

SATURDAY, December 6, 1838.

The subjoined official documents, which we copy from The Patriot, will be read with interest.

The desire manifested by the highest authorities of the State of New York, to maintain the national honour, by suppressing the unjustifiable hostilities which have been commenced against this province, by the plundering class of citizens who are under arms on Navy Island, must be gratifying to every friend to peace and good order.

That American citizens have been guilty of a gross infraction of the laws of nations, in levying forces against, and firing repeatedly upon a friendly power, must be admitted by all impartial persons. Should vigorous measures, however, be now adopted by that country to prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful proceedings, it is probable that Britain, with her usual magnanimity, will ask no further satisfaction, and a national war may be averted.

Copy of a Letter from H. W. Rogers, Esq. District Attorney of the County of Erie, to the Hon. Col. MacNab, Commanding Her Majesty's Forces at Chippewa.

Buffalo, Dec. 29, 1837.

Sir,—Our city has been thrown into commotion this morning by a report that certain forces under your command had, within the last twelve hours, landed upon Grand Island, within the territory of the United States. I have no confidence in the report, and believe it utterly without foundation, but to quell the apprehensions of our citizens I have pledged myself, as an acting officer of the Government, to take every possible means to ascertain the truth of the report, and to prevent such an occurrence.

Copy of a Letter from the Honorable A. N. MacNab, Colonel Commanding, to Col. the Honorable Jonas Jones, A. D. C. Head Quarters, Chippewa, 30th Dec. 1837.

Saturday morning, 3 o'clock.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, that having received positive information that the Pirates and Rebels at Navy Island had purchased a steamboat, called the Caroline, to facilitate their intended invasion of this country—and being confirmed in my information yesterday by the boat (which sailed under British colours) appearing at the Island, I determined upon cutting her out;—and having sent Capt. Drew, of the Royal Navy, he, in the most gallant manner, with a crew of volunteers (whose names I shall hereafter mention) performed this dangerous service, which was handsomely effected. In consequence of the heavy current it was found to be impossible to get the vessel over to this place, and it was therefore necessary to set her on fire. Her colours are in my possession. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient humble servant,

A. N. MACNAB, Col. Com'g. P. S. We have two or three wounded—and the Pirates about the same number killed.

The following are the Affidavits referred to in Col. MacNab's correspondence.

Upper Canada, } Sylvanus Fearn's District of Niagara, } Wrigley, late of the Township of Dumfries, in the District of Gore, laborer, deposes and saith, that he is a British subject, that he enlisted with Charles Duncombe, and joined him in the London District; that after Duncombe's men were dispersed, he went with Alfred Luce, another of Duncombe's men, down to Chippewa, and crossed the Niagara River to join the patriots, that he was on board the Steamboat Caroline with the said Alfred Luce on their way to Navy Island, at the time she was captured—that he believes said Luce was killed in the engagement—that he understood the boat to be the property of the Patriots—that on the same day she was captured, she had taken a six pounder to the Island from Fort Schlosser on the American shore, with provisions and other necessaries for Mackenzie's army—that the flag they had on board was a British flag—that deponent saw the cannon put on board, that the cannon—as he understood, was the property of the United States,—and that when the boats approached the steamboat, a rifle was fired at them from the steamboat that he then ran forward to the front of the steamboat, when he was made prisoner.

SILVANUS FEARN'S WRIGLEY. The only fire-locks deponent saw on board were muskets and rifles.

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Upper Canada, } George Nolo of the District of Niagara, } in the District of Gore, yeoman; deposes and saith that he is a British subject—that on the twenty-eighth of this present month he went over on business to the United States—that on arriving at Fort Schlosser in the said United States, he was taken prisoner by a body of armed men, who said they were citizens of the United States, that he was put under guard and detained for about twenty-four hours; that he this deponent, repeatedly applied to be liberated, but was told by the guard that they would not let any damned tory go; that whilst he was a prisoner at Fort Schlosser he saw a six pounder belonging, as his guard informed him, to the United States, taken from the Fort, put on board the steamboat Caroline, and taken to Navy Island—that while he was prisoner he heard the men belonging to the boat state, that the boat belonged to the patriots, and that she was to be employed in taking stores, guns, and other necessaries to Navy Island, for the use of the patriot army,—that while deponent was a prisoner, some armed men came up to the tavern where he was, and said that the tories had got the boat,—that the men turned out and fired upon the persons they called tories,—that deponent heard from his guard that there were about thirty armed men on board the boat,—that during the confusion he made his escape,—that when the men of the boat went down to man her, they marched in regular order, that in the guard room in the tavern where he was confined, there was a cask filled with six pound shot, and two casks of grape and canister, and the men belonging to the steamboat said that said shot had been taken out of the arsenal of Buffalo, and was to be sent to the patriots,—that one of the crew told the deponent after the steamboat had been taken, that he was sentry on the deck when the attack was made, and demanded the countersign several times from the attacking party, but they did not give it.

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Upper Canada, } Luke Walker, of the District of Niagara, } city of Buffalo, in to wit: } the State of New York, in the United States of America, labourer, maketh oath and saith, that he was on board the steamboat Caroline last night when she was captured; that there were about thirty armed men on board; that the said boat, as he understood was the property of the patriots in Navy Island; she had been employed during the day in taking provisions and stores to the island, that deponent was in the cabin lying down when he heard the watch on deck cry out, "Hurra boys, here comes the enemy," that he heard the captain say to the men, "Sleep well to night, for we shall have hard work to-morrow, there are many gentlemen coming from Rochester and we shall have to take them over."

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Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Allan N. MacNab, Colonel commanding, to Lieut. Colonel Strachan. Head Quarters, Chippewa, 2d Jan. 1838.

Sir,—I beg leave to report that I have just been called upon by Mr. Smith, one of the Deputy Marshals of the State of New York, and Collector of Customs for the Port of Manchester, with a letter from Henry Arcularius, Esquire, Commissary General of Military Stores for the State of New York, which, with my reply, I have the honour to enclose. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

ALLAN N. MACNAB, Col. Com'g. Lieut. Col. STRACHAN, Military Sec'y.

The following are the enclosures: No. 1.—Letter from General Arcularius, State of New York, Niagara Falls, Jan. 2d, 1838.

Colonel Allan N. MacNab, commanding Her Majesty's Forces on the Niagara Frontier. Sir,—Having just arrived in this part of the State of New York, pursuant to the commands of the Governor of this State, (a copy of which I have the honour herewith to enclose,) I would most respectfully solicit from you the suspension of an attack of the assemblage now lodged on Navy Island bordering this frontier, until I can demand the surrender of any and all the arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores belonging to the people of this State, of which this assemblage have obtained the clandestine possession; and permission to withdraw the same if they shall be given up. The application will be made immediately, and without any delay on my part, or the part of those citizens to whom the communication is addressed. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY ARCULARIUS, Com'g Gen. Military Stores, State of New York.

No. 2.—Copy of a letter from His Excellency W. L. Marcy, Governor of the State of New York. Albany, December 29th, 1837.

To General J. Gould, of Rochester, Judge Hunt, of Lockport, His Honour J. Trowbridge, Mayor of Buffalo, and others. GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to introduce to you respectively the bearer hereof, Gen. Arcularius, the Commissary General of this State. Understanding from various persons that some of the pieces of ordnance, and other military property, belonging to the State, and situated in the western part of it, have been taken from those who had the custody of them, and carried beyond our territorial limits, I have directed the Commissary General to visit that section of the State, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of these reports, and to take proper measures to reclaim such portion of the public property as may have been taken away, and to place it in a safe condition.

I shall be much obliged to you for any aid or information that you shall have in your power to afford him. I have the honour to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, [Signed] W. L. MARCY.

glass to inspect the position of the Rebel forces.

Soon after my arrival there, I perceived our eight oared gig just rounding the northern extremity of Navy Island. She had been all round the Island, and was fired at from all parts of it, with round shot, grape and canister, and musketry.

On our coming abreast of Fort Schlosser, I distinctly saw two discharges of heavy ordnance from a point on the main shore on the American side, not far from that fort.

As soon as our boat had passed, the firing ceased. I have deemed it no more than my duty to call your attention to this fact, to the truth of which I am prepared to make affidavit whenever called upon.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your ob't servant, J. ELMSTLEY, Lt. Royal Navy. The Hon. Col. A. N. McNab, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a letter from W. Lockwood, Esq., First Lieutenant of the St. Catharine's Troop of Cavalry, to the Hon. Colonel MacNab, &c.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that this morning at 8 o'clock, about twenty men appeared on Grand Island (two miles below Black Creek) constructing a bridge across a ravine, and when they saw a party of men on the Canada shore watching their movements, they fired a volley of musketry towards them: after having completed their work they left two men on the bridge and retired towards the lower part of the Island. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM LOCKWOOD. Chippewa, Dec. 29, 1837.

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Sir,—I beg leave to report that I have just been called upon by Mr. Smith, one of the Deputy Marshals of the State of New York, and Collector of Customs for the Port of Manchester, with a letter from Henry Arcularius, Esquire, Commissary General of Military Stores for the State of New York, which, with my reply, I have the honour to enclose. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

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I shall be much obliged to you for any aid or information that you shall have in your power to afford him. I have the honour to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, [Signed] W. L. MARCY.

No. 3.—Copy of reply from the Hon. A. N. MacNab to Commissary General Arcularius. Head quarters, Chippewa, 2d Jan. 1838.

Sir,—I have this moment had the honour to receive your communication of this day, in which you solicit a suspension of an attack on the assemblage now lodged on Navy Island until you can demand the surrender of any and all the arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores, belonging to the people of the State of New York, of which the assemblage have obtained the clandestine possession, with permission to withdraw the same if they shall be given up, and assuring me that the above application will be made immediately and without any delay on your part, or on the part of those citizens to whom the communication is addressed.

As the above application evinces a noble desire on the part of the State of New York sincerely to co-operate with the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in maintaining the laws of nations against the atrocious attack of a band of pirates who have equally insulted the American as well as the British authorities, by plundering their property, and by openly setting their laws at defiance, I lose no time in assuring you, that having been directed cordially to co-operate with the Authorities as well as with the citizens of the U. States in maintaining the treaty which happily exists between them and the British Empire, & to do every thing in my power to avoid if possible the effusion of human blood. I shall have great pleasure in suspending my attack on the pirates on Navy Island, and will cheerfully consent on the part of Her Majesty's Government that any arms or property they may have stolen from your Government or from your citizens, may be withdrawn by you from the Island, for the purpose of being immediately restored to their rightful owners.

Relying upon receiving from you the earliest possible notice of the result of your laudable exertions, and trusting that the same good feeling which has determined your Governor to deprive these people of the arms of the United States, which you acknowledge they have clandestinely possessed themselves of, will induce you to prevent them from receiving from your shores any further assistance or supplies. I have the honour to remain Sir, with the highest consideration, your obedient humble servant,

ALLAN N. MACNAB, Col. Com'g Her Majesty's Forces on the Frontier, To Commissary General Henry Arcularius, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. A. N. MacNab to Colonel Strachan. Head Quarters, Chippewa, Jan. 1st, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose to you for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Report of Captain Drew, R. N., of the capture and destruction by fire of the piratical steamer Caroline, whilst engaged in the service of the Rebels at Navy Island.

The Report of that gallant officer, His Excellency will observe, is written with that modesty which always distinguishes the accounts of a brave man of his own valour; but I beg to assure His Excellency, that it was a most daring and spirited action, and for which I feel most grateful to Capt. Drew, and the brave fellows under his command, who so nobly volunteered to perform this desperate service.

I shall take an early opportunity to forward to His Excellency the names of the party under Captain Drew, that the country may know every actor in this gallant affair.

It affords me the greatest satisfaction to state, that Lieut. McCormack, altho' severely wounded, is in a fair way of recovery. Capt. Arnold's wounds will, I trust, soon be healed. Capt. Warren (late of the 60th) is doing duty as usual.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obed't humble servant, ALLAN N. MACNAB, Col. Com.

To Col. Strachan, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Drew, Com mander Royal Navy, to the Honorable A. N. MacNab, Colonel Commanding Her Majesty's Forces. Head Quarters, Chippewa, Dec. 30 1837.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that in obedience to your commands to burn, sink, or destroy the Piratical Steam Vessel which had been plying between Navy Island and the American shore the whole of yesterday; I ordered a look out to be kept upon her, and at about 5 P. M. of yesterday, when the day had closed in, Mr. Harris of the Royal Navy, reported the vessel to me as having moved off Navy Island. I immediately directed five boats to be armed and manned with forty-five volunteers, and at about eleven o'clock P. M., we pushed off from the shore for Navy Island, when not finding her there as expected, we went in search, and found her moored between an Island and the main shore.

I then assembled the boats off the point of the Island, and dropped quietly down upon the Steamer, we were not discovered until within twenty yards of her, when the sentry upon the gang-way hailed us, and asked for the countersign, which I told him we would give when we got on board; he then fired upon us, when we immediately boarded and found from twenty to thirty men upon her decks, who were easily overcome, and in two

minutes she was in our possession. As the current was running strong and our position close to the Falls of Niagara, I deemed it most prudent to burn the vessel, but previously to setting her on fire we took the precaution to loose her from her moorings, and turn her out into the stream to prevent the possibility of the destruction of any thing like American property. In short all those on board the Steamer who did not resist were quietly put on shore, as I thought it possible there might be some American Citizens on board. Those who assailed us were of course dealt with according to the usages of war.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men who accompanied me, their coolness and bravery shews what may be expected from them, when their country requires their services; where all behaved so well it would be invidious in me to particularize any one, but I may be excused for mentioning the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Shepard McCormack of the Royal Navy, who nobly seconded me, and had to encounter several of the pirates in the fore part of the vessel, by which I regret to say he has received five desperate wounds; we have also two other wounded, and I regret to add that five or six of the enemy were killed. A return of our wounded I beg to submit. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant. ANDREW DREW, Commander Royal Navy.

P. S.—I beg to add that we brought one prisoner away, a British subject, in consequence of his acknowledging that he had belonged to Duncombe's army, and was on board the steamer to join Mackenzie upon Navy Island.

ANDREW DREW. RETURN OF THE WOUNDED. Lieut. Shepherd McCormack, Royal Navy; Desperately. Captain Warren,—Slightly. John Arnold.—Severely. ANDREW DREW.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. FRIDAY, December 29th, 1837. (CONCLUDED.)

Mr. Gowan moved the House into committee for the purpose of concurring with Her Majesty the Queen upon the loss the nation has sustained in the demise of His late Majesty King Wm. the 4th, and of congratulating Her Majesty upon her accession to the throne of her ancestors.

Which was carried, and the committee reported the following resolutions, which were severally put and carried:

1st. Resolved, That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, concurring with Her Majesty upon the loss the empire has sustained by the demise of His late Majesty King William the 4th of blessed memory.

2d. Resolved, That this House, representing as it does, the free voice of the people of Upper Canada, mourns over the heavy affliction, with which it has been visited, and with the removal from this transitory life, of a Sovereign, the recollection of whose private and public benevolence and magnanimity, will remain for ages yet to come, enshrined in the grateful recollection of his Canadian subjects.

3d. Resolved, That while this House conveys with Her Majesty and sympathizes with all classes of her faithful people, on the melancholy bereavement with which the empire has been afflicted, it is nevertheless consoled in its sorrows, by having the British sceptre descended to a young and amiable sovereign, whose virtues and education afford the fullest assurance to her people, that Her Majesty's reign will be characterized by a firm adherence to those principles of religious and civil liberty, which called her illustrious family to the Throne, and which for ages has distinguished the sovereigns of Great Britain.

4th. Resolved, That by no class of Her Majesty's subjects, has Her Majesty's accession to the Throne of her ancestors, been hailed with more joy and satisfaction, than by the people of Upper Canada, and Her Majesty may rest assured that this House, as their peculiar and constitutional representative and organ, will not fail to impress upon them a steady adherence to those religious and loyal principles, which in every hour of adversity or emergency has never failed to distinguish Her Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects.

Mr. Gowan moved that Messrs. Richardson and Lewis be a committee to draft and report an address founded on the foregoing resolutions.—Carried.

Mr. Gowan brought in a bill to consolidate and amend the militia laws of this province, which was read a 1st time, and ordered for a 2d reading to-morrow.

Mr. Gowan brought in a bill for the relief of persons having a conscientious scruple against taking an oath, which was read a 1st time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Gowan moved that 200 copies of the bill be printed.

On which the yeas and nays were taken as follows: Yeas.—Messrs. Danlop, Gowan, Norton, Parke and Richardson.—5. Nays.—Messrs. Armstrong, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, Deltor, Ferris, Lewis, Manahan, Marks, McCrae, McIntosh, McKay, Murney, Shaver, Sherwood, Thomson, Thorburn, and Woodruff.—18.

Motion lost by a majority of 13.

Mr. Gowan brought in a bill to protect the public against injury from mills, machinery, &c. which was read 1st time and ordered for 2d reading to-morrow.

Mr. Cartwright brought in a bill to reinvest the Clergy Reserves in Her Majesty, for the maintenance of public worship and support of religion within this province; which was read 1st time, and on the question for 2d reading to-morrow.

Mr. Thorburn moved that the 2d reading of the bill take place this day three months.

On which the yeas and nays were taken. Yeas.—Messrs. McIntosh, Norton, Shaver, Thorburn, and Woodruff.—5. Nays.—Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney General, Boulton, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, Deltor, Danlop, Ferris, Gowan, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McCrae, McKay, Murney, Parke, Richardson, Shade, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Thomson, and Wickens.—24.

Question lost by majority of 19.

Mr. Cartwright moved that the Clergy Reserve bill be read a 2d time on 15th Jan. next, and that it be the first item on the order of the day.—Carried.

Mr. Cartwright brought in a bill to continue the expiring laws to the close of the next session of the Legislature: which was read a 1st time and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Gowan moved that there be a call of the House on the 15th day of January, 1838, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—Carried.

Mr. Marks moved that Messrs. Deltor, Thomson, Parke, McKay, Richardson and Cornwall, be a committee to take into consideration the expediency of altering and amending the act relating to township officers, and to report by bill or otherwise, and that the 29th rule of this House be dispensed with therefor.—Carried. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, 30th December, 1837. Mr. Sherwood brought up the petition of Doctor R. Esmonde, of Brockville;—The petition of John F. Maddock, Esq. praying to be allowed to practice as an Attorney in this province without serving under articles, was read.

Mr. Gowan moved to refer the petition of J. F. Maddock to a committee composed of Messrs. Dunlop and Shade.—Carried.

Mr. Manahan gave notice for an address to the Lieut. Governor, to be informed by whose advice, and by what inducing motives his Excellency transmitted to the Colonial Secretary of State the joint address of the Hon. Legislative Council and this Hon. House, passed in the 1st session of this Parliament, upon the subject of the union of the Provinces; which address, although signed by the hon. Speakers of both Houses, was virtually lost, by reason of the non-concurrence of this House in the address to his Excellency, praying him to transmit the same.

Mr. Manahan gave notice for an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to take immediate measures for the reunion of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, adhering in the constitutional charter of such re-union, as strictly to the principles of the constitutional act under which we are governed in this province, as the circumstances of the times and the whole some changes required therein will admit.

Mr. Sherwood gave notice of the appointment of a select committee to take into consideration the political state of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, with power to send for persons and papers and to report thereon.

Mr. Cartwright gave notice for an address to the Lieut. Governor, for a return of the names and residences of persons residing within the City of Toronto and its liberties, who bore arms in defence of the City during the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst.

Mr. Norton gave notice, that he will bring in a bill to enable members of the House of Assembly to vacate their seats in certain cases.

Mr. Sherwood gave notice for an address to the Lieut. Governor, requesting to be informed whether any, and what despatches have been received from the Colonial Secretary, upon the subject of the bill which passed the two branches of the Legislature, during the 1st session of the present Parliament, and which were reserved for his Majesty's assent.

Mr. Boulton gave notice for an address to the Lieut. Governor, requesting that his Excellency will inform this House, whether he has received any communication from his Majesty's government, on the subject of the joint address of both houses of the Legislature, respecting certain Chelsea Pensioners, who had commuted their pensions and settled in this province.

Mr. Boulton gave notice for a bill to restrain private banking in this province.

Mr. Richardson gave notice for a bill to authorise the inhabitants of the district of Niagara to construct a macadamized road from the town of Niagara to the Ten Mile Creek, in the township of Grantham, to intersect the macadamized road leading from Queenston to Grimsby.

Mr. Thomson gave notice of a bill for the better regulation of common schools.

Mr. Sherwood gave notice for a bill to facilitate the progress of Joint Stock Banks and to protect the public.

Mr. Richardson reported an address of condolence and congratulation to the Queen, which was read a 1st and 2d time and ordered for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Morris, member for Leeds, was introduced by Messieurs Malloch and Murney.

The House was put into committee on the Speech from the Throne.

The Committee reported certain resolutions.

Mr. McLean, member for Stormont, was introduced by Messrs. Sol. General and Jarvis.

On the question for adopting the resolutions reported by the Committee—Mr. Bockus moved that the 7th clause might be amended by striking out the words, "That it may, however, be consistent," &c. to the end of the clause. The clause is as follows:—

"That this House think it unnecessary to remark more at large on the origin and progress of the calamity they have been called upon to deplore, as a more fit opportunity will probably present itself at the close of the present Session. That it may, however, be consistent with candour and the dictates of a solemn duty, that this House should intimate now, and upon all occasions, that the root of the evil is not to be found in this Province, but in the unwise and mistaken policy



which has for years past been pursued by those who were bound to consider in what way protection could be best given to the loyal, rather than encouragement to the disaffected, and to have acted accordingly."

YEAS.—Messrs. Bockus, Cameron, DeLor, Ferris, McDonald, of Stormont, McIntosh, McKay, Morris, Norton, Parke, Shaver, Thomson, Wickens, Woodruff.—14.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney General, Boulton, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, Dunlop, Elliott, Gowan, Jarvis, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McCrae, McLean, Murney, Richardson, Shade, Sherwood, Solicitor General.—21.

Amendment lost. Majority 7.

On the original question.

YEAS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney General, Bockus, Boulton, Caldwell, Cameron, Cartwright, Cornwall, DeLor, Dunlop, Elliott, Ferris, Gowan, Jarvis, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McCrae, McLean, Murney, Richardson, Shade, Sherwood, Solicitor General.—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Norton and Parke.—2.

Resolutions carried. Majority 31.

Mr. Sherwood moved to refer the Resolutions to Messrs. Gowan and Boulton, as a Select Committee to report an Address thereon. Carried.

Mr. Gowan brought in a Bill providing for the appointment of Boundary Line Commissioners in the several Districts of this Province.

Which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday next.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, 1st January, 1838.

The Address of condolence and congratulation to Her Majesty was passed and is as follows:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, most humbly address your Majesty, condoling with your Majesty on the loss which the Empire has sustained by the demise of His late Majesty King William the 4th, of blessed memory, assuring your Majesty, that this House, representing as it does, the free voice of the people of Upper Canada, mourns over the heavy affliction with which it has pleased an all-wise Providence to visit the glorious Empire of which the people of this Province are proud to form a part, by the removal from this transitory life, of a Sovereign, the recollections of whose private and public benevolence and magnanimity will remain for ages yet to come, embalmed in the grateful recollection of your Majesty's Canadian subjects.

That while this House condole with your Majesty, and sympathize with all classes of your Majesty's faithful people, on the melancholy bereavement with which the Empire has been afflicted—it is nevertheless consoled in its sorrows by having the British Sceptre descend to a young and amiable Sovereign, whose virtues and Education afford the fullest assurance to her people that her reign will be characterized by a firm adherence to those principles of religious and civil liberty which called her illustrious family to the throne, and which for ages, has distinguished the Sovereigns of Great Britain.

And we do further assure your Majesty that with no class of your Majesty's subjects has your Majesty's accession to the throne of your ancestors, been hailed with more joy and satisfaction than by the people of Upper Canada, and that your Majesty may rest assured, that this House as their peculiar and Constitutional representatives and organ, will not fail to impress upon them a steady adherence to those religious and loyal principles, which in every hour of adversity or emergency, has never failed to distinguish your Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects.

H. RUTMAN, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, 1st day of January, 1838.

Mr. Richardson moved an Address to the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency to transmit to Her Majesty the above Address.—Carried.

The following petitions were read:—

Of Wm. B. Rich and others of Huron, praying that Huron may be declared a separate District.—Of W. F. Gooding and others, of London District, praying for a Lunatic Asylum.—Of E. C. Taylor, J. P., and others, of Huron, praying that the Duty on Salt may be taken off.—Of E. C. Taylor and others, praying that the Huron Fishery Company may be incorporated.—Of Alexander Innes and others, of the Township of Beverly, praying that the Survey of James Fitzpatrick may not take effect.—Of T. Bray, praying for remuneration for a vessel lost.—And of Dr. Edmondson of Brockville, praying for remuneration for his services during the Cholera.

Captain Dunlop referred the petition of Wm. B. Rich to Messrs. Wickens and McCrae; and the petitions of E. C. Taylor and others, and of Wm. Gooding and others, to the same, as a Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Richardson referred the Petition of Dr. Edmondson to Messrs. Gowan and Morris, to report thereon.

Mr. Richardson gave the following notices:—

Of a Bill to alter the time of holding the Court of General Quarter Sessions for the Niagara District.—And of a Bill to suspend proceedings in civil cases for a limited period.

Mr. Attorney General gave notice for a Bill for the more convenient and im-

partial trial of persons accused of High Treason.

Mr. Sol. Gen. gave notice for a motion to procure from the Bank of Upper Canada, the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and the Gore Bank, the annual statement of their operations as required by law.

Mr. Bockus gave notice for a Bill to amend an Act for the relief of Andrew Deacon; and for a Bill to amend the law of Ejectment in certain cases.

Mr. Gowan gave notice for a Committee of supply for voting a sum of money for the support of Common Schools for 1838;—And for a Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to raise a sum of money to Macadamize the roads leading from Brockville to St. Francis, Charleston, Lyndhurst, Beverley and Portland, in the District of Johnstown, and to authorize the erecting of Toll Gates on the said Roads."

Mr. Sol. General gave notice for a Bill to regulate the costs of levying distresses for small rent and penalties.

Mr. Morris gave notice for an Address praying that His Excellency may be pleased to inform this House by what authority an armed force under the command of Capt. Drew was on the night of Friday last despatched from Chippewa to Port Schlosser in the State of New-York, to destroy a vessel then lying in that Port.

Mr. Gowan reported an Address in answer to the Speech, which was read twice.

Mr. Attorney General moved that after the word "necessary" the following be inserted:—"The complete success that has attended the operations ably planned and gallantly executed by that distinguished Commander Lt. Gen. Sir John Colborne, in Lower Canada, and the brave Officers and Men, Militia and Troops of the line under his command, claims our warmest admiration and thanks."

"We however, are deeply sensible that to an over-ruling Providence we are indebted for the preservation and protection, with which we have been signally blessed, and we humbly trust to that divine and merciful power to put a speedy termination to the dissensions that have so deeply affected the peace of these Provinces."

—which was carried.

Mr. Sherwood moved that the Address be read the third time this day.—Carried.

Mr. Dunlop, from Committee on Petition of Mr. Maddock, reported a Bill—which was read a first time, and ordered for second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Gowan moved that Messrs. Sherwood, Morris, Norton and Shade, be a Committee to take into consideration the best mode of procuring compensation for Jurors, who may be summoned to attend the Courts of Assize, and Quarter Sessions, and District Courts within this Province—with power to send for persons, &c., and report thereon.—Carried.

Capt. Dunlop moved that a vote of thanks be presented by this House to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers, of this Province, in testimony of its admiration of the brave and loyal manner in which they have vindicated their rights and liberties as British subjects, and its respect for the deep attachment they have evinced for our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the Constitution of this Province.—Carried, nem. con.

PRESENT.—Messrs. Attorney General, Boulton, Caldwell, Cameron, Cartwright, Cornwall, DeLor, Dunlop, Ferris, Gowan, Jarvis, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McCrae, McDonell, of Stormont, McIntosh, McKay, McLean, Murney, Morris, Norton, Parke, Richardson, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Wickens, Woodruff.—31.

Mr. Sherwood moved that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be transmitted to the Adjutant General of Militia of this Province.—Carried.

Mr. Sherwood brought in a Bill to repeal and amend the Registry Laws of this Province, and for other purposes, which was read a first time and ordered for second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Sherwood moved that it be Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to the Lieutenant Governor requesting him to inform this House whether any Despatches have been received from the Colonial Secretary, in reference to an Act passed during the Second Session of the Twelfth Provincial Parliament, entitled "An Act to repeal and amend certain Acts of this Province—in relation to the Gold and Silver Coin made current by law, and to make further provision respecting the rates at which certain Gold and Silver Coins shall pass current in this Province"—and if so, that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit copies of the same for the information of this House,—and that Messrs. Boulton and Cartwright, be a Committee to draft and report the same.—Carried.

Mr. Boulton reported the Address, which was read a first and second time, and ordered for third reading to-day.

The House was put into Committee on the Bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus.—The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, as amended, was read a third time and passed, and is as follows:

To His Excellency Sir FRANCIS B. DRAKE, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, do most humbly thank your Excellency for your Gracious Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session; and we most sincerely accord with your Excellency in your expression of condolence on the loss which has been sustained in the demise of his late Gracious Majesty, William the Fourth, whose memory will long be held in filial gratitude and respect by the inhabitants of this Province.

And we also avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our heartfelt pleasure in the

accession of her Majesty Queen Victoria to the Throne of her Ancestors, to whom we cheerfully offer the pledge of our enduring loyalty and unshaking support.

We feel it unnecessary to say, that we participate with your Excellency in the pain experienced by your Excellency at the altogether unexpected and unnatural rebellion that has recently appeared in this and one other District of the Province. Your Excellency has truly declared, that, looking to the enviable state of happiness and prosperity of the Country, this attempt on the part of a few wicked and misguided men is too remarkable not to demand your Excellency's origin and progress, now well known and understood, will receive from us the most grave and serious attention. In the mean time, we feel proud in the new and convincing proof the brave and loyal Militia of this Province have given of the truth of the assurance that has been many times, and confidently transmitted to the Sovereign by their Representatives in Provincial Parliament, that the British crown cannot boast of more faithfully devoted subjects than the inhabitants of Upper Canada.

It is not a matter of surprise to us, that although all the disaffected of this Province, (however encouraged, or by whatever hopes led on) having combined to overthrow our Institutions, and to sever the Union from the Parent State, which we so dearly cherish as our great blessing, but which has been denounced as a "baneful domination," suddenly appeared in arms to effect their purpose—the loyal subjects of our Queen, at a moment when they believed themselves in perfect security from so foul and unnatural a treason, and were therefore wholly unprepared to defend themselves from the unexpected assault, should have risen in indignant power, and gallantly, and patriotically crushed the daring and unprincipled efforts of their assailants. To the calls of honour—of duty—of patriotism, the great body of the people of Upper Canada have ever shown themselves alive—and by these principles, and these only have they been actuated in the recent contest—and by them will they be governed in all times to come. Neither can we forbear to notice and to acknowledge with heartfelt esteem and delight, that which is justly and truly deemed of our hands—that among those who flew to arms in defence of our Constitution and our Laws, men of all Creeds and parties, forgetting local differences and distinctions of Politics were to be found. And we can only hope that these indisputable facts will be remembered by the British nation when the enemies of our peace and our honour shall raise their voices against us in the British senate or elsewhere.

We think it unnecessary at this moment to remark more at large on the origin and progress of the calamity we have been called on to deplore—as a more fit opportunity will probably present itself before the close of the present Session. It may, however, be consistent with candour and the dictates of a sober and just mind, that we should intimate our aid upon occasions, that the root of the evil is not to be found in this Province—but in the unwise and mistaken policy which has for years past been pursued by those who were bound to consider in what way protection could be best given to the loyal, rather than encouragement to the disaffected, and to have acted accordingly.

The contrition evinced by hundreds of deluded and misguided men, who declare themselves to have been deceived into the commission of the crimes of which they now stand charged, is gratifying to the feelings of every humane and benevolent mind; and we are grateful to Divine Providence, that the effusion of human blood in this unnatural contest has been so slight. Neither can we pass over without notice and approbation the able manner in which the services, committed by your Excellency to Colonel MacNab, the Speaker of this House, was performed by that Officer in the London District.

We assure your Excellency that it is with surprise and regret we learn, that after peace and tranquillity had been restored in the Province, by the defeat and dispersion of all those who had taken up arms in rebellion, we should be threatened with an hostile invasion by the citizens of a foreign country with whom the Government is at peace. The pretext for aiding the cause, and enlisting in the service of the few fugitives, who—snatching the avenging arm of offended justice, which was raised to punish them for murder, arson, and robbery—sought to do their real character under the assumed names of patriotism and liberty, is too flimsy to impose on any one, or to place their conduct in any other light than that of an atrocious aggression of the laws, liberty, and property of the people of Upper Canada. But we feel it just to express our conviction that the national honour, will promptly discountenance those unhalloved proceedings, which we believe will turn out to be those of a few unprincipled adventurers; and we look confidently to the Government of the United States for that line of conduct which is consistent with good faith, and the solemn obligations of existing treaties with the British nation. Should we unfortunately be deceived in these just and reasonable anticipations, and should this unwarrantable invasion proceed, we beg to assure your Excellency that the people of this Province will faithfully perform their duty; and we doubt not that in defending their domestic hearths, their wives and families from hostility and destruction, they will fight under the protection of the God of battles, who will give victory to their arms; nor do we fear but that the protection of the mighty Empire of which we form a portion will rush to assist us in this struggle for all that is dear to us as men and as Britons, as well as to vindicate the national honor and to chastise the unprovoked invaders of the soil.

We avail, however, the replies to the communications addressed to the Governor of the State of New York, and to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, by your Excellency, in full confidence that they will contain an explicit assurance that we need not apprehend any further aggression on the part of the citizens of the United States, or from any portion of their territory, upon the Province of Upper Canada;—and we rejoice to hear, that in the mean time the defence of the frontier is entrusted to the gallant Militia, and that your Excellency has made arrangements for calling forth the whole strength of the country, should circumstances render such a course necessary. The complete success that has attended the operations ably planned and gallantly executed by that distinguished commander, Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, in Lower Canada, and the brave officers and men, Militia and troops of the line, under his command, claims our warmest admiration and thanks. We, however, are deeply sensible that to an over-ruling Providence we are indebted for the preservation and protection with which we have so signally been blessed. And we humbly trust to that divine and merciful Power to put a speedy termination to the dissensions that have so deeply affected the peace of these Provinces.

We shall direct our attention to the public accounts and to a consideration of the estimates of the ensuing year, as soon as they shall be laid before us.

We will not fail to provide for the proper support of the civil Government, and should an expenditure of more than an ordinary character be requisite for the safety of the province, we shall not hesitate in making such a provision as the exigency of the case may require.

The propriety of indemnifying any of the inhabitants of this province who have sustained serious losses from outrageous acts of the in-

surgers, and of providing pensions for the very few subjects of Her Majesty who may have been disabled by wounds received in defence of their laws, will engage our serious consideration. We shall not fail to devote our earliest consideration to such measures as are called for by the present state of affairs, and as will tend to secure the safety of the province, and in favour of these important objects we shall postpone the consideration of such matters as the interests of the country do not require should be at once attended to.

We feel that the people who at this inclement season forego their families and rushed in thousands to the defence of their independence and their laws, deserve that every exertion should be made by us for their future protection, and we are sensible of the necessity that exists of providing for the suppression of such guilty proceedings as were displayed in the recent insurrection in their earliest stages.

We trust that in the exercise of a sound discretion we shall be able to devise such measures as may be best suited for maintaining the public tranquillity and for protecting the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects.

Our most serious consideration shall also be directed to the means of preventing or repelling such hostile aggressions by the people of a friendly power as the frontier at present exhibits, and we confidently believe that we shall be able to maintain the safety and honour of the Province as an integral portion of the British Empire, that watchful over the designs of our enemies, and prompt in firmly resisting their attacks, the people will endeavour to sustain their character as a British Province, and to show themselves worthy of the land from which they and their forefathers have sprung.

H. RUTMAN, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, 1st day of January, 1838.

On the question for passing the same, the yeas and nays were taken.

YEAS.—Messrs. Attorney Gen., Bockus, Boulton, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, DeLor, Dunlop, Ferris, Gowan, Jarvis, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McCrae, McDonell, of Stormont, McKay, McLean, Murney, Morris, Richardson, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Sol. General, Wickens, and Woodruff.—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Norton and Parke.—2.

Address carried, majority 27.

Mr. Boulton moved that Messrs. Sherwood and Morris wait on his Excellency, to know when he will receive this House with its address, in answer to the speech from the throne.—Carried.

Mr. Sherwood, having waited upon his Excellency, reported, that his Excellency would receive the House with its address in answer to the speech, forthwith.

The House then waited on his Excellency the Lieut. Governor with the same, and when returned, the Speaker reported the following as the answer of his Excellency to the address:

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for, and duly appreciate the loyal and patriotic sentiments contained in your address.

Mr. Boulton moved that 1000 copies of the Answer of this House to the Speech, together with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Reply—be printed for the use of members.

PRESENT.—Messrs. Bockus, Boulton, Cartwright, Ferris, Gowan, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, McCrae, McIntosh, McLean, Murney, Morris, Norton, Parke, Richardson, Shaver and Woodruff.—10.

The House adjourned for want of a quorum.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN ANSWER TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

To His Excellency Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, Bart. K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our respectful thanks for Your Excellency's Speech from the Throne.

On the first occasion of our assembling since the demise of His late Majesty, of blessed memory, we cannot forbear expressing our participation in those feelings with which the recollection of His reign will long be cherished, for the mild benignity of His disposition, and His earnest desire to secure the peace and promote the happiness of His Subjects. We unite with Your Excellency in offering our humble but hearty congratulations upon the accession of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, to whom, we earnestly pray, that the blessings of Divine favour may be extended, through a long, glorious, and happy reign.

It may seem an inauspicious commencement of Her Majesty's rule over Her Provinces of Canada, that the standard of rebellion has been recently, for the first time, unfurled in them; but we humbly trust that a wise over-ruling Providence, which orders all things for good, will make even the miseries of these unnatural and hopeless contests productive of lasting advantage to those Colonies, by increasing the security of our free Institutions.

The promptness with which an apparently formidable insurrection in Lower Canada has been suppressed by Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, by the gallant Troops and Volunteers under his command, and the instant and complete dispersion of the insurgents in this Province, by Your Excellency and the gallant Militia, cannot but afford to the Queen's loyal Subjects in the Colonies the most encouraging hope, that tranquillity is about to succeed to a long period of unreasonable and injurious agitation.

If there were countries on the globe in which rational liberty was enjoyed in its fullest extent—in which the laws were impartially administered—property protected, and the fruits of industry, almost undiminished by public burdens, reaped in security, the Provinces of Canada contained a population which, before these unhappy tumults, possessed those blessings.

But in all communities there are individuals who labour only to produce

disorder; and it is not extraordinary, that there have been found in both these Colonies some few men of bad passions, or perverted understandings, who, instead of enjoying with grateful hearts, the good so bountifully spread before them, have made it the base employment of their lives to alienate the affections of a happy people from a just and indulgent Government, and to produce jealousies, discord and violence, where nothing but peace, contentment and thankfulness should have reigned.

But it is, nevertheless, extraordinary that in either Colony any considerable impression should have been made upon the people, by efforts so manifestly wicked and unjust; and it seems as if the dispensations of Divine Providence required that the miserable consequences of an unnatural, causeless and desperate rebellion, against a powerful and just Government, should be actually felt by the people of these favoured Provinces, in order that those who had been so long deluded might at length see their own folly, and the wickedness and ingratitude of their leaders, in their strongest light.

We earnestly trust that the afflicting lessons which have been thus afforded, may lead to lasting good. To the number of misguided persons who have submitted themselves to the laws, and acknowledged their crime, it must be evident how grossly they have been deceived; they find their leaders flying from the just vengeance of insulted laws, and leaving their infatuated followers to the mercy of a Government which they had ungratefully endeavoured to destroy; and when they consider for what object they have exposed themselves and their families to ruin, guiltily assailed the lives of their fellow-subjects, and violated their oaths of fidelity to a just and mild Government, they cannot but perceive, that having no wrongs to complain of, they have without excuse allowed themselves to be made the instruments of gratifying the malice, or promoting the ambition, of a few unprincipled men.

We cannot allude to the late wicked insurrection in this Province, of which Your Excellency has described the origin and progress, without expressing our fervent gratitude to Almighty Providence for having preserved Your Excellency, and our loyal fellow-subjects who surrounded you, from the dangers with which you were threatened; nor can we forbear most devoutly to acknowledge the signal interposition displayed by a succession of circumstances in favour of the inhabitants of this City, which combined to defeat the atrocious designs of the insurgents, and to give effect to the spirited exertions made in its defence.

We feel a just pride in being inhabitants of a Country whose Governor could unreservedly throw himself, as Your Excellency did, upon the loyalty and spirit of the people, as the only defence necessary to protect him from danger, and as a sufficient support for the Laws and Constitution, against the open violence of their declared enemies. Such an example, and so glorious a result, cannot fail to raise the character of Upper Canada in the estimation of Her Sovereign and the British Empire.

This extraordinary attempt to subvert our Government has been attended with many beneficial results. It has exposed the gross falsehoods and deceptions to which the leaders of the insurrection had recourse, in order to delude their followers. It has shown plainly and undeniably, that the agitation, which for many years past has disturbed the Province and impeded its welfare, had for its object to separate us from the Parent State, to gratify private malice and lawless rapacity, by cruel acts of revenge, and by the plunder of public and private property. It has shown, that the free inhabitants of this Province are loyal, faithful, generous and brave; for nothing could be more animating and affecting than the ardour and courage with which the several Districts of Upper Canada, in the depth of winter, poured forth their thousands at a moment's warning; to rally round their Government in the hour of danger, and to extend their protection to their fellow-subjects, whose lives and liberties were threatened. It has taught the abettors of treason, that those who really value their freedom, and are prepared like men to defend it, infinitely outnumber those who falsely pretend to be the advocates of liberty, but who abuse that sacred name for the purposes of faction and guilty ambition.

These lessons, we lament to say, have not been unattended with affliction, but we are confident in the hope, that Your Excellency, and all who are entrusted with authority, and those even against whose lives and property the arm of violence has been raised, will distinguish so far as may be just between such as have been the instigators and willing actors in this unnatural rebellion, and those who by falsehoods and impertinence have been seduced unhappily to take part in it.—Of the latter we are persuaded the greater number already look with shame and abhorrence upon that guilty conduct which has roused the indignation of their countrymen, and exposed themselves to the punishment of the offended laws.

We have learned from Your Excellency with concern and astonishment, that the tranquillity which had been so immediately restored to all parts of this Province, has been interrupted, and the services of our gallant and faithful Militia prolonged at this inclement season, in consequence of a most extraordinary and unjustifiable invasion of our Niagara frontier by a band of armed citizens of the United States.

If, in a moment of civil commotion, any thing had been wanted to animate the loyal subjects of this Province in the

discharge of their duty to their Government, the most powerful motive would be supplied by the attempt of a foreign people to intrude themselves upon our soil, and by their insulting threat to appropriate our lands as a bounty to their lawless soldiers. But we are convinced the Government of the United States will do justice to their national character by affording ample reparation for this flagrant violation of existing treaties, and when the time of reflection has arrived, and a knowledge of the truth has found its way to our neighbours, they will look back, not without some degree of shame, at the credulity with which they believed the most palpable falsehoods, to the prejudice of the Government and free people of a friendly power, and at the forgetfulness of their obvious duties as men and Christians, which have marked their conduct on this occasion; and, while remembering these efforts to blow the flame of civil discord in a remote portion of Her Majesty's Dominions, they will not fail to call to mind the very different course which Great Britain pursued when she earnestly offered and exercised her powerful influence to avert from them the miseries of a threatened War with a mighty nation then in close alliance with herself, without her having any immediate interest in the contest.

We beg to be allowed to assure Your Excellency of our entire approbation of the measures so promptly taken for calling the attention of the American Government to the unprovoked aggressions of a portion of their people, and for placing on the Niagara frontier a strong defensive force, under the command of Colonel MacNab, the Speaker of the Assembly, whose services there, and in the District of London, at the head of a gallant Militia Band of Volunteers, have been most zealous and efficient.

As we have not assembled under ordinary circumstances, but at a period of much anxiety, we concur in opinion with Your Excellency, that a return to our several Districts, as soon as the necessary business can be disposed of, would be prudent and satisfactory.

We shall not fail, however, to take into our consideration the adoption of such measures as will most effectually secure the inhabitants of this Province against the recurrence of the danger to which they have lately been exposed. Besides the sympathy which we feel for our fellow subjects who have incurred so many dangers and privations in defence of their independence and laws, whose noble ardour claims the highest admiration, and demands for them protection, through the Legislature, from similar evils, we feel that we owe it to the honour of the British name to be vigilant and firm in adopting measures for repelling all hostile aggressions upon our territory, from any foreign power, as well as for preventing internal dissensions and changes which would only introduce anarchy and confusion into this happy Colony.

WANTED.

A TEACHER in a private family, a person competent to teach the following branches, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English, Grammar, Geography, Book Keeping, &c. None need apply who cannot furnish testimonials as to character and capability. Terms made known on application to the Subscriber, at the Number.

JOSEPH DENNIS. 4204f

ON HAND, 25 CASKS COMMON TUMBLERS.

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, Nov. 14, 1837. 18 12

REMOVAL.

JAMES RODDEN. CLOTHIER AND TAILOR.

HAS removed to No. 118, King Street, and solicits a continuance of the very liberal patronage hitherto extended to him. He will continue to exert himself to please his customers, by either consulting their wishes in making any peculiar style of garment, or by adopting the latest fashion.

Every article in his line furnished on the most reasonable terms. Cutting out on the shortest notice. Toronto, Dec. 1, 1837. 424f

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

B. HOCKEN, from MONTREAL, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his

Store, 144 King Street, (Opposite W. Cornack's & Co.)

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes.

Also: SOLE and UPPER LEATHER.—All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail, and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Toronto, May 23, 1837. 3931f

A Watch Found.

FOUND, on Yonge Street, on Thursday morning, the 14th December, a Watch; which the owner can obtain by applying to the Subscriber, and paying reasonable charges.

THOS. COSFORD. Lot 22, 1st Con. Tecumseth. Dec. 22, 1837. 4243wp

RED FLANNELS.

THE Subscriber has received a few Bales of Superior RED FLANNELS, on Consignment, which he offers low for Cash, or short approved Credit.

ALEXANDER OGLVIE. 137, King Street, Toronto. December 20, 1837. 3933f

HENRY BALDWIN:

Attorney, and Barrister at Law; Notary Public, and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE in the rear part of No. 75, corner of KING STREET and NEW STREET, North of the Market Buildings. Toronto, July 4th, 1837. 3931f

ALEXANDER GRANT,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House.

March 28th, 1837. 3854f