

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 12, 1838.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Arrival of the Liverpool.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

It is with no ordinary pleasure that we announce the arrival of the steam ship Liverpool, Capt. Fayer, from Liverpool, last from Cork.

The Liverpool took her departure on the 20th, but after making 950 miles, against extremely rough weather and high seas, sustaining, however, little damage, she put back on the 26th, on account of the great consumption of coal, which created what appears to have been a just apprehension that her stock might fail her if her voyage was then continued. The engines, it would seem, had not been sufficiently tried before starting. The result was that she put into Cork on the eighth day.

There she remained a week, taking in full supplies, and started again on Tuesday, the 6th instant.

The loss at the great fire at Liverpool is estimated at £120,000—the amount insured in the several offices, £119,500.

The Western Luminary says, that the rumours of divisions in the cabinet were true. That Lord Glenelg resigned, and his resignation was accepted; that Lord Spencer and the Duke of Richmond were successively offered the Colonial Secretary's portfolio, but both declined it; and that as yet no successor to Lord Glenelg had been found.

The London Morning Herald contradicts the report that the Queen had written an autograph letter requesting Lord Durham to remain in Canada. It says there was no foundation whatever for the report.

The London papers state that 1000 tons of potatoes had lately been shipped from the Thames for New York.

It has been ascertained that the steamboat Northern Yacht is lost. She was seen to sink, and it is supposed that all on board perished—22 in number.

It is rumoured that the Marquis of Normandy is to be the Governor of Canada.

A terrible explosion had taken place in a coalpit at Lowca, near Whitehaven, by which forty of the workmen were killed. Two men and two boys were blown out of the mouth of the pit, like bullets from a gun. Three of them were not killed, although severely wounded, but the fourth fell back again down the shaft, and was dashed to pieces. Thirty-four of the men, who were at the bottom, were found crushed together in a mass, horribly disfigured.

The Storm in England.—The city of London was visited by a tremendous storm on the night of October 23th—the same having swept the whole Northern and Eastern coast of England with fearful violence. In London, rain fell without intermission until midnight, when the wind increased to a furious gale, which at 2 o'clock in the morning became a hurricane, and raged for four hours with dreadful fury.

Great numbers of chimneys were blown down—the leaden coverings of roofs were stripped off and rolled up like paper—some roofs gave way under the weight of chimneys falling on them—and in the outskirts of the city many small tenements were prostrated. Great numbers of trees were torn up by the roots, and Hyde Park was completely strewn with limbs and branches.

The suburb villages, Putney, Highgate, Hampstead, Kensington, Barnes, &c., suffered severely. The extent of the damage may be inferred from the fact that three columns of one of the papers are filled with the details. Numbers of persons were hurt, some very severely, but we believe that no lives were lost.

The hurricane was very severe all along the Eastern coast. At Sheerness houses were unroofed. At Shoreham a brig was driven ashore, and many vessels were seen driving past, with signals of distress flying, but no assistance could be rendered them.

At Bristol the tide rose two feet above high-water mark, inundating the houses in the lower part of the city. A great number of vessels took shelter in the river, most of them considerably damaged.

On the Great Western railway four of the cars were driven along the road by the force of the wind, two of which did not stop until they had traversed 25 miles.

Among the trees blown down in the storm was the famous "Herne the Hunter's oak," in Windsor Park, immortalized by Shakespeare.

The Queen Dowager arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th of October, and was received with royal honours. She embarked again on the 18th, for Malta.

Parliament stands prorogued to the 4th of December, on which day it was supposed the houses would meet for the despatch of business.

Lady Russell, wife of Lord John Russell, died at Brighton on the 2nd instant, a few days after her accouchement.

There was a savage riot at Coventry on the night of Oct. 29, in which a party of twenty or thirty of the 7th Hussars and Light Dragoons were the actors. They had a grudge, it seems, against the police of the town, and made a disturbance in the street for the purpose of getting an opportunity to attack them. A fight ensued, in which many of the police and several of the citizens were brutally beaten by the soldiers, seven only of whom were arrested. The others succeeded in reaching their barracks, and could not afterward be identified.

The steam ship Royal William arrived at Liverpool on the 5th of November. She left New York on the 20th of October.

The London Times of the 1st of November says, "the staple trade of Kidderminster wears a most promising aspect, several American merchants having made large purchases of carpets. The home trade is also good."

GERMANY.—The King of Wurtemberg has relinquished the intention of granting a general amnesty for political offences, but the penalties incurred for practices styled treasonable, by a great number of persons confined in fortresses, have been commuted or mitigated by his orders.

UNITED STATES.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there is too much reason to believe that citizens of the United States, in disregard of the solemn warning heretofore given them by the Proclamation issued by the Executive of the General Government, and by some of the Governors of the States, have combined to disturb the peace of a neighbouring and friendly nation: And whereas, information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens in different parts of the United States are associated, or associating, for the same purpose: And whereas, disturbances have actually broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas: And whereas, a hostile invasion has been made by

citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, who, after forcibly seizing upon the property of their peaceable neighbours for the purpose of effecting their unlawful designs, are now in arms against the authorities of Canada, in perfect disregard of their own obligations as American citizens, and of the obligations of the Government of their country to foreign nations:

Now, therefore, I have thought it necessary and proper to issue this Proclamation, calling upon every citizen of the United States neither to give countenance nor encouragement of any kind to those who have thus forfeited their claim to the protection of their country; upon those misguided or deluded persons who are engaged in them, to abandon projects dangerous to their own country, fatal to those whom they profess a desire to relieve, impracticable of execution without foreign aid, which they cannot rationally expect to obtain, and giving rise to imputations, however unfounded, upon the honour and good faith of their own government; upon every officer, civil and military, and upon every citizen—by the veneration due by all freemen to the laws which they have assisted to enact for their own government—by his regard for the honour and reputation of his country—by his love of order and respect for that sacred code of laws by which national intercourse is regulated—to use every effort in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every offender against the laws providing for the performance of our obligations to the other powers of the world.

And I hereby warn all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in, that, whatever may be the condition to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this Government, in any form, on their behalf; but will be left, reproached by every virtuous fellow-subject, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the sixty-third of the Independence of the United States.

By the President, M. VAN BUREN.
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

Theller and Mackenzie in Washington.

By a Correspondent of the N. Y. American, dated Washington, Nov. 20. Washington, Nov. 20.

Last evening, the notorious Mackenzie and his coadjutor, Doctor Theller, arrived here, and took lodgings at Brown's hotel. This morning the walls were plastered with large placards, announcing that a meeting of "sympathy" would be held at Carusi's Saloon, this evening, when the two above-named gentry would hold forth on the affairs of Canada.

I understand that both the *Globe* and *National Intelligencer* refused to insert an advertisement handed to them by Mackenzie, containing a notice of the meeting.

Early this morning, also, a communication from the Executive was made to the Clerks in the several departments, earnestly requesting them not to attend the meeting, or to countenance the proceedings in any way whatever. This augurs well, and cannot fail to be satisfactory to the British minister.

The following is a copy of the intended advertisement:

"THE CANADIAN PATRIOTS."

"A public meeting of the citizens of Washington and its vicinity, friendly to the causes of civil and religious liberty in Canada, will be held this (Tuesday) evening, at half past six, to express compassion for the situation of a cruelly oppressed people on our Northern frontier, struggling for freedom from foreign domination and for the attainment of liberal political institutions. Dr. Theller, late a prisoner in the citadel of Quebec, and Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, will be present at the meeting."

At half past six the doors of the Saloon were opened, and shortly afterward the two lions exhibited themselves. The spectators amounted to about two hundred; consisting of sailors, Irishmen, negroes, and a company of firemen, who, having been called out on a false alarm of fire, dropped in to see the exhibition. It was a motley group, that would have immortalized Cruikshank. Falstaff's recruits were princes to them. Upon the whole the meeting was a complete failure, and will teach the vagabond rebels that Washington is the last place to look for sympathy.

The manner of the reception of such men at the seat of Government cannot fail to be watched with intense anxiety; and the prompt measures taken to prevent any symptoms of encouragement cannot but meet with the cordial approbation of every well-wisher of his country.

Dr. Theller, in escaping from the citadel of Quebec and coming here, has not much bettered his condition; for I understand he is deeply indebted to various persons in this city, who will be very apt to remind him of the fact in a way that will rather damp his patriotism.

We have long known pretty well how to estimate the impudence of Mr. Mackenzie; but this, his last recorded exploit surpasses all his previous performances in that line. The parading of his pseudo-patriotism under the very eyes of the Government whose laws he daily outrages while enjoying their

protection, is certainly about the most impudent thing we ever heard of. The recommendation of the Executive to the employes of the Government, not to attend the meeting, was highly proper; but we trust that it was not necessary.

If Mr. Mackenzie is so very anxious about the suffering Canadians, he had better go among them, and "do his spirit-ing" on the spot.

Conduct of the American Authorities in reference to the piratical invasion of Prescott.—We copy the following from the *Niagara Reporter* of Friday, and the *N. Y. Albion*, but we think the circumstances stated do not agree with the impressions of the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity:

We have heard a very different version of the Prescott affair to that which is contained in the newspapers we have perused. It is asserted; and we have it from a credible source, that had it not been for the active interference of the United States authorities, the resistance on the part of the patriots would have been of a more protracted and sanguinary character. It appears that several hundred additional men were prepared to embark, and come to the assistance of those who had landed near Prescott, if their leaders had not been arrested by the United States Government authorities. One of these leaders was the notorious Johnson who has been incarcerated at Auburn. The Steamers Telegraph and Oneida, in the service of the United States, not only prevented the return of the Steamboat United States, but also kept other vessels, ready equipped and armed, from effecting their intention of assisting in the enterprise. We have heard that our principal military commanders, and other influential individuals near the scene of action, believe in the reality of this interference on the part of the United States authorities, and sincerely do we hope to find the fact corroborated. We shall make an impartial statement of facts as far as they come to our knowledge, whatever bearing they may have on parties.

The following is from the *New York Albion*:

Col. Worth, of the United States army, has behaved in a most efficient and praise-worthy manner. He immediately dispossessed the rebels of their vessels, and prevented, by great vigilance and exertion, reinforcements from going over to the windmill from this side. The United States Marshal, Mr. Garrow, has also arrested Bill Johnson and a runaway patriot General, whose name we forget.

It is understood that the general officers, and other bodies who were to accompany the expedition, formed various excuses to remain on this side, while they sent their dupes forward to fight the battle; even the commander in chief was taken sick, and obliged to return to whence he came. The despicable cowardice of these worthies has placed their persons in danger from their own adherents.

Capture of "Bill Johnson," the Buccaneer of the Lake.

(From a letter to His Excellency Governor Marcy, dated Ogdensburg, November 18th.)

"William Johnson was yesterday arrested by Charles T. Burwell and A. B. James, about three miles above Ogdensburg. He was traced and found in the woods by Mr. B., and driven from his covert towards a bay in the river St. Lawrence, where his son lay in waiting for him with a row boat, ready to convey him away. Mr. James, however, had got young Johnson on shore, taken possession of his boat, and secreted his oars, so as not to allow a chance of escape. Old 'Bill' rushed down to the river, closely pursued by Burwell, where he was met by James. He called aloud, 'My boat! my boat!' He was ordered by Mr. J. to surrender, but he declared he would never do so while alive. He had a pistol in each hand, and swore he would sooner die than be taken, and threatened to shoot the first man that approached him. James and Burwell attempted to seize him, and took hold of him several times; but he broke from them, and retreated. His son advised him to flee to the woods, that he would help him away if in his power, but that his boat and oars had been taken from him, and he had no means of giving him assistance. Johnson then attempted to escape to the woods, but was prevented; and when he saw there was no chance of escape, he came to a halt, and offered to surrender if his pursuers would allow his son to have his arms. They replied that they did not seek his arms but his person. After a parley, considerable delay, and a vast deal of threatening, he gave to his son a Cochrane rifle, (twelve discharges) and two large rifle pistols, and then started with B. and J. for Ogdensburg, still, however, retaining four small pistols and a large Bowie knife, but which, in the course of a few minutes, he also gave to his son. They had proceeded about one-third of a mile, when they were met by a file of U. S. soldiers, a Deputy Sheriff from Jefferson, and a Deputy U. S. Marshal, to whom Johnson was delivered, and conveyed on board the steamboat in the employment of government, under Col. Worth." [Thence, as will be seen by accounts from Oswego, Sackett's Harbour, &c., he was conveyed to prison in Jefferson county.]

Dodge is confined in New-York for a large sum due to Messrs. Tappan and Co.

Stephen Brophy, who escaped from Fort Henry, has been held to bail at Detroit, for a breach of the neutrality law.

Odell Town, November 20, 1838.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER.—This is the first time I have had the honour to address you; and while I am grieved to think that my correspondence should have such a dark and cloudy dawning, my soul is encouraged under the persuasion, that the Lord God who has been our shield in the day of battle, will also be our sun, and that his gracious beams will revive every drooping heart, quicken every languishing grace—and so abundantly pour out his Holy Spirit upon the Church, that she shall soon recover her former bloom, and be once more as "a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season." Blessed be God, he always "tempereth the blast to the shorn lamb;" for while the recent insurrection causeth us to recite woes, a late revival enableneth us to relate joys. On the same sheet we register the gracious acts of the Almighty in awakening and converting souls, and the seditious and barbarous deeds of men in striving to overthrow the Government, and in shedding the blood of those who gallantly stood forth to sustain it.

In the latter end of September we had a protracted meeting, which continued for twelve days. Between 60 and 70 persons professed to have obtained the pardon of their sins, and about 80 new members were admitted into Society on trial. Our congregations became larger and more devotional than they had been; the religious privileges of the Circuit were better appreciated; many backsliders were reclaimed; family altars were erected in houses where the worship of God had never been performed; and some that had fallen down, and were lying in ruins, were rebuilt and dedicated to their former object. In short, the most encouraging prospects every where presented themselves; and, to use the tropical language of the Bible, Odell Town and its vicinity was like unto the garden of the Lord, for "the lily of the valley, the rose of Sharon, and the flower of Carmel," &c. were springing up from the precious seed which God himself had sown among us. But our implacable enemy was enraged to see the good that had been effected; and to indemnify himself for the loss he had sustained, he entered into the hearts of wicked men; and these came against us "to eat up our flesh," but "they stumbled and fell," for the Lord was with us. The God of battles "has not given us a prey to their teeth." No deliverance would have satisfied his people, because they were sore afraid; but this did not satisfy his love, and therefore he gave them a complete victory. I shall now lay before you a concise narrative of the ephemeral rebellion which took place in this quarter.

On Saturday the 3rd inst. these spurious patriots commenced their redoubtable operations by taking prisoners all the English settlers they could lay hands on, and every loyal Canadian they could discover. These they confined in Napierville jail; and after this formidable display of their power, they stationed a strong guard of real *sans culottes* at a post within 3 miles of La Cole village. These outrageous proceedings stirred up the loyalists, and constrained them to take arms; accordingly a small body of the militia took up a good position at La Cole Bridge, on the road to Odell Town. On Monday, 5th, the insurgents made an irruption by the lower road, while all the loyalist force was in the interior. This marauding party was headed by Gagnon, a man whose ferocity is exceeded only by his cowardice. They plundered several houses, and valiantly captured a few defenceless persons in Masten's settlement. To prevent, if possible, a repetition of this occurrence, about 20 volunteers were stationed at La Cole Mill. Tuesday, 6th, a strong body of the rebels, probably 350, under the command of Dr. Cote, attacked this small picquet, while their main body was showing a bold front at the village; but they were repulsed by a very sharp fire which the volunteers poured upon them from behind their temporary breast-work. In this rencontre, 12 of the rebels were observed to fall; and it is strongly conjectured that the greater part of them was killed.

Lieut. Col. Odell having received intelligence that this body had crossed the lines, and that another of equal force was coming from Douglassville to surround him, he very prudently abandoned his position, and retreated upon Odell Town. Col. O. immediately forwarded a despatch to Major Scriver, of Hemmingford, requesting him to come as soon as possible with all his disposable force. To this urgent call Major S. replied with promptitude and efficiency; for on Wednesday morning, the 7th, he marched into Odell Town at the head of 200 men, well appointed. Last night and this morning a party of rebels, under the personal direction of Cote and Gagnon, were busily employed across the lines bringing in a field piece and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, with which they eventually entered the Province. The insurgents then took up a position between Odell Town and the lake shore, and commenced firing their cannon in order to intimidate the militia. This gaseous, however, was but of short duration; for a party of volunteers, among whom were Capt. Stott and Lieut. McAllum, had already commenced destroying a bridge; and while a detachment of the enemy's rifles were vainly striving to interrupt this heroic achievement, Col. Odell, with the main body, consisting of from 300 to 330 men, and supported by Majors Scriver and Wilson, engaged the main body of the rebels; and then the action became general. The order of battle adopted by the volunteers evinces a great deal of coolness and determination; it shews that they were wise in debate as well as valiant in war, and that reflection had convinced them, that it was their paramount duty to uphold the supremacy of the law, and preserve the integrity of the country. Captains Marth and Straker occupied the right; the men under Major Scriver composed the centre and the left; and to Captains Fisher and Weldon was assigned the hazardous duty of flanking. The numerical force on both sides was nearly equal; but the insurgents had the best position, and this, with their field piece, gave them a decided advantage. The action continued for nearly 35 minutes, when the rebels fled in the utmost confusion, leaving 16 of their party dead on the field, besides nine wounded, two of whom, it is stated, died shortly after. The cannon, nearly 400 stand of arms, principally of American construction, a large quantity of ammunition, and 7 prisoners, fell into the hands of the militia. The loyalists had 3 killed and 1 slightly wounded. One of the prisoners is a Mr. Mott, of Alburg, Vermont. His sympathizing predilections constrained him to come over in charge of the cannon, and to act as bombardier during the engagement; but providentially, his ignorance of gunnery rendered his patriotic efforts perfectly harmless.

I leave you, dear Brother, to form some idea of the state of my feelings during this contest, when I tell you that I was a spectator of it, and that several of our best members, including 7 or 8 class leaders, were in the hottest part of it. But the "Captain of the Lord's host" was on their side, and his right hand and stretched-out arm saved them. And they have since made the house of God vocal when singing this appropriate stanza—

"All power is to our Jesus given;
O'er earth's rebellious sons he reigns;
He mildly rules the hosts of heaven,
And holds the powers of hell in chains."

But the people who delight in war were only scattered for a little while; the beast had not received the deadly wound. The crest-fallen Bobadils—Nelson, Cote, &c. and their tatterdemalion levies—were determined to make another attack upon Odell Town, and severely chastise the loyal militia for daring to fight against such puissant followers of Esculapius. On Friday, the 9th, from 1,000 to 1,100 rebels, all armed, commenced a furious attack upon the militia, about 180 strong, and who were concentrated at the Wesleyan Chapel, under the command of Lieut. Col. Taylor. The cannon taken from the insurrectionists on the 7th inst. had been placed near the chapel door, and was now effectively turned against its quondam proprietors by Serg't Beatty, of the First Royals, Lieut. Curran, of the militia, (an old *Waterloo* man) and

some others who had formerly belonged to the Artillery. The presence and example of Col. Taylor inspired the men with fresh vigour; and while he and the main body were defending the gun, and maintaining their possession of the chapel, Col. Odell and the remainder were demonstrating their loyalty in the circumjacent fields. The rebels were commanded by Dr. Nelson, supported by one Ducoigne, now in custody. The engagement lasted for nearly 2½ hours, when the enemy fled in every direction, exhibiting, in their second defeat, a proof that all the disaffected persons which could be collected upon an area of 30 miles square could not take one frontier village from 160 or 180 rural volunteers and militia-men.

Five of the militia, Captain McAllister, and four privates, fell in this action. Capt. McA. and one of the men were killed inside of our chapel. There are also nine lying wounded, among whom are two of our members, namely—Mr. Hiram Odell and Mr. Kidd; all these, through the mercy of God, are now out of danger. Between 60 and 70 of the revolutionists were killed, and a vast number wounded. Their chivalrous leaders contrived to escape, leaving their infatuated adherents to shift for themselves.

There are two rather antithetical incidents which should not, on any account, be omitted in this narrative. An Irishman named Reid took off his coat during the engagement at the chapel, and tore it into wadding for the cannon. I should have observed that the prisoners taken in the first action were in the chapel during the second battle; and Reid, by making these bits off the cartridges, converted them into reluctant agents for promoting the defeat of their own party. Against these exploits, so creditable to the zeal and ingenuity of the actor, we may place the following circumstance: Several files of the "*Universalist Watchman*," a paper published at Montpelier, Vermont, and a large quantity of other periodicals—all addressed "J. Harrington, Esq."—were kindly furnished to the rebels as wadding for their cannon, and were taken in the first action. Mr. Harrington is, I am informed, Captain of a Rifle Corps—a Magistrate—and member of the Legislature for Alburg, the township or district in which he resides.

The aggregate loss on both sides may be rated as follows:

Loyalists—8 killed and 9 wounded.
Insurgents—80 killed, and a great number wounded.

Our chapel has been very much injured in the floor and windows; and two large barns belonging to Brother Isaac Smith, both literally stowed with hay and various sorts of grain, were burnt, in order to dislodge a party of the enemy that had thrown themselves into them. Our Mission-house was occupied as a barrack for two days and two nights; on the second night it afforded a resting place to 60 of the local militia, and to 16 Hussars who had arrived here on the preceding day with Sir John Colborne. I remain, Rev. and dear Brother,

Yours, very truly,
R. COONEY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY JUDICIAL DECISION.—The Montreal Gazette of the 27th ult. says, that,—"On the 20th instant, an application was made to the Hon. Justices Panet and Bedard, in Chambers, on behalf of John Teed, a prisoner in the common gaol of the District of Quebec, on suspicion of High Treason, for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which, upon deliberation, the Judges granted, notwithstanding the existence of an Ordinance, passed by the Administrator of the Government and Special Council, on the 8th inst., suspending the Provincial Ordinance by which the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus* have been secured to the inhabitants of the Province. We have since perused, in the Quebec Mercury, a very full report of the whole case, for which we may find room in a future number. But, in the meantime, from a careful perusal of this report, we have no hesitation whatever to declare it to be our firm and unqualified opinion, that the decision come to by the Judges in this case, is one of the most erroneous and inconsiderate that has ever been pronounced in a British Court of Justice; and one which is as disreputable to the authors of it as it has a tendency to involve the Province in deeper anarchy than it is in at present, and to paralyze the arms of the Executive authority, which, in times of confusion like the present, ought to receive the best support from the seat of justice. While His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, and the existing Legislature of the Province, are adopting the wisest and most effectual measures that can be devised for the purpose of crushing a French Canadian rebellion, as wicked as it was unprovoked, here we have two French Canadian Judges—who, while members of the late Assembly, were violent partizans of the measures which led to the present state of things—opposing their judicial authority to the legal and necessary acts of the Government, setting aside its ordinances, and opening the prison-doors to traitors of the worst and basest character." When the warrant was presented to Mr. John Jeffreys, the keeper of the Common Gaol, for the liberation of TEED, Mr. Jeffreys made his return to the effect that he had no such person as JOHN TEED in his charge—Teed having been transferred from the Gaol to the Citadel Barracks. "We understand (says the Montreal Gazette) that when the writ thus granted was served upon Colonel Bowles, Commandant at Quebec, in whose custody Teed is, the Colonel wrote a letter to the Judges, explaining the reasons which induced him to decline to give up the body of the prisoner; but that this explanatory letter was so far from giving satisfaction to their Honours that they immediately issued a warrant for the apprehension of Colonel Bowles, for contempt. In proceeding to execute this warrant, the Sheriff found that Colonel Bowles was in the Citadel Barracks, the gates of which have since been closed day and night. The Jailor was committed for permitting Teed to be conveyed from prison to the Citadel; and the whole affair has occasioned a very great and unusual sensation at Quebec."

The Montreal Herald of the 29th ult. says, that His Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE has requested Judges PANET and BEDARD to furnish him written reasons for their late decision in the case of JOHN TEED.

Twenty-eight of the rebels that lately mustered at Napierville, were brought into town yesterday evening, by a small detachment of the Laprairie Volunteers, under the command of Captain James Macdonald. They were arrested at St. Philips, St. George, and St. Andrews, in consequence of information having been furnished Captain Macdonald of their continued rebel propensities. Four others were brought as far

as Laprairie, but were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

When the above left Lachine, sixty-five prisoners taken at Beauharnois and other places in that neighbourhood, were being crossed in bateaus from the opposite side, in charge of a detachment of the 71st Regt. They will be in this morning.—*Montreal Courier*.

The Court Martial for the trial of the rebels in prison assembled for the dispatch of business yesterday morning at half past ten o'clock. The members, Judge Advocate, legal advisers, and translators were all duly sworn in, and the twelve individuals whose names we gave a few days ago, were put on their trial, and each severally pleaded not guilty. One witness was examined, but as there is an order against publishing a report of the trials, until they are finished, we cannot give our readers any information of the nature of the evidence adduced. At four o'clock, the court adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.—*Montreal Herald*, Nov. 29.

Yesterday morning, a notorious rebel named Demouchelle, who has been secreted in the woods near Beauharnois, surrendered himself prisoner to Mr. Norval of that place. He was in a state of almost complete starvation, not having tasted any thing for several days.—Judging from the past, he conjectured that it was much safer to run the risk of trial as a traitor, than die in the woods.—*Id.*

Dismissal of a Magistrate.—His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, by a warrant under the Great Seal, has dismissed Marcus Child, of Stanstead, from the Commission of the peace.—*Id.*

Arrival of the Quebec Hangman at Montreal.—The St. George Steamer arrived in port from Quebec yesterday afternoon, having on board, as passengers, the hangman of Quebec, and Baron Fratellin, who is a prisoner for some real or supposed political offence.—*Id.*

Weather.—Within these few days past, there has been a plentiful fall of snow, and the streets are gay with carioles of every variety of description.—*Id.*

SUSPENSION OF TRIAL BY JURY.—The Montreal Herald of the 29th ult. says:—We understand that in compliance with instructions from the Colonial office, Sir John Colborne has laid before the Special Council a bill to dispense with trial by Jury, for a time at least. We hope it will speedily pass into a law, for as we said before, trial by Jury in Lower Canada is neither more nor less than a solemn farce, an impious mockery of an oath, and a blasphemous insult to Almighty God.

His Excellency has sent a steamer to Quebec to bring up the prisoners confined there for political offences, that they may be tried here by Court Martial.

John G. Parker, B. Wait, Chandler, Brown, and their nineteen associates, who arrived here on Sunday last from Upper Canada, and have since been lodged in the Common Gaol of this district, were this morning put on board the bark Captain Ross, for Liverpool, which vessel immediately got under weigh. These political prisoners are accompanied by seven individuals who were sentenced to death at the last term of the Court of King's Bench.

The 23 political prisoners conducted themselves in a very quiet and orderly manner, some of them—among whom were Parker and Chandler—being to all appearance sincerely sorry for their misdeeds.—*Quebec Mercury*, Thurs. Nov. 22.

UPPER CANADA.

The Punishment of the Prescott Invaders.—The Belleville Intelligencer says—"We ask not for their blood, but for their punishment."

THE COURT MARTIAL now sitting at Kingston for the trial of the prisoners taken at Prescott, consists of the following gentlemen:—

Col. John B. Marks, of the 3rd Regt. of Frontenac Militia, to be President of the said Court Martial; and Colonel the Hon. Wm. Henry Draper, of the 2nd North York Regt. to be Judge Advocate of the same; and that besides the President, the following Officers of the Militia of the Province be members thereof, viz:

Lieut. Cols. the Hon. J. Kirby, Francis Raynes; John S. Cartwright, John Turnbull, William Logie; Majors Thomas Kirkpatrick, James Sampson, David John Smith; Captains Hugh McGregor, Elijah Beach, John Strange, James McFarlane, John Plant Bowers, John R. Forsyth.

The Niagara Chronicle of last Thursday says, "We hear that sympathisers are returning to Buffalo from the west by schooner loads."

MILLS DESTROYED.—The Niagara Chronicle of last Thursday says—"We regret to hear that the buildings known as Camp's mills, at Dunnville, the property, we believe, of Jas. Boulton, Esq. of this town, were burnt down either on Saturday or Sunday night last." Referring to the above fire, the St. Catharines Journal of the 29th ult. says, "It was first strongly suspected that this fire was the work of an incendiary; but after investigation satisfied those interested, that it occurred accidentally."

Niagara Reporter and the Clergy Reserve Question.—The Niagara Reporter of last Friday says—"We have been asked our opinion on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and Rectories' question, and in reply, do not hesitate to say that we formed no decisive judgment on the subject."

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Legislature of this Province has been summoned to meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday the 15th January.