

the Province to unite their efforts to ours to procure a good, cheap and responsible system of government for their common country.

*Signed for, and on behalf of, the Confederation of the Six Counties, this 24th day of October, 1837.*

WED. NELSON, *President.*  
 J. T. DROLET, } *Vice Presidents*  
 F. C. DUVERT, }  
 A. GIRON, } *Secretaries.*  
 J. P. BOUCHER-BELLEVILLE, }

TORONTO, Oct. 25.

**DISARMING THE MILITIA.**—Letters from the Credit advise us, that on Friday last Capt. Magrath called his company of Militia men out and ordered them to deliver up to him their arms and accoutrements.—About forty stand of arms, of which they had had possession for several years were thus taken from them. Of course their loyalty is doubted in time of war. We see the object of this movement. It is to disarm the faithful and peaceable yeomanry, for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the vile orange bulleys who figured at Churchville, and the like of them. Thus is the supremacy of the Church of England to be upheld.—*Constitution.*

**T H E B E E .**

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1837.

ENGLISH dates by way of New York, to the 12th October, are received, being two days later than our former dates. They contain little of importance. The cholera was making dreadful ravages in Italy and Germany. The French expedition was on its march to Constantia, 10,000 strong. The young Prince of Portugal was baptized by the name of Pedro de Alcantara.

**LOWER CANADA—Progress of the Reign of Terror—Commencement of hostilities.**—The Reign of Terror is making fearful progress. As any reasonable man might have expected, the Government of the imbecile and vacillating Lord Gosford, has at length resulted in acts of gross injustice, cruelty, and tyranny. English laws no longer protect the peaceable men of Canada in their own houses, from the insult and outrage of the minions of government.

Numerous warrants have been issued by the Govern or against the leaders of the Patriots, charging them with *high treason*; and at our last advices, many men of the highest respectability, both in Montreal and Quebec, had been dragged from their houses and thrown into prison. Among these, we observe the name of A. N. MORIN, Esq., a gentleman of the most amiable disposition and great urbanity of manners, who, some of our readers may recollect to have seen here last year, as Commissioner from Canada on the Light House question.

We now perceive plainly that, influenced by their ideal strength, it is the policy of the Gosford cabinet, to give the Patriots no longer time to organise, but to force upon them the choice of submission or resistance. The wanton and uncalled for arrest of two respectable citizens of St. John's, which we record below, we view as confirmatory of this fact; and the rescue which followed, we doubt not, will prove as celebrated in the annals of Canada, as the affair of Lexington did in the American revolution.

The sword is now unsheathed, and a fearful responsibility incurred somewhere. Time will show to what issue God in his providence will conduct this unnatural struggle.

Montreal, Nov. 18—On Thursday evening, a considerable number of warrants were lodged in the hands of Mr Dehela, the high constable who entered immediately on the discharge of the duty assigned him, and succeeded, with a party of special constables, in arresting six of the delinquents,—Messrs Andre Oumet, president of the "*Fils de la Liberte*;" J.

Dubuc, an employe at Pigeon's tavern; Frans. Tavernier, of the Faubourg St. Antoine; George De Bouchorville, advocate; Dr Smard; and a Student at Law, named Lobianc. Several other warrants were not served, owing to the absence of the parties for whose benefit they were intended. Among the absentees, we understand, were Dr O'Callaghan, Thos. S. Brown, Rodolphe Desrivieres, and Ovide Porruelt. The arrested parties were all safely lodged in gaol. A report has been in circulation, that Mr Desrivieres has since been arrested, but up to last night nothing had occurred to warrant it.

We have not learned positively the precise nature of these arrests. Public report declares them to be for high treason; and we are not aware that there is any reason to suppose it incorrect in this particular.

At eight o'clock on the same evening, a party of 18 of the Royal Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, under Lt Ermatinger, was despatched to St John's via Longueuil and Chambly, with constable Malo, to effect the arrest of two worthies of that place, Messrs Dr. D'Avignon and Demaray. Having quietly effected their object, they set out on their return, about 3 o'clock in the morning, by the same road. Not far from Chambly, they met with a party of about thirty persons, variously armed, who, however, went off as they approached. About a mile from Longueuil, they were warned by a woman, that a large body of men was in waiting for them a little further on; but from some cause or other the information was disregarded. They had gone on but a very short distance, when they found themselves almost close to a body of about 300, in a field on the right of the road, protected by a high fence, and armed with rifles and muskets. The party in advance moved on to pass them, but was received by a heavy fire, which it was impossible for them to return with effect, armed as they were with pistols only, and from a body which, on account of the high fence they could not charge sword in hand. Under these circumstances, they fell back on the main body of the party, though not until several shots had told with effect upon them. Lieut. Ermatinger was wounded, we believe, with duck-shot, in the face and below the shoulder. Mr Sharp received a bullet through the leg, a little below the knee, and Mr John P. Ashton also received a slight wound from a slug. Mr John Molson, junior, had a narrow escape for his life, a bullet passing through his cap and grazing his head. Mr Joshua Woodhouse is also wounded, and we believe from all we hear severely. Several of the horses, we are told, were more or less wounded.—In turning to retreat, the wagon in which the Constable and the two prisoners were, was upset and necessarily left behind by the Cavalry, who then made their way into Longueuil, across the fields. On arriving there, they found a detachment of 2 Companies from the 32nd Reg't, under Major Reid, who had been despatched at an early hour from Montreal, to receive and support them in case of necessity, but whose orders had unfortunately directed him not to proceed beyond Longueuil. The prisoners had, however then made their escape, and the whole body returned to the city, for further orders. Some two hours afterwards, Constable Malo returned to the city, reporting none others killed or wounded, and of course without his prisoners.

We understand that the four Companies of the Royals now in town have received orders to march early this morning, under Lieutenant Colonel Wetherall K. H., on special duty, not yet precisely disclosed, between Longueuil and Chambly. They will be accompanied by one or perhaps two field pieces, and we trust their orders will prove to be such as to bring to a speedy issue the whole business of yesterday's attack.—A recapture,—a few new captures,—and a satisfactory account of any parties that may be found, should there be any such, to oppose either, are what the circumstances of the case require, and what we trust they will not require in vain.

Conflicting reports are current as to the locale of the unarrested leaders, and of Mr Papineau in particular. By some it is confidently stated that he is in town, by others, that he has even left the country and crossed the line.

There is little doubt expressed in some quarters as to the fact of a warrant being actually out against Papineau; but we trust there is no ground for such a doubt.

We see from last night's *Populaire*, that Mr Demaray, one of the parties rescued at Longueuil, has just been discharged from his situation as Post Master at St. Johns.—The public will be no losers."

The following is from our correspondent:  
 "Saturday evening, 6 o'clock.—Nothing later than what you will find in the *Gazette*, with the exception of a report that the troops marched to Chambly without interruption. Mr Speak, of St. Charles, came in about two o'clock. He saw several large armed bodies directing their courses in the same direction. Some of them stopped him and asked him if he was a patriot or a bureaucrat,—on his replying that he was the former, they permitted him to pass."

"The New York Mail has not yet reached town, owing to the non-arrival of the boat this morning, at St. John.

"If anything further transpire before the departure of the boat, I will write."

"Another detachment of the 43d Light Infantry, under command of Capt. Egerton, left town on Friday for Fredericton, by the steamer *Gazelle*. They marched from the city to Indian Town, accompanied by the Band of the 85th Light Infantry, and were repeatedly cheered by the Inhabitants as they passed through the streets. The steamer, in consequence of meeting with ice in the river, could proceed no farther than Gagetown, where the Troops and their baggage were all landed in good order on Saturday. From thence they would march to Fredericton.—The bows of the *Gazelle* were somewhat injured by the floating ice.

"Capt. Bell's Company, which left town on Thursday the 16th instant, by the Norepis Road, arrived at Fredericton on Sunday the 19th. They received much attention from the inhabitants on the route.

"It is stated that the Regiment will not leave Fredericton on their march to Canada, until the winter roads are well formed, probably about the first of January. Should the people living on or near the road over which they will travel, assist them forward on sleds or slogs, they would add greatly to the comfort of the men, and materially shorten the time which must otherwise be consumed in accomplishing their long journey on foot."—*St. John N. B. Observer.*

We suspect there is some intentional inaccuracy in the above information as to the time the 85th are to proceed to Canada, it may be with a view to prevent surprisal on their long and dreary march through the forests. We should not be much surpris'd to hear that they have reached Quebec before the first of January. We hope the people on the above named line of road, will have more good sense and loyalty, than to assist any set of men forward, for the avowed purpose of shedding the blood of their fellow subjects. But were a Courier to pass that way, bearing a redress of grievances to the oppressed habitants, we should expect them to chair him on their shoulders, from Fredericton to Quebec.

**COMMUNICATED.**—On November 25th, the School of Mr Roderick Sutherland, Merigomish, was publicly examined. The branches taught are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English grammar, Geography, Stenography, Latin, and Mathematics, in all of which the proficiency of the pupils reflects the highest credit both on themselves and their teacher. Among the visitors was the Rev William Patrick.

Mr Forrestall has been elected a member for the County of Sydney.

**LITERARY SOCIETY.**—Dr. W. J. Anderson lectures this evening, on Botany.

**MARRIED.**

On the 23d ult., Mr John Beattie, of this town, to Miss Margaret Grant, East Branch, East River. On the 28th ult., by Rev. K. J. McKenzie, Mr Charles Stern, Tatamagouche to Miss Sarah Cowell, of this town.

**SHIP NEWS**

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

**ENTERED.**

Thursday, Nov. 30th,—Sch'r Glory, LeBlanc, Quebec—flour, pease, and bread.  
 Friday,—Sch'r Bee, Graham, P. E. Island—oats; Mary, Taylor, do.—oats and barley; Barbara, Jerroir, do.—ballast.  
 Tuesday,—Sch'r Gracieuse, O'Brien, P. E. Island—ballast.

**CLEARED.**

November 30th,—Brig Alexander Stewart, Geach, Cork—timber and deals; Isabella, Cook, do.—do.; sch'r Four Sisters, Wooden, Halifax—produce.  
 December 1st—Sch'r King William, Boudrot, Halifax—coal.  
 4th,—Shal. Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—pork and coal.  
 The brig Nancy Givan cleared at the Customs House, on the 22d, and not the 25th November, as reported in our last paper.