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## COMMUNICATIONS

Between Mr. Munroe and Mr. Foster.

Mr. Munroe to Mr. Foster.

Department of State, July 23, 1811.

Sir—I have submitted to the President your special letter of the 3d and 16th of this month, relative to the British orders in Council and the blockade of May 1805, and I have now the honour to communicate to you his sentiments on the view which you have presented of those measures of your government.

It was hoped that your communication would have led to an immediate accommodation of the differences subsisting between our countries, on the ground, on which alone it is possible to meet you. It is regretted that you have confined yourself to a vindication of the measures which produced some of them.

The United States are as little disposed now as heretofore to enter into the question concerning the priority of aggression by the two belligerents, which could not be justified by either, by the priority of those of the other. But as you bring forward that plea in support of the orders in Council, I must be permitted to remark that you have yourself furnished a conclusive answer to it, by admitting that the blockade of May, 1805, which was prior to the first of the French decrees, would not be legal, unless supported thro' the whole extent of the coast, from the Elbe to Brest, by an adequate naval force—That such a naval force was actually applied and continued in the requisite strictness until that blockade was comprised in and superseded by the orders of November of the following year, or even until the French decree of the same year, without, I presume, being alleged.

But waving this question of priority, can it be seen without both surprise and regret, that it is still contended, that the orders in Council are justified by the principle of retaliation, and that this principle is strengthened by the inability of France to enforce her decrees. A retaliation is in its nature, and its essential character, a returning like for like. Is the deadly blow of the orders in Council against one half of our commerce to return like for like to an empty threat in the French decrees, against the other half? It may be a vindictive hostility, as far as its effects fall on the enemy. But when falling on a neutral who on no pretext can be liable for more than the measure of injury received thro' such neutral, it would not be a retaliation, but a positive wrong, by the plea on which it is founded.

It is to be further remarked that the orders in Council went even beyond the plea, such as this has appeared to be, in extending its operation against the trade of the United States with nations which, like Russia had not adopted the French decrees, and with all nations which had merely excluded the British flag, an exclusion resulting as matter of course with respect to whatever nation Great Britain might happen to be at war.

I am far from viewing the modification originally contained in these orders, which permits neutrals to prosecute their trade with the continent, through Great Britain, in the favourable light in which you represent it. It is impossible to proceed to notice the effect of this modification without expressing our astonishment at the extravagance of the political pretension set up by it: a pretension which is utterly incompatible with the sovereignty and independence of other States. In a commercial view it is not less objectionable as it cannot fail to prove defective to neutral commerce. As an enemy, Great Britain cannot trade with France. Nor does France permit a neutral to come into her ports from Great Britain. The attempt of Great Britain to force our trade through her ports, would have therefore the commercial effect of depriving the United States altogether of the market of her enemy for their produce, and of destroying their value in her market for purchase of it. Heretofore it has been the policy of belligerent nations to carry on their trade thro' the intervention of neutrals; and this has the beneficial effect of extending to the former the advantages of peace, while suffering under the calamities of war. To reverse the rule, and to extend to nations at peace the calamities of war, is a change as novel and extraordinary as it is at variance with justice and public policy.

Against this unjust system, the United States entered, at an early period, their solemn protest. They considered it their duty to evince to the world their high disapprobation of it, and they have done so by such acts as were deemed most consistent with the rights and policy of the nation. Remote from the continent scene which desolates Europe, it has been their uniform object to avoid becoming a party to the war. With this view they have endeavoured to cultivate friendship with both parties by a system of conduct which ought to have produced that effect. They have done justice to each party in every transaction in which they have been separately engaged with it. They have observed the impartiality which was due to both as belligerents standing on equal ground, having in no in-

stance given a preference to either at the expense of the other. They have borne too with equal indulgence injuries from both, being willing while it was possible to impute them to casualties inseparable from a cause of war, and not to a deliberate intention to violate their rights; and even when that intention could not be mistaken, they have not lost sight of the ultimate object of their policy. In the measures to which they have been compelled to resort, they have in all respects maintained pacific relations with both parties. The alternative presented by their late acts, was suffered, equally to both, and could operate no longer than it should persevere in its aggressions on a neutral right. The embargo and non-intercourse were peaceful measures.—The regulation which they imposed on our trade were such as any nation might adopt in peace or war, without offence to any other nation. The non-importation is of the same character, and if it make a distinction at this time, in its operation between the belligerents, it necessarily results from a compliance of one with the offer made to both, and which is still open to the compliance of the other.

In the discussions which have taken place on the subject of orders in Council and blockade of May 1805, British government in conformity to the principle of which the orders in Council are said to be founded, declared that they should cease to operate as soon as France revoked her edicts. It was stated also, that the British government would proceed *pari passu* with the government of France, in the revocation of her edicts. I will proceed to show that the obligation on Great Britain to revoke her orders is complete, according to her own engagements, and that their revocation ought not to be longer delayed.

By the act of May 1st, 1810, it is provided, "That if either Great Britain or France should cease to violate the neutral commerce of the U. States, which fact a president should declare by a proclamation, and the other party should not within three months thereafter revoke or modify its edicts in like manner, that then certain prohibitions in a former act interdicting the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, should from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation, be revised and have full force against the former, its colonies and dependencies, and against all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the same."

The violation of neutral commerce alluded to in this act were such as were committed on the high seas. It was in the trade between the U. States and the British dominions, that France had violated the neutral rights of the United States by her blockading edicts. It was with the trade of France and her allies that Great Britain had committed similar violations by similar edicts. It was the revocation of those edicts, so far as they committed such violations which the United States had in view, when they passed the law of May 1st, 1810. On the 5th August, 1810, the French minister of foreign affairs addressed a note to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, informing him that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were revoked, the revocation to take effect on the 1st of November following; that the measure had been taken by his government in confidence that the British government would revoke its orders and renounce its new principles of blockade of that the United States would cause their rights to be respected, conformably to the act of May 1st, 1810.

This measure of the French government was founded on the law of May 1st, 1810, as is expressly declared in the letter of the Duke of Cadore announcing it. The edicts of Great Britain, the revocation of which were expected by France, were those alluded to in that act; and the means by which the United States should cause their rights to be respected, in case Great Britain should revoke her edicts, were likewise to be found in the same act. They consisted merely in the enforcement of the non-importation act against G. Britain, in that unexpected and improbable contingency.

The letter of the 5th of August, which announced the revocation of the French decrees was communicated to the government, in consequence of which the president issued a proclamation on the 2d of Nov. the day after that on which the repeal of the French decrees was to take effect, in which he declared, that all the regulations imposed by the act of May 1st 1810, should cease and be discontinued in relation to France and her dependencies. It was a necessary consequence of this proclamation, also, that if Great Britain did not revoke her edicts, the non-importation would operate on her, at the end of the three months. This actually took place. She declined the revocation, and on the 2d February last, that law took effect. In confirmation of the proclamation, an act of Congress was passed on the 2d of March following.

Great Britain still declined to revoke her edicts, on the pretension that France had not revoked hers, and that in consequence the intent that the

United States have done her injustice by carrying into effect the non-importation against her.

The United States maintain that France has revoked her edicts so far as they violate their neutral rights, and were contemplated by the law of May 1st, 1810, and have on that ground particularly claimed and do expect of Great Britain a similar revocation.

The revocation announced officially by the French minister of foreign affairs to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, on the 5th August, 1810, was in itself sufficient to justify the claim of the United States to a corresponding measure from Great Britain. She had declared that she would proceed *pari passu* in the repeal with France, and the day being fixed when the repeal of the French decrees should take effect, it was reasonable to conclude that Great Britain would fix the same day for the repeal of her orders. Had this been done the proclamation of the president would have announced the revocation of the edicts of both powers at the same time and in consequence thereof the non-importation would have gone into operation against neither. Such too is the neutral course of proceeding in transactions between independent States, and such the conduct which they generally observe towards each other. In all compacts between nations it is the duty of each to perform what it stipulates, and to presume on the good faith of each other, for a like performance. The United States having made a proposal to both belligerents were bound to accept a compliance from either, and it was no objection to the French compliance, that it was in a form to take effect at a future day, that being a form not unusual in laws and other public acts. Even when nations are at war and make peace, this obligation of neutral confidence, exists, and is respected. In treaties of commerce, by which their future intercourse is to be governed, the obligation is the same. If distrust and jealousy are allowed to prevail, the moral tie which binds nations together in all their relations, in war as well as in peace, is broken.

What would Great Britain have hazarded by a prompt compliance in the manner suggested? She had declared that she had adopted the regulations imposed by her orders in Council with reluctance, because of their distressing effect on neutral powers. Here then was a favourable opportunity presented to her, to withdraw from that measure with honor, by the conduct of France afterwards that it might. Had Great Britain revoked her orders, and France failed to fulfil her engagement, she would have gained credit at the expense of France and could have sustained no injury by it, because the failure of France to maintain her faith would have replaced Great Britain at the point from which she had departed. To fix that a disappointed reliance on the good faith of her enemy, would have reproached her for her faith, would be to charge value on that quality upon confidence and good faith, and would furnish to a more just objection towards an enemy the plain obligations of justice towards a friendly power.

Great Britain had declined proceeding *pari passu* with France in the revocation of their respective edicts. She has held out and claimed of the United States proof not only that France has revoked her edicts, but that she continues to act in conformity with the revocation.

To show that the repeal is not deemed sufficient to state that at no one vessel has been condemned by French tribunals, on the principles of those edicts, since the 1st November last. The New-Orleans packet from Gibraltar to Bordeaux was detained but never condemned. The *Green Ann Green*, from the same British port to Marseilles, was likewise detained but afterwards delivered up unconditionally to the owner, as was each part of the cargo of the New Orleans as consigned to the produce of the United States. Both vessels proceeding from a British port, carried cargoes, some articles of which in each, were prohibited by the laws of France, or admissible by the sanction of the government alone. It does not appear that their detention was imputable to any other cause. It is imputable to the circumstance of sailing from a British to a French port, or on a count of any part of their cargo, it affords no cause of complaint to Great Britain, as a violation of our neutral rights. No such cause would be afforded, even in a case of condemnation. The right of complaint, would have belonged to the United States.

In denying the revocation of the decrees, so far as it is a proper subject of discussion between us, it might reasonably be expected that you would produce some examples of vessels taken at sea, in voyages to British ports, or on their return home, and condemned under them by a French tribunal. None such has been afforded by you. None such are known to this government.

You urge only as an evidence that the decrees are not repealed, the speech of the emperor of France to the deputies from the free cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubek; the imperial edict dated at Fontenay-le-Comte on the 10th October 1810, the report of the French minister of foreign affairs, dated in December last, and a let-

ter of the minister of justice to the president of the council of prizes of the 25th of that month.

There is nothing in the first of these papers incompatible with the revocation of the decrees in respect to the United States. It is distinctly declared by the Emperor in his speech to the deputies of the Hanse Towns, that the blockade of the British islands shall cease when the British blockades cease; and that the French blockades shall cease in favor of those nations in whose favour Great Britain revokes hers, or who support their rights against her pretensions, as France admits the United States will do by enforcing the non-importation act. The same sentiment is expressed in the report of the minister of foreign affairs. The decree of Fontenay-le-Comte having no effect on the high seas, cannot be brought into this discussion. It evidently has no connection with neutral rights. The letter from the minister of Justice to the President of the Council of Prizes is of a different character. It relates in direct terms to this subject, but not in the sense in which you understand it. After receiving the note from the Duke of Cadore of the 5th August last, to the American minister at Paris, which announced the repeal of the French decrees, and the proclamation of the president, in consequence of it, it states that all causes arising under those decrees after the 1st November which were then before the court, or might afterwards be brought before it, should not be judged by the principles of the decrees, but be suspended until the 2d February, when the United States having fulfilled their engagement, the captures should be declared void, and the vessels and their cargoes delivered up to their owners. This paper appears to afford an unequivocal evidence of the revocation of the decrees, so far as it relates to the United States. By intruding the French tribunal to make a decision till the 2d February and then to restore the property to the owners, on a particular event which has happened, all cause of doubt on that point seems to be removed. The United States may justly complain of delay in the restitution of the property, but that is an injury which affects them only. Great Britain has no right to complain of it. She was interested only in the revocation of the decrees by which neutral rights would be secured from future violation; or if she had been interested in the delay it would have afforded no pretext for more than a delay in repealing her orders, till the 2d February. From that day at farthest the French decrees would cease. At the same day ought her orders to have ceased. I might add to this statement, that every communication received from the French government, either thro' our representatives there, or its representatives here, are in accord with the actual repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, in relation to the neutral commerce of the United States. But it will suffice to remark that the only adequate evidence of their ceasing to operate, is the defect of evidence that they do so. It is a case where the want of proof is the fulfilment of a pledge, is proof of the fulfilment. Every case, according to which, if the decrees were in force, they would be applied, and to which they are not applied, is a proof that they are not in force. And if these proofs have not been made, I need not remind you, a cause is to be found in the numerous citations under your orders in Council, which contain a citation of the laws which they are intended, after a failure of the basis on which they were supposed to rest.

But Great Britain contends, as appears by your last letters, that she ought not to revoke her orders in Council, until the commerce of the continent is restored to the state in which it stood before the Berlin and Milan decrees issued, until the French decrees are repealed not only as to the United States, but as to permit Great Britain to trade with the continent. Is it then meant that Great Britain should be allowed to trade with all the powers with whom she traded at that epoch? Since that time France has extended her conquests to the North and raised her arms against Great Britain, where she then had friends. It is proposed to trade with them notwithstanding the change in their situation? Between the enemies of one date and that of another, no discrimination can be made. There is none in relation to them, there being any of right, in justice. Or do you maintain the general principle and contend that Great Britain ought to trade with France and her allies? Between enemies there can be no commerce. The vessels of either taken by the other are liable to condemnation and are always confiscated. The number of enemies or extent of country which they occupy, cannot affect the question. The laws of war govern the relation which subsists between Great Britain, which especially is the circumstance under consideration are inviolable. They were the same in 1805, as they are now. They were the same even if peace had taken place between Great Britain and the powers of the continent, she could not trade with them without their consent. Or does Great Britain contend, that the United States as a neutral power, ought to open the continent to her commerce, on such terms as she may designate? On what such a claim is set up such a claim? No example of it can be

found in the history of past wars, nor is it found in any recognized principle of war, or in any semblance of reason or right. The United States could not maintain such a claim in their own favour tho' neutral. When advanced in favour of an enemy, it would be the most preposterous and extravagant claim ever heard of. Every power when not restrained by treaty, has right to regulate its trade with other nations, as it finds convenient with its interest; to admit, on its own conditions, or to prohibit the importation of such articles as are necessary to supply the wants, or encourage the industry of its people. In what light would Great Britain view an application from the Parliament, which prohibited the importation of any article from the United States, such as their fish or oil? Or which claimed the prohibition of the duty on any other, such as their tobacco, on which so great a revenue is raised? In what light would she view a similar application made at the instance of France, for the importation into England, of any article the growth or manufacture of that power which it was the policy of the British government to prohibit. (To be continued.)

INDIA.

INTELLIGENCE FROM JAVA.

The following is an extract from a letter from Madras, dated the 16th of March: "By the ship Mary, which arrived in the river on Friday last, from the Prince of Wales' Islands, private letters have reached us, communicating some articles of recent intelligence from Java. "By these advices, we are informed, that General Daendels had at length closed an obstinate and destructive war against the Bantamers, in which the French general had triumphed over all opposition on the part of the brave, untutored soldiers of Bantam. The different forts, stockades, and all the defences of the Javaans were stormed, and carried by the bayonet. This success, however, was dearly purchased; and it is stated that from 1500 to 2000 of the finest troops in the service of Daendels had been killed in the latter part of the operation against the Bantamers, who had for some time successfully opposed every effort to subdue them.

"The patience of Daendels being exhausted by the repeated defeats of his troops, he assembled a force of 9000 men, including the Europeans, and the Bongeese, (Malays) who are his favourite native troops. Placing himself at the head of his army, he marched in person against the Bantamers, who were joined, in this emergency, by the Lampon men, an enterprising race, inhabiting a district on the Western parts of Java. The defence by the slaves was obstinate and bloody; but, after various conflicts, discipline and superior appointment finally decided the struggle in favour of Daendels.

"At the date of these accounts, the governor general Daendels had not returned to Sourabaya from Bantam—being detained for some time at the latter place, in the arrangements consequent to the termination of the late war.

"The expedition projected by Daendels for the recapture of Amboyna had not been laid aside; though it had necessarily been postponed by the rebellion as it is termed, of the Bantamers. As soon as the general returns to the new capital, the preparations for the expulsion of the English from the Moluccas, were, it is said, to be resumed."

"A letter from India gives the following character of the Dutch governor in Batavia. "The character of Daendels is very highly respected among his countrymen, notwithstanding the traits of severity by which it is distinguished. He is accounted a man of the strictest honour, perfectly brave, of great talents and scrupulous."

UNITED STATES.

Nov. 18.—On Thursday last, the Senate sat with closed doors nearly all the time they were in session.

Extract of a letter from Washington.—"We shall have no war—no embargo—and no increase of navy. The forts will be put in an additional state of security, and an increase of the army is probable. The non-importation will be in all probability continued, but no additional preventives to smuggling adopted, as the law enforcing the embargo produced an operation on the public opinion, inconsistent with their disposition to retain their places—if the object of the administration was avowedly to corrupt the public morals, they could not possibly produce a more efficient and better devised policy, for that end, than the restrictions on our commerce.

We have received from Capt. Jocelin, of the Savannah Packet, which arrived here yesterday morning, a note, from which we copy the following:—

On the night of the 14th inst about 60 French sailors belonging to the privateer La Vengeance, and another, name unknown, but both lying in Savannah, collected, in one of the principal streets, armed with cutlasses, knives, bludgeons, &c. and attacked about twenty American seamen, many of whom, they cut and mangled in the most barbarous manner, and one of whom, namely the mate of the brig Hetty, of Philadelphia, they stabbed to the heart, so that he expired immediately. Having cleared the streets they at length returned in triumph on board of their vessels. N. F. E. P. P.

Canadaigua, Nov. 2.—We are informed that there has been a seizure of goods, to a large amount in the north-west part of this county, on suspicion of being imported contrary to the non-importation law.

A splendid monument to the late Gen. Washington, is proposed to be erected in Philadelphia.

FROM BATAVIA.

The ship Cordelia, capt. Cosner, from Batavia, last from the Isle of France, having touched there for supplies has arrived at Philadelphia. The Cordelia was from Teneriffe, bound to Batavia, but was turned off from that port, by the British blockading squadron, and informed that the governor having burnt that city, had retired to the interior with the troops and inhabitants. The British troops from India had not arrived, but were daily expected. The only ships of war at Batavia were two British frigates, and two French frigates, (the Renomme and Neried) lately captured, and under repair.

INSURRECTION IN GUADALOUPE.

By the arrival at New York of the brig Abeona, capt. Watson, in 18 days from St. Croix, we learn, that an intended insurrection at Guadaloupe has been lately discovered and the leaders arrested and secured. The scheme was planned by two Frenchmen, who at the time the island was surrendered to the British, were permitted to remain on their parole of honour, without taking the oath of allegiance. One of these, Mons. Davite, a merchant of high standing at Point Petre, was to have been, in case of success, the governor of the island, and the other, who was formerly an Aid to Ernaugh, was to have been military chetain.

The insurgents had been secretly supplied with five thousand stand of arms by merchants of St. Bartholomew's. It is said, that the plan was thoroughly organized, and every part of it in readiness for execution; and that about an hour before the general slaughter was to have commenced, a violent dispute arose between the two civil and military leaders, which dissipated them of their discretion, and led to a discovery of the plot.—These particulars were received at St. Croix, on the 31st of October, by a packet from St. Thomas.

FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The report of the King's physicians continued the same as for months past.

The Pilot of Oct. 1st, speaks fervently of an invasion by Bonaparte. It says that his preparations were going on with the utmost vigour in the Scheldt, at Bologne, and Cherbourg. Official intelligence had been received by the British government, that an army of Thirty Thousand was actually at the latter place. An attack upon the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney was anticipated, and the local government of those islands had taken measures of preparation. It was supposed, however, that this was but a feint, and that some more important enterprise was contemplated.

A very full Cabinet Council had assembled on the affairs of Sicily. The Prince Regent presided. It was said the result was a determination immediately to occupy that island.

The four transports which four times since failed with ammunition to the Baltic, were hourly expected home, with a large convoy of merchantmen.

A general Embargo in France was rumoured as probable.

It is stated, though on a doubtful authority, that Bonaparte was collecting a large army at Kiel, for the purpose of taking possession of Denmark.

The agricultural report states that the harvest of wheat had suffered considerably in several counties from blight.

A fire broke out in the Infirmary, Greenwich Hospital, on the 1st October, which destroyed the greater part of that valuable building. The patients were all removed out of the reach of the flames.

A desperate attack has been made upon the fleet in the Baltic, by 120 Danish gun-boats. Two British seventy-fours dashed in among this fry, and about thirty of the gun-boats with their crews went down.

Little expectation was entertained in England that the Orders in Council would be repealed.

There were many shipwrecks on the British coasts in the equinoctial gales.

Immense shipments of all kinds of military stores have been recently sent to Spain.

The general consumption of coffee in the navy, and its exportation from the colonies by neutrals, is particularly recommended.

The Duke of Marlborough has received from the Emperor Napoleon a present of a splendid edition of the Life of John Duke of Marlborough, in most superb binding.

P. Pindar, Esq. is preparing for the press the Rival Minstrel, or the Challenge to Walter Scott, minstrel of the North, from Paul Pen-dragon, minstrel of the West.

Recently we heard of the arrival of a cartel at Dover from Dieppe with the Comtesse De Vive-toy and some other passengers. The young lady who accompanied them was not, we find, the daughter of Lord Kerr, but the Hon. Miss Butler daughter of Lord Cairns.—Their passports are all signed with Bonaparte's own hand. A person who had seen them, says, that no one can perceive the formation of a single letter in the sign-manual but he guesses the letters to be Napoie—an abbreviation for Napoleon. This shews that Bonaparte will not even entrust to his interior agents the signing of a passport.

The originals of the two following receipts, were a few months ago deposited in the British Museum, to the governors of which institution they were presented by Mr P. Cornfield, of Northampton:

Northampton

Received, this 18th Day of June, 1711, of Thos. Hewlett, the sum of one farthing, for excise on hops, charged according to the laws of excise in that behalf. SAML. JOHNSON.

Another, dated July, 1712, for the sum of three farthings, for excise on starch, rock on hand.

Scale of Taste!—In the list of patriotic subscriptions at Lloyd's, appears, "Parish church of Broughton, Lynn, 21. 9s. 4d.—Pugilistic Exhibition at the Fives Court, 114l. 6s."

On the 21st of July, 1752, the master of the Marlow Stage was fined L. 20 for driving his coach on a Sunday.—See Genl. Mag. that date.

Such is the scarcity of money from the profusion of the times, that the late Duke of Queensberry's Tokay only fetched eighty-four pounds per dozen of quarts, that is 7l. per bottle!

ESTABLISHMENT.

The following is a list of Ecclesiastical Officers in the Church of England, with the revenue attached to each per annum—

Table with 2 columns: Position and Revenue. Includes Archbishops (L. 35,000), Bishops (100,000), Deans (20,000), Archdeacons (15,000), Prebends (100,000), Canons (30,000), Chancellors (9,000), Rectors (1,000,000), Vicars (500,000), Church Clerks (50,000). Total, L. 1,877,000.

Exclusive of Rural Deans, Officers in Collegiate churches, Lecturers, &c.

When General Junot appeared at Bonaparte's levee without his nose, he expressed great surprize, and asked the General what was become of it, on which Junot replied, that he had left it in Portugal with Lord Wellington as a pledge of his return.

It will give some idea of the actual consumption of tea in this kingdom, when it is known that the following is the amount to be put up to sale, calculated as sufficient for three months—

Table with 2 columns: Tea Type and Amount. Includes Tea, Bohea (300,000 lbs.), Congou and Campoi (4,500,000), Souchong and Pekoe (1,500,000), Single and Twankay (1,000,000), H. on Skin (250,000), H. on (250,000).

Including private trade, 6,000,000 So that we consume 24 millions of lbs. per annum.

Dr. C. Buchanan smid his researches in the East, has made an extraordinary discovery in Biblical Literature. In Travancore, seventy Jewish churches still acknowledge the authority of the patriarch Antioch; and from the Jews of these churches he has obtained a version of the Hebrew scriptures, written long prior to the captivity.

PROJECTED TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

A German of the name of Koutgen, a scholar of these celebrated Blumembach, in Göttingen, has announced his intention to endeavour to penetrate into the interior of Africa, nearly in the track pursued by Mr. Hornemann, who, as he has not been heard of for ten years, is thought to have perished in the enterprise. This young man is about twenty years of age, and seems to have obtained all the kind of knowledge which is particularly necessary for his purpose. He understands the Arabic language, is remarkably abstemious, and has accustomed himself to make raw flesh and insects his food. At Göttingen he submitted to circumcision, that he might appear to be a true believer in the Koran, and in the character of a physician travelled through those countries where the name of a Christian would infallibly lead to slavery or death. In his peregrinations on foot through Germany and Switzerland, he always chose the worst lodgings and accommodations to inure himself to hardships. In Germany and Paris he has collected a number of questions proposed by the literati, relative to the unknown regions which he intends to visit. He means to endeavour to accompany a mercantile caravan from Mogador to Tombuctoo.

SPAIN.

Skirmishes near Ciudad Rodrigo.

By the letter of Lord Wellington at his Headquarters at Quadrages, on the 29th September, we learn that the English had an action with the French on the 26th and 27th Sept. His Lordship represents that the English behaved with great bravery, and he is uncommonly particular in the praise of many of his officers. He says that the enemy had united their forces to relieve Rodrigo, and have been strongly reinforced by troops from Spain, which had come from the army of Naples, and their army amounting to 60,000 men of whom 6000 were of the cavalry with 123 pieces of cannon, he could not pretend to continue the blockade of Rodrigo, and therefore not being justified in the risk for such an object, he had adopted the plan of his greater security, and then exhibits an account of the event of the two actions of Bodon and Aldea da Ponte.

BODON—Lord Wellington says, in the action of the 25th Sept. on the heights of Bodon, besides the Portuguese, total loss—1 Lieut Colonel 3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant 1 Quarter Master of Horse, 12 sergeants 3 drummers, 152 Soldier, 87 Horsemen, killed, wounded and missing—in the neighbourhood of Rodrigo.

ALDEA DA PONTE—In the action of the 26th of September, total of English loss, 1

Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 1 Drummer, 86 Soldiers, 23 Horsemen, killed and wounded.

On the 28th the English were at Rodrigo, about a league in the rear of the place occupied on the 27th.

Spain, Nov. 10.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Tartar, capt. Scott, in 29 days from Lisbon, and brought papers to the 16th ult. No new event of great importance had occurred; but in several parts of Spain, and on the frontiers of Portugal, there were military movements which indicated that active operations were about to be recommenced.

In the South of Spain, Gen. Ballesteros obtained some advantages over the French on the 25th, and it is said, took their Governor of Malaga prisoner.

The Spanish Cortes and Regency renewed their oaths of fidelity to their country and Ferdinand, and of hostility to the French, on the 24th September.

Accounts from Valencia are to Sept. 6, when it was safe, and the inhabitants in good spirits.

The French convoy, to succor Ciudad Rodrigo, entered that place on the 24th ult. protected by 50,000 men, commanded by the Duke of Ragusa.—The British troops retired. On the 25th, 12,000 French including 7 or 4000 cavalry, made a fruitless sally against the Anglo-Portuguese.

SCOTLAND.

A few months ago, the bells of a house in Dundee, began to ring without a visible cause; and although sometimes exhausted by their own exertions, a short breathing-space was sufficient to repair their wasted vigour: They ever and anon renewed their noisy peals. The alarmed main servant communicated all his terrors to his mistress, who sent to a bell-hanger to investigate the cause. In the presence of their great haller, the awe-struck bells remained in silence, but as there was sufficient testimony of their guilt, the man of science hooked the wires.

No sooner, however, was he absent, than the bells returned to their charge, continuing to ring in various degrees of loudness and rapidity on Monday, when the bell-hanging profession was again called to the assistance of their art. He now cut the wires from all the bells, and bound their tongues in fetters. But his department seemed the signal for new exertions: the bells took the impetuousness from off their tongues, and rung a louder still and louder. The doctor of dissonance being again called to the scene, excited the powers of his art: He divided the convulsions of the bells with rags, and thus destroyed the tongues of interference. A more alarming circumstance took place, and the artist was recalled to witness the inefficiency of the highest effort of his genius. The rags had caught fire; and quickly disappearing in bright conflagration, the disentangled tongues resumed their primitive functions!—What could now be done?—The bell-hanger tore the bells from their places, and laid them on the floor!—These are the unembellished facts of a story which has been narrated, and which has been the subject of much conversation among the inhabitants of Dundee.

The cause of this extraordinary phenomenon is still involved in mystery.

Died in the end of April last, at Duff-house, Banffshire, Scotland, the Right Hon. Alexander, Earl of Fife, &c. He was only confined a few days. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Viscount Macduff, who is now in Spain.

SIMPLE ANECDOTE.

Amidst the gaiety of a London winter, and the dissipation of a summer watering-place, the heart is too often rendered callous to real suffering; and if it feels, is only affected by some fictitious tale of woe. The following little anecdote is a true one, and has been affectingly recorded by a recent traveller to the Isle of Man, where, however, borne down by misfortune and injustice, is too often obliged to seek shelter amongst those whose depravity and profusion have driven them from their accustomed society.

A gentleman whose real name we shall veil over with that of Harcourt, had long fought in the service of his country, in which too he had often bled, without being able to rise higher than the rank of captain; and although he had often distinguished himself by his cool intrepidity, yet on the half pay of this rank was obliged to retire, at a period before the garrison battalions afforded an active retreat for the gallant, though worn out veteran.

With his pittance of half pay, he retired to a cheap situation in the Isle of Man, where his daughter, young, beautiful, and accomplished, attended him. The beauty of the interesting Eliza was softened by a pensive melancholy, arising from the poverty of a wretch, who under the most sacred vows, had violated her honour and peace of mind for ever.

On their arrival they attracted general attention amongst the gay and thoughtless refugees of the place; his character was known to many, esteemed by the good, and respected even by the worthless.

They were every where received with a splendid hospitality, which the pride of the gallant veteran endeavoured to return, and even to emulate; but this profuse generosity (for such it was even in a place so cheap as the Isle of Man, to a man possessing nothing more than a slender half pay) soon exhausted his finances, and ere he could receive any advances from his agent, he was arrested and imprisoned. Every frown of fortune the veteran bore with the conscious dignity of virtue; and his beloved daughter's presence irradiated even the gloom of a prison. With the most affecting trial she attempted to mitigate his sorrows; and in her tenderest embraces, for a while the injuries of mankind.

She, however, was but a deceitful calm, for a very few weeks revealed his daughter's shame, and brought the unhappy father's grey hairs with premature anguish to the grave.

The feelings of the soldier and of the man could no longer bear up against dishonour; yet even in the moment when he finally sunk beneath his load of misery, he would not leave the supporting arm of his deluded child, but expired whilst praying for a blessing on the unhappy fair one.

With a heart torn with repentant anguish, she accompanied him to the grave; and there too she soon followed him: for her frame was too delicate to support the exquisitely tender and soul-harrowing reflections which alone occupied her mind.

A few days she languished in silent despair, when the moment of her release approached, and she sought in a better world that happiness which man had denied her in this.

Drop one tear for her sorrows, ye daughters of happiness!—Frown not on her errors, ye daughters of vice!—Reflect on her misery, ye sons of trial and dissipation!!!

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Gray—Wednesday, the 4th instant, was a proud day in this County, and particularly so to this respectable city; good sense has prevailed over ignorance, and strife, instigated by a few individuals who aspire at a sole exercise of control in the House of Assembly of Lower-Canada.

The Election of a Member for the County has terminated in favour of JAMES STUART, Esq. by a majority of 190 votes! the choice of that Gentleman is highly honourable to those who were his supporters: In him we will experience a faithful and independent representative, who tears above meaness; whose knowledge is so comprehensive that he understands the true interests of his country, and I warrant his conduct will correspond with my assertions.

This has been one of the hardest contested elections known in the province. Mr. Stuart began under every disadvantage, he had taken no previous measures to cure the suffrages of the people; he only made known his intentions two days antecedent to the opening of the Poll. His opponent with his leaders, had canvassed for several weeks, which makes the victory the more splendid. The hopes of the other party are for ever blasted, the torrent is impeded and has recoiled on its very source!!!

The inculcation of national prejudice, the promises of an abrogation of taxes, the annulment of assessments, and the fears of religious matters, have all proved nugatory; which illustrates, that an appeal to common sense is the strongest auxiliary in electing a Member.

The importance of the election is not confined to the county alone, it will expand the minds of the people in the adjacent counties, and confirm them in the opinion, that their best interests should be placed in the hands of men of education, knowledge, and of liberal principles; not in that of the unlettered, ignorant, and narrow-minded.

A Record to Merit.

No matter whether English or Canadian.—EDITOR.

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE County of Montreal.

GENTLEMEN,

At the conclusion of an Election, which has been protracted to an unusual duration, and in which the greatest zeal and activity have been exerted, it is particularly agreeable to me to have it in my power to return you my warmest thanks for the successful support with which you have honoured me. Considerations of public interest, arising from local circumstances, and the nature of the contest, had with reason induced the Election with peculiar importance, and the result has been the more gratifying, as permanent beneficial consequences may be expected from it. In making my acknowledgments for the disinterested, zealous, and active exertions, for which I have contracted a large debt of gratitude, it is both pleasing and useful to observe, that they have evinced, in a respectable part of the community, a disregard, in what relates to the public service, of the dissipation of persons from national origin, hitherto so injurious to the country; and, from so conspicuous an example of liberality, the pernicious influence of national prejudices may be the less apprehended hereafter. I will not further trouble you, by mentioning that the inestimable favour which you have conferred on me has made the strongest impression on my mind, and that it will be followed by conduct dictated by the highest sense of gratitude and duty.

I have the honour to be,

with the greatest respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obliged and most obedient humble Servant,

J. STUART.

Montreal, 6th Dec. 1811.

COUNTY ELECTION.

On Wednesday last, this election closed after a contest of three weeks, in the choice of JAMES STUART, Esquire, by a majority of 190 votes. On no occasion of a similar nature, has the public mind appeared more interested, and by the termination of this proud struggle, we feel happy that we are enabled to add, to our literature,

the name of a Gentleman, whose knowledge and talents are so well adapted to this important trust. We hope that this decided proof of the high and deserved opinion thus expressed for Mr. STUART, will be conducive of legislative benefit to the country at large, and be an example to all future elections, in the selection of persons as representatives really capable of serving the public. This has been the triumph of talents, and we sincerely congratulate our fellow citizens on the victory.

Thursday morning Mr. Stuart proceeded to St. Laurent to receive his indentures. On his return he was met at the foot of the Mountain by a cavalcade exceeding three hundred persons attended by five times that number of pedestrians, with a carriage for the conveyance of the successful Member. On his approaching the town the horses were taken out, and it was drawn by the people, and conducted through the principal streets of the town, the Recollets, St. Lawrence, and Quebec Suburbs, every where experiencing a reception suited to the triumph. Several of his friends carried flags and hat-bands, with the appropriate motto, Stuart le vrai Canadien. Upon the whole, we never witnessed a more pleasing spectacle, nor one conducted with more decorum; and indeed it would have done credit to an election in our mother-country.

Mr. Stuart, when leaving the carriage at his house, delivered a short, but impressive speech, to his numerous and devoted friends.

The Burlington mail arrived this day at 3 o'clock P. M. by it we have received our files of American papers, from which we have made such selections as we thought in any degree interesting from Europe, which will be seen in our columns.—We may shortly look for information from the Peninsula of some moment, as reinforcements to the French armies were said to have arrived and arriving.

Bonaparte was about repeating his old force of invasion, but which seemed to be considered more as a feint or ruse de guerre.—We perceive nothing of the smallest interest in the debates or employment of the sapient Congress of the United States, they seem ready to be at a loss what to do. We perceive a long story of an address by Commodore Rodgers to the Court of Enquiry at its close but which we have not had time to insert this week, and which indeed is nothing but such a defence as might be expected from the man and the occasion.

We announced in the prospectus of this paper, that it was our intention as soon as possible, to publish an Edition exclusively in the FRENCH LANGUAGE. We now repeat that intention, provided it shall be patronized by a sufficient number of subscribers, to de-tray the expence. With this view, subscriptions will be received at this Office, and by all our respective Agents throughout the province.

A French privateer on the 4th Oct. off the Grand Caymans, captured the British brig Douglas, Captain Hawley, from Jamaica to St. John's, New Brunswick, with a cargo of rum, which vessel they destroyed, and Capt. H. and his crew are now on board the privateer.

PRICE OF BREAD.

Brown Loaf, 10d. White Loaf, 9d.

DISTILLATION OF SPIRITOUS LIQUORS.

This branch of manufacture is now carried to such a pitch, that the attention of the Legislature is particularly required to examine into it, and devise some means of checking a traffic injurious to the provincial revenue, and destructive to the human constitution. The extent to which it is carried in the eastern townships is almost inconceivable, and in the winter, the facility of conveyance by Craig's road is a stimulus to its activity. This new mode of the Province will enable the distillers to inundate the lower part of the county with their odious liquor, which, from its cheapness, will find a ready vent, not only for use in its natural state, but for the purpose of adulterating that more salubrious beverage, West India rum. This rum will be productive of all the evils which many fore-jaw; the prohibitions of East India goods is rendered almost nugatory by the opening of a path along which all dutiable and prohibited goods will freely roll, to the immense detriment of the British merchant, and to the aggravaement of our American neighbours.

The advisers for this road had in the commencement we believe no other views but those of supplying the Quebec market with provisions, out of which time will develop, to be productive of important consequences in other respects, unless particularly noticed by our government. The American distillers bring their grain and potatoes within our lines near Craig's road, and then establish distilleries of spirits. In the township of Stanstead and its vicinity no less than 30 of them are at present actively employed, and one man alone has already 1700 gallons of base stuff for sale; if the other 29 be equally successful, will produce about 200 pipes, the duty on which imported at Quebec would be nearly £4000! A quarter of this sum would amply pay four horse excisemen for collecting this duty; consequently, three thousand pounds will remain in the treasury, were a tax laid on the commodity.

We trust that the Legislature, in the next session, will view this subject in a manner corresponding with its importance. An excise duty of 1/8d. to 1/4d. per gallon, would, in our opinion, be worth hundreds of millions, if we consider the funds we should derive from the materials from

which the whisky is extracted, they being the first necessities of life. Our Representatives in the House of Assembly will hold in mind, that the traffic alluded to is but in its infancy, and that by permitting it, they will inflict a deep wound on our sister colonies in the West Indies, the shipping interest (so necessary for the preservation of the empire) and what more immediately concerns us in this quarter, the provincial revenue, for as far as regards the whisky, the Americans are its only customers. Also it will occur to the perception of every man, that the value of this baneful liquor will be paid for in specie, to the great detriment of the circulating medium in this country, of which we certainly want no more sources of complaint.

It is warmly hoped, that the Legislature will adopt an enlarged and liberal policy, which will be conducive to the prosperity of this respectable portion of the British empire; and we cannot but express our opinion, that a variety of subjects, of very material consequence to this province, must occur very forcibly to their wisdom and penetration in the ensuing session.

Three Rivers.

As we have always had a very high opinion of the courage and loyalty of the Canadians, we cannot refrain from inserting a circumstance highly illustrative of both, which occurred at Three Rivers in the early part of the American war, extracted from the Quebec Mercury of the 2d inst. If the Canadians, at that period, could distinguish themselves in their attachment to the British Government, as is exemplified in this instance, and in a great variety of others, then having been only a few years under that government, how much may we not with every degree of justice to their character, expect now from a people at this time almost exclusively born British subjects, and attached to their government from every principle of gratitude and possessive happiness.

There was an over-land route in the city of this town, the remains of a firelock, less in appearance than the stock was entirely consumed, yet it bore evident marks of having belonged to the American army, in their engagement with general Burgoyne, at this town.

The American army at that time retreated before the English and made a halt at Sorel. The main force of general Burgoyne sailed up the river, and landed at Three Rivers. At Sorel the Americans formed the daring attempt of returning to Three Rivers, to re-take the town, and attack the superior force of Burgoyne, during the confusion that would have ensued. That this bold design was frustrated in its attempt, may be attributed to the energy, and cool patriotic vigour of an unlettered, simple Canadian farmer, residing at Pointe du Lac.

Andre Guay, whose manly bosom often glowed with regret, under the galling yoke of his native government; who would not let the fear of sympathy, when he beheld the innocent farmer dragged from his home and plunged into the dungeons of the Intendant; he would swell with rapture, when he contrasted there with the sweets of liberty, which distinguished the English business.—On a fine evening, when the sun was about sinking in the horizon, he seemed to beckon to him that it was time to think of rest: when he had partly undressed himself, he happened to cast his eye across the smooth silvery sheet of the lake St. Peter, his attention was suddenly attracted by the glimmering appearance of a number of batteaux entering the head of the lake. These, he conjectured, could be no other than the boats, meditating some new act of revenge. He did not hesitate a moment, he ran to his stable, put a saddle on one of his horses, and undressed, rode to Three Rivers to apprise general Burgoyne of the discovery he had made. The drums beat to arms; the American army was astounded to perceive the British grenadiers formed in front of the town to receive them. A smart action ensued, and the Americans skulked into the bush, where they kept up an irregular fire.

The common were landed, and the citizens of Three Rivers drew these implements of war, with their horses, into the field of battle, when the Americans were repulsed from their shelter.—Andre Guay applied for no reward; he covered himself with glory and honours in the contemplation of his being the means of having rendered an important service to the troops of his sovereign.

Three Rivers.

Extract of a letter from Three Rivers, dated 29th November.—The fine brig Mervin, Captain Poppewell, which had been lying off this port for some time past, went yesterday into wintering ground at the second inlet of the river St. Maurice, about a mile below this. She is 270 tons register, and is the first square-rigged vessel that ever entered that harbour, although remarkable for its safety.

Quebec.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 5.

The Inferior Term of the Court of King's Bench for this District, ended on Saturday. The increase of Causes in this Court, within these few years, is prodigious. In the year 1798, the Summons issued for a Term, were not more than 20 or 25. In the year 1801, they increased to about 100, and from that period to 1809, to about 200. Within the last two years the number has more than doubled; for in November Term no less than 413 writs were issued of which 230 were returned into Court, and 183 finally decided.

On the 13th September the Ship Cumberland, Capt. Barrett, sailed from Portsmouth, for this place, in ballast. On the 13th ult. at 10 o'clock P. M. having for a week before had thick weather, and gone at the rate of nine miles an hour, she struck on the Manicougan shoal, and her rudder being soon after washed away and part of her stern being lost in the manner and crew quitted her next morning, and

made the south-west, first having been in the boats off that day and the following night. When they landed they had to travel some miles through deep snow before coming to any habitation. The carpenter of the ship died soon after from the severity of the weather. The Captain, Mr. D'Ion, a passenger, and two boys, came up on Friday last. They say they met with every attention and assistance from the inhabitants. There is reason to suppose that the vessel is totally lost. Captain Barrett reports that many vessels were seen wrecked along the shore, among them the transport brig Dardanus, from this Port.

The Ship Neptune, Capt. Kay, put back on Friday, having struck on Haro Island; and is in a very leaky State.

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, Mr. Henry Cowan, merchant, to Miss Eleanor Hill, both of this City.

Price of Bread, 11d. and 12d.

Cure for Rheumatic Pains and Deafness.

FROM THE ENGLISH MAGAZINE.

So simple a thing as brown paper has, from my knowledge, been so beneficial in several instances, that I am induced to request your inserting this in your useful Magazine.

The Countess of S., for a long time has recommended it with success.

A Mrs. K., of Oxford Street, cured of Rheumatic pains in a few days by wearing a waistcoat of brown paper. Sir William F. I was informed, applied it by only covering the ears, and was cured of a deafness. Mr. K. Dawson, a druggist of Bath, by wearing a brown paper night cap under his flannel night cap, for a few weeks was cured of a deafness he had for two years. Mrs. Cross, the widow of an eminent upholsterer in Bath, had had what the doctors called a nervous deafness for more than 20 years, and had tried every thing, was cured by wearing a brown paper cap six weeks. Sir Richard Jebb, I have been informed, wore a piece of brown paper to his breast for more than 30 years, which was of great benefit to him, as he had the misfortune to inherit a constitutional weak state of lungs; to keep it on, it was sewed to a small ribbon, which hung round the neck. It had cured four throats by being applied round the neck, under the neckcloth. I could mention many more, who, by putting a large piece of brown paper to the part in pain next the skin, and keeping it there for a few weeks, particularly by day (for the brown paper night cap was not worn in the day) have found much relief, after wearing flannel with little or no effect.

I have cured rheumatic pains in my arm by rubbing the part with the other hand for a quarter of an hour, when in bed, till I was in a glow of warmth. Many have used brown paper with little or no effect. It should also be observed.

WANTS a situation, as a Clerk or Book-keeper, in a respectable Wholesale Store, a person well acquainted with business, and the French language. Salary will be no material consideration, if agreeable in other respects. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BLANK NOTARIAL DEEDS, in French, and BROWN WRITING PAPER, of various kinds, &c. &c.

WANTED, a person to Drive a BEAUCART, who understands English, and will have to take charge of a horse and a cow. Enquire of the printer.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on MONDAY MORNING next, the 11th inst. at the stores of the Subscriber,

A Choice assortment, consisting of Woollen, Linen, and Cotton Goods, &c.—ALSO, 1 box Ribbands, 6 kegs best Plug Tobacco, 5 barrels Muscovado Sugar, 3 Double Stoves. Sale to commence at TEN o'clock.

AND on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, the 15th inst. will be sold an elegant assortment of Jewellery, plated Silver, and Hardware, and an assortment of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, perfectly new, &c. &c. Sale to commence at SIX o'clock. ADAM L. MACNIDER, A. & B.

PUBLIC SLES

will be held

BY

M. C. Cuvillier & Co.

At their Office, On MONDAY NEXT, the 9th inst. at ONE o'clock, On TUESDAY the 10th, at ONE o'clock, On WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 11th, at TEN o'clock, A. M. On THURSDAY NEXT, the 12th, at ONE o'clock.

When will be sold a general assortment of Woollen, Linen, and Cotton Hosiery. Particulars in Monday's papers. M. CUVILLIER & CO. Auctioneers. Montreal, Dec. 7.

Several Communications, &c. will be published till our next.

Poetry.

ON A RUINED EDIFICE.

"Fash'd of Time, 'Tis thine that rear'd the mass  
Whose ruins now thou crownest with the soil?"

FROM THE AURORA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12.

Illustrations of the President's Message to Congress  
As the Aurora is a paper of very limited circulation in Canada, and decidedly attached to the

EXTRACTS.

Public expectation has been rarely in such a state of anxiety, as before the receipt of the president's message which we present to our readers this day, and never have we perceived a disappointment more agreeable than its reception

What contributed not a little to the gloomy sullen silence which succeeded from the 23 of *sele de se*, committed by the congress, was the contemplation of the consequences; it was impossible to take the subject into consideration without entering into comparisons—the spirit of disinterestedness and magnanimity of the revolutionary period could not but be recalled to in such a state of things; the progression of

Three principal points are distinguishable in this message:—  
1. Our position with regard to Great Britain.  
2. Our position with regard to France.  
3. Our internal situation.

These points embrace several subordinate points, each of considerable moment, as well as of great curiosity in their nature. We perceive in the conduct of Great Britain, an increased energy in wrong; an augmentation of usurped pretension; an aggravated denial of justice by an enlargement of tyrannical demands.

It is not enough that we have been plundered under false pretences, and our citizens torn from their country to fight the battles of their oppressors; promises are broken, with a face that sneers contempt while it utters the premeditated falsehood, and demands that it be admitted as truth from the lips which speak the insult with derision; while in the same breath that demands credit for its falsehood, the lie is hurled in our teeth for having spoken only the truth.

This is the actual representation, which in more elegant language is presented to us by the message.

The temper and designs of the British government, are, however, made more manifest now and more openly avowed, than on any former occasion—for it is not only required of us

To submit to British oppression on the high seas—but to British legislation.

While our citizens and property are seized and plundered without redress or replication in our remonstrances; while our vessels are seized with fair cargoes on neutral and hostile trade in our own waters; while our flag is fired upon by her infuriate myriads; as if we were abandoned to every idea of self respect and honour, we are required to pass a law, repealing the

non-importation law; because it is within the compass of our power to do so—Yet the agent of England makes, even after such a debasement, another condition upon which alone we can expect to hold the exercise of a free neutral commerce.

Where is the man who could have credited the fact it had been asserted upon any other than official authority—that the British agent, Foster has presented to our executive a project for a law?

Yet such is essentially the fact—for he has demanded of us in effect, that we pass a law to admit English manufactures into the ports of the United States.

But there is even something still more extravagant, though it is not more base than this proposition; for even although we might say her enemies are employed in vilifying our government, depreciating our national character, and seeking to prostrate our rights and our prosperity, as a free and industrious people, the minister of the tyrant 1776, demands of the executive of 1811, the right of legislation—he demands not only that we shall forego our claim to justice, but that we shall fix the seal of infamy with the agency of Congress by legislating upon acts prescribed by a British minister.

This is the substance of what we find officially declared in regard to England.

The third, and the most important part of the message, is that which appertains to our own country. The "ominous indications" contained in the messages of "retaliation" held forth by the minister of England, and the fleet which actually sailed from England for the American coast, but which it appears was recalled in consequence of a change of plans in the British cabinet, and in which the subtle measures of additional restrictions in the West Indies has been substituted. The dispositions of the British government are, however, indicated in many other places, besides those of her increasing plunder of our ships at sea. The augmentation of the military force in Canada within the present year; the frequent arrival of engineers, artificers, and artillery; the opposition practised upon many Americans, who have, in search of lucrative trade, taken up their residence in Canada—and not the least, their having those merciful Indian savages upon our defenceless citizens on the frontier—these are indeed indications too numerous to be looked upon any longer with cold and sluggish indifference.

The men who would smuggle and favour falsehood for the profits on a bale of goods, would sell his country and its liberties for a proportionate profit.

HART LOGAN

Fifty chests best SINGAPO TEA.  
Ten hhds. fine Martinique SUGAR.  
A quantity of Spanish WINE.  
January SPIRITS, of excellent flavor.  
A parcel of CORK WOOD,  
SHOE THREAD, &c.  
The whole cheap for Cash or short credit.  
Montreal, 31st Oct. 1811.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

30 cases assorted Cotton Hosiery.  
15 do. do. Wrought Stocking Web.  
25 bales do. coloured Flannels.  
12 do. do. do. Bombazettes.  
10 do. do. do. Kerseys.  
9 cases printed Calicoes, and Calicoe Check.  
4 do. Fines.  
10 bales 9-8ths Scotch Sheeting.  
The above goods being imported for the New York and Boston markets, are well worth the attention of merchants engaged in that trade.  
PARKER, GERARD, OGILVY & Co.  
Montreal, Nov. 2d. 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

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

A VENDRE OU A LOUER,

UNE TERRE considerable, sur laquelle il y a une Maison très commode et autres Bâtimens situés seulement qu'à une lieue de la ville.  
On pourra en donner la possession au ter de Mai prochain. Pour plus amples informations il faut s'adresser à l'Imprimerie.  
Montreal, le 11 Nov. 1811.

The Subscriber

HAVING received on consignment a choice parcel of middling priced CLOTHS of a very fashionable colour, and being willing to dispose of them in such quantities as will suit purchasers, he will sell them either by the piece or in coat patterns, at very reduced prices.  
He has also for sale, a quantity of excellent Yellow Soap, Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Split Pease, &c. Likewise, Bar Iron, a few Stoves, Iron Pots, &c. which he is authorized by the proprietors to dispose of at the lowest rates.  
He will treat with any person desirous of knowing the terms of purchase for that well-known, very pleasant, and advantageous FARM, &c. in EA CHINE, the property of P. Lapronicaude, Esq.

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

CHEAP STOVES FOR SALE

BY  
Adam L. Macnider.  
Montreal, 30th Nov. 1811.

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

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

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

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

C. BROOKE

HAS received by the BERRY, and other arrivals, 200 packages fashionable DRY GOODS, part of which were put up for the American market: comprising superfine and common Broad Cloths, Blue, drab, and miniature Plains, and Forest Cloths, Calicoes, Brandy Cord, Snows, Flannels, white, red and yellow Flannels, Point and Double Blankets, Chintzes, and Calicoes, &c. &c.

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

Imported by the Manufacturer,

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

T. C. has on board the brig Sarah, and now on the way from QUEBEC, a very General ASSORTMENT of worsted Hosiery, Kersey Caps, Mittens, &c. well adapted to the season and country.  
Montreal, Nov. 28, 1811.

Importation par le Fabricateur.

UN assortiment très étendu de Bas de coton, soie et fil, blanc et de différentes couleurs, pour hommes, femmes et enfans, Etouffes à pantalons, Bretelles de coton tricotées, et une consignment de Gans de cuir assorti avec goût, en petites valises, lesquels seront vendus par la valise ou en plus petites quantités comme se trouvera agréable aux marchands détailliers ou autres personnes aux prix d'achat en Angleterre. On avertit que ces effets sont ouverts pour l'inspection au Bureau de T. COLEMAN, (No. 2, Rue St. Vincent.)  
T. C. attend par la Sarah, actuellement en rivière de Québec, un assortiment très étendu de Bas de laine, Bonnets drappés, Mittaines, &c. bien choisis et convenable à l'usage et au besoin du pays dans la saison actuelle.  
Montreal, le 20 Nov. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned gives public notice that she has formed a commercial establishment in this city under the firm of  
MARY C. CUVILLIER & CO.  
and that she also intends, on her own responsibility to carry on the different branches of

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

FIRE-PROOF STORAGE.

well adapted for Flour, Pork, or other valuable  
Montreal, 12th April, 1811.

TO LET,

For ONE YEAR from the 1st May next,  
THE extensive and well-known Premises,  
No. 23, St. Paul-Street, presently occupied by the Subscribers.  
THOS. A. TURNER & Co.  
Montreal, 30th Nov. 1811.

The Subscribers have received by the late Arrivals,

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

10 bales of superfine and common CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.  
The whole will be sold cheap for ready money, or those approved credit.  
THOS. A. TURNER & Co.  
Montreal, 30th Nov. 1811.

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

AGENCY BUSINESS

next door to Mrs. M. C. Cuvillier & Co's auctioneering, Notre Dame street, where every attention will be paid to the interest of those who may be pleased to favour him with their commands.  
He offers for sale, assorted brass iron, cast-iron book cases, benches and scales, cranes and levers, stoves, kitchen boilers, digesters, saucepans, wood-cases, excellent barley, (of which he will have a constant supply from the Jacques Carrier Mills,) night day clocks.—Also 100 M. standard stoves deliverable on the wharves at Quebec.  
Oct. 10. M. KAY, Agent.

THOMAS BECKETT,

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

REMOVED

from St. Paul to St. Xavier street, opposite Messrs. Audin and Maréchal's Coal-Eng House, where he continues carrying on the Tailor and Habit-making business as formerly.

Requisitions done on the shortest notice.  
N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted; one who understands the English and French languages, and can be well recommended.  
October 10

PRINTING.

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

TERMS

THE MONTREAL HERALD.  
Delivered to the Subscribers at Three Dollars per annum—When paid by half, Three and a Half Dollars.—One-third payable on delivery of the first number; one-third at the expiration of six months; and the remainder at the close of the twelve months.

FOR ADVERTISING.

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

AGENTS.

Mr. James Barnard, Quebec  
Mr. Edward Sillis, Three-Rivers  
Mr. George Kirtson, William-Henry  
Louis Olivier, Esq., Berthier  
Jacques Lacombe, Esq., L'Assomption  
Messrs. M. Kenzie, Oldham & Co., Terrebonne  
J. C. Drollet, Esq., St. Marc  
Futache D. Beaubien, Esq., Varanoc  
Jacques Viger, Esq., Beauharnois  
James McCumming, Esq., St. Johns  
Mr. G. Wood, Cornwall  
Thomas Markland, Esq., Kingston  
Rupen Sherwood, Esq., Elizabeth-Town  
Duncan Cameron, Esq., York

Office, No. 27, St. Paul-Street.