

6th inst. quotes from the Quebec Mercury, the following observations:—With regard to the 43d regt. should their services be required, a march across the portage is not impracticable either in summer or winter. The gallant officer who now administers the Government of New Brunswick, made the trip on snow-shoes, in 1812-13, when he came out on his appointment to the staff in Canada.

Sir John Harvey, the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, was a Lieut. col. in Upper Canada during the last war with the United States, and was principally instrumental in contriving the plan of attack, and carrying it personally into execution, of the battle of Stony Creek, near Lake Ontario, where the United States Army was defeated, and Generals Chandler and Winder made prisoners. The honor of Knighthood was conferred upon him as a reward for that service.—Halifax Rec.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B. Dec. 23.

Military Movements.—The last detachment of the 85th regt. left this city on Wednesday morning for Fredericton on their way to Canada. They were conveyed on sleds. The detachments of this corps proceeded on to Quebec the morning after their arrival at Fredericton.

We understand that the arrangements of the Commissariat Department on the route were so complete, that the detachment of the 43d, under col. Booth, had completed half the distance to Quebec on the sixth day after leaving Fredericton.

FREDERICTON, DEC. 20

On Friday last, the Troops in this Garrison were relieved from duty by a guard of the rifle company attached to the first Battalion of York county Militia, and has since been performed by the officers and men of that corps. The spirit and readiness which has since been evinced by this battalion in the absence of Her Majesty's regular troops, cannot be too highly spoken of, and the good conduct and orderly behaviour of the men in general, has been such as to merit the most satisfactory commendation of their commanding officers; and we have every reason to be cheerfully and faithfully discharged so long as their services may be required.

At a meeting of the officers of the first battalion Queen's county Militia, holden at the county Court House, in Gagetown, on Tuesday the 12th Dec., 1837, at which every officer of the regt. was present.

The Hon. Col. Harry Peters was unanimously elected chairman of the meeting, and Captain T. R. Wetmore, secretary.

Colonel Peters, on assuming the chair, addressed the meeting in an appropriate, animated and loyal speech.

After which sundry resolutions were adopted expressive of attachment to the Throne and Constitution of England, of their abhorrence and concern at the measures pursued by the disaffected portion of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, with an offer of their united services, to aid in putting down treason and rebellion in Lower Canada.

To which His Excellency Sir John Harvey was pleased to return the following answer:

Government-House, Fredericton,
16th Dec. 1837.

To the officers 1st Battalion Queen's County Militia.

It is unspeakably gratifying to me to receive such declaration of attachment to the Throne and Constitution of England, and of determination to support the Royal Authority, and put down treason and rebellion in a neighbouring Province, as are contained as well in Colonel Peters's address to, as in the Resolutions adopted by, the Officers of the 1st Battalion of Queen's County Militia. That they are concurred in by the 2d Battalion, I do not for a moment entertain a doubt, believing as I do that they express the sentiments of the entire population of this thoroughly British Province. I am deeply sensible of the expression of confidence and favourable opinion as respects myself individually.

I have called the Legislature together for the purpose of suggesting the propriety of evincing towards our loyal fellow subjects in Lower Canada, the sympathy which the inhabitants of this Province feel for their situation, and of placing at the disposal of the authorities in that Province, the services of such portion of the Militia of this led by myself, as may be required for the support of the Royal Authority in Lower Canada, and the suppression of the revolt into which many of its naturally contented and well disposed peasantry have been led by wicked, unprincipled, traitorous, and reckless men.

Militia of Queen's County:—in the name of your youthful and most Gracious Queen, I thank you for the sentiments you have expressed.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY,
Lieut. Governor.

(From the Montreal Transcript,
December 14.)

On Tuesday morning a number of prisoners were brought into town and lodged in the building formerly the Jail. Among them we noticed Dr. Kimber. It is unnecessary to detail the names of all the rest, who, however guilty, are less notorious.

The accounts received on Tuesday from *Ile Jesus*, and the country beyond, stated that the rebel force were daily increasing in numbers, and in audacity. Their scouting parties were out, and laying the inhabitants under contribution in every direction. Several instances were detailed in the *Herald* of that day, in which they had driven off all the live stock from the farms, and taking even the wearing apparel.

MARCH OF THE TROOPS UPON THE HEAD QUARTERS OF THE REVOLT.

Yesterday morning at an early hour the unusual stir in the city generally, and especially in the neighbourhood of the Barracks, announced preparations for some important movement. About 8 o'clock the Royal Regiment marched out of the city followed by the trains for the transport of baggage, ammunition and provisions. A second division, (the 32d regt.) marched out about an hour afterwards, with a similar accompaniment of every thing requisite for taking the field. At about half past 9 o'clock the third division

(of 32d regt.) marched from the Barracks, and as soon as the trains which accompanied the last division had got fairly in movement, the Royal Artillery, under Major Jackson, marched off with their guns and well provided ammunition waggons. There appeared to be shots, shells, and Congreve's rockets in a very great and pleasing variety. The beauty of the morning, the excellent order and good turn out of the troops, the evident high spirits of the men, and even of the horses, formed a scene of that animating nature, that the citizens contemplating it with equal pride and pleasure.

The Volunteer Cavalry which had been ordered to parade at 11 o'clock, was countermanded until 1 o'clock. In a few minutes after 1, being all right, they were marched to Head Quarters, where Major David made the proper distribution for escorting Lieut. Gen. Sir John Colborne, & by half past 1, all requisite instructions being for the security of the city of Montreal, &c., Sir John appeared, attended by his staff. The occasion had collected a considerable concourse to witness his departure and it was evident that His Excellency partook of the general enthusiasm. Having mounted his horse, the escort moved on, and were soon in a brisk hand-gallop, at which pace Sir John continued through the city, thereby seeking to avoid the cheers of the populace.

Previous achievements have raised the military character of Sir John Colborne, to a degree of eminence which engenders the most brilliant anticipations; and the efficiency and sufficiency of the force, which on this occasion acts under him, hold out sure promises of their fulfilment, by the prompt execution of whatever movement the skill of the Commander may direct. We shall look with extreme interest for some accounts from the scene of their operations.

Scarcely had the cavalcade resumed its progress, it could not have reached the Saint Antoine Suburb, when a hurrah! was heard in the direction of the Cathedral, and we had presently the satisfaction to learn that another party of the noble men of Missisquoi had arrived in our city, bringing with them, as prisoners, Drs. Wolfred Nelson of St. Denis notoriety, and Valois of Pont Clair.

The province is indebted for this capture to four men of Colonel Knowlton's militia, who discovered the two prisoners in the woods, by the light of the fire they had lighted. No resistance was offered. An Indian, who was their guide, had a gun with him; but he was asleep in a barn, at some distance. The Rev. Mr. Salley accompanied Dr. Nelson to Montreal.

We held some conversation with Nelson, in the prison; his appearance was ghastly, for he had suffered much, but he displayed a collectedness, and composure of mind, truly surprising. It appears that Dr. Kimber, Papineau, Brown and O'Callaghan, all took their departure together, and continued together for some time; when the difficulties they encountered induced them to separate, and shift each for himself. Dr. Nelson, when taken, had been nine days in the woods, without any other protection from the climate than a capot which he had on. He thought that Papineau and O'Callaghan had been taken, and expected to have heard they were here before him. He says that the rewards offered leave no room to doubt their being apprehended. He speaks of himself, as "an infatuated man," and wonders how he could undertake to oppose the British Government, which, as he says, "was powerful enough to crush Bonaparte." He now sees the revolt in its true light, and speaks of the whole undertaking as madness.

Some doubts have been current in the city, as to the capture of Jalbert, we can venture to assure our readers that he is taken and a safe prisoner in Montreal.

The New York Albion of Dec. 23, states that "several American Volunteers, principally from Buffalo, headed by Mackenzie, have taken possession of Navy Island, in the Niagara River, where they are fortifying themselves and openly preparing for the invasion of Upper Canada. The Niagara frontier is already guarded at every point by the hardy Yeomanry, who are fully armed. Should McKenzie and his adherents effect a landing, few will escape."

In a Postscript, the same paper adds—"the War in Lower Canada is ended.—The Montreal Herald of Saturday last, just received, states that after the battle at St. Eustache the troops under Sir John Colborne had reached and taken Grand Brule, the rebels surrendering at all points. About 250, the remnant of their force, were drawn up in line, holding white handkerchiefs and surrendering unconditionally."

Important from Missisquoi Bay: defeat of the Rebels by the Volunteers. MONTREAL, Dec. 8.

The arrival of the Princess Victoria, this morning has brought us the following important intelligence from St. John's of a decided victory over the rebels near Missisquoi Bay.

On Wednesday evening, as the rebels under the command of the famous Gagnon, were returning from Swanton, whether they had been for the purpose of procuring arms, they were attacked by a party of the Missisquoi Volunteers at Moore's corner about 2 miles from Missisquoi Bay. The result of the attack was the complete defeat of the rebels—Gagnon, with four or five others, were killed. Seven or eight men were taken prisoners, together with two pieces of brass cannon, forty stand of arms, and two waggons with baggage, provisions and some casks of powder. The volunteers had but one hour previous to the attack, received their arms. They did not wait for the proper distribution of them, but broke open the cases and immediately went out to meet the rebels.

The Courier states that the opinion was current that Dr Cote was with the party but had the good luck to escape. The gallant Volunteers of Missisquoi have done themselves no little honour and have set a good example to their brethren here and through the country which we are sure they will not be slow to follow upon occasion.

The salary of the Duchess of Sutherland, as Mistress of the robes to Her Majesty, is the same as that of the late Master of the Robes to His late Majesty, £350 per annum. Sir George Seymour was Master of the Robes to the late King.

The King of the Netherlands has sent the Grand Cross of the Netherlands Lion to the Emperor of Austria, as a new pledge of the amicable relations subsisting between the two Sovereigns.

A motion was recently made in the London University Hospital for the appointment of a Professor of Pathology; it was rejected in the Council by a majority of one.

Mr. Heidiger, a rich merchant, fled from Berlin through fear of the cholera to Pyrmont and thence to Hamburg where he died of the cholera. He has left a fortune of a million of thalers (£250,000) to be shared amongst some distant connexions, for he was unmarried, and had no immediate relations.

REGICIDAL COINCIDENCE.—It is a remarkable coincidence in the fate of some of the princes who have sat on the throne of England, that all those who have espoused princesses of France have not only been unpopular with their subjects but have come to an untimely end. For example:—Edward II, married to Isabel, daughter of Philip IV, of France—murdered in Berkeley Castle. Richard II, married to Isabel, daughter of Chas. VI. of France—murdered in Pontefract Castle. Henry VI., married to Margaret, daughter of Rene, Duke of Anjou—murdered by Richard III, Charles I., married to Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV., of France—died on the scaffold.

The ecclesiastical authorities of Cologne have given notice that in the course of the present month will be celebrated the 16th secular jubilee, in honour of St. Ursula and the 11,000 virgins who in the year 237, are stated to have suffered martyrdom in a field just outside the city.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1838.

War Office, 28th Nov., 1837.

BREVET—Captain PATTERSON (Fort