

subject of the resolutions, is an entire failure, for the Rev. Editor of the Guardian has extensive opportunities of knowing the public mind, and his sentiments and information are in direct opposition to your assertion.

This is not all—I do not rest my case on the opinion of the Editor of the Guardian, although from his known respectability of character and talent, he could not make such representations upon the subject as they are, were they not fully borne out by the entire conviction of a great majority of the people; for two months after that article was written, the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, assembled at Belleville, prepared and forwarded to His late Most Gracious Majesty, an address containing the following paragraph:—

"We also beg leave most humbly to represent to Your Majesty that we, together with the great majority of your subjects, are not contentiously and firmly opposed to the recognition of any church establishment within the Province. It is, therefore, with extreme regret we have learned that during the past year fifty-seven Resolutions have been passed, and endorsed out of the lands set apart for the support of a Protestant clergy, notwithstanding the wishes of its inhabitants, and often constitutionally expressed by petition, and through their representatives in the House of Assembly."

"We should not discharge the duty we owe to Your Majesty in the present posture of the affairs of this Province, did we not most humbly and respectfully convey to Your Majesty our full conviction, and nothing could tend more directly to weaken the attachment of the people of this country to the parent state than the continuance of this system of exclusive patronage of any one church; nor could any measure more happily conduce to allay existing agitation and dissent, and to produce a more affectionate and enthusiastic devotion to Your Majesty's Government, than an assurance that this system will no longer be pursued."

Signed by order and on behalf of the Conference,

Wm. Lord, President,
Wm. Case, Secretary,
Belleville, Upper Canada,
June 13th, 1838.

And to this address Lord Glenelg gave a very polite answer on the 14th September of the same year. What must now be left; that "no other denominations have had any public meetings or proceedings on the subject."

(To be continued.)

(Continued from fourth page.)

tions were directly the reverse. He (Mr. Richardson) was gratified, on an occasion like the present, to see the hon. member from Essex take up the cause in the manner he had done, and he regretted the absence of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals.

Capt. Dunlop.—That course of conduct which is morally correct in an individual must also be correct in an assembled multitude. When an individual possessed of moral and religious feelings, finds himself placed in a situation where duty points to him one course of conduct, and inclination another, he will have no hesitation in deciding between the two, he will unhesitatingly follow the dictates of duty. Again, when an individual stands up before his country and his God, and boldly and fearlessly asserts and claims his rights and privileges, that individual is honored and respected. So is it with a nation: but if the individual or the nation lose their own proper self respect, they must lose the respect of the world.—(Here the hon. member illustrated his position by two or three appropriate quotations from Ancient History.) Let us then pursue a straightforward and manly course, let the consequences be what they may, (hear, hear.) Had the hon. mover consulted me I would have advised him to make a more manly speech; however, they would do very well, and the (Capt. Dunlop) intended as soon as they were adopted, to send a copy to the Governor of the State of New York, for his special edification. He could not but congratulate the country upon having at the head of the general Government the most accomplished officer in Her Majesty's service. Under his guidance, Canadians would rush forward to battle and to victory (hear, hear.)

Mr. Marks again stated that the objection which he had already suggested was not yet removed. As to the capture of the Caroline, he looked upon it as completely justifiable, but he still desired, before he could give his vote for the bold and sweeping assertion that the American authorities acted with insincerity, was substantially correct. The hon. member was replied to by

Mr. Merritt, who contended that the matter could easily be put beyond dispute by reference to the correspondence of the Americans, as well as by the evidence of numerous individuals who were observers of the whole proceedings. In fact, it was a matter of such absolute notoriety, that he was surprised the hon. member from Fontenac should entertain a doubt upon the subject.

Mr. Richardson made a few observations to the same effect, and

Mr. Bockus then rose and said, that when the resolutions were first introduced, he was in favor of a postponement of the question, that he might have time to consider of them. He was very glad that the discussion had been postponed, for he was now fully prepared to support them (hear.) Though the language of some of them he thought might admit of some amendment, yet he should not hesitate to vote for them even in the present shape. He was always ready to vote for that which embodied truth, and he believed the resolutions now proposed were substantially founded in truth; he

would therefore withdraw all opposition and cheerfully vote in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Speaker McNab said he was very glad that the hon. member had upon reflection changed his opinion, and he felt convinced that there would not be a dissenting voice to the passing of the resolutions. The hon. member from Frontenac was desirous of proceeding with very great caution in this matter, but he would put it to that honorable member, whether he would be willing to sit quietly there without furnishing the Home Government with the true state of the case, even though by doing so the consequences which he seemed so much to apprehend should occur. He felt perfectly satisfied that there was not an hon. member in that house, who, had he been placed in the situation in which he (Mr. McNab) had been as a commanding officer, would not have acted precisely as he had done in reference to the capture of the steam Caroline, and he was also satisfied that it was that very act which saved the country from a great invasion. Here the hon. Speaker read a portion of the resolutions and asked, has the hon. member any objection to this?

Mr. Marks. I have—it does not express the true case of their joining with the rebels in this Country. He (Mr. Speaker) would do a great deal to meet the views of the hon. member, but he would ask, is it any excuse for the Americans who choose to invade our territory because there may be found four or five hundred rebels in the Province? There is no necessity for stating that we had rebels and traitors among us, for in truth at the time Mackenzie took possession of Navy Island he believed there was not a rebel in arms in Upper Canada.

(The hon. Speaker here read a number of affidavits attesting the double dealing which had, in many particular instances, been practised by the Americans.) Suppose our people had acted in a similar manner towards the Americans, what would have been their conduct? They would probably have held more frequent meetings than they have for the purpose of tarring and feathering the people of this country! Consider how ridiculous it is that a man bearing the authority of the government, should pretend that he was doing all in his power to put a stop to the outrages of his people while, at the same time, not the slightest check was imposed, but on the contrary reinforcements and supplies were as rapidly added to the invading forces as at any previous time; was it not perfectly evident that his only design was to play us a Yankee Trick? We want no further evidence than we have already got.—What have we to dread? Have we not the strong arm of Great Britain to protect us? And have we not by hearts and strong arms among ourselves, ready and willing to go to the field and to lay down their lives if occasion requires? He sincerely hoped that every one of the resolutions would be unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kearnes rose in support of the resolutions, and he could not avoid expressing his astonishment that any stumbling block should be thrown in the way of their adoption. He felt no hesitation in characterising the conduct of the Americans as most atrocious, and it would be his desire that Great Britain should be distinctly informed of the true state of the case. When we become inevitable it is far better to carry it into the enemies country than to allow it to remain our own. Upon this question he hoped the house unanimous.

Mr. Sherwood said he was exceedingly gratified to hear some of the hon. members complain of the resolutions as being too mild. It served to convince him that he had fixed upon the happy medium. He would venture to say that there was not a person who professed true feelings of loyalty who was not prepared at once to express the strongest indignation at the conduct of the Americans towards this Province. That house was not called upon to discuss the subject of the rebellion which had taken place within the Province, it had nothing to do with the present question. They were considering the conduct of foreigners who had taken up arms for the purpose of invading our territory—foreigners with whom we had no cause for quarrel and who were perfectly unjustifiable, and had no shadow of excuse for their conduct.—Nevertheless the excitement and enthusiasm for war had gone to so great extent among them that even the females were engaged in the enterprise or crusade as it might be called, affording their feeble assistance in the most dishonourable undertaking that ever disgraced a nation.

Mr. Marks was very glad that he had stated his objections, because it had elicited the opinions of hon. members. His own desire was that they should be in the estimation of the world, and he wished that the whole proof and nothing but that for which they had proof should go home, as proceeding from that house.

Mr. Owens observed that the very fact of one of their people who was constituted Commander in Chief of the invading forces having been received with public honors upon returning from his employment, instead of being imprisoned as a rebel and a plunderer, proves conclusively that the proceedings of the Bandits were encouraged and approved of by the nation at large.

The Attorney General, who had just entered the House, then rose and addressed the committee. He apprehend-

ed that the discussion had proceeded upon an erroneous notion in one respect. The people of the United States had been too long permitted, and he feared that hon. members had allowed themselves to regard the matter in the light in which it had been thus insidiously placed. He (Att'y General) could understand no such thing as neutrality on the part of a Government between its own subjects and another nation. If civil war were raging within a country, a foreign power might properly say they would observe a neutrality by not interfering on behalf of either party; but to talk of neutrality when the aggression comes from their own people, subjects of their own Government, it appeared to him an outrageous perversion of the term. We do not complain that they have committed a breach of neutrality, but they have done that which is tantamount to a declaration of war, by an actual and positive violation of the law of nations. Let us examine the manner in which they proceeded, and first of all, we will revert to the riot which occurred in this Province (for it deserves no other name).—The people who were engaged in it went over to the States; and what did they do? They returned with arms, with munitions of war, with bands of armed men, having officers to command them, and made a regular descent upon our country, with the view of conquering and subduing it. It is a well known maxim of international law, that every man who enters a country must be subject to the laws of that country, whether he be a foreigner or a citizen; and it is just as much an invasion of this Province by the United States, if the subjects of the Queen should go to Buffalo and arm themselves and march back again, and attack us, as if the invaders were their own natural born citizens. All that we have to say to the American Government is this.—You have, within your country a number of people who are bound to obey your laws, but if instead of compelling them to obey, you allow them to go over to the States, and to commit aggressions upon us, you are bound to see that they do not do so. If those people who have acted in this manner, and who have acted in a manner which is as much an invasion as if they had sent all the troops you possess to commit the same act. Now, as to the taking of the Caroline, a boat in the employment of the invading army, and in the daily practice of bringing to them troops and provisions, &c., ought Col. McNab to have waited until a sufficient force had been collected to enable them to force a landing upon our main shore? or ought he not rather by cutting off one means of supply, to give them some embarrassment? Yes, had it been practicable to annihilate the whole Navy Island encampment, and he had done so, he would have acted perfectly right.

Conceding with the law of nature and of nations. And this very case of the Caroline proves most conclusively how treacherous and deceptive were the declarations and assurances of the American authorities. Here was a boat rendering assistance to this armed force upon Navy Island, but that boat must not be molested by us, because, as was pretended, she was the property of Americans. They say to us as plainly as language can convey a meaning.—"Though we have invaded you from our country, and though our army is in occupation of a part of your territory, yet you shall not use the means you have to deter us until we have succeeded in establishing so secure a footing that we shall be able successfully to resist you." Why there is something so unnatural in that sort of reasoning that it cannot for a moment be entertained. It would be almost inexcusable to detain the House with any further observations upon it. He had very few words to add further than this, he was glad that the subject had been taken up by an independent member, one unconnected with the government. Every thing should be stated precisely in its proper shape. You should not therefore speak of their violating neutrality, but that they directly and traitorously excited their subjects to invade us. The most ample atonement that can be demanded by another nation should be demanded by us to hear. He considered it the duty of that House to show clearly and explicitly to Her Majesty's government that if it be permitted to the United States to act in the extraordinary manner they have done, it will be utterly out of the question that the Canadas can remain in a state of peace. We shall be constantly subject to the aggressions of Banditti. Now to say that the British Government would allow for one moment such a state of things to be tolerated, would be perfectly ridiculous. It is not enough for them to say that they do not sanction or encourage that proceedings of their people, and that such were the case, but that they should not permit them to act in that manner. If they do not put them down, they are culpable; they are liable to be called upon to make the most ample reparation. He had never read a document with so much disgust as he felt when reading the message of the Governor of Vermont, and also the first message of Governor Mery. There seemed such a tone of silly, idle depreciation without meaning, an "Oh now don't" sort of appeal, which means "do just as you like." Conduct of that kind proceeding from those in high places, is to speak of it in the mildest terms, is to speak of it as degrading. If you have insufficient laws, and your people will not obey them, you must devise better

ones, and give them more vigor. With respect to the resolutions, they are valuable in this respect, they will show to the British parliament that we are anxious for the safety of our country, that we wish to remain British subjects, and that we will have the effect of silencing, in a great degree those injurious opinions regarding the loyalty of the Canadas which have been so industriously circulated by the Tories and designing individuals from the mother country, and when she comes to be informed of the manner in which we have been assailed by a rabble—yes, by a rabble government, (I really do not know how to make use of terms within parliamentary order that will fully express my indignation) when this is told to her we shall not wait in vain for success. I shall vote cheerfully for the resolutions though they are not strong enough in expression as it appears to me. And I would add while we are upon this subject, let us speak of the conduct of the people of Vermont, without whose interference the Lower Canadian Rebels would scarcely have dared to show their heads. And I believe it was in a great degree the dread of the power of the loyalists which they anticipated would be brought into service against them, which served to restrain their rashness. We are therefore in some measure the guardians of the Lower Province. And I would observe this in conclusion, that unless there is a vigorous effort to put down the aggressions of foreigners, we shall never be free from those aggressions (hear, hear). That we should come under the dominion of the United States, I do not believe five hundred men can be found in this Province to desire (hear, hear). They would now look with as much abhorrence upon a prospect of that kind as many of them once did with anxiety. And I believe that the recent occurrences will teach a salutary lesson to those who are inclined to favour democratic insurrection.

Some conversational remarks were made on the part of the hon. members, when

Mr. Merritt said, I stand somewhat committed with the resolution just read, and I rise to move an amendment to it, or rather the substitution of one I now hold in my hand. I sir have been warmed and I think with unbecoming warmth by at least one hon. member, because I stated on a former occasion that I had disapproved of the destruction of the steam boat Caroline. I never stated, and I believe my hon. colleague never stated, that the attack was not justifiable but I did assert that it was at the time unwise and impolitic, and in that opinion I am not singular for I have heard many hon. members of this House, and many eminent men out of it, say that they looked upon the enterprise as an unfortunate one. Unfortunate with reference to our position with the government of the U. S. as it placed us on lower ground than we had previously occupied and might have plunged us into difficulties of a most serious nature with that Government, at a time when from internal dissensions and the want of arms we were ill prepared to repel invasion. I regret that I am under the necessity of making these observations, but when I see the undesired course it has taken upon me I shall not shrink from repelling it. As regards the gallant Sheridan I have never had but one opinion, which is—that his every act had nothing in view but the honor and welfare of his country, and if any number of his fellow subjects have entertained a doubt of the policy of but one of his acts, he ought in charity to bear them, and not attempt to interfere with and stifle their conscientious opinions—these opinions I grant may have been conceived in error. With respect to Capt. Drew and his brave followers, I now say and have always said, that they behaved as Britons have ever conducted themselves, with the most determined gallantry; and their conduct on that occasion is only a proof of what they would have done had more been required of them. With the same solicitude I should dislike to see the House divided on these resolutions. I prefer the one I shall now read to the one under discussion, but let its fate be what it may I am prepared to vote for the whole series.

The second resolution was then adopted.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE.
Monday Feb. 12, 1838.

The select committee appointed to consider the present political state of Upper and Lower Canada, presented their report which was read and

Mr. Boulton moved that 3000 copies be printed in pamphlet form with marginal notes, for the use of members, and that a copy be sent to each member of the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Merritt opposed the motion. He hoped the report would be first referred to a Committee of the whole House. There were some parts of it, which were, in his opinion, particularly obnoxious, and unless they were struck out the report could never receive his sanction. In the very outset it contains a declaration which is at variance with all experience, and every well received opinion. He referred to the statement regarding the prosperous condition of the Province, which would now enter into a discussion of the question, he wished merely to understand from the hon. member whether he intended to follow up the introduction of the report by any specific course of proceeding which would bring

(the subject fairly before the House for its consideration. He (Mr. Merritt) did not approve of the whole plan of procedure, of adopting the report at once. There were many excellent things contained in the report and there were many things that were highly objectionable. Each particular subject should be brought before them separately and serially, in the shape of resolutions. If the report were adopted and sent home in the present shape we should have no union, of that he was satisfied (hear, hear). He believed the hon. gentleman himself would yet see the necessity of expunging some parts of the report.

Mr. Bockus said he hoped the motion would not be pressed upon the House. He really thought it would be improper to go to the expense, for it cost nearly £1000, before the sense of the House could be expressed upon it. He recollected that last year a report had been made and sent home, although the House had refused to adopt it, and it occasioned a little embarrassment.

Mr. Merritt hoped, at all events, the hon. mover would withdraw that part of his motion which relates to sending a copy of the report to each member of the Imperial Parliament. Until it becomes a document of the House by being adopted, it would be improper to give it so much authentically, and a far smaller number of copies would answer every useful purpose.

Mr. Sherwood would state for the information of the hon. member from Halifax, that his intention was after the report had been printed in sufficient length in the hands of hon. members a sufficient time for their consideration, to move its adoption and then to move an address to His Excellency to England and laid at the foot of the throne. And he was in consequence of the observations now which had fallen from the hon. member still more anxious that printed copies should be placed in their hands, that they might have the better opportunity of considering them. The hon. member seems to be apprehensive that it may interfere with some of his favorite financial schemes. He objects to declare the prosperous state of the country, and of course, a right to attack any vessel employed in their service, and carrying their guns or men. To call it necessary an act of self defence a violation of neutrality, would of course be absurd. Whoever insulds or attacks the territory must be treated as an enemy. It is not a part of their own citizens who were in arms against their authority, committing outrages on their unoffending neighbours. This being so, it can surely make no difference for the sake of the States, that the army of American citizens did in this instance first commit the gross wrong of taking forcible possession of British ground, that they might fire most effectively from thence. It was merely taking two steps in committing the injury instead of one.

Your Excellency, I dare say, has not failed to observe that at a criminal court in the state of New York an indictment has been found for murder and continued Drow and others, who are supposed (but some of them erroneously) to have been present at the capture of the Caroline. I cannot but believe that the American Government will feel it to be due no less to their own character than to the interest and resting any such proceeding. The execution of a warfare in which this Province was driven by the outrageous aggressions of American citizens, and not individuals zealously acting in her service.

Your Excellency will have learnt from various channels, the occurrences which have taken place on our Western frontier, opposite to the state of Michigan. There a large force, stated in the newspapers of Detroit not to be less than 1000 to 1200 in number, with arms and artillery taken from one or more public arsenals, attempted to invade this Province, and dislodged actually possess themselves of the Island of Bois Blanc, in the River Detroit. An armed schooner they commanded had entered the Town of Amherstburg, and intended on the next day to have made a descent on the main land, but their progress was arrested by the gallant conduct of some militia volunteers, who attacked and boarded the schooner and took several prisoners, together with the guns, arms, and military stores on board of her. A considerable military force is now stationed on our Western frontier.

I send you the proclamation issued by Mr. Sutherland, an American citizen, who styled himself General of the 2d Division of the Patriot army, Van Rensselaer and band of Ruffians, I suppose, forming the first.

These will show you the nature and extent of the expeditions to whose attacks the people of Upper Canada have been exposed. Among the prisoners taken on this occasion, were several American citizens. I need scarcely state to you that the necessity of being armed at all points on our frontier, has occasioned an enormous expenditure to the British Government. The American Government, I perceive has called on Congress to provide 600,000 dollars for the pay and outfit of a force necessary to keep down the excitement of the Niagara Frontier alone. You will readily understand, therefore, how great must be the expense which the Government is put to by the preparation necessary to meet attacks at various points. The hostile spirit manifested in the Island of Bois Blanc, and the serious consequences that have resulted along the Niagara Frontier, are the more fully explained by the following correspondence which I send you since Major General Sir John Colborne, I believe, has been appointed to command the British forces in the Province. I send you the report of the Hon. General Sir John Colborne, I believe, has been appointed to command the British forces in the Province. I send you the report of the Hon. General Sir John Colborne, I believe, has been appointed to command the British forces in the Province.

of the construction of the American Government, and to put upon the two countries under circumstances in which I have discovered an spirit calculated to cot of permanent to. When a people has been, it is not to be seen in which selves with researches the laws of nations. more unerring guide, stable national institutions, and we cannot flourish, three inhabitants have been killed. The circumstance which is less than murder; and as a right on this, or to destroy them, or to escape with impunity from whence they can to commit these flagitious. I am on the point of the government of Upper Canada, until usually resident in Canada, until within the last few months.

I only recur to these circumstances because I am desirous of vindicating the gallant men who performed this plain and necessary act of duty to their country, from the charge of wanting the means of resistance they met with led to a fury, for the loss of life, their conduct would have been the less justifiable. It is almost too obvious an observation to make, that if an army of American citizens had taken up a position on their side of the Niagara, and had begun battering the house and people upon our shores, and if this shameful aggression with guns taken from the United States' arsenals, and the resistance they met with, had led to a war, for weeks without any official interposition on the part of the American Government, Her Majesty's subjects would have had an unquestionable right to attack the batteries and disperse the lawless band, which carried on this enterprise, and to carry a right to attack any vessel or vessel employed in their service, and carrying their guns or men. To call it necessary an act of self defence a violation of neutrality, would of course be absurd. Whoever insulds or attacks the territory must be treated as an enemy. It is not a part of their own citizens who were in arms against their authority, committing outrages on their unoffending neighbours. This being so, it can surely make no difference for the sake of the States, that the army of American citizens did in this instance first commit the gross wrong of taking forcible possession of British ground, that they might fire most effectively from thence. It was merely taking two steps in committing the injury instead of one.

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THE BRITISH
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1838.

In the last number of the British Review, we published an account of the proceedings of the American Government, and of the measures taken by it, to suppress the rebellion in the State of New York. We have been very much interested in the result, and we are glad to see that the British Government has taken the necessary steps to support the American Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. We are also glad to see that the British Government has taken the necessary steps to support the American Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

