

Acadian Recorder Office,
Monday afternoon, 5 o'clock.

The Mail arrived this afternoon and has just been opened; it puts us in possession of a supplement to the Quebec Mercury, dated Nov. 28. As the details are given more at large, than in the extra which we issued this morning, we re-publish it "without a moment's delay."

The steamboat St. George arrived from Montreal last night about 9 o'clock, having left Montreal on Sunday, she brought down the specie of the Banks for safe deposit.

The latest authentic accounts received there from Col. Wetherall left him at Rouville, his march having been impeded by the removal of bridges and other obstacles thrown in his way by the rebels.

The following report from Sorel has been brought by a gentleman who came passenger in the steam boat.

A person whose name is given and who is spoken of as a man of respectability had arrived at Sorel, having made his escape from St. Charles, he reports that Colonel Wetherall had commenced the attack at that place at half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday morning—that the rebels had suffered dreadfully and that the troops had lost about 30 men. The attack commenced by pulling down some of the houses in the outskirts which occasioned the inhabitants to fly, to the main body, when they were fired upon and suffered as above stated.

The gentleman who brings this intelligence stopped at Sorel nearly half an hour and from his knowledge of the person bringing the report, believes it worthy of credit.

To this we can only add our warmest wish that the report may be verified.

The conduct of Colonel Gore, we learn, is approved of by the Commander of the Forces, and every credit is given to him for his perseverance under such difficult circumstances,—his object was frustrated more by the roads and the weather than the defence of the rebels, though they were estimated to have numbered thousands for his hundreds.

It was reported yesterday after the arrival of the Mail, that Mr. L. M. Viger had been released from imprisonment; some accounts said on bail, others that the charge against him had not been proved, the Montreal Gazette, of Saturday evening, says nothing upon the subject nor are the authorities here aware of it! We do not believe it to be the case.

The enrolling of Men for the several Corps of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry commenced yesterday and went on with a spirit beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. We understand that upwards of four hundred men had volunteered before three o'clock, and probably before this evening, the several Corps now authorized will have completed their complement One Company, nearly eighty, consists of sailors many of them old men of war men who will make excellent hands at the batteries.

From the Courier and Enquirer, Dec. 7.

SANDY HILL, Monday Night.

I have just seen some gentlemen who have come in from Montreal. Wetherall's victory was much more complete than has been reported; the carnage was so great that it has not been published.—The malcontents lost at least 500 men, by shot, fire and water. They fought very well until they were charged by the bayonet, and then the butchery was dreadful. Upwards of 100 were in a bar full of hay and straw, which was set fire to, and they were burnt alive or smothered.—Many attempts to cross the river and were drowned. Brown's carpet bag with one clean shirt and one pair of stockings his new regimentals, were found; and in the bag many letters, which implicate parties not hitherto suspected. Colonel Gore has marched with five or six hundred men against St. Dennis. The fate of that town was decided on Saturday but is not yet known. The orders are to destroy every thing—to raze the houses to the ground or burn them; and it is expected that as in the affair of St. Charles no quarter will be given.

Colonel Wetherall also leaves Montreal this day for Grand Brule—where the enemy are in force, but without provisions. They have been pillaging the whole country without mercy.

One thousand pounds have been offered by the Governor for the head of Papineau and also for that of Brown. This will probably assure them. These are hard times and a thousand pounds are not to be despised.

They are in great spirits and full of military ardour at Montreal. The Volunteers are very assiduous in their duties, and every gentleman in the city carries his musket.

One thousand of the Gen. Barry volunteers are expected to arrive daily at Montreal.

We extract from the MONTREAL HERALD of Saturday December 2d the only paragraph of interest:—

It has been generally expected that the Governor would ere this have declared the district of Montreal under martial law, and while no reason appears to exist that he should hesitate, events are daily occurring which prove the immediate and most urgent necessity of putting it in force. On Tuesday last, a person named Chartrand, a respectable mason, residing in St. John's and a loyal volunteer, left his house to collect a debt due to him a few miles out of the village by one Roy, and on his return he was arrested by five men with loaded muskets, who set him up against a tree and fired at him. One ball pierced his heart, and several others shewed the deadly aim which his savage murderers took. We have conversed with a gentleman who saw the dead body. In consequence of Chartrand's not returning to St. John's fears were entertained that he had been taken prisoner by some of the rebels, who had scouts over all the neighbourhood, and Mr. M'Crear with twelve of the Dorchester Volunteers set out in search of him when they learned the particulars of his untimely fate.

Never was St. Andrew's day more appropriately celebrated than on Thursday last—never was a procession more numerous attended in this city, than that of the 1st Royal Scots regiment, which has proved itself worthy of its honourable name. The liberty pole which was hoisted at St. Charles, at the meeting of the six counties, together with the wooden tablet bearing the inscription "A Papineau, par ses concitoyens reconnoissens," have been brought in to town. General Brown's military coat with epaulettes is also in possession of one of the soldiers.

Mr. Speirs, who was reported as having been murdered by the rebels, returned to town on Thursday with the Royals, "safe, not sound." He left this city on Saturday last with despatches addressed to Col. Wetherall, and was taken prisoner on the same day by about three or four hundred near point Olivier. Mr. S. resisted their authority and shot one of them when he was immediately stabbed on the forehead and beaten nearly senseless with a bludgeon. He was then secured and conveyed from place to place during the darkness of the night so that he had not any idea of the exact part of the country he was in. He threatened to shoot him but on his telling them that if they did his death would be fearfully avenged, they changed their minds. He was released along with nine or ten other prisoners, on Wednesday, and immediately joined the Royal Regiment.

THE CHIEF OF THE REBEL GANG TAKEN.—Amable Norbert Morin, director in chief of the seditious and treasonable proceedings of the Permanent and Central Committee of Quebec, and chief spy of the Montreal faction, was lodged in jail this morning on a similar charge to that on which Jos. Legare, Pierre Chasseur Eugene Trudeau and Barthelemi Lachance were arrested. A. N. Morin was committed until Saturday, when he will be further examined. Quebec Herald.

The number of warrants prepared is we believe considerable, and some of them must be for the head offender.—The arrest of A. N. Morin in Quebec shows there is no intention of allowing the leaders to leave all the dangers of revolution to their underlings.

We have reason to hope that a considerable number of additional arrests are likely to be made in and near Quebec.—The more men the better—but the highest must be among the best.

The best argument we can urge upon our readers to induce them to renewed activity & spirit in their country's cause, is to be found in the events of the last day or two. The long desired blow is at last struck by the government. Blood has been shed by the rebels, who now stand unmarked and fairly subject to the worst penalties of the laws they have insulted.

No British subject could desire better things. Let but the enemy be seen and the result is certain. Argument is no longer needed to convince any one of what each man's conscience must plainly tell him to be his duty. He has but to remember that England expects every man to do it.

We see from last night's *Papulaire*, that Mr. Demaray one of the persons rescued at Lougeuil has just been discharged from his situation as post-master at St. Johns. The public will be no losers.

(From the New-York Gazette, November 28.)

Canada and the United States.

If the people of the British North American provinces have grievances to complain of, and we are inclined to think they may have, we hope with all our heart they may be redressed; for the rights and liberties of mankind should be cherished by every friend to his race; and perhaps no one sympathizes more strongly than we do, in the just claims of all people to the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled. The Canadian habitants have no better friends than we shall always prove ourselves upon every occasion in which it shall appear that they have right and justice on their side but we have no idea, because it may be popular with a certain class of inhabitants to prate of an excessive love of liberty and utter frothy declamation of Canadian oppressions, to hold out to the people of those provinces the deceptive idea, that the citizens of the United States "sympathize with their sufferings," and hold themselves in readiness to assist them in their rebellion against the Mother country; because, the truth is there is no such sympathy extant in the United States. There is no cause for it, and even those who profess to feel it, feel only the prurieny for doing something that may possibly give themselves a little ephemeral notoriety. There is no sympathy felt for the Canadian malcontents, simply for the reason that there is nothing in their condition to call for it.

The people of the United States are not such egregious fools, as not to know that the inhabitants of Canada are not only not oppressed but that they are actually living in more liberty, and paying less for the paternal Government that is over them than any people on the continent. We venture to say that the free republican citizens of the United States have within the last five years had abundantly more cause for taking up arms against their Government, than the Canadians have ever had, since Wolfe conquered their country and gave them the blessings of an enlightened English system (so far as they would accept it.) This is our firm opinion; and yet there are a very few presses in this country—very few they are indeed, and likely to become fewer—which take it upon themselves to encourage the Canadians to believe that the people of the United States are ready to succour them in their struggle for independence of the mother country. We tell the Canadians that it is no such thing.—We have as ample means of gathering public opinion in the U. States, as others, and we say there is no such feeling among them.—It is quite true that our people are perfectly willing for the British provinces to establish their independence, but we believe it to be a very general opinion in these States that such an independence would bring no blessings with it, nevertheless. But, no matter—however this may be, we are quite sure that the people of the United States, have not the most distant idea of mixing in the melee—no notion of having any hand in assisting Mr. Papineau in trying to become a great man. He may fly into our territory to avoid the consequences of his treason in Canada, and the *Vindicator* newspaper may fix its locale in Vermont for aught we know, but his adherents deceive themselves wretchedly if they count upon our countrymen or our Government, as co-operators

in their rebellion. The citizens of the United States neither see anything in the character of the cause or in the historical reminiscences of French Canadian conduct towards their ancestors, to call for any special sympathy or fraternization on the occasion. The Canadians will find none, and we advise them by no means to flatter themselves by any such delusion. If the press be an index, as it undoubtedly is a pretty correct one of public opinion, they will find in that a majority against any such hopes. If Monsieur Papineau raises twelve thousand troops in the United States, as one of the accounts says he promised to do, they will not be American citizens, but just such patriots as we shall be very glad to get rid of. He can raise no such number, however, of any sort.

The five persons arrested in Quebec, viz. Messrs. Morin, Legare, Chasseur, Tradeau and Lachance, have been admitted to bail, 2000 dollars each, with two sureties in the same amount. They are to appear for trial in March, & to keep the peace in the mean time.

It was currently reported at Montreal on Monday, that the People's Bank had stopped payment. Its notes were refused in deposit at the Montreal and North American Banks.

Lord Gosford has issued a militia general order, declaring that all resignations extorted from officers in the militia by violence or threats are accounted null and that the said officers will still be considered as holding the same.

GRENADA.—The future is full of uncertainty as to the fate of the Islands, which may become ere long mere haunts for piratical marauders. The *Grenada Free Press* of Oct. 28, says:

Considered in another point of view, however, the abolition of apprenticeship in 1838, whether with compensation or not would be a most unjust measure to the non-possessors or domestics. Compelled by law to give every hour, day and night, to their employers while the praedials have only given 45 hours per week, it would not be surprising were the idea entertained by the domestics, that all parties had combined thus to defraud them—such an opinion might banefully operate on their future conduct.

On the other hand will the praedials work with any degree of good will when they see their former fellow apprentices walking about in freedom, will any thing else than compulsion make them do their duty? And will that compulsion be employed by those who have the authority, when as a gentleman forcibly remarked in our hearing, "the same man whom a magistrate may flog to-day may to-morrow when free come and pull his nose." There is matter for much serious cogitation as to the future conduct of the agricultural labor on the part of those who have every thing staked in the colonies, and little more than twelve months remain ere one class of our apprentices will become freemen.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1838.

We find by the ROYAL GAZETTE of the 26th ult., that His Excellency the Governor has prorogued the General Assembly of this Island from the Fifth of Fe-