

of 500 or 600, who received the troops with frequent cheers for the Queen. Colonel Maitland then proceeded with his regiment to the village of St. Thérèse, unopposed, and reports that his march thither was attended with the best effects, the appearance of the troops striking terror among the ill-disposed, while it gave confidence to the loyal inhabitants who had been pillaged and driven from their properties, and who were now met joyfully returning in all directions to their homes. On the 19th the Colonel re-entered Montreal, where the remainder of the expedition had arrived two days before, the detachment under Major Townshend having returned to Carrillon. Thus have the measures adopted for putting down this reckless revolt been crowned with entire success. Wherever an armed body has shown itself it has been completely dispersed; the principal instigators and leaders have been killed, taken or forced into exile; there is no longer a head, concert or organization amongst the deluded and betrayed *habitans*; all the newspaper organs of revolution in the province, the "Vindicator," "Minerve," and "Liberal," are no longer in existence, having ceased to appear about the commencement of the present troubles; and in the short space of a month, a rebellion, which, at first, wore so threatening an aspect, has, with much less loss of life than could be expected, been effectually put down. It will, however, still be incumbent on the executive government to maintain for some time longer a guarded and vigilant attitude.

Of Mr. Papineau's movements or place of refuge nothing is known; and of the 20 other individuals who have been most conspicuous in the late insurrection, four have been killed,—Ovide Perrault, M. P. P., Julien Gagnon, J. O. Chenier and Amury Girod; eight are in prison,—Wolfred Nelson, W. H. Scott, M. P. P., Desrivieres, F. Tavernier, R. S. M. Bouchette, G. P. de Boucherville, A. Ouimet and the Rev. Mr. Blanchette, curé of St. Charles; and the remaining nine, mentioned in the margin, are supposed to be now in the United States. The total number of prisoners in custody on charges of high treason or sedition amounts to 169.

E. B. O'Callaghan,  
N. P. P.  
C. H. O. Côte, do.  
A. Jobin, do.  
F. E. Rodier, do.  
J. J. Girouard, do.  
J. T. Drolet, do.  
Rev. Mr. Chartier,  
curé of St. Benoit.  
L. Duvernay.  
T. S. Brown.

Loyal addresses are daily pouring in upon me from the French Canadian population in all parts of the province, expressing their fidelity to the Queen and their attachment to British connexion, and strongly reprobating the selfish ambition and treasonable designs which have thus ruthlessly involved one of the fairest portions of the country in all the horrors of civil war. These addresses are too numerous to be all forwarded to your Lordship, but I transmit three, two at the request of the memorialists, and the other, as it proceeded from a large and influential portion of the French Canadian inhabitants of the city of Montreal. I also enclose my answers to each.

Enclosure, No. 1,  
Laprairie, 8 Dec.  
1837.

Enclosure, No. 2,  
St. Vincent de Paul,  
12 Dec. 1837.

Enclosure, No. 3,  
Montreal, 4 Dec.  
1837.

Enclosure, No. 4.

Enclosure, No. 5.

Enclosure, No. 6.

Although the feeling among the lower orders on the borders of the neighbouring states has, by the most artful and unfounded misrepresentations, been strongly excited in favour of the late rebellion, the more respectable and well-informed classes of society and the public authorities have discountenanced it. The governor of Vermont, on an address from several of the inhabitants of that State, issued on the 13th instant a proclamation cautioning his fellow-citizens, with reference to occurrences in this province, against all acts that might subject them to the penalties of the law, or in anywise compromise the Government; and I am informed, though not yet officially, that the president, whose attention I had requested our minister at Washington to call to the subject, has publicly expressed his determination faithfully to discharge, as far as his power extends, all the obligations due in such circumstances from the Government under his direction, and especially that which requires that there should be no interference with the domestic disputes of friendly nations. He has accordingly instructed the public authorities of the frontier states to be attentive to all movements of a hostile character contemplated or attempted within their districts, and to prosecute without discrimination all violaters of those laws of the United States which have been enacted to preserve peace with foreign powers, and to fulfil the obligations of treaties with them. In order to prevent, as far as I can, any ground of complaint against ourselves, I also have issued a proclamation dated the 20th instant, strictly enjoining Her Majesty's subjects to abstain from the commission of all acts inconsistent with the friendly relations subsisting between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States; this was only a measure of precaution, for I am happy to say that I have heard of no instance of aggression having been committed upon the citizens or territory of the United States.