

to render an assembly—open to the public—interesting and respectable, while aided by the deep and practical minds drawn from various parts of the country. The Executive Council will we suppose, be composed of part of the present Board, and some three or four leading members of the Representative Branch. The Governor has an important and very difficult task to perform; and the arrival of the next packet will probably give us the result of his recommendations to the Colonial Office. May the appointments be such as will render this favoured Province prosperous and happy.

MR. PAPINEAU'S SENTIMENTS IN 1831.

The following is the Speech of Mr. Papineau, in the Debate which took place in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada in Nov. 1831, when Lord Goderich's Dispatch was the subject of discussion:

Mr. Speaker Papineau said that one of the most remarkable features of this dispatch was, the candour and frankness which appeared throughout, and it was impossible to suppose that any reserve existed behind it. In its spirit alone it gave up all internal legislation to the local legislature,—it gave us a carte blanche—even where no complaint had been made—the criminal laws of England which were early introduced into this country, and were a chef d'œuvre of humanity; and which were approved of, admired, and the pride of the population at large, were, in words, left to us. In another part of the despatch, it was freely acknowledged that in legislating for Canada in England, errors and wrongs had occurred—for instance in the Tenures Act, &c. In acknowledging those errors, and leaving us to correct them, His Majesty's Government had identified themselves with our affection and desires. The despatch had diffused a general satisfaction, and would be read with delight. With regard to the expressions which justified the wording of this resolution—for a long period the right of the Colonies to legislate internally for themselves had been denied, and the English Parliament maintained that they had the right of making laws of all kinds for the Colonies. But it was now widely different; those pretensions, carried to an extreme, had lost the former North American Colonies—they forced the people, first to discuss the principles of such pretensions, and afterwards to have recourse to arms. This march of events is natural and unavoidable; for it is impossible that a legislature who know nothing of the people they legislate for, of their interests, their habits, their tastes—who are ignorant of their localities—in short of all that legislatures ought intimately to know—it is impossible they can enact laws that can either be satisfactory or useful. Thank God, we have now no fears of such a state of things. The progress of instruction has been great, and though not rapid, is now developing itself in the mass of the people so as to render every man a judge of the measures adopted. At the present day, there is no Government of force, but a Government of persuasion. Never was the force of these principles so frankly and honourably acknowledged with respect to any British colony, as now. See what the despatch says, as to the Act of 3rd Geo. IV. relative to temporary duties rendered permanent, for the protection of Upper Canada. It acknowledges, "without reserve, that it was nothing but the necessity of mediating between the two provinces that could have justified such an interference by Parliament." As a statesman, Lord Goderich admits that this was not an act of legislation, but one of policy, mediation and conciliation. And there can be no better mediator for any differences between us and Upper Canada, than the British Parliament, when they declare that though they interfered in a case of necessity, the moment the differences between the two provinces are amicably adjusted, the law shall be repealed. They in fact renounce the right of interfering in every case.

There is no Government in the world that would act with so much magnanimity as that of England. They feel they have been imposed upon by intriguers—they acknowledge they have been in the wrong. They stand upon such high ground that it is no disgrace to retrace their steps. We cannot expect, it ought not to be expected, that such a power should do any thing humiliating to itself; but they repair the wrong—they repair it nobly—they repeal their laws—and leave all in future to the Colonial Legislature. They now fully understand that "far greater weight is due to the deliberate judgment of enlightened men in the province, than to any external authority whatever"—they virtually though they may not have quite as much general knowledge admit, they are better acquainted with all that is local, and with the interests and views of the people. There was no equivocation in the despatch,—it is open and plain—but had there been any equivocal expressions, we had a right to seize on them, and interpret them, and declare them to be in favor of our rights. But we interpret nothing but just as government meant it. The despatch dispels the doubts that were entertained, not because we did not know our rights, but because they were not acknowledged, and were discussed only in the little coteries of intriguers who had the ear of government. We shall not now see our Governors collect around them those designing place-holders and place-seekers, who had nothing but the narrowest and most selfish views. A Governor who should now do so, would be mocked and laughed at; despised and baffled. But we need have no fears now, under such an administration, and now that the Imperial Government has placed our rights on a broad and strong basis.

[What has occurred since the above statement was made, to sanction revolt?]—Ed.

AN UNEXPECTED PROPOSAL.—A young lady came over from a great distance "to be cured," and when asked the nature of her complaint, she replied, "As to that matter, I believe there is not a single complaint under the sun that I have not." Here was a fine catalogue of disorders! I asked if she was married or single? "Single," was the answer. I then told her that so many complaints as she seemed to have could only be cured by a husband! At which observation she was exceedingly exasperated, but her anger terminated in a proposal to marry me. I never was more surprised in my life, and looked quite stupid.—Hardy's Travels in Mexico.

On Thursday evening, a considerable number of warrants were lodged in the hands of Mr. Delisle, high constable, who entered immediately on the discharge of his duty, and succeeded with a party of special constables in arresting six of the delinquents.—The arrested parties were all safely lodged in gaol.

On the same evening, a party of eighteen of the Royal Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, under Lieut. Ermatinger, was dispatched 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 30 persons, variously armed, who, however, went off as they approached. At 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, and the party proceeded as before. 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 those 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. Shary 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 Regiment, 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 party returned to the city, for further orders.

Some two hours afterwards, Constable Malo returned to the city, reporting none 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.

March of the troops to Chambly; arrest of seven prisoners on the road!

Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday morning the troops set out for Chambly, under Lieutenant Col. Wetherall, as stated in our extra. Four Companies of the Royals, a party of the Royal Artillery, two field pieces, under Captain Glasgow, and from 16 to 20 of the Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, under Captain David formed the detachment. Among the latter we understand there were a good many of those who had been on the severe duty of the day before. Lieut. Ermatinger, in particular, and Messrs Molson and Ashton, though slightly wounded the day before, were among the number. The Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Duchesney, and S. Bellingham, and P. E. Leclerc, Esquires, Magistrates, accompanied the detachment to authorize its movements.

The spot where the attack was made on Friday upon the cavalry, is now learn from parties who have since gone over the ground, from two to three miles out of Longueuil. On arriving at this place, the detachment found the wagon in which the prisoners had been conveyed lying by the road side, a dead horse in the road, and tracks of blood in the fields where the assailants had been posted. The houses and barns by the roadside, from which the cavalry had been fired upon in their retreat, were all found with their doors and windows nailed up. A careful search was of course made, but the fires were still burning in some of them, there were neither wagons nor inmates to be found in any.

The party then proceeded along the road, finding the houses with one or two exceptions deserted, and uniformly without arms in them. Scouts were frequently seen mounted, and riding down the several concession roads towards the main, but on sight of the troops they uniformly started off again. An individual who was upon the road, stated that he had seen numbers of men, women and children, leaving the houses along the road, and going off right and left—the most menly armed.—About six miles from Chambly, a man was overtaken on the road armed. When arrested, he admitted that he had turned out to join a party who were designed to intercept the troops.

About a mile further, the cavalry, who were a little in advance of the main body, gave chase to a body of about thirty armed horsemen, whom they saw at some distance before them, and who made off immediately at full speed, turning to the left up a concession road towards the Belleisle Mountains. After a mile and a half of hard riding most of them took to the woods, while the remainder made their escape along the road. A company of the infantry coming up, were then ordered to the bush, the Cavalry being drawn up along the edge to cut off such as might be driven out. Some twenty or thirty shots were exchanged with what effect on the rebels is not known, and two prisoners named Mongeau, father and son, and four horses were taken. None of the soldiers were hurt. The older Mongeau, when taken, was armed with a horse pistol, the younger with a fusil. Both of them had a supply of ball-cartridges a part of which they declared to have been served out to them by Dr. Kember, of Chambly.

Arriving at Booth's tavern not far from Chambly, a party of about 100 men were found posted just beyond the bridge; but they made off as fast as the troops came up, and only four of them were taken. The party reached Chambly with their seven prisoners a little after sun-down. From the general statements made by the prisoners, it is evident that a very large body of men had been called out to oppose the troops, and that courage rather than numbers was wanting to induce them to attempt it. The two Mongeaus we understand were identified as being of the party that fired on the cavalry on Friday. The troops with their prisoners, who are placed in separate confinement, remain at Chambly.

Virtually, the whole neighbourhood in which these events have occurred, is already in a state of war. It cannot be long before it will be regularly declared to be, to all intents and purposes, under martial law.

The arrests in this city, of whose nature we

spoke with some littl uncertainty on Saturday, we have since ascertained to have been for high treason, as they ought to be. The arrested parties are all in separate confinement. Those who were taken in arms on Saturday, are, of course, all guilty of treason, also.

Since the six arrests on Thursday evening, three others have been made in Montreal, all for the same crime. On Friday evening, Messrs. Joseph Lettore, and Dr. B. Lionais, both of St. Albanais, made their appearance in town, much to the surprise of their captors, and were speedily committed to jail, as much to their own surprise. On Saturday, Mr. Louis Michael Viger, president of the Banne du Peuple, was quietly lodged in the same building, in consequence it is said of some peculiarly heavy charges against him, relating chiefly to the financial concerns of the party. If the half of what is currently believed be true, some startling disclosures may shortly be expected of certain means by which the "sinews of war," have been supplied to aid in the procurement of arms and other matters counterband of war.

Malot, a constable, arrived in town yesterday, accompanied by the Blacksmith at Longueuil who took off the handcuffs from Mr. D'Avignon and Mr. Demaray, the two prisoners who were rescued, and also by two habitants, who we understand have made depositions before the Attorney General.

One habitant has been found dead in the thicket beyond Longueuil, where the cavalry was attacked on Thursday last. Two more companies of the 32d Regt. are to leave town this morning, in order to meet the seven prisoners, who will be escorted from Chambly by two companies of the Royals. A few of the individuals against whom warrants are issued, have been seen skulking about St. Antoine, Chambly, and other places adjacent, attempting to stir up the habitants to acts of violence.

The Populaire mentions that Papineau left town on Friday last in company with O'Callaghan and Ovide Perrault, and crossed the river to the island of Theresa, to hold a conference with Girod, who had left a short time previous for Varennes, but on their arrival there he was not to be found.—The three rebels then started for the United States calling on their friend Dr. Cote on their way, to whom Papineau said, that he was about to raise a force of twelve thousand men in the States to aid the Canadians.

Captain M'Donald, a magistrate for this district on his way to this city on Friday evening last, was arrested by five men armed and accoutred, who presented their guns close to his breast. One of them snatched his piece, the powder flashed in the pan, but fortunately did not go off.

Captain M'Donald then asked the ruffians what they wanted to do with him, when they replied that he must go to Dr. Kimber's residence, to which he was taken. The Dr. though engaged in serving out ammunition, had the humanity to liberate Capt. M'Donald and send one of his men to escort him to Bunkers hotel, where he remained.

Lord Gosford has issued a militia general order, declaring that resignations extorted from officers in the militia by violence or threats, are accounted null and void, and that the said officers will still be considered as holding the same.

The Commander of the Forces has authorized the embodying of three volunteer corps, independent of the ward organization, under the names of the Royal Irish, Scotch and British Fusiliers, each corps to consist of 100 men, under a captain and two lieutenants. A body of cavalry, under the name of the Queen's Light Dragoons, amounting to 50 men, is also to be organized.

The chief of the rebel Gang taken.—Amable N. Morin, director in chief of the seditious and treasonable proceedings of the Permanent and Central Committee of Quebec, and chief spy of the Montreal faction was lodged in jail this morning, on a similar charge to that on which Jos. Legate, Pierre Chausse, Eugene Trudeau and Bartlemi Lachance, were arrested. A. N. Morin was committed until Saturday, when he will be further examined.—

The Herald states that two wagon loads of rifles, from the United States, passed through Parham week before last, supposed to be for distribution among the inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary, and the neighbourhood. Also, that a number of waggons, loaded with rifles, packed in chests, and marked—butter and cheese, had left Burlington for Canada.—These rifles are to be sold in the country shops for five dollars each.

It was reported at Montreal that the publication of the Vindicator, will be resumed at Burlington, Vermont.

We have conversed, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, with a gentleman direct from Montreal, who informs us that the persons last arrested had given important information; so important indeed, that Sir John Colborne is of opinion that no more blood will be shed.—Knowing, as he believes he does, all the ringleaders, measures will be pursued which he thinks will put a stop to all further agitation.

QUEBEC, Nov. 22.

The natural result of the late agitation meetings and formation of revolutionary committees is now apparent. The attack on the Officers of Justice at Longueuil was not a popular outbreak; it was a regularly organized rebellion by the Committees at Montreal and elsewhere. We are far from supposing that it is over. The attempt to substitute a revolutionary power for that of the Royal Authority, extends to many different parts of the country, and the subversion of all ideas of duty and obedience to the lawful authorities, has been widely inculcated and favored by appeals to national prejudices. Thanks however to the precautions that have been taken, less injury will be done than might be expected from an attempt to resist and destroy the lawful authority of the British Crown in this Province. We are persuaded that the majority of the people is still loyal. Under the present circumstances, a ready obedience to the established authorities, and a firm resistance to all authority whatsoever not derived from the Crown, is the duty of every one, without indulging too much in a disposition to cavil with what is done, and what is not done, the only effect of which is to weaken that authority, to which alone the peaceable inhabitants can trust for protection against an irresponsible revolutionary and mob authority.

We understand that all the Magistrates have been furnished with copies of the following Proclamation required by the Riot act, in this Province, to be read for the dispersion of all tumultuous or riotous assemblies. Acts of violence committed by persons so assembled, after the reading of the Proclamation is felony without benefit of clergy. Remaining assembled for one hour after the Proclamation is also felony without benefit of clergy; and after the reading of the Proclamation, any persons forming part of such assembly, where violence is committed, or remaining after one hour may be put to death, while those engaged in dispersing the assembly, remain under the full protection of the law :—

PROCLAMATION.

(Under the Act 1, Geo. I. sec. 2, cap. 5.)

"Our Sovereign Lady the Queen charge and commandeth all persons being assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the Act made in the first year of King George the First, for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies."

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

CITY GATES.—We are authorized to state that, until further notice, the entrance gates of the Upper Town of Quebec, will be closed every night at 8 o'clock, and will remain shut till gun-fire in the morning. The wickets will be left open for the convenience of foot passengers.—Mercury.

We observe that labourers are employed at St. John's Gate, digging the foundation for a guard-house to be erected there; double sentries are also posted. The guns bearing upon the advances leading to the principal entrances of the city have been remounted and placed in the embrasures.

Nov. 24. Owing to the terrible state of the weather and of the roads, the two Companies of the 32d, which were to have proceeded yesterday to Chambly to bring in the seven prisoners from that place, did not actually leave town.

The Populaire of Monday states, that Mr. Papineau left Montreal Wednesday night, the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Messrs O'Callaghan, M. P. P. and Ovide Perrault, M. P. P. and passed from Pointe aux Trembles to Isle St. Therese, to meet Girod, and not finding him there, went to Varennes to the house of one Loiselet, where it was said he was gone, but not meeting him they proceeded for the United States, intending to take Dr. Cote with them, who had not been able to get the people of L'Acadie to march against the troops at St. John's.

The latest accounts from the Townships in the rear of the Seigniories, show that they are organized under public authority, to discharge the duties of their allegiance.

Innumerable reports are daily circulated which have no good foundation, particularly on days when there is no post or steamboat. For this mode of disturbing the public, there is no remedy but unbelief.

We have inserted a notice from the Montreal Courier of the Banque du Peuple, by which it appears they are still paying in the notes of other Banks, and their notes taken at the Bank of Montreal.

The Montreal Minerve, of Monday, appears on half a sheet. In the absence of the printer and proprietor, it is announced that it is conducted by Mr. J. J. T. Phelan, and printed by Mr. Frs. Lemaitre. It seems to have lost little of its venom, which is indeed too characteristic of our Colonial press and politics.

The Magistrates of Montreal have issued an address to the people, recommending submission to the lawful authorities, and warning them against the dangers of the course, to which many of them have been led by the advice and misrepresentations of those who deceive them to their ruin.

VOLUNTEERS!

It is stated that His Excellency the Governor in Chief has determined to accept of Volunteers. The citizens will now have an opportunity of serving under lawful authority.

Nov. 27.

The intelligence received from Montreal on Saturday evening, as published from this office, will be found in another column.

It is impossible now to misconceive the present posture of public affairs. We are in the midst of rebellion, threatened with revolutionary horrors and civil war, destructive to the safety and interests of all. The preservation of the public peace, where it is not yet disturbed, is the first duty of every citizen.

Several notices are posted about town today for raising men to form volunteer companies.

The following General Order has been issued, and addressed, together with a supply of the above circular letters, to the several Military Officers in command through the District.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Montreal, November 21, 1837.

G. O.

The Lieutenant General Commanding desires, that Officers commanding Military Stations, will circulate as widely as possible the accompanying copies of an Address from the Magistrates of Montreal, to the Habitants of the Montreal District; and that they will take every opportunity of impressing upon the minds of the Peasantry, that troops have been collected solely for the protection of the lives and property of the loyal inhabitants; and that all those who remain quietly and peaceably in their houses, will be protected and secured in the full enjoyment of their homes, but that every man found in Arms, without authority, or offering resistance to the due execution of the laws, will be treated with the utmost rigour.

JOHN EDEN, Lieut. Colonel. D. B. ADJ. GENL.

Montreal, Nov. 24th.

Whereas, a belief appears to exist among the disaffected in this Province, that the attempt to shake off the authority of Her Majesty's Government meets with the sympathies, and is likely to receive the support of the inhabitants of the United States.

A General Meeting of the inhabitants of this City and its vicinity, of American Origin, is appointed to be held in the New Wing attached to the Exchange Coffee-House, on Tuesday next, the 29th instant, at three, P. M. for the purpose of expressing their conviction that the belief alluded to is unfounded, and declaring a determination to lend their aid in support of the authority of Her Majesty's Government and the maintenance of the Laws.

An overwhelming change has occurred in the composition of the New York Legislature. The party which has ruled the State with little interruption for a number of years past, has been ousted at the recent election, being reduced from a very great majority to a small minority. A similar result has occurred in many of the other States, whose prevalent majorities like that of New York, were of the dominant party in the general government of the Union: so that the present U. States'

Executive will in the House of Representatives in a majority position which we believe is new in the history of the United States.

FROM JAMAICA.

By the ship Emily, arrived this morning from Kingston, we have files of Jamaica papers to the 29th of October.

The Gazette of the 25th, contains the addresses of the Council and House of Assembly to the Governor, in answer to his speech at the opening of the session on the 24th, with his replies. They present nothing of particular interest to our readers. Addresses of congratulation to the Queen Dowager, were reported on the third day of the session.

In his speech to the House, at the opening, the Governor announced his intention to propose various measures for the improvement of the interests of masters and apprentices, so as to remove the frequent causes of collision which now disturb the working of the system.

On the 26th, a resolution was offered, declaring it to be highly inexpedient to entertain any measure, having for its object an abbreviation of the period of apprenticeship established by the abolition act.

The resolution was debated at great length, an amendment having been offered, declaring the willingness of the House to entertain the question of abolishing apprenticeship entirely, with a view to its extinction in August, 1838, provided a fair indemnification be given by the British government, for the loss to the masters, of the two years of service remaining after that period.

The original resolution finally prevailed, by a vote of 17 to 11.

The resignation of Sir Lionel Smith, the Governor, has not been accepted by the British government.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Lorena; Capt. Urquhart, we have Havre papers to Nov. 15, containing London dates one day later than had been previously received.—Journ. Com.

The London Courier of the 12th says:—Our commercial derangements with the United States will not, we are of opinion, be of long continuance, but while the present system of interference in the affairs of Spain, and Portugal is persevered in, there can be little prospect of any amelioration as regards our relations with those two countries.

General Cass and his family have left Alexandria to visit the city of Cairo; the journey of his Excellency, we learn, is wholly one of pleasure.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The lumber cars upon the branch of the Rail Road in the city, came through Harlow Street before daylight yesterday morning, with frightful velocity, rousing from their slumbers every one in the vicinity of the track. The cars were laden with wood, and in descending the hill north of the Depot the brake by which the vehicles are controlled gave way, and they dashed on with a speed increasing with the descent.—One of the men employed upon the Cars, supposing that they would inevitably be precipitated into the river, ventured to leap from them into the street. In the attempt, his dress became entangled in the wood—he was drawn under the cars, and the wheels passed over him. One leg was nearly severed from the body and he was shockingly bruised and mangled. There is but little hope of his recovery.—BANGOR WHIG.

ANOTHER INDIAN DEPUTATION.—No less than twenty-seven Indians, of high rank, arrived in this city by the Providence Cars, yesterday, accompanied by Major Daugherty, Indian agent. They represent the Grand, Loap, Topage, and Republican Pawnses, and Otoes, Omahas and Missouris. They took lodgings at Concert Hall, and in the afternoon, in barouches, they visited the Navy Yard.—They are fine, intelligent looking men, and apparently more advanced in years, than the body who were recently here with Black Hawk. They will leave the city to-morrow.—BOSTON POST.

The Island of Nassau was visited by a dreadful hurricane on the 27th ult. in which twenty five vessels were driven ashore—the greater part of them were totally lost or condemned as unseaworthy.

From the Quebec Gazette Extra, Nov. 25.

The steamer St. George, Captain Armstrong arrived last night at seven from Montreal; left on Sunday at one o'clock, P. M. Accounts had been received on Sunday forenoon that Colonel Wetherall with the Royals was within three miles of St. Charles on Saturday. In the evening of that day a great fire was seen from the British America off Isle a la Bague, in the direction of St. Charles.—On Sunday night another great fire was seen from the St. George off Sorel Islands, in the direction of St. Denis. A person who came into Sorel stated there that Col. Wetherall had induced the rebels to come out of their fortified houses at St. Charles by setting fire to the houses in the neighbourhood, and that he then had mowed them down by hundreds with his artillery.

Troops and Steamers were in readiness at Montreal on Sunday to start for Varennes and Sorel on the receipt of despatches which were momentarily expected from Col. Wetherall. Private letters, received in town, say that 1,200 of the rebels were killed and 700 prisoners.

MIRAMICHI, Nov. 28.

The Weather.—The weather during the past week was very changeable, and a sufficient quantity of snow fell to make good sleighing. This morning the river is completely frozen across; and we think there is but little prospect of its being again broken up this season.

THE ALBION MINES, we are informed, have been on fire for some days past; but we are glad to learn it has been nearly extinguished, and that the damage will not be serious.—Picton Bee.

Extract of a Letter from Bridgetown, dated Nov. 22.—"On the opposite side of the river from Bridgetown, there has been a fatal case of small pox, of the confluent kind. The disorder is supposed to have been introduced from St. John where it is said to be very prevalent.—The people here seem to be rather alarmed respecting it, and the surgeon's services are much in request for the purpose of vaccination.—Halifax Times.