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Colonial-Office, Downing-Street, January 27, 1838.

A DISPATCH has been received from Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. Commander of the Forces in Canada, dated 22d December 1837, of which and its enclosures, the following are extracts and copies:—

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. to Major-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K. C. B. dated Head-quarters, Montreal, December 22, 1837.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, with reference to my dispatches 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 habitants in arms between the Yamaska and the Richelieu having dispersed after the desertion of their leaders Wolfred Nelson, De Reveries, and Brown, I directed Major Reid, of the 32d regiment, to proceed to Saint John's with part of the force which had returned to Saint Charles from Saint 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 the Messisquoi, and the Shefforel volunteers, routed the party before it had penetrated a mile into the township of Saint Armand; this vigilance of the Messisquoi militia enabled me to withdraw several companies from Saint John's, and to make arrangements for entering the county of the Lake of the Two Mountains, the strong hold of the rebels of Grand Brule, and Riviere du Chene.

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 Vaudrevil, 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 Carilton, with a detachment of the 24th Regiment, and the volunteers of St. Andrews, towards Saint 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, authorised 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 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 Brule and the Riviere du Chene, a population of the worst character, could be prevented, on being li-