

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT BRIGHTON.—Her Majesty arrived at the Pavilion on Wednesday, and was received throughout her journey from Windsor with every mark of respect and enthusiasm. Ever since it was known that the Queen intended to visit Brighton, the most active steps have been taken with the view of making the entrance of the young Sovereign to her Brighton residence as gratifyingly impressive to the royal visitor as the event was glad some and expectantly beneficial to the great mass of its inhabitants. Neither the devotion of time, money, nor of personal exertion was spared; each and all were willingly advanced to attain the ends that were so anxiously sought. A committee was speedily formed, numerous meetings held, and various resolutions proposed and unanimously agreed to, and as quickly acted upon. A rural triumphal arch at the commencement of the parish of Brighton was to be constructed, as was an amphitheatre immediately adjoining the northern entrance to the Pavilion, by the means of which opening her Majesty was to enter the royal dwelling. To accomplish these objects, competent parties were selected, and much judgment was evinced in the choice made by the powers in authority. The architect was Mr. John Fabian; and the onerous duties dependent upon the general management were placed in the hands of Mr. Wood, than whom it was difficult to appoint a gentleman more efficient.

Throughout the whole of Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the arrivals were beyond all precedent; many persons, to our own knowledge, having travelled upwards of one hundred miles to witness the ceremony. At an early hour this morning the country folks approached the scene in great numbers, and up to the moment when the elevation of the Royal standard marked the arrival of the Queen within the boundary of the parish, vehicles of every description were pouring in from all quarters. In the course of the early part of the morning, Lord Yarborough, with several members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, dropped their anchors off the town and came ashore, and towards the middle of the day Sir Philip Durham, the Port Admiral, with a numerous suite, arrived from Portsmouth. The gallant Admiral, who manifested great interest in the proceedings of the day, appeared in full costume, decorated with various orders.

The weather, which had been hazy in the morning, with an appearance of rain, cleared away at noon, and a beautiful autumnal afternoon followed. As early as seven o'clock in the morning crowds of people from the neighbouring towns and villages were found wending their way towards the royal town. Crowds of pedestrians stationed themselves soon after twelve o'clock along the line of reception, and the houses in all parts of the town were decorated with evergreens and flowers, and at various parts with white flags, with gilded inscriptions of "Hail, Queen Victoria," "Hail, youthful Queen," "Welcome, Victoria," &c., met the eye; and the Royal Standard and Union Jack floated from the different heights. At the Pavilion Hotel especially we noticed a magnificent crown upon a cushion, containing, also, the Bible, composed of yellow and crimson dahlias, and beautifully hung amidst festoons of laurel and other evergreens. The velvet-like appearance of the cushion and book was very fine, although it was difficult to discover how the effect was produced. All the streets leading to the London-road were stopped, and in the spaces thus left a large number of balconies were erected, which were crowded with people, and as the balconies in front of the houses opposite were also full, the whole presented a magnificent appearance.

But the great feature in the preparation was the Amphitheatre, from a design of Mr. John Fabian, erected at the eastern palace gate. This amphitheatre was 240 feet in circumference, open to the sky in the centre, but having covered galleries running round. The upper gallery was filled by 1,000 people, mostly ladies, for whom seats had been provided; whilst in the lower gallery there was standing room for 1,400 persons. The entrance was formed of an archway sixty feet in height, also decorated with flowers and evergreens, and surmounted with the inscription of "Welcome Victoria." The Florists' Society had been requested to superintend the decorations, but they declined. The Florists of the county undertook to supply the deficiency, which they did to perfection. Evergreens were supplied by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The Duke of Norfolk alone sent ten waggons loads from Arundel Castle. Through this amphitheatre passed the greater portion of the public bodies who were to take part in the proceedings of the day.

At three o'clock the band of Admiral Sir P. Durham's flag-ship entered the amphitheatre, and during the interval previous to her Majesty's arrival played several popular pieces from *I Puritani*, *Il Gimmari*, and other operas.

The crowd outside was by this time immense: not only was the road to the extremity of the borough absolutely crammed, but the whole road as far as Patcham, six miles, was lined with horsemen and carriages. On either side of the entrance to the amphitheatre were placed the coastguard, the odd fellows, the fishermen, the friendly and lastly the children of the various schools, whilst within the palace grounds the Foot Guards were drawn up and headed by the band of the horse regiment, the whole being under the command of Colonel Wildman. Precisely at a quarter past four o'clock the royal standard, hoisted on the tower of St. Peter's church, announced the arrival of the royal cortege within the pre-

cincts of the borough, whither it had been escorted by a large body of the yeomanry of the country. No sooner was the signal answered by the raising of the standard on the tower of the old church, than a royal salute was fired from the battery, from the revenue cutter and tenders in the roads, and from the yachts. As soon as her Majesty reached the northern archway the Carbineers formed ten deep, and as a guard of honour waited upon their Queen; and no sooner had she passed than the town band struck up, and a choir of fifty singers chanted the national anthem. The progress from this spot to the pavilion was a complete display of enthusiasm: every window, balcony, and house-top was crowded, and amid the waving of handkerchiefs and hats, and the loud huzzas of a delighted people. As the procession neared the place, the guard of honor filed off on either side, and two outriders preceding her Majesty, in an open barouche, accompanied by her august mother, and attended by the Countess of Charlemont and Miss Brand, and followed by another carriage, containing Colonel the Hon. G. H. Cavendish, the Baroness Lashon, and Lady Mary Stopford, arrived at the barrier of the amphitheatre, where she was met by the high constable and his headboroughs, and by them ushered into the palace grounds, through the public bodies who were ranged on each side of the road. Here the cheers were renewed with unabated ardour, and were not a little helped by the warmth with which they were responded to by the coast-guard on the outside, the ladies all raising, and the gentlemen remaining uncovered. It was half-past four o'clock that her Majesty was able to reach the royal grounds, and throughout her progress she continued to acknowledge the acclamations of her people in the most graceful manner. Arrived within the palace grounds, the royal party were received by General Sir George Quentin, who had previously arrived, and as her Majesty alighted on the lawn the band of the Carbineers again played the national anthem. Her Majesty, who wore a pink bonnet and striped cashmere shawl, was in excellent health and spirits, and appeared highly delighted with the reception which she had met with. Nothing could have passed off better. Soon after the Queen's arrival the bells rang a merry peal, and in the evening a more general illumination than has taken place for many years showed the warmth of her Majesty's welcome.

From the Saint John Courier, Dec. 2.

By the *Edward Thorne*, we received our Liverpool files to the 13th October, and via the United States we have dates from France to the 14th.

London Stock Exchange.—October 12—12 o'clock.—The settlement for the account is passing off quietly. The price of money is 92½ to 3, and 92½ to 3 for account. Exchequer Bills are 50 to 52 p.m.

Four o'clock—Consols for account closed at 92½ @ 3.

The money market does not appear to have been much affected by the publication of the revenue tables, but the deficiency is large, and must render the fundholder necessarily anxious as to the future progress of our commerce. It is said that the returns issued yesterday are much less unfavorable than the Chancellor of the Exchequer had anticipated, and that he considers the present diminution of the public resources as one of temporary existence merely. The October quarter is usually less productive than either of the other three, and the fortunate termination of the harvest is, moreover, a circumstance which, it must be acknowledged, holds out the promise of some improvement. It is, nevertheless, much to be desired that our foreign trade should be put upon a better and safer footing than at present.

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. The Chancellor is understood to have prepared himself for a defalcation of at least half a million more than that which has actually occurred upon the quarter just ended.—*Post*.

PORTSMOUTH, (England), Oct. 10.—The trial of sailing between the Pique and Independence is pitifully told in the following few words from an officer:—"We beat the American frigate very considerably in working out to the eastward of St. Helena. After we wore up and stood down the channel right before the wind, the American seemed to hold her ground better, though at daylight this morning, (Sept. 20,) she was very far astern of us."

THE NEW GREAT SEAL.—The design for the new Great Seal, which has been approved of by her Majesty in Council, has on the obverse an equestrian statue of the Queen, attended by a page, and has the following inscription round the border:—"Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina Fidei Defensor." On the reverse, the Queen is seated on the throne in her royal robes, and wearing the crown; in her right hand is the sceptre, and in her left the orb. Her Majesty is supported by two female figures, Religion on one side and Justice on the other. Above is a Gothic canopy, and at the bottom is a shield of royal arms, surmounted by the imperial crown. An embossed border of oak leaves and roses encircles the whole.—*Court Circular*.

The accounts from Africa are expected to be soon very interesting. The Bey of Constantine has intrusted the defence of his capital to the Aga, being himself resolved to keep the field at the head of 6,000 cavalry in order to harass the enemy. A confirmation of the arrival of 5,000 Turkish troops

to reinforce the army of the Bey has reached the French Government.

COLONIAL.

(From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 25.)

After an unexampled and truly harassing march of about twenty hours, the troops arrived in the neighbourhood of the village of St. Denis at ten o'clock on Thursday morning. A picket of the Cavalry being at this time in advance, and making two prisoners of the rebel party, brought them in to Colonel Gore, who learned from them that the insurgents were posted in great force in the village of St. Denis. The necessary orders were then given for the troops to advance, an order which was promptly obeyed, notwithstanding the harassing and fatiguing march of the night. Towards the northeastern entrance of the village of St. Denis, there is a large stone house of three or four stories, which was discovered to be full of armed men, who opened a sharp and galling fire upon the troops. The skirmishing party here consisted of the light company of the 32d, under the command of Capt. Markham. Within a quarter of an hour after the firing commenced, Captain Markham was severely wounded in the leg; and, almost at the same moment, received two dangerous wounds in the neck, which brought him to the ground. In conveying him to the rear, we understand that he received another wound, which is a proof of the dexterity and precision of the fire kept up by the rebels. It was found by Colonel Gore, that the infantry, deprived of the assistance of Col. Wetherall's force, was inadequate to cope with the terrible fire of musketry that was kept up, and directed against them, from the stone house. The field piece accordingly, was brought to bear upon this fort of the rebellious army, which injured it considerably, and, no doubt, sent many of the inmates to their final account. Notwithstanding, it was deemed prudent to retire, in order to maintain the communication with Sorel, as many of the inhabitants were seen gathering from all directions to the scene of action. At about half-past two in the afternoon, the order to fall back was given, and with the loss of six men killed and ten wounded, a careful retreat was commenced. The roads were so bad that it was impossible to get further than three miles that night; and Colonel Gore was under the necessity of bivouacking till daylight of Friday morning, when he again commenced his march upon Sorel, where he was to await provisions and a reinforcement, both of which, we understand, were forwarded from this city early yesterday morning by the steambot *St. George*. The reinforcement sent consisted of a detachment of the 32d Regiment, under Major Reid, and two field pieces.

With respect to the march and operations of Lieutenant Colonel Wetherall from Chambly, we understand, immediately upon receiving his orders, which were conveyed to him by Lieutenant Weir, of the 32d Regiment, he marched towards St. Charles; but finding that many of the bridges had been cut down and carried away by the rebels, his march was so much impeded, that, as the last accounts state, (forwarded by Dr. Jones and Mr. Molson, Jun. of the Cavalry) he had only got downwards as far as Rouville, a distance of about seven miles below Chambly. Colonel Wetherall, however, was determined to persevere in his march, and we have no doubt, will reach in time for the proposed renewed attack on the rebels.

After the delivery of his despatches to Colonel Wetherall, Lieut. Weir proceeded in a caleshe to join his own corps, under the command of Colonel Gore; but his driver brought him to the village of St. Denis, where he was made a prisoner by the rebels, in whose custody he still unfortunately remains. The steambot *St. George* arrived in port yesterday evening, bringing Captain Markham, and some of the Artillery and Cavalry as passengers from Sorel. The friends of Captain Markham, and the loyal part of the community, in general, will be happy to learn, that the wounds of this brave and excellent officer, are not considered of a dangerous nature. One is through the right leg, and two on the left side of the neck. One of the balls making the wounds on the neck, has been cut out behind the right shoulder; but the other has not been extracted, in consequence of its course or seat not having been discovered. He has, besides, received a wound, probably from a splinter, on the inside of the right knee. Captain Markham, we understand, is in extremely good spirits, and hopes to return to his duty in a few weeks.

Yesterday morning a box was received at the forwarding stores addressed to Joshua Bell, and as its shape appeared rather suspicious, it was opened, and found to contain a specimen rifle from Toronto.

From the Montreal Herald, Nov. 25.

The intelligence from the country has converted this city into a barrack. All the wards are armed; and the volunteer brigades have pretty well completed their organization. In the remote contingency of any attack on the city, there will be no want of arms or of men to wield them; but, as discipline is absolutely requisite to make the few equal to the many, we cannot too strongly impress on the powers that be, the necessity of regularly drilling all the volunteers—and of as regularly paying all such as may stand in need of any.

The rebels, under the command of Mr. T. S. Brown, have laid an embargo on all the grain in the District in which they have taken up their quarters. A clerk of Messrs. Dempster and Roger's was sent a few days ago to superintend the shipment of a considerable quantity of wheat from St. Antoine, but was informed by Mr. Brown that he could not allow it to leave the place where it was stored, as he was seizing all the grain he could find for the patriotic army; he also sent his com-

pliments to several of his quondam friends in town that he would be happy to see them at St. Charles, where Mr. Debarzsch had left a large supply of fat turkeys, pigs, geese, &c. and had besides an excellent stocked wine cellar.

From the Quebec Gazette Extra, Nov. 28.

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 *Ile 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.

New York papers of the 21st instant are received. Dr. Cole, E. E. Rodier and Joshua Bell, were at Swanton, Vermont; Marchand, Soupras, Franchere, Davignon and Papineau, of St. Cesaire, and three others, at Highgate. It is probable that the chief leaders at St. Charles and St. Denis, were T. S. Brown and Dr. Wolfred Nelson.

A letter from *Trois Pistoles*, on Friday, says—that an Officer of the Commissariat and Major Wolf were going down to Metis to meet the 34th Regt., which was expected by the river.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 6, 1837.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President. Director this week, Mr. OLIVER SMITH. Discount Days, . . . Tuesdays and Fridays.

Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Bank of Fredericton.

ASA COY, President. Director this week, CHAS. FISHER, Esq.

Discount days—Mondays and Thursdays. Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

SAVING'S BANK. Trustee for next week: MR. PETER FISHER.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

BENJAMIN VOLHAUTER, PRESIDENT. Committee for the present month: ROBT. CHESTNUT and F. E. BECKWITH.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE. Commissioner for next week: GEORGE MINCHIN, ESQUIRE.



By Authority.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Raper Milner, T. V. W. Clowes, Stephen Burpe, William Barker, and Geo. F. S. Berton, to be Trustees of the Grammar School in the County of Sunbury.

At a meeting of the undersigned Officers of the 3d Battalion York Light Infantry, at Mr. Duff's, on the Nashwaak, this 2d day of December, 1837.

PRESENT. Lieut. Colonel John Robinson. Majors Allan McLean and E. N. Kendall. Captains Ross Currie, Ludlow Campbell, Patrick Campbell, Isaac W. Joubert, Daniel Hallet, George Clements, John McGibbon, John Stephens, and Charles Nevers. Lieutenants Archd. McLean, Abm. Ross, Donald Manson, Jacob B. Brown, W. D. Sterling, Bev. Robinson, and Alex. McGibbon.

Ensigns Robert W. Palmer, George Nevers, George Burt, James M. Carman, G. M. Robinson, Thomas D. Campbell, and William Dayton. James B. Toldevy, M. D. Surgeon. Thos. Wright, Capt. and Adjutant. It was unanimously Resolved,

That the late of this Province is so closely connected with that of the other British Colonies in North America, that we cannot but view with alarm, horror and detestation, attempts made by a Papineau faction in Lower Canada, to excite sedition and rebellion towards the Parent State. That we are determined to support and

defend the British Constitution, under which we enjoy every blessing under Heaven, to the utmost of our power, and are ready and willing to evince the same to the last drop of our blood; and we do now offer our united services to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, whenever he may be pleased to call upon us, to march to any quarter where our services may be required, and we feel perfectly convinced that these are the feelings of every man in the Battalion; and we take this opportunity to congratulate our fellow subjects in this Province that His Excellency Sir John Harvey governs New Brunswick, and that he has proved himself a well tried Soldier on the Frontiers during the last American War, and in whom we all feel most perfect confidence.

That Lieutenant Colonel Robinson will be pleased immediately to lay these our Resolves before His Excellency Sir John Harvey.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

The sentiments embodied in the Resolutions which have just been presented to me by Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, of the 3d Battalion York Light Infantry, are highly honorable to the Individuals by whom they were adopted, and most gratifying to me.

Voluntary offers of service from the Militia of the Province are peculiarly acceptable to me at the present juncture; and circumstances should appear to me to render it expedient to call upon the services of that Constitutional Force before I can assemble the Provincial Legislature, I certainly will not hesitate in availing myself of those of the 3d Battalion York Militia, tendered, as I know them to be, in all sincerity.

J. HARVEY,

Lieut. Governor.

Government House, Dec. 2d, 1837.

At a meeting of the Clergy, Magistrates, and Inhabitants of the Town of Fredericton, called by the High Sheriff, held at the Province Hall, on Friday the 1st December, 1837.

His Honor Judge Carter in the Chair. Geo. F. S. Berton, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. Street addressed the meeting, and submitted the following Resolutions:—

I. Resolved unanimously, That this Meeting have learned with much regret the intended departure of Her Majesty's 43d Light Infantry from this Province.

II. That it becomes the duty of the Inhabitants of Fredericton to express to Lieutenant Colonel Booth, the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Regiment, the high and kindly sense they entertain of the urbanity and good will always exhibited by the Officers towards all classes of the Community, and the truly praiseworthy conduct of the Regiment at large during the time they have been stationed in this Garrison.

III. That the regret of the Inhabitants is deepened by the consideration of the long and arduous march, which the 43d Regiment is about to undertake; but above all, they grieve for the cause which renders their presence necessary in Canada.

IV. That this Meeting deeply impressed with gratitude to Divine Providence, for the many benefits this Province, in common with her Sister Colonies, derives from the fostering care and protection of the Mother Country, and the glorious Constitution under which they live, rejoice in the opportunity at this time afforded them, to express their gratitude and their devotion to the Queen and the Constitution of their Country; and while they abhor the deep and traitorous workings of those factious and seditious persons in the Province of Lower Canada, who would raise themselves upon the ruins of their Country, they deeply sympathize with their fellow subjects, whose honest hearts and loyal feelings lead them to exert every nerve to put down rebellion, and maintain peace and good order.

V. That an Address embodying the substance of the foregoing Resolutions, be prepared, signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Meeting, and presented to Lieutenant Colonel Booth.

The Solicitor General presented a Draft of an Address, which having been read and amended, was adopted.

Resolved, That His Honor Judge Carter, the Hon. Thomas Baillie, the Hon. Geo. F. Street, the Hon. Geo. Shore, the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Peter Frazer, Esq., and the Members of the General Assembly for this County, be a Committee to present the Address, attended by such of the Inhabitants as desire to accompany them.

His Honor Judge Carter having left the Chair, Edward W. Miller, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County, was called thereunto; whereupon

Resolved, That the thanks of the Meeting be presented to His Honor Judge Carter, for his kindness in presiding at the Meeting, and the able manner in which he had conducted its proceedings.

The desire of the Inhabitants having been communicated to Lieutenant Colonel Booth by the Chairman, the hour of two o'clock on Saturday was appointed for the presentation of the address.

At the appointed hour, the Committee, accompanied by a numerous body of all classes of the Inhabitants of the Town and its vicinity, proceeded from the Province Hall to the Barrack Square, where the Regiment was drawn up, forming three sides of a Square, the Officers in the centre. The Lieutenant Colonel advanced to meet the Committee. His Honor Judge Carter then read and presented the following Address:—

To Lieutenant Colonel Henry Booth, K. H. Commanding Her Majesty's 43d Light Infantry.

SIR—We the Clergy, Magistrates and