

We are informed that two 24 pounders had been mounted within the entrenchment on the south side, where the attack was made. They were spiked and committed to the safe keeping of the river Richelieu. A hundred stand of arms, or more, were also taken and destroyed. The fort was well provisioned.

The oral report first brought of the quarter in which the attack was made, was incorrect. The defenders of the fort, we understand, were about 1500 in number at the first, and most of them fought with a spirit worthy of a better leader and a better cause. The survivors, we hope, have learnt a lesson which they will not soon require to have repeated.—*Id.*

MONTREAL, Dec. 2nd.

We believe there is no question that the Magistrates of this city and neighborhood, last Monday, resolved that many parts of this District were in such a disturbed and rebellious state, as to demand the proclamation of Martial Law as the only means of accomplishing the more speedy punishment of the guilty, and preventing the spread of the revolution which has begun; and that a communication to that effect was made to the Executive Government of the Province.—*Gazette.*

QUEBEC, Dec. 4.

The rebels are still in force on the rivers Chambly and Yamaska, and in the County of the Two Mountains.—*Gazette.*

The *Populaire* of Friday, states, that Lt. Weir was killed by the rebels, but that it was on his attempting to escape. It also asserts that the death of Mr Ovide Peralut is certain. Capt. Markham is reported as likely soon to recover from his severe wounds.—*Id.*

The *Ami du Peuple*, of Saturday evening, says, that it had been raining at Montreal for several days, and that the roads were nearly impassable.—*Id.*

A letter from Sorel of Thursday evening last, says, that the troops there under the Hon. Col. Gore were to march on Friday morning for St. Dennis, and we understand that they had marched when the steamer St. George, which left Montreal on Friday morning, passed Sorel. Some loyalists, who were prisoners at St. Hyacinthe, had been enlarged.—*Id.*

We have understood that the number of volunteers to be armed to perform military duty at Quebec, was limited to a thousand. The number, we believe, was completed before the close of the last week, and most of the men sworn in. They are to serve under the regulations of the army, with the exception as to corporeal punishment, provided by the militia law, to the 1st May next, unless sooner discharged by the Governor in Chief.

Several of the Companies have been drilling and some have got their arms. The zeal with which the men have entered the service, ensures a proper spirit of discipline among them and a rapid progress in their exercises. We are confident that several thousand men could be raised in Quebec, if necessary, in a few days, on the same terms.—*Id.*

LATER.

[Mr Hatton has favoured us with a copy of the *Halifax Recorder* of Saturday last, from which we make the following extracts.]

From the Montreal Transcript.

REBELLION AMONG THE REBELS.—We have the following statement from a Canadian on whom every reliance can be placed. General Brown having abandoned the standard which he had so materially assisted to raise, was stopped by a band of his own party.

Knowing that they were already agitated by Papineau, O'Callaghan and Nelson, and left to bear the penalties of their misdeeds, and

counsel, they at first proposed to try the general by court martial and shoot him.

In vain he protested that he was bound upon some important business connected with their cause; they doubted him, and proceeded to search his person, a duty in which they are great adepts.

Upon his person they found a large sum of money, (it is stated little short of £3000,) which fully satisfied them, of his dishonorable intentions. They stripped him, kicked him and let him go—detaining the money.

Several seizures of gunpowder have been made at Montreal.

We give very little confidence to this story.—*Can. Adv.*

December 9.

At a late hour this morning we received letters from Montreal, and the Montreal papers of Monday morning.

The detachment under Col. Gore entered St. Denis early on Saturday morning—marched thence to St. Charles on Sunday—and was to proceed on Monday to St. Hyacinthe, in pursuit of Messrs. Nelson and Papineau, who were supposed to have fled in that direction. St. Charles and the other villages on the Chambly river are to be occupied by bodies of the troops until farther orders.

Thus it appears that there is no truth whatever in the reports from Vermont, of new gatherings of the insurgents since the affair of St. Charles, and their subsequent occupation of that village.

The house of Dr Nelson, and those from which the troops were fired on, have been burned.

The Courier thus sums up the doings of the eight preceding days:—

Thus, within the short space of eight days, have forty-five miles in the extent of the most populous and wealthy portions of this district been traversed in arms by her Majesty's troops, in vindication of the outraged laws of the country, and the rebels who had compelled the deluded peasantry to take arms against their lawful sovereign, completely put to flight. A large reward, we understand, is offered for their delivery into the hands of government.

On the 29th ultimo Lord Gosford issued his proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of the province, and especially to the misguided population on and near the Richelieu (or Chambly) river, urging them to return to their allegiance, and calling upon all loyal subjects of her Majesty to be at all times prepared to maintain the authority of the sovereign, and counteract the rebellious designs of the party.

In addition to the arrests we have already mentioned, we learn that Dr. P. A. Dorion, M. P. P. for Champlain, and a man named Louis Moge, were arrested at St. Ours, and arrived at Montreal on Saturday evening.

One of the murderers of Mr Chartrand, has been arrested, and confessed his crime. His name is Langlois. It appears that Chartrand was made prisoner by a body of about a dozen men, of whom he, Langlois, was one, that they dragged him to a school house near, and after a few moments' mock-trial sentenced him to death as a spy, though he had left St. Johns on private business.

Five of their number accordingly shot at him on the spot. At the first discharge he received three wounds, but was not killed; and another of the party then stepped up and shot him dead. Langlois was induced to come in and make confession, by the influence of the priest, to whom he confessed his crime.

The Hon. James Baxter, of Stanstead, committed suicide on last Saturday week, in a fit of despondency, to which he had been for some time subject.—He was a native of Vermont, but resident for several years in Canada, and a member of the Legislative Council.

THE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC 20, 1837.

THE extracts we have given to-day on Canadian affairs, will be found to be numerous and interesting; and their contradictory nature will show how necessary the caution we gave last week on this point was. It is now pretty generally understood that the revolt is put down. The latest Quebec and Montreal papers represent the disaffection to be very partial—not extending beyond the Six Counties, and that the military force then at Montreal was more than sufficient to overawe them. Besides this, numerous bodies of Volunteers were embodying and drilling for service, and a large proportion of the Upper Canada militia had tendered their services in Lower Canada. Some regiments were actually on their march down; so that we expect to hear very soon that order has been restored.

WE had prepared some strictures for this day's paper on a recent Resolution of the Committee of the Halifax Exchange Reading Room; but a press of other matters has compelled us to postpone it till our next; until which time, we request our readers to suspend their opinion on the subject.

A VERY LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION was made in this town during the past week, for alleviating the sickness and distress of the poor of our community. The funds collected have been placed at the disposal of the *Ladies' Benevolent Society*,—an Institution that is ever unostentatiously ministering to the wants of the poor, and soothing the pillow of distress.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Lecture this evening, by Mr J. McNaught—On the growth and dissolution of Organised Beings.

Mr H. Blanchard lectures next evening—On Catoptics.

MARRIED,

At the East Branch East River, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Angus McGillivray, Mr John Cameron, to Miss Isabella Walker, eldest daughter of the late Mr George Walker, of Merigamish.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Donald McIntosh, Mr David McIntosh, Eight Mile Brook, to Miss Grace McIntosh, Maple Hill.

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. John McKislay, Mr Edward Stewart, to Miss Christian Jamieson.

DIED,

On the 6th instant, Jessie, youngest daughter of Mr D. R. Cameron, aged 2 years.

On the 12th instant, Elizabeth Maxwell, infant daughter of Mr Robert McDonald, merchant, aged 16 days.

On the same day, Agnes Kiler, daughter of Mr Mayhew T. Smith, aged 3 months.

Same day, Mary, daughter of Mr John Murray, aged 15 months.

On Saturday last, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. William Adamson, aged 2 years.

Same day, Hannah, daughter of Mr John Adamson, aged 3 years.

Same day, William James, youngest son of Mr David Johnston, aged 3 years.

On Sunday last, William Gordon, aged 3 years and 4 months; and on Tuesday, Nancy, aged 1 year and 7 months, only children of Mr William Harris, Deputy Sheriff.

At the Albion Mines, on the 13th instant, Mr James Reid, aged 30 years, only son of Mr John Reid, Fisher's Grant, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of acquaintance.

At Newcastle, Miramichi, on the 25th November last, at the age of 6 years and 3 months, Helen, eldest daughter of Mr John MacDougall, late of Merigamish.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all Cows found going at large on the streets, will be dealt with according to Law; (and that none may plead ignorance, a copy of the Regulations may be seen at the office of the subscriber;) of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES SKINNER,

Printed, 15th December, 1837. By C. Fraser.