d for some movement. On the 5th of Feb. a son order announced the alled by men and officers fort yet unknown in Br bre well worthy of British a It must here be observed

trees being acartically fringed without, who effort yet unknown in British wardare, and therefore well worthy of British solihers to accomplish. It must here be observed that the regiment was admirably composed for the service, having been raised in Nova Scotta and Now Brunswick, principally in the latter province, from the descendants of the veterans who had served in the former war, a class of local size of the very also a considerable number of Camalians in it so that these, as well as the Now Brunswick, principally and the latter province, from the descendants of the veterans who had served in the former war, a class of local size of the control of Camalians in a canoe, and safeth number of Camalians in a canoe, and as after a batters were thoroughly fitted to endure cold and hardships; good axemen, able to bail a loc hai with an axecolong good boatsmen, good marks sent, many of them as expert as Indians in a canoe, and as after a batters of some whose. The "more he" of the corps was not at all inferior to its "phaspager,"—as there is a chanact, is tic cheerfulness in the Canadian soldier, inherited from his French ancestry, which being both lively and good tempered, tended much towards lightening the labours of a heavy march, or the hardships of a canoe, and as after a batters of the company for the corps was not at all inferior to its "phaspager,"—as there is a chanact, is and a conditional property of the country being and good tempered, tended much towards lightening the labours of a heavy march, or the hardships of a canoe, and as after a batter of hatter of ha

takin company followed on each succeeding day, and the light company, forming the rear-guard, on Sunday the 21st.

It may not be deemed altogether irrelevant to state that on quitting Fredericton, the whole of the odicers felt the deepest regret at parting from a circle of society that had treated them with the greatest kindness and cordiality; where a British uniform, worn with credit and conduct, was a sure passport, without a further introduction, to the friendly hospitality of the worthy inhabitants of New-Brunswick. I shall never forget the morning parale of that Sunday, for although we marched with the best intentions, it was impossible not to feel, in a certain degree, low spirited, as our bugles struck up the merry air, "The Girls we leave behind us;" most of our gallant fellows being, as it proved, destined never to revisit their sisters or sweethearts. This complety presented a most unmilitary appearance, as it marched without arms or knapsucks, in Indian file, divided into squads, so many to each Tobagin, the rear of it being nearly half a nile from the front. It would be needless here to detail our days' marches, as a general outline of them is sufficient. The first seven days' marches being through a tolerably well settled country, we found them comparatively easy, though sometimes the snow might be eight inches or a foot in depth, from the circumstance of the foundation of it being a beaten road, and at the close of each day's march houses or barns to lodge the mee in.

close of each day's march houses or barns to lodge the men in.

On the 26th, while marching in the rear of the company, a person of the name of Wilson overtook me in his sleigh; he had conducted the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald in the winter of 1789, who walked on snow-shoos through the then altogether untracked wilderness from Fredericton to Quebec; he said that Lord Edward had supported the futigues and hardships of the journey with the greatest cheerfulness and fortitude, and described him as a most amiable young man.

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the possed it would be necessary to prevent its spreading.

Mr. P. Thompson said Government had last week received information of the cholera being at Ha-burg. But as the Hamburg steam boat had not yet arrived, no official information had been received since. From various letters however, received in London, it appeared that the disease had increased from eleven persons to twenty-one. The necessary directions had been issued to enforce a more eleven persons to twenty-one. The necessary directions had been issued to enforce a more strict quarantine on all vessels coming from Hortz from the North coast of Denmark, down to the coast of Rotterdam. These orders had been promally strated by the Customs. He felt it necessary to call attention to those circ unstances and to state that instructions would appear in the Gazette of this evening or Fiday, for all Magistrates and Clerry, to promote sufficient prefocutionary measures. He acreed with the Hon. Barront, that instructions would appear in the Gazette of this evening or Fiday, for all Magistrates and Clerry, to promote sufficient prefocutionary measures. He acreed with the Hon. Barront, that from all accounts of this disease, it was risk allows to sumpose that it was affected by a sea-nessage. Government had hitherto been can held to keep the disease away by precalinary measures; in the same time, it was true that it was sea now to approach would be proved the evolution. At General Science and the country to the season of the country to the season of the country to the season of the country to the country to the season of the country to the first of the country to the

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HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

potentiary of Belgium.

In inviting the Plenipotentiary of Belgium to sign the articles, of which mention has been already made, the undersigned will observe.

I. That the articles will have all the force and value of a solemn convention between the Belgi government and the Five Powers.

2. That the Five Powers are to guarantee their essention.

government and the Five Powers.

2. That the Five Powers are to guarantee their execution.

3. That, once accepted by the two parties, they are to be inserted word for word in a direct treaty between Belgium and Holland, and which will contain nough besides, unless the stipulations relative to the peace and amity which are to subsist between the two countries and their sovereigns.

4. That this treaty signed under the auspices of the Conference at London, shall be placed under the formal guarantee of the Five Powers.

5. That the articles in question shall form a whole, and admit of no separation.

6. Finally, That they contain the final and irrevocable decisions of the Five Powers, which, with one common accord, are resolved to effect (a americy themissives the full and entire acceptation of the aforesaid articles by the adverse party which shall reject them.

The undersigned take this opportunity of offering to Monsieur the Heigic Pleinpientiary the assurance of their very high consideration.

(Signed) Fitering. Hollow, Wessenberg, Lievon, Talleyrand, Matuschewite.

Falmeraton.

SUMMARY.

The Earl of Tankerville had been pelted with stones on his way through Darlington.—Mr. O'Connell has received a silk gown, whether as a prelude to office is not known.—Lord Lonsdale had offered several rotten boroagles for sale, but there were no purchasers.—Rev'd Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cork, was nearly dragged out of the mail coach at Bath, having been mistaken for another Bishop who voted against the Reform Bill.—Lord Whameliffe had been requested by part of his regiment to resign—he declined so doing.—£40,000 of property have been destroyed by shipwreck at the Cape of Good Hope.—Sir T. B. Martin had been dismissed from his office of Comptroller of the Navy, on account of his differing from the King and the Ministry in the Beform Bill.—One of the largest failures known for a long time has taken place at Lloyd's. The parties had been established for more than 40 years and always enjoyed great credit.—Lord Sandon was elected on the 22d October, member for Liverpool, by a majority of 849 over his opponent Mr. Thornley, Lord Sandon is no anti-reformer.—Lord Ashley, an anti-reformer, has been elected Member for Dorsetshire, in opposition to Mr. Ponsonby.—Dr. Richard Whately has been a extensive merchant and ship owner, has been elected Lord Mayor of London by a majority of 34 votes over his competitor, Mr. Currie.—Mr. Van Buren attended an evening party given by their Majesties of England at St. James's, on the 20th October.

London by a majority of 34 votes over his competitor, Mr. Currie.—Mr. Van Buren attended an evening party given by their Majesties of England at St. James's, on the 20th October.

BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION.

The Council of the Birmingham Political Union have published the following address:—

Second Address of the Council of the Birmingham Political Union, to all their fellow countrymen in the United Kingdom.

"Friends, countrymen, and brothers!—Our gracious Kingdirm and inflexible in defence of his people, has again come forward in the moment of their extreme need. Regardless of the clamours of an infuriated faction, howling a round the steps of his throne, he has again, in person, nobly put forth his royal prerogative in our defence, and sent the House of Lords back into the midst of the people, to receive a lesson of the duties which they owe to their country, and of the extreme daugera which must arise, if they should rashly persist in placing themselves in opposition to the irresistible will of the nation!

"Friends and Fellow Countrymen!—Our road is clear,—Our mind is made up. We will stand by Lord Grey. That illustrious statesman has declared that the Bill of Reform shall become a law, in all its essential principles and provisions. The whole history of his life forbid us to distrust his word. The strength of an united nation, which he wields, torbids us to distrust his power. Therefore we will stand by Lord Grey. And if by possibility he should be driven from power, we will carry him back upon the shoulders of the people. "Friends and fellow countrymen—The King, the Ministers, the House of Commons, and the people, are all united. All these have given proof that they are true to the cause of liberty, and that they are determined to carry the bill of reform into a law. This holy league is invincible. Nothing can shake its power, if no discord or disunion arises within itself. It is for you, therefore, to shun discord as the only rock on which your hopes can be wrecked. Discord anneany of the proof of the

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