

lightened and carried up the river out of our reach of the men of war. These ships serve a double purpose: they are magazines for their provisions, and at the same time cut off all communication between General Amherst's army and the corps under my command; so that we are not able to make any detachment to attack Montreal, or favour the junction, or by attacking the fort of Chambly, or Bourlemaqui's camp behind, open the general way into Canada; all which might have been easily done with ten floating batteries carrying each a gun, and twenty flat-bottomed boats, if there had been no ships in the river.

"Our soldiers have worked without ceasing and without murmuring; and as often as the enemy have attempted upon us, they have been repulsed by the valour of the men. A woody country so well known to the enemy, and an enemy so vigilant and hardy as the Indians and Canadians, make entrenchments everywhere necessary; and by this precaution we have saved a number of lives, for scarce a night passes that they are not close upon our posts, watching an opportunity to surprise and murder. There is very little quarter given on either side.

"We have seven hours, and sometimes (above the town, after tide) near eight hours of the most violent ebb tide that can be imagined, which loses us an infinite deal of time, in every operation on the water; and the stream is so strong, particularly here, that the ships often drag their anchors by the mere force of the current. The bottom is a bed of rock; so that a ship, unless it hooks a ragged rock, holds by the weight only of the anchor. Doubtless, if the equinoctial gale has any force, a number of ships must necessarily run ashore and be lost.

"The day after the troops landed upon the Isle of Orleans, a violent storm had ruined the expedition altogether. Numbers of boats were lost; all the whale boats and most of the cutters were stove; some flat-bottomed boats destroyed, and others damaged. We never had half as many of the latter as are necessary for this extraordinary and very important service. The enemy is able to fight us upon the water, whenever we are out of the reach of the cannon of the fleet.

"The extreme heat of the weather in August, and a good deal of fatigue, threw me into a fever; but that the business might go on, I begged the generals to consider among themselves what was fittest to be done. Their sentiments were unanimous, that (as the easterly winds begin to blow, and ships can pass the town in the night with provisions, artillery, &c.) we should endeavour, by conveying a considerable corps into the upper river, to draw them from their inaccessible situation, and bring them to an action. I agreed to the proposal; and we are now here, with about three thousand six hundred men, waiting an opportunity to attack them, when and wherever they can best be got at. The weather has been extremely unfavourable for a day or two, so that we have been inactive. I am so far recovered as to do business, but my constitution is entirely ruined, without the consolation of having done any considerable service to the state; or without any prospect of it. I have the honor to be, with great respect, my lord, your lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

JAM. WOLFE.

A VERY LITTLE ABSENCE-OF-MIND CASE.—A gentleman while shooting in Tennessee, put the wadding in his clothes, and rammed himself down in his rifle instead. Having, however, fortunately left his cap on, he was instantly shot to the top at pine-tree, into the society of a racoon, who explained to him his mistake.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 10TH NOV. 1838.

LATEST DATES.			
From London,	Oct 1	From New York,	Oct 29
From Liverpool,	Oct 3	From Halifax,	Oct 27
From Paris,	Sept 30	From Toronto,	Oct 25

The advices by the steam-ship Liverpool have not yet been received. From the Montreal papers are read this morning, we have selected every thing of interest.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.
From the Montreal Herald of Thursday last. Sir John Colborne and Sir James McDonnell, with their respective suites, and the 71st and 93rd Regiments, two squadrons of the 7th Hussars, and two Companies of the Grenadier Guards, left Montreal on Thursday and yesterday, for Napierville, the straits; but on the 8th. Of the result of the expedition there is no question.

The rebels on the River Richelieu, have risen in arms, to the amount of from seven to eight hundred. They are in possession of about a hundred and fifty American muskets, independent of the arms owned by the habitants, and those who had no muskets were armed with long spears or pikes. They left St. Ours on Saturday afternoon, with the intention of taking Sorel by surprise, and being to enlist every man on their way down. Thinking discretion the better part of valour, they proceeded no further than St. Denis, from which they returned on Sunday afternoon to await their forcements.

Mr. Ellice and the other loyalists taken prisoner at Beauharnois, have been removed to Chateaugay Bridge, where the rebels have a force of about six hundred armed men. At Beauharnois, Mrs. Ellice and the other ladies were most brutally treated by their drunken captors; and all Mr. Brown's furniture has been either stolen or most wantonly destroyed.

We have been informed on the most unqualified authority, that the brave Glenagry Highlanders, under Colonel McDonald and Fraser, have commenced a march on Beauharnois and Chateaugay bridge, for the purpose of rescuing their unfortunate fellow-countrymen who have fallen into the hands of the rebels. Colonel Fraser's Regiment nearest the point of attack, will likely reach it sooner than Colonel McDonald's, but both are animated with the same determined spirit, and terrible will be the retribution. Their names are determined on revenge, and it is well known what stuff Highlanders are composed of when their blood is up.

The Rev. Mr. McKenzie, of Williamstown, accompanies Colonel Fraser's Regiment, with his musket and bayonet, to inspire his fellow countrymen, as the Abbot of L'herchaffie did at the battle of Culloden. Dr. McIntyre, a prisoner on board the steamer Brougham, is nephew to Colonel Fraser. We wait with confidence, to learn the result.

It was yesterday rumoured that Lieut.-Col. Clive, of the Grenadier Guards, was a passenger on board the steamer Brougham, captured by the rebels. This, however, is not the case; the Montreal Herald publishes the following as a list of the persons on board, who are at present in the custody of the rebels at Beauharnois, and retained as hostages:—

Mr. Faewell, Mr. Roubatall, Mr. Clement, Mr. Poultnie, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Lister, Commissariat; Mr. Young, Mr. Parker, Major Cokely, Mrs. Usher and children, Mr. McMan, Mr. Campbell, Mr. McDougall, Cornwall, Mr. Carman, Mr. McDonnell, do, Mr. N'Incoll, Lancaster; Dr. McIntyre, do, Mrs. McIntyre Coteau.

From the Montreal Transcript of Thursday.

We regret to learn that Mr. John Lewis Grant, of Lachine, is a prisoner in the hands of the rebels at Chateaugay. He was on a visit to Mr. John McDonald. The house and store of Mr. McDonald, after having been plundered of every thing, were fortified by the rebels, and are now used as a barracks by them.

Mr. Gubinski, arrived in Montreal on Wednesday, reports the country to the north of the city to be up in arms.

The house of Captain Singer, at St. Philippe, has been burned by the Rebels. He escaped from the house with the greatest difficulty.

It is reported that the Hon. Mr. Malhot has been taken prisoner by the rebels at Contrecoeur.

We are happy to state, that Mr. Y. M. Young, innkeeper at Chateaugay, who was a prisoner by the rebels, effected his escape on Tuesday with his keepers.

The Great Western was passed on the 9th ult. in lat. 44 18, lon. 51 10. Her rate of sailing must have been 16 knots an hour.

(From the Mississinoui Standard, Nov. 6.)

On Saturday night last a number of Canadians had collected at Lacole Mills, and on Sunday morning about 150 or 200 American sympathisers crossed the line, from Alburg, Vermont, and advanced into the province about two miles, but shortly after disappeared, and it is supposed retreated back into Vermont.

Since the above was written, we understand that those who had assembled at Lacole Mills, have evacuated that place and joined a party at Napierville, where they have taken possession of the jail, &c. There are also supposed to be some movements on the Beach Ridge; but the particulars, we have no learned.

There has been something of a collection of rebels on the Grand Line, but they have disappeared, and it is supposed they have joined those at Napierville, as there is not a French

man to be seen in the streets. As the communication is not cut off between this place and St. Johns, and the roads are not blocked up, we shall probably get the particulars this evening, of the movements of the troops; but, at present, we can give nothing of great importance, but rumourous.

We understand that the inhabitants of Nicolet have had the honour and credit of taking the first stands of colours from the rebels, with the person of Mr. J. McDonell. The flag was inscribed, "Liberte! Patrie! Independance!"

From our Montreal Correspondent.

Montreal, (Tuesday evg.) 7th Nov. 1838. John McDonald, a lawyer of this town, has just been lodged in goal with another individual, whose name I have not learnt. The former was captured at Nicolet, where he was enrolling the habitants and passing himself off as an American General. He had on, when taken, a tri-coloured flag for a sash, and a sword. He narrowly escaped lynching by the mob.

The 1st detachment of the Guards have disembarked, and are now quartered in the Old Goal Barracks. Nearly all the other troops have left here for Laprairie and thereabouts. A combined movement is expected to take place against Napierville to-morrow, in which place the rebels are in some force. Mr. Ellice, and the other persons in custody are there, so it is to be hoped they will be relieved.

Troops have been crossing all day to Laprairie, and the Horse Artillery are now embarking for that place. The town is quite in an uproar with the movements of troops, and people are so much engaged with the occurrences of the day, that business is nearly at a stand still.

Montreal Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette

There was a list found on the person of John Macdonald, containing the names of a large portion of the inhabitants of Montreal opposed to him in politics, who were set down for immediate execution, as soon as the rebels had got possession of the country. Among the names are Mr. Robert Weir, of the Herald, and Mr. Robert Howard. In consequence of this list being found in his possession he was very roughly treated on his way to the barracks, so much so, that he fainted when he was allowed to stop.

Montreal, Wednesday evening, 6 o'clock, 7th November.—The Eagle, was advertised to leave at four o'clock, but remains, the Canada having taken her place, and will leave at eight.

The Princess Victoria arrived from Laprairie at dusk. I was unable to make enquiries on board, as she, as well as the Britannia and Charlevoix has a guard on board. She brought over three prisoners. One is a celebrated Patriot Captain of the name of St. Marie, another is named Garriperie, the name of the third I did not ascertain.

The Princess Victoria and Britannia will leave early to-morrow morning with the Royal Regiment and the remainder of the expedition for Napierville, accompanied by Sir John Colborne, the Commander in Chief.

It is reported that the Guards will also proceed at the same time, but I think it is no likely that the city will be left without regular troops.

I heard that the persons in John McDonald's proscribed list are valued according to the amount of property they possess; and that immediate death will be the consequence, if the sums at which they are valued are not paid down.

The sum laid upon John Milson is £80, 000, and on Charles Tait, £10,000. The Jewish race to be annihilated unconditionally.

The Bank of Montreal and City Bank suspended specie payments this day. As the Bank du Peuple has not conformed to the conditions in the Act of the Special Council, I believe it continues to pay specie.

The Upper Canada states arrived at half past six o'clock, and brought the mail, for the safety of which fears were entertained, in consequence of its late arrival and the report prevalent all the afternoon, that Isle Perot was in possession of the rebels. Since the seizure of the steamboat Henry Brougham the mails have been conveyed by land, from Lachine to Ste. Anne, and thence across Isle Perot to Casades.

Mr. Leblanc was arrested on Sunday night, but liberated the following day, on what condition I do not know; one thing, however, is certain; that the publication of the Populaire is suspended.

Extract of a letter received yesterday from Chambly, written by a gentleman belonging to the 15th Regiment, dated 6th November.

"On Sunday last we went to church as usual, but immediately after service we received orders to proceed to a bridge near the ferry on the road to Longueuil, where, it was said, the rebels were encamped in considerable numbers. The 1st Dragoons left half an hour before us, by another route, for the same place in light marching order. The men of both Regiments were in high spirits in the expectation of having a brush with the enemy, and giving them "a taste of our quality." The rain fell in torrents and the roads were in horrible condition. Owing to the thickness of the weather, we mistook our route, and had to return back to us like glue. On reaching the ferry we learned that the gallant patriots had scampered off to the woods on the approach of the Dragoons, without firing a shot, leaving behind them a plentiful supply of provisions, and a few muskets. The Dragoons took one prisoner—a miserable object, and after a night's confinement he was liberated."

The Toronto Examiner of the 31st ult. states on the authority of a communication from Leg Gienely to a correspondent, that Marshal St. Bidwell, of Upper Canada "has been recalled and with marks of honor."

The Montreal Herald of Thursday says that Sir John Colborne and his Special Council had passed an ordinance authorising the Montreal, City, and British North American Banks in that city, to suspend specie payments, on account of the run which has been made on them for some days past, by the Canadians, who have resorted to this measure as the instigation of their leaders, for the purpose of procuring specie to enable them to continue the rebellion. The Banque du Peuple has not been included in the ordinance.

The 1st of Nov. Debaritzch, the prime mover of the late rebellion, got it now most handsomely pulled on that account on the 7th yesterday afternoon. He ought to be made to feel that Montreal is too hot to hold him. Everything wants a beginning, Q. E. D.—Montreal Herald.

It was pretty generally rumoured yesterday that the patriots of the suburbs, who for obvious reasons "love darkness better than light," and who have lately been holding private meetings in their undiscoverable denominated "a combined movement," against the city and citadel. Although this rumour was altogether unfounded, and was probably a weak invention of the enemy," yet it was gratifying to witness the alacrity with which the Volunteers, on the first whisper of the report, assembled, and remained under arms during the whole night, at the Jesuits' Barracks.

A very proper precautionary measure has been adopted by the Police of this city. They have been stationed at each of the gates to count the numbers going in and coming out every day, in order that it may be ascertained whether or not there is any influx of strangers taking place.

The police force of this city has been increased to 150 men, who are each provided with a gun, bayonet, cutlass, and pistol.

There are already no less than twenty-five Companies of Volunteers on foot in Quebec, most of which have completed their complements; and there is no doubt that in the course of a few days we shall have nearly two thousand Volunteers under arms.

The Populaire of Montreal breathed its last on Monday—whether from inanition or "by order" we have not heard.

"AN EX-VOLUNTEER" IN OUR NEXT.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

No arrivals since our last.

CLEARED.
November 8th.

Bark Scott, Jamieson, Greenock, Rodger, Dew & Co.

8th.
Brig Romanoff, Turnbul, London, LeMessurier, Bark Gilmour, McArthur, Liverpool, Gilmour, Brig Ward, Crossman, Truro, do.

Brig Lively, Fenwick, Galway, Price & Co
Ship John Bolton, Hutchinson, Liverpool, J. Mas