country.

same time. From the following official letter, with which we were last night favored, our readers may learn the reception he there met with, and may draw their own conclusions as to the trumphant character of the results of the expedition into the county of Two Mountains.—Is it too much to say, that the rebellion is already at an end? Let the temperate but decided policy which has carried us on triumphantly thus far, be persevered in, and we venture to think there can be but one answer to the question. "Fair and softly." one answer to the question. "Fair and soilly," we have often reminded our more hot-headed co-temporaries, "goes far." —Is it not so? TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE-DISTRICT OF MON

Head Quarters

Head Quarters.

Montreal, 17th Dec. 1827.

Sin—I am directed by the Li ut. General Commanding to act and you for the information of the Magistrates of Montreal, that the Force under his command from St. Eastache, and that from the Carullion, marched on the 15th instant, on the Grand Brule, and halted that day at St. Benoit, where the arms of the rebels, who had for several weeks been pillaging that section of the Country, were delivered up. The farmers who had been compelled to fly from their homes in consequence were delivered up. The farmers who had been compelled to fly from their homes in consequence of the menaces of the insurgent leaders Girod, Girou and, Chenier, Damouchelle and Chartier, and the outrages committed by them, are returning to

history have occurred of so free and friendly an intercourse between contiguous nations. Every principle of justice and national comity therefore Colonel Maitland, as you will perceive by the following extract of a Report from him, marched following extract of a Report from him, marched to St. Scholastique yesterday, and will return to Montreal by St. Therese.

The Royal Artillery, Royal and S3d Regiments, and the Montreal Cavalry and Rifle Corps have

returned to Montreal.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) John Eden, Depty, Adjt. Gen.

Expect of a letter from Colonel the Honble ohn Maitland, dated St. Scholastique, 16th De-

cember 1835:—
"On my approach to St. Scholastique, I was "On my approach to St. Scholastique, I was met at the entrance of the village by about 300 men with white flags, who came to surrender themselves, and deposited in my custody about 50 stand of arms. On my getting into the village I saw several groups of hubitans assembled from different parts of the parish, amounting to about 5 or 600 persons. They all appeared to be very humble and received the Troops with frequent cheers flow the Queen."

Having plased some remarks upon the severe effects of the overflowing zeal of several persons who attended the late expedition, in no pasticular military capacity, we have great pleasure in ra-cording two instances of most honourable conduct, in the cases of Messrs. Shaw and Coffin. The former, being, in Captain Jones' Troop of Cavalry, saved from the flames in the Church of St. Benoit a beautiful silver censor. This beautiful article, which had been consecrated to the service of the Catholic Church, Mr. Shaw presenter gained so manifest and weighty, as clearly to overbalance the immense and inevitable moral to the Superior of the Seminary of Montreal; positively refusing to receive the value of the same and physical evils which must flow from an appeal to arms, and above all, the justice of the cause and the light to demand the desired changes, which the Superior arged upon him. The latte was enabled to snatch from the flames in the Pres bytere, a Chalice, a Patten, and a Vase, ail of silbyter, a Chance, a rate, and a vac, are year, which, actuated by the like honorable feelings, he also presented to the Superior of the Montreal Seminary. The delicacy of sentiment which in both these cases, appears to have actuated the Gentlemen concerned, is calculated to draw still closer the ties of mutual respect, with which Catholic and Protestant regard each other in Lower Canada.—[Transcript.] to established government with the name of a sturgele for liberty, and we should remember, that though it may be often generous, it is not always just, to adopt the quarrel of the weaker par-

PROGRESS OF THE REVELUTION.—We have just been informed that Mr. Cheffers, of whose exprision from St. Cesaire by the radicals so much has been said, returned to that place on Friday tast.—Our informant Mr. Thomas Wood, a resident of St. Cesaire, tells us that since the flight of the rebels at Pt. Oliviere, a small party of the loyalists of the place, binded and mong the number, have gone round discounting all the adherents of the rebel party.—Bighty stand of arms, a barrel and a half of gunpowder, and a canister of ball cartridge, were the fruit of their labours. Forty of these guns are now ruit of their labours. Forty of these guns are now in the hands of Major Trydell, of the 83d. On Wednesday last, a loyal meeting was held, at which 300 persons were present. The Cure ad-We do not; however, hesitate to say, that until which 300 persons were present. The Cure addressed the meeting in a speech of an hour and a half in length, and was followed by Messrs.

Jean Bte. Cashant and Wood. An address to Sir John Colborne was resolved on, and is now in course of signature.—[Mont. Courier Dec, 18]

DESPATCH FROM MAJOR TOWNSHEND
Courier 18th Dec. 1877

" Carillon, 18th, Dec. 1837.

"I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieut. General commanding that overtures have been made to me from the District on the South side of the River Ottawa, stating that the people on masse were ready to lay down their arms on receiving a protecting certificate, similar to the one left with me at the Grand

"I have appointed to-morrow to commence with the Rigand parish. Vaudreuil is also in like manner to come in. I have been the entire of this day, together with two Officers, receiving arms, taking evidences and giving Certificates to arms, taking evidences and giving certificates to individuals who are hourly coming in from the surrounding Country, as far as St. Scholastique, and I have reason to suppose that the same feeling exists through every part of this Country.?

Lieut. Col. Eden, }

Depty. Adjt. Gen.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The 3d company of the 24th Regiment eft Montreal yesterday, under Capt. LUTNIM, for Kingston,—and another company of the same regiment, under command of Capta'n MARCH, is we understand, to leave Carrillon framediately for Toronto.—Will our friends south of line 45, ever bring them selves to believe that are are by so merns in such argent need of military protection in Montreal, as some of them have fancied us to be?—[Couvier, Dec. 22.1

The remainder of the 85th Regt. 11st here yesterday morning in the Steamer for Sackville, on their routete New Brunswick, via Windsor—from whence they will proceed to St. John. by Steam Boat, or march on to Annapolis and cross from themer. The 85th will follow the 43d into Canada thence. The 85th will follow the 43d into Canada thence. The 85th will follow the 43d into Canada thence. The specific steams are as possible. It is said that the Comp. 150 hours restrict to the record by the authorities that da, as fast as possible. It is said that the Commission of the route has been readered efficient, and that both Regiments will carry ammunition with them from Frederioton, and consider themselves as in an enemy's country. The 34th Regt, is also under orders for Canada.

The Story of the land, will induce them to refrain from any in a reference in matters that so little concern them, as the dispute now agilating the minds and

The Officers of the First Battalion York County Militia, and of the Volunteer Riflle Company, in New Brunswick, have, in consequence of the removal of the Troops, made a tender of their services to perform Garrison duty. Something of the same kind will, we presume, be done here.—[Novyascotion Dec. 7.

UNITED STATES. Free Press Office,

Burlington, Dec. 14. TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONE. The subscribers have learned with great con-cern, that a portion of the public press and many of the cutizens in the northern part of this State are advocating and adopting measures in relation to the existing difficulties in the Province of Lower Canada, which the undersigned conceive to be not only of most evil example and mischievous tendency, but in direct contradiction to every sound principle of public morals.

The newspapers have been filled with province.

nemerite of public morals,

The newspapers have been filled with exciting rumours and inflammatory articles in favour of the so called patriots; they have solicited contributions in aid of their cause; public meetings have been had, and encouragement or countenance and assistance held out to the insurgents, and it is even credibly seported that they have been gratuitously furnished by citizens of Varmont with arms and munitions of war.

Moper Canada.

The rule of noninterference in the internal dis-

nds us to refram from all unnecessary acts which

may tend to the injury of a government and peo-ple to whom we have so long sustained the most

which relations.

We do not propose to enter upon the discussion that the discussion will be tween the British

If the attempt to subvert by force of arms, a government which is admitted to answer in the

most be established beyond dispute. If these rules be tide for the conduct of the parties concerned, with how much greater force do they apply to those who are required by no principles of duty and imposled by none of self-interest to interfere in the contest.

We are not to dignify every case of resistance to established every with the name of a

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the question between the British Government and the insurgerts is one in which we have a right to intermeddle, it is nevertheless quite certain, that few among us are sufficiently possessed of the questions at issue, and the points bearing upon them, to enable them to determine upon which side the absolute right lies. We run, therefore, great risk of error, and as neither party can claim our aid on the score of duty, it would seem quite manifest that any interference on our part, is un-

our aid on the score of duty, it would manifest that any interference on our part, is under present circumstances, wholly unjustifiable.

We do not; however, hesitate to say, that until

tion of right, and we believe that upon this high-moral ground alone it ought to turn. But we

moral ground alone it ought to turn. But we cannot forbear to suggest, that any interference in the affairs of Canada by American citizens.

the contending parties we ich the principles of na-tional right, the laws of the land and the public

Signed by 22 respectable inhabitants of Bur-

Burkington, Dec. 12, 1837.

By Command.

lington

ingly.

F. B. HEAD.

design to serve.

The rule of noninterference in the internal dissensions of other nations, has been always professed and generally observed by the American Government, and the justice, wisdom and propuely of this course of policy rest upon grounds so strong, that extreme cases alone can excuse a departure from it. That the struggle in Canada presents one of those cases, we by ho means believe. We have now been independent of the British empire for more than threescore years, and with the exception of short periods of interruption, have sustained friendly relations with that power ever since the close of the revolutionary war. The prejudices, the jealousies and the embittered feelings engendered by that contest and by the war of 1812, may be supposed to have subsided, and we ought now to hold the British nation in common with the rest of the world, in war indeed, as ene-The following Petition from the celuded follow ers of Dr. Duncembe, in the Township of Nor-wich, confessing their unparalleled ingratitude and wickedness, in suffering themselves to be betrayed into outrages against the Queen's dignity, and the peace of her faithful subjects, in this Province, by peace of her faithful subjects, in this Province, by the arts, and promises of large reward, of base de-signing men, expressing their contition and re-pentance for the same, and praying for mercy, and the henignant yet firm Reply of His Excellency will be read with deep and solemn interest. Well is it for the unfortunate dupes of the few malignant 'traiters, who in the foolishness and wickedness of their hearts had imagined, and with force and arms traiters, who in the foolishness and wickedness of their hearts had imagined, and with force and arms their hearts had imagined, and with force and arms their hearts had imagined, and with force and arms the hearts had imagined. And I very much fear he British Government and laws, that the quality of will not give me an opportunity of attacking him, mercy is the brightest ornament of the British but like the other leaders of the bands will fly the with the rest of the world, in var indeed, as ene-mics, but in peace as friends. With the Province mercy is the brightest ornament of the British Throne. And well is it too for themselves and mies, but in peace as friends. With the Province of Canada our intercourse has been nearly as free as that among the States of our confederacy, and a mutually beneficial and highly important commerce has grown up between the citizens of those Provinces and the inhabitants of the valley of Lake Champlain and the northern frontier. The Provincial Government in all its departments has install a proceed with uniform justice, liberality. their families that this most resplendent preroga-tive of our Virgin Queen, is here in the custody of a representative whose heart inclined him to dis-pense it, as are dispensed the kindly dews of heaven, for healing, peace and happiness. treated our people with uniform justice, liberality, and even courtesy, and few instances ir. modern

To Allan Napier McNabb, Esq., Colonel Commanding the Queen's Forces in the District of London, &c. &c. &c. The bumble petition of certain inhabitants of the Township of Norwich, lately in arms against the

Government of this Province. SHEWETH-That we your petitioners being fully sensible of the great error and wickedness which we have lately committed in taking up arms against Her Majesty's Government, a Go-We do not propose to enter upon the discussion of the questions now pending between the British Government and a portion of the people of Canala, but it may not be impertinent to observe, that the grievances complained of by the mal-contents amount to no invasion of the sacred rights of life, and personal liberty, no impeachment of the freedom of opinion and discussion, no spoiling of the fruits of humble labour or the profits of honest industry, no denial of justice, or want of protection against foreign aggressoms or domesticationed, and in short, to no such grinding oppressions as must enlist the sympathies of every friend of humanity; but they resolve themselves into a bare question concerning alledged political rights, the exercise whereof is said to be desied to the Canadien people, and the demands of the insurgents rms against Her Majesty's Government, a Government on whose part we do not pretend to say that we have any real wrongs or grievances to complain of, but we have been led away by Charles. Duncombe, Eliakim Malcolm, and other wicked and designing leaders, who have induced us by promise of large grants of land and grott pay for our services to take up arms against Her Majesty's Government, and who now by soly deserted us and left us to answer with our lives and properties and left us to answer with our lives and properties for those crimes which they have themselves committed, do therefore most numbly beseech you, Sir, to take our cause in to your kind consideration, and to intercede with his Excellency the Lieuterant Governor of this Province, to grant us a pardon exercise whereof is said to be defined to the Canadian people, and the demands of the insurgents involve such changes in the frame of government, as would not fail to end in the separation of the Province from the British Empire. for our offences.

We acknowledge ourselves to be completely subdued, ap a we throw ourselves entirely upor your mercy; and we hereby promise, one and all it such mercy be extended to us, that we will from the more forth live as peaceable and loyal subjects; will subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the Go-vernment of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and that we will not only bring in our arms, but also as our utmost endeavours to apprehend the ring laaders of the late insurrection and bring them to live the strength of the late insurrection and bring them to government which is admitted to answer in the main the great ends of all civil government, in the protection of life, liberty and property, be under any circumstances justifiable, it surely is not der any circumstances justifiable, it surely is not treme caution. The fitness of the proposed changes to be character and condition of the people, and their capacity rightly to discharge the new duties to be imposed upon them; ought to be made until considered—the prospect of such cases should be little less than certain, the advantages to be gained so manifest and weight, as clearly to a surely in the matter of the proposed changes to be considered—the prospect of such cases and the first Commoner in the land, and Commander of the Queen's Forces in this part of the Province, but also from our knowledge of your kind and becaused the proposed changes to be called the proposed changes.

al Inhabitants of this country are crowding to my but also from our knowledge of your kind and benevolent disposition, of which we have had an
ample proof in the protection of the lives and properties of the inhabitants, since your arrival amongst
us, and which we trust you will exert in our behalf to relieve us from our present unfortunate situation, and we your petitioners, as in duty bound, will e-

ver pray &c. Signed by one hundred and three petitioners. HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 18th December, 1837,
Sir,—His Excellency the Lieutenant Govern has received your letter of yesterday's date, in closing to me a paper which has been addresse to you as commanding the Militia Force sent t

to you as commanding the Militia Force sent by subdue and apprehend the Rebels stated to be a arms in the District of London.

The persons who have subscribed to that paper, 103 in number, state that they have been misled by falsehoods and by promise of rewards, held out by Dr. Duncombe and other wicked traitors, to take up arms against their Sovereign,—that they heattily repent the crime they have committed, and acknowledge that they had suffered no wrong at the hands of the government, and can often no justification in excuse for their conduct,—that they find themselves now deserted by the persons who had urged them to rebel, and left to the mercy of the Government, whose laws they have

sons who had urged them to rebel, and left to the mercy of the Government, whose laws they have offended. They offer to deliver up their arms and pledge themselves to use their best exertions henceforward in supporting the authority of the Government, and bringing offenders to justice.

His Excellency desires that you will answer the Petitioners stating, that he sincerely regrets that any number of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province should have been nrevailed unon to com-Province should have been prevailed upon to commit Treason against a Government which had always protected them and treated them with justice The blessings of order and law are certain—the benefits of revolution are always beforehand doubtful.

We have, perhaps, discussed this topic at greater length than was needful or expedient, and we are raware that the considerations we have presented may be elsewhere more fitly urged.

The question of interference is one, on which the action of the government should precede that of individuals. With both it ought to be a matter or duty, and while none pretend that the insurgents have a right to demand our aid, we ought to be extremely cautious that an ill judged sympathy does not betray us into acts neither just ner politic, and which must result in great evil to our own best inte ests, if not to those whom we may design to serve.

We have the factorial this with a first topic at greater length and not doubting but they must be ashamed and astonished at their own misconduct,—His Excellency consents to your liberating such of them as are not known to have committed acts of violence against the persons or property of their fellow subjects, upon their entering into recognizances, with sufficient sureties, to appear at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in the District of London, to answer any complaint that may be brought against them, at the instance of any of their fellow subjects.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedicut humble servant, design to serve.

J. JOSEPH. We have thus far treated this matter as a ques- The Hon. Col. MacNabb, Commanding in the London District.

Toronto, Saturday, Dce. 16, 1837.

Copy of a Despatch from the Honorable Allan Napier MacNab, Commander of the Forces employed to clear the London District of Banditti, to His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieutenent Covernor, and an oddress of the November 1999. in the affairs of Canada by American citizens, must inevitably produce serious mischief. It is not to be expected, that the British Government will quietly suffer their North American Provinces to be wrested from them, or that they will tanely allow us to lend countenance and support to hose whom they regard as rebels. If supplies of arms, munitions, or men are furnished to the insurgents by our people, it is idle to hope that a border warfare can be avoided, or that, that can fail to end in a formal declaration of hostilities, to say mothing tenant Governor, and an address of the Magistrates of Barrie to His Excellency, and His Ex-

trates of Barrie to His Excellency, and His Excellency's Reply thereto.

Head quarters, Scotland, 14th Dec. 1837.

Sir.—I have the honor to report that the detachment under my command builted at Brantford on
Wednesday exening, in perfect order, and the menin high spirits; at nine o'clock the same evening
I was informed by persons sent by me to this place,
jit then being the head quarters of the Rebels,
I that Doctor Duncombe, with about four hundred
men were here and preparing to retreat to Normen, were here and preparing to retreat to Nor-wich. I immediately despatched persons to Sim-coe, Woodstock, and London, requesting that all the Volunteers that could be mustered should march down and intercept the Rebels, and meet

march down and intercept the zeros, are me at this place.

At one o'clock on Thursday morning, [to day,] having obtained a plan of the position of the Rebels and the roads approaching thereto, I moved off from Brantford with my own detachment, conlaw, of the land, will induce them to refrain from any in, afference in matters that so little concern them, as Ne dispute now agilating the minds and disturbing the tranquility of our citizens.

The undershand therefore beg leave to suggest to your Excellen. The propriety of issuing an executive proclamation, requiring the good people of this State to observe the static neutrality between the contending marking we ight the principles of natural static processing and the contending marking we ight the principles of natural static process. off from Brantford with my own detachment, consisting of about 360 rank and file, and 150 volunteers from Brantford, and 100 Indian warriers under the command of Captain Kerr, with directions that they [the Indians] should take possession of the woods marked on the enclosed plan, pine woods. Major Thompson with 100 men, to march down the Back Settlement Road; while the main body, with myself, were to march down the Main Road, and make the attack simultaneously I regret to say that the Rebels became alarmed

The Governor issued his Proclamation accord-MILITIA GENERAL ORDER. HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVER-Tan Richard Bullock, late of Her Majesty's 88th Regiment of Foot, the rank of Colonel; and

to appoint Colonel Bullock, Adjutant General of the Militia of Upper Langua, vice, Colonel FitzGibbon, retired. RICHARD BULLOCK,
Adjutant General.
Toronto, 19th December, 1837.

of considerable consequence) were discovered buried in a field, together with several of the leading
Rebels. The latter I have sent under guard to
Hamilton.

I would strongly recommend that His Excellency should sanction the raising of Volunteer Com-

reports however, are very contradictory upon this roy should sanction the raising of Volunteer Companies, of 150 men each, under the command of Major Winniett, at Brantford—of Captain Brew, at Woodstock—of Mr. Askin, at London—and Mr. William Salmon, at Simcoe. Probably 100 men in each Company would be sufficient. This could be sufficient to the sufficient suffi be readily done, and would not only keep all things right here, but would at all ames be an efficient rce to act elsewhere when occasion should re-

It is a matter of ro small mortification to me

I have, &c. ALLEN N. MACNAB. Col. Com'g.

Copy of a Despatch from Colonel A. N. Macrab, to Col. Halkett.

Head Quarters, Township of Qaklands, Scotland, 16th December, 1837.

Sir,—I have the honor to report, that the Rebels have dispersed in all parts of this District, and that I have taked every prefaution to intercept them, and cut off their reticat.

Thave teccive; several Denutations from these

I have tece ved several Deputations from these misguided mex., praying for leave to come in and surrender their arms, take the oath of allegiance necessary, and join the Troops under my comleaders who may yet remain behind, so far I have refused their request, unless their leaders are delivered in to my hands. On this subject I am to meetseveral Deputations this day, and will forward a more explicit Despatch respecting it in the

Intelligence having reached this place, that a Intelligence having reached this place, that a body of Foreigners were threatening to cross the Niagara River, to join any rebels that may yet be found in this County, I have this moment been called upon by Colonel Rapejle, Colonel Salmon, Colonel Askin, Colonel McCall, and the Officers commanding the Regiments and Volunteer Corps in this District, with a request, that I will offer to His Excellency their services, with two thousand or more of the gallant militia of this District, who will be ready on the slightest notice to march to the Frontier, should their country require their services; and I have no hesitation in stating, that should any demonstration be made on that Frontier. I cannot describe in terms sufficiently strong, the enthusiasm and ardour with which the loy-

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
gned) ALLAN N. MACNAB, (Signed) gst Lieut. Col. Halkett, &c. &c.

Copy of His Excellency's Reply.
Government House, 18th Dec. 1837.
Sin,—I am commanded by His Excellency the
Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt
of your Despatch of the 16th instant, in which you convey to His Excellency the pleasing intelli-gence, that the Rebels in the London District, without offering you resistance, had completely

With respect to the misguided men who have

With respect to the misguided men who have taken part in this business, it his His Excellency's desire that you should make every exertion for securing the ringleaders, who should in every instance be humanely attended to.

His Excellency cannot authorize you to extend pardon to any one; but he recommends that all those who wish to surender themselves, should, excepting the ringleaders and any who may have committed violence to the persons or properties of others, be discharged on recognizances with sufficint bail, to appear at the next Court of Oyer and ient bail, to appear at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer.

I have the honor to be, Sir. Your most obedient humble servant, igned) F. HALKETT, A. D. C. (Signed)

EXECUTION .- Julia Murdock, sentenced extension.—Julia Murdock, sentenced to death for poisoning Mrs. Henry, was executed this norning at the City Gaol. She was attended in her last moments by a British Wesleyan Minister. Whether she made any confession is not yet publicly known. James Henry died in the Hospital about a week ago, the victim of disease caused by intermerance.

BURTHER DESPATCHES FROM THE HON. ALLAN NA-PIER MACNAB, COL. COMMANDING HER MAJESY'S FORCES IN THE LONDON DISTRICT.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Township of Norwich, 18th Dec., 1818 Sin,-I have the honor to report, that within a nort time after the receipt of the paper which I esterday enclosed together with my answer, up-ards of 200 of the Rebels and disaffected persons wards of 200 of the Rebels and disaffected persons marched in and surrendered themselves and their rms,—and I availed myself of the opportunity thus afforded me of explaining to these deluded men the situation in which they had placed themselves—that by their wicked and unnatural con-duct they had forfeited their lives and properties, —and I permitted them to return to their homes, on the express condition that they should at any time surrender themselves, should His Excellency not think proper to extend to them the royal clemercy. Their arms are in my possession.

The ringleaders and some of the most wicked

and active men amongst them, including many of their officers, are detained prisoners, and I shall send them under a strong escort to London, to a-

In justice to my own feelings, I cannot forbeat expressing my entire conviction, that from all I have seen and heard, many of these unfortunate men have been grossly deceived by the traitor Puncombe, and his colleagues, and I firmly believe that many of them will return to their allegiance, and be numbered among Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects.

I have been detained here longer than I expec-

I have been detained neter longer than I reperted, but the delay has been owing to the necessity for my maintaining a central position, so that easy netercourse might be kept up with the numerous letachments moving in all parts of the District, to ensure the total capture of the Rebels, which I am roud to say has been done, very few having esca-ped,—and the gallant Militia volunteers under my command will, I am sure, give a good account even of those few ere we quit the field.

A good deal of time has necessarily been taken

in procuring the requisite evidences, and in taking the depositions against the most prominent of the

I shall march from this place for Oxford to mor-row morning. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient humble servant, ALLAN N. MACCAAB,

Col. the Hon. Jones Jones P. S.-Robert Alway M. P. P. is a Road, and make the attack simultaneously
I regret to say that the Rebels became alarmed
ard moved off during the night.
This afternoon I have been joined by not less
than are thousand volunteers, with Colonel Salmon, Colonel Askin, and Colonels Rapelje and
M. Coll at their head; volunteers are nouring in

clement season of the year to harass them more than there is necessity for. I am assured by all those whose opinion is worth having, that on the slightest intimation they will again fly to their

posts. This is also my opinion.

The remaining raisoners, except the notorious offenders, will be immediately set at liberty, after

Malcolm has been sent to Hamilton with several Malcolm has been sent to Hamilton with several other prisoners, including Elliott, Austin, and Carroll, the latter from the City of Toronto and from the Township. There now seems to be little doubt that they are the men who accompanied McKenzie in his retreat. The men with the saddles, bridles, &c., shipped from Buffalo, (if true) shall be well looked after.

I have written to Captain Gourlay, to drill his men, and to hold himself in readiness to march at a moment's waning to the Frontier, should his services he required there.

rvices be required there.

services be required there.

I beg you will apply to the proper quarter for 400 stand of arms and accourtements, with a supply of ball cartridge—100 for Simcoe, 100 for London, 100 for Woodstock, and 100 for Brantford. Please reply to this in your next communi

cation. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedtent Servant, ALLAN N. MACNAB, Col. Com'g Col. the Hon. Jonas Jones.

As there seems to be an impression abroad that several prisoners are confined in our Gaol for political offences, we would say that there is at pre sent no one imprisoned on any such charge, excep an individual named Sherwood, from Kitley, wh has been committed for ulterance of seditious lan-guage. In fact, although there are many Re for mers in this District, they are not revolutionists nor are they disposed to countenance an armed op positian to the Government, however desirous the position to the Government, nowever destroys they may be to have their political condition improved. This was particularly manifested at the meeting of the first Regiment of Leeds Militia, (a majority of whom we believe are reformers,) on Monday last,—the largest muster of the Regiment we have ever witnessed. Almost to a man they expressed them-selves, ready to oppose rebellion and act against a-ny external or internal enemies of the country. [Brockville Recorder.]

The Werald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, DEC'R 26, 1837.

The events of the last few weeks have amply confirmed the various statements and reason that have appeared in the conservative journals of the two Provinces, and have thereby disproved the assertions of their radical opponents. The political controversy for the last three years has been sharp and bitter, and the various facts assumed and positions advanced may now be tested as they are xplained and confirmed by the recent rebellion Those persons who have had doubts on the subject may thus ascertain on which side the truth has lain, and by parity of reasoning. on which side the truth is likely to be found in future. If any persour has been perplexed by conflicting statements, and unable to form any accurate opinion on the merits of the different political questions by reason of the mist in which they have been involved, h may now arrive at the most satisfactory conclu and may study the controversy in the light of thos events to which it has led. For instance, ever since the publication of

Hume's " baneful domination" letter, the conservatives have charged on the radicals a fixed design to rebel and sever the connexion between the Colony and the Mother Country. This charge has been indignantly denied by the radicals, and they have stoutly maintained that they had no such de sign, but wanted nothing more than some necessary reforms, without ever contemplating revolution. It is true that this design became so apparent, and the ultimate scope and end of their pi portion of the reformers abandoned the party, and observe that McKenzie has according to his was became so plainly evident; that many of the honest opposed its farther progress. Yet, notwithstanding this public and pretty general avowal of a settled this public and pretty general avowal of a settled in his intentions, and so inde this public and pretty general avowal of a settled conviction of their traitorous intentions, the leading radicals held on their way, nothing daunted by a large defection from their ranks, and a more general knowledge of their nefarious projects. Still eral knowledge of their nefarious projects. Still eral knowledge of their nefarious projects. lution, and down to the breaking out of the rebellion many of their ignorant dupes would not believe izens of Eric County? from the Mayorand I they affected to deny that they meditated a revothat any such desperate deed was in contemplation. But how fully has the rebellion brought out the determined falsehood and deep hypocrisy of its leaders! They have proclaimed themselves in the face of the world to be deliberate liars and base dissemblers. The chief rebels in the Lower Province even took the oath of allegiance to her Majesty a short time before they levied war against follow their example. Falsehood, hypocrisy and perjury prepared the way for treason, rebellion, robbery and murder. Thus the rebels have plunged all to a man correct the false have plunged all to a man correct the false have plunged. robbery and murder. Thus the rebels have plunged into all the crimes which they were charged with intending to commit, and which intention they denied so long as denial served their purposes. Every thing which the conservatives charged on Papineau and McKenzie has been fulfilled to the letter, and the only cause of wonder is that so part. and the only cause of wonder is that so many persons of their own party could so long be ignorant of the intentions of their leaders, ignorant of that which was clear as day to every other person.

Another point long asserted by the conservatives, der my and established by recent events, is, that but a very small part of the people are or were inclined to Crown, but to place the Colony on the revolution, or disposed to promote or even consent ing in regard to the mother country, the to any measure for severing the Colony from the Mother Country. On this point too, there has been great controversy. The radicals have long asserted great controversy. The radicals have long asserted branches of their local Legislature. that a large majority of the people was in their ertions to obtain this measure favour, and would support them in all their measures: but how different has been the result. Of the party called reformers only a small fraction have the party called reformers only a small fraction have been found in rebellion. Without doubt success would soon have swelled their numbers, and many would soon have swelled their numbers, and many who have escaped the traitor's guilt and fate were well disposed to have aided them could they have done so with any prospect of safety. Yet after allowing all that is due on this head, the part of our ned. McCall at their head; volunteers are pouring in at all times and at all places. It is my intention to march at 6 o'c'ock to-morrow morning, with 1600 men, through the Township of Norwich, the mest disaffected part of this District. I have at least six times as many men as I require; but the fact of such an army marching through this country carnot but have a very benefic all effect; and besides, the Volunteers joining me in this District would not be pleased to be dismissed, and all left to the men of Gore.

I have taken all Dr. Duucombe's papers, all of the men of Gore.

I have taken all Dr. Duucombe's papers, all of from 150 to 200 men, which I shall submit for the first of the constitution and the Government triots, with Mr. McKenzie at their their first of the constitution and the Government triots, with Mr. McKenzie at their their first of the constitution and the Government triots, with Mr. McKenzie at their their first of the constitution and the Government triots, with Mr. McKenzie at their their first of the constitution and the Government triots, with Mr. McKenzie at their their first of the constitution and the Government triots, with Mr. McKenzie at their their triots, with Mr. McKenzie at the triots at the triots at the triots at the triots at

press the rebellion, and half of them reached the City, but the work was done. The other Districts would soon have swelled the number to twenty thousand, besides keeping at home a sufficien force to overawe the disaffected among them. The most cursory review of the state of the Province shews that the loyalists are at least five to or compared with the revolutionists, admitting all th Mackenzie has said of the number pledged to su tain him. But if we assume, as we safely ma offenders, will be immediately set at hoerry, are the being bound over to appear at the next General Gaol Delivery, as you have directed.

Finlay Malcolar was taken last night by a party of my men, others are still in pursuit of Duncombe. I speedy suppression of the rebellion solely by: speedy suppression of the rebellion solely by the militia is itself a sufficient proof of the great parity of numbers, a sufficient proof that the stre of the country is in favour of the Government Constitution. And in Lower Canada itself rebellion has been confined to the Montreal District though there are many in the other Districts who would have joined the rebels if they had succeeded The conclusion of this mad attempt at Prolin

tion must be particularly mortifying to the net

scribes who edit the small papers in the States.

These Quixottes have laboried zealously to m duce a different respir, and have published to most evident and notorious falsehoods, in order to mislead 1 eir neighbours, and raise up an excite. ment in favour of the rebels. And these wise-Ecres have done these things without any know ledge of the subjects of dispute in Canada, without any knowledge of the policy which is most isr the honour and interest of the States to pane, and also without any regard to the fact that is quite easy for us to return the compliment in kink The States have two millions and a half of slaver whom a few words and a little assistance weigh excite to insurrection. And besides these, the are twenty or thirty thousand dissatisfied Indias on the western frontier, who are impatient to be revenged on the men who have expelled then from the homes of their fathers. How easy't would be to set these various elements of strife in motion, and how difficult it would be for the States to allay the storm, may be seen by the disasters their war in Florida against the Indians. It said that those who live in glass houses should mi throw stones; and if the petty American Ednis have no regard to the obligations of treaties, they should have some respect for their own pecular situation, and not provoke us to fire the train of combustible materials with which they are se ounded and involved. We should not have man these remarks if the Americans had acted fairly the business, but on the contrary, they have in themselves to forward all the designs of the releas and they need not wonder if they receive sort neasure as they have given. 'The authorities it true, have preserved their neutrality, but it is we known how little authority the authorities posses The respectable part of the Americans too, have taken a proper stand on the occasion, but they, mhappily, are a minority, and have no power ha rest or divert the madness of the multitude-fi men who blindly proffer liberty to those who ago it more fully than they do themselves, and at the same time keep in cruel bondage two millions a half of their fellow-men. The States have les liberty of every kind than we enjoy in Canada. They are more taxed than we are, they have m liberty to discuss some questions of great importance, as slavery, and they uphold slavery in all is horrors. We think, then, that we shall get up a crusade to deliver the Americans from the inglinous bondage under which they groan, and bles them with the enjoyment of Canadian liberty.

Since the above was written, we find the lowing extracts in the Patriot, from a Buffalopper, which we copy, as they show that even a Buffalo there are persons who take a common sess

view of the questions raised by the rebels. Siuce the above was in type we have had he ced in our hands a copy of the Buffalo Daily Commercial Advertiser of the 13th inst., from white we copy the following refreshing ar leading men of Buffalo, which it affords us unlo ded satisfaction to place in our columns.

From the Buffalo Daily Commercial Advertise "CANADIAN AFFAIRS-In another column have given a pretty full report of the saying a doings at the meeting last night, and now, at has been said that probably can be on this man we think it high it high the say have the say in the say we think it high time to take a calm and rate view of the subject. Heretofore our have been too much excited to listen held in the city, and the fact that the were determined to be independent, h were determined to be independen ken for granted. Is this the case mination will show. For upwards of there has been in Upper Canada a larg ously labouring for reform. Their effectiver, as far as we can learn, were not dir ards throwing off the allegiance

"In the meantime the troubles

in arms, and appealed to the lay around the standard of indeal was also made by Sir Frame of the government. Never it is a submitted to a fairer test. Sing force to overawe the explainon, as in the case of Polan ecopie could have overturned to twinkling of an eye. Where the explaining of an eye. Where the explaining of an eye. Where the explaining of the explaining of the explaining of the feet, in our opinion, is worth get impassioned appeals. It is the great mass that the great mass that the great mass the explaining the ex on. McKenzie to contri-y and clothing—for what? and clothing—for what? eople what they do not we venture to assert as much shed history of lecent trans ta, leads almost irresistibly McKenzie is undoubtedl but the very fact of his a this time, on the errand he adous force against him. r on this matter, at least ti nees than we have, that the re really desirous of independing to risk the hazards of wa en in such cases wait for en opportunities are presen-etion of our forefathers at the

ah bayonets, but they rose the arms from the hands of different has been the case teely a solitary soldier can ernment has been sustained Mayor and 140 of the mi ne undersigned inhabitar k Rock, have witnessed it h deep regret and mortinea a thronging our streets any red in enlisting volunteers, er munitions of war and org military corps for the ope pose of crossing into Can as in the civil contest now tion of the people and the owever much we may sy

The whole la

ghours of Canada, or desire ated from foreign dominatio that we live under laws ch it is not less our pride th enforce, and in the strict of sists our real liberty and th tical institutions. Iany of our citizens, judgi estrained freedom with wh to canvass and express our mments, are not aware of the ag of men or fitting out mid against a country with whi is forbidden, as well by rs, as by the law of nations s, as by the worlders to severe penalties.
The object of this notice is acting under such delusion ing the laws of their coun in to abandon at once at ile it exposes them to punis advantage to those whose rve. Civil Officers of the city

severally pledge our perso s to be executed. Suffalo, Dec. 14, 1837. In addition to the above ev in addition to the above evilgment to the part of a poless and the leading men of a pleasure to state, that the ashington, has addressed minding him of the pains at subject, all citizens or oth e purpose of commmitting at severity, being no less ree years imprisonment !!! devery one who has aide emselves liable. Immedithe leading men of Buffal ng were ordered by the ne teams men or billing were ordered by the lay in SIX HOURS, which d himself and about 150 of themselves on NAVY ad opposite Chippews, we bave a couple of brass monstrations of the American e New York Authorities, ing, as substantial proofs of duly appreciated by the day or two more, and the Kenzie, Field Mashall

be no escape,

The Steam Boat Travelle forenoon for Prescott, to s of the 24th Regt. under ris. The latter company nto. Two other Companie wing week, of which or to. It will be seen th the way from New Bruny 43d may have arrived is completely subdued Canadians are giving u ry Militia, mustering up Cols. D. McDonell, Fr Donell, were assembled s and pipers for the pr er Canada to suppress before starting, an exn Colborne, conveying l Colonels for their exer e rebellion was already h to take them from hor all manifestly disappoin ng fully prepared for the nd Regiments of the De ed their services for Low he Patriot of the 22nd c Mackenzie dated from P in his usual false and ri nens of his falsehood, he people of Upper Can timent and feeling, and ine Providence has b

s of Liberty. General 900 determined demo-erty" were never a te vivine Providence" has m. General Girod sho enzie has also signe ent of lies, though the , another has publicly the use of his name, ar ncealed in the woods. lajor Cameron of the ro week in the Travelle with him in order to disl n Navy Island.

he first number of the AMERICA " has appear tes the place of the late roprietor also purchase late Correspondent and

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