

McNab, stating that his force had increased on the march from Hamilton to Oakland, in the county of Norfolk, London District, to 1,600 men; that 150 of the rebels, or what you call patriots, simultaneously laid down their arms and marched in with a petition to Colonel McNab, 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 Sirs,
Your obedient Servant,
WM. HAMILTON MERRITT.

Filed by Saturday's Mail.

Boston, Dec. 26.

The papers contain news from Buffalo to Montreal, and from other frontier places, of the same date.

The settlement at Navy Island, under General Van Rensselaer, was daily increasing, by recruits from both sides of the line. The number of men stationed, by a person who has just visited the Island, to be about 500, and by some as high as 6 or 700. They have six cannon, four pounder and others sixes. They were all to be one third Canadians. The extent of the Island is stated to be 386 acres, and it is situated a mile and a half from Chippewa, from the Canada shore, and about an equal distance from Grand Island—the jurisdiction line running between the two islands. The current on each side of the island is rapid, but not impassable by boats.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of the 20th, stated that the loyal forces, under Sir F. B. Head in person, might be expected to make an attack upon Navy Island in a few days, by a cannonade from the main land, and that a steamboat loaded with shells, congravo rockets, and other missiles, was expected at Queenstown. In a postscript it is stated that Sir Francis had arrived at Chippewa.

On the morning of the 15th, a body of troops proceeded to St. Thomas for the purpose of arresting the editor of the St. Thomas Liberal, and other suspected persons.—All was quiet at St. Catharines and Hamilton, except the alarm produced by the news of the force collected at Navy Island.

On the 17th, an elegant sword and military dress were presented to Gen. Van Rensselaer.

We have received the following additional particulars of the proceedings at St. Eustache.

St. Eustache, 4 o'clock, Thursday.

St. Eustache has fallen. The Church, the Priest's house, the Nunnery, Dumont's house, Chenier's and Scott's all the leading radicals, and many others, are in a heap of blazing ruins. Five of the Royals I hear are killed and three of the artillery wounded; Gagy is the only man of consideration hurt. He had dismounted from his horse and was storming the Sacristie in the most gallant manner, when he was hit on the top of the left shoulder by a ball which came out of his right arm; most happily devoting the course of the ball must have been. He looks very well, and the Doctors say that it is by no means serious. I know not the number killed among the rebels. I should suppose that I have heard of, and seen 60, but the village having been surrounded there was no possibility of escape and the prisoners say that numbers retreated into the vaults of the Church, and the cellars of the houses destroyed, where they must have perished miserably. A prisoner assured me that Girod was in the Church to-day with Barcelo and Chenier; they therefore must have fallen. Such a scene you never witnessed, it must

prove an awful example; I trust to God a satisfactory one.

A prisoner at my elbow declares that both Chenier and Girod were in the Church, with between two and three hundred—they must have fallen. The Artillery first opened at about $\frac{1}{2}$ past one. Every thing was over, except the shooting of a few fugitives, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past three.

I give this intelligence as I receive it—a day or two will decide which is correct.

The Halifax Recorder gives the following paragraphs:

We are indebted to the attention of John Howe, Esq. for the Quebec Gazette of the 29th ult (yesterday week.) The first division of the 42d Regt. arrived at Quebec, the day before, and met a hearty welcome. Notwithstanding their long march and exposure to the weather, the men appeared in good health and spirits. The second division was to come in next day.

We are glad to hear (says the Gazette) that throughout the whole of the French Canadian settlements on the south shore, they were received with that good feeling and hospitality which distinguished the inhabitants in the winter of 1812-13, when Canada was reinforced by the 104th Regt. from the same quarter.

The march from Fredericton, 350 miles, has been performed in about 20 days, but great part of the way in winter carriages.

Messrs Girouard and A. B. Papineau, members of the Assembly, implicated in the proceedings of the county of the Two Mountains, have given themselves up,—the former to Mr Simpson, of Coteau du Lac, and the latter to Mr Belanger, of St. Martin, both Magistrates.

L. J. Papineau is reported, by a Vermont paper, to have gone to Washington.

The only war news we have now to look for in the Canadas, is from the Niagara frontier. The Traveller steamer left Kingston on the 21st instant, with Major Cameron of the artillery and munitions of war for that frontier.—Sir F. B. Head had reached that frontier. The militia had shown the best spirit, and although all the resources in men and arms and ammunition on the American side, should be combined for the attack, it will be a failure. It is hardly fair, however, that people should be thus assailed from a Country to which you cannot return the compliment.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Advices from that Island to the 6th December have been received. On the 18th November, the first Session of the 2nd General Assembly of the Colony was closed, after a duration of upwards of four months. The Supply Bill, being the fourth which the Assembly had sent up to the Council, met the fate of its predecessors, and was rejected. The Council have addressed Her Majesty, explaining the reasons which have induced them to refuse their concurrence to the Supply Bill, as sent up from the Assembly. * * *

The House of Assembly, in anticipation of the rejection of the Bill by the Council, prepared a series of Resolutions animadverting in strong terms on the conduct of the latter body with reference to the Bill under consideration. As soon as the rejection of the Bill had been formally announced to the House, the Resolutions were ordered to be communicated to the Council, and certain members appointed to deliver the same in the prescribed form. On the Committee being admitted into the Council Chamber, the President of the Council rose from his seat, and advanced to the bar to receive the message, when the chairman of the committee commenced reading the Resolutions. As soon, however, as he had read a few lines,

the President of the Council (Chief Justice Boulton) left the bar, and resumed his chair; and immediately after rising, proposed to the Council "that the Resolutions should not be received," which motion was carried—the Chairman of the Assembly continuing to read on. Here a scene ensued which it will be well for the dignity of Newfoundland legislation that the author of the Pickwick papers does not get hold of. The President of the Council standing up, called out "Bar! Bar! Usher of the Black Rod, clear the Bar!" The Chairman of the Committee, notwithstanding, went on reading, as if nothing had happened; when the Usher said to him that if he did not desist he would be compelled to eject him by force; whereupon he threw the paper he had been reading with all his force inside the bar, exclaiming, "We have done our duty towards our country." The deputation then withdrew. The President of the Council immediately ordered the paper to be sent back to the Assembly, upon which that body ordered their Messenger to throw it into the Council Room, which was accordingly done, and what became of it ultimately we have not heard. The day following this little *coup de theatre* the Governor put an end to the Session.

Among the items in the Supply Bill to which the Council objected, was a grant of £500 to defray the expenses of certain delegates, appointed by the House of Assembly, to repair to London, for the purpose of "treating with Her Majesty's Government" upon the affairs of the Colony, and particularly with reference to the administration of justice. The Attorney General (Mr Simms) was the only member of the Council who voted in favor of this grant. The delegates, viz. the Speaker, (Dr. Carson), and Messrs Morris and Nugent, are determined to proceed upon their embassy, notwithstanding the loss of the Supplies, trusting, no doubt, to be remunerated for their expenses at some future period.

Such were the appalling accounts of destitution among the working classes, received from the out harbours, arising from the failure of the fishery, that the Governor had been strongly advised to advance part of the unappropriated funds in the treasury for their relief. In the rejected Supply Bill three thousand pounds were appropriated for that object.—*P. E. Island Herald.*

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1838

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the loan of last Saturday's Halifax Recorder, from which we extract the very late items of European intelligence, contained in our previous columns.

We are in possession of nothing later from Lower Canada since our last, except the few extracts we make from the Recorder. Our dates from the Upper Canada lines, by way of the United States, are down to the 22d ult. At that time the American authorities along the frontier were taking active measures to prevent arms and men from passing over the lines in aid of the Patriot force under McKenzie,—the Governor of the State of New York having issued his proclamation to that effect.

McKenzie, with a few hundred followers had taken possession of a small Island on lake Erie, which they were fortifying. His little army was commanded by a General Van Rensselaer, son of an American General of the same name. McKenzie also had issued a proclamation, which is too chimerical for publication. It is dated from Navy Island, and offers a reward of £500 for the apprehension of Sir Francis B. Head. It sets forth the objects of the patriots (namely, independence of British rule), and gives the oat-