

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

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SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1814.

[No 138

The Steam Boat Swiftsure.

WILL leave Montreal, on WEDNESDAY morning at 10 o'clock, and Quebec on FRIDAY night at the hour the Tide serves. All passengers must be on board at least before the above specified time, at Montreal, and at Quebec before the calls off from the Wharf.

THE PRICES ARE.

To Quebec in the Cabin	£ 10 0
To Three Rivers—do	1 5 0
To William Henry—do	0 15 0
To Quebec in the Steerage	0 15 0
To Three Rivers—do	0 2 6
To William Henry—do	0 4 0
To Montreal in the Cabin	£ 3 0 0
To William Henry—do	1 5 0
To Three Rivers—do	1 10 0

There are no other fitting places than above, nor can any person be taken on board after the Boat is under way.

All applications must be made to the Master on board, and the passage money paid, before any person can be admitted to board.

Passengers for William Henry, or Three Rivers, (whether from Montreal or Quebec) will not be entitled to any berth, until they have taken their chests, who are bound for Quebec or Montreal, after which, every passenger takes their berth, by priority of application.

Cabin passengers, are allowed to take weight baggage as follows: Steerage passengers, the surplus paid for each Child under 10 years of age, and Servants, servants, 1/2 ton each, and are allowed two birds each, and 1/2 ton baggage.

A Doctor's charge for a dog (which cannot be allowed to come into the Cabin or Gentleman's Cabin) or a dog for a horse, is 6d. each without exception, as to bark.

Any parcel left, having been under the care of a passenger, will be charged as 6d. also.

The price of Freight is the same, whether taken the whole, or part of the way.

Gentlemen's servants, can neither eat nor sleep in the Cabin, but will be made as comfortable as circumstances will admit.

TO AVOID MISTAKES.

All passengers, must affix their names, upon every package of their baggage, previous to their landing it on board. — And it is to be understood that no responsibility is attached to baggage that is not booked and paid for as freight.

No sick person can be admitted on board as a passenger. All packages, or parcels, left on board four hours after the Boat arrives, will be put into Mr. McLean's Store in Montreal, and in Mr. Anderson's Store at Quebec.

No B should be the date of departure be changed, due attention will be made to the public thereof.

THE Subscribers have received by the Commerce, and Margaret from Liverpool, a quantity of Wine, Rum, Swedes Iron and Salt, with a General assortment of

PIECE GOODS,

which will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or short credit. MILLAR & PARLANE Montreal, June 14th 1814.

FOR Sale, a large BARK CANOE, almost new. Enquire of the Printer. June 18.

LETTERS FROM THE SUDNEY COURTES

ON NEW SOUTH WALES COURTES

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, FEB. 20, 1813.

The pleasure of receiving information from the first of the late arrival in Botany Bay of the Archdeacon Charles Cecil Nelson, from England, or rather from Cook, which left on the 16th May, with 47 male and 24 female prisoners. Of the crew, 1000 on the passage, nearly 1/2 that of Cook, aged 67, from the number of age, and John Lenna, a young man from extreme debility. All the others arrived in apparent health. The delay of this ship's arrival was occasioned by the loss of her rudder, shortly after her departure from Rio Janeiro, which she left with the Montreal and Indefatigable company on the 11th of August.

By the Archdeacon Charles have arrived Lieutenants Burbridge and Connor, of the 6th Battalion, 73rd regiment, with a detachment of 30 non-commissioned officers and privates to join the 11th.

On the 15th the ship King George, Capt. L. Jones, arrived from the sperm whale fishery, having procured from 30 to 35 tons of oil, out 14 months. She brings from Norfolk Island Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell. The 15th December, Captain Jones was in company, off Marau's Island, with the Phoenix, Captain P. King, and Amey, Capt. Gwynn, the former with 150 to 160 barrels, the latter only one fish.

Captain Jones gives an account of a subtle Otaheitean, at present an inhabitant of New Zealand, against whose artifices it would be useless to guard, in the matters of venereal contagion, and of the means to guard against it. The venereal contagion, which is left behind by the venereal contagion, is of our years, and as he has a perfect knowledge of the New Zealanders, and a liberal share of English, he never fails to ingratiate himself with the commanders by his flattery, and of officers depending upon him, he flatters his services as a good way to the women, and as much as possible to the officers. Capt. Jones says that the people who suffer themselves to be deceived by the representations of this villain, are afterwards considered an account of his artifices, and he is not to be trusted, and he is a complete impostor, and his services were made to a very considerable amount. Two Indians (New Zealanders) and Lord, or believe, were induced to board a vessel to the value of upwards of £800, and from this judgment may be formed of the extent of the general sales. Cows were sold as high as 27, per head, and the cream of off at upwards of 3d. These latter were, however, of the English breed, which I found to answer much better than any other in this climate.

SYDNEY, MARCH 13, 1813

The following is the Chief Justice's answer. GENTLEMEN, I request you to accept my best thanks for the honor, which you have been pleased to confer upon me by your Address. The deliberate approbation of my Colleagues in Office, who for many years have been near the view of my conduct, I receive with a just sense of its high value; and while I reluctantly take leave of you, I beg permission to express the heartfelt satisfaction, which I derive from knowing that I carry with me the esteem of Gentlemen, for whom I have ever felt, and shall ever retain the most sincere attachments, and the highest respect.

The number of horses, sheep, and pigs, was also very gratifying, and the sales keep pace with those of the former cattle.

The situation of Paramatta seems admirably calculated for an establishment of the present sort, being centrally situated between the cultivated and pasture lands of Windsor, Nepean, Richmond, Castlereagh, Wilberforce, George's River, &c. on the one hand, and the great mart of Sydney on the other, which furnishes the consumption for the redundant produce of all those farming and grazing districts.

His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Macquarie, with his honor the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. O'Connell, honored the fair with their presence, and returned to this settlement on the evening.

We are extremely sorry to report the loss of the schooner Mercury, the property of Mrs. Basher, and of the schooner Endeavour, Mr. H. Kalden's master, at Shoal Haven on the 2d inst. both having cargoes of cedar. The crews were saved.

SYDNEY, MAY 8, 1813.

The Governor Macquarie, Captain R. S. Walker, whose arrival from Otaheite we last week mentioned, had been absent from hence since the 6th of last September, from which the period at the above Island in the short space of 27 days, and from thence went to the pearl islands and procured about 60 tons of the pearl shell, of which, with eight or ten tons of pork obtained all words at Otaheite, her cargo consists. Captain Walker also visited Palmerston's Islands, in the hope of discovering and apprehending some of all of the ruffians who about two years ago treacherously combined and murdered Mr. John Barbeck, formerly master of the brig Cyclops, under whose orders they had been left by Capt. Judge, of the Trial for the purpose of procuring sharks' fins and bech-la mer, and another Englishman, an account of which barbarous transaction we related and published shortly after it unhappily occurred. The chief conspirators, it appears, were two Portuguese, who perished on their companions, among whom were several Otaheites and other Islanders, to join in the detestable project. A quantity of the natural productions of the place that had been collected, still remained in a spoiling state, but some of the delinquents could be found. Captain W. also touched at the Hoppies, and there found several divers from the Far side brig, Capt. Cook, who from an inconceivable degree of inclination had mingled with these uncouth and savage Islanders with the very best of views possible, as they were employed in constructing batteries from the cannon, a task which had been cut off before. From these batteries they doubtless had a view to the capture of shipping that may accidentally fall within their range; and as a pledge of their determination to do all the mischief in their power, they have planned and headed expeditions against unoffending islands, which they plundered and left desolate. The number of Europeans at the Hoppies we know not, but certainly they are capable of accomplishing much by fraud and force, and that vessels cannot be too guarded that they might do that.

Mr. Henry, Magistrate at Otaheite, arrived passenger in the Governor Macquarie.

SHIP NEWS.—Yesterday arrived, H. M. frigate's command brig Lady Nelson, Mr. B. Overton, Master in Port. D. is a frigate the ship left having on board Lieut. J. A. Cruise, late Commandant of Norfolk Island, Lieut. Greenhalgh, and Ensign Brooke and Lady, also the detachment of the 73rd regiment landed from the Indefatigable at Hobart Town.

SYDNEY, JUNE 12, 1813.

Arrived on the 8th, from England the ship Fortuna, Capt. Walker, with 106 male prisoners, in a homeward-bound. On the passage, John Hume and Wm. White died, and Thomas Simpson, and John Payne were unfortunately drowned. A soldier named Michael Dwyer, who had accidentally received a ball wound in the leg, died, after suffering amputation of the limb. The Fortuna, sailed from England the 15th December, and on the 24th of January, and sailed thence March the 2d.

By her have arrived D. Allen, Esq. Deputy Commissary General; Mr. Allen and family; Mr. and Mrs. Hogan and family; several Gentlemen, building appointments in the Civil Service, and the 1st Battalion of the 73rd regiment, received an addition of an Ensign (Down) and 50 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Raccoon, British armed vessel out of Rio, had fallen in with and captured an American Indiaman, with a cargo of commerce, from Java, supposed to be worth from 70 to 80,000 dollars.

QUEBEC.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1814.

On Monday last, the following address was presented to the Chief Justice of the Province:

To the Honorable JONATHAN SEWELL, Chief Justice of the Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned Members of His Majesty's Executive Council, residing in, and near the City of Quebec, feel that having had the best opportunities of knowing your principles and of observing the conduct that has been built upon them, we should be failing not only in sensibility, but in justice, if we withheld upon your departure from this Province the public declaration of our high esteem of your character, as a most upright, loyal, and indefatigable servant of your Sovereign, and as a warm and ready friend to the true interests of your fellow Subjects.

That continuous ability, that comprehensive knowledge, that patient candour, that liberal respect for the opinions of others, and that equality and gentleness of temper, which you have brought to every discussion, and which in every discussion are so favorable to the attainment of truth, cannot but make your absence from this Province felt, as greatly detrimental to His Majesty's Service, as well as particularly painful to ourselves.

Upon the causes, which have produced the necessity of that absence, we forbear, for obvious reasons, to make any observation; respecting its result, we have neither anxiety, nor doubt.

Accept, Sir, the assurance, that you carry with you our sincere regrets, and our cordial good wishes; and that we shall hail the moment of your return, as highly auspicious to the interests of His Majesty's Government, and the general welfare of his Subjects in this Province.

Quebec, 15th June, 1814.

(Signed): J. QUÉBEC. F. BABY. P. A. BONNE. J. WILLIAMS. J. IRVINE. A. L. DUCHESNAY. J. KERR. ROSS CUTHBERT. JOHN MURE. OLIVER PEARAULT.

The following is the Chief Justice's answer. GENTLEMEN, I request you to accept my best thanks for the honor, which you have been pleased to confer upon me by your Address.

The deliberate approbation of my Colleagues in Office, who for many years have been near the view of my conduct, I receive with a just sense of its high value; and while I reluctantly take leave of you, I beg permission to express the heartfelt satisfaction, which I derive from knowing that I carry with me the esteem of Gentlemen, for whom I have ever felt, and shall ever retain the most sincere attachments, and the highest respect.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient & faithful Servant.

J. SEWELL.

Quebec, 25th June, 1814. The following address was presented on Tuesday last:

To the Honorable JONATHAN SEWELL, SPEAKER of the Legislative Council, and Chief Justice of the Province of Lower Canada.

We, the undersigned Members of the Legislative Council of the Province of Lower Canada, feel it highly incumbent on us, from motives of a Public as well as private nature, to express, at the moment of your departure from this Province, our warmest regards, and our high esteem, for the services which you have been constantly occupied in rendering to this Province, and of the regret that we feel at the prospect of being deprived of them, even for a short period.

We regret, Sir, to think that your laudable exertions in preferring the public tranquility, and your unremitting zeal in devoting your high professional acquirements to the establishment of order by a regular system of practice in His Majesty's Courts of Justice in this Province, should have exposed you to the extraordinary and unfounded charges which have been preferred against you. You must however remain Sir, that such has not unreasonably been the reward of those who have best deserved the gratitude of their Country.

You go, Sir, to a Country where we have no doubt, your long and eminent services will be duly appreciated and honorably distinguished. Permit us to congratulate you on your retiring here at the proud moment of her triumph, your having re-established the social order, the peace and the well regulated liberties of Europe, the happy and forever destroyed throughout the world, the hopes of those, who seek their own aggrandizement, in diminishing the confidence due to virtue and talent, in the production of anarchy and in the subversion of established authorities. We shall be glad to see you, Sir, with the warmest feelings of respect and regard, and the most sincere anxiety for your early return to those elevated stations which you have filled with so much honor to yourself and advantage to the public.

J. QUÉBEC. P. R. DE ST. OURS. FRS. BARY. CHARTIER D. LOTBINNIERE. JENKIN WILLIAMS. CHARLES DE ST. OURS. JOHN HALE. A. L. DUCHESNAY. HERTEL R. ROUVILLE. JOHN CALDWELL. H. W. RYLAND. J. MURPHY. JOHN BLACKWOOD. W. M'GILLIVRAY.

The Chief Justice's Answer.

I am very sensible of the honor you have done me by this Address, and beg you to accept my most sincere thanks.

The satisfaction which I derive from your assurances of the favorable opinion which you are pleased to entertain of my official conduct, I beg to express with my warmest acknowledgments, for the very obliging manner in which you have expressed them to me. The opinion of the Members of the Legislative Council, it has been a duty with me, to endeavor to defend. Permit me, Gentlemen, with the highest respect, and with every sentiment of personal attachment, to take my leave of you.

To the Honorable JONATHAN SEWELL, CHIEF JUSTICE of the Province of Lower Canada.

AND The Honorable JAMES MONK, CHIEF JUSTICE of the District of MONTREAL.

We the Signors, Landholders, and other proprietors of real estate, Barristers, Merchants, or principal inhabitants of the City and neighborhood of Quebec, whose names are hereunto subscribed, beg leave to address your Honors on occasion of the absence of your Honors from the Assembly of this Province, during the last Session of the Legislature.

Deeply impressed with the benevolent intentions of the Mother Country, in giving us a Constitution as nearly similar as our local circumstances would admit, to that excellent system whereby her own happiness has been so long secured, it is with the utmost regret that we feel ourselves compelled to unite our voices in the proceedings of any part of the Constituted Authorities; but when we become branch of these authorities led by the violence of party spirit to attack another branch equally sacred, not only without adequate cause, but even without any application for such interference, and in the heat of that attack to infringe the principles which provide for personal security, as well as the public confidence in the Administration itself, silence under such circumstances would be disgraceful.

Of the numerous provisions whereby the laws of the British Empire secure the lives and liberties of the subject, those regulations have ever been considered as pre-eminent in excellence, which allow no accusations to be received unsupported by evidence—provide before putting any man on his trial, for the examination of that evidence by the impartial judgment of an inquest of the Country—and finally, before inflicting any punishment, secure to him a fair and open Trial by his Peers. Of these salutary principles, we have, in the attacks made upon your Honors, witnessed the total neglect, we have seen you accused, without the production of a single circumstance to support the charges made in the Assembly, without the examination, and as we believe, without the existence of any evidence to support them—and finally, have witnessed an attempt to bring down upon you, without trial, and on the mere allegations of the House itself, those inflections which are due only to the guilty.

Of Constitutional Principles, none can be more important than those which secure that equal balance amongst the respective Public Authorities, which has so long formed the peculiar and happy distinction of the British Government, and of these we have ever considered the independence of the Judiciary Power as one of the most material, nor can we regret the sanction which has been given to this principle on the happy accession of our beloved Sovereign, in the solemn and firm assurance given to the Judiciary provision established by the same act which secured the succession of the present Royal Family, that no Judge should be removed, excepting by a joint Address to the Crown.

The following is the Chief Justice's Answer. GENTLEMEN, I beg leave to offer you my grateful acknowledgments for the Address with which you have honored me.

To the circumstances which have afforded me this most acceptable proof of the opinion, which you entertain of my official conduct, of the Administration of Justice in the Courts in which I have the honor to preside, and of the endeavors which have been made

from both branches of the Legislature a admirable regulation, providing as well against any encroachments of the Executive Power, as against the excesses of Party Spirit in either branch of the Legislature; not withstanding the evident importance of this Constitutional Principle, and the high authority by which it is sanctioned, we have, in the proceedings of the late Assembly, witnessed not only its total neglect, but have seen measures adopted, which must evidently lead to its utter destruction.

Independent of these general principles on which we deprecate the proceedings into which the late Assembly has allowed itself to be hurried, we should deem ourselves guilty of ingratitude, if, having witnessed as we have done in every instance where the proceedings of your respective Courts have come to our knowledge, the unremitting assiduity, the distinguished ability and perfect impartiality, with which your Honors have administered your high and important offices, were we to fail on this occasion to bear testimony thereto, sensible also as we all are, and denoted as many of us have been by the improvements introduced into the Practice of the Courts, we cannot omit stating our decided opinion, that the charges made against you are unfounded in fact, false as far as we can judge in argument, and certainly as in the motives imputed; nor finally, unbecoming as we ourselves are of any cause of complaint against your Honors, and ignorant even of the existence of a single individual justly deeming himself aggrieved by you, can we be deterred from expressing our belief, that the proceedings against you are illegitimate wholly in personal prejudice or party violence.

Confident of the justice of your cause, we have learnt with the highest satisfaction, the intention of your Honors to court the strictest investigation: the result, we are satisfied will, before an impartial and enlightened tribunal, be the confusion of your accusers, and the complete vindication of your character; and we cannot doubt, that when this shall be made apparent, a wise and liberal Government will not be incumbered, as an act of justice and public example, to testify its sense of your long and zealous services by some distinguished mark of its approbation; we entertain also a lively hope that such further measures will be devised by His Majesty's Ministers, as shall to their wisdom appear adequate to prevent the recurrence of similar injustice to that which you have experienced: so that instead of being deterred from a bold and independent discharge of their duties, by the obsequy to which your Honors have been so undesignedly exposed, all others in like high stations may, by the ultimate result, be encouraged to a similar performance of their respective duties.

We request your Honors in the mean time to permit us to assure you of our profound respect, as well as of our ardent wishes for whatever can augment your happiness or good fame, and especially, that animated by the tested approbation of a reverend Sovereign, you may long continue to exercise those high functions which you have hitherto discharged with such eminent advantage to the whole community.

Quebec, 25th June, 1814.

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Quebec, 25th June, 1814.

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The following is the Chief Justice's Answer. GENTLEMEN, I beg leave to offer you my grateful acknowledgments for the Address with which you have honored me.

To the circumstances which have afforded me this most acceptable proof of the opinion, which you entertain of my official conduct, of the Administration of Justice in the Courts in which I have the honor to preside, and of the endeavors which have been made

from both branches of the Legislature a admirable regulation, providing as well against any encroachments of the Executive Power, as against the excesses of Party Spirit in either branch of the Legislature; not withstanding the evident importance of this Constitutional Principle, and the high authority by which it is sanctioned, we have, in the proceedings of the late Assembly, witnessed not only its total neglect, but have seen measures adopted, which must evidently lead to its utter destruction.

Independent of these general principles on which we deprecate the proceedings into which the late Assembly has allowed itself to be hurried, we should deem ourselves guilty of ingratitude, if, having witnessed as we have done in every instance where the proceedings of your respective Courts have come to our knowledge, the unremitting assiduity, the distinguished ability and perfect impartiality, with which your Honors have administered your high and important offices, were we to fail on this occasion to bear testimony thereto, sensible also as we all are, and denoted as many of us have been by the improvements introduced into the Practice of the Courts, we cannot omit stating our decided opinion, that the charges made against you are unfounded in fact, false as far as we can judge in argument, and certainly as in the motives imputed; nor finally, unbecoming as we ourselves are of any cause of complaint against your Honors, and ignorant even of the existence of a single individual justly deeming himself aggrieved by you, can we be deterred from expressing our belief, that the proceedings against you are illegitimate wholly in personal prejudice or party violence.

Confident of the justice of your cause, we have learnt with the highest satisfaction, the intention of your Honors to court the strictest investigation: the result, we are satisfied will, before an impartial and enlightened tribunal, be the confusion of your accusers, and the complete vindication of your character; and we cannot doubt, that when this shall be made apparent, a wise and liberal Government will not be incumbered, as an act of justice and public example, to testify its sense of your long and zealous services by some distinguished mark of its approbation; we entertain also a lively hope that such further measures will be devised by His Majesty's Ministers, as shall to their wisdom appear adequate to prevent the recurrence of similar injustice to that which you have experienced: so that instead of being deterred from a bold and independent discharge of their duties, by the obsequy to which your Honors have been so undesignedly exposed, all others in like high stations may, by the ultimate result, be encouraged to a similar performance of their respective duties.

We request your Honors in the mean time to permit us to assure you of our profound respect, as well as of our ardent wishes for whatever can augment your happiness or good fame, and especially, that animated by the tested approbation of a reverend Sovereign, you may long continue to exercise those high functions which you have hitherto discharged with such eminent advantage to the whole community.

Quebec, 25th June, 1814.

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to ameliorate the practice of those Courts, I will not advert. I quit the Province to solicit investigation. I am satisfied that the Justice of my Royal Master will not refuse it, and I look forward to the result with perfect confidence.

For the great attention, respect and kindness, I have always received from you, accept my most sincere thanks, accompanied by my most ardent wishes for your long continued health, happiness and uninterrupted prosperity, and permit me to add, for the general welfare of the Community, of which for so many years, I have been a member.

Gentlemen, I respectfully take leave of you. Answer of the Honorable JAMES MONK, Chief Justice of the District of MONTREAL, to the address of the Citizens of Quebec; upon the accusation of the House of Assembly.

GENTLEMEN, I take the earliest occasion to express the high sense of acknowledgment I entertain for the very favorable opinions you have expressed, upon the discharge of my Judicial duties.

The rectitude of my conduct, and the favorable opinions thereof, which you have so warmly expressed, I confidently trust, will be fully justified; upon that public investigation I have most strenuously treated.

In the great concern I feel for the late heavy imputations against the administration of justice, allow me to say, it must be a consolation to behold so respectable a part of His Majesty's subjects declaring such exalted opinions of that dispensation of justice, by which their endeared and protecting Sovereign, through the faithful duties of his servants, has so long assured their Liberties and Property, so long preserved the tranquillity, welfare, and prosperity of His Loyal and faithful subjects.

GENTLEMEN, I beg you to receive my grateful thanks, for your ardent wishes for my happiness, and to be assured it will be attained by the approbation, next to that of my sovereign, of His Loyal subjects, whose security and welfare have so long, in the discharge of any duties, been the subject of my sedulous attention.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Extracts from Bell's Messenger of 2d May, received from Capt. Henry, of H. M. ship Comet, at sea.

YARFUS, 9 April.—It is affirmed that besides the convention which England has concluded with the other Allied Powers, she has also made a secret agreement relative to North America. By this agreement England is protected from all the other European powers the assurance, that after the establishment of Peace in Europe, none of them will interfere in the disputes between His Britannic Majesty and North America; and France is also engaged in the peace to be concluded, to subscribe to the same conditions.

LONDON, 9th May.—The number of men intended to be sent from Lord Wellington's Army direct to North America, is supposed to be 10,000, of which the Fusiliers and the 89th Regiment, and a strong corps of Artillery will form a part.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d May.—Said of this evening a large fleet of transports, under convoy of the Swinger, Deane, and Dasher, Armed in Plate they proceed direct for Bordeaux, to embark 10,000 Troops for America.

It is now said that the powers of the Plenipotentiaries from the United States are sufficiently extensive to justify them in assuming the seat of negotiation from Gottenburgh to the Havre, or to London, and that Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin have been agreed with our ministers, to allow such removal; although the royal orders are ordered to embark at Portsmouth in the Leopard and Diamond for N. America.

LONDON, 17th April.—A despatch has been received at the Foreign Office from Lord Castlereagh, dated Paris, 15th April, stating that his Lordship had, on that day, signed on the part of His Majesty, a convention for a suspension of hostilities with France, by sea and land.

Our loss from the storm at Bayonne was upwards of 800 killed wounded and missing.

PARIS, 25th April.—This day have been ratified by His Royal Highness Monsieur, conventions with each of the Allied Powers, of which the following are the substance.

Article 1st.—All Hostilities to cease by sea and land.

2d.—In order to confirm the establishment of the relations of amity and to let France enjoy, as much as possible, before hand, the advantages of peace, the Allied Powers shall cause to be evacuated by their armies the whole of the French territory such as it was 1st January 1792.

3d.—The garrisons of those places shall march out with their arms and baggage.—They shall be allowed to take with them their field artillery, in the proportion of 3 pieces to every 1000 men.—The blockade of all strong places in France shall be raised immediately.

4th.—The contracting Powers reserve to themselves the right of regulating, in the definitive treaty of peace, the fate of the arsenals and ships of war, which may be found in the said places.

5th.—The fleets and ships of France shall remain in their respective situations; the liberty of fishing and coasting, the 7th 8th and 9th articles relate to the liberation of all prisoners and the restoration of the substance of troops—roads by which they shall march off.

The new Government of France has restored to the Pope all the regalia, ornaments, seals &c. taken from him and deposited in France.

The Jews and sect of Frederic the Great, taken at the Battle of Jena, with other trophies, carried off from the Prussian States, are on their way from Paris to Berlin.

The Swedish Government has declared the ports of Norway under blockade; and granted letters of marque against the country.

The outlines of the treaty made with Napoleon on the 11th ult. are in town. He is recognized as Emperor, he is to retain that title for life. He is to have the entire sovereignty of Elba, with the right of exit and entrance at pleasure, &c.

The Emperor of Austria, who is expected in London, is to reside in the Duke of Cumberland's apartments at St. James's.

The Gazette of Saturday announces, the blockade of the ports of Norway, by the British navy.

From BALDWIN'S JOURNAL, of 7th May. WHITEHALL, May 3.—Marquis Wellington is created Duke of Wellington; Sir John Hope Baron Netley of Nairdy; Sir T. Graham Baron Lyndoch of Balgawan; General Cotton Baron Combermere; General Hill, Baron Hill. General Beresford, Baron Beresford.

The Minister of 60th. contains the adhesion of Admiral Ganteaume and Rouvet, on behalf of himself and the Breton Squadron.

BOURBONNE, April 11.—Letter from Lord Dalhousie to His Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême.

Sir,—I hasten with all the warmth and sincerity of a truly English heart, to congratulate your Royal Highness on the great events which have been at length announced. As a pledge of the joy of Lord Wellington and my country I am eager to offer the liberty of 300 Officers and Soldiers now in my power. I beg your Royal Highness to be pleased to send them to their friends, that they may be happy messengers of the restoration of the Bourbon and of the happiness of France. This step, the responsibility of which I take upon myself, actuated by the example of the conqueror of Paris, cannot fail to be approved by him whose constant regard has been in the midst of his victorious career, to alleviate the miseries of war.

ANSWER.

My Lord,—Your letter, which I have just received, is to my heart and affording proof of the generosity of the English character, of which you are so worthy to be the organ I gratefully accept, in the name of the King of France the offer; you make me of restoring to liberty 300 French officers and soldiers, which your victorious arms have put in your power. They will doubtless feel the value of what you do for them on the days of general rejoicing.

The important rage of Admiral Jacob, who permitted him to be taken in the Bay of Biscay, induced him to give orders for the capture of the Regulus, which was done by the English.

escaped on shore, and fled to Rochelle. English troops landed from the squadron, occupied on the 7th the fort of St. Denis, Bourdeaux and Moulins.

It seems highly probable that the new Government of France will endeavor to regain possession of St. Domingo.—The Duke of Angoulême was lately waited upon at Bourdeaux by some of the old Colonists, who received from him the assurances of protection of the House of Bourbon.

DOVER, April 21.—The Royal Sovereign, the Queen Charlotte, and other yachts, with the King of France and Suite, Duke of Clarence, Duchess D'Angoulême, Spanish and Portuguese Ambassadors, Count Montmorency, Col. Blomfield, and many other and distinguished personages, sailed from Dover harbour this afternoon, at one o'clock, the guns all round the coast firing a royal salute. His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, who arrived yesterday afternoon, walked to the North pier head, and joined most heartily in the cheers which resounded from all quarters at this happy event. Thousands of spectators were drawn from all parts of the country, to witness a sight which had not been equalled here since the landing of Charles II. The Prince, after the sailing of the yacht, set off for London, condescendingly bowing to every one as he passed. Louis XVIII arrived last evening at seven o'clock, and immediately went on board the yacht, accompanied by the archbishop of Rheims, where he dined and slept.

This morning the mayor and corporation waited on His Majesty, and presented a congratulatory address, which was most graciously received: a number of distinguished persons were also introduced to his Majesty.

This town was brilliantly illuminated last night, in honor of the occasion.

P. S. Since writing the above, a person who has been to the Heights with a Glass, informs us that the yacht is safe in Calais roads.

The Portuguese government in Brazil, flatly refused a request made by Lord Strangford, in the name of the British government, for the cession of Madetra and St. Catharine, and a port and district in Brazil for ship building. Report says that Lord Strangford, intimated that unless his request was complied with he should have to demand his passports—and was answered, that his passports should be ready any time he desired. —false. —Herald.

APRIL 19 Their Majesties the Emperors of Austria and of Russia, went this day to dine at Rambouillet with the Imperial Highness the Archduchess, Maria Louisa. That Princess will set off for Vienna with her son on Thursday. She is accompanied by the Countess of Monteseu government, and by Madame Bouillon, sub governess of her son.

MADRID MORNING.—From French papers received by the Olive Branch, we find that Madame Mourau has accepted the invitation of Alexander to reside in Russia. He has allowed her 100,000 rubles to defray the expenses of her journey an elegant palace near St Petersburg for her residence, and an annual pension suitable to the dignity of her rank.

The Emperor of Russia will reside at Buckingham House during his stay in this capital.—The King of Prussia is to have the Duke of Clarence's House, St. James's. It is reported that the marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales will take place in presence of the crowned heads now expected in England.

We hear that the Regiments intended for North America (those under orders excepted) are to be selected exclusively by Lord Wellington.

It is reported in the higher circles that a message will be sent to both Houses, expressive of the inclination of an illustrious Personage to be present with the other Plenipotentiaries, at the coronation of Louis XVIII in Paris. Should such a measure be proposed and adopted, High Commissioners must be appointed, pro tempore, to form an Executive Government.

It is said that the Duke of Wellington is to be presented with an additional £500 per annum.

The Prince of Orange arrived at Harwich 4th April in the Diana packet.

Buonaparte passed through Lyons on the night of the 14th.—Joseph and Jerome, it appears, were traveling under escort, supposed for the sake of Elba. Joseph, however, contrived to escape and is said to have actually arrived in Switzerland.

From France, it is now confidently reported, that the allied forces are not to be withdrawn as soon as was originally intended. This if true, is most important, attending to show that the present condition of affairs will require the continuance of foreign pressure, till the cement of the adhesion, of which we hear so much, becomes perfectly set and firm.

A Bremen mail arrived yesterday, which brought intelligence of the surrender of Magdeburgh, and a confirmation of the opening of a negotiation with Devoust.

VIENNA, April 22.—The Court Gazette of this day contains the following article.—

PARIS, April 13.—In virtue of a convention between the Ministers of the allied Courts and the Provisional Government accedes—the ex-devant Emperor renounces formally all kind of pretensions to the crown of France and Italy, and shall enjoy in exchange, during his life the Isle of Elba, where a pension shall be paid to him and the members of his family. The Duchies of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla shall, at the approaching peace, be ceded, in full property, to the empress Maria Louisa, who shall transmit them to her son, to whom the title of Prince of Parma and Placentia is granted from this time.

BERGEN OF ZOOM Names of Officers killed.—Brig. Gen. Gore 31st foot; Lieut. Col. Honorab. J. McDonald, 1st foot Guards; Lieut. Col. Mercer, 2d div; Capt. Nicol, Wetheral, and Lieut. Miles; Ensign Sanders, 2d batt. 31st foot; Lieut. Col. Honorab. G. Carrion, Ensign Maxwell, 18 batt. 9th foot; Ensign Hugh M Douglas, 24 batt. 9th foot; Lieut. Adamson, Royal Sappers & Miners; Lieut. Abbey, Royal Engineers, wounded, since dead; Lieut. Col. Clifton 1st foot guards, since dead; Capt. Bulteel, ditto, since dead.

Of the Officers of the Staff who fell in the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, General Gore was the brother of Sir John Gore, the Hon. James Macdonald was brother of Lord Macdonald, and the Hon. G. Carleton was uncle to Lord Dorchester.

Bonaparte's Sister Eliza. Letters from Geneva, of the 31st of March, contain the following account:—

"The Princess Eliza, Bonaparte's sister, who, on the occupation of Tuscany by the Neapolitan troops, fled to Lucca, has been obliged to leave that place in haste because the English arrived only five hours after her departure. She has left in her palace all the costly furniture, all her carriages, and 30 horses of great value. The Princess arrived on the 19th at Turin, when, having stopped a few moments with her brother-in-law, Prince Borghese, she proceeded to Paris."

ANTWERP, April 16.—Letter from His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, to General Camot, Governor of Antwerp.

"General,—I send you my Aide-de-Camp, Admiral Gallinsheld, who possesses my entire confidence, and who will acquaint you with the late events at

Paris. You will see by the communication which that officer is commissioned to make to you, that the Emperor Napoleon has forfeited the throne, and the senate is going to offer the Crown to Louis XVIII after having laid the foundation of a liberal constitution.—You are sufficiently acquainted, General, with my principles, to know, that I should propose nothing to you which was incompatible with your duties towards your country; it is these duties which invite you now to contribute to the return of order and tranquility in France, by doing homage to the government, which is going to be established by the national will. By proposing to you to give up the fortress of which you have the command, and to add your troops to those which I lead to the conquest of peace, I shew my desire of preserving to France a man who still may be so useful to her by his distinguished talents, and I give you the most solemn proof of the esteem and consideration which I have always entertained for you. Praying God to have you in his holy keeping, I remain your affectionate.

CHARLES JOHN.

ANSWER OF GENERAL CAMOT.

"PRINCE.—It is in the name of the French government that I command in Antwerp; that alone has the right to fix the duration of my office. As soon as this government shall be definitively and uncontestedly established upon its new basis, I shall hasten to obey its orders: this resolution cannot fail to obtain the approbation of a prince, a Frenchman by birth, who so well knows what the laws of honor prescribe.

The inhabitants of Antwerp do not suffer; peace reigns among them, more perhaps than in any place in Europe; they all feel, as I do, the necessity of waiting till the political order of things is fixed, & without doubt we shall soon receive the instructions which we shall have to follow.

Accept &c. "CARNOT."

The Mayor of La Teste having refused to suffer a bearer of despatches from Marshal Bessieres to embark at that port under pretence that the bearer was not accompanied by a sufficient force to man the order, Lord Wellington has ordered Marshal Bessieres to send his major to head-quarters, who is to be sent to England a prisoner of war: all major's villages &c. who will not submit, except to a military force, are to be considered as military and made prisoners of war. Marshals Berthier, Mares, Morier, Ney, Oudinot, Mouton, Macdonald, Kormier, Lelebeve, Perignon, and Soult; Generals Dupon, Deshayes, Napolon, Legrand, and Duroc, had the honor of yesterday dining with His Royal Highness at the palace of the Invalides.

It is affirmed that the allied sovereigns have given orders for their regular troops to quit France.—The Duke of Angoulême will shortly arrive at Paris, accompanied by Mr. Lynch, Mayor of Bourdeaux; Mr. de la Roche Jaquelein is arrived. The Duke de Berry is to arrive to-morrow.

FRANKFORT, April 11.—Letters from Milan of the 30th say that the English landed at Leghorn, are marching from the gulf of Spina, and are advancing to Genoa.

Bonaparte has required to have a Botanist, a Chemist and an Astronomer, to accompany him to Elba. No man of science is yet named as being generous enough to make such a sacrifice. He reads all the papers, carefully comments on them, blames or approves, the acts of the government, and if any thing displeases him too much, his rage breaks out; he says that when he is in the island of Elba he will be constantly employed, write his life, and reveal particulars known only to himself. He proposes to give the true character of the man of this age.

Ministers, it is said, have given the American Commissioners to understand, that they will enter into no discussion with them, until the question of the hostages has been disposed of, as they are determined it shall make no part of the negotiation for peace. What course Mr. Gallatin and his colleagues will pursue, in consequence of this resolution on the part of Government, we are not prepared to state.

A letter from Paris says, "It is certain that Buonaparte was earnest in his desire to be permitted to chuse an asylum in England."

The amount of the British army in December last was: Regulars 239,431, Militia 63,758,—of the former 31,082 were cavalry.

Onium, 6th May, 10 per cent—3 per cents 67 3/4—5 per cents 90.

Lord Pagan arrived yesterday from Moulins where he was detained as a prisoner. He states that so perfect was the state of ignorance in which the people of France were kept, that up to the 1st instant, they knew even of the allies having crossed the Rhine had not been made known to the English prisoners. On the 11th the glorious event of the Revolt came to their ears together with the welcome news of their liberation.

A paper of yesterday says: Colonel Miller is arrived in town in Passage, which place he left on the 14th instant. He had heard nothing of the rumored sailing from Bayonne, and gives no credit to the intelligence. It was, on the contrary, understood that an armistice had been agreed upon between the French and English Commanders.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

BATHURDAY EVENING, JUNE 23RD, 1814.

On Monday last, several respectable Citizens waited on the Honorable Chief Justice MONK, and presented to him the following Address:—

TO THE HONORABLE JONATHAN SEWELL, Chief Justice of the Province of Lower Canada.

AND THE HONORABLE JAMES MONK, Chief Justice of the District of Montreal.

We, the Seigniors, Landholders, and other Proprietors of real estate, Barristers, Merchants or principal Inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood of Montreal, whose names are herunto subscribed, beg leave to address your Honors on occasion of the accusations brought against you by the Assembly of this Province during the last session of the Legislature.

DEEPLY impressed with the beneficent intentions of the mother Country in giving us a constitution as nearly similar as our local circumstances would admit, to that excellent system whereby her own happiness has been so long secured; it is with the utmost regret that we feel ourselves compelled to advert upon the proceedings of any part of the constituted authorities; but when we see one branch of these authorities led by the violence of party spirit, to attack another branch equally sacred, not only without adequate cause but even without any application for such interference, and in the heat of that attack to infringe the principles which provide for personal security, as well as those which ensure the constitution itself, silence under such circumstances would be disgraceful.

We have always been induced to consider, and still consider it to be the constitutional, necessary, absolute, and undoubted prerogative of the Crown, and of the crown only, to appoint Judges, as interpreters of the laws; and that the right of officially declaring and interpreting the true meaning of the laws, as well as of giving decisions thereon, can be possessed only by such persons as may be appointed for that

purpose by the crown, to the exclusion of all others. Yet we have seen a dangerous, unexampled and arbitrary exercise of authority by the House of Assembly of this Province in the assumption of the right of reviewing the proceedings of the Courts of Justice, and of declaring wherein they are conformable or repugnant to the laws of the land;—a right, which, if existing in the House of Assembly, would not only destroy the independence of the Judiciary—but would also render nugatory the prerogative of the Crown, in the appointment of the Judges, in as much, as the House of Assembly would thereby virtually substitute themselves, and such opinions of the law as should for the moment suit the unsteady and changeable inclination of the Majority of an elective body, unrestrained by the sanction of any oath in that particular—in the place and stead of the persons appointed by His Majesty, & of their interpretations and decisions, which are always given under the sanction of oaths of office.

We have also seen with pain your Honors singled out as objects of impeachment for Rules of Practice made and approved by all the Judges of the Courts over which you preside, in consequence of which no imputation could be made against your Honors which would not equally attach to every Judge of all the courts of original jurisdiction and of appeals in the province, with the exception only of a single Judge of recent appointment.

Of the numerous provisions whereby the laws of the British Empire secure the lives and liberties of the subject, those regulations have ever been considered as pre-eminent in excellence, which allow no accusations to be received unsupported by evidence—provide before putting any man on his trial for the examination of that evidence, by the impartial judgment of an inquest of the country—and finally, before inflicting any punishment, secure to him a fair and open trial by his Peers.—Of these salutary principles we have in the attacks made upon you, Honors, witnessed the total neglect; we have seen you accused without the production of a single complaint to support the charges made in the assembly.—We have seen those accusations adopted by that House without the examination, and as we believe without the existence of any evidence to support them;—and finally have witnessed an attempt to bring down upon you without trial, and on the mere allegations of the House itself, those inflictions which are due only to the guilty.

Of constitutional principles none can be more important than those which secure that equal balance amongst the respective public authorities, which has so long formed the perusal and happy distinction of the British Government; and of these we have ever considered the independence of the judiciary power as one of the most material; nor can we forget the sanction afforded to this principle on the happy accession of our beloved Sovereign, in the solemn confirmation then given by the salutary provision established by the same act which secured the succession of the present Royal Family; that no Judge should be removed except on a joint address to the Crown from both branches of the legislature; an admirable regulation providing as well against any encroachments of the executive power, as against the excesses of party spirit in either branch of the legislature, notwithstanding the evident importance of this constitutional principle, & the high authority by which it is sanctioned we have in the proceedings of the Assembly witnessed not only its total neglect, but have seen measures adopted which must evidently lead to its utter destruction.

Independent of these general principles, on which we deprecate the proceedings into which the late assembly has allowed itself to be hurried, we should deem ourselves guilty of ingratitude, if, having witnessed as we have done, the unremitting assiduity, the distinguished ability, and perfect impartiality with which your Honors have administered your high and important offices, we were to fall on this occasion to bear testimony thereto; sensible also as we all are, and benefited as many of us have been, by the improvements introduced into the practice of the Courts, we cannot omit stating our decided opinion, that the charges made against you are unfounded in fact, false as far as we can judge in argument, and certainly so in the motives imputed; nor finally unconscious as we ourselves are of any cause of complaint against your Honors, and ignorant even of the existence of a single individual, justly deeming himself aggrieved by you, can we be deterred from expressing our belief that the proceedings against you originate wholly in personal prejudice or party violence.

Confident of the justice of your cause, we have learnt with the highest satisfaction, the intention of your Honors to court the strictest investigation; the result we are satisfied will, before an impartial and enlightened tribunal, be the confusion of your accusers and complete vindication of your characters, and we cannot doubt that when this shall be made apparent, a wise and liberal Government will feel it incumbent, as an act of justice and public example, to testify its sense of your long and zealous services, by some distinguished mark of its approbation; we entertain also a lively hope that such further measures will be devised by His Majesty's Ministers, as shall to their wisdom appear adequate to prevent the recurrence of similar injustice to that which you have experienced; so that instead of being deterred from a bold and independent discharge of their duties by the obloquy to which your Honors have been so undeservedly exposed, all others in like high stations, may, by the ultimate result be encouraged to a similar performance of their respective duties.

We request your Honors, in the mean time to permit us to assure you of our profound respect, as well as of our ardent wishes for what ever can augment your happiness or good fame, and especially that animated by the testified approbation of a revered Sovereign, you may long continue to exercise those high functions which you have hitherto discharged with such eminent advantage to the whole community.

Signed by the following persons.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Charter De Lothbier | : Samuel David |
| Isaac Todd | : Myer Michals |
| McTavish, McGillivray & Co | : R. Mackay |
| John Gregory | : Ja. Delisle |
| Maitland, Garden & Auld | : Robert McKenzie |
| Jo | : James Somerville |
| Francis Desrivieres | : John Brown |
| Andw. Paterson | : Jas. Whiteford |
| James Caldwell | : Thomas Frow |
| James Dunlop | : Andw. White |
| H. Griffin | : Frederick Stearn |
| J. G. Beck | : G. Clark |
| | : Gen. Hob |

Forsyth, ... Co. David David Samuel Jacobs Fredk. W. Friminger Isaac W. Clarke Wm Duke S. D. Fleming Wm. Macrae C. Berrey Albin, Turner & Co James Briss M. Kay James Henry Wm. D. Selby, M. D. D. Sutherland J. Leslie Robert Gilmore T. A. Stayer Wm. Andrews John Try John Aird William Torrance John Smith Richard McGinnis William Hunter S. Gerard Ind. Ross Thomas McCord G. Moffat Thos. Busby J. Perrault S. Shepard, Fiedde & Co Hugh & Shaw Arnott Caldwell & Co Robert Irvine Adam L. Macander H. Robertson Jacob Hall Robert Gillespie John Selby Jasner Long A. Dowie Wm. Porteous Andw. Porteous J. M. Mondlet D. Kennelly Thos. Blackwood Peter Harkness Thomas Gibb P. Peter Hoyle W. Blackwood P. Arnaldi James Brown William Edge Joseph King Thos. Holmes Joseph Chapman Francis Chapman Millar & Paulane Chs. Burdwin, junr. Wm. Reid A. McDonell Henry Cox

ten in the latter capital. The editorial reports circulated in London, that Bonaparte would retain the title of Emperor for life, may be considered an idle rumor, deserving no credit. Such a proposition would be a direct insult on France, and on all the sovereigns of Europe. It cannot be believed that Bonaparte ever had the impudence to make such a proposal; he was too agitated, too conscious in his mind, to think of future titles. If those about him told truth, he was more concerned for his personal safety, than any other consideration. There is even a great doubt whether his annual pension is so liberal as the lowest sum mentioned in the newspapers. While all the rest of Europe is tranquilized, it is with pain that the eye is cast towards unfortunate Norway. This poor kingdom is likely to be the theatre of blood shed and famine. Amidst the contest of contending states, Norway stood erect and innocent; yet for all this, she is to experience a share of sufferings. She has not, it is true, been partitioned like Poland, but she has been sold, or rather bartered, like a mercantile commodity, without her own consent. From her local situation and contiguity to Sweden, it would appear that mutual interest might attach the two countries to each other—the reverse, however, is the fact, and the sword must decide the dispute. The Emperor Alexander is certainly by a great and magnanimous prince; he has, never the less, been once unjust in his life; he waged a cruel and unnecessary war against Sweden, and strip her of her brightest jewel, the great province of Finland. The blood shed in that war he can never atone for; but he may settle the peace of the north without sacrificing his honor, or much hurting his interest. Let him restore Finland to Sweden, and with the other powers guarantee Norway to Denmark, and probably all Europe will be contented; then will the Russian Emperor truly merit the title of Great. In opposition to these observations, it will be said that the King of Denmark was an abettor of the crimes of Bonaparte; that he league with him to subdue other countries. No other reply is wanting to this, than his proclamation to the Norwegians, when he entered their country, and his declaration when he joined the coalition; all these prove, that His Majesty, from dire necessity, was obliged to add his banners to those of the Corsican. This being so, it would be cruel in the extreme to dismember the Danish monarchy. As relates to the affairs of America, little is noticed in Europe. The new French government remembers so much of the United States, as not to have forgotten that M. Surruer is yet there; it sends a vessel to apprise him of the change in the order of things. The minister will inform Madison of this, which is probably all that will be communicated for a long time. It was known at Vienna, and other capitals on the continent, that the British and Americans would be left to settle their own differences. Hence the members of the Jacobin administration at Washington are considered as great offenders as the once mighty Bonaparte himself. Nothing is said of maritime rights in Europe.

ANSWER. Gentlemen—I beg leave to express for the Chief Justice of the Province (now absent) what I formerly felt for myself, our united thanks for the strong marks of your approbation in the discharge of our judicial functions. We cannot but lament the occurrence of any event but more especially charges against the administration of Justice, that may disturb the tranquillity and satisfaction so long heretofore enjoyed by His Majesty's subjects in this Province; and we trust, that you are perfectly well impressed with the momentous importance of the subject you have so strongly expressed. However painful the contemplation of such proceed- ings must be to you, we cannot but feel content, that in the discharge of your judicial duties, you will from the high powers which are committed to you, be able to discharge your duty with justice and moderation. But allow me, for myself, to add, that nineteen years of your labours in the seat of Justice, to give security to your liberties and property, and to preserve, as usual possible thereto, that support of His Majesty's Government, which so sacred a trust has enjoyed, receives every remunerating consolation you could wish to convey to the very warm and eager sentiments you have expressed; sentiments declarative of those interesting feelings, that our beloved Sovereign will justly appreciate from His loyal and zealously attached subjects, whose welfare and comfort have been so greatly enlarged and continued, through His administration of that justice, which has formed the glory of His fostering care in every part of His dominions. Gentlemen—The good wishes you have so warmly expressed for my happiness, claim, and I request you to return, my grateful acknowledgments. Those ardent wishes will attain your best desires, when I shall have received the approbation of a beloved Sovereign, whose Royal interest, in the happiness of His subjects, has been the studious labour of a long life.

It is with the most lively satisfaction we are at last assured, that a strong army may soon be expected in Canada to act with vigour against our only remaining enemy. Several single regiments from various parts, in thousand select troops would embark at Bourdeaux, by the 10th ult. for Canada, which including seamen, &c. may complete our reinforcements this season to about sixteen thousand men. Independent of these, 20,000 troops, it was said would embark for the coast of America, besides 5,000 more for the Mississippi; the whole to act in concert with the army in Canada. Ministers had not laid upon the plan of the campaign before the public for obvious reasons. But private advices from London state, that a passage high in command had submitted a system, which if circumstances could admit, ought to be adopted in preference to any other. Admiral Boscawen, for want of a competent force was unable to effect any thing last year; this year circumstances are changed, and Britain has now more force than she can employ. The plan submitted by the personage alluded to, who is in my opinion, one of the most eminent in the world, is said to be as follows:—The detached corps in Upper Canada are merely intended to keep the enemy in effectual check, while Sir James Yeo will maintain his point on Lake Ontario. The troops destined for the coast, will act at points where most advantageous, in the province of Maine; these will form the centre, the army of Canada the right, and the navy the left. This well combined plan cannot fail of having a proper effect and it has wisely been deferred until an adequate force could be brought to bear in all directions. Such are the rumors founded upon private advices, but the authenticity is not vouch'd from an official source. There are many reasons, however, which lead to believe that the new plan will be followed up. As from the vigor and perseverance of this government when armed with sufficient force, that peace could not be conquered in the southern states, that the resistance of the northern states to their necessities, is a mere war of words, having no meaning; and 4th. for the purpose of obtaining peace, you must strike the enemy where he is strongest; his vital are in New England, touch him gently there, and you will soon discover whether he is sincere or knavish. Indulgence will never bring any American into a tone of rectitude.

By the late arrivals at Quebec, London papers are received to the 2d ult. inclusive, and paragraphs of the 7th ult. got from a vessel from Guernsey which the Parthenon spoke at sea—the articles of most interest are inserted in this sheet. In consequence of the great and happy events that had taken place over Europe, the rejoicings in Britain were incessant, having no parallel in the annals of the nation. The spectacle at Dover, when His Majesty the King of France took his departure for his dominions, must have been affecting in the extreme, and more easily felt than ever. It is now twenty two years since the Princess of Orange fled from the hands of her ancestors, and reigned over France 23 years. What a contrast is now exhibited, those who were once her enemies, and her restorers, are now her subjects! What a wonderful instance of the instability of human affairs! It is not to be supposed that an act had passed, yet it was before Parliament assembled, and immediately to be considered the question of passing a law, permitting H. R. H. the Prince Regent to visit France, to be present at the coronation of Louis XVIII. After that august ceremony, it is said H. R. H. would be accompanied on his return with the allied Monarchs, to witness the nuptials of His R. H. the Princess Charlotte, and His Serene Highness the hereditary Prince of Orange. On these great occasions, the influx and reflux of the great host of Europe in England, will exceed all former comparisons. The great Britain and France will be brought into a positive hand in London and Paris, which will be a great mercantile cause put in motion to be forgot-

A series of Boston papers from the 10th to the 17th inst. inclusive came to hand, but we could not find a single paragraph worth transcribing this week, on account of so much domestic and European matter, of more importance. We are happy to learn, that the exchange of prisoners with the U. S. is partly completed by that government. All the non-commissioned officers & privates are exchanged; but extraordinary to relate, the officers are only on parole. We have not heard the reasons given for adopting his kind of usage, usage hitherto unknown among nations. The Voyagers taken at St. Regis in 1812 are gone to their homes. Nearly all the detachments of the different Regts are arrived in U. S. & L. Canada after a long captivity. It is worthy of remark that not a man of De Witt's Regt. remained behind, notwithstanding the liberal offers made them by the enemy. Those brave and faithful fellows deserve well of the British nation. MARRIED—At St. Catharines, on Wednesday last, The Hon. JAMES CUTHBERT, Seigneur of Berthier, &c. to the amiable Miss MARY LOUISA CAIRNS, eldest daughter of the late Mr. A. Cairns, merchant, formerly of Quebec. DIED.—On the 7th of May, near Burlington heights, head of Lake Ontario, of a severe illness, contracted last winter on the expedition against Black Rock, Colonel MATTHEW ELLIOTT, superintendent of the Indian Department at Amherstburg, aged 75 years. He has left a widow and family to lament his loss, which is also felt and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.—He was a man of great worth, loyal, humane, friendly, and hospitable. Colonel ELLIOTT, served his King and Country most zealously, in and since the war of the American Revolution, and during the present war was conspicuously active, in preserving the attachment of the Indians under his superintendance, to the British Government, and in bravely directing their efforts in the common cause. His eldest Son lost his life last year, in the public service, and another Son who survives him is a Captain in the Indian Department. At the retreat from Amherstburg, Colonel ELLIOTT abandoned a valuable property, and followed the fortune of His Majesty's Troops, with a numerous body of Indians under that celebrated and ever to be lamented Chief TECTUMETA.—Although at so advanced an age his personal exertions were unremitting. DIED.—At St. Philip, the 12th June after ten days Sickness, Lieut. CHARLES PINGUET of the Canadian Regiment, aged 26 years, much regretted by all who knew him. He was in the Light Company, and had been with it, actively employed from the commencement of the War. On the Chateaugay River last Campaign, where the Company to which he belonged alone engaged and held in check the principal Column of General Hampton's Army, his conduct was such as to characterize a Soldier devoted to the Service of his King and Country. The upright and correctness of his conduct as a Gentleman, the prompt and zealous discharge of duty as an Officer—his appointment to the Regiment; justly entitled him to the high esteem, which he possessed, of his Brother Officers. He was a rising ornament to his profession; and his virtues were an honor to the country that gave him birth.—His remains were interred on the 13th, with Military Honors. DIED.—On Monday last, aged 63, Mr. GEORGE BROWN, an old and respectable citizen of this place.

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PORT OF QUEBEC.

- June 16—Brig W. Adams, T. Robson, 46 days from Jamaica, to Brig & Greenfield, cargo, rum & coffee, Passengers, Mr. Ueber, wife and 2 servants. —Scho. Bird R. & Young, 31 days from Halifax, to J. Mure & Co. cargo, rum. —Scho. Nancy, Benj. Leblanc, 31 days from Halifax, to B. Tremaine, cargo, rum, sugar, and gin. —Ship Sterling, J. Atkinson, 30 days from London, to order, general cargo—Passengers, Messrs. B. & W. Hall, Newton, O'Keay, France, Hay, and Captain Couper, and an apprentice to Mr. Hunt. The S. sailed under convoy of H. M. S. Belcherophon and others, with a fleet of 81 sail, upwards of 20 of which are for Quebec. —Scho. Edward, N. Munro, 16 days from Halifax, to M. Evans, cargo, Sugar and molasses. Passengers, Revd. Mr. Norris, Mr. Evans and Mr. Stephens. —17—Scho. Lovely, E. Forest, 28 days from Halifax, to Irvine & Co. cargo, rum.—Sailed with the Arab 7 sail and the two decker in the Traverse last night, at 10 o'clock. —17—Ship Princess Royal, Eve, 24 days from Bermuda to Jas. Heath & Co. cargo, rum. —19—Ship Neptune, Armstrong, sailed 21 May from London via Portsmouth to government, Ordnance stores—passengers Messrs. Trager & Anthony of the Field Train Department and wives.—Sailed with the Belcherophon. —20—Ship Plantagenet, Bissel, 42 days from Grenada, to Government—passengers 194 officers and men of the 90th regt.—sailed with the Gloucester. —Ship Duke of Bedford, Moore, 35 days from London—passengers 181 officers and men of the 13th, 5th and 74th regiments. —Regt. Cygnet, Garrett, 42 days from Grenada to government—passengers 166 officers and men of the 90th regt. —Regt. Fortitude, Napier, 42 days from Grenada, to government—141 officers and men 90th regt. —Ship Majestic, Robinson, 42 days from Grenada, to govt.—223 officers and men 90th regt. —Ship Atlas, Panching, 42 days from Grenada, to govt.—277 officers and men 90th regt. —Ship Achilles, Leplan, 42 days from Grenada, to govt. 221 officers and men 90th regt. —Submarine Admiral Dartan, Cas, 36 days from Grenada to Mr. A. Bailely, cargo rum and sugar—passenger Mr. Bailely. —Ship Estrella, Patterson, sailed 26 May from London, general cargo—passengers, Messrs. Henderson, Mon, George, de, M. Nabb, Morton, Porter, Forsyth, Adam, St. Jean, Collins, Montague and Mrs. Moore, Sheepch.—sailed with the Belcherophon. —24—Ship Lord Wellington, Lumley, 36 days from Portsmouth, to govt.—passengers 222 officers and men of the 70th regt. —Brig Industry, Story, 36 days from Portsmouth, to govt. cargo army stores. —Ship Andromeda, Mann, sailed the 2d May from Turkey, to A. Moore & Co. general cargo—passengers Messrs. B. & W. Hall, Campbell, Grant, O'Keay, Laughlin, Scott, Bogg, Wainack, the Revd. Mr. Strong, and two Mr. Joseph. —Brig Trident, sailed do. from do. to J. Mure & Co. general cargo. —Ship Richard, Northrop, sailed do. from ditto, to govt. cargo provisions—2222 passengers of the Commissariat and R. Navy. —Brig Albion, Harrison, sailed do. from ditto, to J. Mure & Co. general cargo—pass. Mr. Stephens. —Ship May Power, Lee, sailed do. from ditto, to Rugerson Hunter & Co. in ballast. —Brig Nancy, Burt, sailed do. from ditto, to order general cargo—passengers Messrs. Sutherland and M. Watt. —Brig Mary, Watson, sailed ditto from ditto, to government, ordnance stores. —Brig Mantle, Wilson, sailed ditto from Woolwich, to government, ordnance stores. —Brig Fame, Mason, sailed do. from London, to govt. cargo provisions—passengers Louis, Penry, & Rutherford, R. F. and Mr. Clarty. —Ship Flora, Clarke, sailed do. from London, to govt. stores—passenger post Portol R. E. —21—Ship Parker, Wilson, sailed 2d May from London to Mr. Parker general cargo—Passengers, Messrs. Rivers, Gould, Girdwood, Hervey, and Aiken, Miss Thorp, and Capt. Jameson. —Brig Pallas, Innes, sailed do. for do. to order, genl. cargo —Passenger, Mr. Adams and family. —22—Brig Ann G. G. G. sailed do. for do. to Govt. cargo Provisions—Passenger Do. Couper, Mr. Terman and child. —Brig British King, Chambers, sailed do. for do. to govt. ordnance stores—passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Conard, Mr. and Mrs. Rut, and Mr. Sheppard, all of the Ford Train Dept. —Brig Bedford Walker, sailed do. for do. to govt. provisions—Passengers 6 officers of R. Engineers and 77 R. Minors & Sappers. —Brig Haddock, Philips, sailed do. for do. to Grant and Greenoughs genl. cargo.

ALEXANDER HARDIE, TAILOR,

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his very numerous Patrons, for their generous support in his Professional Line; acquaints his Customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the House, next door to his former residence on the Place d'Armes, where he will continue to conduct the TAILOR Business with the utmost attention to the wishes of those who will honour him with their commands. He has received by the late arrivals from England, a general assortment of ARTICLES in his Line, and will exert himself to give the greatest satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their custom. Montreal, June 25, 1814.

NOTICE. THE Members of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONGREGATION in this city, are requested to meet in the New Church, on THURSDAY the 30th day of June instant, for the purpose of deciding on the mode of distributing the PEWS, the building being ready for the performance of Divine Service. J. MOUNTAIN, } Commissioners for building the Church. D. ROSS, }

THE Subscriber has received by the recent arrivals from Liverpool and Greenock, an assortment of SUMMER GOODS, which are now opening, and for sale at No. 42, St. Paul Street. JOHN WOLFF. Montreal, 25th June, 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Copartnership carried on, under the firm of WILLIAM & ANDREW PORTEOUS was this day dissolved by mutual consent.— All persons having any claims against said Concern, will apply for payment, and those indebted thereto, are requested to pay without delay the amount of their accounts to Mr. ANDREW PORTEOUS, who is authorized to discharge the same. WM. PORTEOUS, ANDW. PORTEOUS. Montreal, 20 June, 1814.

PORTEOUS & HANCOX, At the Stores lately occupied by, WM. & ANDREW PORTEOUS. HAVE received at Quebec by the different recent arrivals from Europe, and which are on the way to this place, a very extensive and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, and HARD-WARE, comprising every article necessary for the Summer and winter trade of the United States.—They have also RUMS, WINES, TEAS, RAISINS, PORTER, CIGARS and other Groceries.—Their shipments having been selected by themselves from the manufacturers, and many of them previous to the rise in the price of every description of goods in Britain, will enable them to dispose thereof on the most favourable terms. Montreal, 20 June, 1814.

THE Subscriber has just received an elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, consisting of Frocks, Trimmings, Tippets, Caps for Ladies and Children, Strays, Corded Cambric, and other articles, &c. &c. C. GUNDLACH, St. Lawrence Suburb. Montreal, June 25, 1814.

FOR LIVERPOOL, THE best sailing staunch Brig ARINA, Capt. MITCHELLMORE, burthen 145 tons, hourly expected from Quebec, and will on arrival take CARGO for the above port on freight, for which Passage apply to ROBY. FROSTE. Montreal, June 25, 1814.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (A REGULAR TRADER) THE well known BRIO SALES, P. Tucker master, burthen per register 304 tons. For terms of Freight, apply to the Subscribers in Quebec or Montreal. June 23, 1814. PORTEOUS & HANCOX.

SALES BY AUCTION. On Monday Morning, the 27th Instant at the Subscribers Stores, A very general Assortment of DRY GOODS, of this years importation, consisting in Calicoes, Gingham, Muslins, Shaws all sizes, Handkerchiefs, strip Cottons, Cotton Checks, Cambrics, Shirtings, Corduroys, Thickets, White & Blue Cottons, Pins, Treads, Combs &c. &c.—ALSO 10 Baskets Cheshire Cheese, of this years importation. Sale to Commence at 10 o'clock. MACNIDER & AIRD.

—A N D— On Thursday afternoon, the 30th Instant, A very general & extensive assortment of NEW GOODS, ALSO—1 puncheon Excellent Cyder, 6 cases white Brazil Sugar, 1 Hhd' wouster Shaza, 4 Setts Window Blinds, &c. &c. Sale to Commence at ONE o'clock. MACNIDER & AIRD, AS. & B.

BY AUCTION. WILL be sold on TUESDAY next the 28th Instant at the Subscribers Auction Room, at ONE o'clock 30 barrels Muscovado Sugar 16 doz. Olive Oil 1 Crate Plates 2 Cases French Soap And a General Assortment of DRY GOODS recently arrived, among which are 40 doz. Silk Gloves. M. C. CUVILLIER, & Co.

BY AUCTION. WILL be sold at the Subscribers new Auction Room on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th inst. a variety of DRY GOODS, particularly adapted to this Market and the Season. —A L S O— 3 Chests Tea—1 Cask Pipe-clay 6 Casks Nails—1 Cask Copern 2 kegs Plug Tobacco—a stout Calash A complete assortment of Black-Smith's Tools; among which are Anvils, Bellows, vice, Hammers, Chisels, &c. &c. and at same time a collection of neat House hold Furniture. Sale to commence at ONE. JAMES FRASER, A. & S.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partner ship heretofore existing between ADAM L. MACNIDER and SAMUEL S. BRIDGE...

ADAM L. MACNIDER. SAMUEL S. BRIDGE.

Montreal, April 9, 1814.

TO be rented as a Shop, Counting House, of Office, that small HOUSE, on the Upper Corner of the Subscriber's lot, opposite the former House of Correction.

ROBERT ARMOUR.

Montreal, April 9, 1814.

OLD COFFEE HOUSE. SOUP ROOM. THE SUBSCRIBER informs the Gentlemen of Montreal, that he will have a variety of excellent SOUPS prepared every day at 12 o'clock; where every attention will be paid.

ROBERT TESSEYMAN.

WANTED for the service of the FIELD-ARTILLERY in this District, two good COLLER MAKERS; also several ARMOURERS, to whom liberal encouragement will be given.

Montreal, Dec. 31, 1813.

WANTED.

A Young Man as a COPYIST, who can bring good recommendations as to character.

Apply to the printer of the Herald.

Montreal, 1st April, 1814.

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

ROBERT GILLESPIE.

Montreal 20th, March 1813.

NOTICE.

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

Montreal, Oct. 1, 1813. J. WILKINSON.

ROBERT TESSEYMAN (late bar-keeper at Mr. Holmes' City Tavern) respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business in that excellent stand in Capital Street, commonly known by the name of the Old Coffee House, successfully occupied by Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Teasdale, Mr. Gillis, &c.

May 15.

WANTED. Two young Men as SUBSTITUTES to serve in the Canadian Regiment. Liberal Bounties will be given, and other particulars known by applying at this office.

Montreal, March 12, 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Subscriber gives public notice to all those who are indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. ALEXANDER LOGIE, in his life time, Master Mason, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against the said Estate, are also requested to present them duly authenticated, at the office of the undersigned, Notre Dame Street.

JOS. DESAUTELS, N. P. December 20.

AVIS.—Le Souffigné donne avis public à tous ceux qui doivent à la succession de feu Mr. ALEXANDRE LOGIE, en son vivant Maître Maçon, qu'ils aient à payer immédiatement; et ceux à qui la dite succession peut devoir, sont aussi requis de présenter leurs comptes, dûment authentiqués, à l'Etude du soussigné, rue Notre-Dame.

Dec. 20 JOSEPH DESAUTELS.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR. BRIGHT Muscovado SUGAR for sale in barrels. By MACNIDER & AIRD.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in St Gabriel Street, lately occupied by William Hallwell, Esq. Enquire of J. LESLIE.

7th May

JAMES EDWARDS, in St Etou Street, teacher on the LANCASTRIAN System, takes this opportunity of informing the public that he attends to the following Branches of Education, viz.—ELOCUTION—ENGLISH GRAMMAR—GEOGRAPHY—Ancient and Modern HISTORY—WRITING—ARITHMETIC—BOOK-KEEPING, &c. &c.

N. B. Jas. Edwards has also opened an EVENING SCHOOL. Feb. 11.

LONDON.

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR THE LADIES, Received by the Robert and the Rising, 11, rue de la Montre, and are now open for sale by the subscriber...

SCOTT & THOMPSON,

No. 103, St. Paul Street, (a few doors north of the Old Market.)

HAVE received by the late arrivals at Quebec, and now landing here, a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of

- Printed Calicoes 4-4 to 7-4 printed Shawls 4-4 Turkey red Bandanna Ilks. 4-4 to 8-4 rich imitation Shawls 4-4 cotton Shirting 9-8 to 6-4 Cambric Striped and Check Cotton 3-4 and 6-4 Gingham

Montreal, 27th Nov. 1813

THE Subscriber having lately received on consignment from Quebec, a few chests SINGLES, Spermacetti Candles in cases of 36lbs. Printed Calicoes, Shawls of various kinds, Pocket Ilks.—Russia Stripes, 6-4th and 7-8th Checks, Cotton Shirting, white and colored Cambrics, white Cottons with a variety of other articles.

Montreal, Jan. 29, 1814.

THE Subscriber, REMOVED to the premises of LOUIS GUY Esq. No. 42 St. Paul Street: OFFERS FOR SALE.

ENGLISH Manufactured Footscap and Post PAPER, Assorted Bar Iron—Curants. A few chests Single TEA. JOHN WOOLF. Montreal 19th March, 1814.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons having claims on the Estate of the late ALEXANDER MCKAY, are requested to produce the same without delay to the undersigned Executors of his Last Will and Testament, or to either of them, to be liquidated; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

Montreal, Jan. 7, 1814.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the young Gentlemen of this city, and the public in general, that he has removed from Mr Joseph Morin's, St James' Street, to Mr Louis Plessis Bellair's House, St Lambert Street, where he will continue receiving any person who may be desirous of being instructed in the Principles of the French Language; assuring them, that they will be attended with due care and attention, and that nothing will be omitted on his part to forward their improvement.

Montreal, 30th April, 1814.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, Pipe Clay, of an excellent quality, in casks or by the hundred weight. SAMUEL S. BRIDGE, A. & B. Montreal, 22d April, 1814.

FOR SALE, MUSCOVADO SUGAR in hhds. and Barrels BRAZIL DFFIO in cases. Feb. 19 HUGH & SHAW ARMOUR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he intends continuing the Business of Commission Merchant and Auctioneer, on his own account, in his present Store, (formerly E. W. STORROW & Co's) where he solicits a portion of that support so liberally accorded by the friends of the late firm of Macnider and Bridge, and trusts for a strict attention to their interests, to merit any confidence they may repose in him.

Montreal, 9th April, 1814.

STORAGE TO LET. Montreal, 9th April, 1814.

The Subscribers have on the way from Quebec PUNCHEONS JAMAICA RUM 40 Which they will sell on moderate terms for Cash—upon arrival. ALLISON, TURNER & Co.

The Subscriber has for Sale, 380 Madeira Pipe Packs. Montreal, May 18. JAMES BIRSS.

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

St Joseph Street, near the Old Market, Montreal. N. B. Military and other orders executed as usual. GEORGE CLARK, TAKES this method of informing the public, that it is out of his power to take in FURS to property in the summer season.

500 Madeira PIPE PACKS for Sale. by NICHs. OSBORNE. 7th May, 1814

25 Dollars Reward. STOLEN on the Evening of the 15th inst. A GOLD WATCH, and Chain, has on the cap the maker's name, William Byron, Cork, No. 20, the chain broken in two places, which is folded, the key headed with a wiffed Dolphin, the face has a small bit broken out of No. 1. Enquire of the printer. Kingston, 16th May, 1814.

N. OSBORNE has Removed to the Store No. formerly occupied by Messrs J. M. Wright & Co. opposite Holme's City Tavern. Montreal, May 28.

THE Subscriber has received by the late arrivals from Quebec, 74 puncheons strong Windward Island RUM 54 pipes Red Spanish WINE, of excellent quality 20 do. London Particular Teneriffe WINE 8 do. Sicilian Red Port WINE And a few childrens of COALS, which he will sell cheap for cash, or at a short credit. HART LOGAN. Montreal, 7th May, 1814

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Copartnership carried on under the firm of ALEXANDER & JOHN ALLISON, was this day Dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Concern, will apply for payment, and those indebted thereto, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts to Messrs. Allison, Turner & Co. No. 10, St Paul Street, who are duly authorized to discharge the same. ALEX. ALLISON. JOHN ALLISON. Montreal, 30th April, 1814.

THE Subscribers being appointed Agents for the Sale of Goods manufactured at the FORGES of ST. MAURICE, will always have on hand a large assortment of every article in that line, which will be sold at the Forge price, and will receive orders for any thing that may be required from that Manufactory. They have on the way from Quebec, Four Pipes of PORT WINE, of an excellent quality, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash, upon arrival. ALLISON, TURNER & Co. No. 110, St Paul Street. Montreal, 7th May, 1814.

NOTICE—The Subscriber, Agent for the St ROCK'S Brewery, has recently received, and will have constantly on hand, a supply of the various kinds of BEER in casks for sale, which he offers to town and country customers at the lowest market prices. ALSO, 40 casks Olive Oil 1 dozen each 20 coils cord Cordage, from 2 to 3 1/2 inches. 15 boxes Chocolate. May 14 EPHRAIM SANFORD.

Just published—(price Fiftycentimes) SUPPLEMENTARY OBSERVATIONS On the Proceedings of the House of Assembly in this Province.—By ALEXANDER. Herald Office, Montreal, May 6. To be had of Mr Shea, Quebec—and Mr Sills Three Rivers.

FOR sale, 600 minots SALT, now in Store at BER THIER. Apply to Louis Olivier Esq. on the Quay, or to FRED. GONNERMAN. Montreal May 28th 1814.

HORSES WANTED.

TWO or three HORSES, well bred, of fashionable appearance; and capable of carrying considerable weight, and enduring fatigue, are wanted by a Military Gentleman, residing at Mrs. McGrath's Lodgings, McGill Street, near the Keelby Suburb. A Trial of them will be required, and if approved, a liberal price given. Persons wishing to make proposals may also call at the Herald Office. Montreal, June 4th, 1814.

New Inn, Old Market Place. Sign of the Restoration. J. D. TURNBULL, respectfully acquaints his friends and the Public, that he has opened a

TAVERN in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Alexander, Cameron, in the Old Market Place, and lately distinguished by the Effigy of St. Andrew. J. D. Turnbull, will constantly have on hand, a handsome supply of Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Ales, and Groceries of the very best quality, which he will sell by Wholesale and Retail, for Cash, (being the one thing needful.) Travellers and others, can be served with repairs at the shortest notice, and furnished with lodgings if required. Parties or Societies can be accommodated with a spacious apartment, and the most prompt attention paid to their immediate wants, by J. D. TURNBULL. Montreal, June 11th 1814.

THE subscribers deeply impressed with a due sense of the manifold obligations they lie under to their friends and the public for their kind and very liberal encouragement since their commencement in business in this place, solicit permission to return their most sincere and hearty thanks for the past, and assure them that it shall not be through want of attention or assiduity, on their part, to the commands, if they do not secure a share of their encouragement for the future.

The Subscribers also beg leave to inform their friends, &c. that per the arrivals from Liverpool & Quebec, they have received a part of their SPRING SUPPLY of GOODS—consisting of Watches, Jewelry Plate, plated Ware, Cutlery, Military Equipments—viz. Regulation Symeter Swords, do. Straight, Belts and Knots, Wings, Epaulets, Staff and Infantry, Steel and Gilt Swords, Belt Mountings, Pocket and Horse Pistols, Silk Sashes, &c. &c.—which they offer for sale on very reasonable terms.

Part of the above Goods have been already received at this place, the remainder are expected per the first fair wind from Quebec. METTLBERGER & Co. Montreal, 18th June No. 92, St Paul Street.

THE Subscribers have received a few Cases of ARTICLES adapted for the MILITARY—and expect by first arrivals, a fresh supply, which they will sell for cash only. 4th June HUGH & SHAW ARMOUR.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received by the recent arrivals at Quebec, and expects to hand the first fair wind, 374 packages of GOODS, comprising superfine, middling and low priced Cloths and Cassimeres, Plains, Summer, Fall, and Winter Vestings, a great variety of patterns and prices—Duffies, Blankets, 4-4th and 6-4 Cambrics, Lenos and Muslins, Superfine and Common Prints, Shawls and Blankets—Coat and Breast Buttons—fine Cutlery, Jewelry, Bombazetts, Wildbores, &c. &c.

The whole having been purchased on good terms and some part previous to the late advance on Goods in England, will enable him to dispose of them, (if wholesale only) on as good terms as can be had of any regular importer in the country. A few patterns of the above-mentioned goods having come to hand, may be inspected, and prices known by application. On hand—Hug TOBACCO, Military and Morocco Shoes, Sole Leather, Hyson Skin and Sifflo TEA, Writing Paper, &c. &c. Montreal, June 4, 1814. HORATIO GATES. Wanted to purchase, from 300 to 500 barrels POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be paid. H. G.

JUST PUBLISHED

A DISCOURSE, Delivered in the Scotch Church at Montreal, on the 21st of April last, being the Day appointed for a GENERAL THANKSGIVING. By the Rev. JAMES SOMERVILLE. Montreal, May 14, 1814.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, a few puncheons strong and well flavoured JAMAICA SPIRITS, Leeward Island RUM, and some very superior Spanish WINE. ANDW. PALMERSON, New Market Place. 4th June, 1814.

TO be rented until the 1st of Nov. or the 1st of May next, furnished or unfurnished, a new Stone House in the St Antoine Suburb, with a garden, if required. To be seen, and possession given any day after the 6th inst. Enquire of Henry Tourret at the South West Counting House. June 4, 1814.

THE Subscriber has just arrived by the Alexander from Liverpool, and has now open for sale, at the store lately occupied by Mr DeFolie, St Louis Xavier street, an assortment of Suspenders, Garters, Needles, Fish Hooks, Gloves, Combs, Candlesticks, Watch Seals, Chains, &c. Montreal, June 4. Wm. LAMB.

THE Subscriber has excellent Pasture for a few Saddle Horses by the week or Months. A. LEISHMAN. St Lewis Suburbs, June 4.

JUST arrived, and for sale by the Subscriber, Bay of Chaleur HERRINGS, of this spring's catch, in barrels, half barrels, and quarter barrels, in prime order. JAMES GILLIS. Point au Calliere, June 4

20 Dollars Bounty

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

PAY—to able Seamen 10 dollars per month—to ordinary Seamen 8 dollars. Application to be made to Mr WM. GARISH, near the back gate Quebec Barracks, Montreal.

- QUEBEC..... Mr. Shea. THREE RIVERS..... Mr. E. Sills. WM. HENRY..... Mr. G. Graves. BERTHELE..... Mr. Olivier, Esq. FERRIBONNE..... Mr. McKenzie & Co. Oldham & Co. ST. JOHNS..... J. McConning (Esq.) & Thos. McVeay. CORNWALL..... Mr. McDonald. BROCKVILLE..... Messrs A. & W. Morris. KINGSTON..... Thos. Markland. YORK..... Henry Drenk Esq. NIAGARA..... James Crooks Esq. FREDERICKTOWN NEW-BRUNSWICK..... A. Platt, Esq.