Colonial.

QUEBEC, Oct. 27.

The *Vindicator* contains the first bulletin of the St. Charles Meeting. It says, that five thousand were present; Dr. Wolfred Nelson in the Chair, J. T. Drolet, and Dr. Duvert, Vice Presidents. M. Girod and Boucher Belleville, Secretaries. "The "meeting was addressed," says the *Vindicator*, by "the President, the Honorable Mr. Papineau, L. "M. Viger, Esq., M. P. P.; L. Lacoste, Esq., M. P. P.; "C. H. O. Cote, Esq., M. P. P.; E. E. Rodier, Esq., "M. P. P.; T. S. Brown, Esq., and M. Girod."—"The resolutions passed on this occasion are thir-"teen in number." The substance only is given. "they enumerate the rights of man, which is that of "changing his political institutions and altering the "form of his Government whenever the people "pleases;" the people are invited to meet in December and elect magistrates and militia officers on the plan of the Eighth Report of the Permanent Committee of the Two Mountains, and organize like the "Sons of Liberty," at Montreal, &c. "Finally, the delegates are directed to meet 'again to-"day (Tuesday) to consider such further proposi-"tions as may be submitted to them." The account speaks of "vollies of musketry and the roar of can-"non, and the attendance of a company of sixty to "one hundred militiamen with arms." A volley was fired at the passing of every resolution: the whole concluding with a kind of passing in review, before Mr. Papineau, who stood in front of "a very handsome column, surmounted with a cap of liberty," erected in his honour. On this occasion "amid vollies of musketry and the thunders of artillery."—*Quebec Gazette.*

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—We learn from the *Herald*, of this morning, that Madame Prevost, the heroine of ST. SCHOLASTIQUE has been brought to town as a prisoner in consequence of having put the whole of the patriotic party in that parish in bodily fear. The facts, as stated in the *Herald*, are shortly these:—On Sunday the 15th instant, some of the seditious declaimers of ST. SCHOLASTIQUE having addressed the parishioners as they came out of church, in their usual strain of treason and rebellion, Madame Prevost thought it her duty to take up the opposite side of the question, and to say a few words to the friends of peace and order, by inculcating loyalty to the Queen, and obedience to the laws. Being ordered to desist upon pain of being compelled to do so, she drew a pistol, cocked it, and threatened to shoot the first person who should dare to lay a violent hand upon her. Her opponents, seeing this, fled; and upon these frivolous grounds instituted legal proceedings against her. Truly the patriots of ST. SCHOLASTIQUE are a brave and gallant people!—*Gazette.*

We have been assured by a gentleman who was present on Monday at St. Charles, that the Six Counties' Meeting was attended by considerably less than *one* instead of "*five*" thousand. Of these just 64 were armed with muskets, which they discharged at suitable intervals. A little old ship's cannon, of some four pound calibre, supplied all the "roar of artillery," that "came booming on his ears."—The only good-looking part of the concern was, we understand, the liberty-pole, about 20 feet high, and neatly coloured with "imported" paint. The flags were pretty numerous, but very shabby,—many of them having their inscriptions merely written on bits of paper fastened to the bunting! At an early part of the proceedings, the stage came down with a sad crush, to the ominous discomfiture of the actors.—The rumoured presence of the troops is said to have conspired with the "bad roads," to thin the gathering.—*Courier.*

What course the British Government and parliament may adopt in this state of affairs, we cannot foresee. Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Resolutions, sanctioned by both Houses of Parliament, were only a temporary measure founded on the conciliatory plan, and in no way providing for the future Government of the Province. They contain declarations contrary to the pretensions of the French Canadian majority, from which one of the Houses of Parliament at least, will never recede; but it is clear the Government of the country cannot be carried on without the further interference of the Imperial Parliament. Preparations for rebellion are actually made, if it is not virtually commenced, and the country is placed on the verge of ruin, as well as the whole of the British interests in North America.

It is of little use now for the inhabitants of the Province to attempt to decide or differ as to who is the most to blame; they have not the means of applying a remedy; the evil must, however, be palpable to those who have the power of remedying it. Rebellion must be put down,—persons and property protected,—and all who are faithful to their oaths and their allegiance must be ready, with one heart and one mind, to obey the calls of the lawful authority, to be aiding for that purpose, in the full assurance that the Sovereign authority will provide against the recurrence of a state of things so unfortunate.—*Quebec Gazette.*

From the Newfoundland Ledger, of Oct. 20.

A writ has been served on Messrs. Morris, Kent, and Nugent, Members of the Assembly, for an alleged libel on the character of Judge Boulton, contained in speeches made by those gentlemen in the House.

The House of Assembly being, as we presume, upon the eve of its prorogation has at length sent up the Supply Bill to the Council, where it was read a first time on Wednesday and was ordered to be read a second time to day. The Bill, however, was found to be so strongly objectionable, that the Council immediately requested a conference with the Assembly, (which was held yesterday,) and proceeded to adopt certain resolutions, as instructions for the guidance of the conferees, setting forth the grounds upon which the Council would refuse to sanction the Bill: and proceeding, as it did, upon just and constitutional principles, even at the hazard of such a conflict with the lower branch of the Legislature as would occasion the loss of the supplies altogether, we cannot but admire the firmness and propriety with which the Council has discharged its duty under these trying circumstances.

It should be understood, that the Assembly had previously sent up a Bill for the making and improving of Roads in various sections of the country, to which the Council refused its assent, upon one ground, among others, that about three fourths of the revenue of the country was proposed to be devoted to that purpose, without sufficient checks against the wasteful expenditure of so large a sum. The bill was sent up a second time from the Assembly, and again rejected: and the Assembly being bent upon carrying its purpose, at length tacked it to the Bill of supplies for the civil government of the colony—thus attempting to coerce the Council into a measure but little modified from that which it had twice rejected. The House of Assembly declares that it is privileged to do so: the Council declares otherwise, and that such a principle is contrary to the laws and usages of the Imperial Parliament, and to those of the other British North American provinces, upon which latter the House had so frequently fallen back in support of its position. The Council would pass the usual supply bill for the civil service of the colony, but it would not consent to pass any measure with it, which, coming in a separate form, would be objectionable. Whatever inconvenience may arise, therefore, from the loss of the supplies, the House of Assembly would be exclusively responsible for. Upon the result of this conference being made known in the Assembly, yesterday, the House relaxed in the unreasonable measure which it had adopted; it did not profess to relax any principle, but, seeing the amount of poverty and distress which the unusually short catch of fish, during the past season, will entail upon the poorer inhabitants, in the coming winter, it professed to adopt a measure of expediency, and to 'throw its privileges at the feet of the Council, and the despot who presided in that Council,' as Mr. Nugent expressed himself rather than inflict starvation upon the people. He, Nugent, would consent to separate the Road Bill from the Bill of Supply, but he would send up the former without any modification of it—and if the Council did not then pass it, neither would he, as a member of the Assembly, consent to pass the ordinary supply Bill.

We fear there is too much reason to apprehend that an unusual amount of poverty and distress will be experienced in the course of the ensuing winter, which the passing a sum of money for the repairs and construction of roads would enable the industrious poor in a great degree to avert; but, clearly, the House of Assembly ought not to take advantage of that unhappy circumstance in order to coerce the Council to the adoption of a precedent which it cannot but see would be fraught with the most dangerous consequences hereafter. If the Assembly is actuated by a sincere desire to lessen the amount of human suffering during the inclemency of the coming winter, it will send to the Council such a Bill as the Council *ought* to accede to; but we trust that the Council will not give up one point upon which it *ought* to insist, from any threats which may be held out of a withholding of the supplies for the service of the Colony. Concession after concession may be yielded to unreasonable popular bodies, and yet like the leech, would they cry "Give, Give!"

We understand that the committee of supply in the House of Assembly have voted Mr. Nugent, the chairman of that committee the sum of £50 for his services in that capacity. Thus with £40 as a member of the House, will make £90 to that individual for the present session of the legislature. This is the way the public money is squandered to support the noisy, frothy paupers that batten upon the delusion which they palm upon "the People" for their own interested and selfish ends.

Summary.

The number of ships that passed the Sound in the month of August was, from the North Sea, 1040, from the Baltic, 909, in all 1949. Of these there were, from the

	North Sea.	Baltic.	Total.
English	334	275	609
Prussian	178	123	301
Norwegian	137	118	255
Dutch	72	73	145
Swedish	72	63	135
Danish	67	69	133
Mecklenburg	62	56	118
Russian	50	48	98
French	11	25	36
American	7	9	16

Mrs. Frazer, widow of the unfortunate master of the Stirling Castle, whose narrative of shipwreck and murder of her husband by the savages, so much interested the public in her behalf, has been detected in imposing on benevolent feelings. That she has visited some of the localities, and perhaps experienced many of the hardships she describes, is unquestionable; but there is also reason to believe that she has been drawing extensively on a certain faculty said to be much in request amongst imaginative poets. Mr. Dowling, commissioner of police, at Liverpool, having had his suspicions awakened, ordered her contemplated relief to be suspended for some time, and sent for the captain of the vessel in which she arrived from Sydney. The captain being absent on business, the mate came in his stead, and evinced considerable reluctance to give any information relative to the person calling herself Mrs. Frazer. After a good deal of hesitation, however, he admitted that she was in no distress whatever: that she had abundance of clothes of a very superior description; and, moreover, that she was married to the captain, whose name is Green, and consequently, could want for nothing any woman in her sphere of life had a right to expect. It will be recollected that this Green was mainly instrumental in corroborating her statements before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house. Her explanation upon the discovery of her imposition attempted here was, that her husband (Green) used her very ill, and she wished to go to London, and separate from him; and he on being sent for agreed to furnish her with the means to go; after which, however, they remained here some time, and I saw her on more than one occasion elegantly dressed. The mate of the vessel states that she had a very good wardrobe, and it is certain that, as the wife of Green, she cannot be in distress.

The following dreadful narrative is from the London Globe:—

CLIFTON, (Bristol) Sept. 29. A circumstance occurred yesterday, which has thrown our beautiful village into a state of the utmost excitement. It may not be generally known, that at nearly the summit of a cliff rising 300 feet above the surface of the river Avon, and which is commonly called St. Vincent's rock, there is a hole or nearly circular aperture extending 20 or 30 yards inward, and to which an underground passage has lately been excavated by the proprietor of the Clifton Observatory. About noon, yesterday an elderly gentleman, accompanied by a young and lovely female, appeared at the door of the Observatory, and requested to be admitted to the "Giant's Hole," as this cave is generally called. While one of the attendants went for a torch with which to light them through the passage the doorkeeper, observing that the gentleman seemed in a state of great excitement, muttering to himself in a low tone of voice, asked if he was not well, hinting that it might be better he should rest himself ere he ventured into the close air of the cavern.

This intimation was either not heard or not heeded; but the lady said. "I am much obliged to you for your attention, but my husband is subject to these fits of absence." The torch-bearer, having performed his office, left them leaning over the balustrade at the outer entrance of the cave, enjoying the view of the picturesque landscape on each side of them, and of the river rolling at their feet. What remains of this catastrophe can only be told by the people who were walking under the the rocks at the time. They state that they saw a lady and gentleman leaning over the balustrade; the gentleman soon turned round, and could distinctly be perceived using voilent gestures to the lady, who, terrified sank to the ground, clinging to the railing; they then saw him attempt to lift her up by the waist, which she resisted, still holding fast to the iron rails and uttering the most piercing screams.

He at last succeeded in lifting her up to the top of the railing; the people at the Observatory, hearing the cries, hastened to the scene, but not in time to save the victim; he no sooner heard their footsteps than, with a jerk, he hurled her into the depths below; for a moment he steadfastly regarded the body of the unfortunate lady as it whirled round in the air and fell upon the ground a disfigured mass, and then with a spring, and a demoniacal laugh at those who were on the point of seizing him, he cleared the barrier betwixt him and eternity; but a just Providence ordained that he should suffer acutely for his double crime; he fell upon a pointed pinacle of a rock, and there, impaled and writhing, the wretched man hung for nearly a minute; gradually his hold relaxed, his joints stiffened, and he fell heavily about ten yards from the body of his wife. Those that ran to the lady when she fell only heard her repeat these words—"My God, I am innocent." On inquiry, it has been ascertained that they arrived at the Gloucester Hotel the night before, from London; but all attempts to discover the name or address of the parties has proved abortive.

Russian System of Conscription.—One of our late Papers contains a description, from which we extract the following, of an expedient resorted to by the Russian Autocrat, to embellish with a little appearance of romance, his half civilized system of military colonies.

The camp of Woznesensk, in the government of Katerinoslaw, was chosen this year for the grand manœuvres of the Russian cavalry. About this camp, the government has established military colonies, to cultivate the numerous farms, and the lands which belong to them, and it was desired that the colonies should be full of activity at the time of the arrival of the German Princes, who are to visit Woznesensk. But these colonies were as yet inhabited only by soldiers, and counted but few women. Consequently, an imperial order enjoined on the authorities of the government of Wolhynia, of Podolia, and of Kiovia to require of the administrators of the property, confiscated in consequence of the revolution of 1830, to obtain from their counties a levy of six hundred young girls, for the service of the camp of Woznesensk. According to this order, the young girls were to be aged from sixteen to twenty, and, as far as possible, handsome and well formed. The administrators set about executing this order, but as the news spread into several of the villages, the women and the young girls took to flight, and sought refuge in the midst of the forests and the desert steppes. In other villages the peasantry declared that they would oppose by force, the execution of such an order, and that they would defend to the death their daughters, their sisters, and their affianced ones. The officers, thinking that a resistance which was announced in so energetic a manner, might be of a nature to cause great disorder, addressed a report to the government. In consequence of this, several detachments of troops were sent to enforce the execution of the orders. This was done, the peasants were trapped like wild beasts: the young girls were torn from the bosom of their families, and the soldiers notwithstanding the orders of the officers, who under these circumstances, did all in their power to reconcile humanity and their duty, committed many acts of violence. The most deplorable scenes took place on the estates of Human, belonging to the Count Alexander Potocki, and on those of Zinkow, belonging to the Princess de Wusternberg, born Princess of Czartoryska. At several places, the peasants, armed with scythes and clubs, maintained a furious contest with the soldiers, but they were finally forced to yield to numbers. Some were killed, others imprisoned and delivered up to justice! Already several judgments have been given against them. Twenty-two peasants have submitted to the punishment of the lash. Eighteen, after having suffered the knout, have been sent to Siberia; others are still in prison. The imperial order was then executed. Six hundred young girls, taken by force from their country, from their families, were despatched with a military escort to the camp of Woznesensk. On their arrival at the camp, they were, like the army recruits, subjected to a shameful examination, that any serious infirmities might be discovered. The prettiest, clothed in various costumes, dressed like Tyrolese, Spaniards, English women, were distributed among the different farms of the military colony. It was undoubtedly to offer to the German Princes and the illustrious strangers, whose presence was expected in the camp, some picturesque and pastoral scenes which might relieve the ennui, of the grand manœuvres. As to the young girls who had not the requisite share of beauty, they were destined to become wash-women to the soldiers.

The peasants have presented a petition to the Emperor, that they may obtain the return of their unfortunate girls. This petition has been warmly supported by the marshals of their districts. It is not yet known what decision will be taken on it. It is thought that these women will be compelled to marry the colonized soldiers. It was in this manner, that under the reign of Catherine II., Potemkin, after the devastation of the steppes of the Crimea, sent there numerous detachments taken from the Russian regiments and, to complete his projects of Colonization, ordered a levy of young girls, who were brought from different provinces and given as wives to the new colonists. Such are the facts which have just occurred—no commentary is necessary.

We add, says the Paris paper, in which the above appears, from one of its correspondents, the following extract from the Polish journal, *Wiadomaki Krouce i emigracijne*, which confirms the truth of it.

"Six hundred girls, of a remarkable beauty and of the tenderest youth, have been chosen from the confiscated estates of the Poles, and have been sent to Woznesensk, where the grand manœuvres of the Russian cavalry are being made, that they may serve as an embellishment to the military colonies. There, after having been attired as Swiss, Tyrolese, and English women, they have been placed in the farm houses of the colony, to charm the eyes of the illustrious guests who honour with their presence the manœuvres of Woznesensk. The relatives of these young girls wished to oppose this act of violence, and several resisted it by force. But the knout and Siberia have taught them to listen to reason."

CONSTANTINE EXPEDITION—*Telegraphic Despatch.*

TOULON, Oct. 5.—noon.—On the 1st the three first brigades passed the Seybourne with M. the Duke of Nemours, and Gen. Damremont, a part of the artillery, &c. The weather was fine. The remainder was to set out on the next day with the fourth brigade.—They expected to reunite under the walls of Constantine on the 6th.

The health of the 12th and of the city is considerably better—300 horses and 200 artillery coming from Marseilles were disembarked on the 2d, and went in the direction of the camp.

The following are the news which we have just received by the steamboats Courier and Vautour set out from Bona, the one on the 30th September, the other on the 2d October.

Notwithstanding the rain which has fallen every day the Prince set out for the Camp of Medjier-el-Ammar on the 26th, attended by a numerous staff and sufficient for an army of 25,000 men—many wagons and carriages, more embarrassing than useful in this country, followed the cortege, in the midst of which was a small piece of cannon, which it is said they were to offer to the Bey, if he consented to sign the treaty of peace.—His Royal Highness has visited in detail the camps of Drean, Hanaman, Beida, Nechweya and Ghelma: he questioned the soldiers upon their situation, and it is in consequence of the information that he has received, that he has decided to abandon the position of Berda and Nechweya.

These are small camps where the troops are badly established and exposed to fever—besides it is necessary to reinforce the expeditionary column, weakened by the force of the 12th at Bona, and not to leave without defence small camps isolated and useless, for a moment.

According to despatches at Bona on the 30th inst. the Duke of Nemours had taken his position at the grand camp on the 28th.

The roads have become bad, in consequence of the great quantity of rain, which has softened the ground—but as the army has only to make short marches and not to go more than three or four leagues per day, they can arrive at Constantine without being worn out with fatigue.

The Army of the Bey Achmet does not wish to try the chance of a combat; since the lesson they received the 28th they have not shown themselves, and the spies of the Governor General announces that they have established themselves in a camp placed beyond the Oned Zenati, on this side of the heights of Mansoura; it is hardly probable that the Bey will wait us there, but it is supposed to be certainly known that he will not shut himself up in Constantine, the defence of which has been entrusted to the Aga and 5000 Turkish regulars that have been in his pay some months—as for Achmet, that he will hold the country with 6000 cavalry.

THE POLISH REFUGEES.

We publish some additional particulars of the condition of these unfortunate men.

Lately an opportunity presented itself of obtaining work on the Great Western Railroad. This at first was seized upon with great eagerness by the soldiers, who are few in number in London; but they were soon followed by their superior companions in arms, and soldiers and officers may now be seen daily labouring side by side, from six o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the evening, in the vicinity of the metropolis, in company with the English labourers, whose habits they tend to improve by their example, and whose hearty good will they have won by their cheerfulness and good humour, and who, according to the testimony given by the overseers, far from grudging these strangers—as sometimes is the case where foreigners are employed—the proceeds of their mutual labour, have become interested for their misfortunes, and sympathise with their feelings. Two of these apprentices to the axe and spade are a Lieutenant Colonel B—cz and a Major M—cz. Another is a Lithuanian Noble, S—cz, the owner, in his own country, of a large estate, and and whose hours of toil and exile are embittered by his severance from a young and lovely wife and children, to correspond even with whom is by the Czar adjudged a crime. Many a youth of polished education, and child of once wealthy parents—many a scion of ancient Polish houses—fraternise with the railroad excavators, and though by their birth destined to move in the highest circles, and by their rank to sit at princely boards, may now be seen with the green turf for their table, consuming, with the English labourers, the frugal fare of a morsel of bread earned by severest toil

But of the whole body of the refugees the most to be pitied are those who have grown infirm by old age, or are fathers of families; and those who from their youth, or from the difference of their previous habits and delicacy of constitution, are unfit, or have been rendered so by want and suffering, for heavy work. A most distressing and touching instance of the latter class of cases occured but a few days ago in the vicinity of the above railroad, and on the road to Maidenhead. Communication having been made that more refugees might obtain employment on the railroad, a party of twelve Poles, for the most part officers, set out for the spot, in company with a young countryman, Mr. B——ski, who was weak and exhausted from past sufferings and privations. The mere journey proved to much for him, and he fainted by the road-side. No house could be found in the neighbourhood to afford him succour, and in that deplorable condition he lay amid his sorrowing countrymen, unable to procure him any assistance, until by good fortune one of the contractors for the work happened to come up in his tilbury, and being struck with the noble appearance of the young sufferer, and informed of his case, took him into his vehicle, and to his home, and humanely bestowed on him such care as his state of health required. When the youth was restored to health, the clerk of the contractor was enjoined to make to him the same payments as to the rest of his labourers, without obliging him to do any work at all, upon the ground that at that moment there was none for him, but that some would be soon found.

The young Pole, not considering that a sufficient reason for his continuing to be paid, resolved to quit however unwillingly, the asylum of his benefactor; and, after his departure, signified to him that his reason for leaving was that he did not feel happy at being paid without working, and thus, perhaps, prevent some one of his countrymen from being employed who was more able than himself. The high-minded and unhappy youth is a son of very rich parents in Volhynia, and of noble birth. At the outbreak of the revolution in Poland he was in a Polish lyceum, devoting his time to study; but, at the call of his country, he, with his brother, hesitated not to exchange the college-hall for the tented field. After the retreat of the patriot army to Galicia, both brothers were, at the instigation of Russian informers, thrown into dungeons of Austria, where, for three years, they were loaded with fetters, shut out from the light of heaven, scarcely preserved from starvation by being compelled to eat the most loathsome food, and otherwise exposed to the most brutal treatment at the hands of their jailors, so much so that the younger brother, at present only in his twenty-third year, has lost all his hair and every trace of youth, and the bodily frames of both present but the wreck of what they formerly were. Upon being released from prison they were, like many others, sent on board an Austrian vessel to this country, where their situation, it will be seen, is still but a very wretched one. The elder of the brothers is known among his countrymen as an able writer, and has drawn a sketch of the sufferings which he endured in prison, and of the persecutions the Polish patriots were exposed to in Galicia from the Austrian government, with a pen as powerful and as elegant as that of Silvio Pellico. Shall he now be compelled to employ that pen in picturing the Ugolino, like suffering by which he and his countrymen are in danger of perishing in this opulent land! Alas, that this should be no fiction of romance, but the true detail of real and actual misery!

A school-fellow and a fellow-sufferer of Messrs. B——sk is Mr. O——ski a poet, and one entitled to be ranked with the first bards of any country. Were he to write in English as he does in Polish, he would, like another Byron, be paid a sovereign a line. Now his fate is either to starve or dig.

Surely the above facts, the truth of which we guarantee, cannot be passed by unheeded by the British public. Though Courts and Cabinets may wink at the proceedings of the Czar, surely the people of England will stand between him and his victims.

STATE OF MAINE.

Executive Department,
Sept. 27, 1837.

SIR:—I had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of the 19th inst. It informs me that you hold positive instruction from your government not to suffer any act of sovereignty or jurisdiction to be exercised by any foreign power within the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, until the right to that territory shall have been determined by negotiation, and that if necessary to the enforcement of these instructions, the whole military force of British America will be placed at your disposal.

Your Excellency having expressed the belief that these facts were previously unknown to me, will not of course view as unsuspected the surprise which this information has created, announced, as it is through official organ, by a government profoundly pacific in its professions, and at a time of almost universal peace throughout the civilized world. Your Excellency's communication having left no room for doubt against whom this note of alarm is sounded, my surprise is greater, inasmuch as that people, even while suffering long continued privation of their rights, and enduring accumulated indignities have made no other return than forbearance. May there not be something peculiar in the character of that claim, which can thus incite its advocates to anticipate from a peaceful people (*b*) such measures as to justify the preparations referred to? Might it not be fairly deduced from these arrangements, that there exists some concious weakness as to the foundation on which that claim is made to rest?

Your Excellency observes that the subject of this controversy is now under negotiation. It would seem, that among nations desirous of ascertaining and respecting each other's just rights, proof and reasonings as the means of bringing this subject to satisfactory result, might be more appropriate than exhibitions of military power!

But whatever may be the considerations in which Your Excellency's instructions have originated, I take pleasure in the conviction which I entertain that your Excellency would gladly avoid becoming 'an instrument of disturbing or endangering the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between the two, nations,' (*d*) and I beg your Excellency to be assured of the sincerity of my desire that every occasion of collision or jealousy may be avoided.

But while it gives me unfeigned pleasure to reciprocate those desires for the continued harmony of the two nations, duty requires me to say, that the citizens of Main are actuated by a conviction which can never be shaken, that their territorial limits on their northern frontier, do of right and in fact extend to the highlands which divide the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Saint John.

I am informed by your Excellency, that Ebenezer S. Greely has returned to the Province of New Brunswick and there resumed the exercise of jurisdiction, and your Excellency requests an interposition on my part, to prevent the adaption by any citizen of this State of any overt act which may by engendering angry feelings, retard, instead of accelerate, the settlement of that object which we all have so much at heart to wit, the satisfactory adjustment of the question of boundary, for a time sufficient to enable Your Excellency to refer to your Government and to Her Majesty's minister at Washington, to relieve your Excellency from the existing obligations of repelling by force any active invasion of a foreign jurisdiction. Which may be attempted within the disputed territory. (*e*)

By this renewed exercise of jurisdiction on the part of Greely, to which your Excellency refers, I understand is meant his attempt to complete the census of Madawaska, which was unfinished at the time of his arrest. Happy as I should certainly feel in complying with any request made by the Executive of New Brunswick, I am precluded from any action in relation to Greely. (*i*) His authority to take the Census was derived from an act of the Legislature of this state, and he received his appointment not from this Department, but from the County Commissioners of the County of Penobscot (*g*) However desirous the Executive of this State may be to acquiesce in Your Excellency's wishes, it would therefore be beyond their power to interdict the proceedings of Greely.

Please accept my acknowledgments for the frankness with which your Excellency has made known the instructions of your Government.

I am, with sentiments of high consideration.

Your Excellency's ob't servant,
ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

To His Excellency, Sir John Harvey.

The Post has the following pithy remark on steam boat accidents:—"We dislike extreme measures, but our opinion briefly is, that an engineer should be hanged every week, and a proprietor every fortnight, till the accidents cease. The executions would not last long."—*London Paper.*

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, NOVEMBER 17, 1837.

The papers by the Western Mail announce the receipt of London dates to the 10th of October, but they furnish no additional news.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Part of the gallant 43d Regiment, under the command of Captain Bell, left the City yesterday on their way to Canada. Their route to Fredericton is by the Nerepis road, and their long march to Canada will be a cold and cheerless one indeed; but the arousing call of duty animates the breast of the soldier, and enables him to surmount the hardships he has to endure in the service of his country: and we feel assured that if the 43d. are destined to be led to the field of battle, they will acquit themselves with their usual former glory, and with honor to their country.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE FALLS.—We are informed that overtures for erecting and completing a new Bridge have been made to the Company by a scientific and competent person, who will undertake to complete the same on his own responsibility, and will not require any payment from the Company until he shall have finished his undertaking. We hope that this information is correct, and that the Company, who have sacrificed so much money, may yet be gratified by having the object of their wishes finally accomplished.

Before, however, the undertaking is again renewed, it might probably be worthy the consideration of the Company to ascertain whether a new site for the erection of the Bridge might not be found much more preferable, and also of more permanent advantage to the proprietors than the one made use of. It is probable that the expence of erecting upon a new site would cost but a few hundred pounds more, because the span across would be much shorter, and if carried directly over the Falls, the abutments are already partially formed by nature; the distance to Fredericton would be shortened, and for a trifling expense a new and almost level road could be made from the falls, to enter the main road now passing under Fort Howe.

JAMAICA, Oct. 12.—We understand that Sir LIONEL SMITH has tendered his resignation of the Government of this Island, in consequence of some instructions he received from the Colonial office, derogatory to his feelings as a gentleman and a soldier, and to his character as an honest independant Governor.

This is the *third* Governor of a Colony, whom the imbecile Lord Glenelg, has found too independent in spirit and too upright in character as a gentleman, to stoop to perform his "*dirty work*" or to act contrary to the principles of the British Constitution. Sir JOHN COLBORNE, Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, and Sir LIONEL SMITH have all refused to be made tools of, or to serve under the maladministration of Lord Glenelg.

BARBADOES.—A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced in this Island on the night of the 22d of September. The shock continued for ten or fifteen seconds.

CANADA.—The affairs of this Colony are fast drawing to a serious crisis. Armed bodies of men and seditious meetings of the disaffected are daily taking place, and the Lives and Properties of the Loyalists are endangered through the weakness and maladministration of Lord Gosford.

On Monday the 6th instant, a collision took place at Montreal between the rebel "*Sons of Liberty*," and the Loyal British subjects, members of the Doric Club. The rebel party at first, suddenly overpowered their few opponents by their numbers, but the Loyalists true to their just cause, soon turned the tables on their enemies and entirely routed those boasting followers of Papineau without the aid of military force. Further particulars will be formed in this day's journal.

85th Reg't.—Part of this fine regiment arrived here this morning from Windsor per steamer *Gazelle*, which boat returns forthwith for the remainder of the Regiment.

The Susquehanna.—It is now pretty well ascertained that the pilots who reported the capture of the Susquehanna by a pirate, mistook for that vessel, the ship Britannia, bound from Liverpool for Savannah, which ship was supplied with provisions, by the schr Edward Vincent, of Norfolk. The wind was light at the time, and vessels had much difficulty in keeping clear of each other.—*Boston Journal.*

The Mechanics Institute opened for the winter last evening, (Wednesday.) Dr. Grigor read the introductory lecture in which he gave an outline of the course, and enforced upon his audience the importance of a familiar acquaintance with Science. The attendance was good, notwithstanding the state of the weather. The Vice President, who was in the Chair, stated that the funds of the Institution were ample for its purposes, notwithstanding about £50 had been laid out for Chemical and other Apparatus, shortly expected. The museum has been much increased during the year, and exhibited in the style of arrangement and lighting much taste and industry. Mr. James Foreman will lecture next Wednesday evening on Geometry.—*Novascotian.*

Another Vessel burnt at New-Orleans.—The packet ship Edward Bonafice, almost loaded and ready to sail in a few days for New-York, was destroyed by fire, at New-Orleans, on the 30th October.

Captain Murphy, of the brig Dido, arrived at Baltimore from Havana, reports that the British cruisers had taken possession of the Islands of Key Sal and Aguilla, and transported the natives to Havana. They had also captured a Spanish government packet, with slaves on board, bound from Porto Rico to Havana, and taken her into Havana, hoisting the British flag on her. The Governor ordered it to be lowered and the Spanish hoisted in its place, which was alternately done four times, which produced much excitement. They had also stationed a large ship of the line as a receiving ship (for slaves) with a black crew, which also created a deep sensation.

MONTREAL—Nov. 2nd.

On Monday evening last, a *pro re nata* meeting was held by a few of the young men in this city who are determined to use their best exertions to crush the incipient symptoms of rebellion displayed by the "Sons of Liberty," and to trample in the dust the tricolored flag should they again have the temerity to carry it through the streets. There is no mincing matters now—the period of action has arrived, and a collision must inevitably take place soon, in spite of the government. What the final result will be, no person of common sense can have a doubt; the rebels will be overcome, but in the mean time blood, and to a considerable extent to, will flow. There are not any visible means of preventing a hostile collision, as both parties appear to be aware of each others intentions, and are prepared for the worst. Both are under military organization, and have in their possession pistols and daggers which they carry about their persons to defend themselves in case of any unforseen attack. Both are anxious for the coming conflict, and are equally confident of success.

We understand that the Young Men who met on Monday evening, marched through the city and suburbs, and finally dispersed at the New-Market, after giving three cheers and one cheer more for the Queen, and three cheers for the gallant Royal and 32d Regiments.—*Herald.*

Certain information has reached the city this morning, that bands of those whose deeds are done in darkness, have been visiting the houses of some respectable farmers at St Xeres, and have threatened their lives. One Old Countryman, whose name is in our possession, has been up four nights watching, hourly expecting his house to be attacked. From all we can learn, there is little chance of burnings taken place throughout the country, as one of the ringleaders has put a decided veto upon doing so. His instructions are to carry off grain and fodder of all descriptions for their own *private* uses.—(*b.*)

We learn on the best authority that arrangements have been entered into to build additional barracks on the ground now occupied as a wood-yard between the Bonsecours Church and the barracks, and that the Commissariat Stores at the cross are also to be fitted up for the same purpose Workmen are also busy on the island making preparations for the accommodation of the 43rd Regiment.—*Ib.*

At a late hour last night we were informed, that the house of R. B. M'Ginnis, Esq. in the Parish of L'Acadie, was torn down by the Rebels, because he would not resign his commission, as Captain of Militia. How long will Lord Gosford wring his hands, and looking up at the ceiling, say "I can't help it?"—(*Ib.*)

From the Royal Gazette, November 8.

Captain Tryon, 43d Light Infantry, is appointed to act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, vice Captain Harvey, 70th Regiment, appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Major General Commanding in New-Brunswick.

IN COUNCIL.

October 12th, 1837.

ORDERED, That no expense shall be incurred for surveys as such expense might exceed, by a large amount, the whole price to be received for the Timber applied for; such further surveys do not appear to be necessary, as the applicants, who are acquainted with the respective berths, may in most cases proceed to cut their Timber without danger of collision; and when collisions do take place, and surveys in consequence become necessary, it will then be a question to be settled by the Governor and Council, as to which of the parties in the dispute shall pay the expenses of survey, or whether such expenses shall be borne by the Provincial Government.

Circular to Deputy Surveyors.

In consequence of the above order in Council, I have to desire, that you will entirely abstain from laying out Timber Berths, or interfering in any collision between parties who may have licence to cut Timber, without express orders from me.

I have also to desire, that in the event of your being called upon by any person to perform a survey at their private expense, either with the view of the person applying for the ground to cut timber on or to settle and cultivate the earth, you will commence your survey from some angle of a former grant or survey, running all the lines round the same, and conforming in all cases as much as possible to the courses of the general surveys in the neighbourhood.

In transmitting returns of these surveys to this office, you will be particularly careful to report whether there be any or what Pine Timber, Mill Sites, Meadows, Intervale, or any other circumstances which may enhance the value of such lands, and which ought to be brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Executive Council; the field-book of the survey must also accompany the plan; and you will observe, that in no case will I hold myself responsible for the expenses you may incur in executing such services.

THOMAS BAILLIE.
Commissioner and Surveyor General of Cr. Lands.
Crown Land Office, Nov. 3, 1837.

Regulations for the Leasing of Mines and Minerals in New-Brunswick.

All persons wishing to obtain a lease of Mines and Minerals must apply by Petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in which Petition he must state particularly the district in which he wishes to work; whether he possesses the means to enable him to carry on his operations; to what extent he proposes to go. He must also state whether he owns the Land upon which he wishes to work; or whether, if owned by another person, he has made any, and what arrangements, with that person; and he will be required to produce evidence of the facts.

The Petition must be accompanied by a sketch of the ground applied for, shewing the granted Lands, &c. &c. &c.

Should the Lieutenant Governor in Council decide upon leasing the Mines applied for, the District will be submitted to public Auction, after due notice given as directed by Law.

November 2d, 1837.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a lease for fifty years of the Mines and Minerals, comprised within the Parish of Saint Martin, in the County of Saint John will be offered at Public Auction at the Crown Land Office, on Monday the 4th day of December next, subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

That the purchaser shall have two years to explore and select his Mining ground, and open any shaft or shafts; that after the expiration of the said two years, the purchaser will be confined to such mines only as he may have opened and worked, and shall then have in operation; and should it happen that during the said term of fifty years, any mine should not be worked for the space of twelve consecutive months, the said mine so remaining unworked, shall revert to the Crown, and that a percentage equal to one twentieth part of the produce of the mine or mines to be opened and worked, under the authority of the said lease, be exacted from and paid by the lessee or lessees, after the expiration of four years from the date of the sale or lease.

THOMAS BAILLIE.
Commissioner and Surveyor Genl. of Crown Lands.
Crown Land Office, Nov. 7, 1837.

We understand that Despatches from England, via New York, down to the end of September, were yesterday received by the Lieutenant Governor, conveying in terms the most gratifying to His Excellency, the entire approval by Her Majesty's Government of the various important measures which have been adopted by His Excellency since His assumption of the Government of this Province as well in reference to the Provisional extension of the Executive Council, as to the formation of the Board of Audit, and the financial Reforms which have been introduced into several Departments of the Public Service.

We learn that Mandamus's for *seven* new Members of the Executive Council, including the three who have already been provisionally called by His Excellency to take their seats at that Board, were then passing through the requisite forms, and may be daily expected.—*Gazette.*

TOTAL ROUTE OF THE "SONS OF LIBERTY."

From the Montreal Herald.

During the whole of Saturday last considerable excitement existed in town, owing to a report having been very generally circulated that the "Sons of Liberty" intended to parade the streets on Monday and that there would likely be a collision between them and the Members of the Doric Club. The excitement was increased on Sunday in consequence of the magistrates having issued a proclamation, requesting all persons to refrain from joining in any procession, or assisting in any way to break the peace. Although it was not known at what hour or place the "Sons of Liberty" would meet, a placard was posted on the walls on Monday morning, calling on the different ward associations to assemble at half past twelve o'clock "to crush rebellion in the bud." Still there were no signs of the opposite party appearing, and it was generally believed that they had abandoned their absurd attempt.

About two o'clock they began to muster in the yard of Bonacina's tavern, in front of the American Presbyterian Church, Great St. James Street. The