

to L'Acadie and St. Johns, with the intention of attacking Napierville on the 9th, but the unfavourable weather, and the very bad state of the roads, prevented the troops from reaching the vicinity of Napierville till late in the evening, and they did not enter the town till the morning of the 10th. The rebels, hearing of the approach of the Queen's troops, dispersed during the night of the 9th, and the following morning, when the rebels first established themselves at Napierville, they endeavoured to open a communication with the United States by Rouse's Point, with a view of bringing in supplies of arms and ammunition from their friends in the States of New York and Vermont, but the brave, persevering, and loyal volunteers of La Colle, Odell Town, Hemmingford, and Sherrington, who, from the first moment of the revolt, had posted themselves on the frontier, attacked four hundred of them on the march from La Colle to Rouse's Point, two miles from the frontier line, defeated them, and took one field piece, three hundred stand of arms, and drove them across the frontier. On the 9th, being reinforced from Sherrington, the volunteers took possession of the church of Odell Town, and defended their post with the greatest bravery against an attack of nine hundred of the rebels on the march from Napierville, under Dr. Nelson, and compelled them to retire with great loss.

I had directed Colonel Taylor (employed on particular service) to proceed to the frontier, to inform the volunteers of the march of the Queen's troops. This officer arrived at Odell Town about half an hour before the volunteers were attacked, and was of the greatest use to them in directing the defence of their position.

As soon as I received information of the revolt in Beauharnois, I dispatched Major Phillpotts, R. E. with orders to Major Carmichael (particular service)

to pass Lake St. Francis from Point au Baudet, near Lancaster, to the south bank of the St. Lawrence, with a detachment of the 71st regiment, on the route from Upper Canada, and two battalions of the Glengarry militia, under Colonels Macdonnel and Fraser, and to march on Beauharnois. This movement was promptly carried into effect by the exertions of Major Phillpotts, Major Carmichael, and the Colonels of the Glengarry militia, on the 10th instant. Four or five men of the detachment of the 71st regiment were killed and wounded in driving the rebels from Beauharnois. I shall take an early opportunity of conveying to your Lordship a more correct account of these occurrences, and of forwarding the reports of the officers commanding the volunteers posted on the frontier. Their loss has not been severe; but several valuable officers and loyal subjects have fallen; and I entreat that their families may be provided for by Her Majesty's Government. On every occasion since the commencement of this revolt, the British population have come forward with the greatest zeal and activity.

No doubt now exists that the leaders of this revolt have been actively employed in organizing this second attempt to establish a republic in Canada since June, and that a secret oath, which has been so extensively administered to the habitans, was taken by a large portion of the disaffected in July and August; but it is certain that a large portion of the habitans who appeared in the ranks of the rebels, were forced to join them, or have their properties destroyed. Several hundred prisoners have been taken, and among them a French officer, who had a command at Napierville. I enclose two proclamations issued by Dr. Robert Nelson.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. COLBORNE.

*The Lord Glenelg.*

Printed at the Office, in Cannon-Row, Parliament-Street, by ROBERT GEORGE CLARKE, of the same place, and published, at the Office aforesaid, by FRANCIS WATTS, of No 40, Vincent-square, Westminster.

Monday, December 3, 1838.

Price Four Pence.