THE MONTREAL HERALD.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO —— OVID.

Printed and Published by William Gray.

Four Dollars per Annum. SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1813. [VOL. II]—N° 93.

EXCELLENT PASTURE FOR HORSES

THE subscriber will take horses to his pasture, (late Madame La Croix) back of the Quebec Suburbs, where every attention will be paid to those entrusted to his care. The price will be two Dollars per month. No stallions will be admitted.

ANDREW LEISHMAN

Montreal, July 24, 1813.

JAMES CALDWELL offers for sale,
FRENCH BRANDY, by the pipe, quarter cask or dozen.
London particular TENERIFFE, by the Hhd, quarter cask, or dozen.
800 pair mens Military SHOES
Double Glo'ster, Cheshire, or Pine Apple CHEESE, LIME JUICE, &c. &c. &c.

Montreal, 30th June, 1813.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

THE following articles, part of which are on the way up from Quebec, viz.

A few packages suitable Manchester & Woolen GOODS, Birmingham & Sheffield Ware, etc. 30 hhds. & bbls. bright Muscovado Sugar, very superior bottled *Claret* in case. 3 casks American Gin, 50 boxes very fine muscatelle RAISINS, Window Glass 6½ x 5½. 6 Hhds *Lamp Black*, in papers &c.

Likewise for sale in the stores at Quebec, about 3,000 minots Liverpool Salt, & 100 packages suitable assorted Glass & Earthen ware.

GILBERT HENDERSON.

Montreal, 3d July, 1813. }
Corner of the New-Market }

THE subscribers have on sale here, two hundred bbls. *Fine FLOUR* — a small quantity *Pot* and *Pearl ASH* — At Quebec, a lot of excellent *Norway Pine & Oak TIMBER*, already culled and hand-lined — a quantity of *West India Pimento STAVES* — Also on hand, and on the way from Quebec, a very general assortment of *CHOICE DRY GOODS* suitable for the season.

MILLAR & PARLINE.

Montreal, July 10, 1813.

THE subscriber has opened a Retail Store at Point of Calliere, and has at present on hand a variety of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, WINES, GROCERIES, bottled and draught BEER, &c. which he will dispose of at reasonable prices for cash.

Montreal, July 10. JAMES GILLIS

FOR SALE.

1000 *MILITARY FLANNEL SHIRTS*

ALSO,

Strong MILITARY SHOES by

MACNIDER & BRIDGE.

12th July, 1813.

JOSEPH CHAVELLIER returns his sincere acknowledgements to the Gentlemen, and public in general of Montreal and its vicinity for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business for these 12 years past, and believes that he has given general satisfaction to those who have favored him with their employ. He now takes this public manner of informing them that he has embraced an opportunity to extend his business to the different departments of building, by entering into partnership with Mr. THOMAS PHILLIPS, Plasterer and Builder, by whose abilities and experience, together with his own, flatters himself that they shall prove themselves worthy of the employment of a generous public (whose patronage they solicit) by completing both accurately and reasonably whatever they may undertake. The copartnership commenced on the 25th March last, and is carried on under the firm of

CHAVELLIER & PHILLIPS.

J. C. being desirous to have his old affairs settled, requests those to whom he is indebted to present their demands, and receive payment, and those that are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as all unsettled accompts after the first day of Sept. next will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.

Montreal, July 17, 1813.

TO COOPERS

WANTED immediately a steady active COOPER, who perfectly understands his business, and can be well recommended. Apply to the printer.

Montreal, July 17, 1813.

THOMAS HUNTER, Watch and Clock Maker, returns his most respectful acknowledgements for all favors in his line of business. Having a journey to go which may occasion a 12 months absence, for the purpose of obtaining further proof against a vagabond, who under the sacred name of religion and friendship, has proved the destruction of a motherless child, and thereby destroyed the harmony of my family and my peace of mind for ever. Gentlemen who wish to have their watches and clocks before my return, will please call upon Mr Wm F. Wilson, chandler, St Antoine Suburbs.

22d May

JUST received and for sale a few boxes of the genuine EAU DE COLOGNE.

Enquire of the Printer.

Montreal, July 10th, 1813.

GENERAL SHIP FOR LIVERPOOL

THE brig LIBERTY, David Mackie master, burthen per register 210 tons, is a vessel of the first class, and well adapted for valuable Goods. She will commence loading as a general ship, about the 25th inst. and will sail with the first convoy. For freight apply to

M. C. CUVILLIER, & Co.

Montreal, July 24.

FIVE GUINEAS REWARD.

SUPPOSED to have been thrown overboard by a sailor belonging to the brig Hariot, conveying the baggage of the 13th regt near Port Neuf, a young POINTER DOG, white, with yellow spots on the side, and setting on of the tail, yellow ears, acknowledges the name of RAP. It is supposed he may have swam ashore. Any person who will bring him to Major WILKINSON, at Montreal, shall receive FIVE Guineas reward. Montreal, 24th July.

WOMAN.

Is there a heart that never lov'd,
Nor felt soft woman's sigh?
Is there a man can mark, unmov'd,
Dear woman's tearful eye?
Oh! bear him to some distant shore
Or solitary cell,
Where no sight but savage monster's roar,
Where love never deign'd to dwell:

For there's a charm in woman's eye,
A language in her tear,
A spell in every sacred sigh,
To man, to virtue, dear;
And, he who can reject her smiles,
With brutes alone should live,
Nor taste that joy which care beguiles—
That joy her virtues give.

HALIFAX—June 29.

SHANNON AND CHESAPEAKE.

The following detailed account, being the result of diligent enquiry derived from authentic sources of information, may be relied upon as substantially true:—

The Shannon was laying too, under topsails, topgallant sails, and spanker, with just steerageway, awaiting the approach of the Chesapeake, and leaving it in her power to commence the engagement as she pleased, either at a distance or close, either on the starboard or larboard side. She came down in a very gallant style on the Shannon's weather and starboard quarter, till within half-pistol shot. The Shannon's men having orders to fire as they could bring their guns to bear, commenced by firing their after guns on the main-deck and then their uttermost carronade on the quarter deck, just as the Chesapeake's bows were upon their quarter, those two guns were distinctly heard before the Chesapeake returned her fire, which then became incessant on both sides; but the superiority of the Shannon's fire was so great that at her second broadside nearly all the men were swept from the Upper deck of the Chesapeake. About this time the ships came in contact, and the Chesapeake having got ahead, was caught by one of the Shannon's anchors, and lay obliquely athwart her starboard bow, exposed to a most tremendous fire from the Shannon's after guns which battering her lee quarter, and entering her port holes, from thence forward the main mast, strewed her main deck with killed and wounded. A small open cask of musket cartridges in an open chest abaft the main mast of the Chesapeake now caught fire, and blew up; and when the smoke at first occasioned cleared away, Captain Broke saw the last rattle in operation, and he only with a few men, not exceeding 20, boarded her about the mizzen rigging from the starboard bow. Not a man was left standing on the Chesapeake's quarter deck when she was boarded, but about twenty made a slight resistance on her gangway, who were instantly driven before the Britons, & being pursued obliged to stand fought desperately, but were quickly overpowered. A few endeavored to get down the fore hatchway, but the engagement prevented each other; some jumped overboard, and one or two of them escaped by getting astern of the Shannon's quarter. Capt Broke and his first boarding party were almost immediately followed by between thirty and forty marines, who secured possession of the Chesapeake's quarter deck, handed the men from the main and foremast down on the lower deck, and kept back all who attempted to come up from the main deck. Being thus completely carried, Mr Watt the first lieutenant run aft, and seized the British colors from a sailor who brought them from the Shannon, sent them, and was in the act of hoisting them above the American, when he was struck in the forehead by a grape shot and killed in the moment of victory. He was shot by one of the Shannon's main deck guns, the commanding officer of which did not know that the contest was already decided. Just at the close of the action, as Capt. Broke was earnestly calling on his men to desist, and give the enemy quarter, one of them gave him a severe wound on the head; the man who did it was instantly killed; the Captain did not fall, but staggered back, and sat down on a coil of rope, where one of the Chesapeake's midshipmen, who had been in the fore top, slid down a rope and alighted close to him: the poor fellow was saved from the fury of the boarders, by the Captain, who brought him with him back to the quarter deck. Capt. Broke, faint from exertion, pain, and loss of blood, was then brought on board the Shannon.

Capt. Lawrence received his mortal wound from some of the Shannon's top men, and had been carried below before the boarding commenced.

The Shannon suffered most on the forepart of the main deck and forecastle, and her greatest loss of men was in those parts. The Chesapeake was terribly battered on her larboard bow and quarter: amidships there are not many marks of shot, which must have entered her portholes, as the whole of her main deck was strewed with dead and wounded.

Thus ended in 15 minutes from the firing of the first gun, one of the fairest, shortest, severest, and most decisive actions, that ever was fought between two ships of equal force.

SHANNON'S Guns.

Main Deck—28 long 18 pounders.
Quarter Deck—12 32 pound carronades,
1 12 pound do.
2 long 9 pounders.
1 brass 6-pounder.
Forecastle—4 32-pound carronades.
2 long 9 pounders. 50

Total number of guns 50
Weight of metal—1070 lbs.

CHESAPEAKE'S Guns.

Main Deck—28 long 18-pounders.
Quarter Deck—10 32 pound carronades.
Forecastle—4 32 pound do.
Total number of guns 49
Weight of metal—1162 lbs.

The Shannon we find, mounted one gun more than the Chesapeake, yet the Chesapeake was superior in weight of metal by 92 lbs. She victualled 380 men, who were all but one, on her muster roll, and more were said to have joined her from the Constitution on the morning of the action, but this assertion has not been proved by any evidence that could be obtained. The Shannon victualled 330 men; 20 of whom were taken into the ship the day before from a vessel from Ireland bound to Newfoundland.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The SHANNON had

Killed in the action, ... 26
Wounded, and rec'd in Hospital, . 37
Several others wounded slightly.

The CHESAPEAKE had

Killed in the action, ... 64
Wounded severely and received into the Hospital, ... 71
Prisoners, of whom 30 were wounded slightly, ... 330
Received in the Hospital sick, . . 4

Making her original number 384

These accounts are taken from the Navy Hospital books, and the books of the agent for Prisoners of War.

American vanity, raised to the most inordinate height by their former successes in three very unequal contests, has been mortified in the extreme, and stung almost to madness by the unequivocal proof of their inferiority to us in fair and equal combat: hence, we account for the ridiculous and extravagant falsehoods of their statements, the baseness of their calumny, and inveteracy of their malice. According to them the fire of the Chesapeake was more vivid and effectual until the Shannon threw on board of her an immense body of combustibles and inflammable matter, (like an Infernal Machine of new and horrible construction,) which convinced the Chesapeake in a volume of flame to her very tops! and that to the effects of this all destroying explosion, the Shannon was entirely indebted for her victory.

The only circumstance that could have given rise to this wonderful tale of mysterious horror, was the cask of musket cartridges which caught fire and blew up abaft the Chesapeake's mizen mast, which had been placed there by themselves to supply their marines. These cartridges not being confined, exploded with so little violence, that scarce any of the effects are to be traced on her quarter deck, the only appearance of a singe that is to be found, is a small portion of the spanker-boom, and that so slight as to be scarcely visible.

Their assertion that the superiority of the Chesapeake's fire is "proved by the fact of its having carried away the Shannon's mizen mast, and tore, and maced the rigging of the enemy," is totally false. Neither of the ships lost a single spar. The damage sustained by both was in their hulls, and that of the Shannon's is trifling indeed, compared with the Chesapeake's.

There was found on the Chesapeake's decks more than could have been fired away, had the battle lasted several hours; among which were (beside grape, cannister and double headed shot) bars of wrought iron connected by iron straps to form an extended length of five feet, and others with four feet of more than a foot each, all connected at one end by a ring, which expanded in four points as they flew. The Shannon had only round shot, grape, and cannister: but many of the Chesapeake's cannisters have since been opened, and have all been found to contain in the centre, angular and jagged pieces of iron of various shapes and sizes: and all their musket cartridges had three and some four buck-shot loose in the powder. The evident design of which must have been, not merely to disable and destroy, for round balls are equally effectual for these purposes: but to increase the torment, retard the cure of the wounds they inflicted. They had also a large cask of unslacked lime with the head open, standing on the forecastle, and a bag of the same on the fore top; and their intention was (if they had time) to throw by handfuls into the eyes of our men when they attempted to board. Let Madison, who with the innate malevolence of an unclerling demon, is forever canting about humanity; and his lying partizans who have accused our honest tars with unfairness: let them reconcile such conduct to the principles of honorable warfare, or endeavour to learn candour and veracity—They cannot do either.

Neither the foregoing particular narration, nor the observations on the subject are published with the vain expectation of kindling the blush of shame on the cheek of an ungenerous enemy; but to gratify the rational curiosity of British subjects, and do justice to Captain Broke and the brave officers and crew of the Shannon, whose deeds when fairly stated, are their own best and highest panegyrick.

From the Aberdeen Chronicle.

Com. ROGERS.

A correspondent in Montrose furnishes us with the following information:—"It is a fact, not generally known, that the American Com. Rogers is a Scotchman.—About twenty years ago, his father rode with the mail, then carried on horseback, between Montrose and Arbroath. The Commodore was bred a baker, in Montrose, but left that business early, and went to sea; and being soon after pressed into our navy, he took the first opportunity of deserting, and entering into the American service, where he has gradually risen to the station he now holds. It was on his desertion from the British navy that he assumed his mother's name, Roger's his own name being Gray.

To the Editor of the Aberdeen Chronicle.

SIR,—Having seen in your last paper an account of Com. Rogers, I beg leave to add a few particulars, communicated to me by a person from Montrose, the town which gave birth to this renegado, whose father was originally a gentleman's servant, and died there several years ago, after settling in some occupation, probably a baker, or a retailer of bread. His mother Mrs. Gray lived until last year, supported and cherished by her youngest son, a journeyman ropemaker; but never, at least as far as the neighbours knew, corresponded with, or received any attention from, the Commodore since his elevation in the service of the United States. Her second son also entered into the British Navy, and for a mutiny was hanged at Portsmouth, about 1800, a catastrophe which his mother was observed to hear with wonderful apathy.

I am, Sir, &c. B.

Kincardineshire, Oct. 5, 1812.

JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, MAY 15.

Letters received in this city by the Crane frigate announce the condemnation of the British ship Helen by the Vice-Roy of New Grenada, D. Benito Pérez. It must be in the recollection of our readers that this vessel was detained by a Spanish privateer in the month of August last, on her passage from Carthagena to Savanilla and this port, under the pretence that such voyage was illegal.

It may be well to state, that the cargo on board the Helen was free from any charge of contraband article.

The Vice Roy of New Grenada, by this sentence, places the valuable trade now carried on between Carthagena and this port, under British flag, at the mercy of any pitiful marauder who may choose to take out a commission at Porto Bello.

It is a singular circumstance, and which will scarcely be believed by those unacquainted with the Spanish character, that at a period when Great Britain is shedding her best blood and lavishing her treasure in upholding the existence of Spain as an independent nation, her commercial industry, which alone enables her to support the cause of Spain, should receive a blow from a distant Spanish Governor, who, by his late decision, authorizes and encourages acts of depredation upon the commerce of that nation which interests itself so much in their salvation.

The Helen is not, it seems, the only British vessel that has been condemned by the above Governor. We are informed that about a month ago, a schooner, belonging to a Mr. Piget, of Curacoa, which sailed with a British register, manifest, &c. signed by the Governor, General Hodgson, bound to Porto-Bello, but put into Santa Martha Bay, and to take in wood and water, was stopped there, and the cargo, together with the trunks of the passengers, taken out and lodged in the Custom-House, where they were detained, and, it is supposed, have not to this moment been given up.

During his late cruise the Argo frigate descried a schooner under Spanish colors, having neither register nor papers, she was armed with a long 18 and small arms. She had specie (both gold and silver) in casks, and is about 150 tons burthen.

MAY 21.

The officers notified in this publication to have proceeded for Curacoa, are for a Court Martial to be held at that Island for the trial of Major Clermont, of the 7th West-India Regt. on certain charges preferred against him by Major-General Hodgson and Lieut. Col. Douglas, of the 68th regiment.

On the 16th instant, His Majesty's sloop Circe, Captain Wolcombe, anchored at Montego Bay, with the American privateer schooner Lively, of five guns and fifty men, which she captured after a

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

chace of twenty hours, during which the privateer threw three of her guns overboard.

MAY 22.

Previous to the sailing of the Esperanza, accounts were received at Rio de la Hache of the defeat of the insurgent forces, at their attack on Santa Martha.

By the Spanish schooner La Mercede, which arrived on Monday from Santa Martha, we learn that on the 10th inst. a brig and three schooners from Carthagena came to anchor off Cienega, about six leagues to leeward of Santa Martha, and landed 700 men under the command of a Frenchman named Chatillon, a colonel in the independant army, when they were immediately attacked by a body of royalists and Indians, who defeated them, put the whole to death with the exception of a captain, who had been an officer in the British service, and 70 men made prisoners. The French colonel, on finding himself surrounded without the hope of escape, drew a pistol out and shot himself. It is time that the government of this island should interfere and destroy the nest of pirates at Carthegena in order that an effectual check may be put to that system of brigandage which seems to be carried on with impunity by the motley group who have taken refuge there from all countries. We learn that an additional number of marauders may be expected from thence shortly, to cruize on the coasts of this island — no less than four privateers have arrived there latterly from New Orleans, provided with French and American commissions, for the purpose of obtaining independent ones, by which means every vessel that falls in their track will become their prey. The serious injury, which must result to this community, if some interference is not made, is really alarming. Every thing belonging to the royalists is certain to be molested whenever it falls in the way of the rebels of Carthagena. We learn that they lately captured two vessels with specie, from Porto Bello, bound to Santa Martha, and had taken them in to that port. The rebel army, under the command of Torcies, composed of about 2500 men, had proceeded to the attack of Santa Martha by land, while part of their flotilla menaced it by sea; and accounts had been received at Rio de la Hache of their complete defeat and discomfiture. In the absence of Torices, the command of the rebels had been assumed by Piteres, whose son had gone to Santa Fee, with the view of making some arrangement respecting his representing that state in the General Congress.

We understand it is the intention of the Governor of St. Jago de Cuba to employ the Gallardino and Strayo schooners for some time to come, in cruizing between Cape Maze and the Manati Keys, and as they are fast sailing vessels, and mount 12 guns and carry 100 men each, it may be reasonably hoped that the Carthagenian pirates, who may approach the east end of this island, will fall into their hands when we trust they will receive their piratical conduct by the severest punishment.

The Area brigantine of 44 guns, Capt. Quinto, has sailed for Porto Bello and Carthagena. In consequence of the precarious situation of politics at the latter place, her commander has received instructions to take on board from thence all British subjects as may be disposed to quit it.

FROM HALIFAX PAPERS, from JULY 1 to 5.

We are happy to state, that the report of the capture of our May packet is unfounded; letters from Lisbon to the 10th of that month say that there was then no packet at Falmouth to take the mail.

Died at the Naval Hospital, of his wounds, Mr John Simwell, midshipman, late of the Shannon.

Arrived—H. M. S. Spartan, Captain Brenton, from the Delaware, with the following vessels, prizes to the Delaware squadron:

Portuguese brig Florde Lisboa and Carlotta, from Havanna bound to Philadelphia—cargoes, sugar, coffee, and some specie.

Spanish brig Voladora, from Philadelphia bound to Havanna—cargo, barrel staves and grass.

Portuguese brig of Concord, bound to Lisbon—captured by the American privateer Orion, and re-captured by the Spartan—cargo, sugar, molasses, corn and armed cotton bags.

American brig Betsy, from Madeira bound to Philadelphia—in ballast.

Swedish brig Commerce, from Philadelphia bound to Gottenburg—cargo, Cotton.

Spanish schooner El Carmen, from New York bound to Havanna—cargo, flour and corn.

American schooner Delta, from Madeira bound to Philadelphia—in ballast.

Sloop Morning Star, from Philadelphia—corn.

Also, arrived H. M. S. Tenedos, Capt. Parker, from a cruise near Boston, and H. M. S. Aonide, Capt. Sir T. M. Trowbridge, from Quebec.

H. M. Ship Spartan had 8 days passage from the Delaware—left there His Majesty's Ships Statira and Martin.

On the 8th inst. the Lady Emily Packet from Jamaica for Bermuda and Falmouth, struck on the Long Reef Shoals, about 14 miles to the Westward of Bermuda, and immediately hulged—the Mail, and Crew saved—Captain Rutter with the Mail, has arrived in the Swift.

HALIFAX PRICE CURRENT—JULY 5

Corrected Weekly.

Articles.	per		to remarks.
Bread, ship,	Cwt	60s a 65s	scarce.
Do Pilot		70s a 75s	do.
Beef, Mess,	Bbl	85 a 90s	
Beef, No 1.		80s a 85s	rising.
Do No 2.		70 a 75s	
Do No 3,		50s	none.
Butter, fresh,	Lb.	1 6	
Cocoa,	Cwt.	50s a 56s	dull.
Coffee,	Lb	9d a 10d	
Cordage, new,	Cwt.	130 a 145s	
Do twice laid,		84s	
Candles, mds.	Lb,	1s6 a 1s6	
Do dipt,		1s8	
Cheese,	Bbl.	30s	
Canvas, English, Yd No. 1,		3s3	
Do Russia,			none
Flour, superfine, bbl.		100 105s	
Do Fine,		95s a 97s6	
Midlings, (fine)		80s a 85s	
Rye,		65s a 70s	scarce
Fish, cod,	Qt.	20s	
Salmon,	Bbl.	52s6 a 55s	
Mackerel,		50s a 52s6	scarce.
Herrings,		18 a 20s	
do smoak. small Box.		6s	
do do large		6s	
Alewives,		21 a 21s6	
Grain, Barley,	Bush	8s a 9s	none
Corn, Indian,		85s a 89	scarce
Oats,		5s a 5s6	
Molasses,	Gal.	2s3 a 2s6	
Meal, yellow	Bbl.	40s	scarce
Do white,	Cwt.	24s a 26s	
Coal,	Ch.	45s a 50s	
Pork, Mess,	Bbl.	135 a 140s	
Pork No 1,		130 a 135s	
Cargo, No 2,		125 a 130s	
Pitch,		32s6 a 35	
Rice,	Cwt.	35 a 37s6	
Rosin,			prohibited.
Spirits, brandy Cog	Gal	9s4 a 10s	
Do Jamaica,		7s4 a 7s6	
Do Wd. Isl'd.		6s a 6s3	
Gin, N. S.		7s a 8s	
Hoops,	M.	£4 a £5	
Staves, R O		£9 10 a 10	
Do W O		£20 a £2 10	
Lumber, pine growth of N. S.		75s a 80s	
Spruce, do do.		65s a 70s	
Pine, growth N. B.		85s a 90s	
Shingles, 1st quality,		16s a 17s6	
Hogs Lard,	Lb.	11d a 1s	dull
Sugar, clayed,	Cwt	40s	
Do muscovad.		37 6 a 42s6	
Salt, St. Ubes,	Hhd	14s	
Liverpool,		12s6 a 15s	
Tar,	Bbl.	20s a 22s6	dull
Turpentine,		35s a 40s	quick
Tobacco, fig	Lb.	1s3 a 1s6	
Do. leaf		1s a 1s3	
Furs, Beaver,	Lb.	10s	
Muskrat,	Piece	1s3	
Racoon	Do	3s6	
Rabbit,	Doz.	1s	

.....

ST. JOHN, N. B. June 10 Arrived priv. Dart, after a cruise of 17 days; has sent in—Schr. Johanna, with 1500 bushels of Corn, ship Cuba, 1600 bbls Flour, schr. Washington, laden with Lumber.

....

The American ship Magdalen from Nantz, with brandy, &c sent into Plymouth by the Superb 74, took fire 17th May, while laying at her moorings in Hamoage, and was scuttled. The captors had just before refused £4000 for her.

The Express Packet from Rio Janeiro, for Falmouth 19th May; she had been captured by a privateer brig calling herself the Anna Cuba (Anaconda) 75 days from Boston, made no other capture. After throwing over her guns and taking out her bullion to the amount of £20,000, and all her stores gave her up.

The privateer Paul Jones, of N. York, arrived at Portsmouth 24th May prize to the Leonidas frigate, which captured her after a long chace. On the day she was captured, she took a brig from Cork for Lisbon, which the Leonidas went in chace of.

....

The Gibraltar Chronicle announces the receipt of a Sicilian Gazette, with a proclamation of the King of the two Sicilies, declaring the restoration of his health, and that he had resumed the government—This probably gave rise to the late report of a revolution in that Island.

Transports, with about fifteen thousand troops, under convoy of two 74's and 2 frigates, was to sail from Cadiz in May for South America.

The report of the sailing of the Toulon fleet was contradicted.

The American frigate Essex, and three privateers are said to be blocked up at Bahia, St Salvador, by some of H. M. Ships

H. M. ship Antelope, of fifty guns, Rear Admiral Griffiths, Capt. Bucher, for Halifax, was at Spithead in the beginning of May.

MAY 11.

Lord Henry Paulet has been appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

A number of shipwrights have been employed for several days past at Chatham in fitting out about 40 gun boats, to be forwarded round shortly to the river Elbe.

Another change in Ministers minds on the subject of American Licenses has taken place. They have now resolved to grant them only to the ports North of River Tyne, whereas those which they had begun to issue, respected any port not under blockade.

Spain

PORTUGAL. VISEON, MAY 20, 1815.

His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz the President of the Regency has received a dispatch from his Excellency the Marshal-in-chief, Duke of Victoria, [Wellington] dated at his H. Q. at Frenada, the 12th inst. and covering the enclosed dispatch from Lt General Murray, containing the operations of the allied corps under his command from the 11th to the 15th April, including the battle of Castalla.

H. Q. Castalla, April 14, 1815.

MY LORD,

I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that on the 13th inst. the allied army under my command defeated the enemy commanded by Marshal Suchet in person.

It had been seen, that the French General had for some time been collecting all his disposable forces, with an intention to attack this army.

On the 11th, his arrangements were completed, and in the morning of the 11th he attacked and dispersed a Spanish corps, which Gen. Elio had posted in Yecla, and which threatened his right, as much as it supported our left.

In the afternoon a considerable force advanced to Villena and I regret to say, captured in the morning of the 12th the Spanish guns in which had been placed their points of defence by the Spanish General.

On the 12th at noon, Marshal Suchet began his attack upon the advanced guard of the army, posted at Castalla, under Col. Adam, who had orders to retire to Castalla, but to keep up the fire with the enemy. This order he executed in the great delicacy and activity for four hours, though attacked by a force infinitely superior in number, and occupied the ground which had been assigned him.

On the 13th, at one, the enemy renewed his columns of attack, composed of three divisions of infantry, commanded by Generals Harispe, Habert and Robert, a body of cavalry amounting to nearly 1000, and a considerable train of artillery.

The position of the allied army was extensive. The left was posted on a range of heights which were occupied by Gen. Whittingham's Spanish division, and the advanced guard of the allied army, under Col. Adam. This range terminated at Castalla, which place, as well as the ground on the right, were occupied by Gen. Mackenzie's division, and by the 58th regiment. The commander of the forces was posted by a strong ravine, beyond which Lieut.-Colonel Clinton was posted, supported by three battalions of Gen. Rocca's division, as a column of reserve. In this line, and on the front of the castle of Castalla some batteries were thrown up.

The enemy necessarily had to advance upon two sides of this position, and his first movement was the passage of a large body of cavalry along the line to threaten our right, which occasioned it to fall back, but this movement produced no effect.

The ground for which the enemy directed, was unfavorable for cavalry, and as this movement had been anticipated the necessary precautions had been taken. When the cavalry had passed about half way of the line of our infantry, Marshal Suchet advanced his columns to the foot of the heights, and it must be confessed, his troops attacked the whole line, not less than two miles and an half in length, with a degree of bravery which entitles them to great credit, but however great the gallantry of the attack, the defence of the heights was not the less brilliant—the enemy being repulsed at all points, and mostly by the bayonet, and suffering very considerable loss. Our gallant troops followed the enemy some distance, and fell upon him with precipitation, after a smart action with his battalions of reserve, which were found on the plain. The cavalry which had slowly advanced along our right, retired gradually before the infantry. The superiority which he had of this body enabled him to make this movement, which otherwise he would had occasion to repeat.

Having united his routed battalions with those of the reserve Marshal Suchet took a post on in the valley; but it not being practicable to permit him to keep it, I decided to quit the heights, and to form the allied army in his front, covering the right flank with the cavalry and resting the left on the heights. The army advanced in two lines to the attack a great distance, but unfortunately Marshal Suchet was determined not to risk a second action with a defile in his rear.

The line of the allies was scarcely formed before he began his retreat; and we could do no more than to compel the defeated French to repass the defile they had gladly crossed in the morning. The battle terminated at dusk of evening with a distant but heavy cannonade. I regret to say that we have no trophies to boast of. The enemy brought no artillery to the attack of the heights, and his retreat was so rapid, that we could not find a place to charge him. Those pieces which he brought into service at the close of the day, were planted in the throat of the defile, and must have cost us the lives of many brave soldiers to have taken.

At dusk the allied army returned to its position in Castalla, as the enemy had retired for Biar; from whence at midnight he continued his retreat for Villena,—which place he left in great haste the next morning, directing his march upon Fuente del Higuera and Onteniente. I am satisfied, that we have made a considerable diminution in his ranks, which, with the defeat of a French army which has boasted of having never suffered a reverse, cannot fail, I hope of producing a favorable effect in this part of the Peninsula; more especially, as that army, as I have before said, was commanded by Marshal Suchet in person.

I have heard from several prisoners that Gen. Harispe had died of his wound. From the best information I have been able to collect, the loss of the enemy is more than 3000. He confesses it to have been more than 2,500. More than 600 were buried; and we know he carried with him an immense number of wounded. We had no opportunity to make prisoners, excepting those who were wounded, a list of whom I have not yet received.

I am certain your Excellency will feel great satisfaction in learning that this action had not cost us the lives of many of our comrades. Deeply must the loss be felt, though small, of such gallant soldiers; but we know that losses are inevitable; and it can be asserted with truth, there was no officer among those who have fallen, who did not procure a glorious end of an honorable life, in the discharge of his duty to his king and country.

The brave and judicious conduct of those engaged deprived more than half the army of a share in the dangers and glory of the day. The determined intrepidity displayed by the divisions of Generals Clinton and Mackenzie, under a heavy cannonade, and the dexterity with which they formed the lines of attack, sufficiently prove to me what would have been the result, had Marshal Suchet met our attack.

[☞ Gen. Murray then notifies the officers who distinguished themselves; naming Col. Adam (who was wounded), Gen. Wittingham, Colonels Cassan, Romero, Cambell, Casenas, and Ocha; Colonels Serrano, and Colanelli; Generals Donkin; Gen. Kennah, Q. M. G.; Colonels Moncombe and Williamson; Capts Lacy, Thompson, Gremore, and Gonzales; Lt. Patten, &c which he recommends to the favour of the Prince Regent and the Spanish Government.]

The army is now in march. I am deciding my course for Alcoy and Pego, though not without my doubts, of being able to force the pass of Albayada and to carry possession of the entrenched position of St. Philip, before the enemy shall have reached it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY.

P. S. The report of the death of Gen. Harispe, is untrue.

[☞ Here follows a detailed return of the killed, wounded and missing on the 12th and 13th. The General Total of which is—Four Lieutenants, one sergeant, one musician, and 139 privates killed—one Colonel, one Major, one Captain, 11 Lieutenants, one Ensign, 15 sergeants, one musician, and 440 privates wounded; and 42 privates missing, (supposed to have gone into the country, after being wounded.) It also appears by the returns, that the army includes a number of corps belonging to different nations—Besides British, Spanish and Portuguese regiments, it appears there are corps of Germans, French, Italians, Neapolitans and Croubrets.]

.....

NORTH OF EUROPE.

.....

Official accounts of the Battle of Lutzen

RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

Official intelligence from the combined armies, from the field of battle, the 21st April. (May 3) 1813.

The Emperor Napoleon had quitted Mayence on the 19th (24th) of April. Being arrived at his army, everything announced that he must immediately take the offensive; in consequence the combined Russian and Prussian armies had been united between Leipsic and Altenburg, a central position, and very advantageous in all possible cases. Meanwhile the General in Chief, Count De Wittgenstein, had soon convinced himself by good and spirited reconnoissances, that the enemy, after having concentrated himself, was debouching with the whole of his forces by Merseburg and Weissenfels; whilst at the same he sent a considerable corps on Leipsic, which appeared to be the principal view of his operations. Count Wittgenstein immediately decided on taking advantage of the moment when it would be out of the power of this detachment to co operate with the main body of the French army, and to attack this immediately with his whole force. For this purpose it was necessary to conceal his movements, and during the night, between the 19th and 20th (1st to 2d) he drew to house the corps under the order of the General of Cavalry, Tolmazoff.

By this junction he found himself enabled to throw himself en masse on the enemy at Lutzen, where the latter might suppose he had only to deal with a detachment, whose aim was to give him disturbance on his flanks. The action commenced. Generals Blucher and Yorck entered into it with an ardour and energy which was in a lively manner participated by the troops. The operations took place between the Elster and the Luppe. The village of Gross Gorschen was the key and centre of the French position. The battle commenced by the attack of the village. The enemy was sensible of the whole importance of this point, and wished to maintain himself in it. It was carried by the right wing of the corps under Gen. Blucher's orders; and, at the same time, his left wing pushed in front, and soon charged on the village of Klein Gorschen.

From this time all the corps came successively into action, which soon became general. The village of Gross Gorschen was disputed with unexampled obstinacy. Six times it was taken and re-taken with the bayonet; but the valour of the Russians and Prussians obtained the superiority, and this village, as well as those of Klein-Gorschen and Rhem, remained in the hands of the combined armies. The enemy's centre was broken, and he was driven off the field of battle. He, nevertheless, brought forward fresh columns, which being come from Leipsic, were destined to support the left flank of the enemy—some corps, drawn from the reserve, and placed under the orders of Lieutenant General Kanovnitzen, were opposed to them. Here, towards evening, a combat commenced, which was likewise exceedingly obstinate, but the enemy was also completely repulsed at this point.

Every thing was disposed for renewing the attack at sunrise, and orders had been sent to General Miloradovitch, who with his whole corps was posted at Zeitz, to join the main army, and to be there at break of day; the presence of an entire fresh corps, with 100 pieces of artillery, leaving no doubt as to the issue of the day. But towards morning, the enemy appeared as moving to Leipsic, always falling towards his rear guard. This mode of refusing the challenge made for engaging, give room to believe, that he would endeavour to manoeuvre, rather to move towards the Elbe, or on the communications of the combined armies. Under this supposition it became necessary to oppose manoeuvres, & by occupying a commanding front between Colditz and Rot-

[illegible] we immediately became [illegible] of [illegible] battle of this kind, without for such purpose, quitting too far the points for making an offensive attack. On this memorable day the Prussian army fought in a manner to fix the admiration of its allies. The King's Guards covered themselves with glory.—Russians and Prussians rivalled each other in valour and zeal, under the eyes of the two Sovereigns, who did not, for a moment, quit the field of battle.

The enemy has lost 16 cannon, and we have taken 1400 prisoners; not a single trophy has been conquered from the allied army: its loss, in killed and wounded, may amount to 8000 men; that of the French army is estimated 12 or 15,000. Among the wounded are the General of Cavalry, Blucher, and Lieutenant-Generals Kanovnitzen and Scharnhorse; their wounds are not dangerous. The enemy having but few cavalry, endeavoured to get and keep possession of the village, the ground of which was rugged and broken consequently the day of the 20th of April (May 2) was a continual combat between the infantry. An uninterrupted shower of balls, bullets, grape shot, and grenades, was kept up on the part of the French, during an action of ten hours.

....

LONDON, May 21

THE BATTLE OF LUTZEN.

(PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.)

Particular statement of the battle at Gross Gorschen, on the 2d of May.

On the 30th of April, information was received at General Count Von Wittgenstein's Head Quarters of the greater part of the French army and the French Guards having crossed the Saale, in the vicinity of Naumburg; it was at the same time reported that the Emperor Napoleon had arrived at the army. We observed that the Viceroy's army or wing to the right. It was therefore clear, that the enemy endeavoured by all means to form a junction, and that it was most probable his intention to give a general battle. His Majesty the Emperor Alexander, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, therefore, went to the armies, to animate the courage of their troops by their personal presence. But to be better to judge of the enemy's strength, a reconnoissance was undertaken with General Winzingerode's corps, from Leipsic, on the road to Weissenfel. This confirmed the intelligence received of the enemy being there in considerable force.

Upon this a very severe engagement took place on the 1st of May, with the said corps, by which we were convinced, that the main force of the enemy was in the vicinity of Weissenfel's and Lutzen. It was believed, that the Viceroy's position was between Leipsic and Halle, and consequently the enemy's plan for the battle was clearly apparent. General Count Von Wittgenstein resolved on being beforehand with him, to obstruct him in his dispositions by a bold attack, and to restrain his offensive operations. It was necessary in this attempt to make it our main object, immediately to fall on such part of his forces as was on his side, considered to be the best troops; in order after such a stroke to give larger space for the operation of our flying corps, over whom the enemy had latterly acquired a superiority. Therefore it was requisite, if possible, to direct the attack immediately against the best troops. For this purpose the main army broke up in the night between the 2d and 3d of May from Naubis and Rhna, in two columns, and passed forward as far as the defile of the Elster in the vicinity of Pegau. General Von Winzingerode received orders to mask this operation, to leave his posts of cavalry standing, and to unite himself with the main army by the way of Swenkau.

At break of day all the troops passed the defile of the Elster, near Pegau, and drew up in order of battle on the left bank of the Elster, with their right wing to the village of Werben, and their left to that of Gruna. By reconnoitering we discovered that the enemy's main body already extended beyond Weissenfels to the villages of Gross Gorschen, Klein Gorschen, Rahno, Starsiedel, and Lutzen.—The enemy did not venture to attempt disturbing our march, nor to go before us into the plain, but took his position in the village between Gross Gorschen and Starsiedel.

About twelve o'clock at noon, General Blucher received orders, as commanding the van guard of the army, and supported by a part of the Russian artillery to attack the enemy.—The attack was made on the village of Gross Gorschen, which was obstinately defended by their enemy. It was taken by storm. General York marched with his corps to the right of the village. The whole army wheeled to the right and presently after the battle became general along the whole line of Blucher's corps. The enemy at the same time, displayed a numerous artillery, chiefly of heavy calibre, and the fire of musketry in the villages was kept up with great vivacity for several hours.

In this murderous battle the villages of Klein Gorschen and Rhano, as likewise the village of Gross Gorschen, were early taken by storm, and with unexampled bravery, and kept possession of for several hours. At length the enemy returned in considerable force, surrounded, & in part re-took these villages: but on the attack being renewed, was not able to retain possession of them. The Prussian Guards moved forward, and after a most obstinate combat of an hour and a half those villages were again re-taken from the enemy, and remained in our possession. During this time, the corps of Gen. Winzingerode on the left wing and the corps of General York, with a part of the Russians under Gen. Berg, had taken a share in the battle. We stood opposed to the enemy at the distance of 100 paces, and one of the most bloody battles became general.

Our reserves had drawn nearer the field of battle to be in readiness wherever needful, and thus was the battle continued till near 7 o'clock in the evening. During its course, the village on the left wing were likewise several times taken and re-taken by both parties. At seven o'clock the enemy appeared with a new corps on our right wing before Gross and Klein Groschen—probably with the Viceroy's army; made a brisk attack on us, and endeavoured to tear from us the advantages we had gained.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

The infantry of a part of the Russian resolves was now brought forward to the right wing, to the support of General York's corps which was briskly attacked and the desperate engagement (in which the Russian Artillery during the whole remaining time greatly distinguished itself has did the corps of York, Bulcher, and Winzingerode, the whole day) was now continued till night came on. The enemy had likewise again attacked our centre and the villages with great briskness, but we maintained our position. In this situation night put an end to the battle. The enemy was to have been again attacked on the following morning, the 31 of May. He had meanwhile taken Leipsic during the battle.

This obliged us to manoeuvre with him. It was not till afterwards that we were informed, that in consequence of the battle he had again been forced to quit it, and had by the same means lost Halle, and 15,000 men of his best troops; many of his cannon are dismounted, and a number of his powder waggons blown up. Our light detachments are again at liberty to harass him, and to prosecute the advantage gained. We have consequently kept the field of battle, the victory is ours, and the intended purpose is accomplished. Near 50,000 of our best troops have not yet been engaged; we have not lost a single cannon, and the enemy must have perceived what can be alleged by united national feelings, between too firmly allied nations, in courage and resistance and that the high hand of providence protects the just cause of those Powers, who have no object but their independence and to found a durable peace on the freedom of all nations.

Such was the battle of the 24 of May, fought near the plain of Lutzen, where the liberty of Germany was once before conquered. With the courage of lions did both Russians and Prussians fight for it, and their endeavours have not been in vain.—The loss we have sustained may amount to about 18,000 men, but the most of them are only slightly wounded. Among the killed, on the Prussian side, we have, among several other valuable Officers, to lament the loss of the Prince of Hesse-Homburg—Our wounded are, on the Russian part, Gen Von Kanitzozyn, on the Prussian, Gens. Blucher and Scharnhorst slightly, and Hanenbert dangerously. On the French side, according to the report of the prisoners, we learn that Marshal Bessiers is killed, Ney and Souham wounded. Upwards of 1000 prisoners are already brought in, ten pieces of artillery taken, and some thousand muskets captured at Halle. Our light troops are now occupied in pursuing the enemy.

Although the numerous villages lying near to each other in this territory, and its canals, together with the precaution taken by the enemy never to appear in the open plain, did not afford our cavalry an opportunity of charging in line, yet the Prussian guard-du-corps, and the regiment of Brandenburg cuirassiers cut down several masses of the enemy's infantry, even amidst the villages, and under fire fire, and have thereby gained a share in the immortal honour which the Prussian warriors have again obtained in this murderous battle; and in the manner have the Russians proved that they can fight on the German soil, with the same sentiments which insured victory to them in their own country—These are the results of this day, up to this present. God bless our arms! He visibly aid during the battle protected both our beloved Monarchs, who several times exposed themselves to danger, even in the villages where the battle raged hottest.—May he furthermore bless and preserve them to us.

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY, JULY 31.

Our correspondence has furnished us with New York papers to the 18th inst, and from other posts to the 21st.—European news are given more in detail than in the prints of last week; but not of a later date. We present our readers with the Russian and Prussian official bulletins of the battle of Lutzen;—they are written in a soldierly style, and we believe speak truth. Lord Cathcart's narration is more like the description of a performance on the floor of Drury, or of a Hyde Park review, than of a sanguinary battle, where probably 30,000 brave men were killed or maimed.

.....

We learn from unquestionable authority that Sir James L. Yeo had not sailed on the 24th inst and on the same day accounts were received that Com. Chauncey was still in port.

We understand that on Thursday morning a considerable expedition was fitted out at the Ile aux Noix, which proceeded up the Lake, the object was a profound secret.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival at Quebec of the fleet from Malta, having on board Nicolson's regt. upwards of 1100 strong. This corps is principally composed of Germans and Swiss, and we are informed have a handsome appearance.

We indulged the pleasing hope that Colonel BISHOPP would have recovered of his wounds received at Black Rock; but we have now to lament our sad disappointment. The latest accounts confirm the death of that most amiable man, and excellent officer. Born to an independent fortune, rather than enjoy it at ease in England, he preferred fighting the battles of his country abroad.—He lived the soldiers friend, and died universally regretted.

On Tuesday afternoon we had a severe thunder-storm, attended with torrents of rain, and vivid flashes of lightning. The electric fluid struck a schooner in the harbour belonging to Mons. Chenette Quebec, injured one other mast, and we lament to add, killed two young men, one severly wounded another, but not dangerously. It struck the roof of the Bon Secours Church, which was pierced, and did some injury to the ornaments near the alter, passed out by the front door, which is much shattered; fortunately the rain prevented any conflagration.—Considerable hurt has been sustained in the vicinity, some barns and houses have been consumed, and cattle killed by the terrific element.

.....

Identified with the Canadian character, we feel no hesitation in declaring their interest and rights intimately from our own, and that our emancipation from our native privileges as British subjects. This seems a fact, which sophistry cannot controvert, by what law are we [illegible] Empire? and where is the civil power that dare prevent us freely giving opinions upon the maladministration of government at home, which by blunders may loose what cost the nation fully L200,000,000! The people of British America have the unalienable rights of Britons—Canada is as much appended to the empire as Wales, and was acquired in the same manner as that principality; the only difference in the connection is, that we rest at a greater distance from the seat of government—and that is a very fair reason why we should be more vigilant in complaining, when neglected, our rights being the same as the Welsh. Stupidity or obstinacy neglects Ireland, and Canada is impervious to the eyes of the "wilfully blind."—such is our present unaccountable situation. The mother country, with a wisdom forgotten in these degenerated times, granted us a constitution which gave power to regulate the internal concerns of these provinces, so far as they did no intermeddle with fixed principles in England—but these principles still keep the door as open to our remonstrances and complaints, as they do the inhabitants of Middlesex, without a petition in form. A British member of Parliament is as much bound to look into the interests of all the counties of the United Kingdom, and of every hillock of the British dominions, as he is of the county he directly represent. It necessarily follows that newspapers have their weight here, as in London, and those who uphold any other doctrine, we proclaim the enemies of legitimate freedom, and left to all sense of their ancient rights. The Constitution, the Laws of England admit not vassalage—all are free, as the air we breathe. We owe allegiance to the Sovereign—our lives and property are the pledge; and in return, we insist on protection; and if an ill-advised Prince, refuses the complaint, affait his servants. Tell those sappers of their country to retire from office, and brood over the consequence of their errors, which, God knows, would fall heavy enough upon the aspes of the illustrious Pitt! We are not yet become so torpid as to have off reflection; on the contrary, we see reflection more necessary every day, and the more that can be imparted from that grand part of our faculties, should be industriously published. Bar the liberty of the press, and not many years would pass before Gotic decrees, and Turkish firmans, would succeed our wholesome statutes, & after them the Star Chamber in all its lustre. On our part we see no reason why the publisher of a paper should confine himself to the bare recital of the events of the country. If he is permitted to copy from European journals, is he to be refused making comments on the news he collects? At this rate, nothing at all should be expressed but in execration of Bonaparte & Mahilow; & if our own rulers by their consummate folly, bring us to the condition of slaves, we might, in the humility, lay our necks on the scaffold to receive the fatal stroke! This seems the servile style of language, which we hope only a few make use of in Canada, but which we, in our instincts presume, dropt forth at times when REFLECTION had taken an unfortunate turn.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. GRAY—The animadversions of the Editor of the Quebec Gazette against the Editor of the Herald, have drawn a reply from him and this has been followed by a replication.

It is not my intention to enter into a discussion of this nature; but what appears to me as deserving our most serious attention, are the principles laid down by the Editor of the Quebec Gazette of the 22d instant, which would seem to interdict the citizens of Canada, the right of discussing the conduct of the Ministers of Great Britain even as regards the concerns of this Province, under the pretext that we have no voice at their election of members who compose the Parliament of Great Britain, and reduce us to one vast and mean rank of passengers. In order, however, to exercise that right, it is necessary to know what is going on; and how shall we acquire that knowledge without discussion, and how could we remonstrate if we had not the right to censure? Yet the tenor of the reflections in question, gives them as axioms, of which it would be fatal to doubt; and the mere of acquiring it would have without a right of discussion, or indulged to a surmise, that the exercise of it [illegible] The same means would be used to every British subject in the land, until he was pulled out of a hole, and, instead of speaking, warning on public affairs without and only approving Ministers and their measures—I [illegible] find the writer, whose editorial remarks we never read without much satisfaction, because they were generally conducted with coolness and temperate, though sometimes of a much more severe nature, on the manner in which the rights of British freemen are interpreted in this country. The exercise of those rights are not confined to the [illegible] of Great Britain alone, it is their birth right in whatever part of the world they are placed. (I belonging to Great Britain.)

I should not have attempted to publish my sentiments on the subject, if the Editor, instead of losing hundreds in the [illegible] of his constitutional doctrine, had confined his observations to the justification of the internal concerns of the Government towards us—but fixed our attention on the moderate of those upon which Ministers are obliged to act with their sovereign, and that we had more serious grounds most generous success.—He might have recapitulated the number of troops now in the two Provinces—this labour, of but a few minutes, would have shewn that we are not altogether abandoned, although we might wish for more confidence and assistance. For my [illegible] more confidence than we are aware of—I am far from wishing to raise or fancion the incentive [illegible] the Press, but here, as we has in every other part of the British Empire, I conceive it to be a principle [illegible] established even in the Gazette, that a citizen has a right to discuss public measures, provided that he confines himself within the bounds of his privileges, as a citizen, and of respect towards the government. It cannot be reasonably imagined, that the intention of the Herald has a with to disturb the internal tranquility of this province, nor to create any prejudice in our enemies?

I return to the Editor of the Quebec Gazette. According to him, our only right is that of petitioning. By whom is this right to be exercised?—We [illegible] that the Provincial Parliament have chosen men such as our wishes, are such as never disturb the ministerial quarter. Because the petitions of the people, or part of the people, could not have great weight, unless the people in general were made to [illegible] manifesting its sentiments, being its natural organ—[illegible] that the Parliament could [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] that the [illegible] were either too in power or too [illegible] that it were fraught as we have [illegible] reflection [illegible] and [illegible] of a similar or of another nature [illegible] the power of Parliament to [illegible] there would [illegible] other means of remonstrance. Let me [illegible] which is very [illegible] and which must necessarily [illegible] happen, that many of the circumstances or events which are occurring, without [illegible] and which none but the few are, like [illegible] their immediate [illegible], were to be unknown in Britain, and [illegible] were called ministerial measures, merely detrimental to the interests of this colony [illegible] Great Britain, or that it intended to make [illegible] would be useless, unnecessary, [illegible] Fine [illegible] people, which always happens, that [illegible] the [illegible] and another time [illegible] which require a prompt remedy, and that the remedy if any [illegible] were to indicate that remedy—[illegible] the principle in question; that in [illegible] communicate it to the public [illegible] the [illegible] Great Britain, [illegible] might [illegible] the [illegible] people, [illegible] might find themselves attacked or hurt by reflections that might prove that they were in error, and because the Parliament of Great Britain might now have disapproved their conduct. I cannot think that a British subject, of whatever class he is, can entertain such principles.

I am, Sir, Yours &c. A CANADIAN

We give publicity to the following letter, because it arose from a public question in which these provinces have much interest, and because the contents are of a grave composition

QUEBEC, 26th July, 1813.

SIR,

As there appeared in the Montreal Herald of the 26th of June, a letter with paragraphs in the same column, tending to calumniate me, I am to acquaint you that I have taken the advice of *Council* upon the subject, who pronounced it to be a most *malicious libel*.

You and all the other persons concerned in the paper alluded to will therefore be prosecuted at the ensuing Sessions of the Court of Montreal, unless you will previously give up the author of that Letter, and of the subsequent remarks. *I* am, Sir, Your obedt. Servant

GEO. HERIOT.

Mr. William Gray.

COMMUNICATION.

Kingston, 18th July, 1813.

MR. GRAY—Sir, a trifling error having appeared in your papers of the 10th inst relative to the desertion which took place from the expedition lately planned against Sackett's harbor, induces me to believe you have received no correct account of that business. It is therefore to be presumed that the following will find a place in your next:—

"Only *one* of the men that deserted from the Newfoundland Fencibles was an American born, and it is rather a singular circumstance that he should have been the only one of that country that was in the regt. The other was a native of the island of Jersey. I think it would be well if your plan was adopted, and every American discharged from the service. A sergeant of the 100th regt. and four sailors absented themselves at the same time that the Newfoundlander did. But the former, it is said, never deserted. They fell asleep, and were found the next day by the Americans in the arms of Morpheus. A very long nap they must have had of it truly!!

I am, Sir, your obt servt

A SUBSCRIBER.

.....

GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS, KINGSTON.

Adjutant Generals Office, 24th July, 1813.

An express was received at Kingston on the 20th inst. announcing that a brigade of Batteaux, loaded with Provisions, under the convoy of a Gunboat of the second class, had been surprised and captured at day break, by a party of the enemy, who had crossed the river with two armed sloops.

Three Gunboats were immediately dispatched from Kingston under the command of Lieut. Stout, R. N. N. V. with the view of intercepting the enemy if they should attempt to pass by the south side of the river, and a detachment of the 104th Regiment, under Capt. Mann, proceeded by the north channel. These parties united below Long Island, and have ascertained that the enemy had carried the captured Batteaux into Grass Creek, they immediately posted for that place, but before they got sight of the enemy's sloops, the evening was so far advanced as to preclude the possibility of attacking them before dark. It was therefore determined to defer it until the ensuing morning, and the Gunboats returned to the entrance of the stream, where they met a detachment of the 41st Regiment with a bateau boat under Major Frend, who assumed the command of the whole, and at half clock in the morning proceeded up the Creek to the hope of gaining the enemy's position by daybreak, when it was discovered that the enemy had moved their sloops several miles higher up the Creek, where the channel became so narrow that the Gunboats could not use their oars, nor turn, so as to bring their guns to bear upon the banks—and their further progress was here impeded, by large trees felled across the stream. In the attempt to remove these obstacles, the party was fired upon by the sloops, and from a gun and a light, which the enemy had erected on the left bank, as well as from musketry on the same side of the Creek, which was covered with thick wood, and where the enemy was posted in a very strong position.

A detachment of troops had been landed on the right bank, from whence it was found to be impracticable to gain the enemy's position. These troops immediately returned & embarked in the stern oars boats to cross over to the left bank, but from the swampy nature of the soil, no fit place for landing could be found. The leading boat being exposed to a heavy & galling fire, and having so many of her crew wounded as to check the fire of her guns, the only one that could be brought to bear on the enemy, the troops led by Lieut. Lawcett of the 100th Regiment, in the most gallant manner, leaped into the water, and carrying their arms and ammunition over their heads, succeeded in gaining the bank, and instantly drove the enemy with precipitation to seek shelter within a strong Entrenchment, to which he was pursued. The undaunted gallantry displayed by the troops on this occasion, was calculated to surmount any obstacle, but the enemy appearing to receive numerous reinforcements from the interior, and the very great natural strength of the position in which he was posted added to the impracticability of the Gunboats co-operating, induced Major Frend to order the re-embarkation of the troops, considering the object of the service upon which he was employed, and justifying his perseverance in so unequal a contest, and which would even attained, have all compensated for the unavoidable sacrifice of many valuable lives.

The detachment lost one gunner and 3 private [illegible] killed. Mr Hugo, Midshipman, 12 rank and file and 4 seamen wounded.

Capt. Milnes, Aid de Camp to the Commander of the forces, who had been dispatched to procure intelligence, met Major Frend on his route, and was induced to embark in his boat has been on this occasion severely and dangerously wounded. It is with the deepest regret his Excellency laments, that the fair promise which zeal, talent, and undaunted courage held forth of rising honour and eminence in the profession of arms, are threatened to be untimely sacrificed in this gallant young Officer.

By his Excellency's Command.

EDWARD BAYNES,

Adjutant-General.

Kingston June 27th.

DIED—On Sunday last, the 25th inst. in the 21st year of his age, Captain Henry Bentinck O. Milnes, of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and third son of Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Baronet of Offerton, in Nottinghamshire.—His remains were yesterday interred at this place with Military honours: his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and all the Officers of the Navy and Garrison attending the funeral.

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

Montreal, July 31, 1813.

BY AUCTION——Will be sold this evening, the 31st July, at the subscriber's auction room, to close a consignment—6 or. casks superior port Wine, samples of which may be seen at the subscribers counting room

20 bags fresh Raisins

1 pipe Hollands in bots

Hebert's London brule Porter.

1 pipe excellent Brandy—best Liquid Blacking—a great variety of Books, Charts, Engravings, Musical Instruments, Pistols, Guns, Jewellery, Scarf pins, and other articles, —

☞ Sale to commence at half past seven

Montreal, 31 July. JAMES FRASER, A. & B.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 4th proximo, at the Subscriber's room, as usual, a very excellent assortment of Summer GOODS; comprising dimities, thicksetts corduroys, white and blue cottons, thread, and cotton laces and edgings, ladies fine cotton hose, a few pieces patent glazed checks and colored ginghams, sewing silks, threads, &c. also Household Furniture; one cask pearl, iron in lots, and other articles.

☞ Sale to commence at the usual hour

JAMES FRASER A. & B.

MACNIDER & BRIDGE

HAVE received by the late arrivals at port, & also expected by first fair wind, as under

60 barrels bright Muscovado Sugar

6 bags Pimento —— 10 casks Pipe Clay

100 doz Military Hose —— ALSO,

10 casks and cases assorted Hardware, well adapted for a retail store, which they will dispose of at a low price, by the package, for cash.

31st July 1813

BY AUCTION on MONDAY morning the 2d Aug. at the subscribers stores, without reserve,

2 barrels Muscovado Sugar

10 cwt. sheet Iron in boxes, warranted in the best order —— 2 pipes Vinegar—ALSO

1 trunk containing rich silks for ladies dresses and ruffles, silk trimmings, gimps and silk cord and tassels, chambray dresses, a handsome assortment of ribbons, silk florentine for gentlemens vests——ALSO

Rich scarfs, shawls, shirtings, cambrics, cottons, 30 doz. ladies hair combs, &c. &c.

☞ Sale to commence at Ten o'clock precisely

MACNIDER & BRIDGE.

BY AUCTION—will be sold at the rooms of the subscribers, on *Saturday Next*, the 7th August, a very general assortment of DRY GOODS, part of which has been received by the recent arrivals, and the remainder daily expected—ALSO,

12 hampers English Cheese

15 kegs Paint 9 casks Nails

100 dozen Sickles, No. 1, 2, and 3

2 casks Shoes, &c.—1 trunk Beaver Gloves

Bar iron, German steel, vices, anvils, and six trunks sundries, late the property of a gentleman of this city, which will be sold without reserve.

☞ Sale to commence at One o'clock

HUGH & SHAW ARMOUR.

31st July

SALES at Auction, by M. C. CUVILLIER & Co. at their office, on TUESDAY next, the 3d. August, at one o'clock a general assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting principally of bombazettes, nankeens, fine furniture and fancy calicoes, ginghams, white cottons, and fine corded dimities, cotton shirting, muslins, cotton hosiery, sewing silks, ribbons, &c. &c. ALSO — about 60 gall. Olive Oil in lots of 5 gal. each

2 pairs scales and beams

5 boxes each 50 lbs English chocolate

Crockery ware—Household furniture, and other articles

M. C. CUVILLIER & Co.

Montreal, July 31.

☞ A number of Articles postponed till our next.

TO LET, from the 1st May next, those Two HOUSES in Capital Street, presently occupied by Mrs. Mathews and Mr. George Hart. For particulars, apply to
JOHN MOLSON.
Montreal, 11th March 1813.

TO LET,
A Small but very GENTEEL HOUSE, situated in St. Francois Xavier Street, next door to Mr. Johnson, Taylor. The terms will be reasonable to a good Tenant.
ALSO—Another HOUSE, covered with Tin, having excellent cellars, and fine stabling in the rear, lately occupied by Messrs. Wadsworth & Nicolls, St. Paul street. For terms apply to THOMAS OAKES.
Old-Market Place, March 10th 1813.

TO be let, and possession given immediately, the HOUSE at the old Distillery, now occupied by Mrs. Lambie. The stand is eligible for a grocer.—Also, the NEW STORE on the same lot, heretofore occupied as an Inspection of Pork and Beef. The upper story is well adapted for the storage of grain, flour, or Dry Goods, and the whole is fire proof.
Likewise, the MONTREAL THEATRE with scenery, &c. complete.
For particulars apply to
M. C. CUVILLIER & Co.

THE Subscriber, duly appointed TUTRIX to her Minor Children, requests all those who are indebted to the Estate of the late ALEXR. REA, to make immediate payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, to bring in their accounts for adjustment and payment.
PHEBE REA,
Montreal, 17th April, 1813.

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.

MACNIDER & BRIDGE,
HAVE now, on the way up from Quebec, and which has been just landed from the William, from London a few trunks of choice CHINTZES & CALICOES.
And from Trinidad a few Seal and Mock Morocco LEATHER which will sell low for cash.
Montreal 18 Oct. 1812.

THE Subscriber has received direct from the Linen Hall, Dublin, Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings, Diapers and Damasks, the whole of which he will dispose of at a very low advance for cash.
L. HEALY.

BOARDING and LODGING.
A Few young Gentlemen, who can confine themselves to the ordinary of a small private family, can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, with either furnished or unfurnished bedrooms on very reasonable terms. Enquire of the printer.
Montreal, 2nd April, 1813.

MACNIDER & BRIDGE have for sale 200 lbs. of HOPS at a reduced price for cash.—10 Jan.

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. CARISH, near the back gate Quebec Barracks, Montreal.

MEDICINES for horses prepared and compound, in Montreal, for sale, to the gentleman, the farmer, the groom, and the farrier.—Alterative powders, antimony prepared—ball's for strangury, do. mercurial alterative, do. mild purging for worms, do. strong, do. for gripes and fret; do. for obstinate cough; do. cordial, do. for jaundice—blistering ointment; do. plaster; pectoral decoction; ointment of all kinds for horses—diapente, galangal, dragrydium, fœnugreek in the seed, do. in powder, fennel seed, elecampane, cascarilla, &c. &c.
Enquire of the printer. May 1.

FOR sale on low terms, by the Subscribers, the remaining part of a consignment, consisting of
7-8 Linen Check,
3-4 and 5-4 Calico Check
4-4 Cotton Check Handkerchiefs
Printed Quiltings for waistcoats
Royal Ribs for do.
Printed Calicoes
Pink and blue dyed Calicoes
Striped Ginghams
Mens colored and white Cotton Hose
Womens and childrens White do.
Half Hose
Spider Web Sleeves
FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co.
Montreal, Jan. 29, 1813.

PETER MERCKELL, FURRIER.
INFORMS his friends and the public that he has removed to No. 26, St. Francis Xavier Street, at the sign of the Wild Cat, where he receives all kinds of work in his line, which will be executed with fidelity and despatch.
P. M. returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes by his future exertions to merit their approbation.
Montreal, 17th Oct. 1812.

MACNIDER & BRIDGE have removed to the stores formerly occupied by *Messrs Thomas W. Sterrow & Co.* April 17.

MACNIDER & BRIDGE
Offer for Sale the following GOODS at reduced Prices for Cash.
A FEW Puncheons old strong Jam. Spirits and Grenada Rum.
Bright Muscovado Sugar by the Hhd. or Barrel
10 lb. Refined Loaf Sugar
Very best London Wine Wine.
Vinegar by the Hogshead
A few Cases of London Bottled Porter, consisting of 9 doz. each.
Excellent Green Coffee by the barrel
30 Kegs best Lochfyne Herrings.
60 Barrels Shad of this year Curing.
Double and Single Gloucester, Cheshire and Pine Apple Cheese.
London Bottled Port Wine of a Superior Quality, by the Cask or dozen.
A few Cases Genuine Marmajin Wine.
12 Cases of Mens' and Youths' Hats London made, by the Cask or dozen.
AND
A general Assortment of DRY GOODS, well adapted for the Spring Auction Market.
Montreal, 18th April, 1812.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for the encouragement that they have been pleased to give him in his line of trade, and informs them that he has taken ROBERT SHAW into partnership, and intends carrying on *Sash Cutting, Joinery*, and *Plastering*, in all its ornamental and useful branches.
May 22. ARTHUR GILMORE

THE Subscribers offer for sale
Madeira wine, in pipes and hhds.
A few pipes old port wine
A few hhds. do. Lisbon
1 cases, Cash 6 doz. each direct
5 do. do. 6 doz. each
2 do. do. 6 doz. Marasquin cream de Noyeau
4 do. do. 6 doz. do. Ratafias
Jamaica spirits, in puncheons
Brandy in cases and barrels
M. C. CUVILLIER & Co.

FOR SALE
BEST old L. P. MADEIRA WINE, in hogsheads or pipes; three cases choice CLARET, a few cases best bottled LONDON PORTER, and BILLS'S ALE; two bales S. P. Black and Blue CLOTH.
One Cape Bed Tick.
JN. BLACKWOOD, & Co.
Montreal 19th May, 1813.

THE Subscribers have received a consignment from London, a great variety of ARMY NECESSARIES, amongst which are—
Best Bayonets and Bayonet Belts, full & half Hose
Flowers, Dandy Cords, Plain and Check Shirts,
Shirts & Cuffs, Check Shirts, and Button Holes,
Shoeing Brushes, Blacking, Razors, Knives & spoons,
with a great variety of articles particularly adapted to the use of the army, the whole of which will be disposed of upon very low terms.
JAMES FRASER, A. & B.
Montreal, 20th May 1813.

UPPER CANADA SUBSCRIPTION.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Subscription has been opened in this city in aid of the friends of the "Loyal and patriotic society of Upper Canada" for granting relief to those persons there, who have suffered or may suffer particular distress, by reason of their exertions on actual service as Militiamen, in defence of that province. A number of Inhabitants having liberally subscribed thereto, all others who are disposed to join in promoting so praise worthy a purpose, are entreated to come forward with as little delay as possible—The Subscription paper will be left from and after Monday next, at the counting house of Messrs. Gerrard, Yeoward, Gillespie, & Co, where all will have an opportunity of entering their names as contributors.
Montreal, 7th May, 1813.

THE Subscribers have now lying at the foot of the Current of St. Mary, and will be in port the first fair wind, SALT and COALS, forming the cargo of the brig Liberty which they offer for sale at reasonable prices.
M. C. CUVILLIER, & Co.
Montreal 19th June 1813.

Genuine Wine Store, No. 43, St. Paul Street.
EXcellent prime *PORT*, old L. P. *MADEIRA*, and L. P. and L. M. *TENERIFFE* in pipes, hhds. quarter casks and kegs—FRENCH BRANDY, LIQUEURS, &c. together with a general and extensive assortment of *Bottled Wines*, (amongst which is some very old HOCK) for sale by
NICHOLAS OSBORNE & Co.
just removed to the premises above mentioned.
May 22.

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

THE subscribers impressed with the precarious state of the times, beg leave to inform their customers that they discontinue giving credit from this date; and at same time request immediate payment of all those whose accounts are due. They have on hand a very general assortment of Fall and WINTER GOODS which they offer for sale extremely low for Cash or in Exchange for Produce.
MILLAR & PARLANE.
Montreal 26th Sept. 1812.

LES Souscrivans sentant combien est précaire l'état actual des affaires, prennent la liberté d'informer leurs pratiques qu'ils discontinuent de ce jour de faire credit. Ils previennent en même tems tous ceux dont les comptes leur sont dus de les payer sans délai.
Ils ont un Assortment trés général de merchandises convenables à l'automne et à l'hiver, qu'ils offrent à vendre à trés bas prix, argent comptant, ou qu'ils donneront en echange des productions du pays.
2- Septembre. MILLAR & PARLANE

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

THE Subscriber has received a few kegs Scotch made Butter of excellent quality; 20 bbls. Prime Beef, 20 Supreme and Cargo Pork, 100 sides large and strong Slaughter Leather, tanned waxed calf-skins which are offered on as moderate terms as can be afforded. He has also on the way up from the lines a quantity of plug and twist Tobacco, Sole Leather, and other articles, coming the way from Quebec, which arrived in the Salus and Sally, in packages of Manchester Goods, consisting of Calicoes, Cambrics, Vestings, &c.
HORATIO GATES.
Montreal 12th June, 1813.

MACNIDER & BRIDGE have just opened a few cases of NEW GOODS, which they offer for sale at low Prices for cash.
June 10th, 1813.

WANTS a place in a Retail Store, a young Man, who understands the French and English language, and can be well recommended. He has been three years employed in two retail stores. Enquire of the printer. Montreal, July 3, 1813.

FOR SALE.
BY the Subscribers at his store No. 23, St. Paul's Street—a variety of Goods just received by the late arrivals, amongst which are
4-4 6-8 8-4 Cotton Cambrics diff. qualities
4-4 Cotton Shirting, assorted
6-4 Muslins do.
1 box white Ounce Thread
7 do. coloured Thread assorted
1 do. Holland Tapes
4-4 twilled Tartan Shawls
3-4 Pocket Handkfs.
10-4 blue cotton Table Cloths
1-4 strong Irish Linen
3-4 do. do. diaper
The whole of the above will be sold at reduced prices for cash.
THOMAS A. TURNER.
10th June 1813.

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

BENJAMIN GIBB,
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has received this spring, beside his usual assortment in his line, a quantity of MILITARY ARTICLES, consisting of Regulation Swords, Hangers, & Dirks, of various descriptions; Gorgets & Breast plates, Gold and Silver Lace, and Fringes, Epaulettes & Wings for Ld. Infantry and Grenadiers, Embroidered Caps and Chains, &c for Staff Officers, & Buttons for the various departments in Canada, rich gilt Spurs with Chains for Field Officers, gold and silver Bugle Skirt Ornaments for Light Infantry, rich crimson silk sashes; do. Worsted Crimson and Yellow, Black patent leather sword and Dirk waist Belts, & rich blue silk Dirk Belts, without mounting; Officers travelling Knives & Forks, with spoons and Cork Screws; Buff shoulder & waist Belts, unengraved plated and gilt chains for Cherrivalls; black patent Leather by the skin for do; & various other articles too tedious to enumerate. Likewise he has got an able assistant in the Military business from Vernon's celebrated Military shop, Charing Cross, London, with which he hopes to be able to give full satisfaction to those who favour him with their Commands.
Montreal, 18th June, 1813.

FREIGHT, PASSAGE, &c.
The well-known ship,
MARY—ALEXR HARVEY Mr.
NOW in this port, and bound for GREENOCK, has about 60 tons of freight to spare—and can accommodate, in the cabin, another a few passengers. For Freight or Passage, application to be made to the Captain on board, or to
HART LOGAN.
Who is receiving from on board of the Eweretta, Madelen, Alfred, Mary, &c. a variety of GOODS suitable to the season—among which are the following:
Fifty chests Green TEA
Round, Bale Cottons, and other Indian Goods
Printed Cottons, Shawls, Threads, Tapes, Hdkfs. & Cotton Shirting
A quantity of Black Pepper
do. of Refined Sugar
do. of Leeward Island RUM
An assortment of Bar Iron
A quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Plates
Window Glass, 7 1-2 x 8 1-2 & 8 1-2 x 9 1-2—and a quantity of Putty
GUNPOWDER, in half and quarter barrels, and in canisters. Montreal, 18th June, 1813.

THE Subscribers have for sale, an assortment of GOODS, consisting of superfine and common cloths, cassimeres, flannells, baizes, blankets, coloured worsted, cotton and worsted hose, half ditto, nig t caps, gloves, thread, York stripes, corduroys, ticklets, janes, narrow kinds, velvets, shawls, handkfs. strip cotton, checks, bed ticks, sail cloth, osnaburgs, white wax, Indigo, mustard, allspice, gunpowder, feathers, iron chests, large double stoves, nails, iron flat and bolt, blistered and Crowley steel, potash kettles, tin sheet iron, glass, copperas, paints, vermilion, rock salt, English Vinegar, pipes &c. &c.
The above being principally imported at the moderate rates of last year, and in order to clear off, they are willing to sell greatly under the general prices of this season.
They have lately received a few puncheons of *Jamaica* and *Leeward* RUM, *French* BRANDY, best *Madeira* and *Port* WINE, in pipes, hhds. or bottles, a few barrels COFFEE.
HENDERSON ARMOUR, & Co.
July 1813.

THE Grand Jury represented to His Majesty's Justices at a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Montreal on the 21st day of April in the 53d year of his Majesty's reign and continued by adjournment to the 30th day of the same month, that some Houses and Tenements are wanting to be provided with Chimnies in the Town and Suburbs of Montreal, and the said Jurors being of opinion, and experience having shewn, that the use of Pipes or Boxes used as Frames or Centres, against which Chimnies are usually built, is a bad practice, and prevent the Workmen from making the inside of the Chimney smooth with plaster as directed by a former regulation, and consequently are more subject to catch fire.
It is therefore ordered and directed that in future all chimnies which shall be erected within the Town and Suburbs of Montreal, shall be carried up from the bottom to the top with an even wall, and the interior surface of such Chimnies must be immediately plastered throughout, in the manner direct by the regulation of the Re, matters of Peace, made on the [illegible] January [illegible] and the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions [illegible] of His Majesty's Crown, and the [illegible] such Chimnies or Chimnies that shall have [illegible] of any wooden frames, or boxes for the [illegible] Chimnies, under the penalty of Five Pounds for every Chimney so erected, twice half whereof [illegible] which penalty shall be paid by the mason, [illegible] other person who shall build or cause the same to be built, or by whose order such Chimnies shall be built.
All occupiers of houses or apartments in the Town and Suburbs, shall, in future on the removal of their Stoves, pipes or crooks to be stopped up every hole in the Chimney of such houses or apartments which may have been opened or used for placing stove pipes, and all such holes shall be stopped with brick, and mortar, or with a stopper made of sheet iron, or other metal, under the penalty of Ten Shillings, for every such hole neglected to be so stopped as aforesaid.
And it being considered extremely dangerous to have two fire places, in one and the same Chimney on the same floor with only a flue or separation of brick between, it is hereby ordered and directed that in future every fire place which shall be opened made or constructed within the City and Suburbs of Montreal shall have a separate place or Chimney opening therefrom from such fire place to the top of such Chimney, and without communication with any other fire place, under the penalty of Five Pounds to be [illegible] any person or other person who shall be employed in constructing the same, and a like penalty. Five pounds to be paid by the owner or proprietor of the house in which the same shall be constructed.
And that the clause of the Inspector for preventing accident by Fire, to caution [illegible] may be enforced. By the Court.
A. REID, C. P.

The foregoing Regulations have been taken into consideration by the Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, during the Sitting of the said Court, in June Term 1813, and by the said Justices have been approved and confirmed.
DE BEAUJEU & REID, P. K. B.
Montreal, 14th June, 1813.

For sale at this Office.
BIBLES, common & fine, 1 & 2 vol.—New testaments, with & without Psalms & paraphrases—Psalm Books—Paraphrases used in the Presbyterian Churches at 6d. and 9d, Prayer Books, A few copies History of Aberdeen—Select voyages, 4 vol.—Cook's Geography, 2 vol. 4to.—Gil Blas, 4 vol.—Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, 2 vol.—Gothrins Grammar.—History of the French Revolution, 2 vol.—Junius Letters, 2 vol.—Accomplished youth, 2 vol.—Mackenzie's works, 3 vol.—Youngs works 2 vol. &c. &c.

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD

Quebec	-	Mr. SHEA.
Three Rivers	-	Mr. F. Sills
Wm Henry	-	Mr. A. Graves
Berthier.	-	T. Oliver, Esq
Terrebonne	-	Messrs. McKenzie, Olivier, & Co
St Johns	-	James McCormick, Esq
Cornwall	-	Mr. Scholfield
Elizabethtown	-	Messrs. A. & W. Morris
Kingston	-	The Misses Lindsay