

Legislature of New Brunswick.

[Extracts from the Journals of the House of Assembly.]
(CONTINUED FROM LAST PAGE.)
House of Assembly, 23d Jan. 1839.

The following Resolution was moved by Mr. J. R. Partelow,

Whereas our gallant fellow subjects in the Canadas have been repeatedly exposed to the most wanton depredations upon their Territory, by numerous bands of marauders and incendiaries, levied, armed and equipped on the opposite Frontier, in a country professedly at amity with Great Britain, and whereas in successfully repelling such unprovoked and unexampled outrages, and in defending their families, their homes and their institutions, many valuable loyal lives have been sacrificed, and in too frequent instances, brave men have been so desperately wounded as to render them incompetent to provide for themselves and those to whom they had hitherto afforded protection and support: and whereas, from the great distress which must now necessarily prevail, it is desirable that some efficient relief should be immediately given, and, in the opinion of this Committee, the Legislature of this Province, representing the will and opinion of the people, should not be behind in shewing that they not only deeply sympathize with such their fellow subjects in their severe trials and sufferings, but also that their case is viewed as the cause of New Brunswick, as an integral part of the British Dominions on this Continent, and enjoying the inestimable blessings of rational liberty with the wholesome and impartial administration of British Laws; therefore

Resolved, unanimously, That there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the sum of £1,000 to be by His Excellency transmitted to Sir John Colborne, the Governor General, for the purpose of being distributed under the direction of the Governor General, towards relieving the immediate necessities of the loyal sufferers in the two Canadas, as in his discretion may be considered just and expedient.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,
Resolved, That the Resolution unanimously granting £1,000 in the Committee of Supply, this day, towards the relief of the loyal Canadian sufferers, be forthwith communicated to the Legislative Council, for their concurrence; and

On like motion of Mr. Partelow,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to give immediate effect to the Resolution so passed in Supply; and further

Resolved, That the Legislative Council be requested to join in the Address to His Excellency.

Ordered, That Mr. Partelow do communicate the foregoing Resolutions to the Council.

January 24.

A Message from the Legislative Council.
Mr. Miller, Master in Chancery, communicated the following Resolution:—

“Legislative Council Chamber, 24th Jan. 1839.

“Resolved, unanimously, that this House doth most heartily concur in the Resolutions sent up this day from the House of Assembly, relating to a grant of one thousand pounds for the relief of our suffering fellow subjects in the Canadas; and that the Honorable Messrs. Shore and Baillie be a Committee, on the part of this House, to join such Committee as may be appointed by the House of Assembly to present the proposed Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

“WM. TYNG PETERS,
“Clerk Legislative Council.”

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

Resolved, that a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join the Committee appointed by the Legislative Council, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the joint Address communicating the Resolution passed both Houses, authorizing the grant of £1,000 towards the relief of the loyal sufferers in the Canadas.

Ordered, thereupon, that Mr. Partelow, Mr. Allen, Mr. Wier and Mr. McLeod, be the Committee on the part of this House; and thereupon

Ordered, that Mr. Partelow communicate the same to the Council.

Mr. Partelow, from the joint Committee of the Legislative Council and this House, appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the two Houses, placing at the disposal of His Excellency the sum of one thousand pounds, towards the immediate relief of the loyal sufferers in the two Canadas, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

“GENTLEMEN—With the highest satisfaction I will give immediate effect to your wishes as respects this Resolution, so worthy of the high character of this loyal Province, and the moral effect of which is not to be calculated.”

Colonial.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

We collect the following particulars in relation to the Court Martial now sitting in the London District of Upper Canada, from the London Gazette:—

On the 27th ultimo the Court met for the first time; and immediately after it was duly constituted, and the requisite oaths were taken; Hiram B. Linn, who acted as Adjutant among the brigands, was put upon his trial. He had been wounded in the left arm by the party who apprehended him. He was an American mechanic, and he had a common appearance, without anything remarkable in his countenance or demeanour. He frequently expressed great anxiety for the termination of his trial, and the minuteness of the evidence was obviously irksome to him, appearing to think his guilt sufficiently apparent. This being the first trial, an effect was made to discover the plans and designs of the brigands, and it was proved by a witness of the name of McDougall, late a school master in the London District, and a private in the ranks of the brigands, that their principal object was plunder and bloodshed. On the 28th, Linn was again

brought before the Court, but made no defence, and seemed to be glad to get away. He was, of course, found guilty; and the warrant of his execution being received, he was executed on Monday, the 31st December.

On the 29th, Daniel Davis Bedford, a brigand Captain, was brought up. Last winter he was in Duncombe's army at Oakland, being a resident of Norwich. He was in gaol, but being an object for Executive mercy, he was pardoned on giving bail; and, as a traitor can never be grateful, he has now betrayed his friends by forfeiting their recognizance.

[From the Missisquoi Standard, Jan. 13.]

We had intended laying before our readers the proceedings of the sympathetic meetings held at St. Albans, on the 5th instant, but as we find nothing in them worthy of the space which they would occupy in our columns, we have contented ourselves with giving the following resolution:—

“Resolved, That we view the attempt of the British Government to establish a military despotism in Canada, as destructive of all friendly intercourse with that people and dangerous to our own liberties; for if the Canadians can be reduced to slavery, they will be fit instruments for enslaving others, and may be used as the means of overturning our own free institutions.”

General Scott was present on the occasion, and addressed the meeting at some length, during which he pointed out the consequences attending the violation of the existing treaties between Great Britain and the United States; but we are informed it was like casting pearls before swine.

We understand that a free pardon has been granted to Hunter Vaughan, one of the youths among the pirates. He was liberated to-day.

Besides Vaughan, Martin Van Slyke and Wm. O'Neill were liberated yesterday, having been acquitted by the Court Martial from the charge against them. It was evident from the statements made before the Court, that both these men were forced into the expedition without their knowledge or consent.

Leonard Delino and Andrew Leeper, who were to have been executed at the same time, were respited by His Excellency.

On Wednesday last the military force in this garrison was paraded in heavy marching order through the Town, consisting of a field battery of Royal Artillery under Lieut. and Adj. Harrison; the 33d Regiment, under Lieut. Col. the Hon. H. Dundas, Commandant; the second division of the 55th Regiment under Major Farquharson; the 4th, and 8th Provisional Battalions of Incorporated Militia, under Colonels Hill and McDonnell; and the 1st and 2d Frontenac Cavalry, the whole numbering about 1500 men, besides nearly 250 others on guard, &c., at the time.

This force of about 1700 men, commanded by brave and skilful veteran officers, amply supplied with cannon of all descriptions and all the munitions of war, on their own soil, protected, if need were, by strong fortifications, men accustomed to conquer, and inspired by the “stirring memories of two thousand years,” and connected with similar forces throughout the Provinces, may show the deluded “sympathizers” that they committed a “dreadful mistake” when they expected to take Canada so easily. If each invader were a Hercules he would have to endure Herculean labours before he could take repose in the conquest of Canada.

The Patriot of Dec. 28th states that Colonel Prince has been fired at twice, Colonel Wm. Chrisolm once, Colonel Chalmers once, and Sir Allan McNab's carriage was stopped by three villains who sought his life, but he was not within at the time, and so fortunately escaped.

HAMILTON, January 7th.—His Excellency Sir George Arthur, and two Aides-de-Camp, arrived at Burley's Hotel, on Saturday about 12 o'clock, and shortly after proceeded for Amherstburgh. Captain Servos and the Sheriff's troops were in attendance, and escorted His Excellency some distance out of town at a very quick pace.

CORNWALL, January 10th.—Colonel Chrisolm's Regiment of Highlanders arrived in town from Alexandria last night. They are a fine body of men—well dressed and appear quite comfortable.

Colonel Angus McDonnell's regiment have also been ordered to the front from the interior. A company of the latter is stationed at St. Regis along with a few of Captain Jarvis' Lancers.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by his son and Aide-de-Camp, left on Saturday in the steamboat Traveller, for Wellington Square, on his way to Amherstburgh, whether he is gone to see that the Province is fully protected from our invading opponents.—Toronto Herald.

A rumour is afloat that five or six pieces of Ordnance have arrived at Ogdensburgh under the charge of the Government, to protect the town (to be loaned however to the Patriots as in the affair of the Windmill if required) several hundred stand of Patriots arms are also said to have arrived, and to have been secreted in different parts of the village.—Prescott Sentinel.

The river is completely frozen from this to Brockville, teams can now cross with perfect safety, a circumstance very unusual at this season of the year, it is seldom we have crossing before the latter part of January. The ice is quite sound, directly between this place and Ogdensburgh.—Id.

We saw a gentleman from Detroit on Sunday who informed us that the “Patriots” had all evacuated that city, and that General Theller had also “made himself scarce.” Of course nobody knows where they are gone to, but it is surmised that they have marched up towards Palmer, on the River St. Clair.

QUEBEC, January 17.

His Excellency Sir John Colborne, it is understood, was to take the oath of office under his new appointment, this day in Montreal, and we trust that in conferring upon him the Commission of Governor General, with the extensive powers understood to be vested in him, Her Majesty's Government has made a perma-

nent arrangement. Sir John Colborne ranks high as a Military Commander, and as a Civil Governor has the confidence of both Provinces. His long residence amongst us has made him perfectly conversant with the temper and peculiarities of the population, and he is well acquainted with their wants and the modes which can most safely be adopted for carrying on the Government in the extraordinary case of this Province.—All these are advantages which more than counterbalance any diplomatic skill however great, with which a stranger sent to rule over us might be endowed: and we have no doubt that his future Government, with the increased powers now committed to his hands, will continue to give us great satisfaction as has been derived from his past administration.

MONTREAL, (Gaz.) Jan. 17.

This day, at two o'clock, a meeting of the Executive Council was held at the Government House, when Her Majesty's Commission, appointing His Excellency Sir John Colborne Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the continent of North America, was read by the Clerk of the Executive Council; after which His Excellency took the several oaths required on such occasions. A salute by the Royal Artillery, stationed on the Champ de Mars, announced the installation of the new Governor General.

“I believe there is no doubt but the five prisoners ordered for execution will suffer on Friday. The gallows will be placed on the Court wall over the main entrance gate, so that spectators will have no occasion to go inside the wall.

We are happy in stating, on competent authority, that the increase in the revenue of Lower Canada, collected at the ports of Quebec and Montreal for the year ending 5th January, instant, exceeds that of the preceding year to the same period by the sum of £46,000 sterling.

The last division of the 11th Regiment from New Brunswick, arrived here yesterday.

The officers of the Regiment speak highly of the attentions they received from the principal inhabitants on the South Shore, and of the friendly conduct of the population generally.

The detachments of the 15th and 93d Regiments, arrived here on Wednesday from the same place, proceeded in sleighs this morning, to join their respective Regiments.

A letter, dated London, (U. C.) Dec. 8, states that of the prisoners at Windsor, one named Hiram Clark, was executed on the morning of that day; another was to suffer on the 11th, and a third on the 14th. It was expected that 12 or 14 more would be executed.

“The same letter mentions that a further invasion from the American frontier was expected.”

Every thing appears quiet in Upper Canada, though as the frost has been very severe and the rivers have taken across, every encouragement exists for the “Sympathizers” to cross into Canada, if they can again screw their courage to the sticking place.

Reports of the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and a change of the seat of Government, were in circulation in Montreal, founded, it is said, on private letters received by the Royal William.

[From Quebec Papers, 22d January.]

Some of the American papers continue to speak of an extensive organization along the frontier for another attack on these Provinces, and it is certain that Mackenzie and others of the rebel leaders, of Lower as well as of Upper Canada, have left New York and taken up their habitation nearer the line, and the waters, which separate the Canadas from the United States.—Whenever the attack may be made there is no apprehension as to the result, but it appears little better than an idle parade for General Scott and Colonel Worth to be flying from West to East, from Michigan to Maine, addressing meetings and pointing out in energetic terms, the enormity and folly of the Brigand attacks, whilst the seizing of arms from the States arsenals follows close on their departure from the places where their exhortations were listened to with apparent attention. We really are not surprised that the sincerity of the demonstrations made by the United States authorities for the suppression of the border disturbances should be doubted, since they appear to be so little heeded, even when enjoined with apparent sincerity by the most energetic and popular of their officers.—Mercury.

Having been obliged to put our paper of Thursday to press before the Garrison parade had been completed, we were unable to convey to our readers so full an account of the imposing spectacle as we could have wished. As we formerly mentioned, the whole of the Infantry took their ground in Dalhousie Square, and the Cavalry and Artillery in the Quebec Suburbs. Precisely at three o'clock Major General Clitherow, accompanied by his staff, entered the square, and was received with the customary salute. He then retired to the open ground near the Water Works, on the south side of Notre Dame Street, along which the troops advanced from Dalhousie Square, in review. After the Hussars and the Queen's Light Dragoons had passed, and the Royal Artillery had nearly reached the residence of His Excellency the Governor General, orders were given to halt the line of march, when His Excellency, who, a few minutes before, had arrived from the Government House, after the ceremony of installation as Governor General, mounted his horse in front of his residence, and being joined by Major General Clitherow, the march of the troops was resumed, passing by in quick march, and the Field Officers alone saluting the General Commanding the Forces. The scene was now animating and brilliant in the extreme, and we have seldom witnessed so stirring a display of the brave and gallant defenders of their country. But it is unnecessary to particularize the appearance of each corps. It is sufficient to say, that the demeanour of both Regulars and Volunteers was highly creditable to the steadiness, discipline, and movements of the British Army. It must be particularly gratifying to the Volunteers to learn, that the gallant veteran, at whose nod they flew to arms to save the Province from anarchy

and bloodshed, was pleased to express himself highly gratified with their appearance and movements; and certain we are, that Her Majesty's dominions do not contain a more brave and loyal set of men than the Volunteers of Montreal.—Id.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Pursuant to the sentence of the Court Martial now sitting here, and approved of by his Excellency the Governor, Gen. Pierre D. Decoigne, Ambrose and Charles Sanguinet, Francois Xavier Hamelin, and Joseph Robert, were executed yesterday morning at nine o'clock, in front of the new jail, and immediately above the gateway leading into the yard. With the exception of Joseph Robert, these unfortunate individuals met their fate with the fortitude becoming men and Christians. Decoigne lately a Notary of Napierville, who had previously exhibited much prostration of spirit, displayed unexampled calmness and self-possession at the scaffold, and addressed the multitude present in a speech which, it is hoped will make a lasting impression upon his countrymen who were present, and of which we subjoin a translation.

My brethren in Jesus Christ!—I wish I had sufficient power to enable you to hear—you who are here present and my fellow countrymen in general—the sentiments with which we are animated at this terrible moment. We sincerely confess our errors. We have despised the salutary instruction instilled into us by our charitable pastors; we were falsely persuaded that they deceived us, in preaching to us obedience and submission to the laws and the established authorities. We now acknowledge that they, the pastors taught us the true doctrine. Oh! if we had submitted to be guided by the principles of our holy religion, how different would have been our fate. God grant that the ignominious punishment which we are about to undergo, may be salutary to such of our fellow countrymen as are still in error; on this point, we wish them to understand, that at the hour of death we are enabled to judge of things better than we do during life. God grant that they may become wiser at our expense. We sincerely beg pardon of you for all the offences which we have committed against you in our lifetime, and particularly for the bad example which we have given you by the crime which have brought us here. We pardon also, with all our hearts, all those who may, in any manner have injured us. We rely on the aid of your prayers. We have great need of them, to appease the anger of our divine Judge. Pray for us at this moment in order that we may appear before Him with confidence.

It is also to be hoped, that this punishment of the guilty disturbers of the peace, and the destroyers of the lives and property of the loyal subjects of Her Majesty, in this Province, will be a convincing proof to all traitors, that the authority of the law, and the integrity of the empire will be obtained at whatever cost. And it is high time that such proof should be palpably laid before the eyes of the French Canadians, who, monstrous to believe, were generally imbued with the preposterous idea that if the Executive Government had the disposition, they had not the power to execute one traitor, for bearing arms against his Sovereign; and that the two who had been formerly executed were only hanged in effigy! This is no common, unauthenticated report, but an absolute fact, which was propagated in the country with a zeal and industry becoming insidious apostles of anarchy and confusion, and the perpetration of hatred to British Supremacy.

What can be a more convincing proof than this, of the thorough incapability of the French Canadians for the exercise of the rights of British freemen? What can so completely shew their grovelling ideas of an efficient and independent Government, than to suppose for a moment that the Executive of the Province could be guilty of performing the farce of erecting a mere puppet for the purpose of scaring bad subjects? Truly the believers in such a mockery of Government, must be thoroughly enlightened, before they are again entrusted with the privileges of the British Constitution.

Francois Nicolas, one of the monsters who murdered the unfortunate Chartrand in cold blood, and who were acquitted by a forewarned jury of their countrymen, has been arrested and brought into town on a charge of high treason. It appears that he was one of the rebels assembled at Napierville, and that he was prevented from making his escape along with his fellow traitors into the United States, when the troops approached Napierville, in consequence of his feet having been frozen. He had since contrived to hide himself, until discovered and seized, a few days ago, by Mr. McGinnis.

“MONTREAL, Sat. even., Jan. 19.

“I have heard of nothing new to-day beyond what you will see in the newspapers, with the exception of the trial of the French officer, Hindelang, which is to come on next, before the Court Martial.

“There has been a sudden change in the weather this afternoon. The thermometer, which was at 30 this morning, is now down till within a few degrees of zero.”

[Three Rivers Correspondence, Jan. 18, 1839.]

Last Saturday, an Abenakis Indian, named Thomas Louis, of the parish of Saint Francois, was lodged in the gaol of this district, charged with having, on the 10th instant, in the same parish, killed an Abenakis Indian, named Joseph Laurent, under the following circumstances:—The accused, deceased, and two others being, on the day before mentioned, at the house of Thomas Louis, reference was made to a quarrel that had occurred about fifteen months since, between the deceased and the prisoner, when the latter being threatened (as I am informed) by Laurent, with similar ill treatment to what he had before received from him, took his gun and discharged it at Laurent, which caused the immediate death of the latter. The Coroner proceeded to Saint Francois to hold the inquest, the result of which I have not heard. There are now three Indians confined in the gaol of this district, charged with murder.—Baptiste Cadien, Creole Lagrasse and Thomas Louis,—their respective trials will be proceeded with during the ensuing

March Term. Cadien has been before convicted of murder, but by reason of an omission in the “sentence of death,” the judgment has not been put into execution. He is now charged as an accomplice with Creole Lagrasse, with the murder of eleven of the Indians of the “Hare Tribe.” This horrid fact was attested on Cadien's trial in the most convincing manner, by a witness named Jourdain, who was brought down from Fort Norman in the Hudson's Bay territory, and who had witnessed the transaction. His recital of the distressing incidents attending the commission of this offence, was deeply interesting; and the clear, concise evidence which he gave, left no doubt as to the veracity of his statement. The details of this story are so horrid, that they would scarcely be credited; and, had not the Company taken the precaution to obtain Jourdain's evidence, the crime would have remained unpunished. How truly lamentable it is that the savage wildness of these “natives of the forest” should be restrained by no laws, human or divine, and that they should be deprived, alike, of the “benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion.”

We understand that His Excellency the Governor General has determined to call a new session of the Special Council, for the Despatch of Business, to meet on the 14th February next.

It appears that the Commissions of the former Councilors are virtually annulled in consequence of the new Commission of the Governor General, and that new Commissions will be issued to those Gentlemen who may be called to the Council.

KINGSTON, Jan. 15th.—Two brass guns and carriages, taken from the States' arsenal, were discovered at Oswego on the night of the 30th ult. having been concealed there, in all probability, since the Prescott patriot expedition. The collector placed a guard over them, and on the morning of the 1st inst. undertook with his officers to remove the guns to the arsenal. A large mob assembled to prevent the removal of the guns, and the detachment of the United States troops at that place were called out to assist the collector, when “the troops were crowded upon, and the officers insulted with threats of violence, hissing, groans, the squirting of water, and the waving of patriot flags. At length the leaders of the mob offered terms, and said if the troops were withdrawn, no more resistance should be offered. This compromise was accepted, and the guns were placed in the care of the militia Colonel, Rumlill. The guns were drawn off by the mob, and were often fired during the day, to celebrate the conquest over order and law. On Friday evening a detachment of troops arrived from Sacket's Harbour, but the mob had intelligence in time, and removed the guns so that they had not been heard of on the 9th. The Oswego Herald, from which we have derived these particulars, says of the patriot assemblages and the neutrality law of the last session of Congress.

“Certainly this law nor any other does not appear to have hitherto obstructed the patriots. They are said to have fitted out and loaded the schooner Charlotte with arms and munitions for the Prescott expedition, in the most public and business part of this village, without the least interruption by virtue of any law.”—Herald.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers to the Public for Sale, Cheap for Prompt Payment.

A SMALL assortment of DRY GOODS newly commenced in his Store, formerly occupied by J. Sutherland, with an addition of FLOUR, CORN MEAL, TEA, TOBACCO, SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.: 1 ton CHEESE, 1 do. BUTTER, with a variety of Groceries.

—ALSO—
500 Quintals Seal Fish; 100 do. Codfish, 100 Brst best Canso Herring, 100 do. “Grand Manan,” 20 do. Pickled Cod & Haddock, 25 do. Mackerel, 20 do. Cod Oil, Lamp and Sperma Oil; 150 Boxes smoked Herring; 150 Tons Stone Plaster; 200 Casks ground Plaster; 50 Bushels Calcined do.; 60 Hds Lard.

JAMES DRAKE.

Fredericton, January 2, 1839.—3m.

PARISH OF MONKTON.

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND, 22d Dec. 1838.

DEFAULTERS in payment of Rates for the Parish of Monkton, published under Act of Assembly, 1 Vic. C. 7. S. 8.

Thomas Barlow,.....	£0 15 24
Peter Gumarin,.....	0 8 4
George Harper,.....	0 9 1
William Nicholl,.....	0 3 24
John Steeves,.....	0 3 2
Absoom Steeves,.....	0 5 4
Reuben Taylor,.....	0 2 1
John Wood,.....	0 3 24
William Wood,.....	0 3 24
James Wood,.....	0 3 1
Daniel Lockhart,.....	0 2 14
Abraham Trites,.....	0 1 6
George Trites,.....	0 0 9
Benjamin Crandall,.....	0 1 84

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, COLLECTOR.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late SEETH GRISWOLD, deceased, of the Parish of Queensborough, in the County of York, are requested to render their Accounts, duly attested, within twelve Calendar months from the date hereof, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

DAVID McROBERTS, } Executors.
IRA INGRAHAM, SENIOR, }
LEWIS HUESTIS, SENIOR, }
Queensborough, Co. of York, Dec. 20, 1838.—3m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late THOMAS BARKER, deceased, are required to render the same, duly attested to, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

THOMAS R. BARKER, } Administrators.
SPAFFORD BARKER, }
Fredericton, Dec. 12, 1838.

FOR SALE,

A FINE stout Black HORSE, six years old, gentle in all respects, and well broke to Saddle and Harness; price thirty pounds, cash down. This is to meet the eye of those who offered me that sum a few weeks ago, but which I then declined accepting.

R. CHESTNUT.

N. B. An excellent set of strong Double Harness, and some good Horse Collars, for sale as above.

Fredericton, Jan. 8, 1839.