AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *MONDAY, Nov. 28.*

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.

During last week 7 full companies of the 7th regt. U. S. infantry, arrived at the barracks in this city, under the command of major Jno. Nicks.

Report of Capt. A. Peychaud to Col. Geo. T. Ross, of the 44th Inf.

POWDER MAGAZINE BARRACKS,
Oct. 17, 1814.

SIR—Pursuant to your order of the 9th of October, 1814, to me, I proceeded to reconnoitre the Lakes of and adjacent to Barrataria, the temple, &c. On my arrival in sight of Grand Terre the privateer schr. (formerly your prize) fired several guns at me, night approaching and a strong head wind compelling me to make a harbor, I thought proper to approach her in character of a truce, they then ceased firing, but when at musket shot distance she resumed her fire, to which I replied with my four pounder, but I was compelled by the wind and the tide against me, and from the inferiority of my force (being but 14 in number) and a desire to forward your views, to retire; previous to this dernier resort I used every effort to progress, but my ammunition being nearly exhausted, rendered my retiring more necessary.

I scoured the lakes and bayous in conformity to your orders and could neither see nor learn any thing of the enemy said to be in those waters.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully your humble and obedient servant.

A. PEYCHAUD, Junr.

Col. Geo. T. Ross, 44th Infy.

NOTE—We are told that the pirates alluded to in the above report, has since been captured in the harbor of Grand Terre, by two gun boats; her crew with the exception of two men, deserted her on the approach of the gun boats.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEW ORLEANS,
Oct. 24th, 1814.

The Governor Commander in Chief learns with regret, that many individuals attached to the 1st and 2d brigades of Militia, and regularly drafte' as a part of the contingent required from those brigades for the service of the United States, have in contempt of the laws, declined to render themselves at the point of general rendezvous;—he had hoped that a sense of honor united to a love of country, would have led to a different course of conduct;—he yet persuades himself, that the persons concerned, will rescue their characters from the infamy which awaits defaulters, and speedily reporting themselves to the commanding officer at New Orleans, relieve the commander in chief from the disagreeable duty of directing them to be pursued with all the rigor of the law. Each and every militia man, who being drafted, was excused from duty, for inability or other cause by the special court ordered for the occasion, and of which Brig. Gen. Labatut was President, will furnish his captain with an authenticated copy of the judgement of the court, and such as may be detained at their homes by sickness, will forward to their captains respectively, well attested certificates of the fact;——but all other drafted men will repair to New-Orleans with the least possible delay, and report themselves to the officer commanding the garrison. In the mean time the several captains and officers commanding companies are instructed to ascertain as far as may be in their power, and report immediately to the adjt. gen. of the state, the name, age, description of person, and place of residence of each and every individual belonging to their respective companies, who without cause, continues absent from his post, in order, that if the force of the law must be resorted to, it may be made to operate with certainty and celerity.

W. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
Gov. & Com. in Chief.

Extract of a Letter from Col. Josiah S. Johnson of the County of Rapide, to Gov. Claiborne, dated Sept. 22.

"Anticipating the worst that can happen to you below, and feeling how much the safety of this state depends upon the active and zealous exertions of every man, I am organizing a corps of volunteers for the defence of the state, to be composed of all the young men between 16 and 25 to march at any moment and to any point. I shall extend the association as wide as possible, and embrace at least Natchitoches, Ouachitta, Catahoula and Avoyelle. Some progress is already made, at the former and at this place. A spirit highly honorable pervades the population. The old men will enroll themselves, and the young men stand ready to join your standard, on the first notice. This is a moment that requires, real, active and practical patriotism.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana.

Through a mistaken policy you have heretofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children, for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands and brothers, you are summoned to rally round the standard of the Eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence.

Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations.—Your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. I shall not attempt it. In the sincerity of a soldier, and the languge of truth I address you.

Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you, to engage in her cause, without amply remunerating you for the services rendered.

To every noble hearted, generous, brave, freeman of color, volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the U. States, viz. $124 in money, and 160 acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay and daily rations, and clothes furnished to any American soldier.

On enrolling yourselves in companies, the Major Gen. commanding will select officers for your government, from your white fellow citizens. Your non-commissioned officers will be appointed from among yourselves.

Due regard will be paid to the feelings of freemen and soldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men in the same corps, be exposed to improper comparisons or unjust sarcasm. As a distinct, independent Battalion or Regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, undivided, receive the applause, reward and gratitude of your countrymen.

To assure you of the sincerity of my intentions and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the governor of Louisiana, who is fully informed as to the manner of enrollment, and will give you every necessary information on the subject of this address,

Head Quarters, 7th Military District,
Mobile, Sept. 21st 1814.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Comdg.

NARRATIVE.

Philip Noland, a native of Ireland, a man of an active intrepid spirit, conceived the bold project of visiting the north western parts of the kingdom of New Mexico, in search of the wild mules and horses that roam in those vast uncultivated regions. He proposed when he had collected a sufficient number, to conduct them in droves to the U. States for sale. For this purpose he associated 23 adventurers, 7 Spaniards, and 16 Americans, among whom was the undersigned, who with their gallant leader, took their way from Natchez.

On our route, we suffered every sort of privation: among the rest all our provisions were consumed in a few days, and we were driven to sustain life on horse flesh, and even on the raw hides attached to our saddles and baggage. After ninety days travel we reached the settlements of the Pannie and Chormandas Indians, about 50 leagues to the north of St. Antoine.

Having selected a convenient spot for our operations, we constructed a fort of logs for our defence, and the necessary works for taking our prey. We had already proceeded far in our enterprize, had taken a great number of mules and horses and began to meditate the enjoyment of our labours, when we were attacked suddenly at night by a party of 150 Spaniards and Indians with small arms and one piece of artillery, They pursued their attack until the afternoon of the succeeding day, when our gallant leader being slain, by a ball through the head, and two others severely wounded, we surrendered on condition we should be permitted to return to the United States. But no sooner had we laid down our arms than our insulting victors seized on our persons and conducted us as prisoners to Nacogdoches, where the governor refused to sanction the condition of our surrender, and ordered us to be put under close confinement. After remaining some months in this situation, Robert Ashley, John House, Michael Moore, with a negro man, effected their escape over the prison walls, eluded their pursuers and arrived safe at Natchez.

To prevent the recurrence of a similar accident, we were removed to Chiwawa, 300 leagues in the interior of the kingdom, where we were accused and tried before the Gov. of that place, but no crime being established upon us, we were suffered to disperse ourselves at will in the neighboring villages until the pleasure of the court of Spain could be known before whom our case had been laid. After 5 years dreadful suspense, the long looked for sentence arrived. It condemned every fifth man to be selected by a cast of the die, to be hanged; and the rest to suffer ten years imprisonment. From this sentence the Spaniards were exempted; which together with the death of J. Pierce reduced our number to nine. But one therefore was destined to suffer. We were blindfolded and each in his turn with a throw of dice, on the head of a drum, decided the awful question of life and death. The lot fell on Blackburn, who was executed the next day.

Before the arrival of this sentence from Spain, we made an unsuccessful attempt to escape. By our industry, we acquired money and mules, and having got every thing in a state of preparation for flight, I wrote to one of my companions, to repair at a given hour of the night to the place whence we should take our departure. The letter was entrusted to Jonah Waters, who broke the seal and exposed its contents to the governor—thus was our project defeated, and Waters rewarded with an unconditional pardon for his treachery:

After the execution of Blackburn, David Pharoah, J. Reed, Talman Gooley, William Danley, L. Gorcier and myself were sent to Accupulco, and thrown into a deep narrow dungeon.—We continued in this abode of misery for three years, until the present revolution broke out in Mexico, when the royalists threw open our prison doors and gave us our liberty as the price of espousing their cause. We did not however fight more than 15 days under their banners before we went over to the American party, still true to the principles of liberty, we had carried with us from our native land. Six months after this event, Talman Cooley was taken prisoner by the royalists and shot. J. Reed received a severe wound in an engagement, of which he died; Phraoah was assassinated in his bed by an unknown hand. J. Danley, by the zeal and address he displayed in the cause of the republicans, soon raised himself to the rank of col. in their armies, which capacity he still fills in the province of Puebla. Of those who remained at Chiwawa to undergo the sentence of ten years imprisonment, the undersigned can say nothing with certainty.

The congress or legislative body of the republicans being desirous to establish friendly relations with the United States, deputed for this purpose the Field Marshal Don Juan Ayana, and the undersigned, who now fills the capacity of col. in their armies.—We arrived at New Orleans on the 6th day of Sept. 1814 where I have written this narration of my suffering companions, for the information of their friends and relations in the United States.

ELLIS P BEAN.

New Orleans, Oct. 21, 1814.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25.

On motion by Mr. Brent, that the senate now proceed to the election of a president pro tem.

Mr. *German* submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That the senate will, on Monday next at 12 o'clock proceed to the choice of a president pro tem.'

This question was negatived by the following vote-

For the motion—Messrs. Bagget, Dana, German, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Mason and Thompson—10

Against it—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Chace, Condit, Fromentin, Gaillard, Lacock, Morrow, Roberts, Robertson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Walker, Wharton—20.

Mr. *Brent's* motion was then agreed to, and the senate proceeded to a choice accordingly.

On the first ballot, the whole number of votes being 30, there were

For Mr. Gaillard	14
Mr. King	10
Mr. Chace	3
Mr. Anderson	1
Mr. Smith	1
Mr. Tait	1

On the second ballot there were,

For Mr. Gaillard	16
Mr. King	10
Mr. Chase	3
Mr. Anderson	1

Mr. GAILLARD was therefore declared duly elected; and on taking the chair, addressed the senate nearly as follows:

"*Honorable Gentlemen*,

"While I lament the sudden and melancholy event which has led to the distinguished honor conferred on me; I am so truly sensible of my own incompetency to discharge the duties of the station to which I am called, in a manner suitable to their importance, and correspondent to the dignity of this honorable body, that I approach the exercise of them with unfeigned diffidence and apprehension. All that I dare hope is, that my efforts will be considered as the result of well-meant intentions; all that I dare promise is, that my best exertions shall be directed to a faithful and impartial execution of the trust confided to me. Relying, then, on the candor and liberality which have ever characterized this respectable assembly, I will proceed to the performance of the duties assigned me."

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill 'for the relief of the petty officers and seamen under the command of capt. Joshua Barney'—Mr. Smith in the chair:

The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Gaillard, so as to include the non-commissioned officers and privates of the marine corps; and then,

On motion of Mr. Brown, the further consideration of the bill was postponed to the first Monday in April next.

The bill supplementary to the act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers, &c. (for the relief of S. Gerard, &c.) was further considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, November 25.

On motion of Mr. *Bowen*, of Ten.

Resolved, That the committee of Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of paying for the horses lost or destroyed in the campaign against the hostile Creek Indians, commanded by Gen. Jackson.

Mr. *Stevenson*, of Illinois, presented for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing for the defence of the frontiers of the U. States by continuing and increasing the number of rangers heretofore authorised, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Sharp* of Ky. advocated the adoption of this motion; which, however, on suggestion of Mr. Troup, that the Military Committee already had a similar proposition before them and were about to act on it, was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Irving* of N Y. the memorial of the New York Banks, presented the day before yesterday, was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. *Stevenson* of Illinois, supported by Mr. *Easton* of Missouri, it was

Resolved, That the committee of Public Lands be instructed to enquire whether any and what alterations or amendments are necessary by law to be made in the act confirming certain claims to lands in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location, passed in April, 1814.

Resolved, That the committee of Public Lands be instructed to enquire whether any and if any what further provision by law is expedient to be made for giving the right of pre-emption to Public Lands to certain settlers in the Illinois territory.

Mr. *Eppes*, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of Messrs. Lyman, praying remission of certain penalties incurred by the infraction of our commercial laws, made an unfavorable report thereon; which was referred to a committee of the whole.

NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The house, on motion of Mr. *Calhoun*, resumed the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America.

The question under consideration being on Mr Gaston's motion to substitute twenty for fifty millions of dollars, as the amount of the capital of the Bank—

Mr. *Webster* concluded the speech which he commenced on Wednesday, in opposition to the bill as it now stands. In the course of his remarks to day, he indicated generally his views as to the sort of Bank which ought to be established. He would have a bank of a limited amount, say twenty millions of capital; he would make it indispensable that it should pay specie, by a provision that all notes not paid in specie when properly presented, should thenceforth bear a certain interest, and by inflicting a penalty on such directors as should, during the suspension of pecie payment, consent to put the notes of the bank in circulation; he was willing the government should, if others believed it necessary, hold some stock in the Bank, but at the extent not to exceed one half of the whole amount; the remaining half to be paid in specie, or, at the discretion of the Directors, in notes of existing Banks, on condition that such Banks should agree to resume their specie payments within a given time, and, if it was thought desirable, the government might, he said, retain the right to subscribe hereafter an additional 5 millions to the capital of the Bank. This was, generally, his plan. Upon the whole, he concluded by saying, although there were many points in which the present bill was preferable to the bill first reported, still, with its present amount of capital, and the great proportion of stock to specie, it was wholly objectionable in his mind, and he could not vote for it. When Mr. W. sate down—

Mr. *Lowndes* of SC. said, if he conceived any advantage to the nation could result from permitting this discussion to progress, he should not make the motion he was about to offer. But, believing, from the difference of views entertained in different parts of the house, and from the variety of plans which had been offered, that longer discussion would merely consume time without a prospect of the final passage of the bill, and believing, also, that by a reference to a select committee, a concurrence of the views of all parties might be obtained in favor of one plan, he moved that this bill be referred to a select Committee.

Mr. *Ingham* of Pa. said he was in favor of the recommitment of the bill, because he believed that in its present form it would not pass the House, but that a bill might be devised that would meet the views of gentlemen on all sides of the house. It was possible, at least, a combination of the views of different gentlemen might be effected, which might produce great good, and could do no harm. He was, therefore, in favor of re-commitment, as the only means of effecting this desirable object.

Mr. *Fisk* of N. Y. said he merely rose to add his wish to that of his friend from Pennsylvania. It was as certain as any thing yet in suspence could be, that the bill would not pass the House in its present shape. That it might be kept in possession of the House, and not destroyed without an effort to preserve it, he hoped the House would agree to refer it to a select committee for such modification as might appear to be calculated to meet the views of the House. The opinions of Gentlemen on all sides had been so fully expressed, that the committee being in possession of them, would be able to mould the bill accordingly.

Mr. *Calhoun* of S. C. said it must be obvious, from the course of the debate, if it were not from the nature of the subject, that a great diversity of sentiment existed on this head. No question could exhibit a greater division of sentiment, confined neither to party nor locality. As he was extremely anxious that the bank should be established, Mr. C. said he should be adverse to throwing any obstacle in the way of the practibility of the measure, and would therefore heartily assent to the motion for recommitment.

The question was then taken on recommitment and decided in the affirmative without a devision.

THE TAX BILLS.

The house then, on motion of Mr. *Eppes* resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the several tax bills reported by the committee of Ways and Means.

The bill for laying an additional duty on distilled spiritnous liquors, was first taken up and discussed with much zeal. Various amendments were made to the bill and the blanks filled, in conformity to the previous determinations of the House, and to the suggestions of the Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means.

The bills had not been wholly gone through when the committee rose, and

The House adjourned.

From the Burlington Centinel of Nov. 18.

During the course of the last and present week, the remainder of Com. Macdonough's fleet passed this place for winter quarters

Col. Smith, of the 29th inf. commands at Plattsburgh. Col. Bassett, of the 30th inf commands at this post.

In General Assembly, Nov. 9.

Resolved,—The Governor and Council concurring herein, that the thanks of the Legislature of the State of Vermont be presented to Capt. THOMAS MACDONOUGH, in testimony of their unfeigned gratitude and inexpressible feeling towards the *Hero* and *Patriot*; for his unrivalled bravery and important services in the conquest of a British squadron of superior force, on the 11th September, 1814:—which protected the soil of freemen; gained the applause of millions; and merited universal respect and admiration.

Resolved, That Capt. Thomas Macdonough be requested to present the thanks of this Legislature, to Lt. Stephen Cassin, Lt. Joseph Smith, Lt. Charles A. Budd, and the subordinate officers and crew of his squadron, in testimony of the high sense entertained by this Legislature, of their bravery and good conduct in the naval action on the memorable 11th of Sept. 1814; which ended in the capture of the British squadron on Lake Champlain.

In General Assembly, Nov. 9.

Resolved, The Governor and Council concurring herein, that the thanks of the Legislature of the State of Vermont be presented to the Hon. Samuel Strong, and the patriotic citizens, who, with him volunteered their services, cordially united under his command to repel the formidable invasion of a sister state; for his, and their distinguished services and patriotism, in promptly aiding Gen. Macomb in the defence of Plattsburgh; bravely meeting every danger and repelling every attack. In testimony of the gratitude and high sense entertained by this Legislature, of his gallant conduct as commander in chief of the Vermont volunteers, and of their promptitude and bravery in the defence of their country.

In General Assembly, Nov. 9.

Resolved, The Governor and Council, concurring herein, that this Legislature, entertaining a high sense, of the undaunted bravery and skill of Gen. Alexander Macomb and his companions in arms, in the defence of an important post, and in the discomfiture of the enemy at Platisburgh, consisting of superior numbers, and commanded by many of his ablest Generals,

Do present to Gen. Alexander Macomb, and through him to the officers and soldiers under his command, in the name and behalf of the freemen of Vermont, the thanks of this Legislature, for their gallant conduct.

In General Assembly, Nov. 9

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to communicate a copy of the respective resolutions, to Capt. Thomas Macdonough, Hon. Samuel Strong, and Gen. Alexander Macomb as soon as may be.

AN ACT

Granting to capt. Thos. Macdonough a certain tract or farm of land therein mentioned.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, That the treasurer of this state be, and he hereby is directed and empowered, as soon as may be, to make out or cause to be made out, a good and sufficient deed to Capt. Thos. Macdonough, of a certain tract or farm of land, belonging to this state, lying near Cumberland head, in the state of N. York, in full view of the splendid naval engagement fought under his command, on the ever memorable 11th of Sept. 1814—To be by his excellency the Gov. presented to the said capt. T. Macdonough, in testimony of that high veneration, entertained by this legislature, for his distinguished services.

The Legislature of this state closed their session on Friday the 11th.

From the Boston Palladium of Nov. 22.

FROM CANADA.

We were yesterday favored with Quebec papers to the 3d, and Montreal to the 12th inst. The following are the most interesting parts of their contents:

The Quebec Mercury is filled with extravagant speculations on the subject of the Ghent negotiation. The following is a specimen of the views and feelings of one of the writers.

"*The Ghent Negotiation.*—In our last we had time only to say a few words on the subject of negotiations at Ghent, which we know not how to pass over without giving them some further consideration. In this we shall confine ourselves to what regards the Canadas.

"Whilst the United States think that G. Britain has been unreasonable in her proposals it appears that there are those in this country who are of opinion that she has not asked enough, particularly in not making any proposal tending to the security, in time of war, of the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Lake Ontario. That, as indispensably necessary to this security, as well as the preservation of the Canadas to G. Britain, the Americans should be compelled to abandon, to the British Crown, the tract of territory lying between Lakes Ontario and Champlain; insisting that an increase of American population, in that tract, will in time, become fatal to the hold of Great Britain on these colonies."

QUEBEC, Nov. 8.

The evacuation by the enemy of our territory on the Niagara, is a striking illustration of the importance of the command of the Lake. The enemy did not cross over to our side till the moment his fleet was ready to assume the superiority The re-appearance of our fleet has effected what could not be done by the expence of much blood and treasure.

Nov. 3.

Loss of the Transport Sovereign.

The Transport ship Sovereign, Capt.——, bound from England to Quebec, was wrecked on the 18th of Oct. on the Island of St. Paul, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence—she had on board 9 officers, and 186 soldiers of the 49th and 68th and 81st regiments; 2 serg'ts; 21 women and children, in all, including the captain, mate and 19 seamen, forming a total of 239 persons. Only *thirty-seven* lives were saved.

The Sovereign was sailing at the rate of 7 knots an hour; and it being about 7 o'clock in the evening, the rock on which she split was not observed above three minutes before she struck. The survivors were taken off the island two days after, by the Champion, and arrived here on the 3d inst. They had saved but a small quantity of provisions, and could not have subsisted very long. Lieut. Rolfe of the 58th regt is the only officer saved; together with two sergeants, 24 rank and file, and 10 seamen.

Names of the Officers who were drowned.

44th regt.—Lieut. Hambly, wife and child—Ensign Wilson.

58th regt.—Lieuts. Farmer—Hosebridge—Goldsmid, and Sergeant Donaghue.

81st regt.—Lieut. Sergeant, and Ensign Skelton.

Arr. here on the 3d inst. the ship Champion, transport, Kirby, master, from Portsmouth, under convoy of the Liffey frigate.—On the 9th of Oct. she was captured by the MAMMOTH, American privateer; after an action of an hour and twenty minutes; when the Champion's guns were all disabled and her rigging much cut. She was plundered, during forty one hours, of her cargo, water and provisions to a considerable amount, and then given up, leaving capt. K. to proceed where he pleased.

It was capt. Kirby who relieved the survivors of the wreck of the Sovereign from their destitute situation, on the island of St. Paul, he having observed a smoke on the island, it induced him to approach, when he perceived signal flags of distress, and, in consequence hove too.

MONTREAL, NOV. 10.

We have no intelligence of moment from Upper Canada—the campaign is advancing to that close which the month of November with its usual gloom and uninterrupted rains must necessarily impose—the enemy, to use a favorite American expression, has *progressed but little* in his intended conquest of Upper Canada; and we have not yet succeeded in driving him away from that confined space which he occupies, and in the contest for which so many valuable lives have been lost on both sides with inconsiderable advantage to either; the disparity in the numbers & means of our little army with General Drummond, during the arduous struggle on the Niagara frontier under almost every discouragement in addition to their numberless privations and distresses, claim from their country the warmest thanks; and a grateful and liberal nation will not be unmindful of their distinguished merits.

On Sunday last, the 1st batt. 27th regt. embarked on board of transports in this harbor for Halifax. November 12.

Much of our paper is this week taken up with the Letter and Plans of the U. States Secretary of War to a Congressional Committee on Military Affairs. It is believed that Congress will pass acts for the purpose of giving these schemes their full effect; but whether the people will comply with them or not is another affair.

Accounts from Kingston as late as the 6th have been received in town. The fleet had not at that date returned from its second trip on the head of the Lake. Nothing from the right division of our army has been received.

The Quebec Gazette of the 3d inst. contains some comments on the British propositions at Ghent. It is glad, it says, that something is to be done for the British interests in North America, but is sorry it is so little. It covets the district of territory between Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain—and says if this is fully settled by the U. States, the whole of Upper Canada must fall, and Lower Canada will not be defensible but at an expense beyond its value. It would rather we should have all the forts on the south side of the Upper Lakes than this district, as Britain will have the mastery on the Lakes whenever she chooses. It also wishes the U. S. to be cut off from the communication with the Indians, whom it expects to be made independent, without which it considers the indpendence would not be durable.

The Montreal Herald, with much abuse, calls for a vigorous prosecution of the war against the U. S. and wishes Sir John Sherbrooke to be commander in Chief, whom it praises highly for the capture of Castine, which it considers of very great importance.

Additional reinforcements have arrived at Quebec, consisting of about 900 soldiers and 2 or 300 sailors, together with naval artificers, &c.