

# Colonial.

## CANADA.

[From an Extra of the Upper Canada Gazette, December 13, 1838.]

The extraordinary and most unfounded assertion contained in President Van Buren's Proclamation that fresh disturbances had broken out in various parts of the two Canadas, has very properly moved the loyal Corporation of the City to address His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject, in order to ascertain from him if any facts had come to his knowledge that could afford the President of the United States any colour for such a declaration to his subjects. The Worshipful Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen, went up this morning in procession to the Government House, when the following address was read by the Mayor to His Excellency:—

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We, the Mayor and Common Council of Her Majesty's Loyal City of Toronto, respectfully thank your Excellency, for yourself and on behalf of the Inhabitants of this City, for the sagacity and untiring watchfulness displayed by your Excellency for the preservation of this Province against the secret plots and wicked machinations of a licentious and rapacious enemy.

We find from the results of your Excellency's policy, that your Excellency's disregarding alike hollow professions of amity and the treacherous quiet of the neighboring Frontier, has been quietly tracing the progress and organization of a foe, who worked in darkness, and who hoped to overwhelm a peaceful and unprepared country, but who have been hitherto frustrated and disconcerted by the discovery, that, although the functionaries of Government and the respectable members of society in a neighboring country were blinded and deceived by the silence and secrecy of the conspirators, your Excellency has considered their silence as ominous of evil, and penetrated the dark veil under which they hid their wretched designs.

We cannot believe that that however willing many unprincipled and rapacious men may be to come into this Province and share in the plunder of its loyal inhabitants, their audacity would not have arisen to such a pitch had they not deceived themselves into the belief that they would have been joined in this Province by numbers of its people who would assist in the destruction of their fellow subjects, and in the overthrow of the Government of the Country.

We assure your Excellency that, notwithstanding our confidence in the result wherever Her Majesty's brave soldiery and loyal Militia should meet the enemy in arms, we feel deeply that the commercial and agricultural interests of this Province are suffering to an intolerable extent by the state of disquietude and alarm kept up by the inimical portion of the people on the American Frontier;—and we further believe, that any statement which would encourage the population to the belief that they have numerous friends in Upper Canada ready to assist in the accomplishment of their nefarious designs, is alike injurious to the interests of the well disposed citizens of the United States and the Upper Canadians—and has a direct tendency to destroy the peaceful relations which subsist between the American and British Nations.

It is, therefore, with great surprise and regret that we observe that the President of the United States has, in a Proclamation lately issued, chosen positively to make the following statement:—

"And whereas disturbances have actually broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas."

The statement is so utterly contrary to the fact, as regards the Province of Upper Canada, and is so full of the evil tendency of which we complain, and contains so much to excite the barbarous inroads lately made into the Province that we are desirous it should receive public contradiction. We are satisfied your Excellency could have made no official communication upon which the assertion of new disturbances in Upper Canada could be founded; and we believe that since the suppression of the insurrection in the past winter, that this Province has continued in a state of apparently profound peace, unless when invaded from the United States of America.—We also see that thousands of our fellow subjects are voluntarily in arms to repel those invaders, and a large force of Her Majesty's troops are retained in the Province for the same purpose and no other; and we are therefore desirous, for the sake of the loyal character of the Upper Canadians, as well as to undeceive those invaders who may be led to expect assistance in Upper Canada, and for the purpose of preserving the peace which is so essential to public prosperity, that the actual truth should be stated, coming from the highest authority.

We therefore humbly pray your Excellency to inform us, for the satisfaction of our fellow citizens, if consistent with the public service, if any facts have come to your Excellency's knowledge, or any occurrences taken place in Upper Canada, which would warrant the Proclamation by the President of the United States,—"That disturbances have actually broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas."

JOHN POWELL, MAYOR.  
Council Chamber, Toronto, Dec. 10, 1838.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

MR. MAYOR, and  
Gentlemen of the Corporation.

Your Address, conveying as it does, in the most forcible and flattering terms, your approbation of the measures pursued by me under the novel and very trying circumstances in which the Government of this Province has for some time passed been placed, is peculiarly gratifying to my feelings.

The favourable opinion of so respectable a body of the enlightened and influential inhabitants of the City of Toronto, must ever be highly prized by me, but many considerations

considerations concur to give it additional value at the present eventful crisis.

I beg leave, therefore, to offer to you, and through you to tender to the other Inhabitants of Toronto, my sincere and cordial thanks for the confidence now expressed in the recent acts of my Administration.

Appraised of the existence of numerous and formidable Associations in many parts of the United States of America for the purpose of overrunning the Canadas, or if that were found impracticable—of plundering them, I had immediate recourse to those defensive preparations which seemed best calculated to arrest the threatened danger, or effectually to repel it, should it actually arise, and though my measures did not wholly succeed in deterring the Brigands from their meditated design of invading our Frontier, I have yet the great satisfaction of knowing that their plans have in several instances been counteracted, and the nefarious invasions which have actually taken place, have resulted in the defeat, disgrace, and almost total destruction of the Banditti engaged in them; whilst they have afforded to our gallant Militia fresh opportunities for the display of that bravery and fervent attachment to their Civil Institutions, of which they had previously given the most convincing proofs.

It is, as you justly observe, most probable that, however willing many unprincipled and rapacious men may have been to come into this Province, and to share in the plunder of its inhabitants, they would hardly have ventured to embark in so hazardous an undertaking, had they not deceived themselves with the expectation of being joined by numerous disaffected persons in it; and, under this view of the subject, it is doubly gratifying to reflect, that they have not, in fact, been joined by a solitary individual.

This signal disappointment of their hopes leads irresistibly to one of the two following inferences—either, there is much less disaffection in the Province than they would have it believed—or, as is frequently the case among associates in crime,—promises have not been kept between the conspirators.

Whichever of these inferences we may adopt as the just one, it supplies matter for the greatest congratulation to all the lovers of peace, and opens a cheering prospect of the early return of this Province to a state of security and tranquillity.

In answer to your inquiry, "Whether any facts have come to my knowledge, or any circumstances taken place in Upper Canada which would warrant the assertion in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, that disturbances had broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas?" I unhesitatingly reply that I am not aware of any. And so much struck was I with the inaccuracy of this allegation, that I did not fail to invite the early attention of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to it, for the purpose of informing the Government of the United States of the very material mistake into which the President had been drawn; a mistake certainly of no slight importance, as furnishing some kind of pretext, however unjustifiable that pretext may be, for the interference of the citizens of the Union in the affairs of this Province, and by consequence tending in some degree to lessen the enormous turpitude of their conduct.

Judging, however, from the general language and tone of that Proclamation, I am disposed to give the President entire credit for a desire to suppress the lawless aggressions of a portion of the American population; and to maintain the relations of amity which have happily for a long time past subsisted between the two nations; and I have no difficulty whatever in ascribing the mistake into which the President has unquestionably fallen, to the false and scandalous misrepresentations of the situation of this Province and of the spirit which pervades it wilfully propagated throughout the States by a licentious portion of the press.

To the same cause, I am willing to attribute the delusions which have been practised on many American citizens who can scarcely be supposed to have been influenced by the detestable motives of rapine which it has now been plainly brought to light have governed the mass of the Brigands, and who appear to have been drawn into disgraceful connection with them, by giving credit to many calumnious aspersions on the conduct of Great Britain towards Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, and by a totally erroneous idea of the disposition and sentiments of the inhabitants of this Province.

Since then, the delusion must quickly yield to the irresistible voice of truth which trumpet-tongued now proclaims the bulk of our population to be deeply attached to their Constitution, and devotedly loyal to their Sovereign, it is reasonable to hope that the better class of American citizens will hasten to withdraw themselves from the unhallowed enterprise to which they have rashly lent aid, and that the lawless Banditti on being deprived of that aid, to stir up insurrection, and to plunder the inhabitants of Upper Canada, which they ought never to have received, will become incapable of inflicting on this community any further injury.

I seize upon this opportunity again to urge my most anxious desire that the spirit of forbearance which has been observed by the Government throughout this tragedy may be followed by the whole body of the people, and that whilst the Banditti that have fallen into our hands are made to answer to the offended laws of the Province, you will leave it to your Queen and to your country to redress those great wrongs which I am persuaded all Europe will assert have been done to the peaceful inhabitants of Upper Canada, and which it is my conviction the respectable citizens of the United States must now look upon with abhorrence, and regard as a most flagrant violation of their own constitutional principles.

GEO. ARTHUR.

[From the Hamilton Gazette.]

MEN OF GORE:

The actual invasion of the Province below, and the preparations making for extensive incursions along the whole frontier by people from the United States, prompt me to address you in terms no less sincere than emphatic. A merciless spirit among licentious foreigners—

an insatiable thirst after the blood of the loyalists—a craving appetite for lawless plunder, and the most atrocious purposes of outrage—in different to the sufferings of age or sex—menace our peace and provoke their indignation.

It was not enough that a base, predatory warfare was waged against us last winter, to the great scandal of a nation professing friendship—though to the total discomfiture of her inimicable citizens. It was not enough that fidelity to your allegiance had distinguished your indefatigable exertions in defence of your country, and that magnanimity and forbearance, almost exceeding the bounds of prudence, had marked the conduct of your government; it was not enough that you had proved alike your adherence to British institutions, and British connexion; that you had manifested a desire to forgive and to forget past aggression, and to abstain from all hostile collision with your border neighbours. Worth like this was not appreciated; and hatred to the names of Britons and of loyalists has lighted the torch again. The idle, the vicious, and the blood-thirsty of American society, leagued with traitorous outcasts from this Province, are to be let loose upon us, in a renewed crusade against your liberties, your lives, and your properties. Armed bands of profligates, equipped, provisioned and maintained by the wealth and resources of a people in ostensible amity with our Sovereign—pioneers of subtle conspirators and cowardly assassins, meditating the conquest of this Colony, for their own lucre and aggrandizement, are to be sent hither to expel you from your homes, that foreign adventurers may enrich themselves with your estates, and subject you to poverty and bondage. Unrestrained plunder and rapine are to be the reward of their hirelings if successful. Shall they reap the anticipated harvest? NEVER!

Thus threatened, our course lies plain before us; let us give place to no unmanly fears; let no timid refuge in equivocal neutrality lull any one into imaginary but fatal security. No, let our feelings of duty and affection as good subjects—as husbands, as parents, as a band of brothers—those safe monitors, those sacred ties, nerve and animate us all; and actuated by the vigorous and never dying spirit of Gore, let us arm bravely for the combat! United and firm, the enemy cannot prevail—the victory (through the auspicious aid of the God of battles, which has hitherto crowned our efforts,) will be yours.

From the moment that a separation from the Parent State was treasonably suggested, as an event desirable to terminate "the baneful domination of the mother country," you have stood forward conspicuous and exemplary in your steady opposition to that calumnious sentiment; and when those who responded to the anti-British scheme of dismemberment, audaciously displayed themselves in open arms, you repaired promptly to every post of danger. You marched, regardless of the inclement season, to the East, and the West, wherever an enemy appeared—with an alacrity that excited universal admiration, inspired confidence in the desponding, relieved the helpless, elevated your own character, and extended your former fame.

The name of "The Men of Gore" was greeted with joyous welcome throughout the land, while it struck deep dismay into the hearts of their adversaries. By seeking them at a distance, your own soil was preserved untrodden and unpolluted by the foot of the marauder or the rebel. It was my good fortune—my high ambition, and my prudent honour to head you on occasions fresh in remembrance, and for your confidence and support I owe you, and for your zeal and gallantry your country owes you, an eternal debt of gratitude.

You no doubt suffered great privations, not only without murmur or complaint, but with cheerfulness and devotion above all praise; and many afterwards experienced obstacles and delay in the satisfaction of their rightful claims beyond my power to prevent, but you may rely upon my persevering endeavours to have the past fully adjusted. For the future I entertain a confident trust that the difficulties to which I allude will not recur; and that henceforward the best and most efficient arrangements will be liberally made (on a scale commensurate with the extensive preparations which the times require,) for the personal comfort and immediate requisit of all actively engaged in the public service. To insure this, my unremitting and best exertions shall not be wanting.

I glanced at these matters because it is desirable that every confidence should prevail, in the authority, disposition, and means of the Officers of Her Majesty's Military Departments, to meet the engagements, and redeem the pledges which the pressing exigencies of the moment may render necessary, without the delays or circuitous of official forms. I do not, be assured, apprehend any lukewarm hesitation on your parts, now that new perils approach, convinced that the transcendent claims of a genuine patriotism in the impending crisis can suffer no abatement from the recollection of former disappointments. I will not therefore ponder upon the subject. We must be up and doing; there is no space for hesitation or delay.—Born free as the winds that sweep our hills, and imbued with the true principles of liberty and social order, let no dastard foe, with criminal temerity dare to wrest from you what you have ever shown the resolution and ability to defend. You have before you subjugation to the rabble hordes of the United States, or the freedom of British Canadians! There can be no debate which of the two to choose. "Slavery or Death!"

"No! rather let us rise at once, gird on our swords, Attack the foe—break through the thick array, —and charge home upon him. Rise and revenge our slaughtered citizens, Or share their fate." Be ready! and when the hour arrives, the gathering call will be, "To battle!" You will fight by the side of gallant soldiers whose bravery and prowess have won the proudest fields of modern war. You will be joined and supported by other volunteers. They are every where on the alert, prepared to rally at

a moment's warning, eager to meet you at the post of honor, and nobly to emulate your valorous deeds. I need not add, that it will be my great pride, to share with you, and with them in the glorious conflict.

ALLAN N. MACNAB.  
Dunburn, 20th November, 1838.

QUEBEC, December 20.

It is generally said, in Montreal, that Cardinal, Duquette, Thibert, and Lepailleur are to be executed on Friday morning. The Herald says, that when Duquette was informed of his fate, he asked if the gentleman was serious in what he stated, as he had been led to believe that the trial was little better than a farce, and that, surely, it never could be the intention of the Government to punish him for so slight an offence as treason. It is further said that he asked if he would be allowed a couple of months to prepare himself, and on being told that his life would terminate with a week, he was so overcome that he fainted. We can easily believe that the prisoners have deceived themselves in the vain hope that they would escape, for since the sentence of the Court Martial has been known, we have heard it publicly questioned by Canadians, whether the Government would dare to execute one of their origin. However, for this time, we believe they will find that the Government dares and will punish the guilty, and this is not in a feeling of vengeance but out of the purest dictates of humanity. Still as extreme punishment must be resorted to, we regret that it has not fallen upon prisoners of a higher class than any who have yet been brought before the Court Martial.

The Brigands issued two proclamations, inviting the Canadians to join them, dated, "Head Quarters, Patriot Army, Sandwich, U. C., Nov. 30th, 1838," signed "By order of the Commander in Chief, Wm. Lount, Military Secretary." They state themselves to be Canadian Patriots, and not "Pirates, Robbers, Banditti and Brigands." It will be recollected that they landed in Canada only in the night of the third of December, and never were at Sandwich, and that, so happened, that nearly all of those captured were Americans. If they are not "pirates, robbers, banditti and brigands," they are at least liars in their proclamations, and so was the famous "President of the Provisional Government of Lower Canada."

The accounts by the Canada side from Sandwich are of the 9th December, when nothing further of importance is mentioned as having occurred. Letters from Montreal, however, reviving the reports of the Brigands having taken possession of Detroit, and compelled General Brady to retire, were received by letters from Brockville of the 18th inst. written after the arrival of the Brockville steamer there.

There appears to be little doubt that there are gatherings on the American side, on the Niagara frontier and in the vicinity of Ogdensburg.

All the reports of actual attacks on the Champlain frontier are inventions.

The Judges of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal decided against the application of Messrs. Hart and Drummond on behalf of Cardinal and others.

The sentence of Thibert and Lepailleur has been commuted for transportation. The sentence of death on Cardinal and Duquette was to be executed to day.

Godin, one of the returned Bermuda exiles was sent out of the Province because he returned without leave, and preferred to leave the Province rather than take his trial.

[From our Montreal Correspondent.]  
"Montreal, Tuesday evening, 17th Dec.

"The trial of Huot, as far as the prosecution is concerned, was finished this afternoon. The prisoner has got till Friday morning to prepare his defence, to which time the Court stands adjourned. In the course of the trial a number of *bons*, written by the Clerk of the prisoner, and signed by himself, were produced. They were all made out alike, though for different articles, such as

"Good for one pint of oil.  
"Chas. Huot,  
"Quarter Master,  
"Provisional Government."

"Godin was sent off yesterday morning, in charge of Captain Comeau, of the Police, with orders to convey him to the lines. He was cautioned before he left town never to set his foot on Canadian soil again.

"A report which got currency that the patriots and sympathisers had taken a number of our volunteers at Missisquoi Bay, whom the held as hostages, has been contradicted.

"The water in the Saint Lawrence has been rising for the last two or three days. All the town wharves are covered, and the ice is stationary out as far as the main channel. A few days of cold weather would make the river fit for crossing."

[From Quebec Papers to the 24th December.]

Various reports were circulated at Montreal on Saturday morning, of a new invasion on the Detroit Frontier. The Montreal Gazette of Saturday evening, however, states that accounts from Amherstburg of the 16th instant, had been received by Government, when all was quiet; and there are no accounts by any other conveyance of so late a date.

Two victims of the second rebellion in this Province suffered death at Montreal on the 21st inst. conformably to their sentence; Cardinal, a Notary Public at Chateauguay, and member of the Provincial Assembly, and Duquette, his clerk. The other two who are under sentence of death, it is said, have been notified of its execution on Friday next.

"Montreal, Friday evening, Dec. 21.  
"This morning Cardinal and Duquette were, agreeable to their sentence, executed at nine o'clock. The early hour at which the execution took place, comparatively few civilians attended. I was not present, and am not possessed of particulars.

"The Court Martial resumed its sitting to day, when Huot entered upon his defence. His general plea was, that it was by force that he joined the rebels. The defence closed about

two o'clock, and the summing up of the evidence, &c., will take place to-morrow."

"Montreal, Saturday evening, Dec. 22.  
"Lepailleur and Thibert, the other two prisoners sentenced to be hanged, have received the awful intelligence, that they are to suffer on Friday next.

"The summing up of the evidence, for and against Huot, was finished to day, and the Court Martial has given in its finding for the approval of Sir John Colborne.

No further accounts from the Western Frontier of Upper Canada have been received, but it is probable that the preparations made for the reception of the Brigands and the disaster which held their advanced guard, will render the main body more prudent in their future attempts, since they find that they have no security in landing at those spots not immediately occupied by the regular troops, when the yeomanry of the country show that determined spirit which has been evinced by the gallant men of Upper Canada.

The Courts Martial were proceeding at Kingston, but it is said that capital punishment will only be inflicted on the most prominent of the leaders, and that the execution will be confined to those on whom the sentence of Death has already been approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

We observe that the Globe and some other ministerial papers have re-published Lord Durham's plan of a Federal Union of the British North American Provinces, as given in the newspapers here, adding, that it has the approbation of Ministers. We do not think they speak by authority; or that any plan affecting the Provinces, will be adopted, without consulting the existing legislative authorities.

Nothing additional was published at Toronto on the 12th from the Detroit frontier, and they must have had accounts to the 8th or 9th inst. So that it is probable that no new attack had been made.—Indeed it is clear, by the accounts already received, that the invaders had been defeated and were making their escape the best way they could from the British and United States' forces. General Scott, of the United States army, arrived at Cleveland on the 5th Dec. on his way to Detroit.

It is, we believe, certain that Government has received reports of a collection of vagabonds on the Champlain frontier; probably persons who have suffered in consequence of the late st. pil attempts, and do not know what to do with themselves. They are nearly in the position of those malefactors who have lost their character and means of subsistence by vices and crimes, and are forced to continue in them in lieu of any other.

There have, no doubt, been many dupes engaged in the late proceedings in Canada. The Government suffered the deception and demoralizing proceedings of a few factious leaders, to be carried on too long not to produce some effect on honest but ill-informed persons throughout the country. The sooner the laws are put in execution against the leaders and the rest pardoned, restored to their families and their country, the better. The good conduct of the inhabitants of "French origin," on the Detroit frontier during the recent attack and their acknowledged loyalty in Upper Canada and the Lower Provinces, shows that their feelings of national origin have been most shamefully acted upon in Lower Canada, to produce so much dissatisfaction among them.

It is not very creditable to the press that most of those engaged in the late disgraceful attempts at rebellion and invasion in the Canadas were connected with the press. McKenzie, O'Callaghan, Duvernay, Bouchette, and several others, were Printers or Editors in Canada. Van Ransselaar was formerly concerned in the Albany Gazette & Dorchester Abbey who was second in command at Prescott, and lately executed at Kingston, was a printer in the same office. Sutherland and several others whose names we do not recollect, were also printers. Most of those named were Bankrupts in fortune and character, with minds excited and corrupted by the constant political and mercurious discussion and agitations of which the press is the chief instrument.

[From our Montreal Correspondent.]  
"Montreal, Sunday evening, Dec. 16th.

"There was a report current yesterday that 4,000 of the Kentucky Riflemen had arrived on the Detroit frontier, for the purpose of crossing over to the Canada side, as soon as the river freezes over; and that Gen. Brady, with the few troops under his command had been forced to leave that station. It was also reported that Col. Prince had shot four of the brigands which were taken in the woods after being tried by a Military drum-head Court Martial.

A report reached town this morning that the patriots and sympathisers are mustering very strong along the Missisquoi Bay frontier, in consequence of which Major McCord was sent off to Chambly to order some of the troops to proceed up. The 71st Regiment, stationed at St. Pierre, it is said, will move in the same direction.

"The names of the four prisoners left for execution are, Cardinal, Duquette, Lepailleur, and one of the Thibert's. I have not heard the day they are to suffer, but Tuesday, it is reported, is the day fixed upon.

"Eight prisoners were brought into town this day from Beauharnois, escorted by some Volunteers.

"One of the Bermuda exiles, named Godin, or some such name, was arrested a few days ago at St. Hayacinthe, and s. nee brought into town. I believe it is not for any offence he has committed since his return.

"Another prisoner had been ordered for execution at Kingston on Wednesday.

"Montreal, Monday evening, Dec. 17.

"The trial of Huot came on to-day before the Court Martial. In the course of the day two witnesses were examined. The second, his clerk's examination, is not finished. Those who were present, state, that ample evidence against the prisoner was obtained.

"The Court adjourned at four o'clock till to-morrow morning. The prisoner was handcuffed, and left the Court House in a sleigh,