

Canada.

BORDER WARFARE.

The following appeal has been made to the frontier population by an eloquent and conscientious gentleman of Jefferson county. We hope it will produce good effect.

[From the True Patriot.]

PATRIOTS OF THE COUNTY OF JEFFERSON! Previous to the heart-rending disaster which has befallen some hundred and thirty of your fellow citizens in Upper Canada, the public mind, had been agitated by rumours of a projected irruption into that Province, by citizens of this and other frontier States; planned and organized in and through the medium of certain secret societies extending along the whole line of territory bordering on the British dominions. The character, object and tendency, of those societies were not definitely known, in as much as their members were bound together by an oath of affiliation and secrecy. But enough transpired to create, in the minds of rational and reflecting men, a most intense and fearful interest in the subject. They ascertained that a complete civil and military organization had been effected, for the conquest of Upper and Lower Canada, that an army had been created—troops enrolled—munitions of war provided, and money raised for this expedition: and that a blow was about to be struck for the subjugation of the British Government there by citizens of the United States with the expected aid of disaffected British subjects in those provinces!

It was known that meetings of these societies were frequently held and numerous attended; receiving constant accessions of strength; inspired by a strange and extraordinary enthusiasm; surmounting every obstacle of inconvenience and expense, avocation and duty. Labourers left their employ—mechanics abandoned their shops—merchants their counters—magistrates their official duties—husbands their families—Children their parents—Christians their churches—Ministers of the Gospel their charge, to attend these disorganizing and fanatical assemblages. The poor man would leave his family suffering, to attend, at night in a most inclement season, and at a distance from home, these meetings, to which he could only be admitted by taking an oath which in its character or tendency violated his allegiance to his country, and his laws; and bound him, if need might be, to sanction, connive, or conceal, any crime which might be there planned or perpetrated; and for this privilege, with his family neglected at home, would obtain and pay his dollar into the *Patriot Treasury*! The public officer, the magistrate, the conservator of the peace, was only admitted there by breaking the official oath which he had previously taken "to support the constitution and laws of his country!" Antisocialists, who a few years since had by their efforts overthrown the Masonic institutions, were the first and foremost in the organization of these associations: thus giving the lie to all their professions, and rearing up an affiliated union, infinitely more dangerous than that which they had destroyed. In short the system comprehended, and was in fact a "grand conspiracy" against the laws, the constitutions, order, good faith, and neutrality of the country. It was the setting on foot an invasion of a foreign country with which we were at peace, and the subjugation of its government!! The aid of the public press, that powerful engine of good or evil, according as it is wielded, was invoked, and it became "an incendiary ally of this confederation."—By some of its most unprincipled leaders men were induced to join in by the promise of gain, arising from the conquest of Canada, or the plunder of its inhabitants. Soldiers were thus enlisted; and they were told they had nothing to do but to "go up and possess the land;" that its inhabitants would flock to their standard; and that the government would be subjugated without a conflict. Many were infatuated with the belief that the cause of the Patriots in Canada were assimilated to that of the American Revolution; forgetting that our resistance to England arose from taxation without representation—and that the people of Canada so far from being taxed by the parent country, have always been aided by it in the support of the Colonial Government.

With whatever motive, however, the coalition soon became powerful; inasmuch that few of those who remained faithful to their allegiance, their country, and its laws, its national faith and honor, dared to set themselves in array against it. They knew that they were treading upon a volcano; and were only uncertain when and where it would burst. They saw reckless, heartless, and unprincipled demagogues at the head of these institutions,—men without a spark of true patriotism,—without the least regard for the interests or welfare of their own country, or that against which they were conspiring. And in this unnatural combination, men of honor, integrity, and sometimes of distinction, had to mingle upon terms of confidential intimacy and equality with others of degraded and depraved character; with whom they would not associate in the ordinary concerns of life.—Men of peace were impelled to abandon their principles—good and faithful citizens were constrained to violate their duties—and in the progress and catastrophe of the conspiracy, all,—yes, all and every member of it, has rendered himself amenable not only to the laws of the United States against the violation of neutrality—but to the charge of murder!!—They have procured the enlistment of troops, for what?—to invade Canada!—and, as a consequence, to fight with, and PUT TO DEATH those who should resist them. They have sent those poor, deluded, but gallant men, who had the boldness to cross over at Prescott, to inevitable death; and in this way they are guilty of murder! They have broken the hearts of fathers, mothers, and the relatives of those inexperienced and enthusiastic boys "whom they have thus sent to death." They have made a wide sweep of excommunicating and unmitigated wretchedness in this once happy country. They have made it another Rachel, "weeping for her children, because they were not." They have disorganized and demoralized society. They have corrupted jurors—invasion the Halls of Justice. They have made man to hate, and be jealous of his fellow man,

and in fine, have done more mischief than they can ever retrieve or repair. And for what object, and for what result? To extend human liberty will the answer be? God of Heaven! Has all this evil been done "in the name, and for the sake of Liberty?" Freedom to the people of Canada! who do not want it; and who, instead of rising in your aid, "have shot down your patriot Soldiers with the very guns which you have furnished them by your own contributions!" Liberty to the people of Canada! who have already lighted the funeral pile for the sacrifice of the wretched victims of your folly!

Had there been an invasion of our own shores by a foreign enemy, where would have been the zeal, the ardor, the promptitude to engage in our own defence, that has been exhibited in this execrable business? Where would have been the patriotism to contribute service, influence, money, in our national defence, that has been called forth in this unlawful, disastrous, and humiliating project. What citizen would have become a soldier? Who would have contributed his five hundred dollars, or his five dollars in a war for the defence of the Liberties of our own country? What body of men would have held their nightly convales—their daily exertions in its behalf? What phalanx of Soldiers would have rushed voluntarily to the battle-field? "We pause for a reply."

PATRIOTS! CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF JEFFERSON!—You have been engaged in the commission of a tremendous crime. You have already incurred a fearful reckoning—and the blow has been struck which may involve this nation in a war; and the question is put to you—whether question you will all have sooner or later to answer, to God, or your fellow men.—Upon whose head will the blood of our slaughtered citizens rest? Upon whose head does it now rest?

There is a moment of breathing time. There is perhaps an opportunity for partially retrieving the dreadful error into which we have fallen, of wiping off the disgrace we have incurred—by an instant return to the peaceful avocations of life:—by an immediate abrogation of your system of affiliation—by annihilating the institutions of secret societies—by unswearing the unlawful oaths which you have taken.

The country may yet be saved. True. You cannot recall the dead to life—you cannot rescue those miserable victims of your folly from their dungeons—you cannot save them from death—you cannot bind up the hearts you have broken—the aged father of a murdered child, you cannot relieve from the bitterness of his grief—you cannot restore the distracted mother to serenity of mind—Oh you cannot heal the many—many wounds you have inflicted; but you can recall yourselves to your senses, and by a united effort, in some measure restore peace and confinement among your fellow men. You cannot hail the national honour which has been broken; BUT YOU CAN RETURN TO YOUR DUTY AS CITIZENS.

It is to this end that a "solemn appeal is now made to you"—that you are invoked by every consideration of duty and interest; by your regard for the peace, prosperity and dignity of our beloved country—by your obligations as rational men—by your fealty as citizens—by your hope of temporal good and eternal salvation, to abandon NOW and FOREVER, the wretched purpose for which you have been associated.

November, 1838.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT THE EXCHANGE.

A numerous meeting of the Mercantile community, having bonds to retire at the Custom House, took place at noon this day, in the Exchange Reading Room. Mr. Jas. Dean was called to the chair, and Mr. Peter Sheppard acted as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called in consequence of the receipt of a letter from the Attorney General, by which it would appear that all bonds, now due at the Custom House, must be paid in specie.

Some conversation ensued, in which Messrs. William Patton and W. Bristow, P. Sheppard, and J. Dean, (Chairman,) took part. From this conversation it would appear that the amount of bonds which will become due at the Custom House before the 1st of May next, is thirty six thousand pounds—one half of which is payable in a fortnight hence. The necessity of paying this large sum in specie without the aid of the banks, would much incommode the mercantile community. At the meeting held on the 9th November last, when the propriety of the banks suspending specie payments until the restoration of public tranquillity, was concurred in, it was generally understood that sufficient specie would be furnished for the retiring of bonds becoming due at the Custom House. The act authorising the suspension of specie payments, however, was held by some to be an express prohibition to the banks to part with their specie under any circumstances; others contended that the act had no such intent or meaning. The Banks of Quebec and British North America were willing to contribute their quota towards the payment of the bonds, but the Bank of Montreal put the above mentioned construction on the Act of the Special Council.

The following Resolutions were passed, nem. con. :—

On motion of Mr. Wm. Patton, seconded by Mr. Gowen,—

1. That by the Ordinance 2d Victoria, cap. 1, the notes of such Banks as may suspend specie payments under the provisions of that Ordinance, are made a legal tender for the payment of all debts during the continuance of such suspension.

On motion of Mr. James Gibb, seconded by Mr. W. B. Meyer,—

2. That this meeting therefore regard with much surprise and alarm the refusal of the Executive Government to authorize the Collector of H. M. Customs to receive chartered Bank notes in payment of duties.

On motion of Mr. Joseph, seconded by Mr. J. Young,—

3. That it cannot have been the intention of the Legislature when this Ordinance was passed, to compel the Merchants of this Province to receive payment of all sums due them in Bank notes, and at the same time to pay in specie their debts to the Government.

On motion of Mr. E. Baird, seconded by Mr. Rice,—

4. That a Committee to consist of five be now appointed to address His Excellency the Administrator of the Government on the subject, and to request the Collector in the mean time to suspend any legal proceeding upon bonds now due or to become due, till the decision of His Excellency be known.

On motion of Mr. Patton, seconded by Mr. Bursall,—

5. That Messrs. James Dean, Jeremiah Learycraft, William Bristow, James Gibb, and W. B. Meyer, do compose the said Committee.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Attorney General, addressed by the Collector and Acting Comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs, forwarding one from Messrs. Roger, Dean & Co., requesting to be informed whether, during the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, under the Ordinance of His Excellency and Special Council, 2d Vic. Cap. 1, the notes of the said Banks will be received by the Collectors in payment of Bonds for Provincial Duties, and intimating at the same time, that in the event of that mode of payment not being acceded to, they intended to tender payment of a Bond in Notes of the Banks in question, and on the event of their being refused, they will abide the result of any action which may be instituted on the said Bond. I have now, by command of His Excellency, signified to me in your letter of this day to state that in my opinion the payment of money into Court, proceeded by such tender, would not operate any suspension of legal proceedings as against the Crown, there being no provision in the said Ordinance obligatory on the Crown in that respect.

"Montreal, 4th Dec. 1838.

"Sir,—With reference to the letter of the Collector and Acting Comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs, forwarding one from Messrs. Roger, Dean & Co., requesting to be informed whether, during the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, under the Ordinance of His Excellency and Special Council, 2d Vic. Cap. 1, the notes of the said Banks will be received by the Collectors in payment of Bonds for Provincial Duties, and intimating at the same time, that in the event of that mode of payment not being acceded to, they intended to tender payment of a Bond in Notes of the Banks in question, and on the event of their being refused, they will abide the result of any action which may be instituted on the said Bond. I have now, by command of His Excellency, signified to me in your letter of this day to state that in my opinion the payment of money into Court, proceeded by such tender, would not operate any suspension of legal proceedings as against the Crown, there being no provision in the said Ordinance obligatory on the Crown in that respect.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) C. R. OGDEN, Atty. Genl.

True Copy.

(Signed,) THOS. LEIGH GOLDIE, Secy.

True Copy. H. JESSOP, Collector.

FOR SALE.

ONE or TWO HORSES, GIG, SLEIGHS, and HARNESS; for Sale by the Subscriber on very reasonable terms. The Horse warranted sound and well broken, the Gigvery light and in good order, the Sleighs completely finished with Buffalo Skins, &c.

H. JACKSON.

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to a General and Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, suitable for the season, just opening, would particularly mention a choice lot of BEAVER CLOTH, and twill'd BUCKSKINS, with some handsome Morinos, Flannels, &c. &c.

R. CHESTNUT.

N. B.—10 Bbls. York APPLES, and CHEESE, as usual.

Fredericton, October 30, 1838.

CONSIGNMENT.

THE Subscriber has just received by the latest Steamers, a large quantity of TEAS consisting of Gunpowder, Hyson, Twanky, Young Hyson, Souchong, Congo of different kinds, and Bohea, part of the Clifton's and part of the Hon. East India Company's Teas, comprising an excellent assortment for family use or Retailers.

ALSO—Very superior WINES, Bottled in Cases and Barrels: put up for the Mess of the 65th Regiment.

Best Golden SHERRY, Best L. P. MADIERA, Old CLARET, Old PORT, and Pale BRANDY.

One Bale 7, 9-4 and 10-4 BLANKETS; an assortment of FURS, consisting of Caps, Mitts, Boas, &c.

Likewise on hand—Lisbon and Sherry Wine, Bottled in Barrels, best Cognac BRANDY in wood, best Government Manilla SEGARS, with a variety of other articles.

MARK NEEDHAM.

Fredericton, Nov. 13, 1838.—td.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber in addition to his former Stock has just received a General Assortment of Goods, fit for the winter season, among which are a variety of Buckskins, Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Vestings, Peter-sham, Flushing, Red and White Flannels, Moreen and Curtain Fringe, Victoria Cloaking, 13x4 and 6x4 Merinos, of a very superior quality, Figured and Plain Silks, Dark Prints, Bleached and Grey Cottons, Furniture Calico, Single and Double Rose Blankets, Pea Coats, Lamb's Wool Drawers and Gloves; Stair, Brussels, and Scotch Carpeting, 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 Window Glass, Paint Oil, Turpentine; a few Sets Ballance Ivory Handled Knives and Forks; with a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Provisions, and his former Stock, will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, at his New Store, corner of Queen and Regent Streets.

F. W. HATHEWAX.

Fredericton, 29th October, 1838.

PARISH OF KINGSCLEAR.

County of York, 1st October, 1838.

DEFAULTERS in payment of Rates for the Parish of Kingsclear, published under Act of Assembly 1st Victoria, c. 7, s. 8.

T. R. Wetmore, - - - - - £0 2 5

Walter Britt, - - - - - 0 12 6

John J. Woodward, - - - - - 0 2 5

James Campbell, - - - - - 0 12 2

Nehemiah Merritt, - - - - - 0 8 0

John Wilson, - - - - - 0 12 1

Mrs. Jedediah Slason, - - - - - 0 6 0

Estate John Jenkins, - - - - - 1 5 5

Andrew Hammond, - - - - - 0 17 1

JOEL EVERITT, Collector.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA LAND COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Royal Gazette, at Fredericton, N. B.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1838.

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your publishing the accompanying letter for my own satisfaction as well as that of my friends in the Province.

I am, Sir,

Your very obed't Servant,

E. N. KENDALL.

Late Commissioner.

N. B. & N. S. LAND COMPANY.

Copthall Court, London.

Sept. 1, 1838.

Sir,—We are instructed by the Court of Directors of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, with reference to your letter of the 29th May last, to state that in terminating the connexion between yourself and the Company as Chief Commissioner, nothing has arisen that can in the slightest degree, cast an imputation upon your character as an Officer and a Gentleman, or in any way affect the reputation you have established for energy, zeal, and integrity; and the Court of Directors have much pleasure in wishing you every success in your future undertakings.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servants,

By order of the Court.

J. BAINBRIDGE.

W. AGGAS.

To EDWARD NICOLAS KENDALL, Esquire, R. N. late Chief Commissioner, &c. &c. &c.

October 23, 1838.—12w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

For sale upon advantageous terms, by ROBERT RANKIN & Co.

A VALUABLE Building Lot and Wharf Lots, in front of the Honorable J. S. SAUNDERS, lying between the Market House square and Jackson's Hotel.

Two Town Lots near the Catholic Chapel, fronting on Brunswick and George Streets.

A Lot of about sixty acres near Blake's Mills on the Nashwaak.

A Lot on the Nashwaak near the Ferry, formerly owned by Donald McLeod, deceased.

A Lot in the Parish of Woodstock, near Eel River, containing two hundred acres.

A wilderness Lot in the Parish of Woodstock, in rear of Land owned by JOHN DIBBLEE, Esquire, containing two hundred acres.

A Lot of one hundred acres in the Parish of Brighton, granted to — Gray.

A Lot of one hundred acres in the Parish of Perth, granted to Robert Woodward.

A Lot of one hundred acres in the Parish of Andover, granted to — Smith.

For particulars apply to

WILLIAM J. BEDELL,

Fredericton.

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of this City, for the manufacture of Flour, and having likewise imported per ship *Engle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store, No. 28, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling on reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.

OWENS & DUNCAN.

St. John, August 4, 1838.

Extensive Assortment of Fall GOODS, FURS, &c.

Large Bale of Buffalo SKINS, 94 Sibe-rian Squirrels, Fitch, Sable, and common Muffs; Boas to match, 8 doz. Fur and Down Ruffs; Gentlemen's fur Gaitlets, Mitts, and Gloves; Ladies fur lined Gloves, and Boots, 43 doz. superior Astracan Skins.

A large quantity of Gentlemen's Boys and infants Caps; together with an assortment of other Goods, suitable for the season, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

HENRY FISHER, Jr.

October 30, 1838.

STOVES and STOVEPIPE.

AN excellent assortment of Rotary and other Cooking STOVES, of the most approved patterns.

ALSO,—Canada Iron STOVES, from 18 to 28 inches. Sheet Iron STOVES, assorted sizes — and Stovepipe, of the best description, 5, 6, and 7 inches in diameter, with elbows to match. For sale at the lowest rates for cash, By

R. CHESTNUT.

Fredericton, October 9, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of DAVID NEVERS, late of the Parish of Waterborough, in Queen's county, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same within six months, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE NEVERS, Executor.

CHARLES GIDNEY, Solicitors.

Gagetown, 14th July, 1838.

NOTICE.

A LARGE quantity of imported SEED WHEAT and OATS, of the first quality, to be sold to Cash.

Samples to be seen at the office of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company.

R. HAYNE, COMMISSIONER.

St. Mary's, 17th August, 1838.

The Subscriber

HAS just received a supply of Westphalia HAMS, Soda and Water BISCUITS, and other articles, which he offers for sale.

H. JACKSON.

Jackson's Hotel, 2d Nov. 1838.

WM. LOOSE.

Cin Smith,

WISHES to inform his friends and the public, that he has now on hand, and is constantly working up, SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPE, of every description, which he offers at very reduced prices for Cash.

Shop opposite the residence of H. G. Clopper Esquire.

Country orders punctually attended to.

Fredericton, Sept. 25, 1838.

POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1838.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date

A

David Armstrong, John B. Andrew.

B

John Brymner, John Bubar, F. A. Babcock,

E. L. Burpe, Harry Babbitt, Mrs. Anne Brad-

ley, Richard Best, Thos. Beecroft, James

Brown, Esq., Lawrence Bent, John L. Brown,

James Burbage, David Barr, Lawrence Bent,

Margret Bridges, E. Brothwick, John Bridge,

Christopher Brown, William Boyd, Revd. S.

Bushy.

C

John Carson, John Christy, George Christy

John Crawford, A. Crookshank, Wm. Camp-

bell, Wm. Carrick, Edward Cooper, Mary

Ann Car, Archd. Charters, G. B. Covert,

Martin Carrin, Revd. Mr. Cumming, N. Cory,

William Chandler, Michael Carran, William

Campbell, Everett Christie, Maria Crosier,

Wm. Crangle, Owen Conaway, Fras. Campbell,

Andrew Crookshank, John Carrane alias Carey,

George Clements, Martin H. Cox, Thomas

Crocker, Margt. Clerry, S. C. Cochran, Charles

Croyme, Larry Crook, James Coulter, Thos.

Crocker, Denison Cox, Donald Cameron, John

Cromer, Peggy Carraghan.

D

E. Daverson, Hector Drolet, H. P. Devere,

George Davidson, A. Demkin, James Darks,

John E. Dow, (3.) James Donovan, Sisty

Dougherty, David Daris, James Dutcher, Mrs.

Daily, A. Donald, Susan Dougherty, Asa Dow,

Rev. — Dunphy, David Donnelly.

E

David G. Elkins, Stephen Estebrooks, Wil-

liam Edgar, Joseph F. Estabrooks, L. J. Evans,

G. Estey.

F

E. Farrel, (2.) Thos. Fraser, M. Fisher, Ho-

race Foster, Thoma Francis, J. W. Forrests

John Frame, Mr. Forss,