Summary.

MEDITERRANEAN PACKETS.—By a decision of the Minister of Finance the service of the Post-office steam-packets in the Levant will, from the 1st of December, be divided into three lines, viz:—from Marseilles to Malta; from Malta to Constantinople, passing by Syra; and from Athens to Alexandria, and passing also by Syra. The island of Syra will thus remain, as at present, the meeting point for the packets from Malta, Constantinople, Athens, and Alexandria, and for effecting the exchange of letters and the transfer of passengers from one line to another. Travellers and dispatches from France will arrive one day sooner at Constantinople, and three days sooner at Alexandria, so that letters from Marseilles will reach the first of those cities on the fourteenth day, and the second on the thirteenth. Finally, the packets playing between Marseilles and Malta, having no longer any communication with the places beyond that island, where travellers from the Levant are obliged to perform quarantine, as repetition of the accidents which at first occasioned so much just alarm to the population of Marseilles will henceforth be impossible.—*Gelignani.*

The husband of the Princess Marie seems to be a healthy looking lad, but he is not very richly gifted either with agreeable or conversational talents. The fair sculptor will fancy herself in company with one of her own plaster casts. When the Prince was asked whether he would take the Princess for his weded wife, he replied in a firm and audible voice, "*Oui.*" This is the longest and most eloquent speech he has spoken since his arrival in France.—*Charigari.*

Primary instruction has received a great development in France since the law of June 28, 1833. The number of scholars in the Department of the Seine, who are now taught at the different schools, is 44,188. The number of communal schools has increased since 1834, from 130 to 239 on January 1, 1837. We record with pleasure such an improvement, and if it be not more honourable to France than deeds of arms and of conquest, at least it is much more satisfactory to her neighbours.

SPAIN.

A decree, published in Madrid, authorises the circulation of the gold and silver coins of Spanish America, but prohibits the Treasury either to receive or pay them.

RUSSIA.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.—Every day shows more and more the similarity in the Emperor's character and that of Paul—his severity knows no bounds, and often makes him appear a tyrant. His consort, who is an angel, has hitherto known how to keep his violent temper in bounds, and to prevent many an unjust act; but her influence is fading, like her youth and beauty, and the Emperor is visibly becoming indifferent to her. He who was formerly an example of constancy and devotion to his wife, neglects her now, and spends his idle hours in the arms of his mistresses, whom I forbear naming, but who are well known in the residence. All the former houses have returned into the courts of intended justice. The Emperor is sick of state affairs, and avoids a contact with them. Seeing that the evil is too deeply rooted to be remedied easily, his whole attention is engrossed by the foreign affairs, and the improvement of the army. The affection born by the latter to his person is fast disappearing. His severity, bordering on cruelty, is depriving him of the soldiers' hearts; the officers are hardly retaining their complaints; you almost daily see old Generals getting arrested for the slightest offences of their subalterns, and there is evidently a strong feeling against the Emperor throughout the army. The nobles are doing every thing to keep this discontent alive, and we are all looking forward with great dread, but with no less certainty, to an awful catastrophe.

The Emperor has conferred the insignia of St. Andrew in diamonds on Count Witte, commander in-chief of the cavalry assembled at Wosnesensk.

The French government has given permission (before refused) to a small body of Spanish troops to pass over French ground from Irun to Valcarlos, to garrison the little fort there.

Prince Paskewitsch, the governor of Poland, has received leave of absence for several years; and General Yermoloff, who has been a distinguished officer in the Russian service ever since 1805, and highly celebrated since the war in 1826 with the Persians and neighbouring mountaineers, who remained ten years in a state of oblivion approaching to disgrace, has been recalled.

The Russian journals announce that Colonel Anosoff has conceived the idea of melting, instead of washing, the sand in which gold is found, and afterwards, by means of oxyde of sulphur, separating the gold from the iron ore contained in the sand. From his experiments a quantity of gold ninety-five times greater than by the old system of washing may thus be extracted.

THE WANDERING PIPER.—This gentleman arrived in Bath on Saturday, and domiciled himself at the Gloucester hotel. He performed in the large room of the Guildhall on Tuesday forenoon. We have examined the receipts granted to this individual for money given charitable institutions in Great Britain and America, and have no hesitation in saying, that the sums thus bestowed would make a splendid fortune to any one; we shall only mention two as samples. In the city of Norwich he left £20 5s. 6d. to the Ladies Charity, &c., and in Baltimore, United States, one thousand dollars to the Orphan School Fund, for which munificence, the Superintendent presented him with a beautiful gold medal, on one side of which is a fine engraving of the American eagle supporting the Scotch thistle, and on the other a suitable inscription. Who he may be, or what his motives are in thus traversing the country, we know not; but the Widow and Orphan have certainly cause to rejoice in his generous benevolence.—The *Liverpool Journal* says, that "the Piper has bound himself to give double the sum from his earnings to the charities in this country that he did in America, and that large sums are pending on the happy termination of his arduous undertaking. We cheerfully wish him that success which his philanthrophy merits."

Important Improvement.—The Liverpool Telegraph gives the following account of an invention said to have been made there, for obviating the objections to the use of bituminous coal, in locomotive engines. If it should realize in practice the expectations which the writer of the paragraph has so confidently formed of it, it will be an improvement of great importance. In England the common fuel for locomotives is coke, and in this country wood. Coal will probably be substituted for both, if it should be found in practice that the smoke can be so effectually disposed of, as here represented.—*Boston Messenger.*

Patent Furnace for Consuming Smoke.—On Friday we witnessed, in Mr. Thomas Vernon & Co's boiler works, a most successful trial of a full sized Locomotive Fire-box, constructed upon a plan for burning smoke, for which Mr. John Gray, of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Works, has taken out a patent.—We congratulate Mr. Gray upon having made such an important discovery, which must necessarily be a source of great profit to himself, as well as incalculable benefit to the public. We acknowledge that we had been rather sceptical on the subject of burning smoke, inasmuch as all the plans which we had previously seen in operation for this purpose, have been more or less liable to objections which have militated against their general practicability, but in this case there is nothing arising out of its construction in either expense, danger, or complexity, which can operate against its universal adoption, but on the contrary, the smoke was most completely consumed upon a simple, cheap, and safe plan. It is applicable either to locomotive, marine, or land boilers, and we have no hesitation in predicting that it will soon be in general use. Upon a fair calculation, it appears that the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company alone may save by it upwards of £6,000 a year, by substituting coals for coke, which they are at present compelled to use in order to dispense with smoke. In marine or land boilers the saving must also be enormous, by burning those dense clouds of smoke which, in ordinary cases, are suffered to escape at the chimney tops, thus rendering available the vast accumulation of carbon which it contains.—Two locomotive engines are now in progress of being made by Messrs. Thos. Vernon & Co. with fire boxes upon this plan, which are intended to burn coals instead of coke, the success of which we deem quite certain.

Canada.

Province of Lower Canada. } GOSFORD.

His Excellency the Right Honorable ARCHIBALD EARL OF GOSFORD, Baron Worlingham of Beccles, in the County of Suffolk, Capt. General and Governor-in-Chief and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, and one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, &c.&c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in certain Counties of the District of Montreal, disaffection to the Government of our Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, has unequivocally declared itself, and divers outrages upon the persons and properties of Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects have been recently perpetrated therein. And whereas prisoners arrested on charge of High Treason have been rescued from the hands of Justice, and the Troops of Her Majesty in the lawful discharge of their duty, while aiding the Civil Authorities, have been assailed and fired upon by bands of armed peasantry. And whereas it is notorious that the present blind and fatal excitement in that District is to be attributed to the machinations of a few evil-minded and designing men, who have imposed upon the credulity of an unsuspicious peasantry, and by plausible misrepresentation and wilful calumny, by practising upon their fears and inflaming their passions, by appealing to national distinctions, and exciting political prejudices, which it has been the unabated endeavour of the British Government to extinguish, have at length succeeded in implicating a part of a hitherto peaceable and loyal population in the first excesses of a reckless and hopeless revolt. As the Representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign, I now solemnly address myself to the inhabitants of this Province, but more especially to the misguided and inconsiderate population on the River Richelieu in the District of Montreal. I address myself to your good sense and to your personal experience of the benefits you have received and of the tranquillity you have so long enjoyed under the British Government. You possess the Religion, the Language, the Laws and the Institutions guaranted to you nearly seventy years since You know not the burthen of taxes. The expence of your Military defence is defrayed by Great Britain. The prosperity and happiness which have hitherto pervaded this Province, proclaim honorably and undeniably the political wisdom which watches over your safety, encourages your commerce and fosters your rising industry. The spontaneous confidence of the British Parliament bestowed on you a Constitution. Your representatives complained of grievances: their complaints were promptly and fully investigated; grievances which were proved to exist were removed at once, redress the most ample, but unavoidably gradual, was unreservedly promised, and up to this moment that promise has been scrupulously observed. But the demands of your leaders are insatiable, the language of reform has speciously concealed the designs of revolution. I have thus far deemed it my duty to explain the injustice and inadmissibility of the objects for which your leaders contend, and for the attainment of which they would wantonly sacrifice you and your families. The traitorous designs of these political agitators have been at length unmasked. I now therefore call upon those who have been thus far deluded, to listen to the language of reason, sincerity and truth. Listen to the exhortation of your respectable and trustworthy Clergy. Listen to the representations of those worthy and loyal proprietors, whose interests are identified with your own, and whose propriety in common with yours, must ever be graduated and governed by the internal tranquillity of this Province. Return to that allegiance to your Sovereign which you have now for the first time violated, and to that obedience to the Law which you have hitherto invariably maintained. Spurn from your insidious advisers. Reject with abhorrence their self-interested and treasonable counsels. Leave them to that retribution which inevitably awaits them. Retire to your Homes and to the Bosom of your Families: rest assured that a powerful and merciful Government is more desirous to forget than to resent injuries, and that within that Sanctuary you will experience no molestation. And further, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Executive Council of and for the Province of Lower Canada, I, the said Archibald, Earl of Gosford, do hereby call upon all Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province, to be prepared at all times to maintain against all Aggressors, the authority of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and to counteract the Rebellious designs of the disaffected in this Province. The dearest rights and privileges of British Subjects, their Laws and Institutions, have been openly and audaciously assailed. They will remember that those sentiments of loyalty and honour which were the pride of their forefathers are the Inheritance of their Children; and in defending their allegiance to their Gracious Queen, and the connexion which has so long existed between this favored Colony and Great Britain, they will rush forward as one man to prove their gratitude for the blessings they enjoy, and their unswerving determination to maintain them unimpaired.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. DALY,
Secy. of the Province.

From the Quebec Official Gazette Extra.

MARTIAL LAW.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Quebec, Dec. 5, 1837.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to authorize and command by Royal Commission, Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., G. H., Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in this Province, to execute Martial Law in the District of Montreal, and to punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the Conspiracy and Rebellion which now exists within the said District, according to Martial Law, either by Death or otherwise, for the suppression and punishment of all rebels in the said District. D. DALY,
Secretary of the Province.

The Quebec Gazette of Dec. 6, contains a proclamation by Lord Gosford, Governor General of the Canadas, declaring the Montreal district under martial law, and offering a reward of £1000 for the arrest of Mr. Papineau, and £500 each for others who distinguished themselves by their opposition to the royal authority.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. EDITOR,—In a late number of the City Gazette I observed a communication from "A member of the Saint Andrews Society," adminadverting in severe terms on the conduct of a respectable individual—a member of that body, and endeavouring in a very clumsy, but pompous manner, to justify the impudent attempts of a certain bubbling limb of the law to bring himself into notice. It is really surprising how any man could persuade himself to write such nonsense as that member has done, unless indeed he has been in his *cups* since the occasion alluded to. He seems to think that his word should be sufficient to convince the public of the truth of his assertions, as if he expected we should all recognize his language.

This member has the assurance to *insist* that the health of Sir A. Campbell was given "out of order in every point of view, and therefore ought not to have been received" and some (I presume the member and Piper Willie,) very prudently kept their seats. I should like to know whether or not the judgment of these two worthies should take precedence of that of all the other Members and guests present, by whom the toast was received with enthusiastic applause, and should certainly have been drunk by every true Scotchman, which the member evidently is not. Be it remembered that Sir Archibald Campbell's health was proposed without any allusion to his political life—a circumstance which the member has altogether forgotten, or wishes to conceal. The toast was "Sir Archibald Campbell, the Hero of the Burmese War"—a title which his bravery has won him, and which should secure to him the respect of every British subject, however widely they may differ from him in the views of politics.

But I shall do "Piper Willie" the justice to presume, that had he not been 'greetin fou' he would have acted a more *manly* part.

I shall now, with the "Member's" permission, leave it to the public to say in whose side of the house the demon of discord first appeared, and whether or not "Piper Willie" has gained any credit by refusing to do honor to the bravely won laurels on the brow of my respected countryman Sir Archibald Campbell.

The character of the two gentlemen a member has so spitefully endeavoured to throw his serpent like slaver upon, are too well known to the community to be either brightened by my commendations or sullied by his aspersions. The character again of the "Member" and "Piper Willie" being both a little anonymous, we can only judge of from the sample.

A "Member" talks much about a majority of the society taking his views of the matter. If that member will only give his name to the Secretary, I will venture to predict that a majority will vote "that he be expelled from the Society."

I am, sir, your's, &c. DONALD.

December 19, 1837.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 22, 1837.

CANADA.—The latest intelligence from Upper Canada is by way of the United States. The papers from Toronto by the route taken would reach New York some days sooner than Quebec or Montreal, which accounts for the non-appearance of the rebel M'Kenzie's affair, in the Quebec papers of the 11th inst.

The rebels have sustained two defeats since our former accounts, the one under the command of their rebel chief *Gagnon*, in the vicinity of Missiqui Bay, and the other under M'Kenzie at Toronto.

We are glad to find that the Government in Canada, has offered large rewards for the apprehension of the heartless murderers of Lieutenant WEIR and Mr. Chartrand. We hope those barbarous monsters will soon meet their just reward.

THE ARMY.—The last division of the 85th Regiment took their departure yesterday morning on sleds, for Canada.

Major Pringle, Capt. Stanaway, Lieut. Wright and Lieut. Parker, with 72 men of the Royal Artillery; and Capt. Byron, Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Burke and Lieut. Goodenough, with the two Flank Companies of the 34th Regiment, arrived in the steamer Nova Scotia from Windsor this morning.

ROBBERY.—A daring robbery was committed on Tuesday night last at the Grocery store of Mr. Hutchinson in the Market square. The shop was forcibly entered by breaking two locks which were on the door; twelve pounds cash was taken from the money drawer, and an axe belonging to the premises.

It is currently reported in town, that Mr. L. A. Wilmot has written to the Honorable Mr. Charles Simonds, to intimate to him that, he intends to allow himself to be put in nomination for the Speakership of the Assembly, having received promises of sufficient support to warrant his doing so. Both on personal and constitutional grounds we think Mr. Simonds the most improper person in the House for that delicate and important office: he possesses neither the talents nor the temper required for it; and even if he did, the fact of his being an Executive Councillor is, of itself, quite sufficient utterly to disqualify him. We wish to draw the attention of Members, to the interesting discussion, recited in one of our late numbers, which arose on the opposition made by Mr. Simonds, to the election of the Chief Justice to the Speakership in 1824, on the ground of being the son of the Administrator of the Government. Of course Mr. Simonds will not see, how applicable all the arguments he then used, are to his own case: but every other member will perceive it, and we hope act accordingly.

That Mr. Wilmot is a proper person for the Chair, must be allowed by every body: he is without doubt, better qualified for it than any one now in the House. Moreover the general opinion seems to be, that he has as well as Mr. Partelow have been overlooked, in the late distribution of honors and emoluments. His mission was eminently successful: and yet the successful Delegate is put off with merely a *silk gown*, while Mr. Simonds, the unsuccessful Delegate, gets abundance of honor for himself, and places of benefit for his relations. There seems to be but one opinion, that even if Mr. Wilmot's pretensions were confined to that ground alone, he ought to be rewarded with the Speakership: but there is another, and at this time, a stronger ground which might be taken, and which we trust will have its due weight in his favour. We allude to the skilful and determined manner in which he counteracted the mysterious conduct of Mr. Simonds, with reference to the mysterious communication which he received from the now rebel Papineau. This communication Mr. Simonds thought fit to withhold for some time, before he made its contents public, probably to see how our own affairs were going to terminate. The country ought to hold themselves grateful to Mr. Wilmot for requiring the production of the letter; and we hope their representatives will in their names, express their gratitude, by electing him the Speaker.

WEATHER.—During the past week, we have had fine winter weather, a clear atmosphere, severe frost, and the Thermometer gradually descending, this morning it was 4 degrees below zero.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—At the Annual meeting of this Society, for the Election of Office Bearers, which took place on the 4th inst. the following gentlemen were chosen:

Thomas L. Nicholson, Esq. President;
Robert Payne, Esq. Vice President;
William Hutchinson, Esq. Treasurer;
Mr. William Mills, Secretary;
Mr. J. W. Smith, Assistant Secretary.

FIRST BATTALION CITY MILITIA.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 1st Battalion City Militia, held the 8th day of December:

The following Resolutions were adopted:

1st. Resolved as the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that it is their bounden duty, when the standard of rebellion is openly raised in Lower Canada, and the valuable lives of British subjects have been sacrificed in endeavouring to arrest the ringleaders, to express the high value they place upon the inestimable privileges they enjoy under British protection, and at the same time to lend their aid to the established authority of this Province in any way that may conduce to the suppression of such treasonable practices.

2d. Resolved unanimously, that this meeting entertaining the same loyal spirit and good feeling which pervades all classes of the community, deem it expedient and proper to offer their services to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to be employed in such manner as His Excellency may think most advantageous to the public good; and that they entertain the firmest conviction that the non-commissioned Officers and Men of the 1st Battalion City Militia will at all times be ready to respond to any call His Excellency may make for their services.

3d. Resolved unanimously, that in order to make the services of the Battalion more efficient in the event of their being required, meetings be held at least twice a week, for the purpose of Drill and improvement in Martial exercise, and that it be strongly recommended that the Non-commissioned officers do also assemble for the like purpose.

4th. Resolved, that the Lieutenant Colonel commanding be requested to transmit the above Resolutions to His Excellency.

The above Resolutions were accordingly forwarded to His Excellency through the Adjutant General, who was directed to communicate the following:—

Adjutant General's Office, Fredericton,
14th December, 1837.

SIR,—By command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I am to acquaint you that he has read with great pleasure the loyal and spirited Resolutions of the Officers of the 1st Battalion of the Saint John City Militia, and His Excellency in offering to them and to Lieutenant-Colonel Peters his hearty thanks, wishes to assure them that as he holds every soldier of the Regular Army in this Province disposable for the purpose of supporting and reinforcing Her Majesty's Troops in Lower Canada, he may shortly have occasion to avail himself of the services of the loyal City of Saint John.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient, humble servant.
GEORGE SHORE, Adj. Gen. Militia.

To Lieutenant Colonel Peters,
commanding 1st Battalion,
St. John City Militia.

The following is a copy of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's reply to the Address forwarded from this City.

To the Magistrates and other principal Inhabitants of the City of Saint John.

GENTLEMEN—

I acknowledge with feelings of pride and pleasure, your truly loyal and patriotic address. Proceeding from such a community, and bearing the signatures of all that is most respectable in that Loyal City, I feel that I may justly consider the address as an index nothing equivocal of the general feeling of the Population of the Province. Taking it in connexion with many others which have lately reached me, I deem myself warranted, not only unhesitatingly to commit the protection of the Province, and of the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects within it, to its Loyal Militia, but also, (in the confident anticipation of the Legislative sanction) to tender, through His Excellency the Governor in Chief to Her Majesty's Loyal subjects in Lower Canada, not the sympathies only, but the active co-operation of a large body of the Militia of New-Brunswick, in the suppression of the insurrection to that Province; and should their services be required or accepted. I trust that it is unnecessary for me to say, that I should glory in placing myself at the head of a Volunteer Force, acting under feelings and upon principles of so high and noble a character.

J. HARVEY, *Lieut. Governor,*

Government House, Fredericton, }
12th December, 1837. }

Fredericton, Dec. 13.—The last division of the 43d Regt. left this garrison on Saturday last; and yesterday afternoon the first division of the 85th Regt. arrived here on sleds from St. John, they will proceed on immediately, and the last division will probably have arrived and left by Thursday.—The 34th hold themselves in readiness to follow them. Two or three light field pieces it said will accompany the main body, to overcome any opposition, should they meet with such upon entering Lower Canada, without incurring and unnecessary sacrifice of life.

The duties of the garrison are performed as far as is requisite, by detachments from the different volunteer corps.—*Sentinel.*

King's College, Fredericton, Dec. 19.

At a convocation this day held, the Rev. John Mayne Sterling, Bachelor of Arts of King's College, Windsor, was incorporated of this University.

We have authority to state that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, extending the numbers of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province; and an additional instruction, under the Royal Sign Manual, appointing the undermentioned to seats at that Board, viz: George Shore, Frederick P. Robinson, William Franklin Odell, John Simoe Saunders, Charles Simonds, Hugh Johnston, William Crane, Neville Parker, A. E. Botsford, and Joseph Cunard, Esquires.—*Royal Gazette.*

On Friday last, the Troops in this Garrison were relieved from duty by a guard of the Rifle Company attached to the 1st Battalion of York County Militia, and has since been performed by the Officers and men of that Corps. The spirit and readiness which has 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 believe that the duty will continue to be chearfully and faithfully discharged so long as their services may be required.

The last detachment of the 43d Regt. under the command of Captain Tryon, took their departure on Saturday morning last, for Canada. On Sunday the first detachment of the 85th Regt. under the command of Captain Power, arrived here on sleds, from Saint John, and proceeded yesterday morning on their rout to Canada.

The head quarters (two Companies) of the 85th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Maunsell, arrived here last evening from Saint John, and proceeded on to Canada this morning.—*Ib.*

HALIFAX, Dec. 13.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, we are informed, received a Despatch from Lord Glenelg, by the last Packet, stating that it was extremely desirable that the separation of the existing Council into two Bodies should take place without further delay, and conveying to His Excellency Her Majesty's authority at once to appoint, provisionally, to each of the new Councils those Gentlemen whom he might consider best qualified for the discharge of the respective duties which will devolve on them.

His Excellency communicated this Despatch to Her Majesty's Council yesterday, and, after having as we have heard from several of the Honorable Members, expressed, in the most feeling and impressive manner, his grateful acknowledgements for the able and impartial assistance which he has at all times received from them in the administration of the public affairs of this Province, His Excellency, in the Queen's Name, declared that Board dissolved.

THE PICTOU BEE.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Halifax Exchange Reading Room, held yesterday, it was

Resolved unanimously, that the Secretary do take immediate steps for the dismissal from the Room of the "Bee" Newspaper published at Pictou, in consequence of the editorial remarks contained in its last number, with reference to the removal of the Troops from New Brunswick to Lower Canada, considering them, as the committee do (without any reference to political differences) degrading and inhumane in the extreme when applied to the British Soldier, who is bound to obey the orders of his superiors, however arduous and unpleasant the duty, and that such sentiments are disgraceful to the Editor, who was born under and now enjoys the protection of the British Flag.

Extract of a Letter from a Soldier of the 83d, in Canada to his friend in Halifax, dated Cape Diamond, Nov. 27.—"The band is broken up, and every man of us are doing duty in the ranks—we are under arms day and night—they are stopping all the mails through the country—an express just arrived from St. Helen's reports two companies 83d and one of the 24th under Major Tridell, took 1 field piece and 235 prisoners—Rebels loss 47 killed—wounded not known—prisoners 235. I cannot tell you what loss our two companies suffered, for the express did not wait for names."—*Halifax Times.*

A Company of the Royal Artillery are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march for Canada.—Officers, Major Pringle, Capt. Stanaway, Lieut. Parker, Lt. Wright. Two flank companies of the 34th are to proceed to the same destination.—*Ib.*

LATEST FROM CANADA.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5th.—A letter has been received in town, from one of the Officers of the 32d Regiment, stating that the body of Lieut. Wier had been discovered at St. Denis. The writer states that the body was discovered near a tannery, half in and half out of the water of the river Richelieu, where it was undoubtedly thrown after the assassination. The body of the unfortunate young soldier was found in a state so shockingly mutilated, that it was impossible, says the writer, to give a description of it, without exciting sensations of the most harrowing description. None of the wounds inflicted upon the body seem to have been gunshot ones, which is a *prima facie* proof that Lieutenant Weir was not fired at or assassinated in the act of making his escape, as had been reported. The body is to be brought into town for interment; and we are convinced, that the general respect in which Mr. Weir was held by all who knew him, and the sympathy that has been excited by his melancholy fate, will induce every loyal and respectable citizen, to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of this gallant soldier and excellent young man.

MONTREAL Dec. 8.

Important From Missisquoi Bay: Defeat of the Rebels By the Volunteers.

The arrival of the Princess Victoria, this morning, has brought us the following important intelligence from Saint Johns, 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, whither they had been for the purpose of procuring arms, they were attacked by a party of the Missisquoi Volunteers at Moor's corner about two 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 four 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. An express reached St. Johns with letters from the Hon. R. Jones stating the above facts, at 6 o'clock last evening.

"The Courier states that the opinion was current that Doctor Cote was with the party, but had the luck to escape."

The above account is furnished by a highly respectable gentleman of St. John, as is confirmed, as we understand, by the statements officially received.

The only points of difference between them relate to the number of prisoners taken, which these make to be five instead of seven or eight, and to the death of Gagnon, whom they represent as mortally wounded, and since (probably) dead at the place of retreat in Vermont, to which his party fled at their defeat. Gagnon is one of the men for whose apprehension a reward of £100 has been offered.

We have not met with any statement of the numbers engaged on either side, but the probability seems to be, that they were considerable on both.

The gallant Volunteers of Missisquoi have done themselves no little honor, 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. Perhaps the good people of Swanton and its neighbourhood will be taught by their exploit, to look upon Canadian politics in a new light, and to admit that others besides Her Majesty's troops in Canada are to be regarded as the active opponents of the Canadian traitors, in whose behalf they have suffered their feelings to become enlisted. We understand that there were few or no Americans with the invading party. Every effort is however, we know made to enlist them, by the rebels.

DECEMBER 9.—Reports were current in town yesterday that about three hundred Americans have joined Papineau, and that more were hourly expected. Dr. Robert Nelson of this city, is said to be in the neighbourhood of Fort Covington, raising men. We have received a letter from Vaudreuil dated the 22d ultimo, with a postscript dated the 1st inst., owing to the writer's inability to send it by post. It mentions that about a hundred men are riding about the country, spreading terror and threatening vengeance, and brutally illusing all those who hesitate to join them in their rebellious enterprise. The British, who are all loyal, knowing what they have to expect from such characters, have united to a man for mutual defence, and have removed their families. "Conceive," says the writer, "if you can, the scene of eighty families of Britons in this climate and this weather, taking refuge in the woods of Canada against their merciless enemies, and when the men united at night when they expected to be attacked, the wretches, whose cowardice prevented them from appearing in open day, assembled in small parties to plunder our houses; our little children asking us the reason for putting them out of our houses at night and in the cold rain, was truly a heartrending spectacle. The names and persons of the leading men, and most of the others, are well known to us, and also their preparations of cutting slugs, casting balls, and collecting fire arms." The postscript dated the 1st inst. says, "Yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, the Grand Brule rebels possessed themselves of the port of the Lake of Two Mountains, and took all the gunpowder, arms and provisions they could find, breaking open the stores, illtreating and threatening all they met whether they opposed them or not; their force consisted of about two hundred men, mounted and on foot, and the Indians were addressed by them in inflammatory language."—*Herald.*

Mr. Spiers, who was reported as having been murdered by the rebels, returned to town on Thursday with the Royals, "safe, not sound." He left this city on Saturday morning last with despatches addressed to colonel Wetherall, and was taken prisoner the same day by about three or four hundred men, near Point Oliviere. Mr. S. resisted their authority and shot one of them, when he was immediately stabbed on the forehead and beaten nearly senseless with a bludgeon. He was then secured, and conveyed from place to place during the darkness of the nights, so that he had not any idea of the exact part of the country he was in. They threatened to shoot him, but on his telling them that if they did, his death would be fearfully avenged, they changed their minds. He was released, along with nine or ten other prisoners, on Wednesday, and immediately joined the Royal Regiment.—*Ib.*

It appears that a party of patriots, which had been for a few weeks in Swanton, providing themselves with arms and amunition, attempted to cross the line on the evening of the 6th, under protection of a body of patriots from the province. The loyalists, who were apprised of the intended movements of the patriots, assembled in the vicinity of the bay, in a body of about 500, which the intention of intercepting them. They stationed themselves in three divisions upon the roads by which the patriots were expected to march.

About 10, in the evening, the patriot party were fired upon by the division of the loyalists stationed upon the road leading by the dwelling of Mr. Morse, two miles east of the Bay.

The fire was returned with spirit. The engagement lasted about twenty minutes. The patriots were defeated, and fell back towards Swanton, with the loss of two cannon, and several killed and missing.

A boy, volunteer, from St. Albans, returned yesterday. He reports two patriots killed, to his knowledge, and more missing.

Bothet, the editor of the Quebec Liberal, a talented and spirited patriot leader, was severely wounded and taken prisoner.

A Mr. S. T. L'Esperance refused to act as Colonel in his parish to the rebel army in the neighbourhood of St. Charles. He was told he might leave the parish, that another might be appointed. About fifty rods from his own house, however, he was seized by the rebels, and robbed of $236.50, a receipt for which was given by *General* Thomas S. Brown, of which we have seen the original in his hand writing. Mr. L. was then made a prisoner, has escaped and is now in town, having come from Sorel by the *Canada.*—The receipt is as follows:—

$150
86½
———
236½

Recived from Mr. S. T. L'Esperance, two hundred and thirty-six and a half dollars.

T. S. BROWN,
Genl. Com'g.

Camp Saint Charles,
22nd Nov., 1837.

The original is written in an extremely hurried hand, as by a person under very violent agitation.

The proclamation of the Governor, we hend, will not produce any sensible change in the aspect of affairs.

Papineau's wife died at Burlington on Thursday last.

The St. Albans Republican says.—"Families from Canada are flying in consternation from the seat of war, and are settling down among us. The men, both Loyalists and Patriots, seem resolved to stay and abide the issue. The roads in every direction are guarded, and the first salutation a traveller to the Province meets with is "stand."

A party of rebels were surprised near Swanton on the 6th Dec. by a party of Royalists. The rebels lost two swivels, 1500 Cartridges, and two flags, they then retreated with the loss of one man killed, four or five wounded, and one taken prisoner. The skirmish lasted 15 minutes.

MONTREAL, Dec. 8.—The turnout at the funeral of the late Lieutenant Weir, of the 32d regiment, this afternoon, I am unable to give you any thing like a description of. The number of the enrolled volunteers that attended, could not, I think, be far short of 2500, besides the officers of the different regiments and departments in the city, together with the greater part of the respectable inhabitants, including nearly all those attached to the legal professions. There never was, I believe, so numerously attended funeral in America, and few perhaps in Europe had the honor of so large a number. And as to the appearance of the volunteers, the sight was most interesting. The rifles and the cavalry certainly had the advantage in appearance, being all dressed alike. The procession moved with the firing party of the 32d in front, the bands of the 32d and Royals, the body, followed by Sir John Colborne and his staff, the heads of departments, civilians, &c. and the volunteers followed by the remainder of the 32d regiment. The spectacle was most solemn and imposing. The whole number could not be less than 5,000. The shops were all closed.

About 4,000 minots of wheat and oats taken at St. Denis, were sold by the Queen's auctioneer today, the former at 3s 9d 1-2 to 3s 10d, the latter at 1s 9d to 1s 11d.

About 15 prisoners taken at Missisquoi are at Isle au-Noix, and are expected to-morrow.

Pierre Amiot, of Vercheres, for whom a reward of £100 has been offered, was arrested last night in his own house, by a bailiff named Loiselle, and lodged in gaol. This morning, *Alphonse Gauvin*, of this city, late Colonel of the rebel army at St. Denis, upon whose apprehension a similar premium had been set, and six other prisoners, were brought to town in the *Varennes* steamer from Sorel, in charge of the Volunteer Cavalry, who accompanied Col. Gore's second expedition. Yesterday, *Louis Frechette*, of L'Acadie, accused of high treason, was brought in by a party of the 24th and St. Johns' Volunteers—(*Gazette.*)

QUEBEC, Dec. 8.

The correspondence of the Rebels on the United States frontier, published in the American papers, as well as our Correspondent's letter, leave no doubt that they are collecting there, with a view to renew their practices of murder and robbery in the Province, as exemplified on the persons of their *prisoners* Lieut. WEIR, of the 32nd Regiment, and Volunteer Chartrand, of St. John's, and by the seizure of property whenever they have had power.

We trust the United States Government will find means to dispetse any armed collection of such characters on their side of the line.

The *Ami du Peuple*, of Wednesday, states that more than fifty families who had been robbed and plundered, and their lives threatened by the brigands, under the command of General Girod, in the County of the Two Mountains, had come into Montreal. Madame Prevost and her sister had been stopped on their way to the city, and robbed even of their clothes.

All suspected persons have been disarmed at Montreal. There ought to be no *suspected* persons, but under present circumstances every *loyal* person would, we presume, cheerfully see all arms and ammunition placed in a safe depot. Only those who are authorised by public authority, and under military law, ought to have arms in times of insurrection.

Ten paid companies, of 80 men each, are forming at Montreal, under Lieutenant Colonel Dyer, and Major Louis Guy.

Several rumours were in circulation yesterday, and on Tuesday, of a rencontre said to have taken place at the Indian Village, on the Lake of Two Mountains, between the domiciliated Indians and a party of the Grand Brule Rebels. The following is the substance of a private letter from that neighbourhood, which we have reason to believe is an accurate account of the fray to its full extent, which took place on the occasion, and even this is not given in positive terms:—

"It is reported that 300 men, under the command of A. Girod, made an excursion to the Indian Village of the Lake of Two Mountains, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Indians, succeeded in obtaining possession of a small piece of Artillery, which was in the farm yard of the Missionaries. They also took five or six fowling pieces and a barrel of pork from the agent's stores, of the Hudson's Bay Company."—*Mercury.*

A Reward of 400 Dollars is offered for the apprehension of the following small fry rebels:

Pierre Paul Demaray, of St. John's; Joseph Francois Davignon, of do; Julien Gagnon, of l'Acadie; Pierre Amiot of Vercheres; Louis Perrault, of Montreal; Alphonse Gauvin, of de.; Louis Gauthier, of do.; Rodolphe Desrivieres, of do.

By a proclamation issued this day a reward of £500 is offered for discovering the Murderers of Lieut. Weir of the 32d Regiment.

The Official *Gazette* of yesterday contains another proclamation offering a reward of £300 for discovering the murderers of Chartrand.

DEC 11.—A meeting convened by the Honorable Berthelemi Jolliette, was held at the village of Industry, on the 5th instant, at which it was unanimously resolved to promulgate the address of the Magistrates of Montreal to the inhabitants of the district, and also the Governor's proclamations.

All the officers of Col. Jolliett's battalion cheerfully took the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty.

The officers who had lost their commissions for disobedience of orders in respect to the reading of the Governor's proclamation against seditious meetings, also attended to acknowledge that they had been led astray. They also took the oath of allegiance, and promised never again to listen to or take a part with those persons who had misled them.—The general spirit of the meeting was altogether in favour of maintaining the public tranquillity.

Yesterday evening, Edward Bowen, Esq. and Lieut. Ingall, 15th regiment, returned to town from Fredericton, N. B. the former having accomplished the journey there and back again in the short space of twelve days.—*Gazette.*