

A BATTLE IN CANADA.

The papers from Buffalo, Rochester and Lewiston inform us that an engagement took place on the night of the 21st inst. at the Short Hills, Niagara District, U. C. between the 'Patriots' and the 'Queen's Lancers.' The latter were surprised—it is said—and after the loss of several killed, all who survived were taken prisoners. The Lewiston Telegraph extra says that the British commander at Queenstown admits that there has been a skirmish, but refuses to communicate information respecting it.

From the Buffalo Journal.

THE CANADA SKIRMISH.—We have received no further particulars relative to the engagement at Short Hills in Canada, though the report has been confirmed. We also learn that a party of Indians have been sent for from Grand River, to scour the wood in search of the assailants, as the militia cannot be depended upon, and the regulars are not suited to bush fighting.

Since this was in type, we have received an extra of the Lewiston Telegraph, which further confirms the report of the skirmish. Capt. Palmer, the commandant at Queenstown, states, however, that only ten of the Lancers were engaged—that they lost their horses and equipments and were taken prisoners, but were subsequently released. The Telegraph expresses the belief that the whole company of Lancers were captured, and are still retained—only one escaping.

The Telegraph adds, that "for the last ten days the Canadian Refugees have been returning by night in small parties, and we have understood their rendezvous to be at the Short Hills."

On Thursday morning, 110 regulars and some volunteers, says the same extra, "were ordered from Chippewa and Drummondville into that district, but as the patriots have now commenced the war, the woods are alive with them, and the regulars will, probably all be cut to pieces within twenty-four hours."

We differ altogether with the Telegraph in its conclusions, and cannot but think that all such enterprises as this latter one of the reformers, are the height of folly and waywardness. No good can possibly arise from such feeble efforts.

Emigration from Canada.—The following article from the Hamilton (U. C.) Express, shows a melancholy picture of affairs in the interior of that Province.

"Emigration from this Province to the United States still continues, notwithstanding the immense numbers who have already left: but it has changed its character, and now instead of being composed of men of strong political feelings, embraces the more cautious and industrious classes—old countrymen as well as natives. Military clangor keeps one portion of the people from brooding over the general depression, while a morbid melancholy seems to have seized others, who are apathetic as to the consequences of passing events, and look upon emigration as a panacea for all their ills."

To such an extent has emigration been carried on, that in some parts of the London District, we have been credibly informed, that there are not males enough left to gather in a tithe of the crops. Some farmers have sacrificed their homesteads for a trifle, whilst others have actually abandoned them.

But this is not all. The spirit of change is extending like an epidemic, and several parties from different parts of the province are now traversing the western states, looking for locations to provide for an extensive emigration.—Something should be done to stop this general depopulation of the country, and give hope to the people; what that ought to be we leave to the wisdom of Lord Durham, merely observing that from a very wide inquiry, we are led to believe that a general amnesty for political offences (with certain exceptions) would bring back many valuable subjects, retard the departure of others, and restore confidence among the mass of the people.

IMPORTANT MERCANTILE TRANSACTION.—Opening the India trade to American vessels. The British Government of India, under date of an order in Council at Calcutta, Dec. 29, 1837, republished in the Singapore Free Press Feb. 1, 1838, have opened the trade between India and Canton to American vessels, thus repealing, for our benefit, the prohibition of the Convention of Commerce between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London July 3d, 1815.

Foreign ships from any port in Europe and America, while in amity with Great Britain, may thus freely enter all the East India ports, whether from their own or foreign ports, to import goods of their own countries, and to export from such India sea ports to any country whatever. Naval and military stores excepted in time of war between Great Britain and other powers, not to export British goods from one British India port to another on freight, or otherwise; but nevertheless, the original inward cargoes of such ships may be discharged at different British ports, and the outward cargoes may be laden at different British ports for their foreign destinations.

We happened to step in a store a day or two since, where an individual was reading from the Gazette, as a matter of course, an account of the sub-marine armour company in New York. When he had finished, a perfect hoosier standing by remarked, "There are people is certainly foolish to risk their lives in the sub-marine thing, when they might get up what they want much easier." Knowing that the greatest discoveries are sometimes made in the strangest of ways, we were tempted to ask "How so?" and expected something perfectly original in reply. We were not disappointed when we were answered, "Why, just by throwing a few Brandreth's pills where they guess anything is—it'll work it up I know."—*Wheeling Gaz.*

FRIENDSHIP.—There are chords in the human soul which vibrate only to the voice of affection. There are materials for inexpressible happiness which lie deep in the breast, and can be drawn into exercise only by the magic influence of friendship. The interchange of kind looks, of kind words and kind offices, kind emotions too sweet for utterance.

MIDDLEBURY.

Liberty and Union, now and forever One and Inseparable.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1838.

In the absence of the editor, many items have been deferred, such as the celebration at Vergennes, important Canada articles, the District Convention, the despair of the Locos, the bear killed at Williston, the *Vermonters'* challenge, &c. &c. &c.

Congress will adjourn on the 9th inst.

THE CONVENTION.

We have only time to say that the Whig Convention was more numerously attended than the most sanguine expected. We should judge the number of delegates was not less than eight hundred. The Watchman estimates them at not less than seven hundred. The proceedings will be found below.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic Whigs of Vermont assembled in Convention at the Free Church in Montpelier, June 27th pursuant to the call of the State Committee.

The Convention was called to order by Wm. Upham, Esq. chairman of the State Committee, and organized by appointing Wm. A. Griswold, President *pro tempore*, and Charles Hopkins Secretary *pro tempore*.

A committee composed of the following named volunteers was appointed to nominate officers of the Convention, namely:

Windham County, Geo. C. Hall; Rutland co., Geo. T. Hodges; Windsor co., Lysander Raymond; Addison co., Wm. Nash; Orange co., Jacob K. Parish; Washington co., Chauncey L. Knapp; Chittenden co., Timothy Follett; Caledonia co., Erastus Fairbanks; Orleans co., S. Stimpson; Lamoille co., Thomas Waterman.

The house being insufficient to contain the members of the Convention, on motion, the convention proceeded in procession to the Brick Church.

The committee to nominate officers of the Convention made their report which was accepted; and the Convention made choice of their officers as follows:

WM. A. GRISWOLD, President.
THEOPHILUS CRAWFORD, Vice President.
ZIMRI HOWE, Vice President.
EBENEZER N. BRIGGS, Vice President.
HENRY F. JAMES, Vice President.
THOMAS WATERMAN, Secretary.
TIMOTHY FOLLETT, Secretary.
JOHN N. POMEROY, Secretary.
CHARLES HOPKINS, Secretary.
FERRAND F. MERRILL, Secretary.

The President made an appropriate address on taking the chair.

A committee on resolutions were appointed, composed of the following persons, namely: Messrs. Phineas White, C. Hopkins, Wm. C. Kittredge, Robbins Dinsmore, Davis Rich, C. L. Knapp, Charles Adams, Cornelius Lynde, Wm. J. Hastings, Erastus Fairbanks, Titus Snell.

A Committee of three from each county, for presenting nominations for State Officers to the Conventions selected by the delegates of the several counties, were appointed as follows: Windham County.—Messrs. Shafter, Crawford, Billings.

Windsor.—Messrs. Hopkins, Fletcher, Gleason.

Rutland.—Messrs. Hodges, Mearns, Hammond.

Addison.—Messrs. Wooster, Munsill, Howe. Orange.—Messrs. Pride, Carpenter, Parish. Chittenden.—Messrs. Bradley, Penniman, Hill.

Washington.—Messrs. Walton, Janes, Cushman.

Caledonia.—Messrs. Dole, Warner, Chadwick. Orleans.—Messrs. Stimpson, Simonds, Morey. Lamoille.—Messrs. Allen, Bailey, Waterman.

Essex.—Mr. Snell.

The convention adjourned to 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The committee appointed to nominate State Officers presented their unanimous nomination as follows:

For Governor, SILAS H. JENISON.

For Lieut. Governor, DAVID M. CAMP.

For Treasurer, HENRY F. JAMES.

Whereupon,

Resolved unanimously, That the report of the committee be accepted, and that the nominations reported be recommended to the Freeman of Vermont for their suffrages at the ensuing election.

The committee on Resolutions reported, and the convention adopted the following resolutions, namely:

Resolved, That our government was instituted for the general welfare; that, as public servants, its administrators are responsible to the people; and that whenever our rulers are unfaithful to their high trust, it is alike the duty and the interest of the people to remedy the evil.

Resolved, That the present administration, by its extravagant expenditures, and by resorting to the delusive measures of issuing Treasury notes—is guilty of disregarding the general welfare, and is speedily preparing the way for increasing the burdens of the people.

Resolved, That in the two favorite measures of the administration, viz. the Treasury note and the sub-treasury bill, we recognize the elements of a national government bank—with a capital limited only by the resources of the nation, and with branches at every point where a dollar of the public money is to be received or disbursed; and that we solemnly protest against such an institution as giving to the President power over the purse and the sword—power to purchase the venal, and to corrupt the press—power to control the banking institutions of the states, to disturb commerce, and thus reach the business of every man—power dangerous to the general welfare and tending to subvert our free institutions.

Resolved, That in attempting to force the

passage of the sub-treasury bill, which has been condemned by the popular vote of fourteen out of nineteen states, the administration exhibit a reckless and wanton disregard of the will of the people.

Resolved, That the attempt of the present administration to consolidate power in the hands of the Executive, is unparalleled in the history of our government, and exhibits a marked and alarming departure from the republican principles and practice of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

Resolved, That we consider slavery as a National evil, and hope the time is not far distant, when the last vestige of it shall disappear. We believe there is no consideration that can justify freedom in awarding to others any superior privileges. It is obvious that the increase of slavery tends to diminish our own power, for while the representation and apportionment is on a basis of the whole population, the power of electing the representatives is confined to the whites. Thus, South Carolina with a white population of less than 258,000 has nine representatives, while Vermont with a population of more than 280,000, has only five. We ought not, therefore, in the admission of new States to award to them any political superiority, unless we are willing to acknowledge them as political masters.

Resolved, That political equality among the States is necessary to the promotion of equal rights. We, therefore, deprecate any further departure from this principle as dangerous. If this Union is to be dissolved, it will be by the political ascendancy of some favored part; and as lovers of our country, devoted to the constitution, it is our duty to resist the first appearance of danger.

Resolved, That if any State hereafter seek to be admitted into this Union, it ought to be admitted only on the terms of perfect political equality, and that any, the least, departure from this principle will directly tend to dissolve this Union.

Resolved, That to encourage enterprise and to secure to honest industry the enjoyment of the fruits of its labor, are among the prominent objects for which Government is established. Such has been the action of Government that, in times past, these objects have been attained to a degree that has excited the admiration of the world, but for the last nine years a different policy has been pursued, and its effects are seen in a wide spread desolation. If we were to point out any particular measure, which, more than another, has brought about this result, it is the policy of the government in relation to the currency. That a currency of uniform value is indispensable to a prosperous business, is too clear to be disputed. We hold it equally certain that Congress is bound to provide and maintain such a currency. Every derangement of the currency bears most heavily on those least able to bear it, and hence, throughout the land, the laboring and the industrious classes have been most sorely oppressed.

Resolved, That our duty to our country and ourselves—our oaths to maintain inviolate the constitution—our love to the institutions of our land, and our desire to transmit to posterity the blessings of liberty—all demand of us the pledge that we will unite in untiring efforts for a thorough and speedy reform of the abuses of the present administration.

The Convention was addressed by Messrs. J. P. Miller, William Upham, Stephen Herrick, Charles Adams, C. L. Knapp, R. W. Griswold, Erastus Fairbanks, E. P. Walton Jr. Milton Brown, Charles Lyman, R. Dinsmore, J. Y. Vail, Wm. P. Briggs and others.

Mr. R. W. Griswold presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the law authorizing Imprisonment for Debt is a violation of the plainest principles of justice—that it is a fruitful source of crime and oppression—that it is opposed to the genius of our institutions, and the spirit of the age in which we live,—and that it is the duty of the Government of Vermont to efface so foul a stain from her books of law.

On motion of Col. Artemas Cushman,

Resolved, That while we approve the establishment of monied institutions which offer facilities for business and enterprise beyond an exclusive metallic currency—we equally disapprove of all such institutions which offer a currency that cannot in due time be converted into specie.

On motion of Mr. Fairbanks,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to the Hon. Wm. A. Griswold for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

Voted, That the thanks of the Convention be presented by the Secretaries to the two Congregational Societies of this Village for the use of their Houses.

Voted, That the proceedings of the Convention be signed by the officers and published in all the Whig papers in the State.

After a short address by the President, the Convention dissolved.

WILLIAM A. GRISWOLD, President.

THEOPHILUS CRAWFORD, Vice President.
ZIMRI HOWE, Vice President.
EBENEZER N. BRIGGS, Vice President.
HENRY F. JAMES, Vice President.
THOMAS WATERMAN, Secretary.
TIMOTHY FOLLETT, Secretary.
JOHN N. POMEROY, Secretary.
CHARLES HOPKINS, Secretary.
F. F. MERRILL, Secretary.

An Attempt to throw Jonah overboard.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer suggests "the possible necessity of starting some other party candidate in lieu of Mr. Buren himself!" The Enquirer is a leading administration paper in Virginia; but opposes the Sub-Treasury scheme. Mr. Van Buren can exclaim—"our sufferings are intolerable."—*Liv- ington Republican.*

We have been shown several bills of our City Banks that have been altered from the denomination of one dollar to ten dollars. They are neatly executed and well calculated to deceive. The manner of effecting this is by pasting over the dies which contain the figure one a die cut from another bill of the denomination of ten. The most simple and effectual mode of detecting them is by holding them up to the light, when the altered parts will be immediately discovered.—*N. Y. Star.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Gazette.

Washington, June 25.

SUB-TREASURY BILL REJECTED!!

The long agony is over! The Sub-Treasury Bill has been rejected by a majority of FOURTEEN in full House. Details are unnecessary. The great result will give heart and confidence to the country. I was certain that the House would vindicate and redeem themselves from the imputation of loco-focoism and they have done it nobly.

After Mr. Rhett spoke, the question was taken in committee on Mr. Garland's motion to strike out the enacting clause and it was carried by tellers. S. Williams then moved the previous question. The House was called and every member brought to his place. The previous question was recorded, and the amendment striking out the enacting clause was concurred in, yeas 111, nays 125.

Mr. Campbell of S. C. gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

THE DEFEAT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—The rejection of the leading and distinguishing measure of the Van Buren Administration is another signal rebuke of the policy and principles of the Executive. From the first day of his power Mr. Van Buren has been in an attitude of hostility to the best interests of the commercial and industrious classes of the community. We would not willingly impute bad motives, but we think that the country is justified in ascribing the unrelenting obstinacy of the President, in pushing this favorite scheme, to a conviction on his part of its value as a means of securing and increasing the power of his party. It is a matter of eminent congratulation that the appliances which it is in the power of the Executive to employ, have in this instance, failed to produce a result which many foreboded, with apparent reason, if the experience of the past was to be a guide.

The defeat of the Sub-Treasury Scheme, then, under all circumstances, must be considered as a cheering and most grateful triumph of the People, over the administration of the General Government. The contest between the parties has been maintained from almost the first hour of Mr. Van Buren's accession. That gentleman may now be looked upon as fallen and humbled before the popular rebuke, promulgated repeatedly with as much distinctness as the nature of our institutions will admit.

It is to be hoped that the President and his advisers will be instructed by the lesson which they have just received, and henceforward learn to respect the popular voice, and walk in the paths of well-settled and judicious policy. The Experiment and the Expedient have alike arrived at a melancholy end. In their submergence they have carried down with them all the reputation which Mr. Van Buren so widely enjoyed, for consummate sagacity and discrimination. His whole administration has been proved to be a great and continuous blunder. He has shown himself to be ignorant of the first principles of finance, undiscriminating as to the wants of the people and the sound policy of the government, and most culpably regardless of the popular will. That he can ever regain the confidence which he has so recklessly betrayed, we hold to be quite out of the question. The nominee of the Harrisburgh Convention of 1837, will in our judgment be elected beyond all peradventure.

What results and advantages to the great interests of commerce and industry generally, will follow the action of Congress in relation to the Sub-Treasury, we do not presume to foretell, but consider them as full of the best promise. The following from the New York American, in connection with this part of the subject, appears to us to be worthy of attention and confidence.

"There is every thing in the condition of the country to encourage effort for the future. The bitter lessons of the last three or four years, although, like all other lessons of human experience, soon to be forgotten and disregarded, will yet be operative for some time, and, during that time, will serve to restrain excess, and to inculcate sure and safe business, with moderate but regular returns."

"But it cannot be too strongly insisted, that until the Bank of the United States, and other banks that justify themselves by its most unfortunate course, shall resume, no general business can be safe, no general confidence can be restored. The responsibility of prolonging the evil days, which the resumption by the Bank of the United States contemporaneously with the Banks of New York would, in our judgment, have terminated at once, is one that has, we must presume, been duly weighed by those having the power to decide—yet seems to us one of fearful weight. The rejection of the Sub-Treasury bill must bring about immediate resumption, and that in itself is more important than any mere party triumph."

THE CAPTURE OF FIVE SLAVE VESSELS.—The Bermuda Gazette of the 29th of May contains a notice of the arrival at Hamilton of her Majesty's ship Pearl, commanded by Lord Paget, having in charge two slave vessels captured by the Pearl, towards the close of April—one was the brig Diligent, captured after a chase of sixteen hours. She had on board four hundred and eighty slaves, besides a crew of forty-five men—forty of the poor slaves had died on the passage. The other was the Opposition, and was captured the same day. She had, however, previously landed her slaves on the south side of Cuba.

Another slave, the brig Camoons, with five hundred and eighty slaves, had been captured by the British armed schooner Sappho.

The schooner Benjamin Gauthier, Conover, arrived last evening from Chagres, reports that on the 23d of May, when off Ponce, P. R. fell in with and was boarded by H. B. M. brig Snake, which reported that she had captured two slave vessels, which were bound for the Havana—the Matilda and Arrogant.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

One Company of U. S. Troops arrived here on Tuesday evening, in the steamboat Burlington, from Whitehall. They left the next morning in the ferry boat for St. Albans, on their way to Swanton, where they are to be stationed. Their commander, Major Churchill, proceeded to Swanton a few days since.—*Burlington Sen.*

ANOTHER MELANCHOLY DISASTER.

With the recollection of the loss of the Home fresh in our minds, we are called to record another awful catastrophe of a similar nature.—Many hearts then touched with generous sympathy, will now bleed afresh for their own peculiar woes. Language fails in an attempt to convey consolation to the friends of the missing. Sympathetic silence is our only resource while they learn the hard task of unrepining submission to the will of Providence.

LOSS OF THE STEAM BOAT PULASKI.

We have just received the melancholy intelligence that the Pulaski steam-packet, about which so much anxiety has been felt, was seen from the steamer New York, on her voyage from Charleston, on Monday last, at 2 o'clock, about six miles from Cape Lookout, on shore a complete wreck. She was broken in several pieces, the forward parts having drifted a mile from her stern. Previous to seeing the wreck, the New York fell in with floating pieces of boards and plank, which gave indications of some disaster.

Capt. Allen, with praiseworthy care, examined thoroughly the fragments of the vessel, and spent two hours in a search for any of the crew or passengers, reluctantly leaving the spot only when all reasonable hope seemed at an end. The beach for nine or ten miles was strewn with what were supposed to be fragments of the vessel. The Pulaski left Charleston on Thursday last, and it is thought ran on the shoal on Friday in the gale. It blew very hard from the North East, and rained for three days.

Confirmation of the Loss of the Pulaski.

The dreadful, and we almost fear, the worst tidings of the wreck of the Pulaski, and of the destruction of the greater portion of her passengers and crew, are confirmed by the annexed slip from the Norfolk Beacon, of Wednesday last:—

ANOTHER DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Upwards of 180 Lives reported to have been lost.—From passengers who arrived in the Cars from Wilmington, we learn that the steam packet Pulaski, Captain Dubois, which left Charleston on Thursday evening last, with about 200 passengers, bound to Baltimore, was lost on Friday night last, about 40 miles to the southward of Wilmington, North Carolina, during a heavy gale, in which her boiler exploded. Eight persons were killed by the bursting of the boiler. The boat sunk an hour after the explosion.—Previous to the sinking of the steamer, a boat with 21 persons left her, and in approaching the shores, five of the number were drowned. We have also been informed that the mate, (supposed to be Hibbard, formerly of this place, and who brought the melancholy tidings to Wilmington,) was the only person of the entire crew who was saved. Two ladies, who were in the boat, got ashore safe.

From the Sunday Morning News June 24.

We have this moment had a hasty conversation with one of the passengers who was saved from the wreck of the Pulaski. He gives some vague encouragement that more persons have been saved than is stated in the published accounts. Our informant states that at the time of the explosion, the brutal captain was below in the engine room, in an angry dispute with the engineer, threatening him with violence if he did not put on more steam. At this instant our informant was looking down the skylight, a witness to this contest. The explosion here took place, and the captain was sent into eternity, if possible the first victim of his rash folly.

SUNDAY MORNING, 6 O'CLOCK.

By the politeness of Capt. Shultz, of the steamboat Swan, from Philadelphia, we have just received the gratifying intelligence that THIRTY more of the passengers in the Pulaski have been saved.

They were found hanging to the upper deck of the wreck in a very exhausted state, having been so for FOUR days. They were taken off the wreck by a schooner 17 days from Wilmington for Philadelphia.

The names; as far as we can learn from Capt. Shultz, are Gen. Lamar and sister, also Gen. Heath. This information was obtained from another passenger belonging to the Pulaski, who arrived in this city this morning.

HALF-PAST 6 O'CLOCK.

LATER.—Through the kindness of Mr. Swan, of the Mail line, we have been favored with a slip from the Wilmington, N. C. Advertiser; containing the names of the persons taken from the wreck, with other particulars, which we annex.

Arrived by the steamboat Swan, Capt. Shultz, this morning, the following passengers from the wreck of the Pulaski.—Mr. C. Ward, of Savannah; Mr. C. B. Tappan, N. Y.; Mr. W. Robertson, Mr. W. C. N. Swift. Left at Baltimore, Mr. Cowper, Mrs. Nightingale, Mrs. Frazier and son, Major Heath.—Mr. C. Lutzenburgh, remained at Philadelphia. The above gentlemen state that as they were leaving Wilmington, it was reported that thirteen others had just landed on the beach near Cape Lookout.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The stage from Elmira to Oswego overturned the night of the 7th near Oswego, and came near tumbling the passengers, twelve in number, into the Susquehanna. No one was seriously injured.

ECLIPSE.—The great annual eclipse of the sun will occur on the 18th of September next, between 3 and 6 o'clock P. M. and will be visible in all the northern part of the western States.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—A sale of old wines took place at Philadelphia, which is calculated to have realized upon an average half a dollar for every wine glass full. The produce of the sale was full fifteen thousand dollars.

BRITISH AND FRENCH BLOCKADE.—Fears are entertained at the South, that France and England may form a league to take possession of Cuba, and some of the important ports of Mexico, and divide them among themselves. Great Britain taking Cuba, and France the Mexican ports.

A malignant scarlet fever, prevails at Thompsonville, Connecticut, and in the vicinity.—Twenty children under 9 years of age have died of it.