

THE CHIEFS OF UPPER CANADA.

A general Council of the Chiefs, representing twelve Indian settlements, was held at the River Credit, commencing on the 16th instant, and closing on the 24th instant. During the sittings of the Council, the principal Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, residing on the Grand River, met their Chippeway brethren; and after smoking the Pipe of Peace together, solemnly renewed the treaty of friendship originally entered into by their forefathers. The Wampum Belts, the memorials of the treaty, were exhibited, and the "talks" contained in them were minutely rehearsed. We understand that it was truly pleasing to witness the good feeling displayed by all parties on that occasion. It was stated that the object of their forefathers had in view in making this treaty was to prevent the shedding of blood.

The council passed several resolutions on subjects connected with their temporal welfare; some of which have been submitted to the Government for consideration. On Monday, the Chiefs in a body waited upon the Governor-General, and presented an Address to His Excellency. The Chiefs also presented an Address to His Excellency Sir George Arthur.

The above particulars we have obtained from the Rev. Peter Jones, Indian Chief and missionary. The Address and appropriate Replies are given below. While some documents which have proceeded from the pen of the Governor-General show him to be an experienced and able statesman, His Excellency's reply to the Indians indicates a versatile talent, a refined taste and genius, and an elevated moral feeling, which none can fail to appreciate and admire. Mr. Jones has informed us that the Indians are greatly delighted with it, especially with the phrase—"the ears of the Queen will be ever open to the prayer of her Indian Children, and her hand ready to help them." The Address of the Indians to His Excellency is also characteristic and beautiful. The following are copies of the Addresses and Replies:—

To our Great Father, the Right Hon. CHARLES POULETT THOMSON, Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c.

The Address of the Ojebway Nation of Indians residing at the River Credit, Rice Lake, Aldersville, Mud Lake, Balsam Lake, Narrows, Snake Island, Colwater, Sangeng, St. Clair, and Muncey Town, in General Council assembled.

Father.—We the children of our Great Mother the Queen, who sits beyond the great waters, beg leave most respectfully to approach you, our Great Father, for the purpose of congratulating you on your safe arrival on these shores, and upon your assumption of the Government of this country.

Father.—We are the original proprietors of this country, on which your white children have built their towns, and cleared their farms.

Father.—Our people were once numerous, free and happy, in the enjoyment of the abundance which our forests, lakes, and rivers produced.

Father.—When the white man came into our country our forefathers took him by the hand, and gave him land on which to pitch his wigwam. Ever since that time he has continued to flow to our shores, and now the white man is greater and stronger than your Red Children.

Father.—For many years we have been made very poor on account of the introduction of the fire-waters, and other evils, amongst us, which have killed and ruined many of our fathers.

Father.—About sixteen years ago the words of the Great Spirit were preached to us by the Methodists; we open our ears, and the Good Spirit opened our hearts to receive the gospel, and we are now happy to inform your Excellency that great changes have since taken place amongst our people. We have forsaken our old ways and evil habits, and are now trying to live like good christians and good farmers. We have chapels, schools, houses, and fields; these things make our hearts very glad.

Father.—The present we receive from our good Queen are of great benefit to us and our people, and we beg to convey to Her Majesty, through your Excellency, our unfeigned gratitude for the same, which we hope may be ever continued.

Father.—We rejoice to assure your Excellency that we are perfectly satisfied and contented to live under the good and powerful protection of the British government, who have already proved, by repeated acts of kindness, that they

are true friends of the red man; and we shall ever hold ourselves in readiness to obey the calls of our Great Mother the Queen.

Father.—We are also glad to state that the fame of British generosity has spread far to the west, and many of our red brethren living within the territory of the United States have expressed a desire to settle in the Dominion of our Great Mother the Queen.

Father.—As Her Majesty has been pleased to send a Chief of your exalted station and wisdom, for the purpose of arranging and settling the affairs of these provinces, we lift up our hearts to the Great Spirit above that He may bless your important undertaking, and make you a great blessing both to the white and red men of this country, so that our children after us may, rise up and call you blessed.

Father.—We now shake hands with you in our hearts, in which all our warriors, women, and children unite.

This is all we have to say.

(Signed by all the Chiefs of the several tribes above mentioned.)

In General Council held at the Credit, Jan. 24, 1840.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY.

My Children.—I am well satisfied that the selection which your Great Mother the Queen has made of a Governor to rule over you is pleasing to you.

When the Queen hears the sentiments of affection which you express for me, her heart will be glad; for she remembers the services which you and your fathers have rendered to her fathers, and she will rejoice that their spirits remain with you.

Be assured that the ears of the Queen will ever be open to the prayers of her Indian children, and her hand ready to help them.

My Children.—It gives me great pleasure that the word of the Great Spirit which has been preached to you has already taught you to shun your enemy the fire-waters.

You do right to cherish those good men who have settled among you to bring you a knowledge of that Great Being whom we all adore, and to whom the red man is no less dear than the white. Following their lessons you cannot fail to attain to happiness, and to become good subjects of your Great Mother the Queen.

My Children.—I bid you farewell!

To our Great Father, Sir GEORGE ARTHUR, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c.

Father.—We the Chiefs representing the different Indian settlements in this province, in General Council assembled, beg leave most respectfully to address your Excellency.

Father.—It is with great pleasure that we have learned from the chief superintendent of Indian affairs, that your Excellency's attention has been directed to those matters which relate to our prosperity and happiness, and that your Excellency has put them in such a train as will bring about their final accomplishment.

Father.—We thank your Excellency for the readiness which you have always manifested in promoting our welfare, and we hope your Excellency will be pleased to continue to look after the interests of your red children, and secure to us and our children (as soon as convenient) the lands on which we reside, as expressed in Lord Glenelg's despatches.

Father.—We all unite in praying to the Great Spirit, that He may bless your Excellency with health and peace. We also send our good wishes to her Ladyship and all the family.

Father.—All our warriors, women, and children, join us in shaking hands with your Excellency in our hearts.

This is all we have to say.

(Signed by the Chiefs of the several tribes above mentioned.)

In Council, Credit, Jan. 24, 1840.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

My Children.—It is with great pleasure that I receive the expression of your thanks for the interest I have taken in the promoting of your prosperity and happiness.

It has always been my anxious endeavour to secure to you all those rights which the benevolence of our Sovereign has conferred upon you. You may rest assured that your great father, the Go-

vernor-General, having personally obtained a knowledge of the many good qualities of your race, will exert himself to the utmost to secure the welfare and happiness of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

My Children.—I thank you for the good wishes which you express for myself and family, and it will always give me great pleasure to learn that you are contented and happy, and that you are prospering in your circumstances.

Toronto, 27th January, 1840.

Summary way of disposing of the Privilege Prisoners!!

STOPPAGE OF SUPPLIES TO THE PRIVILEGE PRISONERS.

Since the release of Mr. Sheriff Evans from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is understood, as well as Mr. B. J. Wharton, suffered to depart without payment of the usual fees, the provisions furnished by Mr. Bellamy, the bondsman, to Mr. Pearce and his fellow prisoners have been stopped. On Saturday morning Mr. Bellamy waited personally on Mr. Pearce, and delivered him a bill for the cost of his maintenance, of which the following is a copy:—

Mr. Pearce, To J. Bellamy,	
1840—Being, &c., from the 15th February to the 3d March, 14 days, at 6s. per day	4 4 0
“ Ditto, &c., from the 4th to the 6th March, three days 5s.	0 15 0
	£4 19 0

Mr. Pearce expressed his astonishment at the demand, and his inability to pay the amount, when he was informed that unless the bill was discharged, the supplies would be stopped. In accordance with this intimation the usual meals were not sent down, and the consequence was that, having no available resources, the situation of Mr. Pearce would have been most distressing but for the kindness of Mr. Elliott, of the Chequers Tavern, in Abingdon-street, who, on hearing of the fact, immediately offered, and has since continued to send the unfortunate gentleman the daily provisions necessary for his support, without reference to ultimate payment. Mr. Pearce has now petitioned the House of Commons for the payment of the above-named sum, and the supply of rations free of cost.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Warlike Symptoms.—The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that 800 shipwrights be forthwith entered in the Royal dockyard, in addition to the present number; and accordingly notices are posted here requiring 200 for this yard. Increased activity is apparent in every department. Two new three-deckers will be launched about July next—namely, the St. George and Trafalgar, to mount 120 guns each; and the utmost exertions continue to be made to procure volunteers for the navy.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Great activity prevails in the Royal Dock-yards at Chatham and Sheerness, and several line-of-battle ships are in a state of rapid forwardness. The London, 90 guns, it is expected will be launched from the former establishment early in the month of June next. Orders from the Admiralty to that effect were received on Friday last.—*London Paper.*

The Earl of Minto and the Board of Admiralty have ordered the establishment of workmen in the dockyard at Chatham to be increased considerably—the shipwrights from 400 to 500, and other trades in proportion; and 169 men are also to be hired during the summer months, to repair the buildings, &c., in the yard, so that the men on the establishment may be wholly employed in the building and repairs of ships.

The War with China.—On Monday the Pearl corvette, Captain Frankling, left Chatham for Portsmouth, whence she will proceed direct for China. The Pearl mounts 20 long 32 pounders, and in addition, at Chatham, the week before last, took on board two "long shorts," as

they are termed, 42 pounders. She is also fitted with two small ragrail guns.—At Portsmouth, it is understood, she will take the remainder of her stores, and proceed *instantly* on her voyage. Her crew is 160 in number.

Chatham.—Admiral Gordon has declined the command of the Brazil station, owing to his advanced age. The Chatham board of guardians have elected Mr. G. Buchanan as their clerk, in the room of Mr. E. Jefferys, who has absented himself. The defeated candidate was Mr. John Railton, the ex-Radical, but now Conservative. 800 troops will embark for Madras from Chatham on the 1st of April, including 135 of the 15th Hussars.

In Peace prepare for War.—We understand, from good authority, that orders have been received at the Navy Yard here, to get all the vessels in port in readiness for active service. These vessels are the Independence, (razee) just returned from Brazil, the Fairfield, the Natchez, and Boston, large sloop of war, and the Relief, lately returned from the South Sea Exploring Expedition.

The greatest despatch is also ordered to be given to completing the new steam-ship of war now building here.—*N. Y. American.*

Warlike. We learn that General Sanford and his staff are preparing for the Boundary war.—General Morris is busily engaged in writing a new song set to new music, to be called "Over the Border." Look out for bloody work.

The New York Star says there are many black regiments in the British West India Islands, and there can be no doubt as to their intended scenes of operation should there be war with England.

More Bloodhounds.—A letter from Matanzas, dated the 11th ult. says:—The U. S. schooner of war Flirt, commanded by Lieut. M. Latghlin, arrived at this port some three or four days since for a recruit of bloodhounds for the Florida service. She sails again to-morrow, having obtained the desirable number. She also takes out four Spaniards, who are to have charge of them."

Lieutenant McLaughlin, who sailed for Cuba a few weeks since for a reinforcement of bloodhounds for the Florida war, was at Matanzas on the 14th ult. on his way home, having obtained the desired number. He brings out four Spaniards to take charge of them.

BOSTON, March 26.

Religierent Rumours. The Philadelphia United States Gazette of Tuesday says—"We heard, yesterday that part of the United States troops, stationed in the upper part of New York State have been ordered to march to the disputed territory in Maine. Are we to have a sprinkling of war?"

The Bangor Whig of Monday says—"There is a rumour current in the city, this morning, that a regiment of the United States troops have been ordered to Houlton."

The latest accounts from Canton are to the 8th December. A decree had been passed by the Emperor, declaring the trade with the British "cut off for ever." It is plain that in the present temper of the Chinese authorities it would be impossible to resume commercial relations,