

shall be charged with the examination and liquidation of their respective claims, and all the arrangements relative thereto.

The present additional article shall have the same force and effect, as if inserted verbatim in the patent treaty of this date. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at the same time; In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, this 30th of May, 1814.

(Signed)
(L. S.) Prince of BENEVENT.
(L. S.) ANDREW Count RASU-
MOUFFSKY.
(L. S.) CHARLES ROBERT,
Count NESSELRODE.

ARTICLES ADDITIONAL TO THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Article I. His Most Christian Majesty, participating without reserve in all the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty relative to a species of commerce, which is equally repugnant to the principles of natural justice, and the lights of the times in which we live, engages to unite at a future Congress, all his efforts to those of his Britannic Majesty, in order to cause all the Powers of Christendom to proclaim the abolition of the Slave Trade, in such manner that the said trade cease universally, as it shall cease definitively, and in all events, on the part of France, within a period of five years, and that besides, pending the duration of this period, no trader in slaves shall be at liberty to import or sell them elsewhere, but in the colonies of the state to which he belongs.

Art. II. The British Government and the French Government will immediately appoint Commissioners to liquidate their respective expences for the maintenance of prisoners of war, for the purpose of coming to an arrangement on the manner of paying off the balance which shall be found in favour of either of the two powers.

Art. III. The prisoners of war respectively shall be bound to discharge, before their departure from the place of their detention, the private debts which they may have there contracted, or at least to give a satisfactory security.

Art. IV. There shall be on both sides, immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, a removal of the sequestration which, since the year 1792, may have been placed on the funds, revenues, debts, and all other effects whatever of the high contracting powers or of their subjects.

The same Commissioners mentioned in Art. II. shall employ themselves in the examination and liquidation of the claims of his Britannic Majesty upon the French Government for the value of property moveable or immovable unduly confiscated by French authorities, as well as for the total or partial loss of their debts or other property, unduly detained under sequestration since the year 1792.

France engages to treat in this respect the subjects of England with the same justice that the subjects of France have experienced in England; and the English Government wishing on its part, to concur in this new testimony that the allied powers have given to his most Christian Majesty of their desire to remove entirely, the consequences of the epoch of misfortune, so happily terminated by the present peace, engages on its side (as soon as complete justice shall be done to its subjects,) to renounce the whole amount of the excess which may be found in its favor relative to the maintenance of the prisoners of war, so that the ratification of the result of the labours of the undersigned Commissioners, and the payment of the sums, as also the restitution of the effects which shall be adjudged to belong to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, shall render its renunciation complete.

Art. V. The two High Contracting Powers, desirous to establish the most amicable relations between their respective subjects, reserve to themselves a promise to come to an under-

standing and arrangement as soon as possible, on their commercial interests, with the intention of encouraging and augmenting the prosperity of their respective States.

The present additional articles shall have the same force and validity, as if they had been inserted in those words in the treaty of this day. They shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time. In faith of which, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed them, and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th of May, in the year of Grace, 1814.

(Signed) The Prince of BENEVENT.
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.
(Signed) ABERDEEN.
(Signed) CATHCART.
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieut. General.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE OF THE TREATY WITH PRUSSIA.

Although the Treaty of Peace concluded at Basse, the 5th of April, 1795, that of Tilfit of the 9th of July, 1807, the convention of Paris of the 20th of Sept. 1808, as well as all the conventions and acts whatsoever, concluded since the peace of Basse between Prussia and France, are already in fact annulled by the present treaty, the high contracting parties have judged it nevertheless proper to declare again expressly, that the said treaties cease to be obligatory, both in the articles that are expressed, and those that are secret; and that they mutually renounce every right, and disengage themselves of every obligation which might result from them.

His most Christian Majesty promises, that the decrees issued against French, or reputed French subjects, being or having been in the service of his Prussian Majesty, shall remain without effect; as also the judgments which may have been given in execution of those decrees.

The present additional article shall have the same force and validity as if it had been inserted in those words in the treaty of this day. It shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th of May, in the year of our Lord, 1814.

The Prince of BENEVENT.
CHARLES AUGUSTUS, Baron of
HARDENBURGH.
CHARLES WILLIAM, Baron de
HUMBOLDT.

Late NEWS from CANADA.

MONTREAL HERALD EXTRA.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON,
2d August, 1814.

We are authorized to announce to the Public that accounts have reached H. Q. of another action having taken place on the Niagara Frontier, most glorious to his Majesty's Army, and terminating in the complete defeat of the enemy.

Lieut. Col. Tucker, with part of the garrison of Fort George, and 400 of the 89th regt. under Lieut. Col. Morrison, moved on the Enemy's Camp at Lewiston, on the morning of the 25th ult. drove them from it, and brought away 100 tents, their baggage and provision, without losing a man. —Major Gen. Brown began on the same day to retire with his army from Queenston, towards Chippawa, and finding himself closely pressed by the advance of the right division, under Major General Riall, consisting of about 1500 men exclusive of Indians, attacked at 6 o'clock in the evening, with his whole force; this small body of our troops, which maintained the unequal contest, with the most determined and desperate bravery, until 9, at this time Gen. Riall, being reinforced by the 103d, and detachments from the Royals and King's, not exceeding 1200 men, the conflict was continued with unabated spirit on both sides, until past midnight, when the enemy was compelled to retreat precipitately, leaving vast numbers of their dead upon the field, and several hundred prisoners, together with a six-pounder, a 5½ inch

mortar, and two tumbrils in our possession.

Their loss in this obstinate and sanguinary contest is estimated at between 12 and 1500 men, whilst our own does not amount to half that number.

Lieut. Gen. Drummond is slightly wounded in the neck; Major Gen. Riall being severely wounded in the arm, was proceeding, attended by Captain Loring to the rear, when both unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands.

Lieut. Col. Morrison is slightly wounded.

The conduct of the troops, both regulars and militia is spoken of in the highest terms of admiration, for their coolness and intrepidity in the most trying situations. The enemy on the 27th had retired across the Chippawa towards Fort Erie, pursued by the Militia and Indians, having previously burnt Street's Mills, and destroyed the Bridge over that river.

Reinforcements were rapidly advancing to the right division; and the left wing of de Watteville's Regiment would join it about the 28th.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, dated Kingston, July 30, 1814.

"Intelligence is just arrived of another action on the Niagara Frontier. —Gen. Drummond, immediately on the arrival of the 89th, attacked the Americans in two divisions, at Lundy's Lane, about three miles below Chippawa—the attack from the Fort George side completely succeeded; and capturing every article of camp equipage that that part of the American army possessed. The attack from the Chippawa side was only partially successful, as the enemy succeeded in cutting their way through. They captured 3 of our field pieces, which were however, retaken, and two of theirs. They retreated to Fort Erie; and as every one of their boats are taken, unless their Erie fleet should come to assist them, they cannot escape. Gen. Drummond sent four vessels immediately to York for reinforcements; where, fortunately, 6000 of De Watteville's had just arrived and were instantly embarked—On their joining it is intended to attack the enemy again.

Our loss was very severe, but I hope much exaggerated. General Drummond slightly wounded in the neck; Gen. Riall lost an arm and prisoner; Cols. Morrison and Robertson wounded; and I was told Lt. Morrison, 104th killed; the 89th dreadfully cut up; the Light Company 41st annihilated."

QUEBEC, AUGUST 4.

The power of England was never displayed in Canada like at present. The troops which arrive daily, are no longer reinforcements, but complete Brigades, moved from the banks of the Garonne to the St. Lawrence, with the whole materiel of an army in the field. The horses which dragged the cannon at the battle of Toulouse, on the 10th of April, are now at Quebec, as well as the pontoons on which the British forces crossed the Adour and Garonne.

Such troops, carrying with them such recollections, never landed in America. They tore the laurels from the brows of the conquerors of Marengo, of Austerlitz and Austerlitz. They greatly contributed to the peace of Europe, and we have no doubt but they will restore peace to America; peace upon such terms as will no longer leave us exposed to the treacherous attacks of misguided neighbors.

We understand that the whole force which was to sail from the Garonne for America, would not be short of 30,000 men.

As the transports arrive, they proceeded up the River immediately. The Ajax, (74) Rear Admiral Otway, and the Warspite, (74) Lord O'Bryen, are still in the harbour. Transports are gone down to bring up the troops from the York (74), and Vengeur (74). The transports along with the York and Vengeur, amounted to 43,

Letters from Montreal state, that the British loss in killed and wounded in the late action was estimated at about 80 killed and 350 wounded.

About 400 of the enemy were found dead on the field of battle.

1 o'Clock, P. M.—The Steam Boat is just arrived, Gen. Drummond's dispatch had been received. All the American Boats had been taken.

500 Mill Logs
FOR SALE BY Z. WHEELER.
August 15, 1814.

Ezekiel Barlow,
Has received by the Brigs Brothers, Only Son, and Ship Five Sisters from Liverpool, and Ship Hero, from London,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
British Merchandise.
Which he offers for Sale on reasonable terms for prompt Payment:
—ALSO ON HAND—
A few Puncheons High Proof JAMAICA SPIRITS,
For Sale by the Puncheon or in any quantity above 5 Gallons.
ST. JOHN, N. B. 7th Aug. 1814. 6*

John L. Venner,
Has just received by the Ship TRIAL, from LONDON,
100 Boxes TIN PLATE,
50 Casks COPPERAS,
6000 Lbs. CARD WIRE, assorted,
A few Trunks Black SEWING SILK,
A few Cases of PINS, in Packs and Pounds.

ALSO,
Bottled BROWN STOUT, very Superior as usual,
WHITE LEAD—STARCH,
MUSTARD—HATS,
Cod and Pollock LINES and HOOKS,
HAWKERS, 4 to 5½ inch,
ROPE from 6thd. to 4 inch,
IRON of all description,
NAILS of all sizes, and SPIKES,
And a Thirteen Inch CABLE,
Which with his former stock of GOODS on hand will be sold on very low terms.
MONDAY, 15th AUG. 1814.

JOHN M. WILMOT,
HAVING IMPORTED A GENERAL AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
BRITISH GOODS,
By the ONLY SON, and the FIVE SISTERS, from LIVERPOOL, and by the LION and HERO from LONDON,
Which he has opened at his STORE, adjoining Mr. R. SANDS, on the upper side of the Market House, which he offers very low for prompt pay, or short credit.
ST. JOHN, July 27, 1814.

RICHARD SANDS, & Co.
Have Received by the ARGUS and FIVE SISTERS, from LIVERPOOL,
SUPERFINE and coarse Cloths, Cassimeres, Princes Cord, Pelise Cloths, Handsome Toilettots, Marfelles Quilting, white, red and yellow Flannel, Ladies white and colored Beaver Hats which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.
ST. JOHN, 15th August, 1814.

ALL PERSONS
WHO are under engagements to deliver Pickled HERRINGS or SALMON this Season to the Subscriber, are notified to bring them in without any further delay, and that this is the last amicable warning they will receive to that effect. A want of SALT for repacking will not be admitted in excuse, as upon application, he will procure some for those who have not means of obtaining it.
Z. WHEELER.
25th July, 1814.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons who have any demands against the Estate of the late SAMUEL TILLEY, of Gagetown, in Queen's County, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and those indebted to the Estate will please make payment to the Subscribers, at Gagetown, or at Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury.
ELIZABETH TILLEY, Executrix.
JAMES TILLEY, Executor.
GAGETOWN, 8th April, 1814.

WANTED,
A STEADY Servant Woman,
of good character, to whom liberal Wages will be given.—
Enquire at this Office.
1st August, 1814.