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HALIFAX, DECEMBER 23.

On Friday last the following address was presented to His Excellency by the Members of Her Majesty's late Council:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., Lieut Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

We, the President and Members of Her Majesty's late Council in Nova Scotia cannot terminate our official connexion with your Excellency without offering you our best thanks for the kindness and urbanity with which all your intercourse with us has been characterized—and we beg leave to assure your Excellency that we part from you with feelings of gratitude, respect and deep regret.

In reviewing our legislative conduct, and also the advice which we from time to time have been called upon to give your Excellency, and to your predecessors, we have the satisfaction to feel that we have been actuated by a sincere desire to advance the best interests of the people—to uphold the loyal authority, and to consult the comfort and the dignity of the representative of the Sovereign. We retire with an earnest hope that those who may be appointed to perform the several duties which have heretofore devolved upon us may be more successful than it may be presumed we have been in accomplishing those desirable objects.

With ardent wishes that health and happiness may attend your Excellency, Lady Campbell, and your family, and that whenever you retire into private life, you may carry with you the thanks and approbation of your Sovereign,

We have the honour to remain,
Your very humble servants,
(Signed)

Brenton Haliburton, Chief Justice
Thomas N. Jeffery
H. N. Binney
E. Collins
S. B. Robie
C. R. Prescott
Samuel Cusard
H. H. Cogswell
Peter M'Nab
James Tobin
Joseph Allison.
Halifax, 15th Dec. 1837.

His Excellency's Answer.

To the President and Members of Her Majesty's late Council in Nova Scotia.

GENTLEMEN,—I cannot adequately express the regret I feel at being deprived of your valuable services as Members of Her Majesty's late Council in this Province, and I assure you that I shall ever entertain the liveliest gratitude for the kind and friendly advice which I have invariably received from you, individually and collectively, since I arrived in Nova Scotia.

Although our official connection has terminated for the present, I am persuaded that you will continue to be actuated by the same desire which you have evinced to uphold the Royal authority of the laws, and to promote the prosperity and welfare of your native land, in which you all possess so great a stake.

I return you my sincere and warmest acknowledgments for the kind wishes which you have expressed towards Lady Campbell, myself, and family and it will be a source of pride and gratification to me when I retire into private life, if by meriting the continuance of your good opinion, I should be so fortunate as to carry with me the approbation of my Sovereign

Government-house, Dec. 15, 1837.

(From the Boston Atlas.)

The Late Movement in Lower

Canada.—We addressed a letter a few days ago to an intelligent gentleman in Burlington, Vermont, and desired him to furnish us with authentic information respecting the important events which were taking place in Lower Canada.—His reply we subjoin:

Burlington, Dec. 12, 1837.—I wrote you in great haste yesterday in reply to your letter of the 8th inst.; and in compliance with my promise, I write you again to day to give you more at length the result of the enquiries I have made upon the subject of the late struggle of the Canadians for independence. In saying late, I think I use the word advisedly, as a conversation with Mr. Brown, who arrived in to-day's stage from Swanton, has fully confirmed me, and I may add others, who were present at the conversation, in my previous opinions, that, whether right or wrong in their object the Canadians have been premature in their attempt at revolution.

Mr. Brown effected his escape to Vermont with great difficulty. He informs me that he and Dr. Nelson, who, he insists are alone responsible for the operations on the part of the Canadians, at St. Denis and St. Charles, finding that they were wholly unable to meet the force which had been sent against them under Colonel Gore, advised the men under their command to disperse and go home while themselves, under the direction of a guide employed for that purpose, sought their way through the woods to Vermont. Indeed, Mr. Brown himself publicly admits that the rising was not intended to take place till next year, and that at this moment the Canadians are not assembled for resistance, nor for any hostile purpose, in any part of the Province.

The truth most assuredly is, and I think I speak uninfluenced by any preconceived opinions, that the whole affair has proved an utter abortion. The Canadians have altogether mistaken their strength—or rather their leaders have mistaken their influence.—For it is most certain, that there is a very wide spread opinion among those who have been urged to measures of open resistance, that their leaders have deserted them. Indeed, such was the feeling of indignation of the unsuccessful issue of the affair at St. Chas., that Brown, as he himself admits, was actually, for some time, detained under an arrest by his own men. He illustrated the popular feeling by saying, that in Turkey the Gen. who lost a battle paid the forfeit with his head; and that his ill success had been attributed to mismanagement. But, however that may be the people lately in arms, have returned to their

homes, while their leaders have fled the country. Mr. Papineau, as I learn from Mr. Brown, is probably in Vermont, while Dr. Nelson separated from Mr. Brown in the woods, and has not since been heard of. And in the absence of all intelligence of him, Mr. Brown expresses his apprehensions that he may have perished in the woods.

It is certain, that there has not only been no concert among the leaders, but there is even a feeling of mutual recrimination between themselves. Mr. Brown, for instance, stated, not indeed in my presence, but in the hearing of others, that Papineau had lost or impaired the confidence of his party in him, by keeping so much aloof from their measures of active resistance. This statement, however, I understand he afterwards qualified, by saying that he (B.) might perhaps err in his opinion.

It turns out, that the letter mentioned in the Free Press slip, stated to have been received by Dr. Cote at Swanton, from Mr. Brown, was not, in fact, written by the latter. He informed me that he wrote nothing. The whole affair was a mere ruse de guerre, designed to excite and encourage the Canadians at Swanton, and create a feeling of respect and sympathy among the Americans for the cause and character of the revolutionists. And it most certainly, for the time, had that effect. But the entire contradiction, which immediately followed all the facts stated in that letter, and the certain intelligence that the Canadians were defeated and driven from St. Charles, and that col. Wetherall returned in triumph to Montreal, dispelled the illusion, and sympathy is giving place to a far different feeling. And I beg to say, that Mr. Brown's visit to Burlington has, thus far, tended to create in the public mind here, an opinion unfavourable to the hopes of his party.

Postscript of the Halifax Times, January 2.

TUESDAY, 5 o'clock, p.m.

The Albany Argus contains extracts from Buffalo papers to the 22d inst. One of the papers publish the following letter:

Fort Erie, 20th Dec. 1837.—Gentlemen,—During my stay in Buffalo yesterday, numbers of your citizens were desirous to ascertain the truth respecting the defeat of Dr. Duncomb in the London district, I have this moment ascertained from Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieut. Governor of the Province, who is now on this frontier, that he has received an official despatch from col. M'Nabb, stating that his force had increased on the march from Hamilton to Oakland,

in county of Norfolk, London district, to 1600 men; that 150 of the rebels, or what you call patriots, simultaneously laid down their arms, and marched in with a petition to col. M'Nabb, stating the gross manner in which they had been deceived by their leaders, whom they declared had betrayed and deserted them. They offered to join in supporting the government and laws, and to assist in taking the leaders who by false promises had induced them to rebel.

I am, Sir,
Your obdt. svt.,

W. HAMILTON MERRIT,

A correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, gives the following account of matters and things at Navy Island.

This Island is located in the Niagara River, about half a mile from the main Canadian shore, and about half a mile from the Chippewa.—The branch of the river that separates navy from Grand Island, is nearly half a mile broad—and it constitutes the line between the United States and the Province. There are 386 acres on the Island. The current is very rapid on each side of it. The bank of the Island opposite the main Canadian shore, is higher than the main shore, and descends towards the opposite side. The volunteers have erected several breastworks. They have now six cannons—one eighteen and five six pounders; two of them are brass. There are three comfortable low dwellings on the easterly side of the island occupied by the volunteers.

I endeavoured to count their numbers, but found it quite impossible, as some were engaged in making roads, others at work at their barracks, some were asleep, others on sentry, and many were in the houses. They were drilled in separate companies, and I doubt whether their officers know their exact force. They are continually increasing, fifty of the volunteers came upon the island on Sunday last. Different estimations were given me upon the island, generally between 5 & 700; but my own opinion is that it does not exceed 500. Gen. Van Rensselaer I believe to be a good officer, well qualified for his situation.

They appear to be as anxious for an engagement as ever bloodhounds were for hunting. They seem impatient for an opportunity to signalize themselves in what they suppose to be the cause of civil and religious liberty.

Their officers will not let them become the aggressors, but I believe they would like to provoke they royalists to fire upon them.

They have a very handsome flag standing in full view of their loyal