

Then the efferve-
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left to itself.
There was to addre-
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... sovereigns of Erie, or any such as-
sembling of unaccredited and unac-
knowledged meddlers with international
affairs, we would tell them to rest satis-
fied that the British Government will in-

They have also stolen from *Point au Pele* a quantity of pork and flour, and several fat cattle. This is making reprisals with a vengeance,—both from friends and foes.

1st Royals, 15th, 24th, 32d, 34th, 43d, 66th, 83d, and 85th,	900
Total,	5,750

encouraging and fomenting sedition and anarchy, has willfully abdicated its office, and has thus rendered it of amount and immediate necessity to provide a remedy for the evil.

consister with Mr. D. Miller, Esq. Niagara
of Papers with whom we exchange
by giving the foregoing a few inser-
The Magazine (the profit of which will
to the Missionary purposes) will be
ly forwarded to them.

LOTS FOR SALE,
 on the property of the Hon.
 Mr. McGill.
 can be seen, and particulars known
 to JOHN LEWIS, McGill Square

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Feb. 3, 1838.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was read the third time.

Mr. Bockus moved that it do pass this day three months.

YEAS—Messrs. Aikman, Armstrong, Bockus, Chisholm of Halton, Cook, Duncombe, McCrear, McIntosh, McKay, Merritt, Murney, Morris, Parke, Rutland, Shaver, Thomson, Thorburn, Woodruff, 18.

NAYS—Messrs. Burwell, Cameron, Cartwright, Chisholm of Glengarry, Dettlor, Ferrie, Gowan, Malloch, Marks, McDowell, of Stormont, McLean, Robinson, Sherwood, Solicitor General—19.

Carried, Majority 4.

The petition of Adam Stull and Peter Lampton, Niagara District, for pensions, was read, and referred to a committee of supply.

The petition of the President and Board of Police of Hamilton, for authority to effect a loan of £1000, to complete the Market House, was read, and referred to Messrs. Sherwood and Dettlor.

Petitions by the owners of the Schooners "Nancy," and "Prosperity," wrecked off Toronto in December last, while in Her Majesty's service, praying for remuneration, were read.

The petition of Margaret Washburn of Toronto, for remuneration for losses sustained through incendiaries during the Rebellion, was read, and referred to the committee on the petition of Dr. Horne.

The petition of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson praying the House to recommend payment by the Lieut. Governor of 20 \$0, according to Lord Glenelg's instructions, being the remainder of a loan to the Upper Canada Academy, was read, and 200 copies of the petition, with the message referred to therein, and documents accompanying them, ordered to be printed.—Messrs. Burwell, Cartwright, McLean, and Solicitor General voting against it. The petition was then referred to the committee on the message to His Excellency, relating to the Upper Canada Academy, and Mr. Cartwright moved an address to His Excellency for any other documents in his possession relating to aid to the Upper Canada Academy which was ordered.

The petition of Priscilla Lee, a widow, to be allowed a continuance of the Pension enjoyed by her late husband, was read, and referred to a committee of supply.

Mr. Burwell gave notice of a motion to read the Journals relative to the petition of the Chairman, Quarter Sessions, London District, respecting means to erect a new gaol there.

Mr. Thomson gave notice of a motion that it be resolved, 1st, That this house, when in Committee of the whole on the 9th of February last, on the report of the Select Committee on the petition of Rev. A. J. McNaughton and others, adopted a resolution which regards as inviolable the rights acquired under the patents by which Rectories have been endowed, and 2dly, That this House would not have concurred in such a resolution had it not been under the impression and with a confident belief that the said Rectories were legally established and endowed by the express authority of His late most gracious Majesty.

Mr. Bockus gave notice of an address to Her Majesty, praying that the Royal Assent may be given to the Prince Edward District Banking Company Bill.

The Committee of Supply on the petition of Thomas Butler and others, reported the following Resolution, on which a bill was ordered to be drafted—

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty the sum of £12,500 for the purpose of preparing and macadamizing the great Cambooro' road.

The bill to erect the eastern townships of the Home District, into a separate District, was read the second time and committed, and the chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

The bill to repeal so much of the Act for increasing the number of Judges and altering the terms of sitting of the Courts as relates to Hilary Term, was read the second time and committed, and ordered for a third reading on Monday.

Mr. Merritt's bill to relieve the disabled and infirm was read, and ordered for a second reading on Monday.

The Committee on the bill granting a pension to John Ryan, and the committee on the military bill reported progress and each obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

A message from the Legislative Council intimated that they had passed the Grantham Navigation Company Bill, and made certain amendments to the Windsor Rail Road Bill, and the amendments were read and ordered to be read again to-morrow.

February 5, 1838.

The Address to Her Majesty for a grant of Land to the Volunteers and Militia who served during the Rebellion, was read the third time.

The bill to amend the law respecting Hilary Term, was read the third time, and an amendment thereon moved by Mr. Murney to insert in the second clause, the words "after the passing of this act," instead of "next Easter term," was carried, and the bill sent to the Legislative Council.

The petition of Lieut. Harper, R. N., and 19 others, British Seamen, of Kingston, praying that none but British subjects may be employed in any British vessels which navigate the Canadian

Lakes and Rivers, was read and referred to Messrs. Marks and Cartwright.

The petition of Joseph Sweetman, Light House Keeper, False Ducks Island, to continue the act granting him a salary of £100 was read.

The petition of Christopher Smith and 19 others of Lincoln and Haldimand, for a grant of £12,500 to macadamize the Fort Erie and Dover road was read.

Mr. Prince gave notice of a motion that the House resolve itself into a committee of supply, to grant to Her Majesty a sum of money for the purchase of a sword to be presented to Col. Radcliffe, as an acknowledgement of his seal and ability in defending the Western Frontier of this Province, and for the courage displayed by him at the capture of the piratical schooner "Ann," of Detroit.

Mr. Gowan gave notice that he would move that the thanks of this House be presented to Col. Radcliffe and the officers and men under his command, for the skillful and meritorious manner in which they have defended the Western Frontier of this Province, and more especially for their coolness and intrepidity in their attack and conquest of the schooner "Ann," when up to their arms in water, and under a most galling fire.

Mr. Prince gave notice of a bill to repay all monies advanced or expended by any person or persons, for the use and service of Her Majesty's Militia and other forces, during the late rebellion and invasion of this Province, and also to provide for all past and current expenses incurred in putting down the rebellion and defending the Province against invasion.

Mr. Sherwood gave notice of a bill to authorize John Prince, Esq., M. P. P. to practise as a Barrister and Attorney.

Mr. Rykert moved an Address to Her Majesty, to assent to the Erie and Ontario Banking Company Bill, reserved last winter.—Which was ordered.

Mr. Robinson moved an Address to His Excellency, requesting information as to what arrangements have been made for the payment of militia men, teamsters and others, who were and still are on duty in various parts of the Province; and also information as to accounts for supplies and necessaries furnished; and the cause of delay in satisfying these claims, which was carried.

Several messages were brought down from His Excellency transmitting communication respecting the late hostile aggressions of the citizens of the United States—communication relating to the capture of the Schooner "Ann," statement of the affairs of Thomas Wilson & Co., statement of Post Office Revenue in the Canadas—Documents on Rectories—further documents relating to aid to the Upper Canada Academy.

Mr. Solicitor General moved an address of thanks to His Excellency for his messages of to-day, which was ordered.

Mr. Cartwright referred the Message of His Excellency and documents, on the arrangements made by the Receiver General with Thomas Wilson & Co., to the Committee on Finance.

Feb. 7th, 1838.

The address to His Excellency for further information respecting Upper Canada Academy was read a third time and passed.

The bill to provide for the regulation and support of common Schools was read the third time, and an amendment thereof by Mr. Burwell adopted.

The petition of James Stanton, Niagara District, praying for payment of a deficiency in his salary, while clerk in the Executive Council office in 1836, was read, and referred to a committee of supply.

The petition of John Williamson and 75 others of Saltfleet and Barton, for a grant of £20,000, to Macadamize the Hamilton and Grimsby road, was read, and referred to the committee of supply to-morrow.

The petition of Duncan Campbell and 255 others of Talbot District, for a sum of money to Turnpike the road from the Niagara Frontier, to Sandwich, by way of Cambooro' and Simcoe, was read.

The petition of Jeffery Hall, and 50 others of Lincoln and Haldimand, for a grant of £12,500, to Macadamize the Fort Erie and Dover road was read.

Mr. Thorburne referred the Message of His Excellency on the Post Office Revenue to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Rutland gave notice of a bill for the relief of Sheriffs and Gaolers in certain cases of escapes.

Mr. Rykert gave notice of a bill to amend the Mutual Insurance Act.

The committee to draft an Address to His Excellency for copy of a certain Order in Council respecting Rectories, reported the same, and it was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

The committee to wait on His Excellency with the Address respecting the payment of Militiamen, reported the following answer—

GENTLEMEN—It was my earnest desire that the Militiamen, teamsters, and others, who have been and still are on duty in various parts of the Province, as well as all claimants for supplies and necessaries furnished on account of the public service, should have their respective accounts liquidated without delay.

Being informed however that the Commissary General at Quebec deemed it to be his duty to desire the Officer in charge of his Department in this Province not to recognize my Militia General Orders, called upon Assistant Commissary General Foote for the correspondence with the Commissary General on the subject. A copy of these documents, which I herewith transmit, will explain that it is not in my power to furnish the House of Assembly with the information it has requested.

Mr. Robinson referred the above answer and documents referred to therein to the Committee on petition of William Chisholm, Esq.

Reported by Mr. Fowler, for the British Colonist.

Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1838.

The Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Erie and Ontario Bank, praying that the Royal assent may be given to the charter of that Bank, which passed the legislature in the first session of the present parliament, was read a second time and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon it.

Mr. Boulton thought it improper that a measure of that description should be adopted in so thin a House, and particularly in the absence of some of the members from the District of Niagara who were more immediately interested in the measure.

Mr. Bockus replied that it had been upon the order of the day for a week, and therefore it could not be said they were taking the House by surprise.

Mr. Merritt would be sorry to press the measure, contrary to the wish of any individual member. He himself had been waiting in the hope that the committee on Banking would have brought forward some general measure.

Mr. McIntosh hoped the committee would rise, for he perceived by a despatch that Her Majesty's government expressed a desire that those Bank Bills should be reconsidered.

Mr. Boulton as chairman of the committee on Banking would inform the hon. gentleman from Haldimand that that committee had no particular scheme in view with regard to banking. One thing they had resolved upon, he would not hesitate to state, which was to recommend a charter to be given to the Farmers Bank (hear hear). The despatch of Lord Glenelg treats with ridicule the idea of passing in one year, such a number of Bank Bills, with such enormous capital. In his own opinion it was an absurd proceeding and tended to do us infinite harm with the home government.

Mr. Merritt had read the despatch with a good deal of attention and he must say he could not agree with the wisdom of Lord Glenelg. The objections are merely imaginary. Some of the resolutions of his honorable and learned friend, that the decision of the committee and the vote they were about to give were of vast importance, because that vote must depend in a great degree, as he conceived, whether the British Government would maintain its friendly connexion with the United States, or whether they would declare hostilities against them. The subject, then, ought to be approached with care, deliberation, and it would be for the good of the country to submit the resolutions to the committee and the vote they were about to give were of vast importance, because that vote must depend in a great degree, as he conceived, whether the British Government would maintain its friendly connexion with the United States, or whether they would declare hostilities against them. The subject, then, ought to be approached with care, deliberation, and it would be for the good of the country to submit the resolutions to the committee and the vote they were about to give were of vast importance, because that vote must depend in a great degree, as he conceived, whether the British Government would maintain its friendly connexion with the United States, or whether they would declare hostilities against them.

Mr. Bockus had no objection that the committee should rise, and report progress. He had read the despatch but he did not discover that Lord Glenelg views the matter in that ridiculous light which the hon. member from Durham (Mr. Boulton) seemed to suppose. The Colonial Secretary certainly calls upon this Legislature to reconsider its vote, and why? It is in consequence of the depression in the money market throughout the whole world.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Thursday, Feb. 15, 1838.

On motion of Mr. Boulton, that this House concur in the reasons given by the conferees on the part of the hon. the Legislative Council on the subject of militia pensions.

Mr. Parke rose and said he thought it a very improper course to be pursued that they should allow the Legislative Council to dictate to that House in the case of money Bills. They ought to be confined to "yea" or "nay." Sir, they have no right to send down their dictation to this House upon subjects of this nature. If we submit to such a course of proceeding, shall we not in effect, of padlock to them one of our most distinct and indisputable privileges; and are the privileges of this House to be surrendered up in this way? Sir it is no difference as far as the privileges of that house were concerned, whether the Legislative Council exercised the right which they undoubtedly possess and which even the hon. member (Mr. Parke) would not deny them, or whether they attempted to dictate to the hon. member (Mr. Parke) on the subject of their dissent. Had the Council rejected the Bill without explanation or comment the hon. gentleman would have been perfectly satisfied. The Legislative Council certainly have the liberty of speech as well as ourselves.

Mr. Burwell said there was no sort of interference on the part of the hon. the Legislative Council. It was necessary in all parliamentary proceedings that the two houses should act, as far as possible, in concert. Had they rejected the Bill without explanation, as they had an undoubted right to do, that House would have known nothing about the reasons which influenced them. He did not conceive that the house was compromising, in the smallest degree their privileges.

Mr. Cartwright observed that he thought it the most respectful course which the hon. the Legislative Council could possibly have pursued towards that house.

Mr. Parke explained, he did not object to the Council giving their reasons, but he thought it clearly wrong that that house should confine themselves to legislating upon those reasons. It was in fact tantamount to allowing them to send down a money bill to that house. So far as the amount is concerned it originates with the Council. He would be

in favour of having the Legislative Council properly constituted; as they are at present, they cannot be called an independent body.

Mr. Shaver considered it the proper way, in cases like the present, for the house to introduce a new bill.

Mr. Cameron said he thought the hon. member (Mr. Parke) was under a misapprehension. It was the report of the Conference they were acting upon, not the recommendation of the upper House merely.

Mr. Bockus believed it a sacrifice of the privileges of the House to say we will adopt implicitly the course which you lay down for our guidance.

Mr. Boulton consented to withdraw his motion for the present.

In our second number we inserted the 8 Resolutions, proposed by Mr. Sherwood on the Breach of Neutrality, as they were at the time printed by order of the House of Assembly. The first seven of these were adopted, with some slight alteration, and the following in continuation introduced by Mr. Prince, were also adopted, and an address to the Queen ordered on the whole series.

The following is the speech delivered by Mr. Prince when introducing his resolutions, which we copy from the Patriot.

Mr. Prince said that he rose for the purpose of moving a series of resolutions to follow the resolutions of his honorable and learned friend from Brockville, and the object of which was to detail the proceedings of American citizens who had dared to undertake a warlike and unprovoked invasion of the Western District of this Province; and he intended to follow up the whole with an Address to Her Majesty, praying that the British Government will assist us in avenging the wrongs we have so undeservingly sustained, and calling on the Government at Home to demand the most ample satisfaction from the United States Government for the many unprovoked insults and injuries which its people (who professedly govern that country) have inflicted upon us as a part and parcel of the British Empire.

He [Mr. P.] begged to repeat what he had stated in the debate yesterday upon the resolutions of his honorable and learned friend, that the decision of the committee and the vote they were about to give were of vast importance, because that vote must depend in a great degree, as he conceived, whether the British Government would maintain its friendly connexion with the United States, or whether they would declare hostilities against them. The subject, then, ought to be approached with care, deliberation, and it would be for the good of the country to submit the resolutions to the committee and the vote they were about to give were of vast importance, because that vote must depend in a great degree, as he conceived, whether the British Government would maintain its friendly connexion with the United States, or whether they would declare hostilities against them.

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sion throughout the State of Michigan, in the city of Detroit, in Monroe, at Gibraltar, and Mount Clemens, meetings and even drillings were going forward. The Theatre was opened to receive contributions for the Brigades. The public prints applauded their enterprise in the most laudatory terms. They recruited openly and unmolested. Their self-styled General Sutherland paraded in broad day in uniform and wearing the tri-colored cockade. The taverns and the purses of the wealthiest citizens were open to them and were at their almost uncontrolled command—and they were permitted without prosecutions for the offence, (if indeed the people thought it an offence) to take arms, ammunition, and munitions of war from the cannon and munitions of war from the Government itself; nor did any Civil or Military force successfully oppose them—and all this for the purpose of invading us—and with a knowledge of these circumstances he would put it to the committee whether the United States ought or ought not to be made answerable for such outrages—outrages unheard of—unparalleled and unexampled in Ancient or Modern History among the civilized Nations of the world. Such nevertheless are the facts, however incredible they may at first appear, and such they can be proved. It would not be necessary for him to detain the committee for a short time while he briefly detailed to honorable Members what actually had taken place in the Western District. All that had been said in the debate of yesterday and on former occasions, and all the resolutions of his hon. and learned friend, related entirely to the aggressions upon the Niagara Frontier,—and hon. members when they hear the circumstances would agree with him in opinion that the invasion of our Western Frontier presented a case far more aggravated than the very aggravated case of the Niagara Frontier, which the committee had yesterday discussed. In December last, numbers of American citizens, aided by traitors, rebels, and fugitives from justice here, were about to take up arms and to invade Her Majesty's subjects, the inhabitants of the Western part of Upper Canada. Enquiries were made, and it was clearly ascertained that these hostilities were in active preparation. Now he must beg leave to inform the House that not one rebel had appeared in the Western District. No, not one—not one man there had dared (as in the Home and London Districts) to proclaim himself a traitor. Not one had dared to show himself, and he was proud to say that the people of the Western District were true and loyal subjects. [Hear, hear, hear.] None there had dared to rear the standard of rebellion or of treason. We had not three rebels to guard against, but it was citizens of the "Land of Liberty," who had thought fit to concoct plans for the invasion of our country. Yes, Sir, the citizens of a nation with whom we were at peace, [hear, hear, hear] of a nation whom we lived on terms of brotherhood. In this state of things he conceived a meeting of his brother Magistrates and fellow subjects, and they resolved to arm themselves for the defence of their Queen, their country, their property, and to resist the lawless ruffians who polluted the sacred name of liberty by sheltering behind her halo; lowered shrine their devilish plans of murder and of rape, that they were not desirous of change—that they were contented with their laws and institutions, and would die in defending and sustaining them. And [would it be believed?] amidst these defensive preparations, the people of the District were charged with planning the destruction of Detroit—they listened to the charge because it emanated from those who were, as they thought, once their friends, and to maintain, if possible, that friendly understanding, they in order to satisfy the American people that our intentions were entirely peaceful towards those whom they had always heretofore regarded as friends and neighbors, with whom they had always lived in terms of the strictest amity and regarded as brothers—people whose cause he had so often advocated within those walls, and successfully solicited for them various important rights and privileges within this Province, even to the making them participants in our soil on the terms we held it, [Hear, hear, hear] and to allay their fears, drew up and issued a proclamation, which was published in the newspapers and in handbills, posted in every part of the city of Detroit, and very widely disseminated among the citizens, there declaring that they would exert every means in their power to prevent any subject of Her Majesty from committing depredations of any sort or kind upon them, calling upon Americans to maintain that amity which had existed between us for more than twenty years, and announcing the firm determination of the magistrates to punish most severely any individual who should commit any act of aggression towards the people of the United States. But all pacific measures were of no avail, and no successful exertions were made to prevent the intended and indeed the threatened invasion. An armed schooner filled with men, cannon, muskets, gunpowder, and all the munitions of war, furnished from the United States, left Detroit in broad daylight to attack us. (Mr. P.) felt it his duty to apprise Governor Mason of the fact, and wrote letters to him, which he (Mr. P.) would read to the committee, to show honorable members that at the very outset that Magistrate was fully apprised of what was going on within his State;

and from his Excellency's reply and actions, and from the actions of those under him, and from subsequent circumstances, it would be for the committee to say, whether his Excellency was unable or unwilling to enforce the law. He hoped he was unable: in either case the blame and the consequences, as he said before, must be upon the heads of the people, the rulers of that tottering Republic. [Here Mr. Prince read a copy of his letter to Governor Mason.] For unto his (Mr. P.) request, Governor Mason did send a force to capture the invading schooner, but of what did that force consist? Was it a vessel filled with well armed men, resolved to do their duty as good citizens and soldiers, to redeem the arms said to be stolen from their country, and to hand over to justice the perpetrators of such outrages? No! but it was a small steamboat called the "United," with a Marshal of the State, accompanied by 20 good sleek citizens of Detroit, without arms of any kind, without weapons of attack or of defence, that His Excellency sent to take a schooner containing one hundred men, three pieces of ordnance, and three hundred stand of arms! Now these were facts which fifty witnesses could prove. These honest citizens, headed by their Marshal, acted like very prudent men, and took care to keep themselves out of harms way. He (Mr. P.) saw the Marshal on returning from the expedition, and that valiant official stated, that he went within a hundred yards of the schooner, and called upon it to "surrender," and the consequence was that a cannon was planted opposite the steamboat, and the Marshal (hon. man) was coolly and very civilly informed that if he came one rod nearer, they would blow him to the devil, and all. So the marshal (prudent man) thought the better part of valor was discretion, and he turned to the right about, and with his valiant men, sailed home again. But if the testimony of a man (the prisoner Davis) who now, as is supposed, at the point of death from his wounds, could be relied upon, the valiant Marshal's story varies a trifle from the truth. What did Davis say? He stated that it would have been well for him if the schooner had been captured, for he would not in that case (as now he must) perish from his wounds or upon the scaffold; and he added, that the Marshal, instead of approaching within half a mile of them, the people on the steamboat gave "them" cheerers," by way, as he thought, of encouragement, and then turned back towards Detroit. That, upon the word of a dying man, was the sort of attempt made by the American authorities, to Michigan to preserve their treaty of peace and their friendship with the Western District, and to seize that vessel filled with ruffians, cannons, arms, and munitions of war, prepared and necessary for the avowed purpose of invading Canada. On the following Monday (being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans) the forces and the schooner did invade our shores: they first landed their hostile host to that frontier, they cannonaded the Town of Amherst, they tried to kill our people, that people, whom they lyingly professed to come to serve, and to give new laws and liberties to, but who very shortly taught them that true liberty and wholesome laws, had admitted that true loyalty and courage in a goodly band long contended cause belong to Upper Canada, and that the invaders of her soil would meet with death, disgrace, dismay and infamy. The schooner, and her crew and cargo, has it would seem were all captured. They await the sentence of a tribunal—that tribunal, that tribunal of our liberties and rights, the trial jury, that jury, and such shall ever be the fate of ruffians and oppressors, as vain as the blood in the writer. Do are insolent and wicked.

Mr. Prince then proceeded to read a correspondence between himself and Governor Mason, and to detail a great many circumstances which clearly proved the imbecility of the United States Government, and its utter inability, or unwillingness, or both to stem the tide of popular clamour and insurrection,—and he concluded his moving his resolutions *seriatim*, which were unanimously carried. The honorable and learned member concluded by remarking that he should prepare affidavits of the facts stated in his resolutions, and should move to have them annexed and transmitted with the Address to England.

"8 Resolved.—That three of her Majesty's subjects were killed on the shore of the Niagara frontier in this Province by shots fired by the pirates from Niagara Island."

"9. Resolved.—That at the time when these hostile operations were carried on upon the Niagara Frontier, certain other citizens of the United States rolled themselves into several volunteer corps under leaders called General Sutherland and Theller, and Colonel Handy, Roberts, and Dodge, who, with Davis and Brophy, and others, invaded the State of Ohio, and Mount Clemens in the State of Michigan, and recruited, paraded, and drilled publicly, with the avowed purpose of invading the Western District of this Province, and of serving in