Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR:—An advertisement in the Courier of the 25th ult. relative to a run away African, has induced me to offer to the literary world a few extracts from my journal which I find is entitled "The Expedition to Loch Lomond, Scientific and Sporting; also a detailed account of the exploration of the sourse of the Marsh Creek." My object in doing this, is solely to make more generally understood the resources and capabilities of a section of the county hitherto little known; and although the narrative may be interspersed with a few interesting sketches of the surrounding scenery, and here and there an adventure of my sporting companions, and although upon the whole, it may like most extracts from Journals be little worth, yet it may not be altogether uninteresting. Our party consisted of Dr. Mineral, Captain Gruff. Lieut. Rake, the Hon. Mr. Mouthful, and myself, together with four Indians of the Onangondahulah tribe. We were fully equipped with canoes, guns, both single and double barrelled with lots of ammunition, trout rods, and salmon fiesters, hooks, lines, salmon and eel spears, tomahawks, pouches and pipes, blanket coats, buffalo skins, and tinder box, not forgetting my friend Dr. Hummer. We embarked at Gerow's slip on the 18th August, 1837, the day was clear and warm and a gentle ripple ran along the undulating waters of the magnificent harbour of the city of Saint John. Every thing conspired to make the journey prosperous, and the sun which seldom shines in these regions now smiled most benignly upon the undertaking.

It was our intention to have reached the Marsh creek by the rout of the mill pond, thence portaged across to the aboideau, but the information we received relative to the flux and reflux of the tide and the dangerous nature of the honey-pots (*Mel Ocellatum*), around its picturesque borders determined us to double the Peninsula on which the city is built, and navigating that arm of the sea, portage across to the river which was to be the field of our researches and discoveries. We put helm about therefore and made for Reed's point, the canoes went swimmingly along "and all went merry as a marriage bell." My companions were discussing sundry matters with their aboriginal Pilots, among the rest, the best mode of catching larks, whether by putting fresh salt on their tails, or laying on the back with the mouth open and letting them fly down, while I was more seriously engaged in contemplating the active and stirring scenery around me. Every wharf was alive with business, and the harbour in all directions filled with shipping, some discharging, others taking in their rich cargoes. Here and there floated a raft or a fishing boat redolent of Gaspereaux, now shooting with and now contending against the current, the gay song of the mariner,

"Hi randy dandy O,
With a galloping handy dandy O."

The hoarse voice of the Stevidore, the shrill cry of the sea gull, and the quick stroke of the anvil and hammer, formed a delightful "concord of sweet sounds" that kept the immagination continually on the stretch. On one of the docks especially, we noticed some youths actively engaged in catching tomy cods, Lieut. Rake proposed a disembarkation and a participation in the sport, but our time would not permit, and we were anxious to get over the portage before night, though loth to leave a spot so full of food for a poetic and speculative mind.

On rounding the Peninsula, the appearance of the county is grand and imposing, the natural boldness of the shores on one side, and the dark outline of the forest on the other, strikes the traveller at once. A few neat cottages relieve the eye in the distance, but the soil does not appear to be extensively cultivated: we were informed by some of the inhabitants in that direction, that the waters on which we were then majestically riding, receeded daily far into the bay, and presented in its stead one extensive flat of sand, very much resembling watered Gros de Naples: they further stated, that in the absence of the waters, the whole plain was covered with men, women, and children, some digging clams, (*Bivalous testaceus*, the oyster of the Country), others picking dulse, or scooping shrimps, (a minature lobster,) all three of which are estimated the greatest luxuries of life. It was late when we arrived at the aboideau after passing one extensive ship yard, and the neat village called "Flea Town." Further into the interior, this spot is a perfect picture of rural felicity. On landing for the purpose of portaging the neck of land between us and the creek, we were all sensibly affected with the sublimest reflections on beholding that noble structure the aboideau. Not being an architect, I am unable to say whether its style is Ionic, Gothic or Doric, but no work of art, ancient or modern, conveys the same overpowering impressions on the mind. There it stands in its solitary grandeur, like a giant sentinel warding off the boisterous waters of the bay from the silent meadows behind, saying unto the encroaching element "thus far shalt thou come and no further,"—begone thou 'Polophloisoian thalassan' nor let thy noxious salts besprinkle the fair fields under my protection. With enraptured senses we portaged across, and here "another change came over the spirit of our dreams." It is like going from Tartarus to Elysium. The Italians say, "See the Bay of Naples and die," but I say, "see the Marsh Creek and die." Before you lies one unbroken meadow save the valley of the silvery stream which divides it, intersected with its captivating post and rail fences, looking like a complicated problem of Euclid on a sheet of green vellum. Far among the hills we descry "Doubloon cottage" with its terraced gardens and orchards. On the left a splendid brick mansion with its double sentry boxes, and near it an extensive flour mill, whose low rumbling supplies the place of a distant waterfall, so indispensable to a real rural scene. To the right lies "Peeping Tom," playing hide-and-go-seek with every passing traveller; a truly delightful retreat from the noise and bustle of a city life, and where the "Otium cum dignitate" is now enjoyed to its fullest extent by a Butcher (*occisor bellaarum*"). Lovers lane (amoris via) runs also close under the height to the left; here the youthful couple of all colors and shades repair to settle their courtship, and could every lamp of mud, (for my friend the Doctor could find no stones) speak, many a tail of love could they unfold worthy the pen of Legget or Barney O'Brien to record.

Reseated in our canoes, we began to ascend the creek, whose banks were clothed with a rich growth of flags and rushes with their woolly tops, looking like grenadier caps. We passed several country seats snugly enscounced in sequestered nooks; and two bridges of modern architecture, whose towering arches cast a long and gloomy shade on the waters beneath. We noticed a number of eels in the clear pellucid stream, and as we approached, shoals of pollywogs and minims rushed out from the shores to regain the security of the deep. We were now all life, and the canoes being quickly drawn up and ourselves furnished with hook and line, spear, and landing net, engaged keenly in the sport. My friend the Doctor, first rushed knee deep into the mud and water, and for want of a better scoop, plunged his hat into water and secured upwards of a dozen of these amphibious creatures. The rest of the party were fully occupied, some lashing the stream with their salmon fiesters, others plunging their eel spears to an almost irrecoverable depth into the alluvial bottom, while Capt. Gruff in his usual quiet way, sat upon the bank some distance above us, with a worm appended to a rush, pulling up minims at an extraordinary rate. The Indians with their characteristic dignified reserve, sat, each by his canoe, smoking his stone pipe and evinning not the slightest surprise at our unparralelled success.

After securing as many fish as our already burdened bark could contain, we again launched "in mare profundum" and arrived safely at Creighton's Inn, "where every thing is in good order, with a very civil and attentive Landlord," who will provide the traveller or the invalid with every comfort and accomodation Having secured our traps in the tap room (where it was settled we should sleep, instead of in a camp by the tossing of a penny taken between Lieut. Rake and the Hon. Mr. Mouthful,) we each sallied forth enjoy the calm clear sun set, so peculiarly enchanting when it is experienced. The doctor and myself made for the hill on the west, were we noticed the out cropping of the lime stone in every direction, whose white surface formed a pleasing contrast to the burnt stumps around it. We secured many valuable specimens both square and round, flat and long, oblong, octagon, and hectagon. There are to be the subject of future examination, and my scientific friend will shortly give the world the result of his researches, and geology will receive a precious addition to its already astounding data.

Captain Gruff was intensely captivated with a rural painting over the door representing a red cow taking a drink. He was uncertain whether it was a "Vandyk, a "Wilkie," or a "Michael Angelo," but from the exquisite shading of the sky, I at once pronounced it a "Claude," and so did my friend the doctor. Lieut. Rake and the Hon. Mr. Mouthful sat on the sill of the door playing jack-stones, and the Indians stretched themselves along the fire-place for a sneuze. Thus ended our first days journey. We were to be up with the sun on the next day: and every one shuffled for himself, each getting as far from the fleas as he could, some on the counter, others on the tables and benches. Nothing worth noticing occurred during the night, except the snoring of my friend the doctor, owing to too much conglomerate in his nasal organs.

Next week I shall send you the remainder of my journal, and in the mean time beg leave to subscribe myself your most obedient,

Nov. 26. AARON INGLEWOOD.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—It is to be regretted that the writer of the communication signed 'Y,' in your last, had not deferred its publication till he could have seen the precious list of "Civil appointments, from the Royal Gazette of the 22d inst."—He might have culled from it, a few more instances of *exclusive appointments*, made by the "Dictator, his coadjutor and subordinates." How very opportune the discovery, that the Queen's Commission of the Peace required ADDITIONAL JUSTICES in so many Counties! How very lucky that just one additional Justice should be wanted in Charlotte, and only one to open a seat on the bench to the new member! How very lucky that just two, and only two additional Justices, should be wanted in the city of St. John, to afford seats to Mr. Simonds' cousin and nephew no 4! How lucky that a sufficient number of additionals should be necessary in Carleton, to allow seats to both the Members the new one especially! How extremely fortunate that just one should be wanted in Sunbury to accommodate the new member! But oh! how most fortunate that the temporary absence of the Justice of the Common Pleas for York, should make an opening for the Dictator's brother-in-law !!!

It is to be hoped that all these nominees of the Dictator will be properly grateful for the honor conferred upon them, and that the new Members of Assembly, as in duty bound, will shew their gratitude by voting in favor of the Dictator, when again proposed by Mr. Wyer, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, as Speaker of the Assembly. Z.

Nov. 29, 1837.

British News.

From the London Globe, October 10.

SPEECH OF THE MARQUIS OF CHANDOS.

The Marquis of CHANDOS visited the Farmers' Market Ordinary, at Aylesbury, last week, and addressed those present on the state and prospects of agriculture. He said—It is true I am not a practical farmer, but I am desirous of knowing from those who are, what their opinions are of the condition and prosperity of the agricultural interest, and if they can point out to me any means by which I can assist their views, or carry out their intentions, I shall, as I have before assured you, have the deepest satisfaction in doing so. (Cheers.) We are all dependent on the soil, and it is our bounden duty to consult upon the best manner in which we can maintain its rights and increase its prosperity. (Great applause.) We have often met to discuss the subject when the pressure of the times and other circumstances have threatened agriculture, and even then we resolved unanimously to exert ourselves and not be cast down by apparent difficulties, or overpowered by drooping spirits; and it is most satisfactory to know that those meetings, and the measures resulting from them, have had their effect in the county and the country. (Cheers.) It is gratifying to think that partial success at least has attended our exertions, and that if we cannot congratulate ourselves on general prosperity, we are at least in a better condition than we were some few years since (Hear, hear.) To say that we are prosperous would be to us much too strong a word, but yet we are bound to confess the improvement of our markets and the prospects of better prices for our produce (Hear, hear.) But whatever may be our position at this time, we owe no thanks to her Majesty's ministers for the share they have had in conducing to our bettered circumstances (Hear, hear.) No. The farmers have to thank themselves, and themselves only, for their present improved condition, and if they desire, as I am sure they do, to continue in the same situation, they must do so by a persevering and united effort—by meeting to take steps in common, and to remind the legislature from time to time of their importance in the nation (Cheering.) I rejoice to say—and if I have been of any service in the cause, I am proud of it—that the farmers have acted with an unity and a spirit becoming their station in the scale of society, and I still more rejoice to say that they have ever acted with undeviating loyalty (Cheers.) Yes—her Majesty has no more loyal and devoted subjects than the farmers of this country, and I will vouch for them they will ever continue so (Great cheering.) In the last session of parliament nothing of very great importance to the farming interest occurred. Mr. Clay's motion for the repeal of the corn laws was lost by a large majority. But there was one motion made which passed through two stages—I allude to a bill introduced by Mr. Robinson (then M.P. for Worcester, but not now in parliament) for allowing foreign corn in bond to be ground and made into biscuits in this country and to be exported duty free. This I considered as a preliminary attack on the corn laws, and I gave it my most decided opposition, and the motion for the third reading was rejected by a majority of the House of Commons on a division (Cheers.) In my opinion to have allowed the Queen's warehouses to have been unlocked, would have been to have opened the doors to extensive frauds, by which the home grower would have been a very considerable sufferer. I also considered that such a bill would involve the principle upon which our corn laws are founded, and I am glad to be instrumental in rejecting such a measure (Cheers.) I know full well the cry that is raised, and the jealousy displayed at what is foolishly termed a duty on human food, but in my opinion that duty is just and necessary, and the fear of clamour or the taunts of faction shall never deter me from acting up to the best of my judgment and to the satisfaction of my concience (Great applause.) I desire—no man more than myself—that the traders and every class of the Queen's subjects should have a full measure of justice, and be enabled to make an adequate profit on their dealings, but this must not be done at the cost of the farmer (Cheers.) To another circumstance connected with the agricultural interest my attention has been recently drawn. It is the fact of vast quantities of foreign corn having been released from the Queen's locks paying some amount of duty. This has been done to a very considerable extent, and I fear that trickery may have been employed, and that reductions have been made in the duty on this corn represented as damaged which was in reality perfectly good, and should have paid the full duty as fixed by the protecting laws (Hear, hear.) Some such circumstances as these—and there may be others yet unknown to us—are probably the causes of the present fluctuating markets, and occasion material injury to the home grower, besides tending to defeat the provisions of the corn laws (Hear.) Now, it is my settled opinion that no statesman or body of statesmen could frame laws more just to all classes—more necessary to the farmer, and more fair to the community—than the corn laws as they now exist (cheers); and I tell you unhesitatingly that I will resist by every lawful means at my command any and every attempt to prejudice, alter, or repeal those laws (Great applause.) I assure you that I feel the strong necessity that exists for keeping a vigilant look-out on all matters connected with the agricultural interests, and with this feeling I have not slept upon my post, but been a watchful and I hope an useful sentry (Great cheering.) My watchfulness shall continue, and I shall always be alive to any attempts to infringe upon your privileges and protection, and we will show the world that we are conscious of our rights, and will use every exertion to maintain them; whilst at the same time our loyalty to our Queen, and our respect for the laws, shall be amongst our proudest and most distinguishing characteristics. (Applause.)

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

Accounts have been this day received respecting the forces of the Bey of Constantina, which prove that there has been great exaggeration in almost all the information hitherto published, and among others in the Arab letter which has been published.

The Aga's camp, according to the advices, does not reckon 8000 cavalry, and the Bey's itself has not 5000. It is calculated that Achmet has not assembled round his standard 9000 cavalry in all.

The soldiers shut up in Constantina may amount to 4000, but they are far from being all of them Turks, as has been said. There are not a thousand; the remainder are Moors, Kouloughs, and Arabs. The old Algiers Janissaries, came from Tunis in spite of the prohibition, and those sent from Tripoli, amount but to a few hundreds. We have heard, indeed, that others have been lately landed at Tripoli, no doubt to proceed to Constantina, but all accounts rate the men landed at only between seven and eight hundred men, and they cannot yet have reached the Bey's camp.

Notwithstanding his efforts, it does not appear that Achmet has gathered a sufficient number of gunners for his artillery: such of his pieces as have proper carriages are few in number, and he trusts little in that means of resistance. He hopes above all that the march of our troops will be delayed by the difficulties of the ground, the cuttings which he has caused to be made in all directions, and even the bad season, which approaches. Such is the whole secret of his late negociations.

As for the foot soldiers composing the bulk, not the strength, of his army, it is impossible to calculate their number; they are Kabyles, whose numbers increase according to circumstances, and who make war for their own account. A more important point is that of knowing with whom the intermediate tribes will side. If, as we may hope, the cholera do not re-appear, if the weather continue fine, and some success mark our first marches, it is probable that those tribes will at least observe a neutrality.—*Courier Francais.*

MILITARY FUNERAL.—A most interesting scene took place on Friday, the 25th, at the Regent's Park Barracks, by the burial of the last Waterloo officer the 2d Life Guards. When it is remembered that only twenty-two short years have elapsed since this mighty event, the recollection of how few are left is calculated to increase the impression on our minds of the fleeting passage of the generations of men. Nearly twenty-five years ago, upon the death of Sir John Moore, elder brother of Mr. Moore, who was Chief Surgeon of the second Life Guards, received from the country a pension of £1,000 a year; he afterwards resigned, and Mr. Broughton was appointed in his place. He accompanied the regiment to the continent, and was with it at Waterloo; but he too has gone and has followed the millions who preceded him into the dark shades of the relentless grave. The ceremony of the interment was deeply impressive, and touched the feelings of all, whether friends or strangers, it was novel, being a mixture of military and civil arrangements. The procession which included a stranger in sable caparisons, and was preceded by the fine band and drums, playing that sublime composition, the "Dead March," wound its solemn way through an avenue of the troops leaning on their arms reversed. The whole was under the orders of Colonel Reid. The procession conducted the body to the hearse, which followed by mourning coaches and four, in one of which was the Colonel and an officer of each rank, bore it to the cemetry. Mr. Broughton was well known in the scientific world. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Geological Society.

The King of Naples is said to have formally protested against the establishment in Malta of a free press. The intention of England to grant a representative assembly to the inhabitants of Malata is also a source of great uneasiness to the King of Naples.

The latest accounts from Paris inform us that intelligence had been received that Espartero had a partial engagement with the factions, who withdrew to Renesa and Tudella, on the left bank of the Henares, twelve leagues from Madrid. Oraa was on the 18th at Hueta, marching towards Guadalaxara, to join Espartero. Zariategui occupied Valadolid on the 18th inst.

A despatch from Madrid states that a motion for declaring that the ministry did not enjoy the confidence of the Cortes, was thrown out in that assembly on the 20th, by a majority of three votes. On the 6th. General Carondelet established his head quarters at Haro, waiting for Uliberri to march upon Burgos. Pampeluna and the Ribera are thus abandoned to themselves. The Madrid courier of the 19th have missed. The papers of the 21st, of Saragossa say nothing; but it is thought certain that Don Carlos and Zariategui have joined.

Accounts have been received of the landing of the Duke of Nemours at Bona on the 14th. The greatest activity prevails. But the expedition is not likely to start till the first of October, say the latest letters. This will bring it almost as late as Marshal Clausels expedition last year.

The preparations for the entertainment of the Queen in the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day, are in active progress. No expense will be spared on this interesting occasion.—On Thursday her Majesty honoured Mr. A. E. Chalon, R. A. with a sitting for a portrait in Miniature.

It has occasioned some surprise that Dr. Southey, the poet lauriate, has not yet strung his lyre on the accession of his royal mistress.

The Colonelcy of the Second Battalion of the 60th Regiment of Foot has become vacant by the death of General the Hon. Edmund Phipps.

New Houses of Parliament.—The granite to be used in the construction of the new houses of parliament will be obtained from the Newmont quarries in Jersey. Nearly 500 workmen are at present employed in raising it.

BANFF.—*Ancient Relic.*—A few days ago a farmer at Craigherbs, near Mill of Boyndie, sent to a gentleman in Banff a small stone on which some engraving appeared: this, on being examined, was found to be the seal of the celebrated James Sharpe, Archbishop of St. Andrew's. The stone is a small oval piece of fine claystate; and, on taking off an impression in wax, the arms appeared most beautifully engraved, viz.—The Cross of St. Andrew, as described in Nisbett's Heraldry, with the paternal arms of Sharpe on a small shield below. Around is the legend, "Jacobus Episcopus Saint Andrie!" The arms—three crosslets—are perfectly distinct, and the shield is surmounted by the bishop's mitre. The whole is in good preservation: and, considering the nature of the material, it has been a piece of most beautiful workmanship. The stone was turned up with the plough, in a field in which several arrow heads, of flint, are frequently found, one of which is the most complete of the kind that we have ever seen. It has been sent, along with the seal, to be deposited in the museum of the Banff. His father was sheriff-clerk of the county, and the lands of Orders, not far from the place where the seal was found, where at one time the bishop's property.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

HANOVER, Oct. 2.—The King gave audience yesterday to Prince Von Schomberg Hartenstien, who presented a letter of congratulation from the Emperor of Austria; also Lieutenant-General Count Bismark, the Wurtemburg Ambassador; and to Lieutenant-General Von Mackwitz, the Saxon Ambassador, who presented letters of congratulation from his sovereign, and took leave.

CONTINENTAL RAILROADS.—The great conception relative to the establishment of a great continental line of railroad across North Germany is in progress of execution. The line of railroad in Belgium extends to the frontiers of France and Prussia from Ghoent to Aix-la-Chapelle. France is hesitating but Prussia is opening 50 German miles of railroad, which will afterwards be extended to her capital. The company of railroads of the Rhine and the Weser have obtained the concession, and are setting to work upon it. Doubts and obstacles disappear. It was said, indeed, that in Germany the expense of railroads would be enormous and the profits small; and the expence of 233,000 thalers per mile expended on the Belgian railroad was cited, with the trifling profit of 13 per cent. But these are easily answered. In Belgium they counted only on 70,000 passengers, yet they were obliged to make a second line accommodate the increased number. In North Germany, too, the country is much flatter, and the cost per German mile will not exceed one half of the expence in Belgium.—*Augsburg Gazette*

GAMBLING.—A desperate attempt at suicide was made a few days ago at Bolougne-sur-Mer, by a young English musician, who had lost £200, at a gaming house in Paris, and the same sum at Boulogue on the very day of his arrival. The unfortunate but misguided young man went into an apothecary's shop in the town, and asked for a small quantity of laudanum to lull the pain arising from a pretended local irritation. While the druggist was labelling the phial intended for his customer, the latter seized the large vessel containing the narcotic, and swallowed a considerable portion before the master of the shop was able to snatch it from his grasp. The instantaneous application of a powerful emetic prevented immediate danger, and the rash young man was with as little delay as possible, conveyed to the town hospital, where he received such further assistance as his case required. He was soon pronounced out of danger. On his removal to the hospital not more than twelve sous were found in his pocket.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—The following letter from the Chancellor of Exchequer was received by the Rev. Mr. Downes, P. P., Patrick's-well, in reply to an invitation to attend the public dinner in Limerick, last Monday:—"Mount Trenchard, Sep. 22. Sir,—I have had the honour of receiving your note, inviting me to a public dinner intended to be given to the members for the county and city of Limerick. I regret to say that the probability of my absence from this county at the period you have named prevents me from being able to profit by your courtesy. I would have otherwise been glad to have had an opportunity of marking my satisfaction at the result of the election for the county and city, and my personal respect for the representatives returned by two independent bodies of constituents. I have the honor to be. Sir, your obedient servant. "T. SPRING RICE."

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 1, 1837.

CANADA.—The affairs of this fair portion of her Majesty's possessions are in a most deplorable state, and can be clearly traced to mismanagement in those who unfortunately are placed over Colonial Governments.—The imbecile and temporising measures which have been forwarded from time to time from the Colonial Office to the Administrator of the Government in Canada, has led to all the difficulties and reasonable practices which now unhappily exist. If the British Cabinet had acted with firmness and decision in settling the differences between the parties, when first presented to them, matters would never have arrived to this crisis. Had a conquered people been made to respect British laws and British justice with a firm and untemporising hand, the seeds of rebellion would not have taken so deep a root, and the uprising of a contemptuous mob might have been punished with good effect upon future agitators. The following is the latest important intelligence received:

The following is extracted from an Extra of the Montreal Courier of Saturday. The Herald and Gazette nearly agree in the same statement:—

[*Extract from the Morning Courier Extra.*]

"MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—On Thursday evening a considerable number of warrants were lodged in the hands of Mr. Delisle, the high constable, who entered immediately on the discharge of the duty assigned him, and succeeded, with a party of special constables, in arresting six of the delinquents,—Messrs. Andre Ouimet, president of the "*Fils de la Liberte*;" J. Dubuc, an *employe* at Pigeon's tavern; Frans. Tavernier, of the Faubourg St. Antoine; George De Boucherville, advocate; Dr. Simard; and a student at law, named Leblanc. Several other warrants were not served, owing to the absence of the parties for whose benefit they were intended. Among the absentees, we understand, were Dr. O'Callaghan, Thos. S. Brown, Rodolphe Desrivieres, and Ovide Perrault. The arrested parties were all safely lodged in gaol. A report has been in circulation, that Mr. Desrivieres has since been arrested, but up to last night nothing had occurred to warrant it.

We have not learned positively the precise nature of these arrests. Public report declares them to be for high treason; and we are not aware that there is any reason to suppose it incorrect in this particular.

At eight o'clock on the same evening a party of 18 of the Royal Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, under Lieut. Ermatinger was despatched to St. John's via Longueuil and Chambly with Constable Malo, to effect the arrest of two worthies of that place, Messrs. Dr. D'Avignon and Demara. Having quietly effected their object, they set out on their return, about three o'clock in the morning, by the same road. Not far from Chambly, they met with a party of about thirty persons, variously armed, who, however, went off as they approached. At about a mile from Longueuil, they were warned by a woman, that a large body of men was in waiting for them a little further on; but from some cause or other the information was disregarded, and the party proceeded as before. They had gone on but a very short distance, when they found themselves almost close to a body of three hundred in a field on the right of the road, protected by a high fence, and armed with rifles and muskets. The party in advance moved on to pass them, but was received by a heavy fire, which it was impossible for them to return with effect, armed as they were with pistols only, and from a body which on account of the high fence they could not charge sword in hand. Under these circumstances, they fell back on the main body of the party, though not until several shots had told with effect upon them. Lieut. Ermatinger was wounded, we believe, with duck-shot, in the face and below the shoulder. Mr. Sharp received a bullet through the leg, a little below the knee, and Mr. John P. Ashton also received a slight wound from a slug. Mr. John Molson, Jun., had a narrow escape for his life, a bullet passing through his cap and grazing his head. Mr. Joshua Woodhouse is also wounded, and we believe from all we hear, severely. Several of the horses, we are told, were more or less wounded.—In turning to retreat, the waggon in which the Constable and the two prisoners were, was upset and necessarily left behind by the cavalry, who then made their way into Longueuil, across the fields. On arriving there, they found a detachment of two companies from the 32d regiment, under Major Reid, who had been despatched at an early hour from Montreal, to receive and support them in case of necessity, but whose orders had unfortunately directed him not to proceed beyond Longueuil. The prisoners had, however, then made their escape, and the whole body returned to the city, for further orders.

Some two hours afterwards, Constable Malo returned to the city, reporting none others killed or wounded, and of course without his prisoners.

We understand that the four companies of the Royals now in town have received orders to march early this morning, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall, K. H., on special duty, not yet precisely disclosed, between Longueuil and Chambly. They will be accompanied by one or perhaps two field pieces, and we trust their orders will prove to be such as to bring to a speedy issue the whole business of yesterday's attack.—A recapture,—a few new captures,—and a satisfactory account of any parties that may be found, should there be any such, to oppose either, are what the circumstances of the case require, and what we trust they will not require in vain.

Conflicting reports are current as to the *locale* of the unarrested leaders, and of Mr Papineau in particular. By some it is confidently stated that he is in town, by others, that he has even left the country and crossed the line.

There is little doubt expressed in some quarters as to the fact of a warrant being actually out against Papineau; but we trust there is no ground for such a doubt.

We see from last night's *Populaire*, that Mr. Demara, one of the parties rescued at Longueuil, has just been discharged from his situation, as Post Master at St. Johns.—The public will be no losers."

The following is from our correspondent:—

"Saturday evening, 6 o'clock.—Nothing later than you will find in the *Gazette*, with the exception of a report that the troops marched to Chambly without interruption. Mr. Speak, of St. Charles, came in about two o'clock. He saw several large armed bodies directing their courses in the same direction. Some of them stopped him and asked him if he was a patriot or a bureaucrat; on his replying that he was the former, they permitted him to pass.

'The New-York Mail has not yet reached town, owing to the non-arrival of the boat this morning, at St. John.

'If any thing further transpire before the departure of the boat, I will write."

Loss of the ship Sir Robert H. Dick.—The following is an extract of a letter, received from Lloyd's Agent at Yarmouth, Nova-Scotia.

"I have now to inform you of the loss of the ship "Sir Robert H. Dick," on her voyage from London (whence she sailed on the 9th October,) on the night of the 22d instant, near the half moon rocks Cape Sable. The vessel has nearly gone to pieces, and will be sold on the 28th. the materials if any are saved will be duly advertised: five of the crew having taken to the Boat against the positive orders of the Master were drowned."

Prior to the ship's striking she had lost all her sails through the violence of the weather. The Captain and crew were thirty hours on the wreck.

Mr. Forrestall has been returned to represent the County of Sydney, N. S. in the General Assembly.

The last detachment of the gallant 43d Regiment is about to depart forthwith for Fredericton. In order to expedite their arrival at Head Quarters, we would recommend an instantaneous subscription of our spirited Citizens, to procure carriages for the conveyance of those brave fellows and their baggage to Fredericton, that they may be saved the fatigue of a long and heavy march. We feel assured that our citizens require no urging to this good deed in time of necessity; a few hours would raise more than sufficient for the object in view.

☞ We feel much pleasure in publishing the following documents from the York County Militia. They have been the first to volunteer their services in support of Her Majesty's Government, and to give their aid, if necessary, in suppressing rebellion in the Canadas. We are assured that the sentiments expressed by them will be warmly responded to by tens of thousands in this loyal Province. The Militia forces of our City and County, though not first to offer, will nevertheless be found staunch to the back bone, and their motto is "ready boys ready." They rejoice in the example set them by York County, and their services will not be found wanting at our Governor's command.

From the Royal Gazette, November 29.

At a meeting of the Officers of the First Battalion York County Militia, held at the Adjutant's Office, in Fredericton, on Thursday the 23d day of November, 1837.

PRESENT.

Lieut. Colonel G. Minchin, Major M. Brannen; Captains D. L. Robinson, W. M'Beath, J. F. Taylor, G. E. Ketchum, L. A. Wilmot, G. F. S. Berton, J. Holbrook, J. A. Beckwith, T. Gardiner, J. S. Shore; Lieutenants F. E. Beckwith, W. Grosvenor, A. Coy, R. Felton, J. Gregory, W. S. Estey, D. M'Leod, W. D. Hartt, S. Barker, W. Segee, Jun.; Second Lieutenant Thomas Bowden; Ensigns G. Woods, B. Carroll, S. D. M'Pherson, G. Lee, J. F. Berton; Paymaster, James Taylor, (Capt.); Adjt. G. F. H. Minchin, (Capt.); Qr. Master B. Wolhaupter, (Capt.); Surgeon Thomas Emerson.

Resolved unanimously, That we, in common with our fellow subjects in this Province of New Brunswick, deeply lament the spirit of violence and rebellion now exhibited in the Province of Lower Canada, and which, fostered and excited by evil minded persons, will, unless immediately checked and put down, plunge the Country in anarchy and blood.

That it is our duty at this time to give expression to those feelings of loyalty by which the people of this Province have ever been actuated, and thus to convey our unqualified disapprobation of the proceedings of the seditious faction in Lower Canada, as well as our cordial sympathy for, and desire to support, our loyal fellow subjects in that Province.

That having learned that Her Majesty's Troops stationed in this Province are under orders to proceed to Quebec, we have now assembled to offer our services to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the performance of Garrison duty, or any other Military service to which His Excellency may be pleased to order us, for the maintenance of the Queen's Government, and for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow subjects, and we feel convinced that the non-commissioned officers and men of the Battalion, and Companies attached thereto, moved by a like sense of their allegiance and duty to their Queen and Country, will, with cheerfulness and alacrity, obey the calls of His Excellency.

Resolved. That Lieut. Colonel Minchin do wait upon His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and communicate the foregoing resolutions.

Adjutant General's Office,
Fredericton, 24th Nov. 1837.

SIR—The Resolutions adopted by the Officers of the First Battalion York County Militia, at a Meeting convened by your orders on the 23d instant, and which were communicated by you to his His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, have been read by Sir John Harvey with great satisfaction.

And His Excellency congratulates the Officers of the First Battalion York Militia upon having taken the lead in the public expression of sentiments and feelings which he is convinced are entertained by the whole Militia Force of the Province.

And I am to assure you, that His Excellency will not hesitate to avail himself of your proffered services, should circumstances render it necessary, and that in doing so, he will feel pride, pleasure, and confidence.

By His Excellency's command.

(Signed) GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

Lieut. Colonel Minchin, commanding first Battalion York County Militia.

Fredericton, 23d Nov. 1837.

We the undersigned Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Volunteer Rifle Company, attached to the 1st Battalion York County Militia, under your command, having understood Her Majesty's Troops in this Garrison are about to proceed to Lower Canada, do in the present disturbed and rebellious state of that Province, tender our services to do any immediate Military duty His Excellency the Commander in Chief may think proper.

W. M'Beath, Captain: F. E. Beckwith, Lieutenant; Thos. Bowden, 2d Lieutenant; Philip W. Brannen, Enoch, O. Bradley, Wm. R. Witham, John T. Lawrence, Geo. F. Estey, Geo. F. Brannen, Geo. W. Gaynor, C. J. Wolhaupter, David Davies, George Vail, John Weade, Wm. Baird, Oswell M'Brien, Duncan M'Leod, James Agnow, Harris S. Estey, C. B. Lincoln Patrick Burke, Geo. W. Busteed, Joseph Rosborough, Thomas Williams, Jarvis S. Ring, Wm. C. Tredwell, Geo. N. Segee, John Witham, John Blair, James Goff, Richard H. Payne, L. P. Fisher, Joseph Muscroll, Jun. and G. S. Winter.—

NOTE.—The others belonging to the Company, are either out of Town or have not had an opportunity of signing the above.

W. M'BEATH, *Captain.*

To LIEUT. COL. MINCHIN,
1st Battalion York County Militia.

To Captain M'BEATH, commanding Rifle Co.

Dear Sir.—I beg you will convey to the Company under your command, my sincere thanks for the very handsome manner in which they have offered their services at the present time. And I beg you will assure them how highly I appreciate the honor they have conferred on me, in thus enabling me to place at His Excellency's disposal a company of such sterling value to Her Majesty's service.

I shall lose no time in forwarding the paper containing the companys' offer of service to His Excellency the Commander in Chief may think proper.

Pray accept of my warmest acknowledgements for the praiseworthy part taken by yourself in this cause, and believe me. My dear Sir,

Yours, most truly,
GEORGE MINCHIN, LIEUT. COL.
Com. 1st Batt. York County Militia.

Fredericton, 24th Nov. 1837.

SIR,—I have just received from Capt. M'Beath, commanding the Rifle Company attached to my Battalion, the enclosed most gratifying paper containing the signatures of each individual belonging to his Company, and their voluntary offer to perform any duty which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may deem necessary for the good of Her Majesty's service.

In thus forwarding the document presented to me, I beg to observe, that should His Excellency find it necessary to avail himself of their services, now so handsomely offered, I can venture to say, that they will be found as effective a Militia Company as any in America, and fully deserving of confidence.

They are completely armed with the best of *Rifles*, in full uniform, and most excellent *marksmen*—true to the Queen and the British Constitution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GEO. MINCHIN, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Com. 1st Batt. York County Militia.

Hon. Lieut. Col. SHORE, Adjt. Gen. &c. &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Fredericton, 27th Nov. 1837.

SIR—Your letter dated the 24th instant, which I received on the following day, enclosing a voluntary offer of service from the Rifle Company, commanded by Captain M'Beath, attached to the 1st Battalion York Militia, under your command, I had the honour of laying before the Commander-in-Chief.

And I am directed by His Excellency to request that you will be pleased to convey to Capt. M'Beath, his brother Officers, Non-commissioned officers, and men of his Company, Sir John Harvey's thanks for this offer of service, which he considers most creditable to them, and at the same time to say that His Excellency will not hesitate in accepting it if circumstances should render it necessary and expedient to do so.

By Command,
(Signed) GEO. SHORE,
Adjt. General Militia.

Lieut. Colonel Minchin, commanding 1st Battalion York Militia, Fredericton.

A detachment of the 43d Regiment, under the command of Captain Egerton, arrived here on Monday last from Saint John.

☞ The Officer commanding the 43d Regt. requests that the Sheriff, the resident Gentry, and Inhabitants in general, at the Oromocto, will accept his public acknowledgments and warmest thanks for their very great kindness and hospitality to the Officers and Men of a detachment of the 43d Regt., on their arrival there after a long and fatiguing march from Gage Town, on the 26th instant, as well as to a detachment under Captain Bell, which arrived there the week previous.

Henry G. Clopper, Charles Lee, Daniel L. Robinson, George Minchin, Charles P. Wetmore, and Thomas Gill, Esquires, and Moses Pickard, to be Commissioners for the Alms House and Work House in the County of York.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, (P. E. I.) Nov. 7.—The Cape Breton, steamer, with the mail and passengers, left this for Pictou on Tuesday last about midnight.—At 5 A. M. on Wednesday morning, the wind blowing strong, with a rough sea, which carried away one of her boats, came to an anchor under Carabou Point. In the course of the day she made another attempt to proceed, but was obliged to drop anchor again. At day break on Thursday, once more got under weigh, but her coals being expended, all the spare casks on board, planks and bulk heading, were broken up for fuel to keep the engines going. This supply having also failed, they had to set sail and put into Merigonish, where they remained until a supply of coal was sent round from Pictou.—On Friday got into Pictou; on Saturday night again started for Charlotte-town, and anchored off the Gull Rock till day break. Arrived here on Sunday at one A. M. and after a stay of two hours, started for Miramichi, but remained at anchor in Indian Cove until day break yesterday. It is understood that she will make only one trip more to Miramichi this season.—*Gazette.*

On Friday last, John Dalton, of Covehead, was apprehended and brought before Donald Macdonald, Esq. charged with robbing Hugh M'Lean, of West river, Pictou, on board the Cape Breton, steam boat, the 31st ult. on her way from Miramichi to Charlotte-town. The constables stated that in the morning they proceeded to search the house of the prisoner's father, where he resided, but found nothing. Soon after quitting the house, they met the prisoner on the road, and as they were taking him aside to search him, he was observed to drop his pocket book, which was immedi