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Canadian Rights and Canadian Independence.

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PUT DOWN THE TYRANTS!

They never fail who die in a great cause;
The block may soak their gore,
Their heads may sadden in the sun—their limbs
be strung to city gates
And castle walls, but still their spirit walks abroad;
Though years elapse, and others share as dark a
doom.
It but augments the deep and sweeping thought
Which overpowers all others, and which conducts
The world at last to freedom. BYRON.

People of Canada! Remember that the
blood of martyrs in the cause of FREEDOM
calls aloud for vengeance at your hands.

ORIGINAL BIOGRAPHY.

CHARLES SANGUINET was a younger
brother of Ambroise Sanguinet, whose
Biography we gave in the preceding num-
ber. He was born at Lasalle in 1803.—
He settled as a farmer in the parish of St.
Philippe, in the county of Laprairie, where
by his industry and honesty, he soon ac-
quired wealth. His education was ade-
quate to his station in life, and his good be-
havior secured him the friendship of all
who ever became acquainted with him.
His political sentiments were always based
on truly Republican principles. In 1828,
when the whole Country rose *en masse* to
petition against the tyrannical conduct of
Lord Dalhousie, the subject of this Biog-
raphy was not behind his countrymen in de-
manding the immediate recall of a Govern-
er so odious. He was named one of the
Committee appointed to carry out this
measure at the great meeting of the Coun-
ty of Huntingdon, which took place at St.
Philippe on the 14th January, 1828.

In 1834, at a general election of Repre-
sentatives, he supported those candidates
who had declared themselves in favor of
the 92 resolutions. In 1837, he was pre-
sent at the meeting of the County of La-
prairie, and took an active part in the pro-
ceedings of the meeting which had for its
object the adoption of measures to counter-
act the resolutions passed by the Impe-
rial Parliament of Great Britain against
the liberties of the Province of Lower Can-
ada.

On the rising of the 3d day of last No-
vember, he heartily joined his countrymen
in their attempt to overthrow a Govern-
ment which had been notorious only for its
injustice and acts of cruelty towards
his native country. He was so much es-
teemed by the people in his neighborhood,
that he was entrusted with a place of hon-
or at their disposal. His brother as we
stated in the preceding number, was made
a Captain, and he was named a Lieutenant.
It would be useless for us to repeat what
we said in his brother's biography about
Walker's affair.—Suffice it to say that be-
ing his brother's Lieutenant, he was in the
unfortunate expedition, which terminated
in Walker's death. We shall not here
repeat the arguments we already gave, to
prove the correctness and propriety of the
conduct of those concerned in the fatal
engagement, and to show the injustice and
impropriety of the condemnation of these
men as *murderers*. We all know the san-
guinary disposition of the British. Peo-
ple of the United States, your fore-
fathers, when they nobly fought the battles
of their country, were also declared *out-
laws* and *murderers* and those among them
who had the misfortune to fall into the
hands of their merciless enemies, were hung
as such. Were those victims ever con-
sidered as *murderers*, by your forefathers
although the British had tried to stigma-
tize them as such? No. They were
justly and deservedly considered as inno-
cent men, who were the victims of their
pure and devoted love for their country.
It is so, doubt not the fact, with those
brave and generous Canadians, who, for
their Country's Cause, lost their lives on
the scaffold. They always passed for up-
right, honest and respectable men and shall
an iniquitous sentence, passed by a servile
and bloody Court Martial, blast their mem-
ory? No, it shall not be so. The Cana-
dians and Americans have been too much

accustomed to British calumny and false-
hoods, not to recognize martyrs of Liberty,
in those innocent and virtuous men, who,
like Col. Haynes, have been executed
as murderers. In spite of all that the Brit-
ish can do to calumniate their reputation,
they will be respected, and their names shall
be honored by generations yet to come.

Our friend having been made a prisoner,
was taken to Montreal; on the third day
of January last, he was brought before the
Court Martial together with his brother
and some others. The trial lasted some
days and on the 12th of same month he
received official notice that the next Fri-
day, (18th January,) he should be hung
as a traitor to his Queen, and as the mur-
derer of Walker. This last accusation he
repelled with great indignity. He was
not ashamed to own that he had taken up
arms against the English Government,
which he wanted to abolish; but he could
not bear the idea that the stigma of mur-
der should be attached to him.

As soon as he was notified to be prepar-
ed, he made up his mind to meet his fate like
a brave man, showing thereby that he
well understood his position. When the aw-
ful moment arrived, accompanied by his
elder brother, who was also a sufferer, he
marched boldly to the scaffold. After all the
necessary preparation, he was shown his
place, and a few moments afterwards, the
trap gave way and his existence was
quickly terminated. Another brave, cour-
ageous and generous Canadian ended his
life in the cause of Freedom. Mr. Sangu-
inet was 36 years of age, highly respected
by all who knew him. He has left a
wife and two children to weep over his
mournful fate.

HISTORY OF CANADA.

We now commence the long promised History of
Canada. Having been more successful in obtain-
ing data than we anticipated, we have thereby been
enabled to commence at the earliest date. We
have also promised a history of the late insurrec-
tion, and as that subject necessarily forms a part
of Canadian History, it may be looked for under
that head in due time.

The whole Area of Canada may be es-
timated at 250,000 square miles of very ir-
regular form. It is bounded on the East by
the Straits of Belisle and the Gulph of
St. Lawrence; on the North by the terri-
tories of the Hudson's Bay company; on
the West and South West by the United
States and the Indian Tribes; and on the
South and South East by the American
States of New York, Vermont, New
Hampshire and Maine, and by the British
Colonies of New Brunswick and Nova
Scotia.

On the 11th August, 1534, a French
mariner from St. Malo, in France, named
Jacques Cartier, entered the vast Gulph
to which he gave the name of St. Laurent.
The next year he returned to America and
ascended the River St. Laurent as far as
Hochelaga, an Indian village at the lower
end of the present city of Montreal. He
was forced to pass the winter with the na-
tives, who treated him very kindly. This
new country was called New France, but
was afterwards better known under the
name of Canada, or the Province of Que-
bec. On the 15th January, 1540, Fran-
cois 1st., King of France, named by letters
patent Monsieur Francois De La Roque
De Roberval as his Vice Roy and Lieu-
tenant General in Canada. With five ves-
sels he left France for his new destination
accompanied by Jacques Cartier; built a
fort on the continent of Canada at a place
not now known. Leaving Jacques Car-
tier as Commandant, he returned to France
and came back in 1549, and we hear no
more of him after. Nothing extraordinary
occurred during this administration.

France allowed a long period to pass
on without taking any trouble whatever
about her new Colony, when on the 12th
January, 1598, the Marquis De La Roche
was appointed by the King of France,
Lieutenant General over Canada, with
the same powers as Monsieur Francois De
La Roque De Roberval. His commission,
which he held from Henry the 4th, makes
provisions for partitioning the discovered
land into *Seigneuries* and *Fiefs*, to be

held under the feudal tenure, and as a
compensation for military services in the
field, when required. After an unsuccess-
ful attempt to colonize Canada, he returned
to France, where he soon died of grief.

In 1600, Mr. Chauvin received his com-
mission as Governor of New France,
where he arrived the same year. He how-
ever returned very soon to France and
died immediately after.

In 1603, he was succeeded by the Com-
mander De Chatte, who formed a compa-
ny of merchants, fitted out an armament &
gave the command of it to Mr. Pontgrave,
who had letters patent from the King of
France to continue the exploration and
discoveries on the continent of America.

Mr. Samuel De Champlain, whose
name became so conspicuous in after time
in the history of the new Colony, was in
this expedition. They went as far up as
Hochelaga, which they found destroyed.
Commander De Chatte died the next year.
His successor was Monsieur Pierre Du
Guast Sieur du Monts.

This gentleman belonged to the *calvoist*
church, and the commission from the King
said that he was sent to Canada to dissemi-
nate the tenets of the Catholic Church a-
mong the natives of the country. With a
large armament he proceeded to the new
Colony, and after having formed several
small establishments of no great import-
ance he returned to France, where he was
deprived of his Commission.

Nothing of great consequence occurred in
New France till 1608, when on the 3d Ju-
ly, Mr. De Champlain founded the city of
Quebec. In September, 1609, Mr. De
Champlain with Mr. Pontgrave returned
to France and left the Colony under the
charge of Monsieur Pierre Chauvin. In
1610, Mr. De Champlain returned to Can-
ada. During this period Charles De Bour-
bon Count De Soissons had been commis-
sioned Gov. General of the Colony, & Mr.
De Champlain was named his Lieutenant.
The death of the Count took place very
soon after, and the Prince De Conde be-
came his successor; Mr. De Champlain
was continued in his office of Lt. Gov. of
Canada. It was in 1618 that the second
city of Canada was founded. From its pe-
culiar situation, being situated on a sandy
point at the confluence of the St. Law-
rence and the different branches of the St.
Maurice, it was called "Three Rivers."
This place is 90 miles above Quebec.

In 1620 the Prince De Conde ceded his
Vice Royalty for 11,000 crowns to the
Marshal De Montmorency, his brother-in-
law, who also retained Mr. De Champlain
as Lieutenant Governor, and named Mr.
Dolu as Colonial Agent in France. Dur-
ing all these rapid changes of administra-
tion, the colony was increasing but slowly.
As a proof of this, we shall add that in
1622 the whole population of Quebec
which had been founded 14 years, was 50
souls only.

It was in 1622 that the charter of the
company of Merchants, which had been
formed by Commander De Chatte in 1603,
and to which the greatest privileges had
been granted, but which they had abused,
was cancelled.

In 1624 the fort of Quebec was built
with stone. Marshal De Montmorency
the same year sold his Vice-Royalty to his
Nephew, Henry De Levi, Duke of Van-
tadour. The next year a Recollet Priest
by the name of Nicolas Viel, and a young
converted Indian returning from Lake
Huron to Quebec, were drowned by the
upsetting of the canoe in a rapid of the
channel which divides the Island of Mon-
treal from the Island of Jesus. This fatal
spot is still known by the name of *Sault
des Recollets*.

Although France had experienced the
greatest inconvenience possible from her
system of colonization, in giving the dis-
posal of her colonies to a company of Mer-
chants, yet a new company called "*Des
cent Associes*," was formed. And incor-
porated by Royal edict, 19th April, 1628,
Extraordinary privileges were granted to
them. The fort of Quebec, all New France,
Florida, with all the rivers &c., were to be

under their exclusive jurisdiction. No
heretics were to be allowed to settle in the
new Colony. One of the conditions of the
act of association was that the descendants
of Frenchmen inhabiting the new coun-
try would be citizens of France and should
enjoy the same privileges as the other
subjects of the King if they went to France.

The first vessels which were sent to
Canada by this new company, were taken
by the English, who the next year, 1629,
took Quebec & kept it nearly three years.
By the treaty of *St. Germain de Laye*,
Quebec was returned to the King of
France on the 29th March, 1632.

The company "*Des Cent Associes*" was
the next year reinstated in all its privileges,
and Mr. De Champlain was again sent
back to New France as Governor. In
1635, the College of Quebec was founded
and at the latter end of that year Mr. De
Champlain, the Governor General of the
Colony, died, very much regretted by every
one. Of all the French Governors he was
undoubtedly the noblest and the most en-
terprising. He left his name to several
localities and more particularly to the lake
which separates Vermont from New York.

Mr. De Montmagny, succeeded Mr. De
Champlain as Governor of Canada. He
followed all the plans of his predecessor.
In 1640, the Island of Montreal was taken
possession of by a Company to whom the
King of France had conceded it. On the
15th February, 1644, the King of France
confirmed the donation of the Island of
Montreal to the religious order of Sulpic-
ians at Paris, who kept it till the present
day. This company immediately began to
build the city of Montreal, to which they
gave the name of *Ville Marie*.

In 1647, Mr. Daillebout succeeded Mr.
Montmagny as Governor General of Can-
ada, but nothing worthy of note occurred
under his administration. It was under him
that the Abbey De Quelus, who had been
some time in Montreal, came from France,
in 1657, with deputies sent from the Sem-
inary of St. Sulpice to take formal posses-
sion of the Island of Montreal, and to build
a Seminary. We mention this fact be-
cause we shall have occasion to notice
hereafter the doings of the successors of
this new religious order.

On the 11th July, 1658, Marquis D'Ar-
genson arrived at Quebec as Governor
General. The next year on the 16th June,
Francois De Laval, Titular Bishop of
Petree, arrived in the new Colony. This
was the first Catholic Bishop who came
to Canada. About this time Baron D'Av-
angour was named Gov. General of New
France, in place of Monsieur D'Argenson.
In 1662 the King of France sent 400 troops
to the colonists, and commissioned Mon-
sieur De Monts to visit the whole country
and to report thereon.

In 1663, Monsieur De Mesy was sent to
relieve Baron D'Avangour in the admin-
istration of the Colonial Government.
With Monsieur Gaudais he was also sent
to take formal possession of New France
in the name of His Majesty, to, whom the
company of "*Des Cent Associes*" had
ceded their rights by an authentic instru-
ment bearing date 24th February, 1663.
Thus terminated the unfruitful system of
colonization by societies of merchants and
speculators. The colony was then so
weak and so poor that it depended entire-
ly on the mother country for subsistence.
The population did not exceed 7000 souls.

Mr. Gaudais, that same year, adminis-
tered the oath of allegiance to the colonists,
settled the administration of justice, and
named a Council which was composed of
the Governor in Chief, the Catholic Bishop,
the Intendant, 4 Councillors, which were
chosen by the three above named gentle-
men, an Attorney General and a Clerk.
Mr. Talon the first Intendant of the Col-
ony arrived at Quebec in 1665. Justice
was administered in the new Colony after
the ordinances of the Kingdom of France
and the "*Coutume de Paris*."

Besides this Council which met, every
Monday to decide on civil and criminal
matters, there were also three inferior tri-
bunals: one at Quebec, one at Montreal,

and one at Three Rivers. These inferior
Courts were holden by a Lieut. General
and a Lieutenant *particular*, an Attorney
General & a Clerk. Appeal from these in-
ferior tribunals could be made to the Great
Council at Quebec. In the month of June,
1669, the King of France sanctioned sev-
eral regulations made by the Council at
Quebec, and also the enactment of a code
of civil Laws for the Colony.

The successor of Mr. De Mesy as Gov-
ernor General was Monsieur De Courcelles
who was appointed in 1665. The Mar-
quis De Tracy arrived at Quebec in 1666,
with several companies of the Regiment
called Carignan. The importance of the
Colony became apparent to the new gov-
ernor and three new Forts were built on
the Richelieu river: one by Monsieur De
Sorel, at Sorel, now William Henry; one
by Monsieur De Chambly at Chambly, and
the third by Monsieur De Sallieres at Ste.
Therese, midway between Chambly and
St. Johns.

The next Governor was Count De
Frontenac, who succeeded Monsieur De
Courcelles in 1672. The next year the
new Governor built the Fort of Cataracoui
now Kingston in Upper Canada.

In 1676, the whole population of French
descent and of converted Indians amounted
to 8,145 souls as shown by a census taken
that year by the special order of the King.
In 1682, he received orders to proceed to
France and to cede his government to
Monsieur De La Barre, who tried to
subdue the Iroquois, but failed in his
attempt. During these frequent chang-
es of administrations the Colony was
in a miserable and wretched state: ex-
posed to the sudden attacks of the Indians
and often to famine. Under such discour-
aging circumstances the population increas-
ed faster than one might suppose. In
1686, a census showed that there were
11,249 souls in the colony.—The Marquis
De Nouvelle was the successor of Monsieur
De La Barre.

As the colony was constantly harrassed
by the Indians that were excited against
the French people by the British, it was
resolved in France to take possession of
New York. Mr. De Frontenac was again
appointed Governor General of Canada
and arrived at Montreal on the 27th Oct.
1639. It was under his government, that
the British General Sir William Phipps
entered the St. Lawrence with 34 sail and
about 8,000 men to subdue Quebec.—
This occurrence took place on the 5th Oct.
1690. The English General sent a mes-
senger to the French Governor to sum-
mon him to surrender the city, forts, mu-
nitions of war and the prisoners, within an
hour. Mr. De Frontenac answered that
such was not the proper way to address
him and that he might expect a proper
answer to his impertinent demand from the
cannon. This expedition turned out a to-
tal failure for the British, who lost a great
number of men, and were obliged to sail
back to their own shores, which they ef-
fected on the 25th of the same month.

After nine years of a good and judicious
administration, Canada had the misfortune
to lose its General Governor who died on
the 28th November 1698, in the 78th year
of his age. He was replaced by Mr. De
Callieres. To this Governor is owed a
general peace to the colony, which under
his administration enjoyed all the fruits of
tranquillity till his death, which occurred on
the 26th May, 1703.

The number of Frenchmen and their de-
scendants in the colony, amounted in
1705 to 15,000 souls. In 1708 the Roman
Clergy not content with the tythes the
people were forced to pay them, which was
the 26th part of all grains, wanted to in-
crease it to the 13th part; but they were
foiled in their attempts. In 1723 the com-
merce of the colony was found to have
made considerable progress during ten
years of foreign and internal tranquillity.
Nineteen vessels cleared from Quebec, load-
ed with *Furs, Lumber, Slaves, Tar, Flour,
Pease, Pork, &c. &c.* Six Merchant ships
and two ships of war were also built that
year at Quebec.