

charge to that on which Jos. Legaré, Pierre Chasseur, Eugene Trudeau and Barthélemi Lachance. A. N. Morin was committed until Saturday, when he will be further examined, and most probably be accommodated with quarters by Mr. Jeffriys for the whole winter.—“Quebec Morning Herald,” of Wednesday.

Earl of Gosford to Lord Glenelg, 22 Nov. 1837.

Sir John Colborne has called in the old pensioners and the old soldiers, who are willing to serve, both to enter on immediate active service.—“Populaire.”

Encl. 2, in No. 51.

Enclosure 3, in No. 51.

Mercury Office, 22 November 1837.

THE anxiety with which all intelligence from the district of Montreal is sought after, induces us to furnish our subscribers with the following latest particulars, which we copy from the “Morning Courier” of Monday.

Encl. 3, in No. 51.

MARCH of the Troops to Chambly;—Arrest of Seven Prisoners on the Road.

Between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday morning, the troops set out for Chambly, under Lieutenant-colonel Wetherall, as stated in our Extra. Four companies of the Royals, a party of the Royal Artillery, with two field-pieces, under Captain Glasgow, and from 16 to 20 of the Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, under Captain David, formed the detachment. Among the latter we understand there were a good many of those who had been out on the severe duty of the day before. Lieutenant Ermatinger, in particular, and Messrs. Molson and Ashton, though slightly wounded the day before, were among the number. The deputy-sheriff, Mr. Duchesnay, and S. Bellingham and P. E. Leclerc, esquires, magistrates, accompanied the detachment to authorize its movements.

The spot where the attack was made on Friday upon the cavalry is, as we now learn from parties who have since gone over the ground, from two to three miles out of Longueuil. On arriving at the place, the detachment found the waggon in which the prisoners had been conveyed lying by the road-side, a dead horse in the road, and tracks of blood in the field where the assailants had been posted, from which it would appear that some execution was done by the fire of the cavalry previous to their retreat. The houses and barns by the road-side, from which the cavalry had been fired upon in their retreat, were all found with the doors and window-shutters nailed up. A careful search was of course made, but though the fires were still burning in some of them, there were neither weapons nor inmates to be found in any. The party then proceeded along the road, finding the houses, with one or two exceptions only, deserted, and uniformly without arms in them. Scouts were frequently seen mounted, and riding down the several concession roads towards the main road; but on sight of the troops they uniformly started off again. An individual who was met upon the main road stated that, as he came along, he had seen numbers of men, women and children leaving the houses along the road, and going off right and left, the men mostly armed. About six miles from Chambly a man was overtaken on the road, armed. When arrested, he admitted that he had turned out to join a party that was designed to intercept the troops. About a mile further, the cavalry, who were in advance of the main body, gave chase to a party of about 30 armed horsemen, whom they saw at some distance before them, and who made off immediately at full speed, turning to the left up a concession road towards the Belleisle Mountain. After a mile and a half of hard riding, most of them took to the woods, while the remainder made their escape along the road. A company of the infantry coming up were then ordered into the bush, the cavalry being drawn up along the edge, to cut off such as might be driven out. Some 20 or 30 shots were exchanged; with what effect on the rebels is not known; and two prisoners, named Mongeau, father and son, and four horses, were taken. None of the soldiers were hurt. The elder Mongeau, when taken, was armed with a horse pistol—the younger with a fusée. Both had a good supply of ball-cartridge, a part of which they declared to have been served out to them by Dr. Kimber, of Chambly, one of the missing heroes of the revolution, whose present *locale* is by many shrewdly conjectured to be south of line 45 degrees. On arriving at Booth's Tavern, not far from Chambly, a party of about 100 men were found posted just beyond the bridge; but they made off so fast, as the troops came up, that only four of them were taken. The party reached Chambly with their seven prisoners a little after sun-down. From the general statements made by the prisoners, it is evident that a large body of men had been called out to oppose the troops, and that courage rather than numbers was wanting to induce them to attempt it. The two Mongeaus, we understand, are identified as having been of the party that fired on the cavalry on Friday. The two magistrates and the deputy-sheriff returned on Saturday to the city. The troops, with their prisoners, who are placed in separate confinement, remained at Chambly.

We have heard complaints made in some quarters of the small force despatched on the former errand for the arrest of Demaray and D'Avignon. We believe a very short answer may be made to them. Until the civil force had been proved inadequate, Sir John Colborne could not have been justified in furnishing a military force for such a purpose. The volunteer cavalry were employed in the capacity of special constables on that occasion. The forcible rescue of the prisoners from their hands has happily warranted the stronger measure, which was adopted the next day. We may now look every day for intelligence of the utmost importance. Virtually, the whole neighbourhood in which these events have

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