

tent, Ross, Canney, Thomas Newell, Butler Aldridge, and Robert Ollerhead.

3d.—And be it further enacted, That if any of the persons named in this act as commissioners under the same, shall refuse or decline to take upon himself or themselves the duties of commissioner under this act, or if any of such persons shall resign their office, or die or be absent from this colony six months, it shall be lawful for His Excellency the Governor, from time to time, by warrant under his hand and seal, to appoint another person or persons to the respective board or boards of commissioners in place of such persons or persons refusing to act, dying, or absenting himself or themselves from this colony Provided that of each respective board of commissioners, a number equal to a majority of the same shall be a quorum.

4th.—And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any of the said Boards of Commissioners to proceed in the opening, repairing, or making any road, or building any bridge for which any sum or sums of money may have been appropriated, in any other way than by contract, having first given public notice of such intended contract, for the space of twenty days at the least, and all such contracts shall be in writing and shall be signed by the contractors respectively, with one or more of the members of the respective Boards of Commissioners; provided, that for the making of any road, or erection of any bridge, the execution of which may be commenced before the thirtieth day of November of this year, it shall be lawful for any such Boards of Commissioners; to enter into a contract or contracts upon ten days public notice of the same being given.

5th.—And be it further enacted, that all such Public Notice shall specify in a clear and distinct manner the work required to be performed, and shall be posted on the places of Public Worship in the Town, Harbour, or place nearest the part where the work is to be done for at least two Sundays previously to such Contract being entered into. And all Tenders put in for any Contract or Work shall at the time appointed for receiving or opening the same be opened in presence of such of the Commissioners as may be in attendance and likewise of all other persons who may desire to be present at the opening of such Tenders. And in the event of the person whose Tender having been the lowest, shall have been accepted, not being prepared with Security for the performance of his Contract within forty eight hours after the respective Board of Commissioners shall in such case be at liberty to contract with the person whose Tender shall be the next lowest and who shall give the requisite security for the due performance of the same, unless the said Commissioners shall think fit to extend the period for giving such security.

6th.—And be it further enacted, that in all cases where any contract is made by any of the said boards of Commissioners, the lowest tender made with sufficient security shall be accepted; and in case no tender be made within the period advertised for tenders, or in case the tenders made be unreasonable, then, and in such case, ten days further Public Notice for tenders shall be given, and so on as many times as the same may be required.

7th.—And be it further enacted, that such Boards of Commissioners, before they enter into any such contracts, shall require reasonable security from the contractor or contractors that he or they shall perform such Contract; and if such contractor or contractors shall require any money to be paid in advance, such commissioners may from time to time advance any part of the amount of such contracts not exceeding in the whole one third at any one time and no advance shall be made until two sufficient Bondsmen become bound with such contractor or contractors in double the sum to be advanced, that he or they will perform or complete such contract. And no second advance shall be made to such contractor or contractors until one-half part of the said work shall be executed, examined and passed, as having been done in a Workman-like manner, agreeable to contract. And the said commissioners shall frame their contracts that the same shall be finished within a limited time, and they shall always withhold the payment of one-third of the full amount thereof, respectively, until such work shall be finished and fully executed.

8th.—And be it further enacted, that previously to any sum or sums of money being expended in the opening or making of any new road, the proposed line of road shall first have been surveyed by or under the directions of the respective board of commissioners, and approved by them. Provided always, that no line of road on which Monies have been expended by the Legislature shall be altered without the expressed approval of the board of control hereinafter mentioned, in any case where such alteration shall be attended with an expense of one hundred pounds or upwards.

9th.—And be it further enacted that such respective boards of commissioners may appoint Surveyors to lay down and inspect new roads and bridges; provided that for such primitive survey, constant inspection of Work or new roads, the remuneration to such Surveyor and Inspectors shall not exceed five pounds per centum on the sum voted for such Work, and provided that for Survey and Inspector of bridge and work upon roads already laid down, the remuneration to the Surveyor or Inspector shall not exceed two pounds ten shillings per centum on the sum voted for such Work; Provided likewise, that no Commissioners shall on any occasion be entitled to any such compensation as surveyor or Inspector; provided nevertheless, that if in any

case such two pounds ten shillings per centum or five pounds per cent, respectively shall be an inadequate remuneration for the service performed by any surveyor, it shall be lawful for the respective boards of commissioners by and with the consent and approbation of the board of control hereinafter-mentioned to afford such further remuneration to any such surveyor as may be reasonable and proper.

(see last page.)

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1837.

We delay to-day's publication so as to give the following highly important news from Canada, brought by the Sch. EMERALD from Halifax.

IMPORTANT

From the Noveascotian extra, Dec. 12.

In order to furnish our readers with the fullest information, we have concluded to issue another "Extra," the third since Friday, which we think they will find interesting.

This is the best account we have yet seen of the attack on St. Denis. It is from the Montreal Courier of the 27th.

About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night the troops which had left the City that afternoon in the St. George started for Sorel, under Col. Gore, together with one of the two companies of the 55th, stationed at that place;—the whole force thus consisting of the two flank companies of the 24th, under Lt. Col. Hughes, the light company of the 32d, under capt. Markham, and one company of the 66th, under capt. Crompton, together with a small howitzer and a party of Artillery under cor. Sweeney. For the sake of avoiding bridges as much as possible the detachment took the upper road on the east side of the river, running one concession back from the river itself. The weather was dreadful at the time of starting, and indeed through the whole march the rain fell in torrents, and the roads were almost knee deep in mud and water. The troops, however, proceeded as well as they could, all night, and after a slight halt early in the morning, pushed on again. About 5 miles, or perhaps less from St. Denis, the cavalry, who were in advance, came to a bridge that had been destroyed, and saw at a little distance further ahead a party of men destroying another. By making a little detour, they succeeded in passing a gully over which the first bridge had led, and while the main body were engaged in repairing it, charged the body at work on the second, and succeeded in capturing 300 of them and driving off the rest before they had half completed their job. Five other bridges, mostly quite small, were afterwards found broken down as the column advanced, and the delay required to repair them so as to allow of the passing of the howitzer, materially retarded the march, and added to its difficulty.

At length, toward noon, and after a most harassing march of more than 12 hours, the detachment reached the outskirts of the village of St. Denis. The advanced guard of the cavalry was fired on almost before it came within range, from the houses and barns on the road side, and immediately fell back to make report. Captain Markham's company was first ordered up, and afterwards the other companies. Several of the assaults were shot down by the skirmishers, and in a short time the houses and barns from which the first firing had taken place were cleared, by flight or otherwise of their occupants, but not until capt. Markham, who was leading on the skirmishing party, had received 4 wounds, so severe, that he was carried off the ground, as it was then supposed mortally wounded. The attention of the troops was now directed to a large stone house, of 3 stories, near the entrance of the village, which was strongly barricaded and garrisoned, and from which a most gallant fire was kept up. The howitzer was brought to bear upon it, with very considerable effect, but unfortunately was not found sufficient to render it untenable. Towards half past 2 o'clock the ammunition of the troops and artillery was nearly expended, and it became necessary to retreat. Since an early hour in the morning the men had not tasted food. In the course of the march a large proportion of them had lost their shoes, and actually came into engagement barefoot. The steambot Varena, which had been ordered to follow up the river from Sorel, a few hours after the march of the troops, with supplies of food and ammunition, had not been heard of; the fact being that at St. Ours, 9 miles below, she had been obliged to put back by a fire of musketry from a small party on the bank of the river. The retreat was therefore commenced, and after bivouacking for the night a few miles from Sorel, col. Gore returned to Sorel the next morning. In the skirmish, 6 or some say 7 men were killed, and 9 or 10, including capt. Markham, wounded. The loss on the other side is supposed to have been much greater. Exclusive of those killed and wounded by the skirmishers, the constabulary

charge of the howitzer into the large house, which was crowded with men, must have been very destructive.

AFFAIR AT ST. CHARLES.

In the above narrative, we have noticed only the movements in the direction of Sorel. On Wednesday night, as stated in our last, Lt. Col. Wetherall left Chambly for St. Charles, at the same hour at which Col. Gore left Sorel. The force under his command was not, however, precisely what we then stated, but consisted of 4 companies of the Royals, and 1 or 2 companies (we are uncertain which,) of the 66th, with 2 pieces of artillery under captain Glasgow, and about 20 cavalry under captain David. Immediately on their crossing the basin to the east side of the river, blue lights fired by the rebels gave notice of their march to those lower down. The troops proceeded, encountering the worst of weather & roads, through the night, and through the forenoon of Thursday, till arriving at Rouville, some 6 or 7 miles from St. Charles they found a bridge of considerable size removed, and were forced to bivouac there for the night. The next day appears to have been spent in getting up a new bridge, refreshing the troops, and obtaining information. Major Ward, with the Grenadier company of the Royals from St. John's, also joined the main body, we believe, during that day. Major W. had reached Chambly too late to join in the march, and had thereupon taken the precaution to procure scows & bateaux for the conveyance of his company down the river Rouville, by which means they arrived at that place, fresh & well prepared for service.

During the whole of this time, the communication by despatches with Chambly & Montreal, was extremely irregular, most of those sent out towards Rouville being driven back, and little or no news being brought in from that quarter. All sorts of reports, of course, prevailed by turns.—Yesterday, Mr. McGillis of the Montreal cavalry, who had carried out despatches to Chambly the day before, returned to town, with intelligence received there just before he left. From this it appears, on what we have reason to believe the best authority, that on Saturday afternoon about 2 p. m. col. Wetherall reached and took St. Charles, with little or no loss to his own force, but with 100 or more killed, and above 200 prisoners, to its defenders. Among the killed or taken, the names of Mr. T. S. Brown and Charles Drolet are mentioned but this statement, we believe, rests as yet on oral testimony, and perhaps requires confirmation.

The village of St. Charles is stated to have been totally destroyed in the attack, the houses and barns generally having been fired by the discharge, we presume, of rockets, or hot shot from the artillery. A bright light seen last night in that direction, from the city, and also from the deck of the British America some distance down the river, on her way up, strongly confirms the report, though indeed it is hardly one that requires confirmation.

Of the course taken by col. W. after this affair, we have no certain information: A bright light seen last evening in the direction of St. Denis, would seem to raise the presumption that that village was then suffering the same fate with St. Charles, & doubtless from the same hands.

The St. George left Montreal for Quebec yesterday, with a large quantity of specie, said to be from the Montreal and City Banks, to be taken down to Quebec as a measure of precaution. Little as may be the real danger of any thing like a successful attack on Montreal this winter, the precaution is one which nobody can blame.

From the Montreal Morning Courier, Nov. 27, half-past 7, p. m.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the substance of the official report of taking of St. Charles, on Saturday last.

On Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, the brigade under Lt. col. Wetherall, left St. Hilaire in the direction of St. Charles.—The march was accomplished without opposition or hindrance, except from the breaking down of bridges, and &c. &c. until he arrived within a mile of St. Charles, when the troops were fired upon from the left or opposite bank of the Richelieu, and a man of the Royal Regiment was wounded. Several rifle shots were also fired from a barn immediately burnt. On arriving at 250 from the rebel works, col. Wetherall took up a position, hoping that a display of his force would induce some defection amongst the infatuated people; they, however, opened a heavy fire, which was returned. The gallant col. then advanced to another position, 100 yards from the works; but finding the defenders obstinate, he stormed & carried them, burning every building within the stockade, except that of Mr. Debartzch, which, however, is much injured.

The affair occupied about one hour.—The slaughter on the side of the rebels was very great. An individual who left St. Charles this morning says, that he saw upwards of 125 buried last night, & there remained many more; beside which a great many were killed in the buildings, and their bodies burnt. Their wounded are 300 and odd. The following is a return of the killed and wounded of Her Majesty's troops:—killed Royal Regt. 1 sergt. r. & f. 1; 66th Regt. 1 r. & f. total 2. Wounded severely, Royal Regt. 8 sergts. 7 r. & f.; 66th Regt. 2 sergts. 1 r. & f.

Men and officers behave nobly. Major Ward carried the right of the position in good style, and capt. Glasgow of the Artillery did good execution, and proved himself a zealous officer. Capt. David's troops of Montreal Cavalry rendered essential service.

In addition to the above particulars we may add, that the interment of the dead above mentioned was the work of the victorious troops. The leaders who had brought these misguided men into the snare in which they were thus taken, were not the men who performed the last rites of humanity for the remains of their unhappy victims.

About 60 prisoners we understand to have been taken; T. S. Brown is thought to have fled in the direction of St. Denis. Papineau and O'Callaghan according to the best information, were both safely lodged at St. Marc, on the other side of the river during the engagement, thus giving evidence of their individual aversion to that villainous salt-petre, of which they think so favourably when others than themselves are to be its victims.

The occupation of the village of St. Charles as has been already stated, complete. Its defenders were placed hors du combat; those not killed or taken, seeking refuge in flight. On Sunday, Col. W. fell back leisurely upon Rouville. The reports relative to St. Denis and St. Ours, which have been current during the day, are therefore unfounded. 'Festina lente' seems to be the gallant Col's motto; and a very good one it is.

The spirit with which the defenders of the village fired upon the troops in the first instance, may be gathered from the fact that Col. Wetherall, Major Ward, and Capt. David's horses were all wounded and we believe disabled.

We have authority to state that all eligible persons wishing to volunteer for 6 months' military service, will receive 1s. per day, and rations—application to be made to the Commanding Officers of the Volunteer Corps. All men who want work also by applying to the same Officers, will be employed in forming barriers—upon being approved of by the Engineer Officer.

We understand that a force of 1000 Volunteers is on the point of being raised in Quebec, for the defence of the City, in order to allow the departure of more troops from the garrison for the service in the disturbed districts. The officers are stated to be already appointed. This is well.—Montreal raises more than double the number.

A Mr. S. T. L'Esperance refused to act as Col. in his parish to the rebel army in the neighbourhood of St. Charles. He was told he might leave the parish, that another might be appointed.—About 50 rods from his own house, however, he was seized by the rebels, and robbed of 236.50 dols.

From the Portland Advertiser, Dec. 5. Passengers in the Stage who left Montreal last evening, and arrived at Highgate this evening, report that the Patriots are gaining at St. Charles. The greatest excitement prevails in the community. A day or two will furnish something decisive.

Later still—10 o'clock, P. M.—We learn from a source we credit, that on Saturday at 11 P. M. the British attacked the Patriots—there was hard fighting until 5 A.M.—for a while the Patriots were put to confusion.

A reinforcement of 1800 Patriots came up attacked the British in the rear, and routed them. The Royalist had retreated to a wood, and constant accessions of the Canadian troops were pouring in when the messenger left.

The Royalists had burned the village of St. Charles. We look hourly for further intelligence. The result is doubtful.

Great fears are entertained at Montreal of an invasion from Terrybone, where a large patriot force was collected. Almost all the regulars were at St. Charles. The Volunteers were barricading the streets of the city.

BLOODY NEWS!!!

DEFEAT OF THE PAPINEAU PARTY —1200 KILLED—700 TAKEN.

ACADIAN RECORDER EXTRA.

The following intelligence arrived via Windsor last evening; it is furnished in a slip from the New Brunswick Courier.

St. John, N. B. Dec. 7.

The Canadian Mail brings us the following highly interesting intelligence. From the Quebec Gazette, Extra, Nov. 28.

The steamer St. George, Captain Armstrong, arrived last night at 7 o'clock from Montreal; left on Sunday at 1 P. M.

Accounts had been received on Sunday forenoon that Colonel Wetherall, with the Royals was within 3 miles of St. Charles on Saturday. In the evening of that day a great fire was seen from the British America off Isle a la Bague, in

the direction of St. Charles. The slaughter on the side of the rebels was very great. An individual who left St. Charles this morning says, that he saw upwards of 125 buried last night, & there remained many more; beside which a great many were killed in the buildings, and their bodies burnt. Their wounded are 300 and odd.

Private letters that 1200 of the 700 prisoners.

New York papers received. Dr. Joshua Bell were near, Merchand. Davignon, of St. at Highgate. Chief leaders at were E. S. Brown.

At St. John's, Rev. F. H. Carr Esq., merchant, second daughter, Controller of that port.

On Friday evening of 8 months, aged 46 years. With Christian. Knowing full well His Soul depart. And all his Sins.

This morning illness which fortitude, Mr. 86 years. He was residence, on St. when his friend respectfully rec

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