LATEST DATES.

New York	nov 18	Liverpool	oct 29
Philadelphia	nov 18	London	oct 16
Washington	nov 18	Havre	oct 17
Baltimore	nov 20	Bordeaux	oct 17
Charleston	nov 20	Portland	oct 1
Mexico	nov 10	Madrid	oct 13
Tampico	nov 12	Cadiz	oct 21
Vera Cruz	nov 12	Havana	nov 26
		Kingston	nov 18

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton Yesterday.

41	bales Mississippi		10c
80	do	do	9½
97	do	do	9½
156	do	do	9¾
89	do	do	9½
23	do	do	9¾
81	do	do	9¾
10	do	do	9
751	do	do } prices not transpired.	
1189	do	do La	
68	do	Louisiana	9
20	do	do	11
10	do	do	10
58	do	Mobile	10¼
107	do	Florida	10¼
50	do	do	8
2602			

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Sales of Stocks.

New-York, Nov. 29.

20 shares U. S. Bank 122

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 28.

10 shares United States bank 102½
18 shares N Bank of Kentucky 86½

NEW YORK, Nov 29.

Specie—The sales this morning were $8000 in halves at 48, and $500 in quarters at 48 premium; we note American gold 40 5 do. Spanish dollars 9 8— do; Mexican do 5 2 5 do; five franc pieces, 99 a 99½.

Treasury Drafts—Sales of $6,500at 18 prem.
Treasury Notes—Sales of $12,000 at 18 prem.

NEW YORK, Nov 29.

Cotton—The demand for Cotton during the past three days continued fair, without any further advance in prices, though there is still a want of firmness visible in the market. The transactions, though principally for home use, have included a considerable amount for shipment, embracing 1009 bales Upland at 9 3 11 a 11 a 13 cents; 350 do New Orleans 8 3 11 a 13; 150 Florida, 10 a 11½; and 800 Mobile, a 12½, including Old and New, of all description. The arrivals have been—from New Orleans, Mobile Georgia, South Carolina, N. Carolina, Virginia, Philadelphia, and Providence—3104 bales. Total imports since last, 19,613 bales. Export, from 1st to 23d inst 3578 bales.

Molasses—Good—descriptions suitable for retailing continue scarce, but of other qualities there is a sufficient quantity offering. The sales include a parcel of 120 hhds tart Cuba, at a price we did not learn; and in lots, the same at 29 for common, and 30c for prime 4 mos.

CINCINNATI, Dec 1.

The river still continues navigable, for the largest class of boats between this and New Orleans. The last arrival from above reports six feet water in the channel, at Pittsburgh, and eight at Wheeling. A number of steam boats, heavily laden, have left over what is the last few days for N O., and there have been a number of arrivals from below, bringing, however, but little for Cincinnati.

The Weather—For the last few days has been very mild and pleasant, more like May than November.

Pork—There is yet no settled price for Pork. The weather is such as to suspend operations by our Pork Merchants. Most that has yet been packed, has been on account of Drovers. Some lots have been sold at 3½ and 4 cents. As soon as cold weather again visits us, we may expect the price of Pork to become fixed and settled.

Flour—Small sales, $6,75. A decline in price expected.

Whiskey—Small sales, at 25 and 25½ cents.—Dull.

SAVANNAH, Dec 1.

Cotton—Arrived since the 16th Nov. 13695 bales Upland, and 64 bales Sea Island. And cleared at the same time, 15145 bales Upland 76 bales Sea Island and leaving a stock on hand inclusive of all on ship board not cleared on the 30th ult of 53398 bales Upland, and 965 bales Sea Island. Although there has been a steady demand since our last report, for Upland Cotton, the arrival having been heavy with an advance in freight and a tendency to exchange in favor of those we have to quote a decline in prices of 1½ per good to prime and ⅛ cent in other qualities

The sales same our last, amount to 10071 bales, at the following prices: 10 at 7, 16 at 8, 7 at 8½, 27 at 8¾, 39 at 9, 48 at 9¼, 102 at 9½, 107 at 9¾, 101 at 9¾, 176 at 9½, 19 at 9¾, 354 at 9¾, 784 at 10, 130 at 10½, 301 at 10¾, 163 at 11, 119, 1579 at 10¼, 949 at 10½, 1825 at 10¾; 214 at 10¾, 1701 at 11, 503 at 11½; 531 at 11¾, 103 at 11¾, 177 at 11¾ In Sea Islands we report sales of 48 bales white from 23 a 28, and 12 stained at 18a20.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE, Oct 14.

258 bales Louisiana and Georgia price not known; 67 do a 94; 75 do 93½; 19 Louisiana at 94; 61 do 96; 5 Cuba 94; 423 Cumana 85.

Potash—7 N York, first quality 43.
Sugar—103 hazse brown 59,50; 70 do 58.

PARIS, Oct 14.

Five per Cents, 109, 50, 109 65, 110, 10; 109 95; Four per Cents, 100; 100, 10; Three per Cents, 80 55 70, 50, 80, 50; Spanish Rente de Naples 99,80, 15 50; Roman Loan, 101; Spanish Actives, 21½; 1, 4, 1, 4; Portuguese Loan 3 per cent 25¾; Bank Shares 2450

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Southerner, Gaylord, Houston, Texas, James Reed & co.
Sch Lone, Clark, Matagorda, Wm Bryan.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Porpoise, Martin, from the N E Pass—towed to sea ship Lafayette, one pilot to the river, and brought up Ingleta, Angelina and Commissary; left the passes on the 24th, reports ship Vicksburg, New England and New Orleans on the S W Bar bowsfit in, and a ship unknown; ship Matanzas bound out; 11½ feet water on the bar; ship Merchant aground on the N E Bar; two brigs in the offing; several sail in the river.

Bark Champion, Warren, 29 days from Boston, to master.

Brig Vernon, Murphy, from Liverpool Oct 12th, to master.

Brig Ingenia, Creighton, from Tampa Bay, to S & J P Whitney, bales.

Brig Commissary, Green, 21 days from Boston, to master.

Brig Angelina, Boone, from Boston Nov 4th, to master.

Sch Sultan, Lewis, from Apalachicola, to master

Sch Maria, Wandale, 19 days from Warren, RI, to E & J Andrews.

Sloop Tom, Maynard, from Louisville bound to Texas, with a cargo of flour, whiskey, beans and apples

Steamboat Cassius, Windle, from Alexandria.

Steamboat South Alabama, Carsons, from Mobile.

EXPORTS

Per sch Southerner—groceries, provisions, &c.
Per sch Lone—groceries, provisions, furniture, &c.

IMPORTS

Per bark Champion—50 bales hay, and 300 empty hhds.

Per brig Vernon—sugar, hardware, coal, potatoes, slates, &c

Per brig Commissary—ice.

Per brig Angelina—paving, stones, hay, lime and mortar.

Per sch Sultan—50 bales cotton.

Per sch Maria—sperm oil, candles, and produce.

CONSIGNEES

Per brig Vernon—Kennedy, Durell & co; A Grant & co; N & J Dick; G Vance; A & J Dennistoun; R & J Correll; J Baldwin; Heath & co; and Chamberlain & co.

Per brig Angelina; J Mattern; J Cockburn; W David; J Andrews.

Per sch Sultan—Baylis, Beard & Beoren; and E & J Andrews.

Per sch Maria—Davis & Bullock; and E & J Andrews.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Cassius—334 bales cotton, Lombech & Thompson; 30 C Tredaway; 43 B Plaisdell; 23 Peyroux, Arcusel & co; 3 Burke, Watt & co; 138 W Flower; 66 Allum & Tremoulet; 22 Yorke & Brun.

Per steamboat South Alabama—62 bales cotton, to Caldwell & Hicky; 34 do Gamble & Murry; 2 boxes mdze, E Stone.

PASSENGERS.

Per brig Vernon—E Nichols, B Nichols, J Rush, G Puddy, M Puddy; and 20 steerage.

Per sch Sultan—W Riley, Jas Riley, D McClean, T Lawden, T Croaden, Glarck, McGuire, A Hume, and Son.

Per sch Maria—S Bullock and family, Chase, Capt Andrews, Miller.

Per steamboat Gaspian—Emmons, Hall, Williams, Wodson, Boyce, Risenhorn, Spears, Phelps, Owen, Wells, Chambers, Boyce, Barker, Stratten, Hadwick, Flavis, Dr Francis.

Per steamboat South Alabama—Dorsey lady and one vent, Andre and lady, Whitman lady and children, Hamilton, Millard, Woods, Heffner, Daniels, Gurpin, Meade, McKim, Spangler, Blemis, miss Newman, miss Mills, Grant and ery, Frost, Thompson and ery, Palmer, Brown, Todd, J Dorsey, C Dorsey, G Dorsey, Tilotson; 9 on deck.

MEMORANDA.

Sch Maria, Nov, Sand Key bearing W N West, 15 miles, spoke ship Denmark hence for Liverpool; same day English bark Juno ashore on the Bahama Bank from Belize Honduras bound to Liverpool with full cargo Mahogany.

Ship Ambassador, hence for Liverpool, was spoken October 28, lat 37, long 70—had lost a main overboard.

Up at Rivers for ship this port, 7th October, ship Georgia, to sail in a few days; ship Olympia, Gray, do; ship Jane Rose, M'Intosh, on the 3 ult.

Hence at New York, 25th November, brig Margaret, Smith.

Up at New York for this port, 29th Nov, ship Mission, Davis, to sail on the 6th Dec; ship Nashville, Jackson, 11th; ship Oceanique, Leavitt, 30th Nov; ship Congress, Fox, 1st, Dec; ship Alfred, Cheever, 6th Dec.

☞ A Meeting of the Stockholders of the steamboat Brilliant, will be held on board, on Friday evening, 8th inst, at 6 o'clock. dec 5

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND—Drafts of the London "Royal Bank of Scotland" on Coutts & Co., for sale by BOLT & ARROWSMITH, 23 Maison's Building's.

SYNDIC NOTICE.—The undersigned syndics of Ed. Consoula, alias Delmonico, request from the creditors interested in the same, to make known at No 23 Royal street, during 10 days after the expiration of said notice, the amount of their claims in order to file a scheme of distribution of the funds deposited in bank.

N. B. This formality is occasioned by the loss of the greatest part of the papers belonging to this failure which were in the possession of Mr. Monbouchet when he died, and not found since.

J. NORPE,
J. E. LORELIJE.

L. S. & G. W. PARMLY, DENTISTS.—Have removed to Wm. Brand's house, at the corner of St. Charles and Canal sts., recently occupied by the Carrollton Bank.

A dwelling house and store to rent in the same square. nov 27 3t

NOTICE.—L. Desnoutier, Surgeon Dentist, has the honor of informing the inhabitants of the coast that he has again established himself in this country; will, as before, visit the dwellings of all those requiring his professional services.

N. B. Consultations on the diseases and imperfection of the Recent organs, gold mouthpieces, &c. Enquire at the Parish of St. Jacques, between Ste Ceilege and Conseal, or at the Post Office, Bringier's. nov 29 3t

EXCHANGE ON BALTIMORE, to sell by HARRISON, CLEGG & CO. Custom house st.

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY [illegible]
Printer of the State, General Corporation, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1837.

Recess—Second day.

The attendance was better than on the preceding day, and superior sport was anticipated. The horses entered for the contest were Col. Oliver's Joe Kearney, and Mr. Bingamin's Charles Magic. Public opinion ran very high in favor of Charley, and before the start betp of two to one were freely offered. When the race began, however, Joe took the lead, and kept it throughout, spite of the desperate leaps of Magic and the fast riding of the jockey who bestrode him, who directed his animal immediately behind Joe Kearney, in his attempts to get the track, a circumstance which by inducing Joe to kick, materially diminished his speed. Nevertheless the heat was won by Col. Oliver's grey, which came in about half a length ahead. The contest was a close one and delighted the amateurs.

The knowing ones declared that despite appearances Magic would win the race, and supported their opinions by liberal bets—many good judges of horse flesh coincided with the sharps, because Joseph had a curious fashion of switching his tail which they declared a sure prognostic of want of bottom But in the next heat Joe proved both his speed and strength, for he started ahead at the word Go! and maintained the lead gallantly, while his impudent rider looked back laughingly at Magic's efforts to overtake him.—During the last half of the first mile the latter made a tremendous push, and for a short distance they rode flank to flank. Magic however could not stand it long, soon fell off, and Joe came in victorious by full two lengths. This is the second time the knowing ones have been caught. They bled severely on this occasion, and will, we fancy, be rather more circumspect another time. Result as follows:

	1st heat.	2d heat.
Joe Kearney,	1	1
Charles Magic	2	2

A scrub race took place afterwards which we did not stay to witness

Dr. Plough's Museum.

This indefatigable gentleman, ever solicitous to advance the character of the city of his residence, now proposes the establishment of a Museum in New Orleans. The want of such an institution has hitherto been severely felt; of its utility it is scarcely necessary to speak as a powerful aid in the study of the natural sciences, comparative anatomy, and the pursuits of the antiquarian and philosopher, its importance cannot be too strongly urged. The contemplated plan for the display of the collection, will be in super rooms of Mr. Musson's beautiful building at the corner of Canal and Royal streets. We wish that success, which should ever follow useful enterprise, may crown Dr. Plough's unwearied and disinterested efforts.

Canada.

Hostilities have now, beyond all doubt, seriously commenced in Canada. By a reference to our columns the details of various engagements will be perused, in which the loyalists have been worsted. General Papineau so far from basely deserting the patriots as was currently reported, is with them, determined bravely to arouse his persons in the sacred cause he supports. Every mail will probably contain information of the progress which resistance is making to usurpation. Success to the LIBERALS say we.

The National Intelligencer says—It seems to be generally understood, now, that the Message of the President of the United States will not be transmitted to Congress on the first day of the session, as we had thought probable, but on Tuesday next the 2d day, as usual.

Mrs. Sharpe.

To night Milman's fine tragedy of EAGO will be performed at the St Charles theatre, in which Mrs SHARPE will make her appearance for the first time this season, in the character of Bianca. Mrs S. is one of the best female tragedians of these times, and has been received with great and deserved applause by the discriminating audiences of Philadelphia, New York and London. Her performances here some three or four years ago are favorably remembered by those who enjoyed the pleasure of witnessing them.

It appears to be the determined purpose of the opposition party, disclosed since their victory in New York, to postpone the resumption of specie payments by the banks to as distant a day as possible—the banks in the meantime exacting payment of debts due to them with interest, and refusing payment of their own notes This is the policy of the bank democrats of New York as well as of the bank whigs every where. They will put off the evil day of resuming cash payments at least until they can on one side procure the incorporation of a mammoth bank by the legislature of New York, or on the other side, until a national bank is established in some form or shape. The bank democrats, if they succeed, will kick the local banks from under them, as they have done the democratic party: so will the whigs also leave the local banks to their fate so soon as they can obtain a national charter for Biddle's bank. Such a charter or a charter granted to any species of national bank, would bring inevitable ruin upon many of the local banks, and some of the directors of those institutions begin to understand the matter in this light.

A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser, discussing the expediency of resuming specie payments, asserts that a single bank in Philadelphia has more specie in its vaults than all the banks in the city of New York; or than all the banks in the six New England states.—This remarkable and singular fact will appear less striking when the reader is informed that the bank alluded to is that of Nicholas Biddle. The amount of coin in his vaults is said to be five millions of dollars. Could any thing render more manifest the mischief and the danger not only to the community at large, but to all the monied institutions of the country, to be apprehended from the establishment of one over grown bank in one of the principal cities of the union? His control of the money and stock market and his vast dealing in produce, have enabled him to drain the whole north of its specie, and consequently clothed him with the power of dictating to the banks of that region the period at which they will be permitted to pay their debts. The debts due to Biddle's bank in the South have been chiefly paid in produce, which, shipped to Europe, will in the course of trade, still further augment his amount of gold and silver. But very considerable sums in the precious metals have been remitted to him from this place, and large sums await his orders in the vaults of his branch bank here, which is as completely under his absolute control as the tellers of his own bank in Philadelphia.

The National Intelligencer, speaking the wishes and repeating the dicta of Mr Biddle, intimates that the time for resuming specie payments by the banks has not yet arrived, and that we must wait for the commencation of that event until the debt due to foreigners shall be paid off, and the debt due from one portion of our citizens to another shall be further diminished, The Intelligencer, when it speaks on these matters, is an oracle, which he who wishes to understand the passing times must listen to with deference. The great men of antiquity, when an oracle was to be consulted for the uttering of popular murmurs, first bribed the offering priest to utter such words as would be most effectual to promote their own views. The oracle of the Intelligencer tells us the time has not yet arrived for resuming specie payments and we must wait till the foreign debt is liquidated and the debt due from one portion of the community to another is still further diminished. If this were not an oracle that spoke, he would have told us the plain meaning of his prompter in plain words, thus: "The time for resuming specie payments will not arrive till the bank of the United States at Philadelphia shall have further liquidated her debts due in Europe and till the debts to her from the local banks and from individuals in this country shall have been still further diminished." This is the English of the rhetorical phrases of the Intelligencer.

But will the state banks throughout the country and particularly in the south, permit themselves to act in humble subserviency to the commands thus conveyed to them? will they betray their own interests and those of the cities and states in which they are located at the mood of an institution that has no sympathy with the dearest feelings of the south, whose interests in truth are opposed to ours? The banks of this city, taken in the aggregate, are in a better condition in reference to the quantity of specie in their vaults, than they were twelve months ago. Public confidence alone is wanting, and to a monied institutions public confidence is every thing. But they have in their own hands the means of reviving that confidence, if they choose to use them.—They are waiting probably till they shall become acquainted with the intentions of the legislature, which is to assemble next Monday. In thus waiting they show their wisdom and prudence, and when the wishes of the representatives of the people shall be known, we trust they will show to the U States Bank and all its satellites that the banks created by the state of Louisiana are not dependent on and are not to be dictated to by the institutions of any other state, and that with or without the consent and co-operation of the money autocrat of the north, they can resume cash payments whenever they please and whenever the just desires of the people are indicated.

Marquis of Waterford.

The unfortunate scrapes of the Marquis of Waterford are said to be forever ended, as he is reported to have recently died in England from the effects of the conflict with the Norwegian Watchman.

Several of the Northern penny papers, perceiving the amazing popularity of Benanta Herald, and observing the impudent egotism, and bullying bravadoes of that variety, imagine that his prosperity is attributable to bluffing. Accordingly they give full exercise to their imitative organs, and swagger, strut, swear, and use the first person in their editorial effusions, with as much freedom, as if they were the supreme arbiters of literary excellence. This brazen-faced imposition, however remember that although the novelty of Benanta's attempt, and the apparent (mind we say apparent for we believe him to be as totally destitute of genuine independence as the cur which you kick as which fawns upon you) unbending northern spirit which he evinced, might have secured for him a measure of patronage, the gloss of newness would have soon disappeared, and he would have fallen like many other impostors, but to not unmixed, his detecting the imposture of his talents. Without possessing a tithe of a Swift's satire—exhibiting vastly less of intelligence, great coolness and sagacity—in unlimited humor, and no inconsiderable power of ridicule, and however, greatly we may grieve for the prostitution in his person of every thing like principle, we are compelled to admire and respect his understanding. The mongrel tribe who have assuming his tone in the hope of acquiring his reputation, will find the experiment rather dangerous unless like him they are as distinguished for wit as for impertinence. After all it is a miserable and wicked perversion of the noble purposes for which the press should labor, to sacrifice truth, order and decency, to the transient recompense of the rabble's applause.

Mr. J. R. Scott.

We have long been of opinion that Shakespear should not be tampered with by any but "Stars" of the first magnitude, and we therefore perceived with regret, that Mr Scott, who comes to us heralded by fame as an excellent, but not an eminently great actor had injudiciously selected Richard the Third for his *debut* before a New Orleans audience. The works of the great master have so often been subjected to keen analysis; every passage and point has undergone such rigid scrutiny; so many have attempted the personation of his heroes, and so few have succeeded fully accomplished the effort, that we never wish to see Shakespear "respectably acted" as the phrase is again. Besides when his productions are brought forward, we all go prepared to criticise with unindulgent minds—we remember too accurately and vividly the powers of Kean and Booth, to tolerate with patience a second rate performance, and we are all too intimately conversant with the Tragedies of the Bard of Avon not to detect the slightest error in conception, the merest oversight in reading, or the most trifling defect in execution. The appearance of Mr Scott in any other character than those of Shakespear, we are so persuaded, not only have attracted a much larger audience, but have developed his own dramatic abilities, with more eminent success.

These remarks being premised we will observe that the character was (how we hate the word!) respectably sustained by Mr Scott, "Richard, in his hands, was not a failure," but never was great. This gentleman's conception was on the whole fair, but in several attempts at originality, the constant striving after which often injures effect, he was evidently wrong. For instance in the tenth scene which pleased us better than any other portion of the performance, after recovering from his deadly terror, he exclaims "conscience a vaunt!" in a loud and boastful tone, and then immediately subsiding his voice to as near most inaudible whisper cries "Richard's himself again." There is no reason why one half the sentence should be spoken in tones of thunder, and the remainder scarcely articulated. Again the orders which Richard gives to Stanley, Catesby and others, are intended to be uttered with rapidity, but not with such incoherent quickness of pronunciation as to render their tenor unintelligible, yet this was often the case.

Mr Scott is evidently an actor of the Forrest school but with perhaps as much genius as the former, he is not as highly gifted in those physical advantages which contribute so much to Forrest's greatness. His tones when elevated want strength, and are choked, harsh and dissonant—His person, as far as we could judge amid studied deformity, is symmetrically built and of fair proportions. His face pleasing, and his eyes fine. What he possesses considerable histrionic abilities, no one who witnessed his performance can question, let him peruse those characters in which he is proverbially successful, such as Virginius, Master Walter, meio dramatic heroes, and sailors, and we predict for him the most unqualified approval, but Shakespear's creations, when not admirably represented are to our mind desecrated, and should be restricted to the low consummate performers who unite to a profound knowledge of their art, and the perfection of personal endowment, the most thorough familiarity with the works of the master spirit.

FROM LOWER CANADA.
Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser.
FREE PRESS OFFICE,
Burlington, Nov 26.

CANADA—ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE LOYALISTS AND PATRIOTS—16 KILLED AND WOUNDED!

By the steamboat Franklin, which arrived at 2 o'clock this morning, we learn that an engagement has taken place between 200 of the British regulars and the Canadians at St Denis, in which the latter were successful. The loyalists lost 16, killed and wounded, and two brass pieces. Capitain Malesim is reported to be mortally wounded. The patriot loss was not known.

It appears that the patriots have made a stand at St Charles, about 20 miles below Montreal, and are remaining at an old French fort. There are at present two thousand or more, well armed and furnished, and that they have eight brass pieces. On Wednesday a detachment of eight hundred regulars and three hundred volunteers left Montreal, with the intention of breaking up this post. They landed on Thursday and had taken up their line of march for St Charles. The advance guard, consisting of 400 regulars, had proceeded as far as St Dennis, when they were attacked by the Canadian populace, and after a severe engagement driven back, with the loss above stated.

On Thursday night a steamboat arrived at Montreal, bringing the bodies of the slain, when a new detachment consisting of the entire regular force of the city, was immediately despatched down the river. The next boat will undoubtedly bring us further and more decisive particulars. All seems to depend on the result of this expedition, as the entire regular force of the government is engaged in it. The patriots have a foundry at St. Charles, and are casting their own cannon.

Report says that the patriot force at St. Charles is under the command of two French officers of distinction, trained under Bonaparte. Of this, however, we have no authentic information.

The news seems scarcely credible, but it was evidently believed at Burlington, as appears by the following from the Argus of yesterday.

Correspondence of the Albany Argus.

"BURLINGTON, Nov. 26, 1837.

I enclose you in haste an extra, from one of our offices, on which you may rely as correct: and farthermore, it is expected that but a few hours after, there will be a severe engagement at St. Charles only 6 miles from St. Dennis, between the Canadians under Papineau, amounting to near 3000, with 8 pieces of artillery and a detachment of the 1st Royals, amounting to near 800, with 14 pieces of artillery. Papineau is in the old fort, and has with him two of Napoleon's officers in command. He has also a foundry for casting cannon. We are waiting the result anxiously. The father of Mr. T. S. Brown, one of the leaders of the French part, arrived here this morning and brings this intelligence."

That the most recent occurrences were of a nature likely to result in some such collision as the above, is evident from the subjoined statements, which we find in the Montreal Gazette of Thursday evening.

Its currently reported and believed in town that Papineau, Wolfred Nelson, Brown and some other leaders, are now at St. Charles, where, with a large body of armed habitants, they are said to be fortifying themselves for the impending attack of the Queen's troops. In consequence of these reports, a detachment of three companies of the 24th, under Lieut. Col. Hughes, and one company of the 32d, under Captain Markham, a detachment of artillery, under Lieut Newcomen, with two field pieces, and about twelve of the Montreal cavalry, under Cornet Sweeny and under the command of the Hon. Col. Gore, were embarked yesterday afternoon for Sorel, where they will be disembarked, if the steamboat cannot proceed up the Richelieu, and proceed by land to St. Charles. A combined movement on the same point, we believe, will be made at the same time by the troops stationed at Chambly, which consists of four companies of the Royals, under Lieutenant Colonel Weatherall, and two companies of the 66th regiment; so that we should hope a good account will have been given by this time of the patriots, by her majesty's troops.

As to the other patriots we find that the rescued prisoners, Demery and Hagan, are at Hogsby, in the state of Vermont, and that O Callaghan had been seen at Whitehall. We have received a letter from the county of L'Acadie, stating that Dr. Cote, Lucien Gagnon, E. E. Rodier, M. P. P., and about ten other patriots, had passed over to the United States on Saturday night They were soon to leave Point a la Mule, for the other side, about 9 o'clock, and said they were going over to one Foy's, where they would meet and purchase arms in the United States. Previous to their departure, Gagnon, accompanied by twelve or fifteen armed men, made a tour through St. Valentine, ordering every man out to attack the troops at St Johns, under the most rigorous pains and penalties, if they refused to do so.

The threatened, many of them assembled at Point a la Mule; but more than one half of the parish absolutely refused to obey the orders of Gagnon, and remained at home. Although the ostensible cause of the "turn out" was to attack St. Johns, yet the real object was to collect a sufficient number of men to protect and cover the retreat of the fugitives, and they should be lightly hunted in the territory of the U. States.

The Quebec Mercury of the 24th contains several paragraphs, illustrating the condition of matters in the lower province, which we therefore quote.

The whole of the section of the country of the five counties south of the St. Lawrence, is in a state of the highest excitement, and will require vigorous measures to reduce it to order. The loyalists retain armed posses about their dwellings, and are determined to resist the service of any civil process, unless supported by a sufficient body of armed men. Wolfred Nelson, chairman of the address of the six counties, has, we are assured on good authority, a body guard of this sort about his house. The unsuccessful distiller which he exercises, together with the healing art, furnishing him with one power and the other the value of such auxiliaries. The fact of his retaining this armed body is mentioned in letters from Sorel, and is confirmed by one who saw them at his distillery.

Lieut. Ingall, 15th Regiment, left the city at eight o'clock yesterday morning to proceed, express, to Fredericksbn. The object of his mission is supposed to be to hasten the march of the 32d Light Infantry, one of the most distinguished and efficient corps in the service, to reinforce the army in this colony.

City Gazette.—We are authorised to state, that, until further notice, the entrance gates of the upper town of Quebec will be closed every night at two o'clock, and will remain shut till gun-fire in the morning. The wickets will be left open for the convenience of foot passengers.

We observe that laborers are employed at St. John's Gate, digging the foundations for a guard house to be erected there; double sentries are also posted. The gains bearing up the advance guard of the upper town of Quebec will be closed every night at two-