

and most determined resolution on both sides until morning, when the British were suddenly attacked in the rear by about 1600 Patriots from St. Mathias, 14 miles distant, who, hearing the cannonading, went to the rescue, and came up just in time to save the Fort, which was about being captured. The royalists immediately fled in all directions into the woods, with the patriots at their heels, and will probably nearly all be killed or taken prisoners, as the patriots under the orders of Gen. Brown, had cut off all means of retreat or escape, by destroying the boats in the Richelieu, and stationing forces in the only places where they might retreat. When the express left St. Charles, at 7 A. M. on the 26th, (Sunday) the patriots were in hot pursuit. The Patriots lost in the assault on the Fort about 200 men in killed and wounded. The loss of the assailants not known. They left behind them two pieces of cannon, but did not burn the Village of St. Charles. The British forces this side of Quebec are nearly all annihilated. It is said that there is scarcely a royalist in the whole French population. The women are engaged in making ball cartridges, and are as enthusiastic as their husbands and brothers. Many of them in advance of the British forces, threw into the river all their furniture and provisions that they could not carry, and set fire to and abandoned their houses, rather than that they should fall into the hands of the enemy.

An express arrived at Burlington on Wednesday, requesting that steamboats might be sent to St. Johns immediately. The inhabitants were leaving Montreal, and the banks at that place and Quebec are forwarding specie to the United States.

From the Boston Atlas.

The Burlington Free Press of Friday brings us the following information:

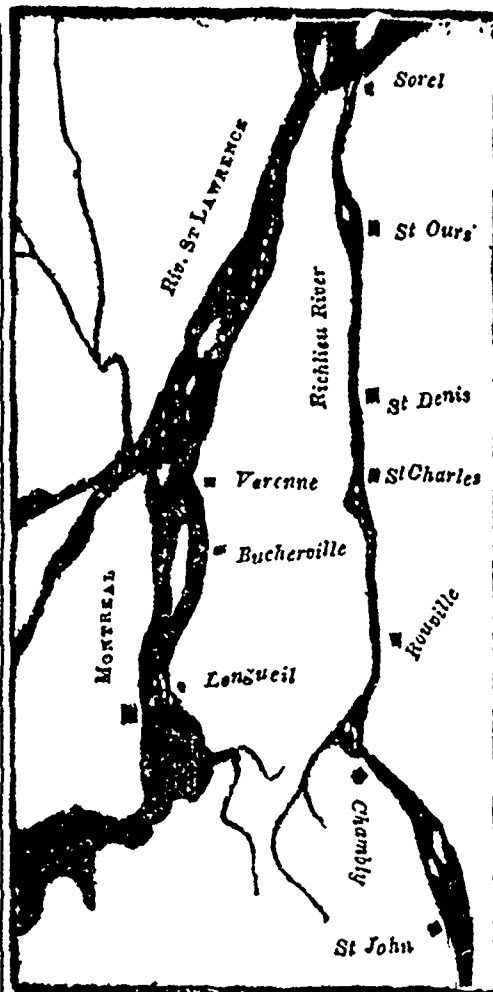
St. Charles taken—the Patriots dispersed! Such is the intelligence by the boat from St. Johns last night. Col. Wetherall passed through St. Johns yesterday, with his troops, on their return to Montreal. According to the present information, the attack commenced at 12 o'clock on Saturday, and the fort was entered at the point of the bayonet at half past four, with the loss of only four men of the loyalists. The Patriots lost about 200 killed, and 50 taken prisoner. Brown and his men had fled in the direction of St. Dennis.

The Burlington Sentinel of the same date, contains a postscript dated 11 o'clock at night, with later intelligence. The amount of the information is that the steamboat which had just arrived from St. Johns, brought the news that St. Charles had been retaken by the Patriots. The Montpelier Watchman says this agrees with the reports received by St. Albans, and is no doubt correct.

We conversed at a late hour last night, with a gentleman just arrived in town from Chambly, where he had left Lieut. Col. Wetherall and the whole force under his command, at about 6 o'clock. Our informant was himself in company with the troops during the whole of their march to St. Charles and back, and states that they left Rouville for Chambly early yesterday morning. On their march the troops were frequently fired upon from beyond the river, though without effect, and at Pt. Olivier a large body of the rebels, perhaps a thousand in number, were encountered, drawn up to intercept their retreat. A short skirmish ensued, but a very little firing from the troops sufficed to put an end to it, by making the enemy take to the cover of the woods and allow a free passage to Chambly. A few of the rebels were shot down, before the rest ran. Two small pieces of artillery, we understand, were taken. None of the soldiers were hurt

in the skirmish. One man of those wounded at St. Charles is since dead, making the whole number of killed during the expedition, four. *Montreal Courier of Wednesday, 29th.*

(Some of our Readers having complained, that from ignorance of the geography of Canada, they were unable to trace the operations of the combatants, we have prepared the following wood cut of the vicinity of Montreal; which, though not distinguished for geographical accuracy, will give an idea of the relative situations of the places. It includes a tract of country of 70 miles in length.)



NOTE.—A number of brooks running into the Richelieu River, the destruction of the bridges upon which impeded the march of the troops, are omitted in the cut.

From Papers by the Western Mail.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1st.

The late accounts from Grand Brule and its neighbourhood are of a character to demand a full share of public attention. On Saturday last, a muster of some hundreds of the rebels took place at Grand Brulé, and on Sunday a second was held, at which we have been credibly informed that no less than 2000 men were in attendance. For some time past, we are assured that they have been at work upon entrenchments of one kind and another, for the defence of Grand Brulé, from an attack in either direction, whether from Montreal or from the back country. An American gentleman who passed through the place about noon on Tuesday last, informs us that he was stopped there and examined, by a body of about 150 armed men, who appeared to be acting as a regular guard under the command of a man named Coursolles. In the course of his examination, he was told that they had been keeping such a guard there ever since the Saturday before, and were determined to allow no communication but such as they might think un-

objectionable, to take place through their district.

While our informant was detained, he saw a man who was stated to be a prisoner, make his escape from the house of a Mr. Brizeau, just by. He was instantly pursued by a mounted party, and doubtless retaken. After some delay, our informant himself was allowed to proceed, but he was assured by the mail-carrier who overtook him at St. Martin that evening, that the rebels regretted afterwards that they had not made him a prisoner.

On Wednesday, we learn that the mail-carrier was himself stopped on his return, and his mail taken from him. The same day a party of 100 or more proceeded to visit and disarm most of the loyalists residing in that quarter. Some days before, individuals had been thus visited, but this time the movement was made general. A large proportion of these disarmed Loyalists came into town yesterday with their families, and we are assured by individuals of their number with whom we have conversed, that the whole of them will immediately follow. It is time the leaders in this quarter were well looked after. Their misguided followers are stated to be confident a complete victory has been gained over Col. Wetherall at St. Charles. We fear that nothing short of a speedy visit from that gallant officer, with a strong brigade, will suffice to undeceive them.—*Courier.*

The return of Col. Wetherall, and his gallant troops from Chambly yesterday, was an interesting sight to the hundreds who crowded on the wharf to witness it. The Cavalry landed first, two of them carrying the liberty pole and cap erected at St. Charles at the meeting of the Six Counties, with its wooden tablet, bearing the inscription "A Papineau, par ses concitoyens reconnaissans," the former fragment of the spoils looking sadly like a fool's cap on a barber's pole. The Artillery followed with the two little guns taken at Pt. Olivier, in addition to their proper armament. After them rode the Commanding Officer, followed by the Band of the Royals and the Infantry—the first company of whom escorted the prisoners, 32 in number.

From the information we have been able to collect, from those who accompanied the expedition, we are enabled to re-assert the general accuracy of the account we have already given of its proceedings. The length of the action was perhaps somewhat greater than was reported, and the prisoners actually taken after it was over, were only 25, instead of being 50, or more, as oral report had made it. The stockade did not include much of the village, but only a space of a few acres around Mr. Debartzch's house. After the action, the troops spent the night in that part of the village which lay to the north of it. They found the village deserted. The next morning the Priest returned and received his orders to attend to the burial of the dead. Among those who are positively stated to have been in Mr. Debartzch's house at the time of the attack, were C. Drolet, R. Desrivieres, and Dr. Beaubien. Papineau is declared to have crossed the river to St. Mary just as the troops came up. T. S. Brown, according to the prisoners, rode off at the very first of the fire, telling the poor fellows posted in the entrenchments that he was going to bring up a reinforcement he pretended to have got at a little distance, but was not seen or heard of afterwards. The report of his previous misconduct appears also to be confirmed.

Among the prisoners, three are of some note; Duvert, the Notary, Durocher, a merchant with some property, and Lemire, his clerk, all of St. Charles. The soldiers wounded in the action were left at St. Hilaire, with a guard, in charge of Dr. Sewall.