shall re-establish the empire of justice, assure domestic tranquility, provide for common defence, promote general good, and secure to us and our posterity the advantage of civil and religious liberty,

SOLEMNLY DECLARE:

[Here follow eighteen declarations, by which we are informed that "the people of Lower Canada are absolved from all allegiance to Great Britain," that "Lower Canada is a republic," &c. &c. &c., and the whole concludes thus:—

"And for the fulfilment of this declaration, and for the support of the Patriots cause in which we are now engaged, with a firm reliance on the protection of the Almighty, and the justice of our conduct, WE by these presents solemnly pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

"By order of the Provisional Government.

"ROBERT NELSON, President."

SYMPATHY.—It will be seen from the following notice that the "sympathizers" are again at work. The notice is issued from the office of one of the administration leaders in this city—marked

(Private letter.) { 162, NASSAU STREET, Nov. 10, 1838.

SIR,—Canada is in arms; it has not been invaded from the United States, but its inhabitants have again arisen to make another effort to throw off the military yoke of a foreign power, which can no longer govern their country except by force and violence. It is the wish of many among them that such help, as may be lawfully and constitutionally given them by the people of this free country, ought to be respectfully asked; and with this view you are hereby invited to attend a private meeting of friends of Canada, to consider the propriety of calling a public assembly of the citizens on behalf of the struggling Canadians, and to suggest, or consider of, such measures as it might be proper to propose to that meeting for its adoption, if it were deemed proper to call one; as also to say whether you would act as one of a Select Committee on behalf of Canada, in this city, should your name be proposed to and approved of by a public meeting of your fellow citizens.

The meeting will be held at Concert Hall, 406, Broadway, this day, (Saturday, the 10th inst.) at the hour of seven o'clock in the evening. We are, sir, your obdt. humble servants,

LUDGER DUVERNAY, of Montreal.
W. L. MACKENZIE, of Toronto.
JOHN RYAN, of Quebec.
WILSON REID, of Hope.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 17TH NOV. 1838.

LATEST DATES.

From London,	Oct. 6	From New York,	Nov. 11
From Liverpool,	Oct. 7	From Halifax,	Nov. 4
From Paris,	Oct. 3	From Toronto,	Nov. 9

Letters and papers brought to New-York by the Liverpool packet-ship *Oxford*, were received in Quebec yesterday. Extracts of the news are subjoined.

There is a good deal of speculation in England as to the effect of the recent brush between the British troops and the Persian, and how far Russia will be inclined to interfere.

Switzerland has assumed a warlike attitude in consequence of the proceedings of France in regard to Louis Napoleon.

Mr. O'Connell has written another letter about the "Precursor Society," which seemed to be flagging.

Mount Etna, according to a letter from Messina, has been in eruption during the whole of August, without doing any great damage.

A fire broke out at Liverpool on the night of the 5th of October, in a warehouse, in Robert Street-North, leading to Prince's dock. It contained a large quantity of cotton, belonging to W. & I. Brown, Molyneux, Wilterby & Co., and Wilds, Pickergill & Co., and 2200 bales wool. The building, which was seven stories high, with all the contents, was entirely destroyed, together with an adjoining warehouse, filled with East India produce. The property in the latter was partially saved. The loss is estimated at £60,000—and is mostly covered by insurance.

The fuel used in the last voyage of the *Great Western* steamboat was obtained from the coal mines of Pictou, in Nova Scotia, and it answered every purpose required.

Sam Scott, an American sailor, called the "American leaper," was drowned near Cheltenham, while exhibiting himself as Sam Patch.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

(From the Montreal Gazette of Thursday.)

Since the march of the troops, under Sir John Colborne, upon Napierville and the adjacent country, a great number of rebel prisoners continue to be brought into town. Among those taken during the brilliant affair at Oddelltown, was a French Officer of the name of San Martine, who it is said, held, or was shortly to hold the rank of General in the Patriot Army of Lower Canada. This person states that he was induced to join the rebels, in consequence of having been informed by some of their leaders, that the whole of the French population of Lower Canada was prepared to throw off their allegiance to the British Crown; and that the moment a rising would be effected, he would find himself at the head of 30,000 effective men. He now admits that he was not only most shamefully imposed upon, but that he never beheld such a parcel of cowards as those whom he had the misfortune to command in the late action with the loyal volunteers under Col. Taylor. When, in spite of his exertions, the rebels retreated, he is reported to have broken his sword, and to have told the renegades what he thought of them.

We extract from the *Herald* of this morning, the following account of the capture and death of a rebel of the name of Grenier, late of this city:—

"On Monday afternoon, near St. Remi, an advanced guard of the Brigade under Sir James McDonell, who had command of the four troops of the 7th Hussars, a park of Artillery and the Grenadier Guards, fell in with three rebels on horseback, who immediately took to flight. The guard consisted of about forty troopers and Sergeant Major Sharpe, of the Montreal Cavalry, who displayed his usual gallantry, by pursuing the rebels on his thoroughbred "Witch," in advance of the Hussars. On coming up with the nearest rebel, he made a cut at him, but missed, whereupon he stabbed him in the side, which brought him to a stand, and he was made prisoner. A short time afterwards, he attempted to escape, and, while in the act of leaping a fence, he was shot by a corporal of the Hussars, and expired in about two hours. His name was Grenier, a store-keeper in St. Paul Street."

We mentioned in our last, that the rebels, to the amount of from sixty to eighty, under one Malhiot, of the District of Quebec, had taken possession of the Seigniory house and mills, belonging to Mr. F. P. Bruneau, Advocate of this city, at Mortarville. We have since learned, that two companies of the 66th were ordered to march upon this body of rebels, and disperse them; and the troops having taken up a position in rear of the rebels, their Commander deemed it prudent to abandon his precarious post, and addressing his companions in the memorable words of Bonaparte—"*sauve qui peut!*"—the whole party fled into the woods, leaving four pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition behind them. We believe some prisoners were made on this occasion. Among the persons found at this station, was a Canadian carpenter, from Longueuil, who was detained by the rebels, for the purpose of making carriages for their guns, and from whose information a depot of a large quantity of arms and ammunition has been discovered.

The French officer, San Martine, whom we noticed as one of the prisoners taken at Odelltown, offers if he gets his liberty, to deliver Dr. Robert Nelson, dead or alive, to the authorities.—*Montreal Herald.*

Captain Belanger, of St. Martin, (says the Ami-du-Peuple) has arrived in town, deputed by the inhabitants of that parish, offering their services to the Government, to march against the enemy, when and wherever it wishes. St Martin's has always been distinguished for it loyalty.—*Transcript.*

(*From our Montreal Correspondent.*)

Montreal, Nov. 13th, 1838.

"Since the *Herald* was issued this morning, a person from Longueil has given information before the Magistrates, that 800 rebels were in possession of Boucherville, and intended attacking us here, to-night. A company of the Royal Regiment has been sent down to the cross to intercept them, should they make the attempt. They no doubt expect success in their machinations, from the fact of the town being nearly destitute of regular troops; however if all the volunteers were absent in addition, and the place merely garrisoned by our loyal women, no anxiety need be entertained for the result against such men as figured at Oddelltown, Napierville, Beauharnois, &c.

"The steamer from Laprairie brought over this afternoon, 18 more rebels taken at Chateauguay; they were escorted to gaol by a party of the Montreal Cavalry and Volunteers, amidst the hootings and execrations of an indignant populace. Nothing but a sense of their abject condition prevented them from being assailed by actual violence. On the backs of three were the following placards:—"*General Newcomb, Secretary at War,*" &c. "*General Newcomb, Canadian Army,*" a son of the first.—"Major Moreau, C. A." The remainder were Canadians, with one or two exceptions. We will soon hear further particulars.

14th NOVEMBER, 10 A. M.

"Sir John Colborne arrived in town a little before 1 P. M. yesterday, accompanied by his staff and about 20 dragoons. One prisoner was brought over at the same time—an old Canadian, and the supposed murderer of Mr. Walker. The soldiers also had several muskets in their possession taken from the rebels. They are American pieces, somewhat longer in the barrel than those used by our soldiers, and are no doubt a few of those lately sold by authority of the Government in some of the States as *unserviceable*

"No official news has transpired since Sir John's arrival, but there is every reason for believing that the rebellion in the quarters he visited is effectually quashed.

½ past 3 P. M.

"A detachment of the 24th and three field pieces have just arrived from Laprairie, in the *Britannia*, with 31 prisoners. The soldiers appear in excellent spirits, though jaded, and bear the marks of having faced heard.

5 P. M.

"The second division of the 24th have landed from the *Princess Victoria*. Another of Moreau's sons was among the prisoners; being wounded he was allowed a caleche.

"The leaders at Boucherville are Malhiot and Drolet. They have erected fortifications and planted cannon.

"The following brief account of the Prescot affair is authentic:—About 10 A. M. on the 12th. The *United States* steamer attempted to land 800 men and 8 pieces of cannon from 2 schooners, at the wharf at Prescott, but were prevented. With the assistance, however, of the *Paul Pry* ferry-boat, 500 men and 2 pieces of cannon were landed two miles below Prescott. The government schooner *Experiment*, at 5 P. M. engaged the steamer, and the latter was forced to run into Ogdensburgh, having received a shot between wind and water. The rebels have thus no alternative but must stand their ground. The 93rd are at Cornwall. Volunteers are flocking in from all quarters. Major Young is in possession of Fort Wellington, which is garrisoned by volunteers.

"The four batallion companies of the Royal Regiment left this morning for the place above referred to, and the flank companies have also left town, destination unknown.

"Boucherville is reported to be deserted.

From the New-York papers received to-day, we make the following extracts having reference to Canadian affairs:—

On Wednesday morning early, the steamboat *Burlington*, Commodore Sherman, stopped, as usual, at Champiain, when the engineer was informed by the celebrated Dr. Cote, that he had come to the determination *to stop the intercourse between the United States and Canada*, and for that purpose the *Burlington* could not proceed farther—that he had under his control a force sufficient to carry his purposes into effect. The information was immediately communicated to the Commodore, who went on shore and had an interview with Cote; the result of which was, that the *Burlington* was permitted to proceed. We are informed that Cote declared that he should be the last boat permitted to pass and that he would bring drown a field piece, and fire it into any boat that should attempt to pass, either way, after being warned of his intention.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated Tuesday last:—

"The mountain of Boucherville, about nine miles from this, is now occupied by 800 rebels, who are entrenched, and it is said, cannot be dislodged but by shells. A Captain and 40 men of the Royals are going over to Longueil to be followed as soon as Sir John returns, by the remainder of the Regiment under our gallant Wetherall.—This looks squally coming so near us, but all is pride and confidence. Morin, formerly of the Eagle, has been brought in a prisoner, with his son; also, Cardinal, an ex M. P. P.

Napierville, Beauharnois, L'Acadie, and Chateauguay are in ruins.

The elections in the State of New York have resulted in the defeat of the Administration party, by a majority of 1500. Mr. Seward and Mr. Bradish succeed Mr. Marcy and Mr. Tracey as Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State.

The Toronto *Palladium* estimates the number of effective Militia and Volunteers in the Upper Province at 150,000.

The village of Napierville, says the Montreal Herald, presented a most brilliant spectacle on Saturday last. Sir John Colborne, Sir Jas. McDonnell, Major General Clitherow, with their respective suites; a park of Artillery consisting of twelve guns; two troops of the Queen's Dragoon Guards, and four of the 7th Hussars; two troops of the Montreal Cavalry; the Grenadier Guards, 24th, 71st, 73rd and part of the 15th Regiment, being on the ground,—forming a force which might have marched to New York or Washington.

In reference to a paragraph in the Montreal Herald, expressing a hope that Mr. Ellice would be cured of his Whig-Radical propensities, and recant his opinion expressed at a dinner table in Montreal, that the loyalists were the cause of the rebellion, Mr. Ellice has addressed a letter to the editor of that paper in which he says, "I lose no time in stating, for your better information, that I have never either expressed or entertained the opinion you have thus attributed to me."

Mr. Edward E. Rodier, has addressed a letter to the Montreal Herald, affirming in the most positive terms, the truth of a conversation said some time since to have taken place between himself and the American General Wool, and which was then denied by the latter. The following is an extract of Mr. Rodier's letter:—

"A short time before the affair at Alburgh, General Wool paid me a visit at Burlington, and on entering my apartment abrubtly introduced the subject. He told me that he had come to the North to oppose all attempts at invasion, and that he would stop them; he repeated several times, "My feelings are with the patriots;" and then addressing himself to me, he exclaimed, "Mr. Rodier, show me that you have sufficient forces, and I will shut my eyes."

The Executive Council met at Montreal on Thursday last, when the following members were present:—The Hon. John Stewart, H. Heney, D. Mondelet, G. Pemberton, William Sheppard, D. Daly, G. Moffatt, P. De Rocheblave, T. Pothier, and P. McGill. The last four are new members.

The names of the two individuals arrested by the Police on board the steamer *Canada* Thursday night, are Gilmette and Souci, of St. Michel and St. Valliers.

The two men who were arrested on Thursday on suspicion of being connected with the seizure of ammunition at St. Rochs, have been discharged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

No arrivals since our last.

CLEARED.

November 14th.

Ship Ruby, Westcott, Liverpool, J. Tibbetts.
Schr. Eliza Anne, ——, Dalhousie, Rodger, Dean & Co.

15th.

Brig Northumberland, Nixon, Newcastle, LeMesurier & Co.
Brig Forrester, Thompson, London, Gillespie & Co.
Ship General Hewitt, Sellers, London, Atkinson & Co.
Ship Gleniffer, Simpson, Clyde, Price & Co.
Bark Monarch, Douglas, Glasgow, Symes & Ross.
Ship Marion, Arthur, Liverpool, J. Gordon & Co.

16th.

Bark Cygnet, Bacon, London, Price & Co.
Ship Robertson, Neill, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co.

MEMORANDA.

The following is a list of the vessels that are yet loading at the port of Quebec:—Bark Olga, for Sunderland; Thomas Ritchie, for Bridgewater; Bark Clifton, for Newport; Ship Henry Bliss, for Liverpool, and Brig Satisfaction, for London.

MARRIED.

At Toronto, on the 7th inst. Charles Jones, Esq. of Fort Erie, late of the 27th Regiment, to Mary, third daughter of the late Stephen Sewell, Esq. of Montreal.