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CANADA.

FURTHER

COPIES OR EXTRACTS

OF

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE

AFFAIRS OF LOWER CANADA

AND

UPPER CANADA.

*(In continuation of Papers presented to Parliament on the
23d December 1837, No. 72, and 16th January 1838,
No. 80.)*

[Presented by Her Majesty's Command.]

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 January 1838.*

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SCHEDULE.

UPPER CANADA.

No. 1.—Extract of a Despatch from Lieutenant-governor Sir F. B. Head, Bart. to Lord
Glencg, dated Toronto, 19 December 1837; (ten Enclosures) - - p. 3

LOWER CANADA.

No. 2.—Extract of a Despatch from Lieutenant-general Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., to
Major-general Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B., dated Head Quarters, Montreal,
22 December 1837; (three Enclosures) - - - - - p. 11

U P P E R C A N A D A.

—No. 1.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *F. B. Head*, Bart. to
Lord *Glenelg*, dated Toronto, 19 December 1837.

No. 1.

Sir F. B. Head to
Lord Glenelg,
19 Dec. 1837.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on Monday, the 4th instant, this city was, in a moment of profound peace, suddenly invested by a band of armed rebels, amounting, according to report, to 3,000 men (but in actual fact about 500), and commanded by Mr. M'Kenzie, the editor of a republican newspaper; Mr. Van Egmont, an officer who had served under Napoleon; Mr. Gibson, a land surveyor; Mr. Lount, a blacksmith; Mr. Lloyd, and some other notorious characters.

Having, as I informed your Lordship in my despatch, No. 119, dated 3d ultimo, purposely effected the withdrawal of Her Majesty's troops from this province, and having delivered over to the civil authorities the whole of the arms and accoutrements I possessed, I of course found myself without any defence whatever, excepting that which the loyalty and fidelity of the province might think proper to afford me. The crisis, important as it was, was one I had long earnestly anticipated, and accordingly I no sooner received the intelligence that the rebels were within four miles of the city, than, abandoning Government House, I at once proceeded to the City Hall, in which about 4,000 stand of arms and accoutrements had been deposited.

One of the first individuals I met there, with a musket on his shoulder, was the Chief Justice of the province; and, in a few minutes, I found myself surrounded by a band of brave men, who were of course unorganized, and, generally speaking, unarmed.

As the foregoing statement is an unqualified admission on my part, that I was completely surprised by the rebels, I think it proper to remind rather than to explain to your Lordship the course of policy I have been pursuing.

In a former despatch, I respectfully stated to your Lordship, as my opinion, that a civil war must henceforward every where be a moral one; and that, in this hemisphere in particular, victory must eventually declare itself in favour of moral and not of physical preponderance.

Entertaining these sentiments, I observed, with satisfaction, that Mr. M'Kenzie was pursuing a lawless course of conduct, which I felt it would be impolitic for me to arrest. For a long time he had endeavoured to force me to buoy him up by a Government prosecution, but he sunk in proportion as I neglected him, until, becoming desperate, he was eventually driven to reckless behaviour, which I felt confident would very soon create its own punishment.

The traitorous arrangements he made were of that minute nature, that it would have been difficult, even if I had desired it, to have suppressed them; for instance, he began by establishing union lists (in number not exceeding 40) of persons desirous of political reform, and who, by an appointed secretary, were recommended to communicate regularly with himself, for the purpose of establishing a meeting of delegates.

As soon as by most wicked misrepresentations he had succeeded in seducing a number of well-meaning people to join these squads, his next step was to prevail upon a few of them to attend their meetings armed, for the alleged purpose of firing at a mark.

While these meetings were in continuance, Mr. M'Kenzie, by means of his newspaper, and by constant personal attendance, succeeded in inducing his adherents to believe that he was every where strongly supported, and that his means, as well as his forces, would prove invincible.

I was not ignorant of these proceedings, and in proportion as Mr. M'Kenzie's paper became more and more seditious, and in proportion as these armed meetings excited more and more alarm, I was strongly and repeatedly called upon by the peaceable portion of the community forcibly to suppress both the one and the

No. 1.
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 19 Dec. 1837.

other. I considered it better, however, under all circumstances, to await the outbreak, which I was confident would be impotent inversely as it was previously opposed; in short, I considered that if an attack by the rebels was inevitable, the more I encouraged them to consider me defenceless the better.

Mr. M'Kenzie, under these favourable circumstances, having been freely permitted by me to make every preparation in his power, a concentration of his deluded adherents, and an attack upon the city of Toronto were secretly settled to take place on the night of the 19th instant; however, in consequence of a militia general order which I issued, it was deemed advisable that these arrangements should be hurried, and accordingly Mr. M'Kenzie's deluded victims, travelling through the forest by cross roads, found themselves assembled, at about four o'clock in the evening of Monday, the 4th instant, as rebels, at Montgomerie's Tavern, which is on the Yonge-street macadamized road, about four miles from the city.

As soon as they had attained this position, Mr. M'Kenzie and a few others, with pistols in their hands, arrested every person on the road, in order to prevent information reaching the town. Colonel Moodie, a distinguished veteran officer, residing in Yonge-street, accompanied by three gentlemen on horseback, on passing Montgomerie's Tavern was fired at by the rebels, and I deeply regret to say that the colonel, wounded in two places, was taken prisoner into the tavern, where in three hours he died, leaving a widow and family unprovided for.

As soon as this gallant meritorious officer, who had honourably fought in this province, fell, I am informed that Mr. M'Kenzie exultingly observed to his followers, "*that as blood had now been spilled, they were in for it, and had nothing left but to advance;*" accordingly, at about 10 o'clock at night, they did advance; and I was in bed, and asleep, when Mr. Alderman Powell awakened me to state, that in riding out of the city towards Montgomerie's Tavern he had been arrested by Mr. M'Kenzie and another principal leader; that the former had snapped a pistol at his breast; that his (Mr. Powell's) pistol also snapped, but that he fired a second, which, causing the death of Mr. M'Kenzie's companion, had enabled him to escape.

As soon as Mr. Powell reached Toronto, the alarm bell was rung, and as Mr. M'Kenzie feared we might be prepared for him, he forbore to proceed with his attack.

On arriving at the City Hall, I appointed Mr. Justice Jones, Mr. Henry Sherwood, Captain Strachan and Mr. John Robinson, my aide-de-camp. I then ordered the arms to be unpacked, and, manning all the windows of the building, as well as those of opposite houses which flanked it, we awaited the rebels, who, as I have stated, did not deem it advisable to advance. Besides these arrangements, I despatched a messenger to the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Colonel the honourable Allan M'Nab, of the Gore district, and to the colonels of the militia regiments in the Midland and Newcastle districts. An advanced piquet of 30 volunteers, commanded by my aide-de-camp, Mr. Justice Jones, was placed within a short distance of the rebels.

By the following morning (Tuesday) we mustered about 300 men, and in the course of the day the numbers increased to about 500. In the night an advanced piquet, commanded by Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, was attacked within the precincts of the city by the rebels, who were driven back, one of their party being killed and several wounded.

On Wednesday morning we were sufficiently strong to have ventured on an attack, but being sensible of the strength of our position, being also aware how much depended upon the contest in which we were about to be engaged, and feeling the greatest possible reluctance at the idea of entering upon a civil war, I despatched two gentlemen to the rebel leaders, to tell them that before any conflict should take place, I parentally called upon them, as their governor, to avoid the effusion of human blood. In the meanwhile, however, Mr. M'Kenzie had committed every description of enormity; he had robbed the mail—with his own hands had set fire to Dr. Horne's house—had plundered many inoffensive individuals of their money—had stolen several horses, had made a number of respectable people prisoners, and, having thus succeeded in embarking his misguided adherents in guilt, he replied to my admonition by a message, that he would only consent that his demands should be settled by a national convention, and he insolently added, that he would wait till two o'clock for my answer, which in one word was "NEVER!"

In

In the course of Tuesday, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Colonel the honourable Allan M'Nab, arrived from the Gore district at the head of about 60 men, which he had assembled at half an hour's notice, and other brave men flocking in to me from various directions, I was enabled by strong piquets to prevent Mr. M'Kenzie from carrying into effect his diabolical intention to burn the city of Toronto, in order to plunder the banks, and having effected this object, I determined that on the following day I would make the attack.

Accordingly, on Thursday morning I assembled our forces under the direction of the adjutant-general of militia, Colonel Fitzgibbon, clerk of the House of Assembly.

The principal body was headed by the honourable the Speaker, Colonel Allan M'Nab, the right wing being commanded by Colonel Samuel Jarvis, the left by Colonel William Chisholm, assisted by the honourable Mr. Justice Maclean, late Speaker of the House of Assembly, the two guns by Major Carfrae, of the Militia Artillery.

The command of the militia left in the city remained under Mr. Justice Macaulay, and the protection of the city with Mr. Gurnett, the mayor.

I might also have most advantageously availed myself in the field of the military services of Colonel Foster, the commander of the forces in Upper Canada, of Captain Baddeley, of the corps of Royal Engineers, and of a detachment of eight artillerymen, who form the only regular force in this province, but having deliberately determined that the important contest in which I was about to be engaged should be decided solely by the Upper Canada militia, or, in other words, by the inhabitants of this noble province, I was resolved that no consideration whatever should induce me to avail myself of any other assistance than that upon which, as the representative of our gracious Sovereign, I had firmly and implicitly relied.

At 12 o'clock the militia force marched out of the town, with an enthusiasm which it would be impossible to describe, and in about an hour we came in sight of the rebels, who occupied an elevated position near Gallows-hill, in front of Montgomerie's tavern, which had long been the rendezvous of Mr. M'Kenzie's men.

They were principally armed with rifles; and, for a short time, favoured by buildings, they endeavoured to maintain their ground; however, the brave and loyal militia of Upper Canada, steadily advancing with a determination which was irresistible, drove them from their position, completely routed Mr. M'Kenzie, who, in a state of the greatest agitation, ran away; and, in a few minutes, Montgomerie's tavern, which was first entered by Mr. Justice Jones, was burned to the ground.

Being on the spot merely as civil governor, and in no way in command of the troops, I was happy to have an opportunity of demonstrating to the rebels the mildness and beneficence of Her Majesty's Government, and well knowing that the laws of the country would have ample opportunity of making examples of the guilty, I deemed it advisable to save the prisoners who were taken, and to extend to most of these misguided men the Royal mercy, by ordering their immediate release.

These measures having been effected, and the rebels having been deprived of their flag, on which was inscribed in large letters, "*Bidwell, and the glorious minority*"—"1837, and a good beginning!" the militia advanced in pursuit of the rebels about four miles, till they reached the house of one of the principal ring-leaders, Mr. Gibson, which residence it would have been impossible to have saved, and it was consequently burned to the ground.

The infatuated followers of Mr. M'Kenzie were now completely dispersed. Deceived and deserted by their leader, they sought for refuge in all directions, ashamed and disgusted with the murder, arson, highway and mail robbery which he had committed before their eyes, and, detesting him for the overbearing tyranny of his conduct towards them, they sincerely repented that they had ever joined him; and I have been credibly informed that their wives and children now look upon Mr. M'Kenzie as their most malignant enemy. Mr. M'Kenzie has fled to the United States. Mr. John Rolph has absconded. Mr. Bidwell, who took no part in the affray, has amicably agreed with me to quit, and has quitted this province for ever. Dr. Morrison, and the Captain Van Egmont, are our prisoners. Mr. Lount and Mr. Gibson have fled, and I understand are making for the United States.

No. 1.

Sir F. B. Head to
 Lord Glenelg,
 19 Dec. 1837.

As Mr. M'Kenzie had been particularly active in disseminating his principles throughout the London district, and as Dr. Duncombe was reported to be there with a body of armed rebels, I deemed it advisable, as soon as the militia returned to Toronto from driving Mr. M'Kenzie from Gallows-hill, to order a body of 500 men to proceed immediately to the London district. I placed this corps under the command of the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Colonel Allan M'Nab, who with great promptitude marched with it to the point of its destination.

On the day of Mr. M'Kenzie's defeat, as well as on the following morning, bands of militia-men from all directions poured in upon me in numbers, which honourably proved that I had not placed confidence in them in vain. From the Newcastle district alone 2,600 men, with nothing but the clothes in which they stood, marched in the depth of winter towards the capital, although nearly 100 miles from their homes.

From Gore, Niagara, Lake Simcoe, and from various other places, brave men, armed as well as unarmed, rushed forwards unsolicited, and, according to the best reports I could collect, from 10,000 to 12,000 men simultaneously marched towards the capital to support me in maintaining for the people of Upper Canada the British constitution.

The numbers which were advancing towards me were so great, that the day after Mr. M'Kenzie's defeat I found it absolutely necessary to print and circulate a public notice, announcing "*that there existed no further occasion for the resort of militia to Toronto,*" and the following day I was further enabled to issue a general order authorizing the whole of the militia of the Bathurst, Johnstone, Ottawa and Eastern districts to go and lend their assistance to Lower Canada.

I have now completed a plain statement of the events which have occurred in this noble province during the last week, and have done so at some length, as the moral they offer is most important.

Your Lordship knows that at the last election Mr. M'Kenzie and his party in vain appealed to the farmers and yeomen of this country to support them, instead of supporting me. Driven by the voice of the people from their seats in the House of Assembly, they declared that they had only been defeated by the influence of a corrupt Government. However, the moment the charges made against me in the House of Commons reached this country, the House of Assembly deliberately investigated the whole affair, which they proved and pronounced to be a series of wilful and premeditated falsehoods.

Mr. M'Kenzie and his party finding that at every point they were defeated in the moral attack which they had made upon the British constitution, next determined to excite their deluded adherents to have recourse to physical strength.

Being as ready to meet them on that ground as I had been ready to meet them in a moral struggle, I gave them every possible advantage; I in no way availed myself of the immense resources of the British empire; on the contrary, I purposely dismissed from the province the whole of our troops. I allowed Mr. M'Kenzie to *write* what he chose, *say* what he chose, and *do* what he chose; and, without taking any notice of his traitorous proceedings, I waited, with folded arms, until he had collected his rebel forces, and had actually commenced his attack.

I then, as a solitary individual, called upon the militia of Upper Canada to defend me, and the result has been, as I have stated, namely, that the people of Upper Canada came to me when I called them; that they completely defeated Mr. M'Kenzie's adherents, and drove him and his rebel ringleaders from the land.

It now only remains for me to inform your Lordship that Mr. M'Kenzie, who has escaped to Buffalo, in the United States, has, by falsehood and misrepresentations, almost succeeded in exciting a large body of labourers, out of work, to invade Upper Canada, for the purpose of plundering the banks and of gaining possession of the Crown lands.

This is at this moment causing, throughout the province, considerable excitement, and I must say that, for the sake of humanity, I earnestly trust and hope the attempt will not be made.

I entertain the utmost reliance that the Government of the United States will nobly prevent any such invasion. I am persuaded that all Americans of intelligence and property will feel that the character of their country requires them to discountenance a lawless and unprincipled aggression.

Should

Should, however, any of the inhabitants of Buffalo or other frontier towns, regardless of these sentiments, for the sake of plunder, invade the free and independent people of Upper Canada, I feel confident that every man in the province, Indians and black population included, will assemble together in one band to exterminate the invaders, or to perish in the attempt.

Sir F. B. Head to
Lord Glenelg,
19 Dec. 1837.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Adjutant-general's Office, Toronto, 4 Dec. 1837.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-governor has pleasure in announcing to the militia of Upper Canada, that, in consequence of the present disturbed state of the Lower Province, several regiments have gallantly expressed their readiness to co-operate, in case of necessity, with Her Majesty's troops, in protecting their fellow-subjects in Lower Canada, in the maintenance of the revered laws and institutions of the British empire.

Enclosure 1, in
No. 1.

While this spirit, so honourable to Upper Canada, and so fully in accordance with the character of its inhabitants, has been manifested in various portions of the province, his Excellency has with regret received information from various quarters, that, in certain portions of the Home and London districts, a number of individuals have been seen assembled, as if for the purpose of drilling, some of them bearing arms, although not called upon by public authority, nor acting under the orders of any officer appointed by the Crown.

Whatever may be the motive of such assemblages, the Lieutenant-governor is of opinion, that they are calculated to excite alarm in the minds of all peaceable inhabitants, and that, being contrary to law, they are inconsistent with that duty and allegiance which it is the pride of all faithful subjects to cherish.

The Lieutenant-governor has therefore determined to call upon all persons in public authority, as well as upon all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada, to unite together in maintaining the high character which this province now holds in the esteem and affection of the mother country, by discountenancing such illegal meetings, and by doing all in their power to discover and make known those who promote and take part in them.

With this object in view, the Lieutenant-governor directs that the colonels of militia throughout the province shall, upon receiving this order, call out their respective regiments, and acquaint them of the above circumstances; as also that his Excellency's offer to Sir John Colborne of Her Majesty's troops who were in this province, has been accepted: that as soon as the navigation closes, their return may be deemed impracticable: that even if it were not so, his Excellency on no account whatever would consent to deprive the Lower Province, during this winter, of their assistance: that Her Majesty's stores, arms and ammunition have been intrusted by his Excellency to the civil authorities; and that the period has consequently arrived for his Excellency to call upon the militia of Upper Canada to do justice to the honourable confidence which, under circumstances so flattering to their character, has been publicly reposed in their valour and in their loyalty.

Upon the militia of Upper Canada, as the constitutional force of the country, the Lieutenant-governor relies with confidence for aiding the civil powers, firmly to maintain the laws, and to protect all classes of The Queen's subjects in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties; and his Excellency is fully assured that, if necessity should arise, the inhabitants of Upper Canada will not fail to place on record an honourable example of a people who, appreciating the blessings of peace and freedom, will allow no political differences of opinion to prevent them, when duly called upon, uniting to support their religion, the Crown and the laws.

His Excellency therefore directs the colonels of militia throughout the province, immediately to make such arrangements as may appear to them most judicious, for enabling their respective corps to act with promptness and effect, should any emergency render their services necessary. And in case the civil authorities should find occasion to suppress an illegal meeting, his Excellency especially refers to the 9th section of the Militia Act, passed in the 48th year of the reign of his late Majesty George the Third, relying that the officers commanding regiments will, with alacrity, firmness and discretion, exercise the powers therein given to them, of suppressing with the force of their respective regiments any attempts that may be made to oppose the civil magistrates, or to disturb the peace of the country.

The Lieutenant-governor is proud to believe, that Upper Canada is the only portion of the British empire divested of military support, and he feels confident that the mother country, as well as the continent of America, respect the steady peaceful conduct which at present so peculiarly distinguishes the inhabitants of the Upper Province of the Canadas.

By Order of his Excellency,

James Fitzgibbon,
Acting Adjutant-general of Militia.

No. 1.
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Lord Glenelg,
19 Dec. 1837.

Enclosure 2, in
No. 1.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

PROCLAMATION by his Excellency Sir *Francis Bond Head*, Baronet,
Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c.

To the Queen's faithful Subjects in Upper Canada.

IN a time of profound peace, while every one was quietly following his occupations, feeling secure under the protection of our laws, a band of rebels, instigated by a few malignant and disloyal men, has had the wickedness and audacity to assemble with arms, and to attack and murder the Queen's subjects on the highway, to burn and destroy their property, to rob the public mails, and to threaten to plunder the banks, and to fire the city of Toronto.

Brave and loyal people of Upper Canada, we have been long suffering from the acts and endeavours of concealed traitors, but this is the first time that rebellion has dared to show itself openly in the land, in the absence of invasion by any foreign enemy.

Let every man do his duty now, and it will be the last time that we or our children shall see our lives or properties endangered, or the authority of our gracious Queen insulted by such treacherous and ungrateful men. Militiamen of Upper Canada, no country has ever shown a finer example of loyalty and spirit than you have given upon this sudden call of duty. Young and old of all ranks are flocking to the standard of their country. What has taken place will enable our Queen to know Her friends from Her enemies,—a public enemy is never so dangerous as a concealed traitor; and now, my friends, let us complete well what is begun,—let us not return to our rest till treason and traitors are revealed to the light of day, and rendered harmless throughout the land.

Be vigilant, patient and active, leave punishment to the laws;—our first object is, to arrest and secure all those who have been guilty of rebellion, murder and robbery; and, to aid us in this, a reward of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to justice, *William Lyon Mackenzie*; and FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to justice, *David Gibson*, or *Samuel Lount*, or *Jesse Lloyd*, or *Silas Fletcher*; and the same reward and a free pardon will be given to any of their accomplices who will render this public service, except he or they shall have committed, in his own person, the crime of murder or arson.

And all, but the leaders above named, who have been seduced to join in this unnatural rebellion, are hereby called to return to their duty to their Sovereign, to obey the laws, and to live henceforward as good and faithful subjects, and they will find the Government of their Queen as indulgent as it is just.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Thursday, 3 o'clock P. M., 7 Dec.

*** The party of rebels, under their chief leaders, is wholly dispersed, and flying before the loyal militia. The only thing that remains to be done is to find them, and arrest them.

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

Government House, 8 December 1837.

Enclosure 3, in
No. 1.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-governor warmly thanks, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, the loyal and gallant militia of Upper Canada, for their ready attention to the call of their country, when their services were required for putting down a cruel and unnatural rebellion.

His Excellency trusts, that that service has now been effectually rendered, and it only remains for him to take whatever steps may be necessary for the peace and security of the several districts, and to announce, with much satisfaction, that there appears to be no further occasion for the resort of militia to Toronto.

Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

Government House, 9 December 1837.

F. B. HEAD.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Enclosure 4, in
No. 1.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-governor apprehends, from recent accounts, that it may be necessary for the militia of this province to unite their efforts to those of their brave and loyal fellow-subjects of Lower Canada, in order to put down rebellion, and to maintain the integrity of the glorious empire of Great Britain.

His Excellency therefore directs, that, upon the requisition of the Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in Lower Canada, the colonel or officer commanding any regiment of militia in the Bathurst, Johnstown, Ottawa or Eastern Districts respectively, shall take all the measures in his power, agreeably to the militia laws of the province, for furnishing whatever number of men may be required for military service, in aid of the Queen's forces or the militia of Lower Canada, in either province.

His

His Excellency relies upon the zeal, loyalty and bravery of the militia of Upper Canada, for rendering effectual service to their Sovereign, and maintaining that character which his Excellency is aware has distinguished them wherever they have been called into the field.

No. 1.
Sir F. B. Head to
Lord Glenelg,
19 Dec. 1837.

His Excellency is further pleased to authorize the forming of any Independent Volunteer Companies for the above service.

Enclosure 5, in No. 1.

10 December 1837.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-governor directs, that no officer, whatever may be his rank, or on whatever service he may be employed, shall take upon himself to release any prisoner taken in arms against the Government, or any one apprehended on suspicion of treasonable practices; but all such persons are to await the decision of the Government, upon a careful investigation of the charges against them.

Enclosure 5,
in No. 1.

Enclosure 6, in No. 1.

11 December 1837.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL Commission has been completed, appointing the Hon. Robert S. Jameson, Vice-chancellor, and others, to examine all persons accused of High Treason, &c., and all parties requiring or wishing to give information respecting prisoners are hereby directed to the Vice-chancellor's, for those purposes.

Enclosure 6,
in No. 1.

Enclosure 7, in No. 1.

£. 500 REWARD.

PROCLAMATION by his Excellency Sir *Francis Bond Head*, Baronet, Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c.

WHEREAS it appears that Doctor *John Rolph*, of Toronto, absconded hastily from his residence on the breaking out of the Insurrection:

Enclosure 7, in
No. 1.

And whereas, from facts which have come to the knowledge of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, it appears that he has been concerned in the traitorous attempt, which has happily been defeated, to subvert the Government of this Province, the above Reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS is hereby offered to any one who will apprehend the said *John Rolph*, and deliver him up to justice, in the city of Toronto.

11 December 1837.

Enclosure 8, in No. 1.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Toronto, Monday, 11 December 1837.

(By Authority.)

PROCLAMATION, UPPER CANADA.

F. B. Head.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 8, in
No. 1.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, on Tuesday the 12th day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twenty-sixth day of October last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Tuesday, the Twelfth day of December instant, at which time, at our city of Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear:

NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of December instant, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our city of Toronto, for the actual despatch of public business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein do as may seem necessary; and herein fail not.

No. 1.
Sir F. B. Head to
Lord Glenelg,
19 Dec. 1837.

Enclosure 8, in
No. 1.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, Baronet, K.C.H., &c. &c. &c., Lieutenant-governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-seven, and in the first year of our reign.

F. B. H.

By command of his Excellency in Council,

D. Cameron, Secretary.

C. A. Hagerman, Attorney-general.

Enclosure 9, in No. 1.

Toronto, 14 December 1837.

Enclosure 9, in
No. 1.

It is his Excellency's, the Lieutenant-governor, desire, that no further arrests shall be made by officers of the militia on duty, except in the case of notorious offenders.

The arms of the disaffected are, however, to be secured, as heretofore; and all officers will continue to act under the directions of the civil magistrates, for arresting and securing those for whom warrants shall be issued.

By command,

Jonas Jones.

Enclosure 10, in No. 1.

PROCLAMATION.

REWARD by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor.

Enclosure 10, in
No. 1.

A REWARD is hereby offered of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to any one who will apprehend and deliver up to justice *Charles Duncombe*; and a Reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to justice, *Eliakim Malcolm*, or *Finlay Malcolm*, or *Robert Alway*; and a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to justice, ——— *Anderson* (said to be a Captain in the rebel forces); or *Joshua Doan*.

All the above persons are known to have been traitorously in arms against their Sovereign; and to entitle the party apprehending either of them to the reward, he must be delivered to the civil power, at Hamilton, Niagara, London, or Toronto.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

16 December 1837.

L O W E R C A N A D A.

—No. 2.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-general Sir *John Colborne*, K.C.B., to Major-general Lord *Fitzroy Somerset*, K.C.B., dated Head Quarters, Montreal, 22 December 1837.

No. 2.
Sir John Colborne
to Lord Fitzroy
Somerset,
22 December 1837.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, with reference to my despatches of the 13th and 15th instant, for the further information of the General Commanding-in-chief, the details of the late movements of the troops acting against the rebels in this district. The *habitans* in arms between the Yamaska and the Richelieu, having dispersed after the desertion of their leaders, Wolfred Nelson, De Rivieres and Brown, I directed Major Reid, of the 32d regiment, to proceed to St. John's, with part of the force which had returned to St. Charles from St. Hyacinthe, and unite with the companies, under Lieutenant-colonel Hughes, assembled at that post, for the purpose of attacking the Acadians, who had a second time taken the field, and had crossed the Richelieu, and joined the insurgents under Bouchette, at Swanton, in the United States territory. Fortunately, however, the loyal population of Missisquoi and the Shefford volunteers routed the party before it had penetrated a mile into the township of St. Armand. This vigilance of the Missisquoi militia enabled me to withdraw several companies from St. John's, and to make arrangements for entering the county of the Lake of the Two Mountains, the stronghold of the rebels of Grand Brulé and Rivière du Chêne.

I had received information that the insurgents in that section of the country had assembled in greater force, and were more fully prepared for resistance than in any other part of the district of Montreal. They had driven from their homes every loyal subject, and, pillaging an extensive tract, they provided for the reinforcements, which joined them from Vaudreuil, Terrebonne and the neighbouring counties. Girod (a foreigner), Chenier, Girouard, and De Mouchelle, the most able and active leaders of the revolt, had been for several weeks engaged in organizing the insurgents, and were in possession of all the resources of the county.

St. Eustache being the principal post, I assembled the disposable force under my command at St. Martin's on the 13th instant, and directed Major Townsend to march on the following day from Carillon with the detachment of the 24th regiment, and the volunteers of St. Andrew's towards St. Benoit.

On the 14th I crossed the north branch of the Ottawa, three miles below St. Eustache, with two brigades and six field-pieces, and the Montreal volunteer cavalry and rifle corps, while Captain Globinsky's company of volunteers attracted the attention of the rebels by marching a more direct route.

As the force which had passed the river approached St. Eustache, Colonel Maitland's brigade, consisting of the 32d and 83d regiments and the cavalry, moved in front of the town towards the St. Benoit road, followed by the second brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Wetherall, and entered it at several points.

Major Jackson, commanding the Royal Artillery, with the battery under his charge, opened a fire on the church, and the houses occupied by the rebels. Girod, and many of the rebels from St. Scholastique, abandoned the defence of the houses and walls, which they had previously occupied on the approach of the troops; but the more determined of the rebels from St. Benoit, under Chenier, continued firing from the church and adjoining houses, till they were driven from them by the fire of the field-pieces placed in front of the church by Major Jackson, and the advanced parties of the royal and 32d regiments and rifle corps, which had been posted under cover of the unoccupied houses.

The reports of the officers commanding brigades are annexed, for the information of the General Commanding-in-chief.

The troops left St. Eustache early on the 15th, and on the march to St. Benoit were met by delegates from the rebels, authorized to acquaint me that they were prepared to lay down their arms unconditionally.

On our arrival at St. Benoit, it was ascertained that all the rebel leaders had abandoned

No. 2.

Sir John Colborne
to Lord Fitzroy
Somerset,
22 December 1837.

abandoned their deluded followers. I directed Colonel Maitland to proceed to St. Scholastique, with the 32d regiment and two field-pieces, and the remainder of the troops to march by St. Eustache to Montreal.

The good results of these movements have been proved by the return of the peasantry to their usual occupations, and the disappearance of armed parties of the rebels.

It is scarcely possible to suppose that the loyal and peaceable subjects, whose property had been pillaged, and who had so recently suffered from the outrages committed by the rebels of Grand Brulé and the Rivière du Chêne, a population of the worst character, could be prevented, on being liberated from their oppressors, from committing acts of violence at St. Benoit.

In adverting to the delusion which has prevailed in respect to the character of the rural population of Lower Canada, and to the extraordinary fact, that a people enjoying, under a mild government, benefits and advantages which were highly appreciated by them, had been prepared and extensively organized for a general revolt, and to blindly enter into the schemes of the factious individuals by whom they have been duped, without the knowledge of the local government, or doubt being entertained as to their loyalty or intentions, I consider it incumbent on me to observe, that the executive government has been, for many years, totally excluded and cut off from all communication with the *habitans* of every district; they, being in the hands and under the control of *avocats*, notaries and persons of the medical profession, residing among them, have been corrupted by them, acting under the direction of Mr. Papineau and his faction, and an unrestrained and seditious press. I have no hesitation in conveying this expression of my opinion to Her Majesty's Government, lest too much reliance should be placed on the promises and addresses of a most ignorant peasantry, that have been for many years under the control of ambitious and unprincipled individuals, to whom I have alluded.

The several departments under my orders have at this critical period, by their great exertions, enabled me to assemble the troops promptly.

I have to assure the General Commanding-in-chief, that, from the time that the rebels appeared in position, no opportunity has been lost in attacking them constantly, as soon as a sufficient force could be collected to march against them, without exposing or leaving unprotected the important stations of Montreal, Chambly, St. John's and Sorel.

I have received on every occasion a zealous assistance from the Deputy Adjutant-general Lieutenant-colonel Eden, and the Deputy Quartermaster-general, Colonel Gore, and the officers of my personal staff, and from Captain Foster, Royal Engineers, and Majors Jackson and Macbean, Royal Artillery, and the respective officers.

The Commissary-general has, by his able arrangement, greatly facilitated the movement of the troops in this district, and of the reinforcements on the march from New Brunswick.

On my return from the county of the Lake of the Two Mountains, I ordered part of the 24th regiment to proceed in sleighs to Kingston and Toronto. I find, however, from my reports from Toronto, that the loyal Upper Canadians are fully prepared to defend their institutions, and to ensure the preservation of the public peace, without the aid of Her Majesty's troops.

I cannot close this despatch without mentioning that all the corps of volunteers of Montreal have occasionally taken the duties of this garrison, and thus enabled me to leave the town under their protection.

From the reports and communications from every district, order has been restored.

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

Montreal Barracks, Lower Canada,
December 20, 1837.

Enclosure 1, in
No. 2.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency the course of proceedings of the 1st brigade under my command, consisting of the 32d regiment, commanded by Brevet Major Reid, and the 83d regiment, commanded by Lieut.-colonel the Hon. Henry Dundas.

The troops having assembled at St. Martin's on the 13th instant, on the morning of the 14th the 1st brigade took the advance of the troops to be employed under your Excellency against the rebels, assembled in force at St. Eustache. We left St. Martin's at eight A. M., and about eleven o'clock crossed the river on the ice without opposition, about half a league below St. Eustache, the light company of the 32d regiment, with two guns, under the
command

command of Major Jackson, Royal Artillery, covering the advance of the troops. On our near approach, the rebels were seen crossing the ice in divisions to an island opposite the town, when orders were given by your Excellency for the two guns to open a fire upon them, which had the effect of making them retire back into the town.

The brigade again advanced in the same order, and the guns took up a position and opened a fire upon the church; as I perceived with my glass that they appeared to occupy the church in considerable force, the guns still continued to cannonade the church. I then, agreeable to the directions of your Excellency, changed direction to the right with the brigade, the 32d regiment leading, covered by its light company, and followed by the 83d regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel the Honourable Henry Dundas, with a view of securing the roads and bridges from the opposite side of the town leading to the Grand Brulé road, where it was supposed that the rebels would eventually make a stand; the troops at this movement were within musket-shot of the town, and found the greatest difficulty in their advance, owing to the ruggedness of the ploughed fields, the depth of snow, and the strong fences they had to break through; they exerted themselves for this purpose with the greatest energy, and, having taken possession of the roads and bridges, succeeded in taking a number of prisoners, who were running in great confusion from the town. My object being here accomplished, I left detachments of the 83d to secure these places, and pushed in advance with the whole of the 32d regiment towards the church, and occupied houses close to it on that side of the town. After remaining there some time, firing on the rebels in the church, I found myself obliged to withdraw from that advanced situation, as the regiment was then unavoidably exposed to the fire of our own artillery from the opposite side of the town, as well as that of the rebels, but detached the grenadiers, 1st and 2d companies, to favourable positions, to intercept any of the rebels attempting to escape from the church, and which answered effectually, as, upon the taking of that building, a number of the rebels fell under the fire of part of these companies. On an attack like this, upon a town, much remains with the individual superintendence of commanding officers of battalions, and, about this time, the 83d regiment were, by your Excellency's orders, directed to enter the town in another direction, in support of the 2d battalion of the royal regiment; fortunately we experienced no loss, owing to the favourable cover afforded the troops by the number of houses in this neighbourhood; the 32d regiment had only one man severely wounded.

I beg leave to recommend to your notice Brevet Major Reid, who commanded the 32d regiment the greater part of the day, my time being necessarily occupied in command of the brigade. The soldiers conducted themselves with steadiness and coolness, and showed great forbearance to the captured rebels. The church being soon taken, and the town in possession of the troops under your Excellency, and quartered there for that night, the brigade marched with the remainder of the division the following morning to St. Benoit, a distance of 12 miles from St. Eustache, and, meeting no opposition, entered the town, and remained there for that night. On the morning of the 16th, in obedience to your Excellency's orders, I marched to St. Scholastique, with two guns, under the command of Captain Howell, Royal Artillery, and the 32d regiment. On my approach to the town I was met by the inhabitants of it with white flags; they surrendered up to me their arms and ammunition. I remained in this village for the night, and marched the following morning to St. Therese, where I halted for the night of the 17th; at this place also a number of arms were surrendered to me by the inhabitants. In the course of the evening I received information that W. H. Scott, of St. Eustache, one of the rebel chiefs, was concealed in a farm-house about five miles from the village.

I immediately despatched five of the cavalry who were attached to me in pursuit of him, and I am happy to say they succeeded in taking him prisoner.

The measure of your Excellency, in directing this force to march through this part of the country, appeared to me to have the most beneficial effect in restoring good order and tranquillizing the minds of the people.

On the morning of the 18th I marched to St. Martin's, on my return to Montreal, where I arrived the following day, at one o'clock.

I have the honour to be, &c.

John Maitland,
Lieut.-col. commanding 32d Regiment,
Col. commanding 1st Brigade.

His Excellency Lieutenant-general Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. and G. C. H.,
Commanding the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

Sir,

Montreal Barracks, 21 December 1837.

IN obedience to the orders of the Lieutenant-general commanding, I have the honour to report the progress of the brigade under my command, comprised as per margin, in the operations against St. Eustache and St. Benoit.

The brigade assembled at St. Martin on the 13th instant.

On the following morning, the 14th, Globinsky's volunteers were detached on the upper road to St. Eustache, the woods bordering on which were occupied by some picquets of the rebels, and which the volunteers drove in or dispersed.

No. 2.

Sir John Colborne
to Lord Fitzroy
Somerset,
22 December 1837.

Enclosure 1, in
No. 2.

Enclosure 2, in
No. 2.

2d Battalion,
the Royal Montreal
Rifles, Globinsky's
Volunteers.

No. 2.
Sir John Colborne
to Lord Fitzroy
Somerset,
22 December 1837.

Enclosure 2, in
No. 2.

The other troops of the brigade proceeded with the rest of the force by the La Rose road, crossing the Ottawa on the ice, about three miles below the village of St. Eustache.

At about 600 or 700 yards from St. Eustache the artillery were found in position, battering the church and adjoining houses.

I was here directed to follow the 1st brigade, which was making a detour of the village, for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the rebels by the St. Benoit road; but on arriving opposite the centre of the village I was directed to enter it, which I did, and having advanced up the main street, occupying the most defensible houses, and meeting with no opposition, I reported the circumstance to the Lieutenant-general, who desired me to detach an officer to bring up the artillery; in executing this duty the officer was driven back by a fire from the church, and the artillery entered the village by the rear, and opened their fire on the church-door at the distance of 280 yards, while some companies of the Royal Regiment and the Rifles occupied the houses nearest to the church; after about an hour's firing, and the church-doors remaining unforced, a party of the Royal Regiment assaulted the Presbytery, killed some of its defenders, and set it on fire.

The smoke soon enveloped the church, and the remainder of the battalion advanced; a straggling fire opened upon them from the Seigneur's house, forming one face of the square in which the church stood, and I directed the grenadiers to carry it, which they did, killing several, taking many prisoners, and setting it on fire.

At the same time part of the battalion, led by Major Gagy, Provincial Assistant Quartermaster-general, and commanded by Major Warde, entered the church by the rear, and drove out and slew its garrison, and set the church on fire; 118 prisoners were made in these assaults.

Lieutenant Ormsby's conduct was very conspicuous; Major Gagy was severely wounded, and the Royal Regiment had one man killed and four wounded; and no other casualty occurred in the brigade.

On the morning of the 15th, Globinsky's corps was left at St. Eustache, in charge of prisoners, and the remainder of the brigade, with the force under his Excellency's orders, marched to St. Benoit, where no opposition was offered.

On the 17th the brigade returned to Montreal, bringing with it the prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Deputy Quartermaster-general, &c. &c.
Montreal.

G. A. Wethercrall,
Commanding 2d Batt. Royal Regiment.

Enclosure 3, in No. 2.

Enclosure 3, in
No. 2.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the Command of his Excellency Lieutenant-general Sir *John Colborne*, K.C.B. and C.C.H., in the Operation against St. Eustache, on the 14th December 1837.

Montreal, 20 December 1837.

Royal Artillery—1 corporal, 2 privates, wounded.

2d Batt. 1st or Royal Regt.—1 private killed; 4 privates wounded.

3d Regt.—1 private wounded.

Total—1 private killed; 1 corporal, 7 privates, wounded.

N.B.—Major B. C. A. Gagy, Provincial Assistant Quartermaster-general, was also severely wounded.

John Eden, Dy. Adj. Gen.
