

**CANADA.**

The insurrection in Canada having assumed a formidable aspect, we have collected from our exchange papers, a synopsis of the events that have transpired in that quarter. They will be found full of interest.

**INSURRECTION IN CANADA.**

A second rebellion has broken out in Lower Canada, under an organization which is more extensive than that of last winter. Already has the desolating career of war been marked by atrocities on both sides; and there can be no doubt that hundreds of lives will be sacrificed before it results either in success or suppression. Appearances up to the present time, however, seem to indicate that the "Patriots" will be subdued.—It has been said that a conspiracy had been formed on this side the line, in which 4,000 persons were engaged. It is but justice to our citizens and to the honor and neutrality of this country, as a member of the great family of nations, to state, that—however great may be the sympathy of many in favor of the insurgents; the insurrection, as far as reported, has been so exclusively confined to the French Canadians and returning refugees, that only one American has been named in the papers, as taking an active part. We may therefore conclude that the "conspiracy of 4,000," is either a monstrous exaggeration, or merely a foolish fiction of the brain. The same remark will probably apply to the rumored interference of Russia, and Russian agents who are said to despatch money and arms to the frontier, from New York. The chief events of the outbreak thus far, are that, after the Patriots had entered the Lower Provinces, the British troops burnt the Church and Presbytery, with the greatest part of the houses in the village of St. Pierre, about five miles from Laprairie, and six from the St. Lawrence river.

The town of St. John's on the Lawrence, being a kind of point d'appui, the following letter will be read with interest.

"We hear different reports as to the number of troops at St. John's; some say 700, others 400, and others 250. Colonel Taylor, the officer in command, has said publicly, that they must fortify St. John's as well as possible, and only make one battle of it and not to take any prisoners without warrants. Martial Law is proclaimed in the District of Montreal, as you will see by the Montreal papers; a few rails of the Rail Road have been torn up, but it was immediately repaired; a great number of arrests had taken place in Montreal. What the Montreal papers say about the 64 prisoners taken by the Indians cannot be true. A report has reached us that Sorel is taken by the Patriots. The Patriots have risen at Beauharnois. Brown and Ellice are our prisoners, with a number of the Loyalists and it is said they have risen in several places, but we have nothing true to that effect; although it is more than probable that it is the case."

Another writer says: On Wednesday morning early the steamer *Burlington*, Commodore Sherman, stopped, as usual at Champlain, when the engineer was informed by the celebrated Dr. Cote that he had come to the determination to stop the intercourse between the United States and Canada, and for that purpose the *Burlington* could not proceed farther—that he had under his control a force sufficient to carry his purposes into effect. This information was immediately communicated to the commodore, who went on shore and had an interview with Cote; the result of which was, that the *Burlington* was permitted to proceed. We are informed that Cote declared that this should be the last boat permitted to pass, and that he would bring down a field piece and fire it into any boat that should attempt to pass, either way, after being warned of his intention.

It being known at Odletown that an attack was to be made on that town on Tuesday night the militia were ordered under arms, and having received information that a party of the rebels were approaching they went out under cover of a dark night and fell in with them a short distance from the town—a battle ensued, which resulted in the death of the insurgents and the capture of a piece of artillery and two hundred stand of arms. It was not the intention we are informed, of the militia to be troubled with prisoners at this juncture.

A sloop laden with munitions of war—among which was a large number of muskets—has been seized on Lake Champlain, by Mr. Crooks one of the officers of the customs.

It was the prevailing opinion at Montreal that tranquility would soon be restored.

Doctor Nelson, the provisional President and Commander in chief of the Patriot forces, has published a proclamation and Declaration of Independence.

A French party are said to have murdered two armers, Messrs. Walker and Nitry, at Aedie, in cold blood.

Two dwelling houses in the village directly opposite St. John's were set on fire on Wednesday morning and burned down; the fire was put out with the aid of the troops stationed at St. John's. This probably led to the report that St. John's were in flames. The river is not wide, and a person at a short distance might readily have mistaken one for the other.

The Governor and Council having granted permission to the bank at Montreal to suspend specie payments, they have all availed themselves of the privilege, except that of the People's Bank—it was required of that institution that before they suspend the payment of specie, they should make and exhibit of the state of their affairs—this they had not yet done.

The Montreal Herald of the 8th says, that Mr. John McDonnell, advocate of that city, had been captured at St. Gregorie, opposite Three Rivers, and brought to town on Wednesday in irons on board the steamer *Canada*, which also brought down from Three Rivers the regiment of guards and their commander, who had been stationed there. On McD., it is affirmed, papers were found addressed to him as Major General of the Patriot Army, and a tri-colored flag.

It was with difficulty the crowd could be prevented from lynching him, and they desisted only from the belief that he would be tried and hung immediately. The Herald says disclosures are made which show the rebels were to sack and plunder Montreal, and that the Jews were all to be massacred.

A great number of additional prisoners have been sent to jail on a charge of high treason—every one almost French. Besides 42 at Montreal, we observe Julien Gagnon and eight others at St. Johns and Laprairie, and 73 at Chateauguy alone, and all French. Among these latter are Antoine Cote and Felix Gagnon, &c. On Wednesday, in addition to the above, seven more were imprisoned at Montreal, including several notaries. The Rebels on the River Richelieu are in arms, and many of the loyalists have escaped to Montreal. The number of Insurgents on this river alone, was estimated at 5 or 700 on Monday night—probably exaggerated. About 700 rebels left St. Ours Saturday, to take Sorel by surprise. They were armed with spears, pikes and American muskets.

**The American Troop fired upon.**

SACKETT'S HARBOR NOV. 12. A boat, (not ten, as stated in the accompanying extract,) conveying a company of Colonel Worth's regiment from Ogdensburg to French Mills, on Thursday last, at noon, was fired upon, and one man badly and dangerously wounded. The boat was in American waters, and the men in full uniform. Their character could not be mistaken, if, as fatally appears to be the case, within musket shot. Colonel Worth started forthwith with a suitable force down the St. Lawrence, to look into this business."

Extract from the *Sentinel*, published at Prescott.

UPPER CANADA, NOV. 8, 1838. We regret to learn that an American soldier was shot near Cornwall on Wednesday last, by some of the volunteers stationed in that vicinity. A gentleman just arrived on the *Dolphin*, states that ten barges, apparently filled with men, were seen passing down; that they were hailed and did not stop or make any satisfactory reply; and the volunteers taking them for rebels fired. It proved, however, that the men were American soldiers, bound for some part of the country below.

An officer came to Cornwall the following day, making bitter complaints respecting the circumstance. We have no doubt that every satisfaction that can reasonably be required will be given. If the boats were hailed and did not heave to, in times like the present, no blame whatever can be attached to the volunteers. They did no more than their duty.

Upper Canada has also been invaded at several points. The patriots have several vessels on Lake Ontario, commanded by the celebrated Bill Johnson. Among the prisoners taken at Odletown was a French Officer, named Saint Morin, who had a general's commission in the patriot army. 90 prisoners taken at Napierville, and 20 at Lachine, have been brought to Montreal.—Among them were Dr. Newcomb and son, and a captain Morin, brother-in-law of Dr. Cote.

It is alleged in the *Vergennes Vermonter*, that the insurgents were supplied with arms from the U. S. Arsenal in that city. The Montreal Herald of Tuesday says: "Yesterday morning, the steamer *Princess Victoria* brought over seven persons taken near Napierville in the act of making ball cartridges. On Sunday evening, the whole of the back country above Laprairie presented the awful spectacle of one vast sheet of lurid flame, and it is reported that not a single rebel house has been left standing. God only knows what is to become of the surviving Canadians and their wives and families, during the approaching winter, as nothing but starvation from hunger and cold stares them in the face. It is melancholly to reflect on such awful consequences of rebellion, of the irretrievable ruin of so many human beings, whether innocent or guilty. Still the supremacy of the laws must be maintained inviolate, the integrity of the empire must be asserted, peace and prosperity must be secured to British subjects, even at the expense of the entire nation *Canadienne*.

The same paper expresses the opinion that nothing but sweeping the patriots from the earth, and laying their habitations level with the dust, will prevent renewed rebellion south of the St. Lawrence, or renewed invasion by the Americans. The punish-

ment already inflicted, adds this sanguinary writer, "has been very severe, but it is not enough. The hanging of twenty leaders will have more effect than the killing of two hundred men in action, and if any are to be spared from the gallows, they ought to be sentenced to hard labor and chained together, macadamizing the roads on the island of Montreal."

**An Important Skirmish—A Patriot Victory.**

The Albany papers of the 17th furnish additional news. It is stated that the Steam boat *Great Britain* has been burnt at Kingston. She was fitting out as a government vessel to be employed against the patriots. By the extract from the *Ogdensburg Times*, which we publish below, it will be seen that a battle has taken place in which the patriots were victorious. This account is confirmed by the *Sackett's Harbor Journal*. It is said that Major Young, a British officer, was killed, and that 600 regulars were engaged.

It is stated that the barn, mentioned below, was filled with the dead and wounded regulars, behind which the troops had sheltered themselves.

From the *Ogdensburg Times* and *Adv. Extra.* Tuesday, Nov. 13th.

**CANADA WAR.**

After six o'clock last evening, things remained pretty quiet through the night. There was, however, some reports of cannon during the evening at long intervals.

During the evening the *Telegraph* came in, bringing some U. S. troops, with Marshals, &c. They took possession of the United States. Our citizens held a meeting during the evening, to take measures for defence, but as our work had been much delayed by the confusion of the day, we could not find time to attend.

Early this morning it was discovered that the armed steamboats *Cobourg* and *Traveler* had arrived with troops. About seven o'clock this morning the armed steamboats opened a fire on the party at the Wind Mill, which soon brought a large body of spectators to Mile Point, the nearest American Territory.

The point on which the Wind Mill stands is one of some twenty feet elevation above the St. Lawrence. The country back rises gently for about one hundred and fifty rods. The land about it is highly cultivated, and presents a charming landscape, with orchards, shrubbery and substantial Stone buildings.

The Wind Mill is a circular, massive stone building, affording ample shelter against any shot that the boats were prepared to throw.

The cannonading between the Wind Mill and the three armed steamboats continued to be the scene of attraction till nearly eight o'clock when a line of fire blazed along the summit of the hill in rear for about eighty or a hundred rods, and the crack of the rifle and musket made a continuous roar. The scene was one of most intense excitement and solicitude. The reflection, that men full of high hopes and ardent expectations, were falling by hundreds, was calculated to awaken the most painful emotions.

The action on the brow of the hill continued some twenty or thirty minutes, when one party gave way, the other followed, and the combatants passed out of view over the brow of the hill; but the contest raged fiercely, as was evinced by the continuous roar of musketry.

Another scene came in view; a party marched down by the river road and opened a warm fire upon a stone building which the rebel forces were quartered. This battle continued with spirit for some time, when the loyalists retreated and the combatants over the hill became fainter and fewer, till about nine o'clock, when all seemed hushed for the moment. The rebel forces were left in possession of the ground, but they seemed to be in no condition to follow the retreating party.

From nine o'clock till three, there was not much excitement in the scene. An irregular fire was kept up on the Wind Mill, and the body of regulars sent an occasional volley at a stone house in which a body of the assaulting party were sheltered.

At three o'clock P. M., a barn a short distance from the Wind Mill was consumed by fire. This was probably done by the rebels, as the barn afforded a shelter to the loyalists.

7 o'clock, P. M. We have reports from the field of battle this evening. It is stated that six hundred regular troops were engaged, beside the volunteer militia.

Major Young, the officer in command at Prescott, a brave and excellent officer in the British army, is supposed to have fallen. The report is that the commanding officer fell early in the morning, and that several efforts have been made by the loyalists to recover his body without success.

The rebel forces were in three detachments.—One occupying the Wind Mill, another a stone building, and the third were posted on the brow of the hill, and sustained most of the morning's work.

It is reported that the field is covered with dead and wounded soldiers of the government, while, so far as was known; but thirteen of the rebels had fallen. The schooners which brought the invading forces down were taken this morning by the

officers of the United States for breach of neutrality, though we understand that one of them was a British vessel. So far "the PATRIOT" force has sustained themselves against fearful odds and with signal success. What the result will be, it is impossible to predict.

**THE MORMON WAR.**

From the *Baltimore Sun.*

**THE MORMONS.**

Below we give extracts from the *St. Louis Evening Gazette* of the 1st. inst. from which it will be seen that the worst apprehensions in relation to the quarrel between the citizens of Missouri and the Mormons have been realized. Blood has been shed, and great, we fear, will be the reckoning which those deluded fanatics will have to settle. The opinion is expressed by the *St. Louis Bulletin*, that flight alone can save them from total annihilation:

*Violence, burning, bloodshed, &c.*—From the *Missourian* and *Republican*, as our own private advices we are satisfied that the very worst anticipations in regard to the Mormon difficulties have been realized. A letter to the Governor, from an officer in Daviess county, makes the following statements: "On the 15th inst. the Mormons were collecting in the Far West, for the purpose of driving what they termed the mob from Daviess. They have plundered, robbed and burned every house in Gallatin, (our county seat) among the rest our post office. They have driven almost every individual in the county, who are now flying before them with their families; many of which have been forced out without their ordinary clothing their wives and little children wading in many instances through the snow, even without their shoes. When the miserable families are thus from their homes, they plunder and burn their houses. This they are making universal throughout the county. They have burned for me two houses. Our county treasurer's office has also been burnt.

"The amount of property, of various kinds, stolen or destroyed at this time, is not less than \$20,000, and the work is still going on."

The following is from the *Missourian*, printed at Fayette, under date of the 27th ult: "LATER AND MORE DREADFUL NEWS.—The simulation tolling of the bells aroused us from our pillows last night, to hear the rehearsal of the most barbarous atrocities. The following letters, which were read before the meeting which speedily assembled in the court-house, embody the principle facts as succinctly, perhaps as any language which we could substitute, and we here submit them, without further comment than that the authors are gentlemen of the first respectability: The meeting last night adjourned to meet again at 9 this morning for the purpose of organizing and marching this evening or to-morrow."

SNOWDEN'S Oct. 25, 1838. COLONEL JONES, SIR: News has reached us here that the Mormons have attacked and cut to pieces Capt. Bogard's company of fifty men, except three or four have escaped. They say the Mormon force is 300 or 400. Richmond is threatened to-night. If you can spare, I wish you to detail two or three companies of troops, and repair to Richmond with all speed.

Yours in haste, GEO. WOODWARD. Aid to Gen. Parks.

CAROLTON, October 25, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: News of an appalling nature has just reached us. Captain Bogard, who was ordered with his company to guard the frontier of Ray county, was attacked and cut to pieces by immense numbers. They were overpowered by 3 or 400 Mormons, while they were guarding their own frontier. But five minutes ago, three reports of Richmond. Firing has been heard in various directions, and there is no doubt but that these infuriated villains have attacked Richmond.

The news of their burning and pillage has already reached you. They have indubitably captured the cannon, and taken many prisoners—probably killed many.—Daviess county is a scene of desolation, Ray is probably so ere this time; and their next movement will be at this place. It is already threatened: Be up and doing. Bring all the men you can, and let us check them in their course of destruction and devastation.—They are moving on with giant strides to the climax of anarchy, civil war, and desolation. Wolf and Baker will explain all. I have just received orders, by express, from Brig. Gen. Parks, to raise 150 mounted men. Fifty have volunteered, and the remainder I will obtain in a day or two.

Send the people up in Howard and Christian. Send all the braves you can with Wolf, and we can meet and check them in their mad career.

Yours, in haste, WM. CLAUDE JONES.

To CONORAVE JACKSON and others.

We learn that the Governor has ordered out 3,000 mounted men.

From the *Baltimore Sun.*

**THE MORMON WAR ENDED.**

Reports of a Horrid Massacre.—We have received from our attentive correspondent of the *St. Louis Daily Evening Gazette* a slip dated the 8th inst., which states that the Mormon war has been terminated, by a

surrender of the Mormon leaders to the troops under General Atchinson. This happened on Sunday, October 28th. On that day, about three thousand men, being part of the army of 6000, ordered out under Gen. Clark, comprising Gen. Atchinson's division, made their appearance before the town of Far West, the county seat of Caldwell county, where the Mormons were entrenched. Upon their approach the Mormons had hoisted a white flag, which was shot down by Captain Bogard, but was immediately replaced. General Atchinson then sent in a message, with a view to learn their wishes and intentions, when six of their leaders avowed their willingness to surrender, in the expectation that the Mormons should be unharmed. The surrender was accepted, and the individuals put under guard. Their names are Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, George Hinkle, Lyman White, Perley P. Pratt, and Mr. Knight. The Mormons assembled at Far West comprised 700 men under arms. Of this number, a small body of 150 retreated, and pursued their way to the northern frontier. The *Gazette* says:

"The reports vary as to what happened after the surrender. In fact, our Intelligence does not come down clearly to a period later than the day of the capitulation.

"On that day Gen. Atchinson received the orders of the governor, which has already been mentioned in this paper, as directing the expulsion or extermination of the Mormons. It is said that, shocked and disgusted with the severity of the command, he retired and went home. After that event it is stated that several—some account say 40 of the Mormons—were put to death. One version of this statement is, that the Mormons killed, at this time, were such as had not come into Far West. We need, however, more certain and authentic information than we now have on this head.

General Clark, with the remainder of the troops collected from the counties below Caldwell, was, on the Friday after the surrender, encamped in Ray county, and had not then reached Far West.

It is stated that, about the time of the surrender, a company of men—200 in number—fell upon a body of the Mormons, in Splawn's settlement, on Shoal Creek, about 20 miles from Far West. The Mormon it is said, were 36 in number; and the story runs that all but four were put to death of the names of the killed, as reported to us, are David Evans, from Ohio, Jacob Fox of Pennsylvania, Thomas M' Bride and his father, Mr. Daly, M. Meril and his son-in-law, Mr. White, all from Ohio.

*Served Right.*—In Zanesville, Ohio, some months ago a clergyman was called upon to marry a young couple, and he repaired to the house. The lady was present & all her friends; but the bridegroom did not appear, and the lady in great grief had to dismiss the whole party. Recently the same clergyman had a similar call, and all the parties were present, but when he came to the words "you take this man to be your wedded husband," the lady said very emphatically, "No; I never will marry him; he served me meanly six months ago, and now I have repaid him in his own coin." No entreaties could prevail upon her.—It was the same lady who had been jilted, & she returned the compliment in a more decided and mortifying manner to the tender swain.—*N. Y. State*

*German Honesty and Simplicity.*—An inhabitant of Leipsic, says Madame Stael, "having planted an apple tree on the borders of a public walk, affixed a notice to it; requesting that people would not gather the fruit." How the wisecracks and "knowing ones" laughed at the trusting simpleton! But hark! "not an apple was stolen during ten years." So much for people, all of whom read and think.

England there are not a few who have assisted the instruction of the poor, lest should corrupt them, but, with the pretension of ignorance, what would have been the fate of the apple tree in the neighborhood of London? What a contrast, between this respected tree, with its harmless defence, and the steel-traps and spring-guns of our British Pomona!—*London Mag. & Zine*

By the adoption of the New Constitution the inauguration of the Governor elect will not take place until the third Tuesday of January next. The present Legislature will meet, as usual, on the 2d Tuesday next month; future ones on the first day of January. Prothonotaries, Registrars, Recorders and Clerks of the Courts, will be elected next fall; and Justices of Peace in the spring of 1840.

A sale of property was made in Wheel last week, which clearly proves, as the editor of the *Times* truly says, "that the times have not quite killed Wheeling." A lot of 84 feet front on Main street, on which there are no buildings of value, was sold for the sum of \$30,325, part cash and the balance in short payments.

*Large Robbery.*—The "Madisonian," stated that the hall of the new Patent Office at Washington city, will be the largest gloom in the world, the ceiling to be supported by one or two hundred pillars. A portico it is believed, will cost \$170,000.

*Methodism in Ohio.*—The increase of the Methodist Church within the bounds of the Ohio Conference during the past year was 2500. Nearly \$11,000 was raised for Missionary purposes.