

subscriptions to aid us in our arduous task of exposing their grievances and pointing out the proper remedies, we return our thanks—for ourselves we thank them, and in the name of our oppressed countrymen we thank them—and we sincerely hope that those who have thus evinced their friendship for ourselves and our countrymen, will yet see the twin-starred banner waving in triumph over Canada.

To those who have taken our paper & have not yet paid us, we shall nevertheless be thankful if on the receipt of this number they send us the amount of their subscriptions. By so doing, they will enable us to fulfill that important Scripture injunction "owe no man."

MOURN FOR CANADA

Mourn oh! mourn for Canada, The home of the fearless brave; For her patriot hearts, all tried and true, That with Freedom have found a grave. Mourn for her proud and haughty names, For her heartless bloody laws; For the shout of British triumph there, And her soldiers' loud buzzards. Mourn for her stately homes, In smoking ruins laid; For the blood of her noble highborn sons, That has stained the ruffian's blade. Mourn for her helpless innocents, The beautiful and fair; For her cities sack'd, & her harvest fields By COLBORNE'S HANDS LAID BARE. Mourn for her many fatherless, Whose loud and lonely wail; And the widow's wail of woe that's borne On the wings of the rising gale. Mourn for her mighty fallen, And her weapons of war cast low; For the RIGHTS of the people trampled on By their proud British foe. Mourn for the land made desolate, By the Tyrant's sword and flame; And the fate of her EXILES that brings A curse on the despot's name. Mourn for unhappy Canada, For her best and bravest slain; Whose scattered bones have bleached Upon the wide and naked plain. ANNETTE Swanton August 9th 1841.

THE UNION PARLIAMENT

The Parliament of United Canada has now been several months in session—part of which has been quite stormy. A great deal of time was frittered away before the Assembly would vote a reply to the Governor's opening speech; but despite the strong opposition made by the Radicals of both Provinces, the ministerial party succeeded in making it harmonize with the views of the Executive! The character of the House was thus decided; the boast of the Governor, that he too would have his party, was verified—And that portion of the Canadian population, who, however hostile to foreign domination, are conscientiously opposed to physical resistance, must now be convinced that between Imperial legislation and colonial tinkering, they are destined to a state of slavery, more unmitigated and galling than that of the slaves of the Southern States. Although the House has not sanctioned the gross and outrageous details of the present Union Act, yet its opinion has been expressed, that with a slight modification of some of its present features, it would receive the approbation of the country—This concession of the principles of this nefarious act on the part of the House, has afforded the government party both in and out of it, a triumph which they were doubtful of obtaining—and for it, they are indebted to the professed Radicals of Upper Canada, who, anxious to retrieve their Province from the heavy debt which now weighs like an incubus upon it, and elated at the perspective sketched by the Governor through the loans which he expects to obtain from the Imperial Treasury, have acquiesced in the views of the present administration and committed an act of spoliation and injustice too shameful almost to credit. There are a few honorable exceptions from the mass of the Upper Canada Radicals, and who refused to sacrifice their birth-right and their countrymen on the altar of mammon, but the majority, to their shame be it said and as they will yet find to their deep mortification, have played into the hands of the most corrupt and artful Governor that Canada was ever cursed with.

Of the second branch in the Government the legislative council, it is unnecessary to speak here—Its composition is sufficient to denote its character. Appointed by the Governor for life, its members independent

of and entirely irresponsible to, the people; they are the mere creatures of the Governor's will—the waxen noses shaped and fashioned by His Excellency's thumb—ready to do their masters bidding whatever it be—as a matter of course their approbation of the Union Bill was "long and loud." The same complaints, the identical grievances enumerated in the celebrated "Ninety-two Resolutions" of the Assembly of Lower Canada, might be, and are, urged against the existence of this anomalous body, whose members have thus far displayed more servility and subserviency than characterized the former Councils.

Let it not be supposed however, that we despair of seeing the dawn of better days for Canada:—No, we view in the impediments, constitutionally and legally offered to the head-long, plundering policy of Lord Sydenham by a few consistent Reformers, the leaven that will yet work a reformation there. The first Parliament of United Canada many of whose members were returned through the direct interference of the Executive—secured by scenes of murder and violence too horrible to relate,—can nevertheless boast of some able advocates of the people's rights and liberties, who are neither to be bought, bribed or silenced. These individuals have been fearless enough to expose the corruption and violence of the government party, and will continue to do so:—The government is in a dilemma—the people throughout the country are more disaffected than ever at the working of this second experiment upon their rights and privileges—the mercantile portion of the Tories are aroused at the proposed reduction of the protective duty on lumber and threaten to turn rebels; and we doubt not, in view of all these cheering prospects, for a moment the justice of Heaven and its desire that the oppressed and down-trodden Canadians should free themselves from their bloody task-masters and establish their independence.

AMERICANS.

As we are about to lay down the Editorial quill and retire from the onerous and responsible position which we have occupied before the public for the past year, permit us to call your attention for a few moments to that cause in which we have been engaged, both previous to and since, our sojourn in this to you land of freedom, but to us, land of strangers and in which we are foreigners and exiles.

For the last twenty years, Canada, the home of our childhood and the land of our choice, has groaned under the deadly incubus of a Colonial mal-administration unprecedented in the annals of modern history. Our countrymen have been borne down by the most intolerable oppressions. Their grievances were similar in nature & equally as subversive of their peace and happiness, as those which caused the immortal Heroes of '76 to throw off their allegiance to the British crown. They sought for constitutional redress—they petitioned and remonstrated, but all in vain. Insult was added to injury until submission ceased to be a virtue and resistance became an imperative duty. It was not until every means had been tried and every expedient exhausted, to obtain a removal of the unjust and tyrannical burdens by which they were oppressed, that the Canadians resolved to strike for freedom. They saw the chains which their oppressors were forging for them—they saw that there was no alternative—no choice was left between abject slavery and an appeal to arms and the God of Hosts. They remembered the revolutionary struggle of your fathers—Fresh in their memory was the glorious issue of that memorable contest—they had not forgotten that your Independence was gained by the assistance of their countrymen, D'Esting, De Grasse, Rochambeau and De Lafayette. They saw them selves far removed from their primary oppressors—the Ocean rolled between them—they were contiguous to a Nation of 17 millions of freemen. Under such circumstances, could they—ought they, to hesitate what course to pursue? Their burdens were growing more and more oppressive and their chains stronger & stronger—to remain quiet and submissive, was certain parasitism, while resistance, though dangerous, might nevertheless be propi-

ous. They therefore resolved to strike the blow—to perish or be free.

To you, it is unnecessary for us to repeat what has already been sounded so often in your ears. That our countrymen were unprepared for the bloody contest, you have already been apprised. It has ever been the policy of the British government, to keep her subjects unarmed for fear of rebellion; consequently, when the drama of '37 was opened, we were destitute of the means necessary, successfully to contend against our oppressors. To this country alone could we look for succour. We sought not—we wished not, the assistance of your government; we trusted to your generosity, to your love of liberty and to your philanthropy, believing that these would prompt you to afford us such aid as we needed. To you we looked for succour—we hoped that your patriotism would induce you to shoulder your rifles and come over to our help. We expected your Government would remain quiet neither siding with or against us—but alas! how sadly we have been disappointed! It joined in the unholy alliance against us, and through its efforts, more than those of England, have we been put down. It has robbed us of our arms, ammunition and provisions—It has harassed, arrested and imprisoned our leaders—It has frustrated our plans, defeated our object, blighted our prospects and ruined our cause.

Some of your gallant countrymen generously came to our assistance in the dark hour of perilous conflict—they fought, bled and died in our cause,—some fell in the battle-field, some perished on the scaffold, and others are now groaning in worse than Egyptian bondage. By your government, indirectly, have they been thus doomed to suffer, for had it taken a noble and magnanimous stand in regard to those of your countrymen who joined our standard and fell into the power of our enemy, the bloody despots of Canada never would have dared to treat them with such unprecedented severity. But No! your government said hang them—and they were hung! Alas for the glory of the Republic!

But while a few of your countrymen were bold and patriotic enough to join the standard of revolt in Canada, too many of you went heart and hand with your government in its unhalloved crusade against us and liberty. How soon was your patriotism checked, your ardor cooled and your zeal abated when you saw that your government was against us? With what alacrity and delight did you run to and fro, to obey the mandates of your worthless Wool and Worth, who were but the willing tools of your government, employed to aid Victoria's bloody Gargons to crush the rebellion? With what cheerfulness did you shoulder your muskets when called out to disarm our countrymen, to seize our leaders, and to check the sympathy of those of your countrymen who were not so ungrateful as yourselves? Had our forefathers, the generous sons of France, pursued the same course towards your fathers in the bloody struggles of the revolution, what now would have been your situation? Had not the immortal Lafayette generously volunteered his services, when your fathers were disheartened and disponding, where now would have been your liberties? But we will drop the curtain over the past—our hearts are pained at the recollection of those scenes—we have seen a Republican and despotic government unite to crush a people struggling for freedom—we have seen the Red coat and the Blue side by side in pursuit of those who had fought against the oppressors of our country. These facts are chronicled and will ever stand as monuments of infamy and disgrace to the American Republic.

When we remember those of your countrymen who so nobly risked their all in the cause of Canadian freedom, we would gladly pass by your antipathetic and unjustifiable conduct, did not the recollection of the mighty contrast between you and them, crowd upon our memory with irresistible force and compel us to proclaim your treachery to the world. How can you slumber in quiet or rest in peace, while the blood of Lawton, Abbe, Woodruff, Buckley, George, Von Shoultz and hosts of others, remains unavenged? How can you remain silent, while hundreds of your noble countrymen are dragging out a life worse than death itself, as felons in the penal colony of bloody Old England! In the name of justice, in the name of humanity, in the name of liberty, arouse to action and not only restore your exiled countrymen back to their homes, but avenge the death of the SLAUGHTERED!!!

FOREIGN NEWS

From the *Albion* we extract the following items brought by the *Scandia*. "The Eastern Question wears a satisfactory aspect as regards the European powers. France has expressed her willingness to take part in the stipulations of the treaty of 15th July, last year, if the four powers who signed it, viz, England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, will of their own accord dissolve that treaty. All our readers doubtless recollect how offensive the treaty was to France, she being excluded by the folly of Thiers, the then prime Minister. Louis Philippe is anxious to quit the state of isolation in which the treaty placed him in regard to the other powers, and a mode seems to have been hit upon which will effect that object without dis-

honor to any party.

We have said that the Eastern question is satisfactory as regards the European powers; but it is certainly not so as regards the Turkish empire, which seems to be in a state of insurrection from one extremity to the other. The rebellion in the island of Candia is most formidable, and the Ottoman troops have been frequently worsted by the excited inhabitants. The following extract of a private letter from Candia, dated the 14th ult, will give some idea of the nature of the warfare that is waging.

"The war since our last has increased into an inveterate conflict in the mountains of Spina. On the 4th the Turks who had entered on these heights were suddenly attacked in the rear, and all their courage was inadequate to defend them from the masses of stones and branches and trunks of trees which were hurled down upon them from the summits by their almost invisible enemies. A detachment of 500 Arabs was, as it were, engaged between two inaccessible mountains, and forced to surrender. In other points also the Turks were met with an irresistible resistance, and compelled to fall back. The insurgents estimate their own losses upon this day at from 300 to 400 men, but make that of the Mussulmans, including prisoners, amount to between 1,000 and 1,200. On the 13th another battle was fought."

The Sultan, it is said, has been obliged to surrender to Mehemet Ali the holy cities of Arabia for safe keeping, he being unable to protect them from the native border that surround them, which the Pasha has readily engaged to do. The real strength of the Turkish empire would seem to be seated at Alexandria, and not Constantinople. Lord Palmerston has not yet seen the end of these Eastern difficulties."

The Devastation war steam vessel, of 1000 tons, was launched at Woolwich, on Saturday week. She is 180 feet long.

TROUBLE AT THE WEST.—On Sunday last Gen. Chandler the Commissary General, received information from Auburn that a few nights previously the arsenal at that place had been forced open, and a piece of ordnance belonging to the state stolen therefrom; also, that another gun, belonging to an artillery company, kept in another part of the town, had been stolen. These advices were accompanied by other information, which induced the commissary to start for Auburn on Sunday, to look after the interests of his Department; and he arrived there yesterday morning. He learned that the track of the gun-carriage of the last piece mentioned was traced about eight miles, where it was entirely lost. No information could be obtained of their piece. An old man, residing near the arsenal where the gun belonging to the state was kept, states, that hearing a noise in the night, he arose, and on looking out, it being bright moonlight, he saw eight or ten men forcing the doors of the arsenal, and also saw them take away the gun. General Chandler has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of twenty-five dollars for the gun, and a like sum for the arrest of the authors of the misdemeanor. Reports had also reached him at Auburn that several other pieces of ordinance father west, particularly at Buffalo, had been stolen at the same time. But the intelligence was considered doubtful.

The Auburn Journal received yesterday states that two more pieces of ordnance are missing—one of them belonging to an artillery company in the town of Cato, and the other in the town of Scipio. The former was traced to the canal, but no farther. The Journal adds: "Rumors are rife as to the object of this movement—and it cannot be denied that so long as

nothing farther is known, a fine field is open for the play of imagination. Is it possible, while all is peace in Canada, that some of their emissaries have laid hold of these war-dogs for a time of need? or—which to us seems still more unlikely—that preparations are making for another "patriot" movement? In any event, it occurs to us that the proper authorities would do well to examine into the cause of these sudden disappearances, until the mystery is removed."

VERY SENTIMENTAL.

The jig is up—and I've been flung Sky-high and worse than that, The Girl whose praises I have sung With pen, with pencil and with tongue Said NO! and I fell flat!

S. F. F.

LOOK HERE!

All those who have not paid us for the second volume of the North American, will please to fork over the "needful" forthwith if they wish to save themselves cost. We have waited until the close of the volume and now we must have our pay—We shall wait the return mail after the issuing of this number, and all who do not send us ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS by the same must not feel gritty if they get a visit from the sheriff. Now just send us that ship-plaster worth you? Who'll send the first?

N. B. We shall sue all without fear or favor that do not send us the "ready" forthwith.

All letters of remittance or business should be directed to the Publisher at this place.

APPENDIX TO THE HISTORY OF LOWER CANADA. PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, there is too much reason to believe that the citizens of the United States, in disregard of the solemn warning heretofore given to them by the proclamations issued by the Executive of the General Government, and by some of the Governors of the states, have combined to disturb the peace of the dominions of a neighboring and friendly nation; And whereas, information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens in different parts of the United States are associated, or associating, for the purpose; And whereas, disturbances have actually broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas; And whereas, a hostile invasion has been made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, who after forcibly seizing upon the property of their peaceful neighbour for the purpose of effecting their unlawful designs, are now in arms against the authorities of Canada, in perfect disregard of their own obligations as American citizens, and of the obligations of the Government of their country to foreign nations:

Now, therefore, I have thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, calling upon every citizen of the United States neither to give countenance nor encouragement of any kind to those who have thus forfeited their claim to the protection of their country; upon those misguided or deluded persons who are engaged in them to abandon projects dangerous to their own country, fatal to those whom they profess a desire to relieve, impracticable of execution without foreign aid, which they cannot rationally expect to obtain, and giving rise to imputations (however unfounded) upon the honor and good faith of their own Government; upon every officer, civil and military, and upon every citizen—by the veneration due by all freemen to the laws which they have assisted to enact for their own government—by his regard for the honor and reputation of his country—by his love of order and respect for that sacred code of laws by which national intercourse is regulated—to use every effort in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every offender against the laws providing for the performance of our obligations to the other Powers of the world, And I hereby warn all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in, that, whatever may be the condition to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this Government; in any form, on their behalf; but will be left, reproached by every virtuous fellow citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and the sixty third of the Independence of the United States.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.