

killed, and a Captain and several men wounded.

The Buffalo Journal Extra, issued at five o'clock on Friday, quotes a letter from Toronto, dated the 7th, which states that the Government forces were then, about noon, engaged with the insurgents about two miles from the city, from which they had been driven. The express who brought the letter, stated that he passed the troops, and that three rounds had been fired upon the rebels.

Another letter states, that in the opinion of the writer, there were "at least twenty royalists to one patriot."

The Extra states the opinion, that if the insurgents had pushed ahead immediately after taking possession of Toronto, they would have met with little opposition in the Upper Province—that such was the panic that some of the militia refused to obey the government orders to turn out, and few volunteered—but that when it was found that the insurgents remained inactive, their fears were dispelled and numerous reinforcements came in.

The insurgents were commanded by Mr. McKenzie in person. The Lt. Governor, Sir F. B. Head, had issued a proclamation, commending the bravery of the volunteers—offering a reward of £1000 for the apprehension of M. McKenzie, and £500 for David Gibson, Samuel Lount, Jesse Lloyd, and Silas Fletcher, and offering a free pardon to all others who shall surrender, unless they shall have committed in their own persons, the crime of murder or arson.

The Kingston Chronicle of the 9th, has the following:

We regret to learn that several gentlemen have fallen into the hands of the rebels. It appears that on Monday evening, a party of six or eight gentlemen rode out on Yonge-St. for the purpose of reconnoitering, when unfortunately some of them were taken prisoners, viz:—Mr Billingham, Mr Brock, and Mr A. Macdonnell, (formerly of Kingston.)

The history of Mr A. Macdonnell's capture, says the Patriot, is thus related: He was in company with John Powell, Esq., when they were both stopped by four on horseback, one being McKenzie, with "who goes there?" and were ordered to surrender on pain of being instantly shot dead. One of them drew a pistol and presented it at Mr Powell, who instantly shot the rascal dead on the spot.

McKenzie then snatched a pistol in Mr Powell's face, and Powell presented another at him which actually touched him but unfortunately missed fire. Powell then spurred his horse toward a wood, slipped off, and escaped with the loss of his horse, and is now here.

Col. Wells and his family, Col. Cameron and his son, and Captain Stewart, are among the prisoners.

His Excellency, says the Patriot, with the humanity becoming a brave British officer, and the representative of Her Majesty, requested Dr Rolph and Dr Baldwin to visit the head quarters of the rebels, and to entreat them, in the name of mercy, to reflect on the miseries they were about, by their rashness, to inflict on their fellow subjects, and on themselves and families, and to desist from their evil purposes ere it was too late.

His Excellency's appeal to their humanity, to their self-love, and to their affection for their offspring and dependants, was as strong as eloquence and genuine feeling could make it.

Doctors Rolph and Baldwin returned with a reply that the rebels would retire peaceably to their homes, provided his Excellency would agree to have all differences settled, by a Convention. His Excellency returned for answer—"NEVER."

The following is McKenzie's letter referred to above, from the Buffalo Journal of the 11th instant:

To the Editors of the Buffalo Whig and Journal.—

"Sirs,—The reformers of this part of Upper Canada have taken arms in defence of the principle of independence of European domination, in plain words, they wish this Province to be a free, sovereign and independent State.

They request all the assistance and skill which the free citizens of your republic may choose to afford. I address this letter to your Office because you have expressed a friendly wish towards us in the Buffalo Whig. We are in arms near the city of Toronto—2½ miles distant.

Your faithful servant,
W. L. McKenzie.

Yonge-Street, Dec. 6, 1837.

Our American Editors will be pleased to copy this letter, whether they are or are not in favour of Canadian freedom.

W. L. M.

Governor Jennison, of Vermont, issued a calm and sensible proclamation on the 13th instant, enjoining the strictest neutrality to American citizens, and a scrupulous regard to the amicable relations existing between the United States and Great Britain. He was induced to adopt this course from learning that in some few instances, arms had been furnished by our border citizens, and hostile forces organised within the State.

He offers the hospitalities of the State to both parties.

QUEENSTON, Dec. 10, 1837.

Dear Sir,—To-night, per steamboat Transit, the Hon. M. S. Bidwell arrived here from Toronto, having been ordered by the Government to leave the Province. He brings positive news of the engagements at Toronto. The loss of lives on both sides was only six: 4 patriots and 2 royalists. This morning, Mr McNab left Toronto with 400 royalists to march to London, there to meet the patriot troops of the London District, who numbered very largely, destroyed the Jail and Court House, and released the prisoners; from thence they were to march to Hamilton, there to release John G. Parker, who is arrested for high treason. He was discovered by the letters being intercepted, which were to some patriot leader in Lower Canada. Many warrants are out. Mr McMicking of Chippeway was arrested at Toronto, and is in prison.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.

It is rumoured that one of our citizens has subscribed \$500 to buy munitions of war for McKenzie's troops, who are encamped at Hog Hollow, in a very strong position, but not fully equipped.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN LOWER CANADA.

By the Burlington mail we have received the Free Press Extra, dated Dec. 12, which contains particulars of some interest, of which we only have room to copy the following:

Appearances now warrant a belief that the Canada war is at an end for the present. We have good reason for believing that there is at the present moment no embodied armed force in the Lower Province in opposition to the Government. During the past week the troops have passed through the disturbed district without opposition, visiting St. Denis, St. Charles, St. Hyacinthe,—burning the property of Nelson and other obnoxious individuals. The gathering at Lake of Two Mountains it is also said has been dispersed. the declaration of martial law in the district of Montreal, and the

offer of large rewards for the arrest of the leading patriots, has driven a large number across the line into the States. Among others, Mr. T. S. Brown arrived at this place on Monday.

It is now rendered very certain that the late movement in Canada was an event not anticipated by the leading radicals, and, of course, not provided for. There seems to have been no concert among the head men, and nothing of that kind of preparation necessary to sustain and carry on a revolutionary movement. Mr Papineau, as we now learn, has been in no way cognizant of what has taken place at St. Denis and St. Charles; and up to the present time his location is not known.

The St. Albans Messenger furnishes the following:

A gentleman of this village arrived in town on Monday, p. m., direct from Yamaska. He says that the authorities are proceeding with great vigilance in making arrests in St. Césaire and its vicinity; and a state of the utmost consternation prevails among the inhabitants. That he saw a gentleman at St. Césaire, direct from Montreal, who informed him that on Friday last, twenty of the prisoners who had been arrested on the charge of high treason, were arraigned before the Court Martial at Montreal, and that eleven of the number were condemned to be shot at four o'clock on the afternoon of that day.

The New York Express says:

It is understood that Sorel and Chambly are to be garrisoned during the winter, by volunteers, and that St. Denis, St. Charles, St. Johns, and Isle aux Noix, will be occupied by the regulars, probably with the addition of some volunteers or Upper Canada militia.

The remaining four companies of the 83d regiment, 350 strong arrived at Montreal on the 11th instant; also a detachment of the 24th from St. Johns, with the soldiers wounded in the affair at St. Charles.

Two companies of the 43d left Montreal on the same day, for St. Martin.

Seventeen individuals were committed to jail on the 10th, on the charge of treason.

The following paragraph is from the Nova-Scotian of Wednesday last:—

Postscript, Wednesday, 12 o'clock.

By a later arrival from New York, Montreal Papers two days later have been received. It is said that the seizure of Papineau's Papers implicates Hume and Roebuck, and that the rising was to have taken place on the 6th of January.

JAMAICA.

By the Pickle, from Jamaica, we have copious files of Kingston Papers to the 3d instant. We are glad to perceive by these papers, and confirmed by private letters, that the Island was tranquil, and that the apprentices, generally speaking, were quietly at work.—The House of Assembly met on the 24th ult. His Excellency Sir Lionel Smith's Speech on the occasion, will be found in another column. It was favourably received by the Island Press, generally, and responded to by the House of Assembly, in equally satisfactory terms.

In the Address to His Excellency the Governor by the House of Assembly, appears the following passage:—"We always have been, and are still ready and willing, as far as the limited resources of the Colony will permit, to furnish the requisite means for the public service. We cannot, however, avoid expressing our disappointment, that Her Majesty's Government should have disallowed the Act passed last Session, laying a duty on imports. The House under the altered circumstances of the Colony, had confidently looked forward