder instantly dispersed. It is understood that the Cherokees mean to operate with the northern Indians under the orders of the Prophet.

An intention to burn the French privateer Diligent, now at Charleston, was prevented the other day, by the interference of the Civil authority, at the request of the French Consul.

The goods which were seized at Albany, and claimed by Mr Erwin and Mr Sheldon, have been given up to the claimants, after a full investigation; and it is but justice to state, that it appears that the proceedings of those gentlemen have been strictly honourable throughout the whole transaction.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

DEC. 8.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Chairman of the Committee of commerce and manufactures, recommends the following provisions as a forcing act, to enforce the execution of the Non-Importation Law, viz

- 1. Examiners of produce, imported from foreign ports, are to be appointed, whose opinions shall be conclusive.
2. Inspectors of the customs, are to be authorized to enter dwelling houses to search for prohibited articles.
3. A new district court is to be established on the northern frontier.
4. To ensure vigilance and fidelity in the Collectors, four Commissioners are to be appointed with salaries, to examine the books and papers of the Collectors, and report to the treasury annually.
5. Certificates of origin to be required of importers, to be furnished by American Consuls, at the places where produce is shipped.
6. Costlers to obtain clearances when going from one port to another, except packets, &c.
7. Cargoes on board of coasters, going from one district to another, to be examined by Inspectors at the places of departure and entry.
8. As cargoes of salt now pay no duty, and are not measured, they are to be examined in future, to ascertain whether any prohibited articles are secreted or not.
9. The trade with Passamaquady, in articles of foreign growth, to or from, to be prohibited, except specially licensed by the President.
The bill from the Senate, making future appropriation (1000 dollars a year) for the support of a library, was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to report.

Mr. Newton laid before the house a letter to the committee of commerce and manufactures, from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the evasions of the Non-Intercourse law, and the proper methods of preventing them. Ordered to be printed.

DEC. 10.

The house resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, regarding foreign relations, on which occasion Mr. Randolph made the following oration—

"It was nightly inconsistent in men to advocate a standing army now, who in '98 and '99, were opposed to such establishments, although at that time the army was commanded by the father of his country? And no one would pretend that we had not, at the time referred to, abundant cause of complaint against France. Mr R. referred to the conduct pursued by the government in relation to the aggressions of Spain in 1805-6. He read an extract from a report made at that time by a select committee of the house, which recommended the raising of a small number of troops to defend our frontiers against the incursions of the Spaniards. This report he observed, was deemed of too warlike a tone by the republicans of that day, and it was superseded by a proposition from an Italian who had since afterwards taken a great part in Canada (Bidwell). He said the intention, that the domestic of the

Indian attack on Governor Harrison having been brought about by British influence, must be totally groundless, or else the executive had been extremely remiss in not giving the alarm. On the contrary he had heard, that very strong suspicions were entertained of the Indians having been excited to acts of hostility even by France. But he believed the true cause was to be found in the well-known characteristic ferocity of our savage neighbours. He was devoted to the talk of taking Canada, by first seducing the inhabitants from their loyalty to their own government, in order that they might become good citizens to ours. He had known indeed one or two first-rate patriots manufactured out of traitors, but he never expected to see the principle acted upon as the gross, although it might at times answer in detail. And when he reflected upon the horrible report that an enemy might make upon us in the south, he hoped to hear no more on that subject. If we were to conquer Canada, let us do it by valour and not intrigue. As to the general policy of a war, he contended that it would not raise the price of southern produce in any one respect whatever. He agreed with the gentleman from Tennessee, that the non-importation law was demoralizing the nation, and ought to be got rid of, but he thought it strange that it could not be accomplished in any other way than by joining our good friend the emperor of France, he insisted we had nothing to expect. It appeared to him that after we had by our own wife (he would say wife-ave) measures contributed to enrich the Canadas, and render them valuable, we concluded that we had a right to take possession of them, on the ground that the labourer is worthy of his hire. Mr R. reverted to the situation of the southern states.—Such was the subordination of the blacks during the revolution, that not one thought of rebellion was ever entertained by them at that time. But far different was the situation of things now.—The infernal principles of French fraternization had been industriously propagated to an alarming degree among the slaves, not only by persons in the shape of pedlars, but even matters had been found fully enough to spread doctrines which laid the knife to their own throats. He spoke from facts, when he asserted, that the nightly bell never toll'd for fire in Richmond, but the mortar bugged her infant closer to her breast. He believed it was no letter in South Carolina. The fourth states, he wished, were competent to self defence; but they were utterly incapable of waging an offensive war. He expressed his surprise that we should manifest so unconquerable an enmity towards the country from which we sprung originally. The Russian government excited none of our hatred; we was in friendship with the Dey of Algiers; in fact, we had no enemies every where; but at the name of England, all our antipathies were roused. He was willing to make allowance for honest prejudices; but after these prejudices had been conquered by Washington, no man need be ashamed of disavowing them. He confessed he could not but feel a pride in boasting, in common with Englishmen, of Shakspere, of Newton, of Locke, of Hampden, of Sidney, of Chatham. And by whom was this violent antipathy against England propagated? Encouraged in this country? By two who were freed from the jails of Europe, came here, and let themselves up as political teachers; and since that time ever had their influence on certain members of this house, and whose pupils never displayed any other mark of improvement than a blind devotion to Bonaparte. Could it be possible, he said, that in calling themselves republicans could they ally with to aid a great military despot in acquiring universal dominion? He conjured the house to reflect a little on the cost of taking Canada, before they talked so much about it, before they ran their heads against that post, Quebec. If the bounty lands, however, proposed to be given, were to come out of Canada, he should be willing to give them, free to the wretches who sold themselves for a gill of gin and a few dollars, but to the clerks in the public offices, who were already making out blank commissions for this land. Mr R. contrasted the language and party with their professions while in the minority; they were now clamorous for armies and navies as ever could be raised among the Essex junks; and yet were still excellent republicans!

Mr Johnson denied that this government was under French influence. He asserted positively that the late attack of the Indians was occasioned by British influence, by British gold, and British whiskey. We had ample testimony he said that they were capable of such conduct, during the revolutionary war.

Mr Randolph explained that he had not denied the capacity of the British government to do any thing wicked or silly, he believed they were now under an intimation; and if the gentleman could convince him that the British government had instigated the Indians in the present instance he would go with him to Canada in person.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Though the Independants have long had the ascendancy in La Plata, they have not been able to reduce the Montevideons, who maintain their ground, and seem even to gain confidence. They blockade the town of Buenos Ayres, and frequently send shells into it. The Royalists or natives of Old Spain had been treated with great rigour. A law was made interdicting their appearance in the streets after ten o'clock; authorizing any person to kill them if found transgressing, and offering a bounty to

the slayer. It was afterward, altered to nine o'clock. The Congress of La Plata was to assemble on the 15th Nov. and so fluctuating and distracted is the state of politics in that country, that the result could not be well anticipated. Some supposed a counter-revolution not impossible. This Congress was for the purpose of expressing the public will on the subjects. The English had recognized, in the blockading squadron of the Montevideons, the right of searching their merchant vessels.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 28. It was doubtful whether the revolution would succeed. Another party appeared to be gathering. The Secretary of the Junta had been arrested on suspicion of favouring the royalists.—A deputation from the provinces of Peru and Paraguay was to meet at Buenos Ayres in November. Through the treachery of the commander, a corps of revolutionists had been completely defeated on the frontier. Buenos Ayres continued blockaded by the Monte Video squadron, but the British insisted on passing, submitting however to search for contraband of war, &c. The communication with Monte Video was cut off, and continued besieged.

A body of Portuguese troops for the relief of Monte Video had arrived within about forty leagues of that place, but were not deemed sufficient for the accomplishment. With that contempt as well of riches as danger, which characterizes British seamen, a sailor belonging to the Fancy gun brig, lying in Leith Roads, in a frolic lately, lighted his pipe with a ten pound bank note.

By letters received from the Island of Cuba, dated the 18 November last we understand that the Captain General there, has published the new constitution of the General Cortes in name of their lawful King Ferdinand the seventh, and also a decree for restoring the property belonging to the naturalized Frenchmen, resident in said Island.

FROM ENGLAND.

VERY LATE INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

THE KING. WINDSOR-CASTLE, NOVEMBER 2, 1811.

This day his Majesty's Council, consisting of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Duke of Montrose, the Earls of Argyll and Winchester, Lord Eldon, and Sir Wm Grant, arrived at the Castle, for the purpose of examining the Physicians in attendance, which examination lasted but a short time, and the result, from what has transpired, was in substance that his Majesty's health still remains in a very precarious state, and the greatest attention is necessary to prevent the depression of spirits which he now labours under from increasing debility, as in that case it would certainly be attended with danger. It is said that on Saturday last, another messenger was sent from Windsor to Greatford, near Stamford, the residence of Dr John Willis; but the Doctor did not, as it was expected, he would do, set off for Windsor in consequence. It is understood that he has all along given his opinion, most decidedly against the manner in which the Royal Physicians have treated their patient.

The Duke and the Duchess of York are at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty.—Nov. 6. The last bulletin of the King's health, dated Nov. 4, says, "His Majesty was not able to walk in the course of the day, and seemed much depressed in mind and body—signed by three physicians."

A few days more would terminate the restrictions on the Prince Regent when it was expected he would make some alterations in his ministry but not much in the policy of the government. It is confidently said he will pursue the war measures in Spain and Portugal with the utmost vigour.

Lord Wm. Bentinck has at length sailed from Sicily, after having been detained by contrary winds for some days.

The last accounts from the Mediterranean state, that there were 17,000 British, and 16,000 Sicilian troops in Sicily. That the scarcity of grain in the Mediterranean was very alarming.

Morat has determined on raising a second contribution in the kingdom of Naples.

A large reinforcement will be immediately sent to Portugal. The 7th Dragoon Guards the Hussar Brigade, and General Campbell's fine Scotch regiment, the 9th, form part. The latter is now esteemed one of the best infantry regiments in the service.

The Channel fleet, about to be formed under Admiral Sir C. Cotton, and which it was generally believed would rendezvous at Cawsand Bay, it is now known will rendezvous at Spithead.—This alteration is supposed to be in consequence of the vast preparations making by the enemy on the eastern shores of our kingdom.

A large battering train is being got up at Purfleet, which are intended, it is said, for the Baltic.

By the Pompos we learn that the enemy has now two ships of the line, three frigates, several corsets and brigs, ready for sea, in the Baltic. Thus every account that reaches us of activity prevails in them, unequalled in any other former period since the commencement of the revolution.

Some accounts were received on Saturday from Jersey and Guernsey of the 12th. Expectations of invasion seem to have subsided, but every necessary precaution was still taken.

Arrived at Plymouth, Nov. 4, the Emerald frigate, Capt. F. Maitland, from the Cape Good Hope—general Grey and suite came aboard in her.

The packet, Queen Charlotte, Mudge for Halifax and New York, sailed from Falmouth October 27.

Henry White, publisher of the "Independent Whig," was tried at London on the first of last for a libel on the army, and the government and acquitted.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

At the very moment when we obtain French Journals which would persuade that the melancholy faces of the people of Holland are diffused with smiles of joy and gratitude at the arrival of the despatch of the continent, we receive accounts of the most inhuman barbarity practised by "the best and greatest monarchs" upon them.—We are favoured with the following statement:—"All the parties of the celebrated house of Willneck & Co. of Amsterdam, with their principal clerks, had been sent to Paris in consequence of a search having been made and a small quantity of English mania-tures found in their parlour. They were tried by the tribunal in the French Capital and the following sentence has been passed upon them.—"That they shall each of them be by and on the forehead with the letters V. D.—The house shall yield up all its property amounting to nearly one million of guilders or about 100,000, to be confiscated to the use of the French treasury and lastly that each of them shall serve on board the galleys as slaves for ten years." Such are the blessings for which the unhappy people of Holland are to erect triumphal arches and illumine their dwellings.—Miraculous beings.

Letters from Liverpool state, that articles of the growth of the United States had risen considerably—cotton had advanced a penny half-penny, naval stores, aishes, and flax-seed were sought for, and sold at advanced prices. This may have been owing to a belief that one of the first acts of Congress would be to lay on another embargo.

The relief at Liverpool, as late as the 8th of last month, was that the orders in Council would soon be relaxed.

Plymouth, Oct. 25.—The Greener hired armed ketch, of 14 guns, arrived here yesterday from New York, with dispatches from Mr. Foster, which have been forwarded to London. Lord Wellesley had an interview with the Pr. Regent on the subject of these dispatches, but nothing further had transpired.

DARING ATTACK OF FRENCH PRIVATEERS.

Dover, Nov. 5.—At seven o'clock there were two French privateers lying in the roads, one of which made an attempt in the face of open day, and in the presence of some hundreds of persons collected on the beach, to capture a light brig coming from the Westward, and which was hardly more than a stone-throw from the batteries. In fact, the privateer was, at one time, every thing but a stone. The batteries to the Westward of the Harbour were instantly manned, and some admirable shots fired; which tho' they did not succeed in sinking the privateer, had the effect of driving her away, and the brig proceeded on to the Downs in safety.

6 P. M. The privateers have renewed their attack on a large ship just come up, and are firing volleys of small arms into her. The batteries have opened a most tremendous firing upon the privateers.

"15 minutes past 6. I have just been informed the ship is captured."

Accounts have been received at Lloyds, confirming the above.

THE CLORINDE.

Falmouth, September 27.—Arrived the Swallow packet from Jamaica.—September 26 in lat 23 30 N. long. 30 38, fell in with the Clorinde French frigate of 48 guns, Capt Safer Crio, and was captured. After plundering the packet, they gave her up to the crew. Before the Swallow was captured she sunk the mail, The Clorinde is one of the three French frigates Clorinde, Airea and Renommee which in March last, sailed for the Isles of Franco and were attacked off the Ile of Madagascar by the Airea, Phoebe and Galatea British frigates, when the French frigates Airea and Renommee were captured, and the Clorinde escaped. On her return home she captured the Swallow packet with 40 passengers. She has since got into Beaufort, having a very narrow escape from the Tomant, of 80 guns which chased her through the Saints fired three broadsides into her and would have run her down had not the carrier away her fore-top-gallant-mast. This is the first time since the



Poetry.

THE VILLAGE BELLS.

The bells of the village rang merrily,  
And I would they rang merrily still,  
But their tones are now dead  
To my grief-stricken ear,  
Since I quitted the village hill.

The bells of the village rang merrily,  
When from service the wedding came;  
And I joy'd my young sight  
That the conjugal rite  
Bore the test of a mutual flame.

But at midnight arriv'd, when a slow-tolling bell,  
Proclaim'd of my pleasures the end,  
And every sad toll,  
Announc'd to my soul,  
The treasures we lose in a friend.

Full fleet is the burthenome journey of time,  
And the fates urge their solemn decree,  
For long waves its wing  
For long night-bell may ring,  
A sorrowful welcome to me.

Then recline on the spot where my ashes may rest,  
Ye friends of the soul-soothing strain,  
Just grace with a wreath  
For dark cradle of death,  
That the muse may not waste in vain.

For plant o'er my ashes some balm-breathing  
Flower,  
That to Heaven its fragrance may send,  
I shall ask thee to do,  
But a tear from my love,  
And a sigh from the heart of my friend.

Then mostly still shall the village bells ring,  
And when the wedding's o'er,  
What my friend, with a sigh,  
Behold where I lie,  
And my love pearls my grave with a tear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the London Gazette, Extraordinary

Downing-Street, Oct. 16, 1811.

Despatches, of which the following are a copy and an extract, were yesterday evening received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General Viscount Wellington, dated Quadragesima, 29th September, and Vexada, 2d October, 1811.

Quadragesima, Sept. 29th, 1811.

My Lord—The enemy commenced their movements towards Ciudad Rodrigo with convoys of provisions from the Sierra de Begar and from Salamanca on the 21st inst. and on the following day I collected the British army, in positions from which I could either advance or retire without difficulty, which would enable me to see all that was going on, and the strength of the enemy's army.

The 3d division, and that part of General Alten's brigade of cavalry which was not detached, occupied the range of heights which are on the left of the Agueda, having their advanced guard, under Lieut.-Colonel Williams, of the 26th, on the heights of Palares, within three miles of Ciudad Rodrigo; the 4th division were at Fuente Guinaldo, where I had strengthened a position with some works; the light division on the right of Agueda, having their right resting upon the mountains which separate Quilic and Estramadura; Lieut.-General Craam commanded the troops on the left of the army, which were posted on the Lower Azava; the 6th division and Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry being at Aspeja, and occupying Carpio Maribaya, &c.

Marschal del Campo Don Carlos D'Espagne observed the Lower Agueda with don Julian Sanchez's cavalry and infantry. Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton with Major-General Slides and Major-General de Grey's brigades of cavalry, was on the Upper Azava, in the centre, between the right and the left of the army, with General Pack's brigade at Campillo; and the 6th division were in operation of the Pal of Perales in the rear of the right, the French General Coy having remained and collected a body of troops in Upper Estramadura, consisting of a part of his own division of the army of Portugal, and a division of the army of the centre, and the 7th division was in reserve at Alamedilla.

The enemy first appeared in the plain near Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 23d, and retired on in a short time, but on the 24th, in the morning, they advanced again in considerable force, and entered the plain by the roads of S. Spiritos, and Tenebron; and before evening they had collected there all their cavalry, to the amount of about six thousand men, and four divisions of infantry; of which one division were of the imperial guard; and the remainder of the army were encamped on the Quadragesima, immediately beyond the hills which surrounded the plains of Ciudad Rodrigo.

On the morning of the 25th, the enemy sent a reconnaissance of cavalry towards the Lower Azava, consisting of about fourteen squadrons of the imperial guard.

They drove in our posts on the right of the Azava; but having passed the river, the Lieutenants de Bar were charged, by two squadrons of the 16th and one of the 12th Light Dragoons, and driven back; they attempted to cross and were driven upon by the light division, and the 6th division, which had been posted

in the wood, on their flank, by Lieut.-General Graham; and Major-General Anson pursued them across the Azava, and afterwards resumed his posts on the right of that river. Lieut.-General Graham was highly pleased with the conduct of Major Anson's brigade; and Major-General Anson particularly mentions Lieut.-Col. Harvey and Captain Brotherton of the 14th, and Captain Kay and Major Cocks of the 16th.

But the enemy's attention was principally directed during this day to the position of the 3d division on the hills between Fuente Guinaldo and Palares. About eight in the morning, they moved a column consisting of between 30 and 40 squadrons of cavalry, and 14 battalions of infantry, and 12 pieces of cannon, from Ciudad Rodrigo, in such a direction, as that it was doubtful whether they would attempt to ascend the hills by Encina, El Boden, or by the direct road towards Fuente Guinaldo, and I was not certain by which road they would make their attack, till they actually commenced it upon the last.

As soon as I saw the direction of their march, I had reinforced the 2d battalion 5th regiment, which occupied the post on the hill, over which the road passes to Guinaldo, by the 77th regiment, and the 5th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Major-General the Hon. C. Colville, and Major-General Alten's brigade, of which only three squadrons remained, which had not been detached, drawn from El Boden; and I ordered there a brigade of the 4th division from Fuente Guinaldo; and afterwards from El Boden the remainder of the troops—division, with the exception of those at —, which were too distant.

In the mean time however, the small body of troops in this post sustained the attack of the enemy's cavalry and artillery. One regiment of French dragoons succeeded in taking two pieces of cannon which had been posted on a rising ground on the right of our troops; but they were engaged by the 2d battalion 5th regiment, under the command of Major Ridge, and the guns were immediately retaken.

While this operation was going on the flank, an attack was made on the front by another regiment, which was repulsed in a similar manner by the 7th regiment, and the three squadrons of Major-General Alten's brigade charged repeatedly different bodies of the enemy, which ascended the hill on the left of the two regiments of British infantry; the Portuguese regiment being posted in the rear of their right.

At length the division of the enemy's infantry, which had marched with the cavalry from Ciudad Rodrigo, were brought up to the attack on the front of Fuente Guinaldo, and being that they would arrive and be engaged before the troops could arrive either from Guinaldo, or El Boden, I determined to withdraw our posts, and to retire with the whole on Fuente Guinaldo. The 2d battalion 5th regiment, and the 77th regiment, were formed into a square, and the 2d Portuguese regiment into another, supported by Major-General Alten's small body of cavalry and the Portuguese artillery.

The enemy's cavalry immediately rushed forward and obliged our cavalry to retire to the support of the Portuguese regiment; and the 5th and 77th regiments were charged on three faces of the square, by the French cavalry; but they halted and repulsed the attack with the most steadiness and gallantry. We then continued the retreat and joined the remainder of the 3d division, also formed in squares, on their march to Fuente Guinaldo; and the whole retired together in the utmost order; and the enemy never made another attempt to charge any of them, but were fatigued with firing upon them with their artillery, and with following them.

Lieut.-Colonel Williams, with his light infantry, and the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Trench, with the 7th regiment, retired from Palares across the Agueda, and thence marched by Robleda, where they took some prisoners, and recrossed the Agueda, and joined at Guinaldo in the evening.

I placed the third and fourth divisions, and general Pack's brigade of infantry, and major-general Alten's, major-general de Grey's, and major-general Slides's brigades of cavalry in the position of Fuente Guinaldo on the evening of the 25th, and ordered major-general Crawford to retire with the light division across the Agueda, the seventh division to form at Albercaria, and Lieut.-General Graham to collect the troops under his command at Nava D'Ayer, keeping only posts of observation on the Azava, and the troops were thus formed in an echelon, of which the centre was in the position at Guinaldo, and the right upon the pass of Perales, and the left at Nava d'Ayer. Marschal del Campo Don Carlos d'Espagne was placed on the left of the Coa, and Don Julian Sanchez was detached with the cavalry to the enemy's rear.

The enemy brought up a 2d division of infantry from Ciudad Rodrigo, in the forenoon of the 26th, and in the course of that night, and of the 26th, they collected their whole army in front of our position at Guinaldo; and not deeming it expedient to stand their attack in that position, I retired about three leagues, and, on the 27th, formed the army as follows, viz: the 5th division on the right at Aldea Velha; the 4th and light divisions, and Major-General Alten's cavalry, at the Convent of Sacapente, in front of Alfatayes; the 3d and 7th divisions, in second line, behind Alfatayes; Lieut.-General Graham's corps on the left at Buameca, having their own Agueda beyond the Villa Major River, and Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton's caval-

ry near Alfatayes, on the left of the 4th division, and having General Pack's and General M'Mahon's brigades, at Nebulosa, on their left. The picquets of the cavalry were in front of Aldea de Ponte, beyond the Villa Major River; and those of General Alten's brigade beyond the same river towards Eurcallos.

It had been the enemy's intention to turn the left of the position of Guinaldo, by moving a column in the valley of the Upper Azava, and hence ascending the heights in the rear of the position by Castillegas; and from this column they detached a division of infantry and fourteen squadrons of cavalry, to follow our retreat by Albercaria, and another body of the same strength followed us by Furcallos. The former attacked the picquets of the cavalry at Aldea de Ponte, and drove them in; and they pushed on nearly as far as Alfatayes. I then made General Pakenham attack them with his brigade of the 5th division, supported by the Hon Lt Gen. Cole, and the 4th division; and by Sir Stapleton Cotton's cavalry; and the enemy were driven through Aldea de Ponte, back upon Albercaria, and the picquets of the cavalry resumed their stations.

But the enemy having been reinforced by the troops which marched upon Furcallos, again advanced about sun-set and drove in the picquets of the cavalry from Aldea de Ponte; and took possession of the village.

Lieutenant-General Cole again attacked them with a part of General Pakenham's brigade, and drove them through the village but night coming on, and as General Pakenham was not certain what was passing on his flanks, or of the numbers of his enemy, and he knew that the army were to fall back still further, he evacuated the village, which the enemy occupied, and held during the night.

On the 28th, I formed the army on the Heights behind Souto, having the Sierras das Melas on their right, and the left at Rendo on the Coa, about one league in the rear of the position which they had occupied on the 27th. The enemy also retired from Aldea de Ponte, and had their advanced posts at Albercaria, and as it appears that they are about to retire from this part of the country, and as we have already had some bad weather and may expect more at the period of the Equinoctial gale, I propose to contain the troops.

I cannot conclude this report of the occurrences of the last week, without expressing to your Lordship my admiration of the conduct of the troops engaged in the affair of the 25th inst.

The conduct of the 2d battalion 5th regiment, commanded by Maj. Ridge, in particular affords an admirable example of what the steadiness and discipline of the troops, and their confidence in their officers, can effect, in the most difficult and trying situations. The conduct of the 77th regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Bromhead, was equally good, and I have never seen a more determined attack than was made by the whole of the enemy's cavalry, with every advantage of the assistance of a superior artillery, and repulsed by these two weak battalions.

I must not omit to report the good conduct on the same occasion, of the 21st Portuguese regiment, under the command of Colonel Bacceller, and of Major Arentschild's artillery.

The Portuguese infantry were not actually charged, but were repeatedly threatened; and they showed the utmost steadiness and discipline both in the mode in which they prepared to receive the enemy, and in all the movements of a retreat made over six miles of plain, in front of superior cavalry and artillery.

The Portuguese artillery-men attached to the guns, which were for a moment in the enemy's possession, were cut down at their guns.

The infantry upon this occasion, were under the command of Maj. Gen the Hon. C. Colville Lieut. Gen. G. Picton, being with the troops at El Boden, and the conduct of Major-General Colville, was beyond all praise.

Your Lordship will have observed by the details of the action which I have given you, how much reason I had to be satisfied with the conduct of the 1st Hussars and the 14th Light Dragoons, of Maj. Gen. Alten's brigade. There were not more than three squadrons of the two regiments on the ground, this brigade having for some time furnished the cavalry for the outposts of the army, and they charged the enemy's cavalry repeatedly, and notwithstanding the superiority of the latter, the post would have been maintained, if I had not preferred to abandon it to risking the loss of those brave men, by continuing the unequal contest, under additional disadvantages, in consequence of the immediate entry of 14 battalions of infantry into the action, before the support which I had ordered up could arrive.

Major-General Alten, and Lieutenant-Colonels Cumming and Arentschild, and the officers of these regiments particularly distinguished themselves upon this occasion.

I have also to mention, that the Adjutant-General, Major-General the Honourable C. Stewart, being upon the field, gave his assistance, as an officer of cavalry with his usual gallantry.

In the affair of the 24th, at Aldea de Ponte, Brigadier-General Pakenham, and the troops of the 4th division, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Cole, likewise conducted themselves remarkably well.

His Serene Highness the hereditary Prince of Orange accompanied me during the operations which I have detailed to your Lordship, and was for the first time in fire, and so conducted

himself with the spirit and intelligence which afford a hope that he will become an ornament to his profession.

The enemy having collected for the object of relieving Ciudad Rodrigo, the army of the north which were withdrawn from the attack which they commenced on Gen. Abadia, in Galicia, in which are included 22 battalions of the imperial guards, and general Souham's division of infantry, composed of troops recently arrived in Spain from the army of Naples, and which are now drawn from the frontiers of Navarre, where they had been employed in operations against Min, together with five divisions, and all the cavalry of the army called Portugal, composing altogether a body of not less than sixty thousand men, of which six thousand were cavalry, and one hundred and twenty-five pieces of artillery, I could not pretend to maintain the blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo, nor could any efforts which I could make, prevent, or materially impede the collection of the supplies, or the march of the convoy for the relief of that place. I did all that I could expect to effect, without incurring the risk of great loss for no object, and as the reports as usual, were so various in regard to the enemy's real strength, it was necessary that I should see their army.

I have no reports from the north since I addressed your Lordship, nor from the south of Spain.

General Girard had collected at Merida a small body of troops, but I imagine that he will break up this collection again, as soon as he will hear that General Hill is at Ponte de Gue.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, dated October 22d.

"I have seen a gentleman to day who is arrived from the continent. He has had a full account of all differences had been made between the Emperor of Russia and Bonaparte, and that Alexander claimed the liberty of navigating the trade of his waters, rivers, and Bosphorus, and to it. In such prices of colonial produce, in iron, cotton, logwood, &c. his price 50 per cent. It is said that Alexander renounced at the battle of two hundred thousand chosen troops, and it was supposed that Bonaparte was not fully prepared to resist the claims of his treaty ally. Some produce has not been sent. Archangel has been in London."

AMERICAN INTERCOURSE.

An official copy of the Order of the British Privy Council for allowing a trade between certain ports in the British provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the United States of America, has been received, with a letter after reciting a preamble, as follows:

"His R. Highness the Prince Regent by virtue of the powers vested in him by his Majesty, by the above recited act, is pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the first day of November, 1811, his Majesty and eleven years, and during the continuance of the act above recited, until further orders made thereon, it shall be lawful for any ship or vessel, except in vessels belonging to France, or to the subjects thereof, to export from the ports of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the ports of St. Andrew's and St. John's, New Brunswick, to any port belonging to the United States of America, from which British vessels are, or shall be excluded, any articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any of his Majesty's colonies, plantations, or settlements in the West Indies, provided such articles shall have been certified by the collector and comptroller of his Majesty's customs, at any of the ports above mentioned, from whence the same shall be shipped for any of the ports of the United States as aforesaid, to have been imported into one of the said provinces of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in a British ship or vessel from a port of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or from a port of the said colonies, plantations, or settlements, and also to import into the ports of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the ports of St. Andrew's and St. John's, New Brunswick, from any of the said ports of the United States, wheat and grain of all kinds, bread, oil, salt, and iron, and any other articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States."

Office, Nov. 17, St. Paul Street.