the better.

I observe by Mr. Forsyth's letter of the 13th ult, that he appears to consider the capture of the Cartine as a measure inconsistent with the resolutions expressed in my Speech at the opening of the Legislature, in which I expressed "every confidence in the disposition of the American Government to in the disposition of the American Government restrain its citizens from taking part in the conflict which he says was raging in this Province, and restrain its citizens from taking part in the condict which he says was raging in this Province, and my determination to await the result of the communications which I had made to the Government of the State of New York, and to Yourself. 22—He observes also at the the measures on the part of the United States have been as prompt and vigous as they have been as prompt

"the most serious obstacle thrown in the way of those measures was the burning of the Caroline, which while it was of no service to Her Britannic Majesty's cause in Canada, had the natural effect of increasing the excitement out the border which the Government was endeavouring to allay."

Now I beg to remark that on the 28th December, when I made the speech alluded to by Mr. Forsyth fand still less on the 13th February, when he wrote 'this letter to Your Excellency,' no "conflict" whatever was "raging in this Province"—Ou the 7th of December a most wicked but utally honeless insurrection, which began on the terly hopeless insurrection, which began on the 4th, was put an end to without the loss of a life, by the civil inhabitants of the Country. From that time to the present there has been no conflict what-ever in this Province, in which American citizens could either interfere, or be restrained from inter fering. But during all that time there has been and still is actual war carried on by the citizens of and still is actual war carried on by the citizens of the United States, under American leaders, with American arms and supplies of all kinds, and a war of invasion for the sole and avowed object of separating this Colony from the British Crown—a war unaided by a single individual in arms in the Colony, but which on the contrary the brave, peaceful inhabitants of Upper Canada are to this hour occupied at great expense and inconvenience our occupied at great expense and inconvenience

In the next place, as to any contradiction which In the next place, as to any contradiction which the burning of the Caroline may be supposed to have given to the declarations quoted from my address to the Legislature, I have to remark that the Speech alluded to was delivered to the Legislature in Toronto on the 28th December, and the Caroline was captured on the night of the 29th in the river Niagara. It must be very evident that no change of my intentions in the meantime could have led to that act, of which I was so far from being in any manner cognisant, that I was wholly sent the exit ence of such a steam boat, till received the report of her destruction. I had quite as little connection with this vessel before its destruction fook places, and quite as little connection with this vessel before its destruction fook places, and quite as little knowledge of any intention of its, projected detiructions, as Governor Marcy could have had. There was therefore no inconsistency on my part. If the been aware of the occasion for such an attock, should undoubtedly have sanctioned it—at least such is now my impression. For though I meanly as the intention of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on my part. If the other was a state of the consistency on the part was a state of the consistency on the part was a state of the consistency on the part was a state of the consistency on the part was a state of the matter than the part was a state of the matter than being in any manner cognisant, that I was wholly unconscious of the exi tence of such a steam boat

I might forbear, I think, to ask Your Excellency to compare Mr. Forsyth's assertion that the measures adopted by his government "had been completely successful in repressing every attempt of the inhabitants of the Frontier States to interfere unlaufully in what he chooses to call the contest in this Province, with the fact that two months before he wrote, there had been hundreds of men in arms at several points of the Frontier, ready to invade Upper Canada, if they had found it in any quarter unprepared for resistance; that manth shore he wrote, there had been hundreds of men in arms at several points of the Frontier, ready to invade Upper Canada, if they had found it in any quarter unprepared for resistance; that while he was writing that letter, it is quite notorious there were everal such collections of armed men, under Amencan leaders at various points opposite to Canada; that although in some instances, when these hands of tollians Lave been discuss back by our forces, they have an adviced of the season of the seaso

the truth,) that the Caroline was not in the employment of the marauding army, and that the commanding efficer at Chippewa was unfortunately misled by appearances, now very excusable would have been that error, when the Deputy Marshal of the United States sent expressly to repress these hostilities, came precisely to the same conclusion as Colonel MacNab did respecting the service for which the Caroline was destined; and on the very day before she was taken he wrote officially to his government at Washington, that letter, which, if there were no other evidence to appeal to, would be of itself an undeniable vindication of the transaction.

"in defiance of the law, and have incited hun"dreds of our people to the most flagitious public
"robberies;—it is necessary, therefore, for our
"own peace and safety, that this country should
"no longer afford you that shelter which is due
"only to those who recognise and submit to the
"authority of its government." I may be wrong,
but I believe it is thus that a European Government would have acted; and I am convinced that
such a course of conduct would have done infinitesuch a course of conduct would have done infinitely more towards putting down the outrages which the American government has lamented and condemned, that all that has been effected by their officers, civil and military.

that any strong feeling of dissalisfaction at the candeat of the American Government would probably be misplaced, since it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have power and influence, only when it seems to have powere and influence, only when it seems to have powered and influence, only when it seems to have powered and influence, only when it seems to have powered and influence, only when it seems to have powered to have been deviced in any communication to the Legistics when it would endanger some interest only preclaimed at large meetings of the existence of their own necessary act it would endanger some interest on the proportion of collision, for which he seemed to have been deliberately preparing, for it could not be conveyed in time to the officers at Chippewa, or in command of our schooners. It did so happen, by the mere accident of the one of two letters which was last written by the officer commanding at Chippewa to the naval officer in command of the schooner, being the first that reached its destination, that the steamboat Barcelona was allowed to pass up unmolested; and General Scott had not, therefore, the expected opportunity of bringing the United States troops in collision with Her Majesty's forces; but the steps taken seemed much more likely to have terminated in such a result than to have avoided it; and they offered no very convincing proof of a desire to preserve friendly relations.

In justice, however, to an America Chippewa to have the steps to the part of those subjects to their respective jurisdictions, to interfere with the political concerns of Canada, or of any of the British dominions. It is no more than just to the citizens of the United States to add, tnat a recent instance of magnanismity on the part of Great Britain, has strengthened the desire to which I have referred, and I am sure that the moral sense of a whole community would revolt at the idea of repaying that act of friendship with bad faith, which your Lieutenant Governor, as we suppose, intended to attribute to some of us."

From the United States Marshal to the President. Buffalo, Dec. 28, 1837.

To his Excellency Mr. Van Buren:

Sir.—This fractive van America Chippewa to the part of those subjects to their respective jurisdictions, to interfere with the political concerns of Canada, or of any of the British dominions. It is no more than just to the citizens of the United States to add, tnat a recent instance of magnanismity on the part of Great Britain, has strengthened the desire to which I have referred, and I am sure that the moral sense of a whole community would revolt at the idea of repaying that act of friendship with bad faith, which your Li ire to preserve friendly relations.

In justice, however, to an American Officer,

have pleasure in recording a circumstance which has lately occurred, and in which the feeling that was shewn by him may be advantageously con-trasted with that which seems to have governed

there were no other evidence to appeal 60, would be of itself an undeniable vindication of this Government from all censure on account of the transaction. I allude to Mr. Garnow's letter of 28th Dec 1837, laid before Congress, I believe the Very day before the intelligence arrived of the destruction of the intelligence arrived of the destruction of the caroline. This proof of the sufficiency of the ground on which that step was taken is so remarkable that I annex a copy of the letter for the purpose of convenient reference, although Your Excellency has already seen it. In this letter the confession is distinctly made, that the bostile preparations against Canada were carried on openly at a Buffalo, to a meet formidable extent, and that he, as the officer of the General Government, had been successfully defeated in all his attempts to restrain them; and as a proof of the alarming state of things he adds, that while he was writing, one or more steam-boats were being cut out of the icreate stangely the "Patriot expedition." One of these boat, it will not be denied, was the Caroline; and this clear conclusion of the Marshal, as to her object, with every advantage of information which his presence upon the very spot afforded him, being confirmed next day by her being seen in the act of transporting guns and men from Schlosser to the spirit in which this evidently justifiable act has been treated, I cannot but consider it a singular price of good fortune that this letter of the United States officer should have happened to have been written and sent off on the 28th December, and that it was communicated to Congress, and that it was communicated t

given to the world before it was known how important the testimony was about to become in relation to the occurrence which took place on the lation to the occurrence which took place on the 29th, and which was immediately after made the subject of so unreasonable a complaint.

In my letter to Your Excellency of the 30th Jan. last. I expressed regret that in the construction which the officers of the American Government seem disposed to put on the relative rights of the two countries, under the circumstances in which they were placed, I could not discover satisfactory proof of a spirit calculated to contribute to the restoration of permanent tranquility.

It is but just that I should state, before retiring from this Government, to what circumstances I chiefly alluded when I made this remark. I will now therefore give the explanation.

It was perhaps not in the power of Governor dinary measures of the avowed object of the United States Government in maintaining their existing treaty with Great Britain.

It may letter to Your Excellency of the 30th Jan. last. I expressed regret that in the construction by the Government of the State of New York of the universal disposition of their people not to interfere in the concerns of Canada, as well as upon Mr. Forsyth's letter of 13th February last, if I bring under Your Excellency's view a debate in the Legislature of New York upton the frontier disturbances which took place so lately as the beginning of this month. It is reported in the New York Spectator of the 5th interpretation by the Government of the State Government in maintaining their existing treaty with Great Britain.

It is a proved as no unapt commentary upon the early declaration by the Government of the State Government of the States Government in maintaining their existing treaty with Great Britain.

It is a proved as no unapt commentary upon the early declaration by the Government of the State Government of the State Government of the State Government of the States Government of the States Government in m ported in the New York Spectator of the 5th instant, and I annex the extract which contains it. You will there see that a Member of the Legislature, acting confessedly in concert with the Government, calls for the enactment of some extraordinary measures in consequence of another arsenal at Elizabeth town "having just been robbed of "large quantities of munitions, arms, and field piaces—and such, he says, was the temper of the population in that quarter, in which the public officers, civil and military, participated to some ex-

wish to make this British Colony an American State.

I need not repeat to your Excellency how little this sympathy is desired by the people towards whom it is so disinterestedly exercised.—Of this perhaps a better proof could not be given than that Mr. Sutherland who was so conspicuous in his efforts and his attempts to liberate the people of Upper Canada from their fancied oppression has just been brought from Amberstburgh to Toronto, 250 miles through the interior of the Province by a Militia guard of 12 men, with as perfect security against any desire to repay his sympathy by an attempt to rescue him, as if he had been an ordinary criminal taken up for larceny; and it is a most striking proof, on the other side, of the spirit of justice, the humanity and obedience to tha laws which prevails universally in this Province, that in travelling all this distance such a prisoner met with neither injury nor insult, while at this time it is notoriously unsafe for any inhabitant of this Province to be seen in any Town along the American frontier, and even British Officers sent on an official mission to an American General commanding, have met with the grossest insult and ill usage.

His Excellency H. S. Fox, &c. APPENDIX.

A.

On the 26th of July, 1836, Mr. Robert Baldwin addressed a letter to Lord Glenelg, of which the following is an extract:—"I also beg to refer Your Lordship to the reply of Sir F. B. Head to the Address presented to him on the subject of the foreign interference to which he had alluded in one of his preceding replies. I learn by my private letters that in consequence of His Excellency refusing all satisfaction as to whence he had derived his information on the subject, a letter was addressed to the AUTHORITIES of the neighbouring State of New York, and I subjoin an extract which had been sent me from the answer of the Secretary of State of that Republic. which will show the light in which strangers view the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor, in spreading an alarm on the subject of foreign intervention. A. the subject of foreign intervention.

(EXTRACT REFERRED TO.) "The answer of Your Lieutenant Governor, dated the 28th ultimo, to the Address of the electors of the Home District, was received here and in Albany with equal surprise and regret. The State of New York is not directly referred to; but our local position in relation of Upper Canada is such, that we are almost constrained to believe that our citizens are intended by the designation of "foreigners," whose interference is deprecated.

eigners," whose interference is deprecated.

I gave a copy of the Address to Governor Marcy, and he would not hesitate to notice it officially, if, under the circumstance, he could do so with propriety, but he does not perceive that he can; I however, authorised by him to say, that he does believe, not a single citizen of this State entertains the design of interfering in any manner with the political affairs of Canada, nor has he ever heard such a design imputed to any individual. If your Lieutenant Governor had thought proper to communicate to the Executive of this State the grounds on which the intimation referred to was thrown out, a course which certairly seems wn out, a course which certainly seems tie

I came to this city on the 22nd inst., by direction of the United States Attorney for the northern disof the United States Attorney by the trict of this state for the purpose of serving process upon individuals suspected of violating the Laws of the United States, enacted with a view to mainof the United States, enacted with a view to main-tain our neutrality. I learned on my arrival, that some 200 or 300 men, mostly from the district of country adjoining the frontier, and from this side of the Niagara, had congregated upon Navy Is-land, Upper Canala, and were then in arms, with Rensselear Van Rensselear, of Albany as their Commander in Chief. From that time to the pre-sent, they have received constant accessions of

Their whole force is now about 1000 strong, and, as is said, are well supplied with arms, &c. Warrants have been issued in some places, but no arrests have as yet been effected. This expedition has been got up in this city, soon after Mc-Kenzie's arrival upon this side of the river, and the first company that landed upon the island were organized, partially at least, before they crossed from this side to the island.

From all that I can see and learn, I am satisfied

Mr. J. A. King stated that the committee had been called together, in consequence of his having received information that the arsenal in Elizabethtown, in Essex county, was broken into on the night of Sunday last, and large quantities of munitions, arms, field pieces, &c. taken away—that such was the temper of the population in that quarter, in which the public efficers, civil and military, participated to some extent, that it was found difficult to assert the authority of the laws or to recover the public property—that under these circumstances, it was deemed necessary, to protect and recover the public property, as well as to aid in preserving the neutrality of the country, that special attorneys should be appointed, (as in the case of the Morgan affair)—and that they should be taken from the sections of the state removed from the scene of these outrages.

The bill which he held in his hand authorized the Governor to appoint three special attorneys, if

TORONTO:

On Monday the Court opened for the trial of prisoners for capital offences. Samuel Lount and Peter Mathews were the only prisoners arraigned. They both pleaded guilty to the crime of High Treason, as charged against them in their Indictinents, and were sent back to prison. The Attorney General stated to the Court, that on Thursday, he should move their Lordships to pronounce judgment upon them. The Attorney General further stated, that he had prepared Indictments against a number more of the Prisoners, but that they had since petitioned for pardon under the recent statute, and that their trials were postponed until the result of these petitions should be made known. The Court a journed till Wednesday.—On Wednesday, John Anderson was placed at the Bar, and having pleaded not guilty to the charges of High Treason preferred against him, his trial was postponed till today. Mr. George Duggan appeared as his Counsel.—[Br. Colonist, March 29.] TORONTO:

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, IN THE DEBATE ON CANADA.

The DUKE of WELLINGTON. He differed from many of their fordships as to the transactions which had taken place in North America. He was one of those who differed from his noble friend (the Earl of Ripon) upon the bill which he introduced in 1831. He (the Duke of Wellington) thought that a most unfortunate measure. His opinion in 1831. He (the Duke of Wellington) thought that a most unfortunate measure. His opinion was, that the bill ought to contain a provision of repeal, if the House of Assembly should refuse to grant a civil list to the local government. He differed from the noble viscount, and also from the noble and learned lord (Brougham,) that the act of 1831 established the British Constitution in Canada. It was no part of the British Constitution to leave the judges of the land, and the public officers of the state, unprovided for. Most certainly for the last 150 years the British Constitution made such provision in this country. He had no Commander in Chief. From that time to the present, they have received constant accessions of men, munitions of war, provisions, &c. from person fresiding within the states.

Their whole force is now about 1000 strong, and, as is said, are well supplied with arms, &c.
Warrants have been issued in some places, but no arrests have as yet been effected. This expedition has been got up in this city, soon after Mo-

the first company the company in the establishing in a popular assembly an authority which might enable that assembly to withhold the

in grater, in which the poblic efficiency, syll and minlitary, participated is some extent, that it was
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special attorneys should be appointed, (as in the
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in his judgment the exagency should require it.
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on motion of Mr. P. King, the House went into
securities and off the Executive, the case might
on motion of Mr. Sulliman, Mr. Sibley infining
an and the state of the state of the state of the
committee of the whole upon the bill, Mr. Halsey
in the chair; and
On motion of Mr. P. King, the House went into
securities the state of EARL OF ABERDEEN .- Having stated these in-

lieved the noble and learned lord (Brougha establish the elective principle in the Council without preducing the result to had adverted. It was true that in the ages separation was certain: the natural quence of the growing wealth and power colonies must lead to that very result would be as unwise to forget this as for an lordships, because they were in a state and vigour, to forget that the time must cr they must die. He trusted, however, time was far removed when separation sh place: he saw no reason why the Can England should not go on for a long years in a state of mutual happiness and LORD BROUGHAM .- A governor (Sir F Head) was appointed to administer the

sent out to exercise power—a parenta the province—to administer justice in a appointed, above all mankind, to pre being committed, and only in the hard m of the case to punish crime. But what h governor, appointed for this purpose, felt it ty to do, for the sake of peace, for the sake order, for the benefit of the colony—and ab cause above all they were first and in ommitted to his charge by the placed him there for the peace, the happing the protection—the fatherly protection fellow-subjects, the subjects of the Crow ada? He avowed—and it was b lovers - he bragged of it in his people he had so much misgoverned naltreated—he boasted that altho the blood, not only of the disaffected and the ty but of the innocent—then, and not till then the King's peace to be allowed to be restord, called upon the venerable bench of bishop to this case to their consciences, and to reflect when the their consciences, and to reflect with the case of preventing allow his neighbour to be led into sin that it was the distribution of the led into sin that it was the visited with its proportion to the led upon the reverend judges of the ladder how they acted with respect to the misteurs of police officers and informers, and the very of the earth—the seum, for it was cast up the them and met their judicial eye. He asked the words they found to express the feeling the activated their minds so often as they saw your

lively, so extravagant, so rommin a portua [Lord Brougham here observed that Dr. Robes was one of the most accurate of historians.] noble and learned lord had made some very ex-

head the commanding office had made arrangements which pected a rebellion to break or of Wellington) was very mu that an hon, gentleman in the debate on the address, allud ments, and asked the ministe ments, and asked the ministry
pass the winter. This clear
must have been a commun
country and those in a state
of Canada. The rebellion
be quelled, but he entreated se that it was complete treated them to proceed wi and to assemble in Canada a period the largest force the try would admit of. He rebe for this country uo such the (hear,) and he begged the that since the 22nd of Dec which intelligence of the uin Canada were received, nature events had occurred, equated to excite the deeper ermment. NORTH EAST From the Queb
The Joint Committee of
made a long report, on the
North Eastern Boundary,
They recommend—Ist, an
the General Government to
jurisdiction of the British G puted territory. 2nd—that crament should "run and cording to the Treaty of 17 es the thorou hare and troops within the territory ath-That the Executive take prompt and effectual r fenders in the disturbed to to be brought to trial "bel bunals." No decision has

vished to avoid, as far as poss

wished to avoid, as far as poss to what had passed theretofore ly refer to that part of his no id which his noble friend had r sion of Lord Amherst. He cot ble friend in thinking, that if I sion had been sent out un another person or under anot carry into execution those mea were only inquired into in I which were not ready to be cuntil 1837, that there was at these measures would have h

these measures would have hereventing what has happene stated his views relative to the for canadalise the

stated his views relative to the for remodeling the construction below to the contraction of Naved force. We understood his currence in what had fallen for (Melbourne) in reference to to state, that though the insulate of the contraction of the Upper Facted prudently in not sending with respect to another point luded to, he had already state had been informed by militial to the state of the uniformed by militial to the uniformed by the uniformed by

with telepton to the had already state he had been informed by milit was no chance of an outbrea. He had heard very lately, at lieve, that such was the opt Officer commanding her Maj da up to the month of Octot a political question, with resnot lay claim to a better judited with the political question of the state of fore the rebellion took place, that there was no chance of ing out in Canada. At the state, previous to the 20th dheard the commanding office had made arrangements which

by any lawyefs plea or a who attempt to "run a without her consent, or to sures" to oust her of h company. THE NORTH EASTERN received the Message of to the Legislature of that nied a communication ad Secretary of State, on the Eastern Boundary. Thi Mr. Forsyth, it appears, an hetween the Federal Gover Britain "have arrived at President thinks it due to necessary to the intelligent Government, to take the regard to the expediency otiation for the establish

Our neighbours in Maine

Our neighbours in Maine hourly than some others. longer patience, seeing that tient so long. It is a matt to every body in Maine th 1763, the whole course of been in possession of Great ly that she will suffer her by any Lawrett day or

ine, and if Maine should d ust the matter in controve ole, then to ask the assent ble, then to ask the assent
This idea of a conventic
to meet much favour in the
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er we shall take the lead
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The President, howev
conventional line he not
it his duty to submit an
Government of Great Bri
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of the question to a third Enquirer.]

The H KINGSTON, TUEST

We have given several es in the House of Lords In the extract from the erdeen, it will be seen th correctly represented by ser in the short notice pu noble Earl's epinions re Canada from the mother and guarded as to be in

In several successive

have commented on the of our democratic neigh the extreme folly and and their piratical allies which have been commi Province by the democra required from us the la buke, and the expression censure. How richly th the people of Upper Can will long remember. which was never half so as the riots in New York made a pretext for repeat ince, in order to plunder tants by mobs of thieves States, which mobs were couraged and applauded respectable part of the pe These ruffianly attempts by fire and sword, a la signal defeat, and the

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