

tion of Buckingham palace can have been absorbed by that sponge-like piece of deformity. Nobody can tell what will be the result of any known suit in any existing court of law; for our legislators appear to have taken great pains so to frame the laws which they have made, as to render them intelligible to Nobody. There is an ecclesiastical law, too, which appears to have been enacted for the especial benefit of Nobody—Nobody may marry his grandmother!

Nobody is of so sympathetic a nature that he mourns for all who die. An instance of Nobody's extreme sensibility is narrated in an old epitaph, which we quote from memory:

"Beneath lies John Tomkins. When he died
Nobody sorrowed, and Nobody cried;
And where he has gone to, and how he fares,
Nobody knows, and Nobody cares."

This John Tomkins must have been a very particular friend of Nobody.

Nobody is wise at all times, but Nobody likes to be considered a fool. Nobody is insensible to pain, therefore Nobody likes to have his corns trodden on. Nobody likes to be a principal in a duel with a good shot for his antagonist. Nobody perfectly understands wherein consists the justice and honour of shooting a man whom you have offended, or suffering him to shoot you; and, when two men quarrel, fire at each other, and, as is usually the case, both miss, yet immediately become reconciled. Nobody comprehends on what rational principle the reconciliation is effected. Nobody prefers cold boiled mutton to hot. Nobody is responsible for the neglect and omissions of the whole human race, for "what is every body's business is Nobody's."

We could furnish the reader with many more interesting anecdotes of Nobody, so as to make our narrative as long as the biography of Anybody. But we have no particular desire to be esteemed by Nobody, and if we extend our article we are sure Nobody will be pleased; suffice it then, that as Nobody has existed from the moment of creation, so Nobody will continue to exist till matter shall be no more; and when the elements shall be resolving into their original nothingness, the mighty flames which shall embrace a universe in their destructive grasp, will possess power to effect the annihilation of Nobody.—*Halifax Pearl.*

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

From the Montreal Herald, Dec. 2.

All accounts agree that the rebels are mustering their forces in considerable numbers north of this city, and are building fortifications and making other demonstrations of an intended engagement with the Queen's troops. The Post Master at Vandrevil is reported to have joined the rebel camp, and the mail bag to Bytown, had to be sent back to this city, as it was not deemed safe to carry it further than St. Eustache.

About fifty families of loyalists have been under the necessity of seeking security for their lives in timely flight, and arrived here on Thursday and yesterday. The number of rebels is stated to be much greater than at St. Charles, many of whom have, in all probability, joined their friends in the North.

From the Montreal Morning Courier, Dec. 4.

Latest from Colonel Gore.—Occupation of St. Denis and St. Charles.—Pursuit of the Rebels to St. Hyacinthe.

We are happy to be authorized to state that the detachment of Her Majesty's troops under Colonel Gore, after spending Friday night at St. Ours, entered St. Denis early on Saturday morning. Yesterday they were at St. Charles; and to-day they are to march upon St. Hyacinthe,

in pursuit of the rebels, PAPINEAU and NELSON, who are supposed to have fled in that direction. St. Charles and the other principal villages on the Richelieu are to be occupied until further orders.

We ought to add, that the howitzer, and the five wounded men left behind on the 23d ultimo, were recovered; and that the property of the rebel Nelson, as well as the houses from which he and his gang fired on Her Majesty's troops, were burnt.

Thus, within the short space of eight days, have forty-five miles in extent of the most populous and wealthy portion of this district been traversed in arms by Her Majesty's troops, in vindication of the outraged laws of the country, and the rebels who had compelled the deluded peasantry to take arms against their lawful Sovereign, completely put to flight. A large reward, we understand, is offered for their delivery into the hands of government.

From the St. John N. B. Observer, Dec. 19.

LATEST FROM CANADA.—The Boston Atlas, (a paper favourable to the Lower Canada Insurgents) received by last night's Mail, contains a Proclamation of Lord Gosford, dated 6th instant, proclaiming the District of Montreal under Martial Law, and authorising Sir John Colborne to act upon its authority.—Large rewards have also been offered for the apprehension of Papiueau, and other leading rebels, the particulars of which will be found below.

The Atlas also gives extracts from Buffalo papers, [very doubtful authority, Buffalo being warmly in favour of the Revolutionists,] stating that the Rebels in Upper Canada had taken possession of Toronto, burnt many buildings, some lives lost, and a number of prisoners taken.—It is stated that "they require from the Governor, Sir F. B. Head, that he shall dismiss the Parliament, grant an Elective Council, and that he should leave the Country within two weeks!" This is given on the asserted authority of a letter from the Cashier of one of the Banks in Toronto, and another from Queenston, U. C. dated Dec. 6,—but we think the news will turn out to be false.

From the Boston Atlas, December 13.

LATEST FROM LOWER CANADA.—MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.—Our accounts from the theatre of war are up to Monday morning last. Lord Gosford has proclaimed Martial Law in the District of Montreal. Four thousand dollars have been offered for the arrest of Papiueau, and two thousand for P. S. Brown.

The St. Albans Republican says,—“Families from Canada are flying in consternation from the seat of war, and are sitting down among us. The men, both Loyalists and Patriots, seem resolved to stay and abide the issue. The roads in every direction are guarded, and the first salutation a traveller to the Province meets with is “stand.”

A party of rebels were surprised near Swanton on the 6th Dec. by a party of Royalists. The rebels lost two swivels, 1300 Cartridges, and two flags, they then retreated with the loss of one man killed, four or five wounded, and one taken prisoner. The skirmish lasted 15 minutes.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a French administration paper published at Montreal, entitled *Le Populaire*, and bearing date Dec. 7th. It confirms the reports which have been current, of the rewards for the apprehension of Papiueau and his accomplices. The *Populaire* contains the following advertisement.—

Rewards offered for the arrest of the Traitors.

A thousand louis or twenty-four thousand francs for Louis JOSEPH PAPINEAU, Speaker of

the Chamber of Assembly, resident latterly at Montreal.

Five hundred louis or twelve thousand francs for every one of the persons named below;—

Then follows a list comprising the names of Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Thomas Storrow Brown, merchant, lately resident in Montreal, who has taken the title of General of the Insurgent forces; E. B. O'Callaghan, editor of the *Vindicator*, member of parliament; Louis Ferrault, proprietor and printer of the *Vindicator*; and some dozen other names of the principal patriots.

From the Quebec Official Gazette Extra.

MARTIAL LAW.

Office of the Secretary of the Province, }
Quebec, Dec. 5. 1837. }

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to authorize and command, by Royal Commission, Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., G. C. H., Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in this Province, to execute MARTIAL LAW in the District of Montreal, and to punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the Conspiracy and Rebellion which now exists within the said District, according to MARTIAL LAW, either by Death or otherwise, for the suppression and punishment of all rebels in the said District.

D. DALY,
Secretary of the Province.

DISTINGUISHED FRENCHMEN ON THEIR WAY TO CANADA.—The register of the American Hotel in this city, shows that the Duke de Blacas, Cavalier Tant, and M. de Sally Zolendal, from France, passed through here on Monday last for Canada. The Duke de Blacas, it is well known, was an able Minister of Louis XVIII. and of Charles X. His visit to Canada at this crisis, may be accidental, but it is certainly calculated to create an impression that the rising is less a matter of impulse than of design.—*Albany Etc. Journal.*

There were forty-five prisoners in Montreal gaol on the 1st December, on charges of high treason, thirty-two of whom were taken at St. Charles.

Lord Gosford has issued a merciful proclamation, calling on the people to return to their homes, and promising them pardon.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

December 19.

A detachment of the 85th Regiment, under command of Capt. Power, left town on Saturday morning for Fredericton and Canada. They went on Sleds.

Yesterday morning another detachment of 100 men, under command of Lieut. Colonel Munsell, left town for the same destination.

A third detachment of the 85th started on the same route this morning.—Part of the Royal Artillery in this Garrison, with Capt. Evans and Lieut. Robertson, also proceeded this morning to Fredericton and Canada. They took with them two cannonades and one mortar, mounted on Sleds.—Capt. Evans, we learn, only accompanies them as far as Fredericton, at present.

Another detachment of the 85th, we learn, will leave town on Thursday.

The first detachment of the 43d Regt. left Fredericton for Lower Canada, on Monday the 11th instant, under the Command of Col. Booth. A second detachment, under Capt. Egerton, took their departure on Tuesday, and it was expected the whole Regiment would be on their journey by Saturday last.