Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—At this particular time, when the standard of rebellion is raised in Lower Canada, and that the disaffected must be put down by force of arms, it behoves every loyal British subject, not only to know he is a good subject to Her Majesty, but should occasion require, to prove to the world by acts of obedience to Her laws, and of valour in the *field*, that he is worthy the name of a British subject. Now, sir, having a knowledge of the Militia of New Brunswick for the last twenty years, I am convinced they stand second to none in Her Majesty's dominions; military discipline alone excepted.

After thus giving them the meed of praise which I think they are justly entitled to, I wish to offer this hurdy body of men a few remarks which strike my mind very forcibly, and which are as follow: We are all aware that we have Colonels, Majors, Captains and Subalterns: we hear of those *gentlemen*, for such we must call them, holding meetings and also pouring in Addresses to Sir John Harvey, the Lieutenant Governor, and others, offering their services and that of the men under their command, to do garrison duty in the event of the regular troops being called away. This they have done without consulting scarcely an individual of that great body, as hardly worth their while. But mark, sir, there is a little self there, in two ways, namely—*they* have a chance of pay—a very good thing, particularly if not thronged with business at home. The next is, that Colonel so-and-so, Major so-and-so, and Capt. so-and-so, receive through the Adjutant General His Excellency's thanks, and also compliments the non-commissioned Officers and men under their command, and accepts and highly appreciates their proffered service, when not one of five hundred has been consulted with the matter. Now sir, it is notorious to every militia-man in the Province of any long standing, how promotion has been carried on. Have not the sons of the most loyal and respectable men been looked over with contempt: Has not a night's jollity produced next week one or two unfledg'd Esquires, or have not the lines of the militia seen the tottering Captain or Lieutenant of sixteen or twenty years standing, remain in their old station, and the youth whose name never appeared on the muster-roll, jump from behind a counter and take precedence of them: Have we not seen the most loyal and respectable non-commission officers, in whom the men have the utmost confidence, also neglected? Now Mr. Editor, I should recommend to those gentlemen who so freely offer their services, and also the services of others over whom they have no controul, at least at present, that they detach themselves with one of the brave regiments now on their march to put down rebellion; and let them rest assured, that during their absence, we will always be ready, (should any foe whatever assail our loyal Province,) to contend the field inch for inch at the point of the bayonet. And should any of those brave men (for so we will call them—that is *if they go,*) unfortunately meet with a mishap, such as to get shot or frozen, so as to render them unfit for service, we may find others of equal courage and abilities to supply their places, as we have men of both courage and loyalty, and possessed of considerable military skill, who still love the flag they were born under.

I am, &c.

ONE OF THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

[*Aaron Inglewood's Tour—concluded.*]

On the morning of the 19th August A. D. 1837, (I must be particular as to dates, for as this Expedition now belongs to history Chronological accuracy is absolutely necessary.) We arose very early quite refreshed from the sports and fatigues of the previous day, and were soon again floating upon the pellucid stream in our "light shallops" following its meandering which now took an eastern direction. The first thing that arrests the attention of the traveller after leaving the "Red Cow," is the colossal viaduct under which all vessels navigating the stream are compelled to pass; this however is done without difficulty, for such is the height of the single arch, that they accomplish this without even stopping their proud aspiring topmasts. Leaving this, the stream narrows and the current is greater. On both sides of it lies a rich and extensive estate, whose Baronial Mansion and Princely scale of improvements speaks the wealth and character of its Proprietor. We saw recent and abundant traces of both sand peeps and Musquash [Sorex aquaticus Mascus,] and having previously obtained permission from 'the Steward of the Manor,' the Indians were directed to be on the alert, and give notice when their lynx eyes should discover any game.—It was not long before a shot was fired from the canoe of the Hon. Mr. Mouthful, and paddling to secure the prize, we found, that that which was taken for a Musquash, to be a stake sticking in the mud transverse of the stream, which the action of the rapid water kept bobbing up and down. Disappointed but not disheartened we kept struggling against the current, and ere long a better fortune began to dawn upon us, for in addition to sand Peeps, Grey Birds, Bobilinks and Bull frogs, &c. some of all which were shot, we met with one Crow, one ground Mole and several Devils Darning Needles [acus Sutura Diaboli] two of the latter were engaged in a desperate conflict on the surface of the water, when a trout leaped up from the depths below and swallowed both of them at a gulp.—Such is the uncertain tenure of animal existence!

By this time we had reached the end of the Marsh Creek, which as I before stated had taken an eastern direction, and were now proudly standing by the source of that stream which till now was undiscovered, and had baffled the efforts of the most daring and intrepid traveller and the speculations of every geographer from the days of 'Ptolemy' of Alexandria, down to the times of 'Peter Pinnock.' I shall therefore here concisely state that the Marsh Creek takes its rise in the Frog Pond Mountains [Montes stagni ranarum] (which my friend the Doctor after running his eye over the surrounding country with that unerring accuracy which so eminently fits him for making Geological surveys) at once stated to be a continuation of the Andes, half brother of the Alps and a distant connection of the Appennines.

We here abandoned our canoes, and taking our knapsacks, &c. "in humeris" began to ascend the mountain. It is steep, rugged and of forbidding aspect. My friend the Doctor began to hammer away at the rocks which proved to be slate and red sand stone and which offer little or no variety, being only occasionally intersected with Magnesian Limestone.—Limestone I presume may be found in the whole of this district; it crops out in fact on the whole line of road to Loch Lomond.

The night being fine we bivouacked out, near a large new Building, and on the following morning found as we supposed a thick coat of white frost upon our blankets, but on rising from the ground, discovered that our contiguity to a flour mill which had been set in operation before we awoke and dispensed its dust rather liberally, had caused the delusion. After passing a splendid Nail manufactory the road becomes hilly and unvarying in its scenery here and there a picturesque lake breaks upon the view, around whose borders the towering pine stands in grim array. Codey's hotel received our weary limbs for this night, and having procured all the requisite information from our intelligent and obliging landlord, relative to the settlement of the Africans, which we intended to visit on the morrow and received letters of introduction to their Chiefs and influential men, we retired to rest.

This singular and secluded people are now domesticated about two miles deep in the forest, apart from the rest of mankind. They retain their ancient habits and fantastic dresses, and no intercourse with the Provincials appear to have made any inroads upon them in either particular. They make periodical visits to Saint John, the great seaport of the country, when whole clans go together. They carry the produce of their manufactories to Market upon waggons drawn by a single bullock, in true Pastoral style, and the charioteer oftentimes is no bad personification of the "Formosum Pastor Corydon" of Virgil. On approaching the village, we were met by one of these parties. The waggon was under the direction of an aged man mounted on his load of Brooms (the chief article of export), and around him were the Pedestrians, as merry and happy a party as ever I saw together. The men betray no symmetry of shape or any extraordinary expression of intellect: they were bandy legged & of a slouchy gate, which added to a decided neglect of the toilet made up an exterior not at all prepossessing. The females "Une Belle Africane" were of a different cast. About the middle height, they were erect in person and of an independent carriage, their teeth were like a row of pearls, their noses neither Roman or Grecian, but of a shape peculiar to themselves, and such swimming languishing eyes! just such as Byrom immortalises in the "Maid of Athens" "*Eyes, through which the soul looks out,*"—their hair it is needless to say is black and curls naturally. I would fein say something of that captivating part of female beauty "a pretty foot and ancle," but will confine myself to the description drawn by one of their native Poets

"de hollow in de foot"
"make a hole in de ground."

I detected our young Lieutenant casting "clandestine glances" at the fair ones as they passed, while Capt. Gruff burst forth in the following beautiful lines:

"full many a flower is born to blush unseen"
"and waste its sweetness in the desert air."

Approaching the settlement, the first indications of life were some young children, in all their natural loveliness, looking like young Cupids with the exception of their sunburnt exterior, they fled as we approached, and in a short time, a grave venerable looking Elder approached us, to whom we made ourselves known and presented our letters. He received us kindly into his house and presented us to his wife and daughters. My friend the Doctor complained of a slight titilation of his olfactories (in spite of the conglomerate) and I must confess, that it was not the perfume of the wild Thyme from Hymettus that was wafted to us; but Capt. Gruff put an end to further remark by another outburst of Poetry, the last couplet of which only reached me

"Returns the *sweets* by nature given'
"in softest *incense* back to Heaven."

The important Personages of the village, now assembled at the House of our Friend, and we had a long interview. They seem a contented and indolent people, whose motto appears to be "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." We visited the great Broom manufactory of Shadrack Nut, Esq. and were surprised at the extensive and liberal scale of the establishment. I suggested the advantages of a Joint Stock company, but the decided and emphatic reply of the Proprietor, "No massa, nebber do," convinced me that their deep rooted prejudices could not be overcome.

We made some enquiries into the early history of these People. Many traditions are handed down from Father to son, some few manuscripts and imperfect poems (the labours of their ancient bards & minstrels) have been preserved in their archives. All these agree in tracing their origin to "the land of the Sun." Among the former it is related they once attempted to throw of their foreign yoke, and establish themselves as an independent Colony.—Their Government was regularly organised, and Officers, Ministerial, Judicial and Executive, who had the "*confidence of the country*" were chosen, but an armed force was sent against them, and extinguished their last hopes of liberty. From the few remaining poems, especially an Epic in the possession of Tony Sanders, Esq. we may collect some notion of the former habits and customs of this secluded race: for instance—instead of fire arms with which they now procure their game: they had then to trust to the strength of their arms in throwing a stone and their accuracy in directing it, the verse runs thus—

"A blue Jay set on swinging limb,
he look at me, I look at him.
I took up a stone and hit him on de shin
and dat's de way I tuck'd him in."

This clearly proves that these missiles were one, if not the only means by which they supplied themselves with game. The Doctor was anxious to know what kind of stones they were, but no note was to be found explanatory thereof. To shew also what were the common articles of food, we quote again from the same beautiful poem—

"There I seed my uncle Bill
Seated on a Tater hill
Eating of a whipperwill."

This shews that Potatoes were also known among them at a much earlier period than is commonly supposed. I mentioned before that the beasts of burden used by them were bullocks, but another extract from the same Poetic Chronicler will convince us, that in their more "Palmy days" horses then supplied their places, for he goes on to say in rather an amusing strain—

"I seed an old man ridin by
sed I, good sir, your horse will die,
and if he dies wee'l tan him skin
but if he libs wee'l ride him agin."

From this we may also collect, that the art of tanning was known and practised among them, and that instead of their present uncouth sandals, they wore polished Calf skins.

It is not my intention to go into a critical examination of the beauties of this Poem, for that would be as the logicians say 'Kat exoken' (foreign to the subject,) nor to make any further deductions illustrative of their ancient customs, for that would lead me into a disquisition beyond the limits of a weekly paper: suffice it to say, that it abounds with all the sublimity and originality of thought so peculiar to the poetry of those early times, and is worthy the fame of a Homer, a Virgil, or a Milton.

I cannot however, take leave of this subject, so interesting to every friend of humanity, in whom the 'Amor Patriæ' burns with an unextinguishable flame; without recommending to the Legislature of the country, the establishment of a rail road from this settlement to Saint John, in connection with the Quebec line, and the projected Rail Road under the Bay of Fundy, by which the various productions of this neglected race, viz: brooms, gum, boneset, rhasberries, strawberries and blueberries, catnip, marjoram and sage, may find a more ready and extensive market. The country is eminently calculated for such an undertaking. Between the settlement and the city a dense forest intervenes:—if therefore the trees were cut off at such proportionate heights, so as to form a perfect level, the rails might be laid on the top of them, whereby all the necessity of cutting down hills and filling up valleys and other expences, unavoidable in other countries, might be obviated.

With these reflections concludes my journal, which I trust will one day be enrolled with those of Columbus, Cook, Bruce, and Ross, and lest any one should mistake the intention of its publication, I will add an ancient Grecian moral for the benefit of the more obtuse

"*Kai gar latroi temmonsin ep Agatho.*"

(The Physicians cut for the good of the Patient.)

Your most obedient,
AARON INGLEWOOD.

St. John, Dec. 5, 1837.

British News.

HALIFAX, 6th. DEC.—Her Majesty's Packet Star, Lieut. Smith, arrived this afternoon in 31 days passage from Falmouth. The London Papers are to the 2d ult. They furnish little matter of interest.

LONDON Nov. 2.

Don Carlos has retreated to the borders of Arragon.

The Duke of Terceira and the Marquis Saldanha have arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon.

The Cortes at Lisbon have decided that their Upper Chamber shall not be of royal appointment, but shall be exclusively named by the People.

The capture of Constantine has caused great joy at Paris.

Parliament will meet on the 15th inst.

Sir Robert Peel has gone to Bavaria for the benefit of his health.

The sale of the Stud took place at Hampton Court on Wednesday. The stud brought 15,692 guineas; being a larger sum than was expected.

The most important information in the highly favorable condition of the Bank of England, as exhibited in the quarterly statement ending on the 17th of October. By this it appears that the circulation had decreased £92,000, and the deposites £592,000. The securities have been withdrawn to the amount of £1,289,000, and the stock of bullion has been increased £553,000, making with the increase shown by the former return, an aggregate of £1,102,000.

The total liabilities of the Bank were £29,217,000 and the assets £32,856,000; making the rest, or surplus profits, £2,855,000.

The stock of bullion on the 17th of October was the enormous sum of £7,000,000, or about 35,000,000 of dollars.

We are happy to be enabled to state, that there is little doubt that the three chief houses viz. Messrs. Wildes, Wiggins, and Wilson & Co. will ultimately be enabled to liquidate all claims upon them. If proof were wanting of the honest intention of the American merchants it may be found in the large amount of specie shipped by them to this country; which amounts since June last to nearly 15,000,000 dollars of declared export; and if we may credit a report recently made public, the surreptitious shipment of bullion at New York has been of equal amount; so that the whole amount of precious metals imported from the United States into Great Britan, during the period referred to, has been nearly $30,004,000 sterling.

The Duke of Wellington has accepted the invitation of the City authorities to the dinner at Guildhall on the 9th of November. Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham have, it is said, declined the invitation.

THE ARMY.—The services of the following regiments expired in 1838, allowing ten years and upwards, in the Colonies, and seventeen and upwards for India:—11th, 58th, 61st, 66th, 72nd, and 73rd regiment; the 13th Light Dragoons, 6th, 16th, 49th, 54th, and 55th in India. To relieve all of which we have only four available, namely—a regiment of Dragoons, supposed to be the 15th Hussars, the 23rd, 71st, and 94th. It is reported that a general order will very shortly be issued, restricting the charges at messes of regiments, so as to make an officer's expenses come within his pay.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Lord Howard de Walden, Ambassador at Lisbon, has received leave of absence for six months, and will very shortly return home by her Majesty's ship Hastings, which is to be paid off. The Hercules, with Sir J. Ommanney's flag, will take her place.

Viscount Melbourne will entertain the Cabinet Ministers to dinner this evening, at his residence in South-street.

Lord Mulgrave is to leave Dublin on Friday next for London, to attend the City of London dinner to the Queen, and to take the oaths on the opening of the new Parliament.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY.—In every direction, and in every possible way along the expected line of the royal procession, preparations are making to do honour to our youthful Queen, on the occasion of her visit to the City. There appears every reason to believe that the demonstrations of joyous loyalty and grateful homage will exceed anything of the kind that has taken place for very many years past, perhaps since those made at the jubilee festival in the reign of George III. The anxiety to witness the gay pageant seems to be hourly increasing. Every little nook of ground along the line of procession is being rendered available for the accommodation of as many as possible, and the carpenters are as busy as possible. There can be no doubt, from the preparations already made, that the illuminations will be very general and brilliant along and near the line of the procession, and there appears good reason for supposing the example will be followed throughout the metropolis.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are far more satisfactory than they have been for a long time past, particularly from Liverpool, where sales of cotton were made on Monday to the extent of nearly 10,000 bales, principally the produce of America, at an advance of 1-8d. to 1-4d. per lb. This demand was not speculative, but for the immediate purposes of the manufacturers.

The Address from the ladies of England to the Queen on behalf of the negro Apprentices, has received the signatures of nearly 450,000 individuals.

The trustees of the elegant Wesleyan chapel, Trowbridge, have received from Sir F. Burdett a donation of £20 towards defraying the cost of the erection.

From the London Morning Herald, Nov. 1.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

The following is a copy of the last report from the National Vaccine Establishment to the secretary of state for the home department:—

"MY LORD,—A considerable time has elapsed since we reported to the department over which your lordship presides, the successful labours of the National Vaccine Institution; and as, notwithstanding the manifest proofs which we have already presented of the valuable protection which vaccination affords against the scourge of small pox; yet, from indolence or thoughtlessness, many still forbear altogether, or delay until too late, to avail themselves of this great preventive; and others are induced, by the arts of disreputable practitioners, to continue to prefer inoculation.

"We think it necessary, therefore, to repeat in strong terms our sense of the advantages which the former has over the latter.

"That vaccination has this superior merit, it might be a sufficient argument to convince the least considerate person, that if 300 children be vaccinated, one will be susceptible of small pox afterwards, but only in a mild and perfectly safe form; whereas, if 300 be inoculated, one will surely die.

"To this argument we might add that the annual loss of life by small pox in the metropolis, and within the bills of mortality only, before vaccination was established, exceeded 5,000; whereas, in the course of last year, only 330 died of that distemper; and it is probable that this mortality, however comparatively small, is owing to the continued partial practice of inoculation, which is liable to disseminate far and wide its contagious influence, to the imminent danger of all who have not been protected by previous vaccination, or by having had the disease already.

"And this consideration suggests to us a question whether the introduction of inoculation into this country, at the beginning of the last century, were the public blessing which it claims to have been? We know that, before the practice of it was brought from Constantinople, the small-pox used to prevail epidemically now and then, and to occasion a great mortality when it did prevail. But there are intervals in which the disease was scarcely heard of; and we really believe that the loss of life occasioned by the small-pox recurring after considerable intervals, has been far exceeded by the accumulated mortality of successive years, in consequence of the disease being continually propagated through the practice of inoculation.

"We have only to add, my lord, that although we lament sincerely the mistaken judgment which prefers inoculation to vaccination, whether on the supposition, amongst other ill-founded notions of which we sometimes hear, that the original virtue of the vaccine virus has been worn out by time, or on any other equally ill-grounded opinion, we have the satisfaction of knowing that vaccination has made considerable progress since our last report; and that we have supplied lymph not only to every part of this kingdom in the course of the last year, but to all the colonies also, and to many of the capitals of Europe.—We have, &c.

"ASTLEY PASTON COOPER,
"President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
"CLERT. HUE, M. D., Registrar.
"HENRY HALFORD,
"President of the Royal College of Physicians, &c.
"July 1, 1837." "A. P. PARIS, M. D., Censor.

CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINE.

The army reached Constantine on the 6th of October. It stopped at Monsoura, from whence the first and second brigades were dispatched towards Roudiat-Aty. It was necessary to cross the Oued Rummel, the waters of which were high, and what rendered this operation still more difficult was, that the artillery had to execute the same movement. At length, on the 10th the weather became fine, and the batteries were unmasked, but another heavy fall of rain prevented the fire from commencing. The Bey's army had taken its stand behind the Roudiat-Aty Mountain, and annoyed the soldiers who were at work. On the 11th the fire began; on the 12th a breach was opened. As general Damremont was advancing to examine it he was cut in two by a ballet, and thus was the army deprived of its chief. General Perignex, having approached the Commander-in-Chief's body for the purpose of having it removed, received a shot in the face, which carried off a part of his nose. The command devolved upon Lieut.-General Vallee, commander of the artillery, who issued orders for an assult on the 12th and 13th. No less than four assaults were tried, but in vain; our soldiers were compelled every time to retire. At length, at the fifth assault, the brigade Nemours established itself within the walls; but there it became necessary to engage in a new struggle, and one more violent than the first. Every house had to be besieged. The Duke of Nemours strove to arrest the carnage, but it was too late. Wherever the soldiers, now become furious, met with resistance, they gave no quarter! At length our troops became masters of the town. The Duke of Nemours ordered all the surgeons who were not absolutely necessary to be sent to Achmet that they might take care of the Arabs. The Prince de Joinville arrived on the 15th, forty-eight hours after the action. He brought a reinforcement of 3,000 men, commanded by Colonel Bernelle, and a convoy of provisions; the little remaining. It is supposed that the number of Arabs who were killed in Constantine amounts to near six thousand. The Bey's army is still entire, but it has fled, and will no doubt be completely dispersed by those tribes who are opposed to Achmet.

In addition to the foregoing details, we find in an extraordinary supplement to the *Moniteur*, the following particulars:—General Vallee writes on the 14th, that the Duke de Nemours had the command of the siege, and General Trezel the two first brigades of attack on Sata-Mansoura. No satisfactory answer being given by Achmet Bey to the summons of the town by the Governor-Gen. on the 11th, the assault took place. The inhabitants resisted with the greatest obstinacy. The Chief of Battalion, Sougny, of the 2nd Light, was killed in the breach, as was the Captain of Engineers, Hacket. Among the wounded are General Perignanx, Colonels Combes and Lamoriciere, the Chiefs of Battalion Dumas, the King's Aide-de-Camp; Vieux, of the Engineers; and Captain Richepanse. The despatches come down to the 17th. The loss of the French is estimated at 97 killed and 494 wounded, among whom are 15 officers killed, and 98 wounded, more or less severely. Tranquillity was re-established in the town, and confidence was beginning to be manifested by the inhabitants. General Rulhieres was appointed Governor. Fifty-nine pieces of artillery had been found, more or less in a good state. The Intendant of the army had collected a great quantity of corn, sufficient for the immediate wants of the army, but no cattle had been found, and the meat supplied to the army had been brought from Miez-Amar. Achmet Bey had not renewed the negotiations subsequent to the occupation of Constantine by the French. According to the most probable accounts, though they are not to be relied on, it appears that Achmet Bey, abandoned by most of his adherents, and despoiled even of his treasures, had retired several days' march from Constantine.

Extract from President Van Buren's Message to Congress.

"Of pending questions, the most important is that which exists with the Government of Great Britan, in respect to our northeastern boundary. It is with unfeigned regret, that the people of the United States must look back upon the abortive efforts made by the Executive, for a period of more than half a century, to determine, what no nation should suffer long to remain in dispute, the true line which divides its possessions from those of other powers. The nature of the settlements on the borders of the United States, and of the neighbouring territory, was for a season such, that this perhaps was not indispensable to a faithful performance of the duties of the Federal Government. Time has, however, changed this state of things, and has brought about a condition of affairs, in which the true interests of both countries imperatively require that this question should be put at rest. It is not to be disguised, that with full confidence, often expressed, in the desire of the British Government to terminate it, we are apparently as far from its adjustment as we were at the time of signing the treaty of peace in 1783. The sole result of long-pending negotiations, and a perplexing arbitration, appears to be a conviction, on its part, that a conventional line must be adopted from the impossibility of ascertaining the true one, according to the description contained in that treaty. Without coinciding in this opinion, which is not thought to be well-founded, my predecessor gave the strongest proof of the earnest desire of the United States to terminate satisfactory this dispute, by proposing the substitution of a conventional line, if the States interested in the question could be obtained. To this proposition, no answer has as yet been received. The attention of the British Government has, however, been urgently invited to the subject, and its reply cannot, I am confident, be much longer delayed."

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 15, 1837.

The English Mail arrived here on Monday morning last, bringing London dates to the 2d, and Falmouth to the 4th Nov.—The French army had succeeded in taking Constantia, after a vigorous resistance. Further particulars will be found in a preceding column.

CANADA.—As the affairs of Canada now occupy the minds of a great portion of our readers, it is probable that the following brief descriptive account respecting those Provinces, will not be unacceptable.

By the capitulation of Montreal on the 7th of September, 1760, the reduction of Canada was completed, and it was finally ceded to Great Britain by the definitive treaty of peace in 1763. The Province was found by the conquerors in a very impoverished condition; and the inhabitants, in many places, were supplied with provisions from the stores of the Army.—In 1791–2 all the benefits of the British Constitution were extended to this part of the empire. The colony was divided into two distinct Provinces, called the upper and lower. The stationary population of Canada, when it came into the possession of the British in 1760, amounted, by Gen. Murray's report, to 75,600 souls. But at that period, the extensive country now denominated Upper Canada, was not inhabited by any Europeans. At present, the Lower Province contains upwards of 200,000 inhabitants, chiefly French, and are allowed the use of the old French laws. In Upper Canada the population exceeds 100,000, who are chiefly British or Americans—speak the English language, and are governed entirely by the laws of England, both in civil and criminal cases.

The lands on each side of the St. Lawrence, and of the rivers which fall into its channel for a space of nearly 300 miles in length, extending from 90 miles below Quebec to 30 above Montreal, were granted by the French King, in extensive lots called *seigneuries*, to officers in the army, to companies or associations, and to such other individuals as possessed interest to procure them, and who thus became *seigneurs*, or lords of the territory. These seigneuries occupied from 100 to 500 square miles; and the proprietors were bound to concede them in smaller lots to the settlers upon certain conditions. These lots were very narrow in front, seldom extending along the course of the river more than three acres, but they stretched a considerable way, generally 80 acres, into the country. These grants or concessions were also of a feudal character; and the grantees were the vassals of their lords, as the lords were the vassals of the King.

There are about 100 of these seigneuries in Lower Canada, all subject to the French law. The rents paid by each tenant are trifling, but the seigneurs who have many inhabitants on their lands, derive a handsome revenue, partly from these trifling rents, from the fees received at his mills, to which his tenants are bound to bring their grain, and from the fine which is due to him upon every transfer of the lots by sale or long lease.

To the ill-judged leniency of the British Government, at the time of our conquest of Canada, in permitting those extensive feudal grants to remain in the hands of the French, to the entire exclusion of the British settlers, and to the misplaced indulgence of continuing the French laws in a British Colony, may be traced the first seeds of disaffection, which naturally led to a series of seditious practices, and finally to the present open rebellion. Had those *seigneuries* been abolished at the time of the conquest, and British laws and institutions immediately established, as in justice they ought to have been, Lower Canada would have this day presented a numerous and powerful British population. The French inhabitants would have settled down as a peaceable race of agriculturists and traders, and British dominion and British freedom would have met with no material interruption from a designing and disaffected French faction.—Since, however, the flag of rebellion has been hoisted, and the lives and properties of our fellow subjects have been assailed by the outlaw and the rebel, we trust that the sword of the Briton, though slow to shed blood, will not again be sheathed until the violated laws of his country shall be fully satisfied—the lives and properties of Britons be respected and firmly established under the protecting hand of British dominion.

TRIAL OF SPEED.—The new steamer *Nova Scotia* and the *Gazelle* left here on Monday last for Annapolis, and on their arrival at that place the Nova Scotia led the Gazelle thirty five minutes. On the following morning the two boats started together for St. John, having to contend with a strong breeze of wind, directly ahead: the Nova Scotia came up the harbour in gallant style, distancing her opponent one hour and seven minutes.

On Wednesday the Nova Scotia proceeded to Eastport, and returned again the same evening.—She performed her passage up from harbor to harbor in about five hours.

In the ensuing summer this commodious boat will perform her voyage to Annapolis and back on the same day; thus affording every facility and accommodation to passengers travelling Eastward or Westward, without unnecessary delay.

WILLIAM CRANE, Esquire, late Delegate from the House of Assembly, arrived at Halifax, on his return from London, in Her Majesty's Packet Star, from Falmouth, on the 6th instant.

The General Assembly of this Province will meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of business on Thursday the 28th instant.

We understand that the Mandamuses for the seven new Councillors have been received by the November mail, and that the one Councillor, about whom there was so much secrecy and uncertainty turns out to be the Hon. JOSEPH CUNARD, of Miramichi. We congratulate that section of the Province in the judicious selection made by Her Majesty the Queen.

The deaths of Lieut. Colonel Eeles, of the Rifles, and Captain Elgee, of the 34th Regt. are announced in the English papers. Both these Officers are well known in this Province.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

From the Montreal Morning Courier Extra.

Nov. 27, Half-past 7, P. M.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the substance of the official report of the taking of St. Charles, on Saturday last.

On Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, the Brigade under Lieut. Colonel WETHERALL, left St. Hilaire, in the direction of St. Charles. The march was accomplished without opposition or hindrance, except from the breaking down of the bridges, &c. &c. until he arrived within a mile of St. Charles, when the troops were fired upon from the left or opposite bank of the Richelieu, and a man of the Royal Regiment wounded. Several rifle shots were also fired from a barn immediately in their front, and the barn was immediately burnt. On arriving at two hundred yards from the rebel works, Colonel Wetherall took up a position, hoping that a display of his force would induce some detection amongst the infatuated people; they however opened a heavy fire, which was returned. The gallant Colonel then advanced to another position, one hundred yards from the works, but finding the defenders obstinate he stormed and carried them, burning every building within the stockade, except that of Mr. Debartzch, which, however, is much injured.

The affair occupied about one hour. The slaughter on the side of the rebels was very great. An individual who left St. Charles this morning says, that he saw upwards of 125 buried last night, and there remained many more; besides which a great many were killed in the buildings, and their bodies burnt. Their wounded are 300 and odd.—The following is a return of the killed and wounded of Her Majesty's troops:—

KILLED.	Sergt.	R. & F.
The Royal Regt.	1	1
66th Regt.	0	1
	—	—
	1	2

WOUNDED SEVERELY.	Sergt.	R. & F.
The Royal Regt.	8	7
66th Regt.	2	1
	—	—
	10	8

Men and officers behaved nobly. Major WARD carried the right of the position in good style, and Captain GLASGOW of the Artillery did good execution and proved himself a zealous officer. Captain DAVID's troop of Montreal Cavalry rendered essential service.

In addition to the above particulars we may add that the interment of the dead above mentioned was the work of the victorious troops. The leaders who had brought these misguided men into the snare in which they were thus taken, were not the men who performed the last rites of humanity for the remains of their unhappy victims.

About sixty prisoners we understand to have been taken; but few or none among them are of note. T. S. Brown is *thought* to have fled in the direction of St. Denis.—PAPINEAU and O'CALLAGHAN, according to the best information obtained, were both safely lodged at St. Mere, on the other side of the river during the engagement, thus giving fresh evidence of their individual aversion to that "villainous saltpetre," of which they think so favourably when others than themselves are to be its victims.—Of the 152 stated to have been thus buried, the "fifty-six" of which we spoke in our shorter extra, as having been counted by Col. W., were a part and were all counted by him, as we understand, in one place.

The occupation of the village of St. Charles was, as has been already stated, complete. Its defenders were all placed *hors du combat* these not killed or taken, seeking refuge in flight.—On Sunday Col. W. fell back leisurely upon Rouville. The reports relative to St. Denis and St. Ours, which have been current during the day, are therefore unfounded. "*Festina lentè*" seems to be the gallant Colonel's motto; and a very good one it is. By not *hurrying* from Rouville in the first instance, he has succeeded in gaining the signal advantage we have just described. A like course will doubtless continue to lead to like results.

The spirit with which, the defenders of the village fired upon the troops in the first instance, may be gathered from the fact that Col. WETHERALL, Major WARD, and Capt. DAVID's horses were all wounded, and we believe disabled.—The compliments paid to the gallantry of the several bodies under the Colonel's orders are doubtless, well deserved. We understand the gallant officer has expressed his wish, in regard to the Cavalry in particular, that he only had a great many more of them under him.

We have authority to state that all eligible persons wishing to volunteer for six months' military service, will receive 1s. per day, and rations—application to be made to the Commanding Officers of the Volunteer Corps. All men who want work also by applying to the same officer, will be employed in forming barriers upon being approved of by the Engineer Officer.

MONTREAL, DEC. 1.

Military Movements.—The John Bull and Saint George steamboats came up yesterday afternoon from Quebec, with about 6000 stand of arms and accoutrements complete.

The Varennes steamboat left yesterday morning for Sorel, with two field pieces, a good supply of Congreve rockets, and a detachment of Royal Artillery, under the command of Capt. Holwell.

The John Bull left for the same place, with the light company of the 24th, under Captain Maitland, three companies of the 32nd under Capt. Brown, one company of the 83rd under Captain Ensley, and a detachment of the Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, under Coronet Sweeny,—the whole force being commanded by the Hon. Colonel Gore, Deputy Quarter Master-General.

The force already at Sorel, consisted of one company of the 32nd, under Major Reid, and two of the 56th, under Captain Crompton. With the reinforcements just sent down, the whole will form a pretty strong brigade. Its precise destination is of course unknown. We are not sanguine enough to expect that any regular opposition will be attempted, whatever it be.

Yesterday morning, the brigade under Lieut. Col. Wetherall, landed from the Princess Victoria, having returned from Chambly, via St. Johns and the Railroad line. The brigade consisted of the five companies of the Royals who were at St. Charles, (the remaining company of that gallant regiment being left as before at St. Johns,) a detachment of Royal Artillery, with two guns, under Captain Glasgow, and a party of the cavalry under Captain David. The detachment of the 66th, which shared in the expedition to St. Charles, remains as before in garrison at Chambly. The two companies of the 32d, under Captain Birtwhistle, which joined the Colonel on Tuesday, returned with him.

A detachment of the 24th regiment, under Lieut. Young, arrived yesterday from Kingston.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman who resides a few miles above Isle aux Noix, on the east bank of the Richelieu, from which we learn that on the night of the 28th ult. about 500 good men, well armed and supplied with ammunition turned out at Clarenceville to meet a premeditated attack of the rebels. Much, however, to the disappointment of the men at Clarenceville the rebels did not make their appearance.

The writer of the above letter adds that he conversed with a gentleman on Tuesday evening, on his way home from Swanton, where he had been to pay a visit to Dr. Cote, for the purpose of obtaining a sum due to him. The Doctor appeared to have plenty of money, and paid the claim without the least hesitation. He had from fifteen to twenty men as a body guard, in case an attempt should be made to smuggle him over the line.

Our readers are generally aware of the fact, that four militia colonels in Glengary county have volunteered to bring down their regiments to Lower Canada, if required, and that the laws of Upper Canada allow the Governor to require the militia of that province to serve in case of need. The following extract of a letter, handed to us yesterday, refers to this subject.

Lancaster, 27th Nov. 1837.

Dear John,—I take this opportunity of informing you that I went yesterday to see Col. Alexander Fraser, A. M'Martin, and John M'Gillivry, Esquires, who determined to go down, when called for, and say that they can raise at least 2000 effective men, between the counties of Glengary and Stormont, at a very short notice; in fact, in Lancaster, and near our place, particularly, they are all to a man, ready; even those we used to call radicals are ready to turn out; they say, although they are radicals for reform, they never will fight against Britain. On my way down, I met with a number of inhabitants, who declared that they were always ready to give every assistance in their power to their friends in Lower Canada, and that they would lose the last drop of their blood before they would allow Papineau, Gen. Brown, or any other rebel whatsoever, to tyrannize or rule over the free-born sons of Britain. All they are waiting for, is instructions from head quarters.

I am, &c. &c.

Champlain Boats.—We have been requested to inform our readers, that the late mild weather has cleared away the ice which intercepted the passage of the Champlain boats to St. John's a day or two since. Two boats are now at that place, and one of them is to leave for Whitehall this day, at 1 p. m. The boats are furnished with ice-breakers, and it is