

GAZETTE EXTRA.
FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 8, 1837.

BY AUTHORITY.
By His Excellency Major General Sir John
Harvey, K. C. H. and C. B. Lieutenant
Governor and Commander in Chief of the
Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the nineteenth day of December instant, and it is highly expedient for diverse weighty considerations, arising out of the state of affairs in Lower Canada, that the said General Assembly should meet at an early period: I do therefore hereby summon the said General Assembly to meet at Fredericton on Thursday the twenty eighth day of December instant, for the despatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and in the first year of Her Majesty's Reign.
By His Excellency's Command.
W. F. ODELL.

CANADA.

MEETING IN MONTREAL OF THE CITIZENS OF
AMERICAN ORIGIN.

The public meeting of the citizens of Montreal, of American origin, took place yesterday, it was very numerously attended; few or none of our respectable American residents being absent.

The Chair was taken at the appointed hour by J. FROTHINGHAM, Esq., and EDWARD CHENEY, Esq. was appointed Secretary.—The following Resolutions were then submitted and passed unanimously.

Moved by C. D. Day, Esq.—seconded by J. A. Perkins, Esq.—

1st Resolved,—That in the present disturbed state of this Province, it is a duty imperative upon all lovers of good order, zealously to maintain the authority of the laws and Her Majesty's Government, and to counteract by constant and earnest effort, the designs of the treasenable and seditious

Moved by W. Lyman, Esq.—seconded by Logan Fuller, Esq.—

Ed. Kessler.—That the leaders of the revolutionary party have endeavoured to excite the sympathy, and secure the support of the inhabitants of the United States, in their degenerate enterprise, by comparing the situation of this Province to that under which the older Colonies sought a separation from the British Empire, and have pretended to draw a parallel, which this meeting as well from a knowledge of the political circumstances of the two countries derived in the one case from the page of history, and in the other from personal observation, as from an experience of the mild and equitable character of the local Government are enabled to declare totally unfounded and perversely false.

Moved by J. E. Mills, Esq. and seconded by Charles Gates, Esq.

33. *Resolved*, That the meeting, composed of British subjects, American blacks and origin, impelled by the obligations of their allegiance, and a desire to serve the best interests of the country, have happily subsisted with the neighboring United States, and have called upon to prevent to the utmost of their power the practice of gross and wicked oppression upon the citizens of that country to the prejudice of this; and they accordingly now ex-
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Moved by J. T. Barrett, Esq., seconded by
Harrison Stephens, Esq.

4th. *Resolved*: That with the opinions and
feelings above expressed, we will promptly
and fearlessly stand forward in defence of
our adopted country in the hour of need—
and we now declare ourselves in readiness
by every means in our power, by our coun-
sels, our influence and our physical strength
to aid in enforcing obedience to the laws, and
in restoring peace and good order under her
sovereign Government throughout the land.

by S. Ogden, Esq. seconded by S. S. Ward, Esq.

Resolved.—That copies of the foregoing, together with the requisition, be transmitted to New York by Mr. Livingston, for publication in the newspapers of those cities.

spirit to state that "all eligible
volunteer for six months"
will receive 1s. per day, and

tations—application to be made to the Commanding Officers of the Volunteer Corps. All men who want work also be applying to the same officers, will be employed in forming barriers upon being approved of by the Engineer Officer.

We understand that a force of a thousand volunteers is on the point of being raised in Quebec, for the defence of the city, in order to allow the departure of more troops from the garrison for service in the disturbed districts. The officers are stated to be already appointed. This is well. Most excellent news, more than double the number, however.

A Mr. S. T. L'Esperance refused to act as Colonel in his parish, told the rebel army in the neighbourhood of St. Charles. He was told he might leave the parish, that another may be appointed, About fifty rods from his own house, however, he was seized by the rebels, and robbed of \$240.50, a receipt for which was given by General Thomas S. Brown, of which we have seen the original in his hand writing. Mr. L. was then made a prisoner, he escaped and is now in town, having come from Sorel by the Canada,— The incident is as follows:—

Received from Mr. S. T. L'Esperance two hundred and thirty-six and a half dollars.
T. S. BROWT.
Gen'l. Com'r.

Camp Saint Charles, }
22nd Nov. 1837. }

The original is written in an extremely hurried hand, as if by a person under very violent agitation.

The reports which come in from day to day, relative to Lieut. Weitz, we regret to say all agree as to the fact of his having been put to death. The time, place and manner, of the event, are very variously stated. One account says that he was shot in an attempt to escape - others, and for the honour of humanity we regret to say the majority, of the reports ascribe the most revolting and unprovoked barbarity to his murderers. On this point we are unable to form an opinion. We fear the general statement of his death is too true.

Four prisoners were brought in to town yesterday morning, and we believe fully committed on charges of treason. Their names are Dr. A. LACROIX, of the city, Mr. A. ROSSIGNOL, a Nothx Public, of St. Athanasie, and brother to P. M. BARNY, St. P. P., for Acadie, a brother-in-law of BARNY the Nothx, named DUBOIS, and one DAMIROUX L. VALLEE, both of the same place. We ascertained that they were caught within the limits of St. Armand, by a party of Colonel Ross's Volunteers, in full retreat to the States. They were quietly conducted by their captors across the country to Yello and Noix, and thence to St. John's from which place a small detachment of the Royals brought them over to this city by the morning train of railroad cars in the Princess Victoria.

Dr. LaCroix left Montreal, we believe, about fifteen days since, and in company with E. E. Rodier, M. P. P. It is scarce safe for gentlemen of his political complexion to wander about north of line 45°.

(From the Montreal Courier of Friday.)

RETURN OF COL. WETTERHILL.—The return of Col. Wetterhill and his gallant troop from Chambly yesterday, was an interesting sight to the hundreds who crowded the wharf to witness it. The Cavalry landed first, two of them carrying the liberty pole and cap, projected at St. Charles, at the meeting of the Six Counties with its wooden table bearing the inscription, "*Popineau, par ses conceptions reconquiert*," the former fragment of the stone bearing his name carved on a marble's base. The artillery followed with the two lion gun taken, a St. Charles in addition to their proper armament. After them rode the commanding officer, followed by the band of the Royals and the infantry—the first company of whom escorted the prisoners, thirty six in number.

From the information we have been able to collect from those who accompanied the expedition, we are enabled to re-assert the general accuracy of the account we have already given of its proceedings. The length of the action was perhaps somewhat greater than was reported, and the prisoners actually taken after it was over, were only 25, instead of being 60 or more, as a local report had it. The stockade did not include much of the village, but only a space of a few acres round Mr. Debartzsch's house.—After the action, the troops spent the night at that part of the village which lay to the north of it. They found the village deserted. The next morning the Priest returned and received his orders to attend to the burial of the dead.

Among those who are positively stated to have been in Mr. Debartzch's house at the time of the attack, were C. Drolet, R. Desvignes, and Dr. Beaubien.—Papineau is declared to have crossed the river to St. Marc just as the troops came up. T. S. Brown,

According to the prisoners, rode off at the very first fire, telling the poor fellows posted in the entrenchments that he was going to bring up a reinforcement he pretended to

have got at a little distance, but he was not seen, nor heard of afterwards. The report of his previous misconduct appears to be confirmed. Among the prisoners, whose names are given in another column, three are of some note; Duvert, the notary, Derochere, a merchant, with some property, and Lemaire, his clerk, all of St. Charles. The soldiers wounded in the action, were left at St. Hilaire, with a guard in charge of Dr. Sewall.

We are informed that two 24 pounders had been mounted within the entrenchment, on the south side, where the attack was made. They were spiked, and committed to the safe keeping of the River Regiment. A hundred stand of arms or more, were also taken and destroyed. The fugitives were provisioned. The great report that brought off the quarter in which the attack was made was incorrect. The defenders of the fort, we understand, were about 1500 in number at the first, and most of them fought with a spirit worthy of better leaders and a better cause.

POETRY.

ORIGINAL OF CHERRY RIPE.—The following beautiful although quaint stanzas, were composed by Mr. RICHARD ALLISON, early in the seventeenth century, and are evidently the original of the modern popular song of "CHERRY RIPE."

There is a garden in her face,
Where roses and white lilies blow;
A heavenly paradise is that place,
Wherein all pleasant fruits do grow;
Yet them no peer or prince can buy,
Till cherry ripe themselves do cry.

These cherries fairly do enclose,
Of orient pearls a double row,
Which when her lovely laughter shows,
They look like rose buds filled with snow.
Yet them no peer or prince can buy,
Till cherry ripe themselves do cry.

Her eyes like angels watch them still ;
Her brows like bended bows do stand ;
Threatning with piercing frowns to kill
All that approach with eye or hand
These sacred cherries to come nigh,
That cherry ripe themselves do cry.

From the Albany Evening Journal of Dec. 6:
DEPARTURE OF THE ROYALIST TROOPS
FROM MONTREAL FOR SOREL.—SUPPOSED
MOVEMENT UPON ST. DENNIS.—The North-
ern mail arrived yesterday afternoon, bring-
ing via Burlington, Montreal dates of the 2d
inst. and Quebec of the 29th ult.

The Montreal Transcript furnishes us the following extracts:

The strong hold of the rebels at St. Charles, has been destroyed, and the band that harbored it scattered. But although we are soothed the monster rebellion, the spirit of revolt is not dead. The saving of the instigators is remarkable, and it is but justice to admit the personal bravery displayed by their deluded followers. How anxious is that people to largely and used with these few essential supplies should spy, therefore to the destruction rather than the advantage, of their native country.

Strong bands of armed rebels are collected round about L'Acadie, ready to unite at some given point, whenever their plans of operations is complete.

REBELLION AMONGST THE KENNELS. - We give the following statement from a Canadian on whose every rejoinder can be placed General Brown having abandoned the standard which he had so materially assisted to raise, was stepped by a band of his own party.

Knowing that they were already deserted by Papineau, O'Callaghan and Nelson and left to bear the penalties of their misdeeds and counsel, they at first proposed to try the General by Court Martia, and shoot him. But when he protested, that it was wound upon an important business connected with their cause; they doubted him, and proceeded to search his person, a duty in which they were great adepts.

Upon his person they found a large sum of money, (it was a little short of £5000) which fully satisfied them of his dishonest intentions. They stripped him, kicked him and let him go—detaining the money.

Several seizures of gunpowder have been made at Montreal.

Little is now doing in Quebec but enrolling volunteer companies. The best spirit prevails, and in two or three days about a thousand men will be armed and equipped and the city will have commenced drilling.

MISS ANGELA BURDETT'S FORTUNE.—The late Duchess of St. Albans has left this young lady the sum of £1,800,000. The weight of this enormous sum in gold, reckoning 60 sovereigns to the pound, is 13 tons 7 cwt.

type 12 lbs. and would require 197 men to do it, supposing that each of them carried 250 lbs. (equivalent to the weight of a barrel). This large sum may be partially reduced by knowing also that counting of 62 covers, one minute, for eight hours a day, 31 days (4 weeks) in the week, in 1922, took 100 men two days and four hours to accomplish the task. In agreement with the most exact compilation (each measuring in the meter 17.29 is an integer, and placed to touch each other) it would extend to the length of 28 miles and 250 yards, and in crown piece to 113 1-2 miles and 240 yards: £1,800,000 was the exact sum ascribed by old Jeremy Wood of Gloucester.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD

SIR,

The long communication which appeared in your paper of the 11th ultimo, headed "House of Assembly—Mr. Brown's explanations," require some notice, and as one of the friends of Mr. McLean, I feel compelled however reluctant to make the following statement to the public, whom that article is calculated to mislead. It is well known to your readers that Mr. James Brown junr. in your paper of the 25th May last, has charged the Rev. Mr. McLean of this town with (I quote Mr. B.'s own words)—being "capable of such duplicity and intrigue as to procure the substitution of a report deferring materially from the original one." The paper here termed "the original one," was a report made to the late Governor, at his request, of the case of Hannah Rogers, a person clearly convicted of infidelity and blasphemy, who had been recommended by Mr. Brown as a fit and proper person to receive a school licence. The charge advanced, then, is that of gross fraud against a clergyman—said fraud of a peculiar description; since (if well founded)

must either have colluded with, or imposed upon, the Provincial Secretary in whose office the Report had been, long previously filed. But a prompt and complete disproval of the charge was obtained from the Hon. Secretary and his clerks—corroborated by letters from the only two members of the Legislature whom Mr. Brown had mentioned in connection with the transaction in question. I would farther remind your readers that the seriousness of the accusation, and the office of the accused, imperiously demanded the fullest evidence in its support, and that the burden of proof lay clearly on the accuser. All this Mr. Brown well knew, and seemed to admit—for in the Standard of the 20th June, he says, "the truth or falsehood of my last statement" (asserting the existence of a second report) will determine and terminate this desperate controversy—one of an endless fall, and as a man of honor, integrity and veracity, he who falls will fall, "like Judas never to hope again." The ladies are Mr. Brown's own. Now, in this sentence Mr. Brown evidently considers himself bound to prove the truth of his statement, since the other party had distinctly and un-

gave, and indignantly denied it. But would ask Mr. Brown to point out the smallest item of evidence which has advanced in his support. To this hour not a hint has been brought forward. And when Mr. Brown's conduct in applying (in his place in the Provincial Assembly) the epithets "grossly malicious," "vilest," "licentious" and "immoral," to a paper whose author he knew could not meet him there to defend it—was designated by its appropriate name, "a ruler as like attack"—feeling worsted before the public, he fell back once more for condemnation and support on the House of Assembly, whether he could not be followed. The result of the retreat and appeal appears to be reported in your paper of the 11th of last month.—With that Report the friends of the accused have reason to be abundantly assured. To what, I ask, does it amount? To a proof of the existence of two Reports from Mr. Loon? No such thing. I wish

to speak ill of the dead—but really I cannot help reiterating the query—What do our readers find on perusal of this extract from the journals of the late House of Assembly, an extract which was deemed too precious to send to the Newspapers in the regular course of debate-reporting; but was laid up in the depositories of Mr. Blatch, nursing it carefully to keep it warm, until it could be used with most effect—an extract which Mr.

Brown and his friends have often appeared as containing a triumphant proof of the bad judgment—and, of course, as they are bad judges—of Mr. Brown but his antagonists may be forgiven for being partly right. He failed miserably. What was he to do now? Why did he get six gentlemen, out of thirty-two, exhibiting their ignorance of the subject upon which they were so gravely taking—deciding that there was no "damning martyr"—that had never been properly explained—that surely there must be some reports, since Mr. Brown found a suitable sentence in a paper that had been before the emphatically select Committee of "Florence's case"; and since he could not find the sentence in the paper (in which "there was neither blot, erasure, nor apparent alteration")

to send him for inspection, in Committee of supply. Now all this pointiness and fireless speculation is more than neutralized by Mr. Taylor's counter-explanation, nor can I sufficiently wonder that a Public Body whose aim must always be supposed to be the expiation and support of the honest truth, did not immediately act on Mr. Taylor's suggestion, "That the Report was made in the Secretary's office, and could be obtained, if required." But so—this would serve Mr. Brown, and I can produce proof that both the Secretary's office and some of its clerks were, at the time, out of the office and inspect the document. But no wonder he could not find the objectionable passage in the paper handed him in Committee of supply. The friends of Mr. McLeann were now prepared to show that the passage never was, and never could have been in that paper, and that Mr. Brown (from his admitted familiarity with all the documents respecting the affair) must have known the impossibility; though he managed to involve the question in mystery. But the mystery shall now at length be unravelled—and in regard to do this; it will be necessary to mention that Mr. McLeann transmitted two, and only two documents to the late Governor, and 23 pages long contained merely the minutes of evidence in the case of Hannah Rogers, consisting of depositions taken down from the mouths of witnesses on oath. The other of only eight pages, was in the form of a letter to the Prime Minister, stating, causing and concluding on the aforesaid evidence. The commissioners had been directed not only to investigate but also to report. It is in this last mentioned paper, alone that Mr. McLeann could have made any observations obnoxious to Mr. Brown; or indeed, any observations at all of his own. The recording, in this last paper, viz: "the report in a form of a letter of 8 pages; that, Mr. Brown repeatedly declares, was handed to him by the member for the city (Mr. Burns) was carefully examined by him;—and was discovered by him mutilated, belied, in short forged." "The writing was plain, close, and uniform" (says Mr. Brown, who was his description of the external appearance of the so-called original Report in Mr. McLeann's hand-writing) at the offensive paragraph was gone, *vanishing*—"I knew very well," adds he, "where to look for it, but judge of my astonishment confusion & shame when looking in the place where I was told it was to be found." "If I had once known it was so grossly and so gravely misused, I would have been of the opinion that it was a forgery, and that the enormous gravity the circular solemnity with which all this is announced—What will our readers say, when the friends of Mr. McLeann produce the deliberate and decisive testimony of this very member for the city, who handed the aforesaid paper to Mr. Brown? His testimony is contained in a letter from Mr. Burns to Mr. McLeann, in which he declares that Mr. McLeann took to the Principal Secretary; or in other words his Report as never saw it close;—and further you will find him on the same distinct & pointed terms testifying that it was the Minutes of Evidence alone the paper of 23 or 24 pages length, which he put into the hand of Mr. Brown the House. It was therefore, after keeping the House in suspense while he examined the document, that Mr. Burns said (in his own words) and said (I again quote his words) "This Report does not contain the passage which I alluded to in some way altogether unknown to me, it has been expunged." Mr. Burns feels a reluctance to his letter appearing in the public prints; but he says that he is perfectly assured of the correctness of his statements; and that he has no objection to its being shewn about, as extensively as possible, even to all the members of the House of Assembly. All who feel inclined to therefore respectfully request to call on Mr. Thomas Burns, where his original letter of Mr. Burns's left, so that they may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the extraordinary facts here given to the public.

The above statement is not made with a
 view of renewing a controversy of which your
 readers must be heartily tired & which the
 trier is determined not to continue, but as an
 act of Justice to the accused and to explain
 the mystery in which a few of Mr. Brown's
 friends in the late House of Assembly, have
 managed to involve the whole transaction.
 I remain your obedient Servant,
 A FRIEND TO TRUTH.