

CANADA.

Having taken possession of St. Estienne, the troops proceeded early this morning, to St. Denis, of Grand Brule, where it was said, the rebels were strongly fortified.

A report has gained general currency in town, that a detachment from the rebels of St. Denis had been sent to the north, to which the commander of the forces is said to have given for answer, they must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms, and give up their leaders. Whether these terms have been complied with, we have not yet learned.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

From the Buffalo Advertiser of Dec. 15.
CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.—EXEDITION TO BLACK ROCK AND TONAWANDA.—The Patriot volunteers in front of the theatre, on Wednesday evening. After listening to the patriotic speeches on that occasion, they marched to Black Rock. On that night the court house was broken open and the 140 stand of arms stolen. On their arrival at Black Rock, part of them bivouacked, part tried to billet themselves on the inhabitants, but were generally unsuccessful. Sentinels were posted in the streets, who performed their duty most admirably, so that when the sober citizens of that place got up in the morning, and were going to their business, they were stopped by gun looking soldiers, and were obliged to wake up Col. Sutherland, and get countersign, before they could open their stores and work shops. These sentinels were posted between the stores of Thompson & Dodge and Mr. Haggart.

In the morning, after it was known that the markets were stolen, the sheriff and assistants were after them. When they approached Mr. McKenzie got upon a barrel and made a speech to the volunteers, but upon the subject being properly presented by the sheriff, the arms were given up.

The good people of Black Rock, getting tired of martial law, the regiment, somewhat resembling the celebrated one of Falstaff, marched to Tonawanda.

During the day some hostile demonstrations were made between the Patriot volunteers on this side and the queen's loyal subjects who were guarding the frontier on the other. Col. Sutherland took the twinstarred tri-colored flag, went down to the water's edge, and waved it. Those on the other side immediately ran up the British flag, and each party huzzed. Such displays of patriotism and loyalty are not frequent in the 19th century.

Last night it was understood that an effort would be made by the volunteers, to take back the arms which had been delivered to the sheriff. The watch house was strongly guarded, and at midnight a party was seen approaching. The alarm bell was rung, and the firemen called out. One of the volunteers, more patriotic or more drunk than the rest, snatched his musket at a fireman, but fortunately it slipped in the pan. He and several others were taken into custody, and are to be tried to-day.

This parading of a set of ragamuffin volunteers should have an end put to it at once. The exhibition is disgraceful, and to allow these fellows to be swaggering through the streets, day and night, with arms in their hands, is annoying to every quiet citizen, and may result in further outrages. If they want to go to Canada, let them go by all means, but we hope to be spared from any reflection of their valorous propensities on this side.

It is rumored that the Patriot volunteers have taken possession of Navy Island—that 300 of the royal volunteers from the other side immediately joined their standard—and that Dr. Rolph, upon hearing that a reward of \$500 had been offered for his apprehension, has enlisted warmly in the cause, and night before last gave an address at Lockport.

The Buffalo papers say that Sir Francis Head has arrived at Chippewa, but we do not believe it. His presence was necessary at Toronto on the 21st, the day appointed for the opening of the parliament.

The Albany papers bring a report that Sir Francis Head has addressed a requisition to Governor Marcy, for the surrender of William Lyon Mackenzie, on a charge of felony, robbing the mail, we presume. It would be the duty of Governor Marcy to give him up, if he had the power, but as Mackenzie is at Navy Island, neither the state of New York nor the government of the United States has any legal power over him.

I endeavored to count their numbers, but found it quite impossible. They are constantly increasing. Different estimations were given, one up to the island—generally between 5 and 700; but my own opinion is, that their number does not exceed 500.

They appear to be as anxious for an engagement as ever blood hounds were for hunting. They seem impatient for an opportunity to signalize themselves in what they suppose to be the cause of civil and religious liberty.

Their officers will not let them become the aggressors, but I believe they would like to provoke the legalists to fire upon them.

They have a very handsome flag standing in full view of their loyal brethren. I think about one third of the Canadians. Of their number there are members of Parliament.

A great meeting was held at St. Albans, Vt., about the 18th inst., composed of about 2000 citizens of Franklin County, at which an Address and Resolutions were adopted, expressing the strongest sympathy for the Canadian patriots, and denouncing the threats, which it was stated had been made on the other side of the line, of seizing the fugitive patriots in the States, and burning the villages in which they had taken refuge.

From the New York Tribune.
In our last we mentioned, in a Postscript, the capture of St. John Colborne's expedition to Grand Brule. We now in the previous columns

insert all the official despatches that have appeared, by which it will be seen that the insurrection is subdued, and tranquility in a great degree restored. Not less successful have been the efforts of the loyal population to put down the insurrection in the upper Provinces. In our last we stated that after order was restored at Toronto, and generally in the Home District, Mr. Speaker McNab was despatched with a strong force to the London District, where it was understood a Dr. Duncombe had called some malcontents, and was creating much alarm among the peaceable inhabitants. The march of Col. MacNab through the country, was almost a triumph, for he everywhere met with friends, and welcome; volunteers flocked to his standard by hundreds, and when he reached the township of Norwich, his force had increased from 300 to 1600 men, while at the same time at his approach without firing a gun. The official despatches of this active officer will be found under the proper head, and will reflect the reason to doubt the most complete evidence of his success. Accompanying the last despatch is a petition of a number of the misguided inhabitants, who having discovered that their leaders were neither heroes or patriots, surrendered at discretion and sued for pardon. The last accounts represent Duncombe as having marched to Malden, a place of little moment, at the extreme south-western part of the Province. Whether he has any adherents still with him, or whether he is making his way to the United States, does not appear; but his power to do further mischief is at an end, and so completely is the rebellion put down, that 2000 men, if the need, are willing to march from the Tendon District to the Niagara frontier where Mackenzie and the American invading force are posted at Navy Island.

UNITED STATES.

Flour and Meal.—The demand continues very limited for all descriptions of Western, though prices remain nominally the same. Sales of common brands \$9; Fancy, \$9.35; and Ohio, good and fancy brands, \$9. In Southern, of which the stock has lately been increasing, no transactions have been more important than for some time previously. Rye Flour is without change, but Corn Meal is again lower, being now quoted \$4.62 1/2 per bushel.

Exchange.—Sales to a considerable amount were made of foreign Exchange for the packets of the 1st yesterday at an advance of 1-4 a 1-2 per cent. on England and France as the demand exceeded the quantity offering. Bills on the former sold at 91-2 and 94-4 per cent. and on the latter at 15-25 a 1-2 per cent. closing for both at the last rates; and in places there was no variation: say, Ben Hamburg were made at 36, and on Bremen at 81 cents. There was an paper offered on Holland. Specie continues gradually to recede. Treasury notes sold yesterday at 99 3-4 cents per dollar, which is the same as before.

Tragic!—In the Arkansas Legislature, on the 14th inst. the Speaker, (Mr. Wilson, of Clark Co.) in consequence of a personal remark made by Mr. Anthony, of Randolph, rushed on him with a Bowie knife, and almost instantly killed him. The assassin was arrested by the civil authorities, and forthwith voted out of the Legislature.

PROVINCIAL.

Government House, Fredericton, December 23, 1837.

Sir,—In the absence of the Private Secretary, I have the honor to transmit to you the answer of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the Address which you forwarded from the Clergy, Magistrates, and principal Inhabitants of the County of Charlotte.

I have the honor to be, Your obt. humble servant,
H. B. PAVLIN,
Lt. Col. COLIN CAMPBELL, High Sheriff,
County of Charlotte.

To the Clergy, Magistrates, and principal Inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, Gentlemen.

Your declaration of loyalty to attachment to the Parent State and to British connexion, coupled with the strong expression of your indignation at the traitorous and rebellious conduct of those by whose wicked machinations the deluded Province of Lower Canada have been incited to revolt against the Royal Authority in this Province, have conveyed to my mind as much of satisfaction and consolation as it is possible to receive under the circumstances which have given occasion for them.

That the Royal Authority will be maintained and the misguided inhabitants of Lower Canada brought back to a sense of their duty and allegiance to the mild and indulgent Government of the Queen, without the necessity of a further effusion of Blood in the Field, I am most willing to hope and to believe. Should it unfortunately be otherwise and England be called upon to put forth her strength, I know that the loyal inhabitants of this Province will stand forward in support of the authority of our Sovereign Lady, the Queen, and that the inhabitants of the County of Charlotte will, be among the foremost of them.

J. HARTY, Lt. Governor.
Government House, Fredericton,
December 23, 1837.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.
The Hon. Speaker read a letter from Mr. Ward, Editor of the Sentinel, applying for suitable accommodations while reporting the Debates of the Assembly, for publication in that Journal; and trusting for the favourable consideration of the Assembly.

Some conversation ensued, as to the mode of having the Reports of Debates published, whether weekly or daily; and ultimately it appeared advisable that they should appear semi-weekly; the House being willing to remunerate a reporter and publisher for his labour and expense. It was then decided that arrangements should be made upon the subject; and a motion for the daily printing of the Debates was subsequently withdrawn.

In consequence of the sentiments of the House having been expressed as above; the Sentinel will during the remainder of the session be published in half sheets, to be issued alternately on Monday and Thursday mornings; and containing the Reported Debates.

Many a Veteran in New-Brunswick will learn with grief and indignation, the following melancholy intelligence of the foul murder of Col. Moodie.

"In the course of this eventful night intelligence was received that the rebels posted at Montgomery Hill had attempted to arrest three persons on horseback who were passing their way into town. One of these was that valiant old veteran, Col. Moodie, well known in this province while in command of the 10th Regiment during the American war, and who had recently purchased a farm on Yonge Street, about 16 miles from town, with the intention of there spending the remainder of his days in quiet retirement in the bosom of his family. He and his party were summoned to surrender themselves as prisoners, but refused, and while attempting to gallop past the rebels they were fired upon. Unhappily the volley took effect on Colonel Moodie, who fell from his horse mortally wounded, and expired a few hours afterwards."

COMMUNICATION.

Essexport, Jan. 31 1838.
Mr. Editor of St. Andrews Standard,

Sir,
A few days ago I was a passenger in the new Mail Stage which runs between St. Andrews and the City of St. John, and as in your paper favourable mention is made of the carriage of the drivers, superiority of the carriages, horses &c. I am anxious to add my testimony that every word is true to the letter. The carriages are capital, the horses are first rate, the drivers are careful, and the accommodations on the road comfortable. To the passenger I would say one word—when ever you pass through the pleasant village of Magaguadavic, fail not to call upon the travellers' friend Tyler P. Shaw, under whose roof you will find that which cheers the heart, plenty ministered kindly and cheerfully. I have a word more to say to travellers. We have a first rate team on this line, Mr. Copeland the Agent is in every way fitted for his station; success attend him and the company with which he is concerned; they surely deserve patronage. Just look how you get our mails six times a week on the line, and by the running of them New Stages, they get the great western mails three times a week at St. John and every where else in your Province. Was that ever done before so regularly? Besides the Magaguadavic people (or as they call them, the Magaguadavians) had to thank fortune if they saw a courier once a week. Let the New Mail Stages go a head then.

A YANKEE.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1838.

Charlotte County Bank.
CHARLES HATCH, Esq. President
Director next week, John Wilson Esq.
Discount Day, THURSDAY
Hours of business, from 10 to 2
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before THURSDAY otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Alme and Wark House,
Commissioner next week—Thos. Turner.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President
Director next week, G. S. Hill Esq.
Discount Day, FRIDAY
Bank open from 10 till 3

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before THURSDAY otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.
LONDON.....Nov. 12
LIVERPOOL.....Nov. 8
PARIS.....Nov. 8
Glasgow.....Nov. 9
Quebec.....Dec. 25
New York.....Jan. 1
Halifax.....Dec. 21

The calumnies, ridiculous fabrications, virulent exhibition of feeling towards every thing British, gasconade about the reduction of Canada, and the illegal infraction of neutrality by the tumultuous rabble in those parts of the United States bordering on Upper and Lower Canada, look very like evidences of the want of power in the Federal Government to compel its citizens to obey the authority of the laws. In spite of the proclamations of the Governors of the State of New York and Vermont, promulgating the Congressional acts which denounce severe penalties on citizens who take up arms against any power at peace with the Union—most papers from Buffalo to Burlington exult at any tale of the discomfiture of the Royalists, and if they be capable of truth it appears that their people crowd in hordes to the flag of Rausalher on Navy Island, where wretched, unfit McKenzie occupies an inferior rank.

These facts are enough to astonish the subjects of a well balanced monarchial government like ours, which even in its most remote dependencies deals out an equal measure of justice to all, relies on the laws, and has the power of enforcing them. But it is likely that the general government of the United States will take steps to restrain, if possible, the infraction of neutrality by the citizens, and rescue the stigma of impotency from being attached to it, and of being powerless to compel them to obey its acts.

We have met with many able disquisitions in the respectable American prints, dictated in candour, good feeling and sound sense with which we do not dream of classing the fry of anarchists, who are striving to urge on a rabble of desperadoes, such as could be gathered perhaps in any country where the hopes of plunder is the incentive to action, and where the promised reward of possessions and distinction can only be enjoyed in the event of success. Among the mass of illiberal views taken by the frontier papers, it is satisfactory to meet with such an article as the following which is extracted from the Commercial, a paper published at Buffalo:

"For upwards of ten years there has been in Upper Canada a large party zealously labouring for reform. Their efforts, however, as far as we can learn, were not directed towards throwing off their allegiance to the British crown, but to place the colony on the same footing in regard to the Mother country, that our territories are in reference to the general Government—leaving the appointment of the Governor to the crown, but having the privilege of electing both branches of their local Legislature. In their exertions to obtain this measure of reform they have been steadily opposed, and ill blood between the two parties has been the consequence. Just previous to the time when Sir Francis Head entered upon the duties of his office, disputes had arisen to a great height, and many apprehended a general and violent outburst. But instead of such a result, affairs soon began to assume a more peaceful aspect, the party in favour of the government increased, and at the last election of members of the Provincial Parliament, a majority of Tories were returned.

In the meantime the troubles in the lower province became more and more serious, until an open insurrection broke out. Regulations for troops were immediately made upon the upper province and nearly its entire disposable force was sent down the lake and river St. Lawrence. In his address last evening, Mr. McKenzie said that not more than half a dozen soldiers were left in Toronto. The whole of Upper Canada was perfectly defenceless. Taking advantage of this state of things, and probably instigated by the example of their brethren in Lower Canada, the Patriots (rebels) with McKenzie at their head, rose in arms, and appealed to their countrymen to rally round the standard of independence. An appeal was also made by Sir Francis Head, in behalf of the Government. Never was a political question submitted to a fairer test. There was an imposing force to overcome the expression of popular opinion, and crush to the earth an insurrection, and in the case of Poland and Greece, the people could have overthrown the government in the twinkling of an eye. Which call was answered? The volunteers from the body of the people, rallied in defence of the government. This fact, in our opinion is worth a thousand high-wrought impassioned appeals. It shows conclusively that the great mass of the people, friendly as they undoubtedly are to reform, wish to obtain it by legal, constitutional means, instead of rebellion. The citizens of Buffalo are now called upon by Mr. McKenzie to contribute arms, ammunition, and clothing—for what? To impose upon the people what they do not want? A plain, unvarnished history of recent transactions in Upper Canada, leads one irresistibly to this conclusion."

The advancement of science. About twelve months ago a gentleman of this place anxious to do something towards the diffusion of scientific knowledge here, and in particular to afford the means of pursuing that useful branch of inquiry which studies the structure of the earth and seeks to discover the nature of its strata, sought to avail themselves of Capt. Yule's return to Great Britain by requesting him to obtain for them a series of works on geology and mineralogy together with a collection of specimens of rocks, ores, metals, gems &c. and the tests and apparatus necessary for the purposes of experiment. Their request was most promptly and kindly complied with by that gentleman, who on his arrival in England fulfilled his undertaking, and the desiderata arrived here a week or two ago, accompanied by a donation from the gallant officer himself, who thereby shows that he appreciates arts as well as arms.

The original contributors, through whose means this peculiar importation was procured, have handsomely and generously laid the whole open for the use of the public, under certain rules and regulations which they submitted for the approval of a general meeting of whoever chose to attend, and which was held on Tuesday last. We have seldom participated so heartily—so fervently in the anxiety of persons engaged in any incipient purpose, as we did on that occasion, when we beheld so many influential gentlemen blending with the less pretending classes of society and the aspiring youngsters, all equally emulous of the end for which they had been called together.

John Wilson Esq. was called to the chair, and Dr. Fry was requested to act as Secretary. The preparatory suggestions of a Committee of the original contributors, relating to the mode of protection, what an

ing attached to it, and of being powerless to compel them to obey its acts.

been submitted to the meeting, they were considered serious, and agreed to in the spirit of well alterations in the letter.

RULES & REGULATIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL & MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Of Saint Andrews, New-Brunswick.
The intention of forming this society is, to diffuse a spirit of inquiry into, and a taste for Geology and Mineralogy—to cultivate those branches of science especially with a view of acquiring a knowledge of the nature and features of the Earth's surface in our immediate neighbourhood—and to establish a Museum for specimens, and natural curiosities, and such other useful purposes as may be determined upon. In order the better to attain these objects, the following rules shall be adopted for its government.

1. It shall be called the St. Andrews GEOLOGICAL & MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY. It shall have a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and six Committee-men—who shall constitute a General Committee of Management, to be elected annually by ballot on the first Monday of January.

2. The duty of the Committee shall be to manage, direct, and superintend the concerns, interests, and operations of the Society, and to report to its meetings the proceedings immediately intervening.

3. Every Member of this Society shall pay seven Shillings and six pence in advance, and the family of any member who gives a donation of twenty shillings shall be entitled to visit the Museum and the Meetings.

4. Any person wishing to become a member of this Society, must be proposed by a member, and approved of by the Committee.

5. The funds of the Society (after defraying incidental charges) shall be expended in procuring minerals, books, and such useful instruments and information as may from time to time be judged expedient.

6. It shall be the duty of every member to use his best endeavours to collect specimens and deposit them in the Museum, with a description of the location where found; and also to communicate any important discovery to the Committee, who will report the same to the society as circumstances may authorize.

7. Members and others handling the specimens shall do so with the utmost care, and replace them in their proper situations, and shall apprise the person in charge, of any accident or injury that may have happened to them.

8. The books belonging to the Society shall be wholly under the direction of the Committee.

9. Every member shall have the privilege of taking a stranger or friend to visit the museum when open.

10. The museum shall be open every Saturday from 3 till 4 o'clock P.M. in winter, and from 5 to 6 in summer; and also at such other times as may be convenient to the person in charge.

11. Such members as desire it, may be entitled as a Club for mutual improvement in the objects of the Society, and shall have free access to the Museum when it is not otherwise occupied.

12. Any proposed alteration in the Rules or addition to them, shall be submitted to the Committee; and if approved of by it shall afterwards be submitted to the approval of a general or quarterly meeting, which shall be on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October, in each year.

The meeting then proceeded to choose their office Bearers and Committee by ballot, after which the following persons were declared to be duly elected:

President—Dr. S. Frye.
Vice Presidents—John Wilson, Esq., James Rait, Esq.
Secretary—John Rodger Esq.
Treasurer—Geo. D. Street Esq.
Committee—Rev. Alex. Maclean, C. V. Porter, H. Harris Hatch, Geo. F. Campbell, Esquires, Thomas Sims, Geo. N. Smith.

We understand that the Committee are in treaty for a spacious Room, in which the imported articles and those already contributed to the Society for their Museum, and in which lectures now in preparation, or from talented itinerants, will be given.

Just as we were going to press, we were handed His Excellency's reply to the address of the 24. Batt. C. C. Militia, which was signed by Lieut. Col. Wier and 27 other officers. His Excellency accepts, in Her Majesty's name, their conditional offer of service; recommends drilling with arms, and for that purpose an issue of 60 stand and accoutrements are to be furnished to the Battalion.

SAINT STEPHENS Marine Mutual Insurance Association.

THE above Association, on Vessels and Cargo on fire in the County of Kent, and on any one Vessel and Cargo.

Transfers of the Association from the Board of Directors to the Board of Directors.

Applications for Terms WM. T. Campbell, Jan. 1, 1838.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AND EMIGRANT PATH.

THE Annual Meeting of the Directors, and for the affairs of the Society, of the High Church Library, 588.

On the 14th Oct. at Carlisle, of the late Dr. Doyle, Roman Catholic Priest, who died at the age of 84 years.

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prospect there will be for a general liberating army, under the of St. Charles, the gallant General Brown!

"I have the honour to reformation of His Excellency's Commanding, that over made to me from the District side of the River Ottawa, a people en masse were ready to arms on receiving