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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 blood may soak their gore,  
Their heads may sicken 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 empowers 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.  
The following is a list of those who have  
fallen victims of despotism, in the Lower  
Province:

Ch's Ovide Perrault, M. P. P.  
Jean Olivier Chenier, M. D.  
Joseph Toussaint Drolet, MPP.  
Pierre Amiot, M. P. P.  
Jean Francois Lionnais M. D.  
Joseph Narcisse Cardinal, MPP.  
Joseph Duquette, Major of P. A.  
Pierre Theophile Decoigne NP  
Ambroise Sanguinet, Capt. P. A.  
Charles Sanguinet, Lt. P. A.  
Francois Xavier Hamelin, do.  
Jacques Robert, Major P. A.  
Chevalier Delorimier, N. P.  
Ch's Hindenlang, Brig. P. A.  
Francois Nicolas, Capt. do.  
Amable Daunais, Lieut. do.  
Remy Narbonne, Col. do.  
Joseph Morin, Capt. P. A.  
Narcisse Gregoire, do. do.  
Isaiah Boudreau, N. P.

## ORIGINAL BIOGRAPHY.

FRANCOIS MARIE THOMAS CHEVALIER  
DE LORIMIER was a native of the City of  
Montreal. He was born in the year 1805,  
and was a descendant of the ancient French  
nobility. The name still ranks high in the  
French Army. When Canada was ceded to  
England, the De Lorimier family was  
continued in office by the English Govern-  
ment, and there are a great many of them  
yet receiving salaries from the present  
government for their services, more par-  
ticularly in the Military Department.

The subject of this biography completed  
his classical studies in 1824, at which time  
he began his Notarial studies, under the  
late Pierre Ritchot, of the city of Montreal,  
the same who acted as secretary of the  
celebrated meeting of the radicals of that  
city holden on the 13th Dec. 1827.

On the 3d day of August, 1829, Mr.  
De Lorimier was admitted to practice as  
public Notary. His talents and honesty  
soon gained him very extensive practice.  
He afterwards became the partner of Mr.  
Ritchot; and it is worthy of remark that  
this amiable young man after the death  
of his partner took it upon himself to sup-  
port his family. Mr. De Lorimier was  
too kind, too generous, too grateful to  
abandon the bereaved widow and fatherless  
children of his patron and friend till he saw  
them well provided for.

In 1832, on the 10th of Jan. he married  
the eldest daughter of the late J. M. Cad-  
ieux, Esq. one of the wealthiest Notaries  
of the City of Montreal. Mr. De Lorimier's  
professional reputation was such,  
that he was consulted in almost every dif-  
ficult case. Although belonging to a fam-  
ily in the employment of the British Gov-  
ernment, he was always a Reformer. As  
soon as he could take an active part in  
politics, he always advocated the rights of  
his country, and opposed the tyranny and  
oppression of the British Government.  
During the election for the West Ward  
of the City of Montreal in 1832, he was  
foremost in supporting the late Daniel  
Tracey, Esq., who had suffered imprison-  
ment for having dared to say that the  
Legislative Council was a nuisance. Mr.  
De Lorimier's exertions were incessant in

favor of Dr. Tracey's election.\* In 1834,  
we again find our lamented friend using all  
his influence (which was very great) in  
favor of the candidates, who supported the  
principles contained in the 92 resolutions.

It would be tedious perhaps to enu-  
merate here all the services Mr. De Lorimier  
rendered to his country, we shall therefore  
try to be brief and come at once to those  
acts which rendered him odious to the  
English Government and which finally  
brought upon him the cruel and vindictive  
treatment which ended his precious life.

Mr. De Lorimier partook of the feelings  
of the great mass of the Reformers of the  
Province, in regard to the injustice and  
unconstitutionality of the resolutions which  
had been adopted by the English Parlia-  
ment against Lower Canada in March,  
1837, denying those reforms which were  
asked, and authorising the pillage of its  
public revenues. Being a freeholder in the  
county of Montreal, he attended the great  
meeting of that county, which was holden  
at St. Laurent, on the 15th May, that  
same year. His popularity and his political  
honesty led the people to name him Sec-  
retary of the meeting. He discharged his  
duties with great credit.

At this meeting among other resolutions  
one was adopted to form a permanent and  
central committee for the county of Mon-  
treal, which was to sit weekly in the city  
of Montreal, for the purpose of watching  
all movements of the gov't, and to cor-  
respond with the several committees which  
might be established in the different coun-  
ties of the Province. A Secretary of tal-  
ents and great integrity, to whom impor-  
tant business could be entrusted, was want-  
ed; the honor was unanimously conferred  
upon our departed friend. At each meet-  
ing of the permanent and central com-  
mittee, Mr. De Lorimier was always found at  
his post, ready to discharge the arduous  
duties his countrymen had imposed upon  
him.

The citizens of the city of Montreal met  
on the 29th June following to disapprove  
of the arbitrary conduct of the metropoli-  
tan government towards its Canadian Col-  
onies and also to protest solemnly against  
the passing by the Imperial Parliament of  
resolutions which annihilate constitutional  
rights in the Province. Mr. De Lorimier  
was again chosen Secretary of this meeting,  
and the manner in which he discharged his  
duties, entitled him to the thanks of the  
reformers. On the 6th Nov. 1837 when the  
Sons of Liberty were attacked while peace-  
ably assembled, Mr. De Lorimier was in-  
volved in the general fight which ensued.  
He then showed that he feared not death.  
He was seen exposed to the utmost dan-  
ger, and he did not leave the battle field  
till he had been disabled by a musket ball  
which he received in one of his legs.

He continued to act as Secretary of the  
central and permanent committee of the  
County of Montreal till the sittings of that  
serviceable and patriotic body were broken  
up by the tyrannical measures of the local  
government. Warrants of High Treason  
were issued against all the Radicals who  
had made themselves conspicuous by the  
active part they had taken in the measures  
to relieve their oppressed country. The  
name of Mr. De Lorimier was too notori-  
ous to escape the notice of the tyrant Gos-  
ford, and a mandate was issued for his ap-  
prehension. His noble devotedness to his  
country's cause was to be rewarded by a  
dungeon or by the scaffold. Our friend  
learned the designs of the government,  
left the city and directed his course to-  
wards the county of Two Mountains,  
where he arrived on the 15th Nov.

His patriotism and his decision of char-  
acter were duly appreciated by the people  
among whom he went to fight or die for his  
country's liberty. He was soon raised to  
the rank of Captain, and was ordered to  
join the division at St. Eustache under the  
brave and immortal Chas.

At the battle of St. Eustache on the 14th  
Dec., he seconded as long as it was in his

\* Dr. Tracey was elected, but the election re-  
sulted in the massacre of three Canadians by the  
British Troops. During the firing, Mr. De Lorimier  
had the handle of his umbrella cut off by a  
musket ball, and his escape from death was on  
that occasion, very providential.

power, the noble efforts of those worthy  
and courageous patriots who preferred a  
desperate fight to a dishonorable flight.  
But the fate of the battle was against  
them, being overpowered by superior force;  
and it was not till then that our friend  
made his escape to St. Benoit. Finding  
that it was useless to make any further at-  
tempts to repel the troops, with several other  
distinguished patriots he made his way to  
the United States. From St. Benoit they  
came down to Berthier, and from thence  
they went as far down as Three Rivers.  
They then crossed the St. Lawrence,  
passed through Drummond and Sher-  
brooke, and after much fatigue, and several  
hair-breadth escapes they arrived in Can-  
aan Vt. All this long and tedious route  
was performed at the expense of all com-  
forts, and with the privation of nearly all  
the necessaries of life, more particularly in  
the Eastern Townships where they were  
stopt many times by guards, who detained  
them till they were satisfied that they were  
not connected with the rebellion. It was  
about Christmas that they found them-  
selves in the land of freedom.

As soon as Mr. De Lorimier had crossed  
the lines, he came to Montpelier Vt. where  
he was hospitably received. We have of-  
ten heard him expressing his gratefulness  
for the hospitality of the people of that vil-  
lage. He felt very grateful for the kindness  
of Mr. J. A. Vail towards himself and his  
brother refugees.

On the 1st of January, 1838, Mr. De  
Lorimier was present at a meeting of the  
Canadian refugees at Middlebury Vt., and  
his hopes for the emancipation of his coun-  
try were raised very high by the flattering  
manifestations of certain persons, who had  
it then in their power to do much good, but  
who in after time seemed to have forgotten  
their grandiloquent promises. Our friend  
was not of those men whose only wish is  
to fight with words. Finding that he was  
deceived in his expectations, he left, and  
joined Dr. Robt. Nelson at Plattsburgh  
N. Y., where the Doctor was then engaged  
in planning an attack upon the British foe.

Mr. De Lorimier was one of those true  
Canadian Patriots who were never disheart-  
ened by the sad reverses their cause had  
been subjected to. Independence and lib-  
erty he believed could not be bought too dear;  
and he always considered his life as of very  
little value while his country was overrun  
by a foreign foe. With such sentiments  
the reader may imagine that our friend  
was never inactive. Night and day he  
was constantly busied in preparing materi-  
als to enable him to take deep revenge  
upon the oppressors of his native land for  
the horrible cruelties they had practised  
upon the patriots. All his thoughts and  
all his means were absorbed in the busy  
preparation for striking again for the "in-  
dependence of his country, and the punish-  
ment of its oppressors." On the 28th of  
February he entered the Province at Beach  
Ridge, under the Command of Dr. Robert  
Nelson. He then held the rank of Cap-  
tain. While the patriot army was on the  
Ridge, several alarms were given, more  
particularly during the night. Mr. De  
Lorimier was calm and fearless, always  
encouraging his men, to whom he had be-  
come very dear by his kindness and affa-  
bility. When, by the treachery and scan-  
dalous conduct of Gen. Wool, who had  
seized all the ammunitions and nearly all  
the fire-arms of the patriots, it became  
necessary to retreat to the United States,  
disappointment with all its pangs was de-  
picted in Mr. De Lorimier's countenance.  
He of course submitted to necessity and  
came back to Plattsburgh. In the month  
of May his lady came to join him, and to  
the month of August he resided with her  
at that place. About that time he went to  
St. Scholastique, in the county of Two  
Mountains, on a special mission. He how-  
ever very soon came back to the States,  
where he remained till a little time before  
the outbreak, when he again returned to  
the county of Two Mountains.

On the rising of the 3d of November  
last he was at Beauharnois, in the county  
of Beauharnois, where he acted as Brig-  
adier General. His courage was surpassed

by no one, and his skill was admired by all  
those who had an opportunity of judging  
of his military capacity. An order having  
been received to concentrate all the patriot  
forces at Napierville in the county of  
L'Acadie, Mr. De Lorimier ordered his  
men to this place. He took with him the  
several prisoners they had made about  
Beauharnois and marched according to the  
orders he had received. On his arrival  
at Lapigeonniere, he heard that the  
patriot forces had been disbanded and that  
Sir John Colborne with a strong force was  
marching on Napierville. His men were  
few and but poorly armed. His officers  
were called together & it was deemed ad-  
visable to disband & to release their prison-  
ers, among whom was Mr. Ellice, a nephew  
to Lord Durham. Under these perplex-  
ing circumstances our friend with several  
other patriots took the direction of the  
State of New York. They were very  
near the lines in Odellton when they were  
challenged by a British guard who not re-  
ceiving a proper answer, fired upon them.  
The night was very dark, the companions  
of Mr. De Lorimier continued their route  
to the States but unfortunately our friend  
retreated towards the interior, and between  
1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 12th  
Nov., he was made a prisoner. His arms  
were immediately pinioned and he was ta-  
ken to the guard-house, where he was ob-  
liged to put up with all kinds of insults  
from the loyalists, but with that com-  
posure which characterizes every true patriot.  
He was taken to Napierville jail, and  
had to walk fifteen miles on foot. The  
ropes with which he was tied were so tight  
that it was with great difficulty that they  
could be taken off, so deeply buried were  
they in his arms. He was thrown into a  
cold dungeon without fire and with no  
other victuals than bread and water, and  
had but the bare ground to sleep upon.  
After an examination before the military  
authorities who were there, he was sent  
on the 22d Nov., with several of his com-  
panions to Montreal jail, where he was  
thrown into a lonely dungeon.

On the 8th January, 1839, he was of-  
ficially notified to be prepared for his trial,  
which was to take place three days af-  
terwards on the 11th. On the day ap-  
pointed he was dragged before the Court  
Martial whose jurisdiction he recused. He  
denied the powers of a military body to de-  
cide upon his life or death, and cited legal  
authorities he had in his favor. But all  
was of no avail. His death was predeter-  
mined by the sanguinary and blood thirsty  
Colborne, and the military officers, who  
composed the infernal inquisition, the  
Court Martial, were but the tools of the  
despot who rules Lower Canada. So he  
found it was useless for him to combat any  
longer. As there were twelve other pris-  
oners besides him who were arraigned at  
the same time, the trial was prolonged till  
the 20th. During that long and tedious  
business Mr. De Lorimier behaved like a  
true patriot who foresaw that his life was  
to be sacrificed for his country. The  
Crown-Officers used every exertion to  
make it appear that of all the patriot  
leaders, he was the most guilty, and no  
extenuation could be offered, to prove this  
assertion we copy word for word a certain  
part of the address of Mr. Day, the Judge  
Advocate to the Court Martial, which is  
in the following terms:

"But we feel that we cannot in the  
strict discharge of our public duty, suppress  
the opinion that there exists sufficient evi-  
dence to warrant the belief that the pris-  
oner De Lorimier is one of the most dan-  
gerous class of criminals, whose machinations  
have put into operation the detestable re-  
bellion which left behind it destruction and  
all kind of miseries inflicted upon society  
in this land who ought to expiate, BY  
DEATH, the loss of the lives of the vic-  
tims who perished on the battle field, as  
well as of the lives of their companions in  
crime, less intelligent perhaps than them,  
who have paid by the scaffold, crimes to  
which they had been compelled." And a  
little further he adds "We are inclined to  
say that among those who according to  
our conscience appear to be most guilty  
are: Brien by his intellectual faculties and  
his presumed knowledge of his social du-  
ties: Delorimier for the same reason, to-  
gether with the circumstance to which we

have already made allusion, that he had  
left the city to go to the seat of rebellion."

It was easy to foresee by this address of  
the Judge Advocate that our lamented  
friend would be sacrificed. During his tri-  
al the Herald and the L'Ami du Peuple  
announced with emphasis and a fiendish  
pleasure that Mr. De Lorimier would be  
found "guilty." They could well say so,  
they who are in all the secrets of the san-  
guinary administration of Sir John Col-  
borne, one being the organ of the violent  
tory party, and the other being supported  
chiefly by the Catholic Priests of the Se-  
minary of St. Sulpice at Montreal.

Their awful prediction about the fate of  
Mr. De Lorimier was fulfilled; and on the  
12th of Feb., at three o'clock in the after-  
noon sentence of death was officially com-  
municated to him, who was told that on the  
next Friday his noble and virtuous life  
should be ended on the gibbet. This news  
he received with apparent indifference.  
He knew the cruel and bloody disposition  
of the foe in whose hands he was, and he  
expected nothing from them but death.

He wrote immediately to his wife so as  
to have her and his family prepared for the  
awful blow they were to receive. We  
shall quote here the words of his beloved  
sister to a friend in the States "When we  
received his letter, his half dead wife and  
myself went to see him. But, alas!  
What a meeting! All the prisoners were  
shedding tears. He alone with his brave  
and unfortunate companion and friend  
Hindenlang seemed to be indifferent to their  
fate. O! Almighty power, how this re-  
membrance makes me shed tears."

His tender wife left Plattsburgh N. Y.,  
as soon as she heard that his trial was to  
take place, but she was not allowed to see  
him till the last day of his trial. When  
for the first time since his captivity he be-  
held the tender companion of his heart.  
After she had received the terrible intelli-  
gence of his condemnation, she ran to  
the jail to press once more to her bosom  
her unfortunate but beloved companion.  
But alas! under what circumstances were  
they to meet! all their happy days were  
gone, and all was now but gloom and des-  
pair. Mr. De Lorimier received his wife  
however with fortitude, and when in all  
the agony of mind which it can be sup-  
posed the circumstances would produce, she  
said, my dear husband thou art to die an ig-  
nominious and cruel death; "he answered  
her"—"a cruel death? yes, my dear Har-  
riet, but not an ignominious one.—I die  
for my country—I die on a scaffold, but it  
is for liberty's sake. No! there is no dis-  
honor in dying on a gibbet, when it is for  
freedom's cause. No, no, the death of  
Lount and Mathews, or Cardinal and Du-  
quette is more honorable than to live the  
slaves of a despotic government. May  
my death help the downfall of British pow-  
er in the Canadas & I shall die contented."

On the day he received notice of his ex-  
ecution, his sister went to see him. He  
spoke of his approaching fate with great  
tranquility of mind. He begged from her  
to write to his brother Gideon who is a  
political refugee at Sheldon Vt., and to tell  
him, "not to be disheartened by my execu-  
tion but on the contrary that it should in-  
crease his courage and his desire for ven-  
geance on the British government. Let  
him be prudent and discreet: give him my  
best wishes and my eternal farewell, I shall  
never see him more."

Fearful that his political sentiments  
would be misrepresented if he addressed  
the multitude when he should appear on  
the scaffold, he wrote a long letter, (which  
we give below,) to be published in the  
United States after his death. He knew  
that the tory papers had misconstrued and  
disfigured the speech, his late and la-  
mented friend Mr. Decoigne made on the  
scaffold, on the 18th January preceding,  
and he took this precaution that his senti-  
ments should not be misrepresented after  
after his death. Having settled all his pro-  
fessional business, he prepared himself to  
meet the awful moment with courage and  
fortitude, speaking with great composure  
to the few friends who were allowed to  
visit him before leaving the world.