

Is not the same love in the hearts of us all who are mothers? And wherefore has it been placed there, that deathless love? The wisdom that never errs, tempers means to ends, it proportions the strongest affections to the greatest needs. It arms the timid domestic bird with an eagle's courage when its young are to be defended. It implants in our bosoms a love next in patience to that of a Redeemer, that we may perforce the ministry of an angel, and help to people with angels, the court of heaven.

UPPER CANADA.

EXTRACTS FROM

THE SPEECH OF SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD, On the Prorogation of the Legislature.

The wrong which the citizens of the neighbouring States have committed, by thus attempting to declare the inhabitants of Upper Canada the enemies of Government under which they are accustomed to exist, will, as the assertion of a new theory, be condemned by the civilized world as a practice it has been repudiated by the people of this province.

What right it will be calmly asked have the inhabitants of one country, armed with the artillery and weapons of their government, to interfere with the political institutions of another? What excuse will it be gravely considered, had citizens of the United States for invading the territory of Upper Canada?

When our colonized population were informed that American citizens, sympathizing with their sufferings had taken violent possession of Navy Island for the double object, to interfere with the domination of British rule, and of imposing upon them the blessings of republican institutions, based upon the principle that all men are born equal, did our colonial brethren had their approach? No! on the contrary, they instigated as volunteers in wagon loads to the Niagara frontier to beg from me permission, that in the intended attack upon Navy Island they might be permitted to form the forlorn hope.—In short, they supplicated that they might be allowed to be foremost to defend the glorious institutions of Great Britain.

When the mild Aborigines of this continent, who live among us unharmed and respected were ignorant citizens of the United States, disregarding the swamp-land which was sacredly consecrated to them with Great Britain, had invaded our shores to sympathize with the sufferings of the red tenants of the forest, and to offer them American friendship instead of the enmity of Britain, did our Indian brethren had their approach? No! their chiefs and warriors instantly painted their faces for battle, and with rifles in their hands these free born defenders of their virgin soil appeared before me, with a solitary request, namely, that in case of their death their wives and children might be pensioned. The Nations Indians, the Mississaugas, the Chippewas, the Hurons and the Ottawas, spontaneously complied with each other in a determination to do necessary in defending the British Government, and under whose parental protection they and their fathers had been born.

When the Canadian farmers and yeomen of British origin, were informed that citizens of the United States sympathizing with their sufferings had in three instances taken forcible possession of Her Majesty's territory, for the purpose of liberating them from British domination—that with this object in view, American leaders had issued a professed avowal of the best lands of Upper Canada, with one hundred dollars in silver—that the American self styled General in command of the liberator had called upon the citizens of Upper Canada "to free their land from tyranny"—"to rally round the standard of liberty"—"to lay down their arms" in which case it was benevolently promised to them, that their "persons and property should be protected," and if their would "cease resistance, all would be well with them."—Did the Canadian inhabitants had their approach? No, on the contrary, their brave and loyal militia, although totally deprived of the assistance of Her Majesty's troops, rose simultaneously, and regardless of every private consideration wherever the invaders appeared, thousands of bayonets were seen bristling on our shores, ready to receive them. On the eastern, as well as on the western frontier, but one feeling prevailed,—it was a noble determination on the part of free men to conquer or die in defence of their religion—their constitution—their character—their families—and their farms,—yet, notwithstanding their excited feelings, when the American citizens, who from an armed schooner, had cruelly battered the town of Amherstburg, fell into the hands of the brave militia of the Western District, "in which not a sin le rebel had been in arms" did these prisoners fall victims to popular fury or were they even insulted? No; the instant our invaders surrendered to British power, they experienced that mercy which adorns the British name,—and their wounds were healed at our hospitals—and from the Western extremity of Upper Canada, they were conducted unharmed through the Province safe under the protecting wings of our laws.

When a band of rebels, defeated in their cruel object to reduce this Capital to ashes in the depth of a Canadian Winter, were after the conflict at Gallows

hill, brought to me as prisoners on the field—was any distinction made between American born and our other Canadian subjects? No, all were released. Before the assembled Militia of Upper Canada all were equally pardoned; and although many of our brave men, nursing under feelings natural at the moment, evidently disapproved of the decision, yet all bowed in obedience to the administrator of their laws, and, under the noble influence of Monarchical Government, they allowed their associates to pass unscathed to plough their ranks.

There are two facts which the American Nation have not power to deny.

1st.—That it is their interest as well as their duty to insist that they treat us.

2nd.—That if their people be permitted to rob the United States arsenals in order to arm a friendly power, the lawless body will very soon and our, that it is easier to plunder their own wealthy, defenceless citizens, than the poor, brave, well-armed people of Upper Canada.

It had been very strongly argued even in England, that Democracy was the only form of government indigenous to the soil of America, and that Monarchy was a power which required here artificial support. With a view to subvert this theory the strategy of the Queen's troops were allowed to retire from the Province, and the result, as had been anticipated, was that the people of Upper Canada were no longer left uncontrolled that they proclaimed themselves in favour of Monarchical Institutions.—Surrounded by temptations on almost every side they indignantly rejected them all; in a few hours they successfully put down insurrection in their own land, and when they were permitted to return to their homes the American citizens, astonished as well as disappointed at their loyalty, determined to force them to become Republicans, people of all religion and of all politics rushed to the frontier to die in defence of their glorious Constitution.

As my successor is hourly expected here, I return to the Mother Country as I felt it, totally unconnected with party or with politics; but in retirement I shall remember the lessons which the people of Upper Canada have taught me; and I feel it my duty to declare, that I leave the Continent of America with my judgment perfectly convinced, that the inhabitants of Europe, Asia and Africa, are right in their opinions that all men are not by nature equal—that the assertion of the contrary in America is a fallacy—and that talent, industry and character, must elevate individuals, as they do nations, in the graduated scale of society.

May the resplendent genius of the British Constitution ever continue to illuminate this noble land, and animated by its influence, may its inhabitants continue to be distinguished for humility of demeanor—modesty of mind—fidelity to their allies—courage before enemy—mercy in victory—integrity in enmity—reverence for their religion—in dutifulness, and under all circumstances, implicit obedience to their laws.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen: FAREWELL!

ROUT OF THE BRIGADES ON POINT PELE ISLAND. [OFFICIAL.]

Amherstburg, U. C., March 4, 1838.

Sir,—When I wrote to you on Sunday last, announcing the defeat of the pirates at Fighting Island, I did not think I should have to report to you another instance of a British Island being taken possession of in this quarter.

Early in the week, I received information from different quarters, that Point Pele Island had been taken possession of by the pirates from Sandusky Bay. This island is of considerable magnitude, being from seven to nine miles in length, and from four to five in breadth; it is situated in Lake Erie, about forty miles from Amherstburg, and twenty miles from the shore. I sent three or four local officers to ascertain the fact of their being there; they went close to the shore, and were fired upon; this, together with the circumstance of several people who had gone over to the island to look after their property, and who were detained by the pirates, confirmed me that the report was true. I therefore, on Thursday afternoon, dispatched Captain Glasgow of the Royal Artillery, to inspect the strength of the ice, and report his opinion to me, as to the practicability of moving guns and troops to that place. He returned the following day, at twelve o'clock, and reported that the ice was practicable and strong enough to pass. I therefore, determined, without loss of time, to attack them by daybreak the following morning; accordingly, with two guns, six pounders, the four companies of the 32d Regiment, one company of the 53d Regiment, a small detachment of thirty belonging to the Sandwich troop of Cavalry and St. Thomas troop of Cavalry, one company of the Essex Volunteer militia, and a small party of Indians, moved that evening under my own immediate command, eighteen miles along the lake shore, where I halted for some time, to rest the horses, and at two o'clock in the morning commenced my march on the ice lake, arriving at the island just at break of day.

I had previously arranged my plan of attack, which was as follows:—I directed Captain Brown, with the first aid second companies of the 32d Regiment to proceed round to the south end of the island, and take up a position on the ice to intercept any attempting to escape by that direction, he was accompanied by a detachment of about twenty-five men of the Sandwich and St. Thomas Cavalry; having made this arrangement I landed myself with the remainder of the force and the two guns at the north end; the rebels fled on my approach, and escaped into the woods. I was here informed by some of the loyalists who had been made prisoners by the pirates on the island, that they were in force to the amount of about five hundred, the troops moved on an extended order, and pursued them through the island, but as the wood was thick and the snow extremely deep and heavy, the men were much retarded in their progress.

The rebels finding themselves hemmed in on every side, moved out at the south end of the island the only place by which they could escape to the American shore, and advanced in line upwards of 300 men, well armed and organized, upon Captain Brown's detachment, where they met with the greatest resistance, a brisk fire being kept up on both sides for some time, and several of Captain Brown's detachment having fallen, he determined to charge them, which he did, and forced them back to the wood where they retreated in great confusion at the point of the bayonet.

I particularly beg to recommend this circumstance to the notice of His Excellency the Lieutenant General Commanding.

On the road inside of the wood, the rebels had a number of skillets, by which means they succeeded in carrying away about forty of their wounded men, the others succeeded in escaping at the southernmost point of the island, and got over to the American coast leaving killed on the spot their commanding officer—a Colonel Bradley, a Major Howdley and Captains Van Ransselaer and McKeon, and several others; some prisoners were taken, several of whom were severely wounded.

I regret to say that the taking of this island has not been gained without considerable loss on our part, and I have to request that you will report for His Excellency's information, that thirty soldiers of the 3d Regt. fell in this affair, two of whom were killed, the others, some dangerously, some severely wounded. I sincerely regret the loss of so many brave soldiers, and feel it the more, when I reflect, they did not fall before an honourable enemy, but under the fire of a desperate gang of murderers and marauders. A list of the killed and wounded I have the honour herewith to enclose. Having scoured the woods, and satisfied myself that the island was cleared I re-formed the troops, and about five o'clock in the evening proceeded back; and the soldiers returned to their quarters at Amherstburg that night.

When you take a view of the circumstances of this affair, I need hardly detail to you the arduous duties the soldiers have had to perform, from the time they left this until their return—travelling as they did forty miles in an excessively cold night, twenty of which were across the lake, accomplishing the object I had in view, namely the liberating the loyal people detained on the island, gaining possession of the place, restoring it to the proprietors, defeating, with considerable loss, the enemy, and returning again to their barracks within forty hours.

My warmest thanks are due to the whole of the officers, who supported me in this undertaking, and it is impossible for me in words to do justice to the gallant soldiers of Her Majesty's Royal Artillery, 32d Regt, 53d Regt., and the Loyal Volunteers of Cavalry, Infantry, and the few Indians who constituted the force under my command. I have to regret that Mr. Thomas Parish, a private in the St. Thomas Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, was killed in rear of 32d Regiment by a musket shot.

Colonel Prince of Sandwich, Mr. Sheriff Lachlan, Capt. Girty, and several other gentlemen, asked my permission to accompany me which they did, and gallantly acted with their rifles with our soldiers against the rebels in the wood; I found them very useful from their knowledge of the locality of the place.

I trust this second repulse on this frontier, of the American banditti, (let it be understood, that I have it from satisfactory authority that the whole of this gang driven from Pele Island, are American citizens,) will be a lesson to them that they are not with impunity to hold British Territory.

A large tri-colored flag, with two stars and

the word "Liberty" worked upon it, and 11 prisoners, were also taken, some of whom state they were taken on Navy Island, about forty stand of American muskets, some ammunition, swords, &c. were also taken.

I am informed by the prisoners, that it was the decided intention of these people to land on the Canadian shore last night, and march upon Amherstburg, destroying, by fire on their way all the houses, &c. they had to pass, and for which his sleigh loads of American citizens from Sandusky Bay had joined them the night previous to my attack, and made their escape back again, immediately on my appearance in front of the Island.

I have the honor to request that you will lay the substance of this letter before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and forward it to Montreal for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant General Commanding.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, Humble servant, (Signed) JOHN MATTILAND, Lieut. Col. Commanding 32d Regiment, and Col. Commanding the Western Frontier.

Amherstburg, U. C., March 5, 1838. Dear Colonel,—I have to report to you that Sutherland and a young man of the name of Spencer, whom they say is Aide-de-Camp, were captured yesterday by Colonel Prince, of Sandwich, about two miles on the ice; he brought them in here, and lodged them in the guard house; but I think it is not safe that they should remain here long; I shall forward them to-day, under a strong escort to Toronto, in charge of Captain Sawyer, of the Loyal Essex Volunteers.

I have had no conversation with this man, except merely to state to him that it was my duty to send him to Toronto.

Captain Ryder has been acting here as Brigade Major, since the calling out of the Militia Force in this part of the country. I and Colonel Townsend have found him very useful in this situation; he was with his company with me at the capture of Point-au-Pele Island, and will be able to give you any information you may require upon this subject.

I was very lucky in having nearly the last of the frosty weather to drive those fellows off the Island, for last night and this morning the weather has become soft, and the ice is beginning to get rotten.

Some how or other, I think Sutherland must have been making his way to the Island when he was taken, but he pretends to know nothing of the action that took place.

I have nothing new to report to you. Our wounded men are doing pretty well, but some of the wounds are most severe bone wounds. I have been obliged to send to London express, for the other Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment; indeed I think if he could be spared, another Army Medical Officer is required here for the moment.

Enclosed is a deposition made before a Magistrate by Colonel Prince, relative to the capture of Sutherland and Spencer.

I am, dear Colonel, yours faithfully, JOHN MATTILAND, Col. Comd'g Western District, To Colonel Foster, Commanding the Forces in Upper Canada, &c. &c. Toronto.

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, March 10.—We understand that the Honorable James Stuart and William Walker, Esquire, are this day to re-argue the question as to the legality of Martial Law, in behalf of Messrs. Pelletier, Chermier and Viger.—(Herald.)

The Burlington Sentinel mentions that it has good authority to state, that Papineau is residing in Albany, and has been in constant communication with Governor Marcy and other United States officials, for the last three weeks, maturing plans for a Canadian rebellion. He will be a clever fellow than we take him for, if he is successful.—(Ibid.)

On Thursday last three young men at Laprairie were practising ball firing at a target placed against a barn, when, unfortunately a ball went through the barn and killed a man named Francois Plante, who was about an acre distant. He was shot in the neck, and expired immediately.—(Ibid.)

The plan of the village of St. Eustache after the battle ought to be in the possession of all who wish to preserve a memorial of that field of carnage. It is but doing justice to Mr. Parry to state that it is very correct, and gives a civilian a very good idea of the engagement.