

## COLONIAL.

## LOWER CANADA.

The Montreal Morning Courier gives the following account of the engagements at St. Eustache and Grand Brulé:—

St. EUSTACHE, Thursday night, Dec. 14. My dear Sir,—The operation of to-day has resulted in the capture of this village, after a ridiculous but obstinate defence of two hours.—We cannot ascertain the number of rebels who stood their ground, but by all accounts I should fancy about 400, under the command of Dr. Chenier, who was killed in the Church; which the rebels had taken possession of, and from which they kept up a constant but ineffectual fire. This building and several others belonging to the enemy took fire, and are entirely destroyed; and the flames having spread, more than half the village is now in ashes. It is a melancholy sight, and ought to be a lesson to all agitators and promoters of Civil War—the horrors of which are disgusting to humanity. The number killed is not ascertained, but there must be at least 100. Girod left the village about 12 o'clock, and proceeded to St. Benoit, where it is said they were entrenched. Our loss is only one man killed, and 3 or 4 wounded, Mr Gagy amongst the latter.

## Half-Past Three, P. M.

We have just seen a gentleman who was in the engagement, and who who left St. Eustache at 9 this morning, (Dec. 15). He states that Sir John Colborne and the troops marched upon Grand Brulé about eight o'clock. Half an hour before they left, some thirty Canadians came in with a flag of truce. They stated that about 300 men were at or near Grand Brulé and ready to surrender their arms and themselves without resistance, and that Girod, Girouard, and all their other leaders of any note were missing.—Sir John marched on, however, carrying them as prisoners in the rear of his column.

The ice at the place where the troops crossed was not broken up by the rebels, as we learn from this gentleman, but gave way in some places of itself. Few shots were fired before the troops came in sight of the village, when the cannonading commenced. One rocket was fired from this distance, and, we believe, set fire to a small house near Scott's. The wind was unfavourable for taking aim, and no more were discharged. After a short time the troops advanced, and extended considerably to the right, the Cavalry being extended beyond them in that direction, so as to cut off the main road leading to Grand Brulé.

The Royals entered the village by the street leading to Grand Brulé, into which they came near Scott's house. Two pieces of artillery were planted at this spot, and effected a breach in the barricade erected about the church. The church was stormed by a party of Royals under Major Ward. The Priest's house, to the right of the church coming down the street, was the first building that took fire; and it is reported that it was fired by some of the rebels themselves, to cover their retreat. The church, the convent adjoining, and the houses of Mr Dumont, followed in order. The houses of Scott, Chenier, and the others were fired afterwards.

A party of Globenski's Volunteers were stationed on a small island in the river, opposite the village, to cut off the retreat of the rebels in that direction. One man of the 32d is mentioned by this gentleman, as killed, besides the one man of the Royals above referred to. The little execution done by the fire of the rebels, is most astonishing.—It appears, however, that some of them were poorly supplied with ball. In the pockets of several of the

dend, were found a considerable supply of marbles, which it is supposed they must have been using in place of ball. If so, their lightness may, to some slight degree, account for the inefficiency of their fire.

Many of the arms taken, were also found to be defective.

The Montreal Transcript gives the following horrible account of the murder of Lieutenant Weir:—

After Lieut. Weir had been betrayed into the hands of the rebels, Mr Wolfred Nelson ordered his removal from St. Denis to St. Charles. The person entrusted with this duty was Jalbert, and another man under him, whose name we forgot, also mounted, the former armed with a sword, the latter with an axe; and they proceeded toward St. Charles. The roads were in so very bad a state that the horses became fatigued, and with difficulty continued at a foot pace. Jalbert first ordered the man to get out and walk—he afterwards got out himself, and finally he made a sign to Mr Weir, who though in so helpless a condition, descended as best he might. He had just reached the ground, and was steadying himself with one hand rested on the back of the cart, when Jalbert made a rush behind him, and plunged his sword into Mr Weir's back with such violence that he transixed his body.

Surprised, writhing with pain, *helpless!* and influenced by the first impulse of nature, the weapon was no sooner withdrawn than Mr Weir got under the cart, where he lay bleeding and in agony. After a short conference, the two assassins approached the cart and commenced a most savage and brutal attack on their victim, one on each side; the one stabbing with his sword, the other striking with his axe, as the wheel and the position of Mr Weir gave opportunity. At length the axeman inflicted a severe wound on Mr Weir's left side, close to the hip. Roused by the brutal character of the attack, and the reflection that to remain where he was would be to die by inches, Mr Weir crept from under the cart, and regained his legs. Seeing these wretches again advancing upon him, he resorted to the only possible expedient left, and, weak as by this time he was, he raised his leg and made a kick at Jalbert.

The man with the axe seized the advantageous moment, and aimed a blow at the left side of Mr Weir's head. He saw the blow coming, and instinctively raised his hand. The blow took effect across the side of the head and on a line with the temple; and after cutting off all the four fingers of Mr Weir's hand, the axe laid his skull completely open, nearly severing the top off the head. The young man then sunk upon the ground, a dreadful object to behold.

## MONTREAL, Dec. 18.

From the success of the Queen's forces in both Provinces, the insurrection may now be said to be smothered; but although the fire is got under, it will require vigilance and activity to prevent it again bursting out.

Never, perhaps, was there a revolt of such an alarming appearance, which has been so soon and so effectually crushed by the promptitude and energy of Sir John Colborne and Sir Francis Head, and the spirit of the English population. Instead of having, as was expected, 50,000 insurgents under arms, we find them subdued, their leaders all taken or killed, and 20,000 volunteers raised in the short space of three weeks, and hundreds still pouring in from all quarters.

Although the country will probably be disturbed for some time yet, and marauding parties have to be put down, there is little fear of any more combinations taking place. The

Canadian gentlemen, and people of property, are now desperately loyal, and are getting up addresses to the Governor; but the fact is, they are almost to a man implicated in the rebellion, and the truth will come out before long. Many of the first Canadians in Quebec are now trembling at the arrival of every post from Montreal.

Dr. Masson and Demerchelle (St. Benoit leaders) are taken. Young Cartier has been found dead in the woods. We have advices from Colonel Maitland, who is marching towards St. Scholastique. The rebels have laid down about 50 stand of arms on his route.

LATER FROM MONTREAL.—We have conversed with a gentleman who arrived in this City on Saturday evening from Montreal, which he left on the 19th.

The intelligence contained in our correspondent's letter, is fully confirmed by this gentleman, who further informs us that Amury Girod, who had been the leader of the insurgents at Grand Brulé, shot himself at Long Point, near Montreal, on the 18th, to avoid falling into the hands of the loyalists, by whom he was hotly pursued. Scott, another leader, has been taken prisoner. All the troops and volunteers who had marched against the insurgents at Grand Brulé, had returned to Montreal, with the exception of the 32d reg't. which had been detached to different villages, to preserve the tranquillity which at length appears to have been established. No day had been fixed, on which to determine the course to be pursued with respect to the prisoners who had been taken. Mr Papineau's abiding place has not yet been discovered. Mr Brown continued at Middlebury, Vt., and was untiring to excite a sympathy in behalf of the insurgents.

## From the Novascotian.

T. S. BROWN.—We have inserted in another page a letter from an aged correspondent, and an article from the St. Andrew's Standard, which agree in showing that this individual is a native of St. Andrews, and the grandson of a person who formerly kept a school in Halifax. It now turns out that Mr Brown was the author of the letters on Canadian affairs that appeared last summer in the New York Express, an extract from one of which we copied into our paper of the 10th August. It is curious to contrast the predictions of this revolutionist with the performances of himself and his condjutors. The conclusion of his letter runs thus:—

"With the passing bill for robbing the Canadian Treasury, will commence the separation of Canada from the British Crown. I speak not thus confidently because *I wish*, but advisedly because *I know*. Though a nominal allegiance may for a while continue, it will be only nominal. The people have wary leaders, who will not hurry them into premature and partial rebellion, merely to gratify the impatience of city loungers, but preparations are already commenced that will render them invincible, whenever they choose to say, '*We are ready*.'"

FROM UPPER CANADA.—The Albany Argus, Daily Advertiser, and Evening Journal, contain extracts from Buffalo papers to the 22nd inst. One of the papers publishes the following letter.

## FORT ERIE, Dec. 1827.

Gentlemen,—during my stay in Buffalo yesterday, a number of your citizens were desirous of ascertaining the truth respecting the defeat of Dr. Duncombe, in the London District. I have this moment ascertained from His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieut. Governor of the Province, who is now on this frontier, that he had an official despatch from Col-