



HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Messrs. W. Dixon & Co's

(From the Halifax Times, Dec 26.)

The schooner Neptune, arrived yesterday morning, in three days from Boston, brings news from Toronto, Upper Canada of much interest. The late Agitator M'Kenzie, has turned rebel, and with a gang of wretches,—made up doubtless of escapes from the Lower Canada rebellion and some of the most desperate of the Radical faction in the Upper Province, posted himself a short distance from Toronto, in arms, and committed many outrages. Some of the papers state, that M'Kenzie mad, but there seems to have been much method in his madness.—Toronto was completely unprotected—and the diversion would be likely to have a serious effect in favour of the traitors of the Lower Province, by detaining or calling back the militia-volunteers to defend their homes. For once, however, he reckoned without his host. The population rose in arms in all directions, at the call of their heroic Lieut.-Governor, Sir Francis Bond Head, nobly proving the estimate he had formed of their loyalty. He was soon at the head of a force sufficient to quell the disturbance—and how he managed—and how the people fought—and the result obtained, will be found below.—

Daily Commercial Advertiser, extra, Buffalo, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The following communication was handed in this afternoon.

BUFFALO, Saturday, 4, P. M.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser.

Gentlemen,—Having arrived here last evening from Toronto, (which place I left yesterday morning) and being surprised at the statement here, I take the liberty of giving you the facts, as I am acquainted with every thing that has taken place there within the last few days. The first symptoms of disturbance at Toronto occurred on Monday evening, when it was discovered by the burning of Dr. Thora's house, and by several who had been taken prisoners and escaped, that the rebels to a considerable number, armed with rifles, spears, &c., and headed by M'Kenzie, had advanced to within two miles and a half of the city, purposing as they have since declared, to take the city, rob the banks, and set it on fire.

But the citizens by this time being alarmed, armed themselves as they best could, and advanced to meet them, upon which the rebels retreated back to Yonge street, as far as Montgomery's, five miles out, and there made their head quarters. It must be remembered that Toronto was at this time in a defenceless condition—the whole of the troops having left some time ago for Lower Canada.

Orders were immediately issued by proclamation, from the Adjutant General's Office, for the militia to assemble under their Colonels, and a call made on all the loyal men to assemble for the defence of their "Queen, Country, and Constitution," and nobly was the call responded to. Old and young flocked to the standard of their country by hundreds. Steamboats were sent off to Hamilton & Niagara for militia and volunteers—the hon. Speaker MacNab, (afterwards the commander) left Hamilton at the head of about two hundred volunteers, on board the steam boat Burlington, on Wednesday morning, and Col. Chisholm with as many militia a few hours after, in a schooner.

Messrs. Hamilton, Clarke, Gilkenson, and Capt. Whitney, as a deputation from the Governor, arrived at Niagara at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning and left again at 12, with 97 volunteers, under the command of Sheriff Hamilton, accompanied by Daniel McDougal, Esq., late of the line. They arrived almost at the same time with the men of Gore

amid the cheers of the assembled thousands from the wharves. They marched up in front of the City Hall, were reviewed, and marched to the Parliament buildings, where they received arms and accoutrements, and ten rounds of ammunition each.

Companies of men from Oakville, Whithy, Scarboro, and other neighbouring towns, were continually arriving, and on Thursday morning upwards of four thousand stand of arms had been given out. The troops intended to go in search of the rebels, and consisting of about two thousand men, having as been marshalled & reviewed by the Governor were led out about ten o'clock by him in person up Young-street where it was said the rebels in force were waiting for us and with whom we came up about 12 o'clock at Montgomery's tavern, their head quarters.

They there appeared to be in considerable numbers, amounting to between five and seven hundred men; but from their ill-chosen position, it was soon evident they could not make any effective resistance; and upon several shots being fired from two small brass field pieces, they left the house and road—a part of them taking up a position in the woods on our left the others retreating back and to our right. Our first company consisting of old soldiers, were immediately sent to dislodge the enemy from the wood which they did in gallant style in about fifteen minutes killing about thirty and wounding a proportionable number. We followed them about two miles—but Mackie and a great number of his party got off by scattering and taking to the woods; and from our want of a sufficient number of cavalry it was thought useless follow them they being completely and for the peace of society it is to be hoped effectually routed. We were ordered back to the city where we arrived about five o'clock amidst the warm congratulations and joyful exclamations of the population who consider themselves free from any further molestation from Mr. Mackenzie and his murderous and lawless gang.

The Niagara volunteers (of which I was one) having left home many of them without an hour's warning and quite unprepared in purse and otherwise and alarmed for the safety of their homes for among other reports it is said two hundred men were coming from Buffalo to take the place) desired and obtained leave from His Excellency to return, which they did, per Transit of yesterday morning, greeted by their friends and several hundred of the militia, who were preparing to leave with the steam boat Britannia to join them.

I need only farther add that this movement made by Mackenzie in the present situation of the province is considered by all parties as a mad attempt, and that Mackenzie must have been to a certain extent, deranged or with his acknowledged shrewdness he could not but have foreseen the fatal termination of his foolish attempt to overturn the government as it is supposed by the greater number, and possessed of most effectual means to put down sedition in any part of the province.

What more liberty do we want in Canada as a British province? But if we want more heaven preserve us from such liberty as we should gain by cold blooded murder—(Col. Moodie was murdered last Monday, in cold blood because he refused, it is said to lead on the insurgents)—or by burning our houses, robbing the mail and individuals and such like actions as M'Kenzie and his party have been guilty of.

P. S. Every thing was quiet when I left Toronto, except the bustle occasioned by the continual arrival of militia who were hailed with pleasure not that they were wanted but because of loyalty and attachment.

ANGUS McLEOD.
SPILL LATER, 5, P. M. The courier

has just arrived. There is nothing further from Toronto People are in arms on both sides of the river. The ferry boats are either entirely stopped or all the passengers strictly examined.

From Upper Canada.—A letter from W. J. MacKenzie the leader of the Toronto insurrection dated at Young-street, Dec. 6, is published by his request in the Buffalo Whig of the 11th. In this letter he says "We are in arms near the city of Toronto, 2 1-2 miles distant!" that the reformers of Upper Canada have taken up arms in defence of the principle of independence of European domination; that they wish the Province to be a free-sovereign and independent state and that they request all the citizens of the United States to render them assistance.—MacKenzie having abandoned his followers on the 7th, had followed his letter to Buffalo, where his arrival was announced at a public meeting held at the theatre on the evening of the 15th and great numbers volunteered to protect him.

LOWER CANADA.

(Quebec Herald Office, December 16.)

GLORIOUS NEWS!

THE REBELS ROUTED IN EVERY PART OF LOWER CANADA.

(From the Montreal Courier, extra.)

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1837, Half-past 6, P. M.

Late intelligence from Sir John Colborne:—Destruction of St. Eustache.

We have just conversed with a gentleman who has this instant come in from Lachapelle's bridge, where he had conversed with a man who left St. Eustache at 4, p. m. He informs us that the troops were fired upon this morning, 3 or four miles before reaching St. Eustache.

The cannonade upon the village commenced about half-past 12. The college was the first building burned, and a great number of other buildings followed.—The slaughter of the rebels was tremendous. Our informant saw a very bright light in the direction of the place, before he left. At the present moment the fire is to be seen quite bright over the mountain from the town.

December 18.

St. EUSTACHE, Thursday night, Dec. 14.

The operations of to day have resulted in the capture of this village, after a ridiculous but obstinate defence of 2 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 they 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 of killed is not ascertained, but there must be at least a hundred. Girard left the village about 12 o'clock, and proceeded to St. Benoit, where it is said they are entrenched. Our loss is trifling, only one man killed, and three or four wounded, Mr. B. C. A. Gagy amongst the latter.

By this morning's mail, we are put in possession of the following official announcement:

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, St. Benoit, Dec. 15.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lieut.-General commanding, to inform you, that the forces under his command, arrived

here to-day, having on the march from St. Eustache, been met by a deputation from this place, which, on the part of the few rebels that remained, communicated their anxiety to lay down their arms, and to surrender unconditionally. Girouard escaped last night, and the greater part of the habitants have returned to their

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN EDEN,
Dy. Agt. Gen.

Lieut.-Col. Hughes, or other Officer Commanding, Montreal.

His Excellency Sir John Colborne returned to town this afternoon, escorted by the Volunteer Cavalry, and Queen's Light Dragoons.

The troops after marching to St. Scholastique to-day, will return to Montreal, it is said, via St. Therese, and may be looked for, we should imagine, to-morrow or Monday.—Montreal Gaz.

Upwards of 60 houses, it is stated, have been burned at St. Eustache.

A court-martial consisting of a captain and four subalters, was ordered to try the prisoners, 29 of whom arrived at Montreal on the morning of the 12th.

In the above number are included the chief murderer of Chatrand, Dr. Kimber, Bouchette, Rodolphe, DesRivieras, and Boucher de Belleville, secretary and aide-camp to Gen. Brown.

We understand that some of the rebels have obtained the professional assistance of the hon. James Stewart, and Mr. T. C. Alwin, who have proceeded to Montreal to attend the courts-martial as counsels for the prisoners.

From the Montreal Herald.

The following are the places of refuge of some of the principal outlaws.

L. J. Papineau, at Middlebury, Vermont.
T. S. Brown, left Swanton on the 13th for do.

E. E. Rodier, at Burlington.

—Beaudry, at do.

E. O'Callaghan, at Middlebury, Vermont
Franchere, Marchand, and Soupras, at Highgate.

Joshua Bell, at Swanton or Rousse's point.

Dr. Nelson, at Chaplain.

D. Cote, at do.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

THE CITY BANQUET.

Independently of the other splendid ornaments of the royal table the magnificent dessert service of enamelled glass, a *chef d'œuvre* of art, and entirely the production of our native artists, deserves especial description.—Every plate of the service was differently designed—those exclusively appropriated for the use of her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent were expressly manufactured for the occasion, and are perfect gems of art, the centre of the plate for her Majesty having the armorial bearings and initials of the Sovereign, richly enamelled in colours, surrounded by our national wreath of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, a regal star forming the border. The plates for the Duchess of Kent also bear the armorial ensigns of her Royal Highness, and an elegant national wreath round the edge of the plate.