

are dear to me, and, though old, I am their main support; I have only now to throw myself on the mercy of the court."

George Brown of Brownville, Jefferson county, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, on the trial of George H. Kimball and others, before the court-martial at Kingston, on the 28th December 1838, was called as a witness by George H. Kimball, and stated as follows:—

Statement of George Brown of Brownville, on the trial of Geo. H. Kimball.

"There is a brother of the prisoner (George H. Kimball) about 30 years old, formerly a colonel of militia. He returned home after the affair at Prescott; I called to inquire of him the fate of a son of mine who was there. It is generally understood among us that he was a captain; John B. Kimball told me that General Shoultz had appointed him to act as lieutenant-colonel, but that he came away during the action. One Fields, also an officer, came away the day before. John B. Kimball stated that they were rather deranged for want of officers; and that he had acted as adjutant on the morning of Tuesday, and paraded the men."

On cross-examination he said, he thought George H. Kimball was "brought into the expedition by a great many of our citizens associating in secret societies to aid in the Canada cause. Great inducements were held out to young men to join. I believe numbers have been thus deceived and deluded. The secrecy of these societies prevented any person from taking measures to counteract what they were doing. I would further add that, being bound by oath, as I understood, to keep every thing secret, no communications could be made of what was going on. It is reported among us that a bank was formed, and the funds were provided as bank stock, in order to evade our laws. It is the general opinion it was done by contributions of people in our country."

John B. Kimball, who made these disclosures to Judge Brown, of his participation in the affair at Prescott, has never been prosecuted.

With respect to the measures adopted by the government of the United States, in reference to the hostilities which have been waged against Her Majesty's subjects by citizens of that country, almost without intermission, since the month of December 1837, it is obvious that the discussion of them does not properly belong to your committee; but they nevertheless think it right to advert to facts, which it is of importance that their fellow-subjects should be made acquainted with, and which may not by any other means be so conveniently placed before them as in the report of your committee.

Measures adopted by the United States government not properly a subject for the consideration of the committee; still it is thought proper to advert to them.

It is not to be disguised that, whatever confidence the loyal people of these provinces may have entertained in the good faith of the American government and public authorities at the commencement of the warfare which has been carried on against these provinces by the people of the United States, that confidence has been very nearly, if not entirely, destroyed.

The confidence that may have been placed in the good faith of the United States government is well nigh destroyed.

Notwithstanding the repeated invasions that have taken place, the murders that have been committed, the acts of piracy and arson that have been perpetrated by thousands of persons who are well known, and who are now living unmolested in the adjoining states, openly boasting of their infractions of the laws of the Union as well as of this country, not one of them has been subjected, so far as your committee are aware, to any legal punishment. Neither does it seem in any degree probable that any of them will be molested. In like manner the conspiracy so extensively organized during the last summer and autumn, for the overthrow of the government of the country, although undoubtedly known to hundreds of persons holding official situations, was not only not suppressed, but received direct encouragement and support from those whose duty it was to break it up, and to expose and punish all engaged in it.

No punishment has been inflicted on any who have taken part in these outrages, though the persons are well known and make boast of their deeds.

The military force placed on the American frontier to prevent the invaders from entering into the provinces was wholly inadequate and incompetent to the performance of that duty, and does not appear to have been even of sufficient strength to guard the arsenals containing the arms of the government, which were in many instances seized and carried off by the brigands, to be used against the people of this country.

The military force on the American frontier inadequate to stop the invaders, or to guard their own arsenals.

True it is that Mr. Charles Buller, the chief secretary of the Earl of Durham, who left this country some time in the month of November last, has informed the British nation, from his place in the House of Commons, that the government of the United States had done all that a government could do to prevent the assaults made upon us; that they passed a law of neutrality, and had kept that law more strictly than we had done; that they had prosecuted and convicted several gentlemen who had infringed that law; that they had doubled their army to keep this law; that the opinion of the people, from one end of the country to the other, was decidedly with us; and that the Americans dared not hold a sympathizers' meeting in any town in the United States. Your committee has no right or disposition to question the liberty of speech of any Member of the Imperial Parliament; but, on behalf of their loyal fellow-subjects, they protest against that privilege being used to mislead the British nation on points of the utmost possible importance to their peace and future security.

Statements of Mr. Buller made in the House of Commons.

Opinions of the people with us. Americans dared not hold a sympathizers' meeting.

Mr. Buller's predilections in favour of republican institutions may be very strong, and he may feel a desire to vindicate the conduct of a government which is based on universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and similar popular theories which, in his opinion, are the best in the world, and are, therefore, the objects of his admiration; but, in advocating these anti-British, and anti-monarchical principles, he should be cautious, when assuming to make a statement of facts, to be strictly accurate. No doubt Mr. Buller intended to be so when he made the statements above referred to; and although he resided in this country from June to November, holding daily and hourly intercourse with the most intelligent of the American people,

Mr. Buller's predilections in favour of republicanism.