

visibly depends on their liberty, and their spirit to assert it. The value and extent of the advantages tendered to you are immense. Heaven grant you may not discover them to be blessings after they have bid you an eternal adieu."

We are too well acquainted with the liberality of sentiment distinguishing your nation, to imagine, that difference of religion will prejudice you against a hearty amity with us. You know, that the transcendent nature of freedom elevates those who unite in her cause, above all such low-minded infirmities. The Swiss cantons furnish a memorable proof of this truth. Their union is composed of Roman Catholic and Protestant states, living in the utmost concord and peace with one another, and thereby enabled, ever since they bravely vindicated their freedom, to defy and defeat every tyrant that has invaded them.

Should there be any among you, as there generally are in all societies, who prefer the favors of ministers, and their own private interests, to the welfare of their country, the temper of such selfish persons will render them incredibly active in opposing all public spirited measures, from an expectation of being well rewarded for their sordid industry, by their superiors; but we doubt not you will be upon your guard against such men, and not sacrifice the liberty and happiness of the whole Canadian people and their posterity, to gratify the avarice and ambition of individuals.

We do not ask you, by this address, to commence acts of hostility against the government of our common sovereign. We only invite you to consult your own glory and welfare, and not to suffer yourselves to be inveigled or intimidated by infamous ministers, so far as to become the instruments of their cruelty and despotism; but to unite with us in one social compact, formed on the generous principles of equal liberty, and cemented by such an exchange of beneficial and endearing offices as to render it perpetual. In order to complete this highly desirable union, we submit it to your consideration, whether it may not be expedient for you to meet together, in your several towns and districts, and elect deputies, who afterwards meeting in a provincial Congress, may choose delegates, to represent your province in the continental Congress, to be held at Philadelphia, on the tenth day of May, 1775.

In this present Congress, beginning on the fifth of the last month, and continued to this day, it has been with universal pleasure, and an unanimous vote, resolved, that we should, consider the violation of your rights, by the act for altering the government of your province, as a violation of our own, and that you should be invited to accede to our confederation, which has no other objects than the perfect security of the natural and civil rights of all the constituent members, according to their respective circumstances, and the preservation of a happy and lasting connection with Great Britain, on the salutary and constitutional principles herein before mentioned. For effecting these purposes, we have addressed an humble and loyal petition to his Majesty, praying relief of our and your grievances; and have associated to stop all importations from Great-Britain and Ireland, after the first day of December, and all exportations to those kingdoms and the West Indies, after the tenth day of next September; unless the said grievances are redressed.

That Almighty God may incline your minds to approve our equitable and necessary measures, to add yourselves to us, to put your fate, whenever you suffer injuries which you are determined to oppose, not on the small influence of your single province, but on the consolidated powers of North-America; and may grant to our joint exertions, an event as happy as our cause is just, is the fervent prayer of us, your sincere and affectionate friends and fellow subjects.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the President of the Congress should sign this address and that the delegates of Pennsylvania superintend the translating, printing, publishing, and distributing of it; and Congress further recommended that the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay and New York should assist and forward the dispersion of the said address.

A more faithful picture of the true situation of Canadian affairs at that period, cannot be seen than the one drawn in this address of the Continental Congress. Their reasonings upon the birth-rights of freemen and the actual state of slavery to which the Canadians were then reduced in a political point of view, by the pretended liberal act which Great Britain had just passed for the Province of Quebec, were true and exact. In fact this document deserves great credit for the soundness of its principles and the correctness of the facts which are therein contained.

(To be continued.)

The Toronto Herald advises persons travelling in Steamboats down the St. Lawrence, to go well armed, for fear of an attack from Bill Johnson!

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Fourth of July at Bath.—The Bath (Me.) Telegraph extra contains a pleasing account of the festivities there. The Hon. Mr. Randall gave a toast—"The friends of Liberty in Poland.—Though hitherto oppressed, may they renew their efforts until their cause shall finally triumph."

Gen. Bradish, a distinguished officer of the Hungarian-Polish Army, who was engaged in the late Polish wars, and who has travelled in almost every nation, replied, and the following extract from his address is worthy of serious reflection.

"But however much we may wish prosperity and independence, to Poland—poor bleeding Poland, yet we cannot but hope for the same boon to nations on this continent, that suffer yet, under an infinitely greater tyranny, than ever disgraced the system of an European despot—a system that can be best described, by the sobriquet of "stupid ferocity," and which I may emphatically say, is a living libel upon civilization, I mean, of course, the British tory rule of Canada. Americans may well shudder at the tyranny to which the brave but unfortunate Poles have been subjected—but Nicholas lost 180,000 of his best troops in the campaign, and yet no one political execution took place. In the last twenty years, the number of political executions in France, England, Sweden, Russia, Austria, Italy, Germany, Denmark and Holland, with a population of 2,000,000 does not amount to over twenty-seven. In Canada, with a population of not quite a million, in the short space of one year, thirty-five have been executed upon the gibbet, and hundreds murdered in cold blood."

The Quebec Gazette.—The Honorable John Neilson, member of Colborne's Executive Council, is said to have been little better than a spy upon the liberal party in Lower Canada after they took the printing from him and his son, in part. "No more money no more Swiss." The old Gazette man has at length become very spiteful and vindictive. Has he taken to the bottle? He rails out against me and the revolutionary petitions I took home to England in 1832, as if he had had no hand in them. Mr. Cuvillier is a more prudent man. In 1831, when I was wrecked in the Waterloo, near Quebec, I was on a visit to this same Mr. John Neilson, and his son Samuel, and I solemnly and sincerely aver, that of the celebrated revolutionary petitions I carried to England, and presented through Lord Ripon the year following, the original draft was actually written and planned by the Honorable John Neilson, in his house, near the printing office; that I acted by his advice; and was supported by his countenance, his press, and his counsel. The origin of these movements should not now turn round upon his old associates and abuse them, simply because it is his interest.

MacKenzie's Gazette.

THE BOUNDARY.—The following is an extract from a London letter in the Quebec Gazette, dated June 12:—"I think you may take it as certain, that a special convention has either left this country or will speedily be sent to America, for arranging the basis of a settlement of the disputes with the government of the U. States, relative to the boundary question."

"Her Majesty's advocate, Sir John Donson, has, for some time, been engaged in drawing up this convention, which, I am told is in strict conformity with the instructions sent to the American minister at our court."

The other nominal facts I am not at liberty, at present, to communicate. But I think the knotty point is in a fair train of arrangement."

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the Great Western London dates to the 5th inst., have been received.

RELEASE OF THE CANADIAN PRISONERS.—It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the government have determined to release Mr. John G. Parker and the seven other Canadian prisoners who pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against them in Upper Canada, in the hope of receiving her Majesty's pardon. My opinion is that the order for their release will be issued this day.

Lord John Russell sent to them on Monday, demanding whether they would enter into security not to enter the province of Upper Canada, or to approach near its borders, provided the government would release them.—Yesterday the prisoners returned an answer, which I read in manuscript. They say, that having no desire to enter Upper Canada, they are willing to enter into the required bonds; but ask to be permitted to enter the province at any future period, provided either of them can obtain the permission of the colonial government to do so.—London correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, July 4.

The following extract from the Liverpool correspondent of the N. York Star, may be of interest to our readers. He states in addition, that the Queen, notwithstanding her sex and youth, is decidedly unpopular, and the feeling against her that of sulkiness

The political situation of the country, too, is what must create anxiety in the minds of every one who thinks upon it. Ireland is like a volcano ready to burst out. Scotland, always poor, is now more poor than ever, for the manufacturers are parting with their lands in scores and hundreds, as they see ruin in the very first decline of business. The north of England is kept from open revolt only by means of the overwhelming power of military awe. In the north of England, (I mean in the manufacturing parts of it) there is always an imposing assemblage of military. The additional forces lately sent in, amount to 18,000 men. Altogether, there are 30,000 soldiers, besides cavalry and artillery in the north of England. In Birmingham, in Bath, in Bristol, in Taunton and in Wales, there is the same necessity for keeping down riot by means of the musket and the bayonet. Now from whence have come these troops? From Ireland! The whole military force in Ireland now is not more than 3000 men, or a sixth of what during the last thirty years, has been considered necessary to keep peace within that Island. It is true the Irish are under the influence of O'Connell who naturally wishes to maintain peace, seeing that it is agitation which gives him the 'Right' to the tune of £20,000 a year, while insurrection would take it away; but who can say how long the passions of an excitable people—having been kept in agitation, can be confined within exactly one degree below an explosion? If the Irish have a desire to try a fresh rebellion, they never had a better chance than they have now—although O'Connell cannot wish them to use that chance—but as I have already said, can he or any one be sure that Ireland will not avail herself of the opportunity?

IN PARLIAMENT, June 10th, Mr. McLean inquired whether any reward or promotion had been or would be given to Messrs. McCormick and Drew, for their gallantry in destroying the steamer Caroline.

Lord John Russell said it had not been thought expedient to interfere in the matter, the subject being one that involved considerations of great delicacy.

NORTH AMERICAN:

SWANTON, JULY 31, 1839.

Canada has been, and will again be the theatre of civil war. A war that shall carry extermination into the ranks of the unsuccessful party. VICTORIA, by the grace of God, Queen &c., forgetting that a crowned head owes allegiance to the people, seems to have adopted the motto of other monarchs, that "it is wise to crush the liberties of the nations, by the ultima ratio regum." She has yet to learn that "coercive measures, punishment, dungeons and death" can never gain the affections or allegiance of her subjects. The Canadian people will never rest quietly under the baneful domination of England. Canada may yet for a while, be the domicile of misery, and a barbaric horde of hirelings, commanded by the sanguinary Chief now at their head, but the day of reckoning will surely come. It is nigh at hand.

Hon. Daniel Webster has gone 3,000 miles to kiss the hand of a Queen. Feminine Royalty is in a fair way of corrupting all the great leading Republicans of the present day. What a contemptible opinion Europeans must have of Royalty-courting Americans.

LOOK OUT FOR TREACHERY.—The dernier resort of Colborne to flude and catch those of us who are now beyond his reach, will be the Proclamation of an amnesty, well filled with double-meaning sentences, drawn out with that treacherous ingenuity which characterizes every act or ordinance that emanates from British authority. By this measure, Sir John, no doubt expects to purchase a brief hour of peace for the Royal robbers, who have plundered incessantly for the last eight months, and now require a little time to grow fat on the spoils. So long as the Refugees remain on the frontier, so long will the servants, the menials of VICTORIA, the whole rapacious, plundering, murderous crew, from Colborne down to the volunteer assassins, feel their insecurity. It is therefore an object of vast importance to the British Government to secure forever those active persevering men, who are a terror by night and by day to the royalists of both Provinces.

Even though we could confide in the promises of a Colborne, we would not return to Canada to witness the dreadful scenes of carnage, destitution and misery inflicted on our countrymen by a ruthless foreign foe.

We warn, nay, we earnestly exhort our brethren to keep out of the hands of that hated enemy of human kind.

Canadians! in solemn sincerity we ask—

"Can ye gratefully stoop to the conquerors' boon, And survey with delight your fast ripening field, The harvest your blood-fattered acres will yield? Will ye drink of the brook that so lately has run With the gore of your brother, your father, your son?"

Can it be possible that one true patriot will ever be induced to yield obedience to a Colborne, the destroyer of our finest villages, by which hundreds of wealthy and respectable families were reduced to beggary, and the most horrid death? No never! Let parasites and cowards

"Go back and be happy—pay homage—pay tax, By ready submission his sternness relax: But come, I will go, though it may be alone, To the land, to the home, I may still call my own."

A TORY AGENT.

We copy the following letter verbatim et ad litteram, without even asking liberty to do so of the talented author.

Nicholville N. Y. June 17th 1839.

SIR—I would wish to Enquire by whose Direction and What Authority you Inserted my Name among your Agents for the North American being much surprised at finding it so inserted without my Knowledge. But as it is I Did not Discover it until it was shown me by another day or two Since In a popular government Like our own we have all an Equal right to indulge in those views touching National Policy as well as Individual action which best suit our feelings and Sense of Duty as Citizens But Sir my own views are so diverse from yours in relation to the Expediency and Propriety of such a publication as the North American at this Particular Juncture in our National Relations with Great Britain I Esteem it an imperative Duty as a friend to peace to use what little influence I may be able to Exercise over my fellow Citizens to Discourage all measures which in their Tendency have an influence to Disturb or embarrass our friendly Relations with a foreign power

I therefore wish you to strike my Name from the list of your Agents as I Cannot aid or assist you in its Circulation in any sense whatever.

D. STACY.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—This Postmaster was, last year a professed Patriot; and for what object? it is obvious. It was to carry out the Wool-pulling game that was so successfully played by General W. on this frontier about that time. A particular friend of Mr. Stacy's, who had been deceived by his pretensions, recommended him as a fit and proper person to be appointed our agent in that quarter, saying that he was a "great friend to the patriots." &c.

Does the man think we should have made such an appointment had we known his sentiments? We name no man agent for this paper until we, by enquiry, satisfy ourselves that he is a friend to the human species, and has some feelings in common with the rest of mankind; but if, perchance we fall into error in this respect we always hold ourselves ready to administer the remedy—and here it is:—

D. Stacy, P. M., Nicholville, N. Y., is unworthy of being any longer our Agent, and we hereby cancel his appointment as such.

We can speak confidently, from an intimate and certain knowledge, of the wretchedness and destitution to which large numbers of the Canadians have been reduced. An extensive, populous and wealthy District of Lower Canada, inhabited by an industrious, orderly, and virtuous people, has been burned, ravaged and plundered, with a wantonness and cruelty disgraceful to the age and to civilized men. The dwellings of the inhabitants, their barns, and their granaries, after being emptied of whatever was coveted by the British troops, were set on fire and consumed by the flames. Their horses, their cattle and their swine were either butchered on the spot, or driven away as the spoils of the Victors. Their furniture and provisions were pillaged or burned, and even their clothes were stripped from their persons in the eagerness of the loyalists for plunder. By these acts hundreds of Canadian farmers have been exposed to the pitiless blasts of a Northern winter, without shelter, without food, and almost without clothes. This has produced an extremity and amount of human suffering which, we think we hazard nothing in saying, is without a parallel in the history of this Continent. Many have perished from want and exposure. (A woman at

St. Remy was found dead in the woods, with a babe at her breast, and another child at her side.) Thousands are now lingering around the ruins of their former homes, dependant upon individual charity for daily subsistence. M. B.

Property burned and pillaged by the troops and loyalists in Lower Canada during the late insurrection.

Table listing property destroyed in various locations: St. Martin, St. Timothy, Beauharnais, Cascades, St. Remy, Chateaugay, Lacolle, St. Valentine, St. Cyprien or Napierette, St. Edward, St. Marguerite de Blairfindie, Longueuil, Boucherville, St. Marc, St. Cesaire, St. Marie, St. Athanase, Caldwell's Manor. Includes counts of houses, barns, and families pillaged, and monetary values.

Dr. Holmes, who was accused of the murder of Mr. Tache, near Quebec last winter, is still in Montpelier jail. The question whether the State authority could give him up to a foreign gov. was argued by the learned limbs of the law on the 19th inst., before judges Royce, Collamar, Redfield and Bennett. Hon. C. P. Van Ness and Jacob Maecq Esq., for the prisoner, and Chas. Adams, (of course) for the Canadian government. Question not yet decided.

Fifty cases of spears have been lately sent up from Quebec to Montreal, to transfix the unoffending Canadians.