

ENGLAND.

HULL.—We are glad that we have in our power to announce that the trade of our port is greatly improving, and that at the present time the timber trade is considerably better than it has been for some weeks past, notwithstanding the very large importations.—*Hull Rockingham.*

NEWCASTLE.—It was stated in the report of the finance committee to the town council, as given in our last, that the coal trade of the port of Newcastle had increased one-fourth in the corporate year ending 31st of August, over the year ending at the same period in 1836; and it now appears that a still greater increase has taken place in the foreign trade of the port. In the quarter ending 5th October, 1834, the number of vessels cleared for foreign ports with cargoes was 497; in 1835, 631; in 1836, 837; and during the same period in 1837, no fewer than 1019, being an increase of more than double in the short space of three years.—*Newcastle Journal.*

GLASGOW.—We are happy to state that the melancholy depression of trade has now almost passed away.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

MANCHESTER.—The improvement in the Liverpool cotton market on Monday did not produce much effect here yesterday, as the prices of yarn were generally tending downwards. The market for goods, too, with the exception of one or two articles, continues in a depressed state.—*Manchester Guardian.*

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, Oct. 16.—There has been more than the usual number of pieces in the market to-day, but not so many sold. The prices which have been given are lower than those of the previous week. The wood market has been dull, and the little business which has been done has been effected at somewhat reduced prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 13.—There is still a fair demand for Cotton, and the trade continues to buy freely, the sales on Thursday were 8000 bags, and 3000 were sold this day at extreme prices.

An order of merit, it is said, will be conferred on all officers who have served on full pay for twenty years, and are well recommended.

SHIPWRECK APPARATUS.—Captain Manby has received the commands of the secretary of state for the colonies, to report to government his suggestions for immediately applying his plans for rescuing seamen from wreck, to our colonial possessions, and offering such particular observations as he may see necessary to so extensive a design.

Sir Henry Hardinge, ever the soldier's friend, will bring forward the claims of the legion on the Spanish government early next session, and some in the secret say, that Lord Palmerston has so committed the British government in the matter, that unless some arrangement takes place, his lordship will resign to avoid an *exposé*. The claims already amount to upwards of £200,000.

THE CHURCH.—The admirers of our admirable church-liturgies will be glad to learn that, at last, some account of the lives of its compilers will be published. This work, which ought to have been done long ago, is now undertaken by the Rev. J. A. Bolster, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Cork and Cloyne. This gentleman's "Book of Private Prayer," which has run into a fourth edition, affords satisfactory evidence of his ability to perform these important biographies in a manner creditable to the united church of England and Ireland, and instructive to its members.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of becoming godmother to the infant daughter of Lady Ashley, sister to Earl Cowper.—*Observer.*

Two new shipping companies are now forming in Stockton, capital £12,000 each. One is to be called the "Merchants Shipping Company," the other the "Stockton, and London Shipping Company."

The Queen of Spain is indebted to an eminent and well-known London hat manufacturer in the sum of £35,000 for capes and trimmings supplied to the army, £1 of which he cannot extract from the Madrid treasury.

A treaty of commerce highly favourable to this country has lately been entered into between the British Consul Gen. and the Peruvian government; and has been forwarded to London, to receive the sanction of ministers.

From papers by the English Mail.

Messrs T. Wiggins & Co. the American commission-merchants, who lately suspended payment, have sent a letter to the *Times*, stating their surplus capital, after payment of all demands, at upwards of £425,000.

In Ireland the stacking and ultimate securing of the abundant crop is now past jeopardy, and the markets evince the superiority of quality and condition of the new growth.

Sir Robert Peel arrived at Frankfurt on the 18th instant. He was on his road to Munich.

Lord and Lady Lyndhurst are now at Versailles.

It is said that Mr. Shaw Lefevre will propose, and Mr. Strutt second the re-election of Mr. Abercromby to the Speakership. No opposition is now talked of.

Mr. Macaulay will shortly return to England, having resigned his Indian appointment.

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 latest accounts from Catania state, that out of a population of 60,000, no less than 40,000 persons had already been carried off by the cholera. This is the greatest degree of mortality which has yet been experienced in any city in Europe.

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 amounts 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 Britain, during the period referred to, has been nearly \$30,000,000, or £6,000,000 sterling.

Constantia was entered by the French army on the 13th instant; after a vigorous resistance. The besiegers arrived before the walls on the 6th, the breach was opened on the 11th, was practicable on the 12th, and on the morning of the next day the successful assault was made. General Damremont, the commander, was killed on the 12th, by a ball, as he was proceeding to the breaching battery. He was succeeded in the chief command by General Vallee. The Duke de Nemours, it is said was close to Damremont when the latter fell. The sack of the town presented a most horrible scene. The people, driven from the suburbs into the centre of the town, uttered the most piercing cries; the firing in the streets continued a long time, and many men were lost in forcing the barricades. It was necessary to use cannon against the houses in which the Turks had sheltered themselves. The Arabs fought like lions, but at five o'clock the town was completely mastered. Bend Oussa, the bey's lieutenant, defended the town with 10,000 Kabales from the mountains, and was taken prisoner at the second assault, in a house which he was defending. It was through his intervention that the negotiations took place. His son was with him in Constantine, but succeeded in escaping to the bey. It is said that the *Caid* or *Ard*, the bey's prime minister, blew his brains out on learning that the French were masters of the city.

The complexion of the accounts from Spain is favourable this week to the Queen. Espartero has exhibited some energy in following Don Carlos; whom he again defeated, with considerable loss, on the 14th instant, at Huerta del Rey. It is said that the Carlist officers have had violent quarrels as to the part of Spain best suited for winter quarters. The Castilian officers wish to winter in Castile, the Navarrese in Navarre: from the last accounts it appears to be the intention of Don Carlos to retire into Navarre. It is now manifest that, on his part, the campaign has been destitute of any solid advantage. He is not a step nearer the throne than at the commencement of the war. On the other hand none can affirm that the war is nearly ended.

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 Portuguese Deputies, in Cortes assembled, have decided that the Second Chamber shall consist of members exclusively elected by the people for a limited period. This is considered a finishing blow to the Portuguese Peerage. The financial embarrassments of the country still press heavily on the Government; and when the last accounts were sent from Lisbon, the Cortes had adopted no expedient even of temporary relief.

The King of Naples has left his capital for Messina, and is about to issue a partial amnesty to the Sicilians engaged in the late insurrectionary movements, concerning which we have so little distinct information. There is a rumour that a serious revolt had taken place in Calabria.

The *Augsburg Gazette* mentions a report generally credited, that King Ernest intends to treat the Hanoverian constitution of 1833 as a dead letter, and to summon the States according to the Constitution of 1819.

After all their boasting, the Tories have made but a poor affair of the election petition fund. The thing is manifestly a failure. From the list published in the *Standard* last night, it appears that seven weeks' hard begging has not produced seven thousand pounds. The sum total of the fund will scarcely defray the cost of the Dublin petition.

The Working Men's Association of London, have published an Address to the Working Classes of America; which deserves attention as a sign of the times, and as an indication of the efforts which the masses are making in this country to improve their social condition and acquire political influence.

Mr. O'Connell has accepted an invitation from the Working Men's Association of London to a public dinner in November next.

The Queen of the Netherlands, sister of the King of Prussia, died at the Hague, on the 12th instant, of "a progressive decay of strength."

The Emperor of Russia has resolved to take a journey to the Teflis, through the defiles of the Caucasus; which would lead him into the centre of the Russian operations against the Circassians. The motive for this dangerous expedition is not known, but fears were expressed for the personal safety of Nicholas.

Mr. O'Connell is expected in Dublin on the 30th; and on the 31st the question of

dissolving the General Association will be discussed in that assembly.

The rumour that Lord Hill will give way to the Duke of Cambridge at the Horse Guards has been revived this week, by the *Morning Herald*.

We are glad to learn that the story of Professor Wilson's mental indisposition, copied last week from the *Kendal Mercury*, is untrue.

Accounts from an ecclesiastic at Constantinople give a frightful description of the plague, which has not for many years been so fatal to the Frank population as now. All family ties are dissolved by fear of the disorder. Parents forsake their children, children their parents; man and wife, brother and sister, shun each other when one is seized with this dreadful disease. Every one thinks of saving his own life, medical aid is not to be thought of; every one attacked by the plague implores those belonging to him to avoid him, and is left to despair.

COLONIAL.

(Abridged from the *Montreal Courier*, Nov. 27.)

On Wednesday night, Col. Wetherall left Chambly for St. Charles, at the same time that C. L. Gore commenced his march upon Sorel, with six Companies of Infantry, two pieces of Artillery, and about twenty Cavalry. On Saturday, at twelve o'clock, after a fatiguing march, he reached Saint Charles, and found a large body of insurgents armed, awaiting his approach. They were formed in lines of defence, on three sides of the village. On the fourth side was a rising ground, which their Commander, Mr. Brown, had reserved for occupation by a body of his own men, in case of necessity. Col. Wetherall learning something of his preparations, made a *detour*, and coming from this unexpected quarter took immediate possession of the ground, from whence he soon succeeded in dislodging the insurgents from their strong hold. The village of St. Charles is said to have been fired and destroyed in the course of the engagement; and the insurgents lost 100 killed, and 200 were taken prisoners. The loss of the Government troops was inconsiderable.

The return of killed and wounded in the affair of Saint Denis, we understand to be as follows:—1 sergeant and 1 private of the 24th, 2 privates of the 32d, and we believe 2 privates of the 66th killed; 5 men of the 32d and 24th, wounded, one of them dangerously.—We believe the above estimate of the wounded does not include Capt. Markham, nor yet those who are slightly hurt.

On the other side the numbers are now known to be much greater. Report places Mr. Ovide Perrault, M. P. P. among those killed in the large house.

From the Boston Gazette.

The above account from Montreal presents quite a different version of the battle at St. Charles, than that received via Burlington and Montpelier.

The St. George, steamer, left Montreal on Sunday last for Quebec, with a large quantity of specie, said to be from Montreal and the City Banks, to be taken down as a measure of precaution. The steamerboat British America had just arrived at Montreal from Quebec, bringing 3000 stand of arms. At St. Estache the insurgents are reported to be working night and day in manufacturing pikes and bayonets, and erecting fortifications at different places.

Sir John Colborne, the Commander in Chief of the Forces, has issued a proclamation, offering a large bounty to all who will enlist for a term of years or during the war.

The *Varennes* steamerboat, on her way from Sorel to St. Ours, with ammunition and provisions, was attacked by the Canadians on the bank and with some difficulty made her escape back to Sorel. She again started, as is said, with guns on board, well loaded with grape shot.

A Mr. S. T. L'Esperance refused to act as Colonel in his parish in the rebel army in the neighbourhood of St. Charles. He was told he might leave the parish, that another might be appointed. About fifty rods from his own house, however, he was seized by the rebels, and robbed of \$276.50, a receipt for which was given by General Thomas S. Brown, of which we have seen the original in his hand writing. Mr. L. was then made a prisoner, has escaped and is now in town, having come from Sorel by the *Canada*.—The receipt is as follows:—

\$150

634

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2364

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

T. S. BROWN, Gen'l. Com'g. Camp Saint Charles, 224 Nov., 1837.

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

From the Quebec Gazette, Dec. 1.

The accounts from Montreal to-day confirm the return of Col. Wetherall to Fort Chambly, after having dispersed a collection of people of about a thousand at Pointe Olivier.

The route at St. Charles was complete, and its influence has extended to St. Denis, from which Wolfred Nelson has decamped, his followers having been reduced to some twenty or forty. Colonel Wetherall and the troops could have gone to St. Denis, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, St. Césaire, or any where else; but military men obey orders from the highest to the lowest, because they know that an armed force without that necessary quality, is no army.

The effect of the affair at St. Charles was such at St. Césaire, that the *Sanstead Mail* which had been robbed was restored to the Post Office there; and they have sent for Mr. Chaffers, and hoisted the British Flag.

Both the newspapers, and private letters of good authority, speak very unfavorably of the personal conduct of some of the most prominent chiefs of the revolt. Others of them are acting the part of mere *brigands*. Some of them indeed had no private character to lose. Mr. Amury Girod was making *requisitions* of horses, &c., at Mr. Snowdon's in St. Scholastique, on Monday last.

Nothing certain is known as to the names of the persons of note among the rebels killed, nor is it yet certain that Mr. Weir has been murdered. Only that part of St. Charles which was enclosed in the camp of the rebels was destroyed. Mr. Debartzch's house, the Church and Presbytere, are standing.—T. J. Drolet's house on the opposite side of the river, it is said, was burnt down.

It was given out in the District of Montreal, in the country parts there were twelve thousand Frenchmen with the rebels at St. Charles. Frenchmen know better than to join with such a set. The Frenchmen of the Revolution learned discipline under Napoleon; and have had a few lessons from Louis Philippe. In truth the trade of *brigands* is odious to them.

The detachment which left Montreal on Tuesday for St. Johns, was one company 83d Regiment, under Major Trydel, two companies of the 32d, under Major Birtwhistle, Artillery, under Lieut. Wilkins, and Cavalry, under Mr. Sweeney.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman at Montreal, dated 29th Nov.

"The last accounts from the Chambly River lead me to believe that no future danger is to be apprehended from that quarter. The awful carnage at St. Charles will be long remembered. I have reason to believe that one or two of the most influential leaders have abandoned their deluded followers and proceeded to the United States, declaring their opinion that success was hopeless. We may continue to be disturbed by partial risings during the winter; but the precautions taken must render the town inaccessible to the revolted. Of the movements of Papineau nothing can be collected. An awful future lies before him. The leaders of the Canadian party who continue in town unite in expressing their horror and surprise at what has occurred."

(From our Correspondent.)

"TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 4 o'clock.—The *Canada* arrived last night from Quebec, but brought no papers. This morning a small detachment of the Royals landed from the *Princess Victoria*, having in charge four rebels. Dr. A. Lacroix, of this city, and Barry, the notary, of Henryville, were two of them. The latter is brother, I believe, to the M. P. P. of that name. They were marched to the Barracks, and then to the Old Gaol, where they are in safe keeping."

"Detachments of the 83d and 32d Regiments, and a number of the Royal Artillery, crossed to Laprairie this forenoon in the *Princess Victoria*, to join Colonel Wetherall's expedition."

MONTREAL, DEC. 1.—The late accounts from Grand Brûlé and its neighbourhood are of a character to demand a full share of public attention. On Saturday last a muster of some hundreds of the rebels took place at Grand Brûlé, and on Sunday a second was held, at which we have been credibly informed that no less than 2000 men were in attendance. For some time past, we are assured they have been at work upon entrenchments of one kind and another, for the defence of Grand Brûlé, from an attack in either direction, whether from Montreal or from the back country.—An American gentleman who passed through the place about noon on Tuesday last, informs us that he was stopped there and examined, by a body of about 150 armed men, who appeared to be acting as a regular guard under the command of a man named Corsolles. In the course of his examination, he was told that they had been keeping such a guard there ever since the Saturday before, and were determined to allow no communication but such as they might think unobjectionable, to take place through their district. While detained, our informant saw a man who was stated to be a prisoner make his escape from the house of a Mr. Brazeau, just by. He was instantly pursued by a mounted party, and doubtless retaken. After some delay, our informant himself was allowed to proceed, but he was assured by the mail-carrier who overtook him at St. Martin that evening, that the rebels regretted afterwards that they had not made him prisoner.

On Wednesday, we learn that the mail-carrier was himself stopped on his return, and his mail taken from him. The same day a party of 100 or more proceeded to visit and disarm most of the loyalists residing in that quarter. Some days before, individuals had been thus visited, but this time the movement was made general. A large proportion of these disarmed loyalists came into town yesterday with their families, and we are assured by individuals of their number with whom we have conversed, that the whole of them will immediately follow.—It is time the leaders in this quarter were well looked after. Their misguided followers are stated to be confident a complete victory has been gained over Col. Wetherall at St. Charles. We fear that nothing short of a speedy visit from that gallant officer, with a strong brigade, will suffice to undeceive them.—*Courier.*

The return of Colonel Wetherall and his gallant troops from Chambly yesterday, was an interesting sight to the hundreds who crowded on the wharf to witness it. The Cavalry landed first, two of them carrying the liberty pole and cap erected at St. Char-

les at the meeting of the six Counties, with its wooden tablet bearing the inscription "A Papineau, par ses concitoyens reconnais-sans," the former fragment of the spoils looking sadly like a fool's cap on a barber's pole.—The Artillery followed, with the two little guns taken at Pt. Olivier, in addition to their proper armament. After them rode the Commanding Officer, followed by the Band of the Royals and the Infantry—the first company of whom escorted the prisoners, 32 in number.

MONTREAL, DEC. 2.—We believe there is no question that the Magistrates of this city and neighbourhood, last Monday, resolved that many parts of this District were in such a disturbed and rebellious state as to demand the proclamation of Martial Law as the only means of accomplishing the more speedy punishment of the guilty, and preventing the spread of the revolution which has begun; and that a communication to that effect was made to the Executive Government of the Province.—*Gazette.*

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The *John Bull* and *St. George* steamboats came up yesterday forenoon from Quebec, with about 6000 stand of arms and accoutrements complete.

The *Varennes* steamerboat left yesterday morning for Sorel, with two field-pieces, a good supply of Congreve Rockets, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Holwell.

The *John Bull* also left for the same place, with the light company of the 24th, under Captain Maitland, three companies of the 32d, under Captain Brown, one company of the 83d, under Capt. Emsley, and a detachment of the Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, under Cornet Sweeney,—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 32d, under Major Reed, and two of the 66th, 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 may be.—The rebels will hardly be fools enough to act St. Charles and Pt. Olivier over again, within the six Counties.

Yesterday morning, the brigade under Lieut. Col. Wetherall landed from the *Princess Victoria*, having returned from Chambly, via St. John's 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. John's) a detachment of Royal Artillery, with two guns under Capt. Glasgow, and a party of the Cavalry under Capt. David. The detachment of the 66th which shared in the expedition to Saint Charles, remains as before in garrison at Chambly. The two Companies of the 32d under Capt. Birtwhistle, which joined the Colonel on Tuesday, returned with him.

A detachment of the 24th Regiment, under Lieut. Young, arrived yesterday from Kingston.—*Ibid*

From the Quebec Gazette, Dec. 4.

On Tuesday evening last, Col. Heriot, C. B. and Provincial Aide de Camp to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief arrived in this town, invested with full authority from His Excellency to make every necessary arrangement for arming Volunteer Corps throughout the Eastern Townships. During his tour upwards Col. Heriot has authorized the levying of several corps of one hundred men each. That at the Mel-bourne is, we understand, under the command of Captain Matheson, late of the 79th Highlanders; that of Durham, under Captain Brady, late of the Royal Scotch Fusiliers, and another in Shipton and Kingsley, under Captain Cox, of the latter Township.

Among the passengers in the *St. George*, arrived on Saturday afternoon, were Messrs. Lafontaine and Leslie, members of the House of Assembly, and Mr. Walker, Advocate of Montreal.

It has been rumoured that Messrs. Lafontaine and Leslie are on a political mission, and some have joined Mr. Walker with them, which is not the case.

We hardly, indeed, believe that any one could have any delegated authority for a political mission at present; certainly not from any who are under arms against their Sovereign, or under accusation of high treason.

The Kingston papers of the 24th Nov. and all those published lower down in Upper Canada, shew that the Militia, generally, is volunteering to serve in Lower Canada, the moment that orders are received from the Lieutenant Governor Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD.

Some of the Township Militia, in Lower Canada, and Volunteers, have actually marched in the rear of the disturbed Counties.

The rebels are still in force on the rivers Chambly and Yamaska, and in the County of the Two Mountains.

The *Populaire*, of Friday, states, that Lt. Weir was killed by the rebels, but that it was on his attempting to escape. It also asserts, that the death of Mr. OVIDE PERRAULT is certain. Capt. Markham is reported as likely soon to recover from his severe wounds.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of BARKER & BABBITT, are hereby notified, that unless payment be made on or before the 1st of January next, to the Subscriber, at his Store in *Regent Street*, who is authorized to receive the same, that their accounts will be put forth into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

WILLIAM BARKER.

Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1837.