

towards the people of Vermont, and would hold themselves responsible for all further aggressions on the part of the Queen's subjects; while they were yet speaking there was a cry of fire, and the black volumes of smoke which told of another act of *British Incendiarism*, rose before them, giving a true version of their story about 'friendship.' A house belonging to Abel Drury, had been fired at noon day, by the volunteers, who were seen leaving the premises; the contents only were saved.

Gen. Nason has called out the militia to guard the line, but the Tories still continue their work of destruction. On Sunday night last, they burned two valuable barns, one shed and a large hop-house, a quantity of hay and some calves, belonging to Philander Huxley, in Alburgh. The same day the villains burned a school-house in the same town. Two or three days before, they attempted to burn the house of one of their own inhabitants, (Mr. Vosburgh,) the same whose barn, cattle, and horses, were burned in the winter and charged to the refugees. In the present instance it turns out that the *loving subjects* of Her Majesty were the perpetrators, one of whom, Mr. V's nephew, has been committed for the act;—hence it may be inferred that all the late burnings on both sides, is the work of the Tories themselves. *How long will America nourish a Republic hating, foreign foe, on her northern confines?*

*Disgraceful! Disgraceful!!!* The murderer John Prince, Colonel in Her most humane Britannic Majesty's service in U. C. has been acquitted of the charges brought against him by Colonel William Elliot and others, for having murdered the prisoners taken at Windsor on the 4th of December last. Col. Elliot was dismissed the service, while the savage and brutal Prince is complimented by His Excellency Sir George Arthur, who justifies summary proceedings towards prisoners in extreme cases of necessity! Necessity was Lord John Russell's plea, when he submitted to the Imperial Parliament eight coercive resolutions robbing the Canadian exchequer,—in consequence of the impuety of these resolutions, the Canadians felt the necessity of rising against their government. The same plea was made for depriving the Canadians of their constitutional government and submitting them to the dictatorship of the irascible Durham and the bloody Colborne,—the result was, the people again resorted to arms, to get rid of such odious tyranny. Arthur says it was necessity that compelled him to sign the death warrant of our beloved friends, Lount and Matthews,—in consequence of these judicial murders, great numbers of those who were formerly peaceable reformers, now feel the necessity of a separation from Great Britain. The burning of Mr. Montgomery's house, by Head and the conduct of the monster Colborne in destroying by fire so many flourishing and thriving villages were justified upon the plea of necessity,—we hear almost daily of incendiary attempts in both Provinces, the consequences of such a suicidal conduct as the governments have pursued in both the Canadas. The brutality of Sir John and Sir George will reenact in the Canadas the same scenes as are now acting between the Carlist and the Queen's troops in Spain. The people must learn that they have no quarter to expect, courage and despair united will yet accomplish the wishes of all Patriots—Miss Vic and her brutes to the contrary notwithstanding.

The "Aurora des Canadas" a French

radical paper published at Montreal, was lately suppressed by Colborne's order. The press and type were seized, and taken to jail, together with the editor Mr. Boucher Belleville and the proprietor Mr. Cinq Mars—all for High Treason. Such is the liberty of the press.

*The hand-writing on the wall.*—Alfred Rambeau, a French man who was employed by the Patriots to edit the "Echo du Pays" but who soon filled the editorial chair of the "Ami du Peuple," a rank Tory paper published in French at Montreal, advertises his household furniture for sale. He foresees that the Independence of the people whom he has deceived and slandered so grossly, is not far distant, and that a due reward for his apostasy may yet be meted to him. The next we will probably hear of this renegade will be his embarkation for France, whence we hope he may never return.

Sir F. B. Head has notified Lord Melbourne that in consequence of the accusations brought against him in Lord Durham's Report, he will now publish his correspondence with the Colonial Department, in order to enable the British people to judge correctly of the policy of Her Majesty's Government in the British North American Colonies, and of the "Spermaceti for an inward bruise" recommendation of the Report. The truth of the charges brought against Bond Head by the Radicals of U. C., of corruption and venality in the returns of members of the Legislature is also admitted in this Report. *When rogues fall out, honest men get their own.*

McDONNELL, the Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, has asked from its local legislature the price of blood and the reward of his political apostasy, as we see by the following,

[From the Hamilton Express, March 24.]  
The Right Reverend Bishop McDonnell and several of his Clergy have petitioned the Legislature for a share of the Clergy Reserves, and for aid for the R. Catholic Seminary at Kingston, the same as the Methodists received for their academy at Cobourg.

Gov. Arthur has admitted the insolvency of Upper Canada, as we see by the following extract of correspondence with the Colonial Secretary, lately laid before the legislature. His request for assistance from the Home Government has been refused, the consequences are thus depicted by the Governor.

It is not in MY POWER, my Lord, to retrieve the almost WITHERED HOPE OF UPPER CANADA; nor will the suffering inhabitants be able of themselves to sustain their fortunes in the immediate neighborhood of a powerful hostile population and in the REAR OF A REBELLIOUS PROVINCE. I see very clearly that if the present state of things be suffered to continue for a much longer period, THERE MUST BE A GENERAL WRECK OF PROPERTY.

The effect of the moral deterioration which, it is to be feared, all this is working in the people, WILL FINALLY MAKE THESE PROVINCES INDEED UNTENABLE AND WORTHLESS.

SIGNAL OF DISTRESS. The Upper Canada Legislature in its anxiety to retrieve the shattered condition of the Province have been obliged to adopt a different course in the disposition of the Clergy Reserves, as will be seen by the following resolutions reported by a Select Committee of which W. H. Draper, Solicitor General was the Chairman.

1. Resolved, That the lands set apart from time to time, as reserves for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, be sold in the same manner as other Crown lands in this Province.

2. Resolved, That the proceeds of past and future sales of any such lands be loaned to the Province at an interest of six per cent per annum, to be invested in debentures which may be authorized by the Legislature for making and improving the Queen's public highways throughout this province; the interest on such debentures to be secured by tolls on such highways, by a tax on the districts within which the outlay shall take place, and by such other means as the Legislature may deem fitting and proper.

3. Resolved, That the annual interest arising from such debentures be appropriated and divided under the authority and direction of the Lieut. Governor, in Council, in manner following:—

Not more than one fourth to the Church of England.

Not more than one fourth to the Church of Scotland.

The residue to such other religious denominations as the Lt. Governor in Council shall see fit, to be by them expended for the following purposes:

The maintenance of public worship,  
The erection of Churches or Chapels.  
The education of persons for the ministry.

The "Ami du Peuple" a French Tory paper published at Montreal, holds the following language on the bankruptcy of Upper Canada:

The financial state of Upper Canada is far from being favorable, a debt of \$4,500,000 is due by the administration and in the state in which the province now is, its revenues are insufficient to pay even the interest of this sum; which will be far from securing sufficient public confidence to make new loans. Almost insuperable difficulties exist in finding the means of sustaining the credit of our sister province, and more in honorably settling the debt.

The Quebec Canadian in speaking of the sentences pronounced at the last criminal court held in that city publishes the following:—

A degree of severity which is nearly an innovation in this country may be observed in the sentences pronounced at the end of the criminal term. For many years, in consequence of the diffusion of philanthropic and Christian notions, the public has not been shocked with the hideous spectacle of seeing men—our fellow creatures created in the image of God, treated as wild beasts and brutes, exposed to the pillory or burned in the hand with a red-hot iron. The lenity introduced by discreet judges in our penal code had been approved of by every one. We flatter ourselves that the Judges of the Court of King's Bench have put aside the practice followed for many years with the sole object of impressing upon the guilty the enormity of their offences in the eyes of the law and society and we hope the Executive will interfere with its prerogative to prevent public feeling and public opinion being so brutally outraged as they would be, if the sentences pronounced last Saturday, were carried into execution. *This Country has retrograded enough lately, without driving it back to barbarism, in the administration of penal justice.*

Out of sixteen found guilty, there are eight to be burned in the hand with a red-hot iron—one sentenced to death, and one to pillory.

TRASONABLE. At a time when British policy requires the combined aid of Press and People to deceive the world, language like the following from the *Montreal Herald* is peculiarly dangerous.

"If all the inhabitants of both provinces were British and loyal, the task of preserving this province from the United States would be sufficiently arduous. Possessing more than twelve times our population, trained early and habitually to the use of arms, and crafty by nature and practice, having within itself manufactories of arms and ammunition, and lying close on a frontier, the line of which to a great extent is ideal; while, on the contrary, our population streaks thinly a vast territory, is not so conversant with arms, is separated from its great protectress by 3000 miles of ocean, and utterly excluded from aid during five months of the year; our situation ought, in the case supposed, to be sufficiently hazardous. The State of N. York alone ought to be greatly an overmatch for us. The absence of a cause sufficiently exciting to send in upon us, en masse, the militia of the neighboring States, has alone made the defence of the provinces comparatively easy. But, unfortunately, the population of both provinces is far from what we have, for the sake of argument supposed. The Canadian population is, almost to a man, disloyal; and would rise upon us, in case of war with the United States, with a ferocity and mercilessness, created and impelled by the recollection of defeat."

From the Quebec Morning Herald.

N. E. BOUNDARY.—Both governments appear equally determined in asserting and maintaining their claims to the (disputed) territory, and even if Great Britain had no claim whatever to it, its value to her is so great that a war would be perfectly justifiable to obtain it, because if it were in the possession of the United States, it would completely isolate New Brunswick and Nova Scotia from the Canadas, in which case the latter would be valueless to Britain. With a long line of frontier would be established directly in contact with the French settlements south of the St. Lawrence, by which means the inhabitants of that portion of the country could always be kept in subjection by the loyalists between L. C. and Maine."

Where is the boasted pride of Americans, that they should permit haughty Britain even now, to occupy a portion of that territory which she would claim by no better tenure than its value to her as a key to the Canadas? Does the Eagle cower to the Lion? tell it not in Swanton, publish it not in the North American!

QUEENSTON, (U.C.) March 25.

The news is worth telling to-day. It will please you well. I am credibly informed that Sir George Arthur's wife and family are to leave Toronto immediately for England; that their travelling baggage is packed up; that they will travel thro' the States; and that Sir George thinks he will soon be called to perform active duties as a military officer. Mr. Attorney General Hagerman is going to England, to be out of the way of danger, and do what he can to sustain tottering Toryism in Canada. Mr. Hamilton Merritt who was loyal so long as England would lend money by the hundred thousand pounds at a time, and leave him to do the fingering of it, has of late become sensible that the bank was shut—that the Toronto exchequer would never again be replenished from that quarter; and of course that it was his time to begin reforming when nothing further in the way of jobs was to be had for loyalty. "Hamilton" has therefore introduced a string of resolutions quite democratic, and Sir Geo. tells the Assembly, who are passing them, that they are as bad as those you used to uphold. He is about to send the hon. members about their business, and there is a great uproar over at Toronto. All this will end as it ought to have ended in '37. The Tory loyalty has cooled off, and the republican fever burns brightly.—*Cor. McKenzie's Gaz.*

WAR.—A letter from a soldier in the Queen's dragoons to a relative in this city, states that his regiment, 579 strong, is now preparing at Portsmouth to embark

in the Hercules, 74, for Canada; that they go first to the West Indies to collect all the spare troops there—thence up the St. Lawrence to Quebec. It seems to be well understood in that corps that war with the Yankees is not far distant. These 579 dragoons are almost all stout young men, under 25 years of age, and are to leave their horses in England, and trust to Canada to furnish new ones.—*Mackenzie's Gaz.*

A writer in an English Periodical thus describes the effects which a war would produce on the people of Great Britain:

Taxes upon every thing which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot;—taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste;—taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion;—taxes on everything on earth, and the waters under the earth;—on every thing that comes from abroad or is grown at home;—taxes on the raw material;—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man;—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drugs that restored him to health;—on the ermine which decorates the Judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride;—at bed, or board, couchant or levant, we must pay.

The school-boy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid seven per cent, into a spoon which has paid twenty per cent, makes his will on an eight pound stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary, who has paid a license of an hundred pounds for the liberty of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more.

BREACH OF NEUTRALITY. George Stanton West, an American citizen residing in Alburgh, Vt. was arrested on the 19th of March, by Marshall Lowry, taken to Williamstown, examined before Judge Paine, on a charge of "fitting out or preparing the means for a military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from Alburgh, against the peace of her Majesty's loyal subjects,"—the pirates of L. C., on the night of 29th of Decr. last. The evidences against him consisted of three affidavits from as many of Victoria's subjects residing on Caldwell's Manor. The Judge ordered him to find recognizances in the exorbitant sum of \$2,000 for his appearance at Windsor, Vt. at the session of the U. S. District Court on the 21st May next—and for want thereof, was committed to Montpelier Jail. Comment upon the operation of such a one-sided, unjust law is unnecessary, when McNab and his piratical crew for a far more aggravated outrage, than the one of which this unfortunate old man is accused, have received all the rewards possible at the hands of the British Government. We think the same result will attend this trial as have already attended others for violations of the same law, before the freemen of Windsor county.

We republish from the *Franklin Republican*, the following letter addressed by James W. Grogan, a Canadian Refugee, to the Attorney, Justice and Marshall for this District. The decided yet respectful terms in which it is couched will command public approbation, and will we trust persuade those gentlemen that the ends of justice will not be evaded by one who expresses his perfect willingness to have an examination and abide the decision of an enlightened Jury of Vermont.

TO HON. DANIEL KELLOGG, ELIJAH PAINE and HEMAN LOWRY.  
GENTLEMEN—Having been credibly informed that a warrant has been issued by one, signed by another, and placed in the hands of the other of you; for the purpose of arresting and obliging me to procure bail for my appearance at the Circuit Court of the United States; to be holden at Windsor on the 21st day of May next; then and there to be tried on suspicion of violating the neutral laws of the United States.

These are to inform you Gentlemen, that circumstances connected with my private affairs, [my property having been plundered and burnt; myself and family driven destitute to the United States by his Excellency Sir John Colborne.] render it inconvenient for me at the present moment to be put to the trouble and expense of going to Williams Town, for the mere purpose of entering into bail for my appearance at Windsor, when I can just as well save myself the expense, and my friends the trouble, by appearing at Windsor on the time aforesaid, "on my own hook," without the aid of Marshal or Military.

Therefore, Gentlemen—You will have the goodness to prepare your cause, summons your witnesses, the same as though I was in custody, and avoid expense to the United States in hereafter attempting to arrest me—and rest assured upon the honor of James W. Grogan, that I will appear on the time aforesaid at Windsor. (Providential interpositions excepted) and stand my trial—for I assure you Gent. I shall esteem it a very great privilege to have my whole course of conduct investigated by a candid, unbiassed, impartial and enlightened Jury of Vermont.

JAMES W. GROGAN.  
Vermont Frontier, March 1839.

The barn and stable of a man by the name of Harrison, a Serjeant in Colonel Taylor's Despatch Cavalry, were burnt at St. Johns, L. C. on the 25th. ult.

The dwelling house of David Williams of Short Hills, U. C. These two fires are attributed to incendiaries.

The Navigation is open at Kingston, and the greatest activity prevailed on board the Steamboats and Schooners, preparing them for immediate business.—[M. Courier.

The St. Lawrence opposite Montreal, is now almost free of ice, most of which having moved off in the course of Saturday and Sunday without making an attempt at a shoe. Steamboats are expected here in eight or ten days.—[Courier.

By a General Order of 4th. April the various volunteer corps in Lower Canada are to be placed on the sedentary footing from the 15th instant, but are to receive pay and gratuity to the 30th inst.

The Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, the Queen's Light Dragoons and Col. DREN's Battalion are reported to be continued in actual service another year.

THE NORTH AMERICAN. The prospect of a paper under this title was issued at Montpelier, some months ago, then it was supposed that the objects for which this paper is started, would be promoted by publishing it in that place; but the superior advantages afforded by a location on the frontier, added to the facilities of receiving and diffusing correct information, with other reasons unnecessary here to mention, have caused its removal to this place. The present number is the first issued, and being on a larger sheet than originally intended, the subscription price has been necessarily increased. It will be forwarded to all, whose names have been attached to the original prospectus—should the new arrangements displease such subscribers, let the No. be returned to this office, with the name and residence legibly written thereon and the word *refused*, that our books be rectified forthwith. We are also happy in informing the public, that we are promised the valuable services of those gentlemen, by whom the paper was to be conducted at Montpelier, as contributors to the present sheet.

We are indebted to a brother refugee for the Biography of Mr. Cardinal, on the first page, who will continue in each successive number the history of each political martyr in the Lower Province. In addition to the foregoing, we shall in the next number commence the publication of the History of Acadia, from the pen of a gentleman intimately conversant with the facts, to be followed by the History of Canada from its cession to the English. Those wishing the perusal of such interesting records are requested to forward their names without delay, to secure their respective files.

POSTSCRIPT.  
Just as we were going to press, Messrs. Shattuck and Soule, Dep Shffs. arrived and arrested Messrs. Viger, Beausoleil, Tetro and Leclerc, taking them to Highgate to undergo an examination, on suspicion of having set fire to Miller's barns on the night of the 29th ult. The three first named are refugees, the latter a mechanic residing in the village. The next number will contain further particulars.

A report is in circulation, on the authority of a N. H. paper that the posse of the Maine Land agent has been defeated, and the timber stolen, by the New Brunswick plunderers.

WANTED, a Compositor at this office. To a good hand a permanent situation is offered.