

## A PAGE FROM CANADIAN HISTORY.

(Editor Toronto Telegraph.)

SIR:—Mr. Horace Greely, of the New York Tribune, writes the following:

"We must give the Canadian militia men credit for possessing all the pluck that was necessary when they turned out to meet the Fenian invaders. But are not the loyal papers of Canada rather overdoing the business of praising the efforts of these Provincial heroes? We assure them that these are in the annals of war, records of deeds quite as great and glorious as those recently performed on the American border."

For the information of Mr. Greely and also the Canadian people who may be called upon shortly to express their views in regard to these American invaders and the claims Canadians have upon the United States Government for these atrocious outrages which Lord Durham in a despatch to Mr. Fox, Minister at Washington, stigmatized as "a disgrace to all civilized governments. I propose to show that there are records of brave and glorious deeds done by Provincial heroes equal to those lately done by American citizens at "Cook's Corners," and "Trout River." American invasions of Canada have always ended in defeat to the invader, and American outrages on the Canadian people and Canadian property stand as a lasting disgrace to the American nation.

No. 1 and 2. In 1774 the American Congress issued an address to the Canadian people to rebel against the English Government. The address was treated with scorn. The Americans then determined upon a double attack on Canada by Lake Champlain and the Kennebec River, one led by Montgomery, the other by the traitor Benedict Arnold, Ethan Allen, under Montgomery's order, made an attempt to surprise Montreal, but was met by a small force of regulars and provincial heroes, who defeated his troops, took him prisoner and sent him to England in irons. Arnold ascended the Kennebec, and after entering his *dogs* arrived before Quebec, but failed to capture it, and had to retire to Point Aux Tremble. Montgomery united his forces with Arnold and again was Quebec threatened. The garrison consisted of 70 regulars, 240 Fraser's Highlanders, and about 1400 provincial heroes and mariners. The attack was made on the last day of the year 1775. Montgomery was killed, his head being knocked off by a cannon ball, aimed by Capt. Gallilee, a mariner. Arnold was wounded, 426 of his men compelled to surrender, the order was given to leave the "cursed place," and they left accordingly. The 31st December is still known as "Gallilee's holiday."

No. 3. Gen. Wooster's division captured at the Cedars in April, 1776. Another division defeated at Three Rivers, and the rest driven in confusion beyond Lake Champlain by British regulars and provincial heroes.

No. 4. General Hull invaded Canada by taking possession of Sandwich. General Brock, with 300 regulars, 400 provincial heroes, and 600 Indians, sent him flying across the river, captured Detroit with the whole American army, and sent General Hull and 2,500 men to Montreal as prisoners of war in charge of a home guard and some provincial heroes.

No. 5. Colonel Van Ranssaler crossed at Queenston with a large force, was met by

Gen. Brock and a few regulars and provincial heroes. An engagement took place; Brock was killed; Gen. Sheaffe took command, continued the fight, and in less than half an hour compelled what remained of the American army to surrender at discretion.

No. 6. General Smyth, with 4500 men, crossed the Niagara River at Black Rock, but were repulsed by provincial heroes, and retired.

No. 7. Colonel Proctor, with regular and provincial heroes, defeated the American army near Detroit, capturing their leader, Gen. Wilkinson, and 500 American regular soldiers.

No. 8. Gen. Dearborn, with Commodore Chancy's fleet, invaded Toronto, at that time called York, with about 3000 men, and burned the town.

No. 9. Attack made on Niagara, then called Newark; registry office burned; large amount of private property destroyed, and documents, only valuable to the owners, committed to the flames.

No. 10. Generals Chandler and Winder were sent by Dearborn to crush the British troops collected at Burlington Heights, but the gallant Col. Harvey, aided by British regulars and provincial heroes, made an attack on the invaders at Stoney Creek, captured both of the fillibustering Generals, bag and baggage—a regular Bull Run affair.

No. 11. Colonel Boerstler, with 600 men, attempted to surprise Lieut. Fitzgibbon at the Beaver Dam; but owing to the heroism of a provincial heroine (Mrs. Secord, of Queenston, whose name is known to every family in the Niagara frontier), Boerstler was surprised himself and compelled to surrender. "There were women in Canada in those days, friend Greely."

No. 12. Invasion for the purpose of capturing Montreal. Two armies were to cooperate—one of 6000 men under General Hampton, the other under Winchester with 10,000 men. Hampton found himself opposed at Chateaugay by DeSalaberry and McDonnell, with only 400 men, who manœvered their small force of provincial heroes so well that Hampton thought it prudent to retreat to Plattsburg. Wilkinson's forces were met at Chrysler's Farm by provincial heroes, and obliges eventually to retire to Plattsburg, the Americans having one General and 200 men killed.

No. 13. General Wilkinson again invaded Canada with 4000 men, and attacked Col. Williams at La Colle Mill; was again defeated by provincial heroes, and obliged to retreat in double quick time to Plattsburg.

No. 14. Gen. Brown crossed at Fort Erie, and on the 25th July 1814, fought the battle of Lundy's Lane, in which the fillibustering General got pretty well thrashed by General Drummond and his provincial heroes.

No. 15. In Lower Canada, 1837, a party of American citizens attempted an invasion to assist the Lower Canadians, but were repulsed by provincial heroes.

No. 16. Vern Ranssaler, a fillibuster, assembled a force of American citizens on Navy Island, chartered the American steamer Caroline to carry arms, ammunition and supplies. The Caroline was captured by provincial heroes, and her captain shot through the head by his own men while in the act of running away.

No. 17. Invasion by American citizens at Point Pélee; utterly routed by a few regulars of the 32nd regiment and some provincial heroes under Colonel Prince. The prisoners were tried by a drum head court martial, found guilty, and "shot accordingly," (for murder.)

No. 18. Invasion by American citizens at

Prescott; attacked by provincial heroes, who captured the entire gang, and hung the brigand chieftain on a gallows tree.

No. 19. Invasion by American citizens, headed by Munroe, who succeeded in capturing a small detachment of Lancers at Short Hills, in the Niagara district. After robbing a few hen roosts, plundering farm houses, and hacking a child's fingers and toes with a small hatchet, in order to frighten him from giving information (this is a positive fact), they were driven out by provincial heroes and obliged to surrender. Munroe was hung at Niagara as a warning to Horace Greely and all other American citizens to stay at home and mind their own legitimate business.

No. 20. The burning of the Sir Robert Peel steamboat at Well's Island by a band of American pirates. [Vide letter from Lord Durham to Lord Glenelg.]

No. 21. The murder of Captain Usher above Chippawa, by a party of American citizens.

No. 22. The blowing up of Brock's Monument, at Queenston, by a party of American citizens.

No. 23. Invasion by American citizens, headed by United States officers, at Grand Manana, New Brunswick, resulting in the robbing of a few houses.

No. 24. Invasion by American citizens, under General O'Neil of the United States army, assisted by officers of the Army of the Potomac and Grand Army of the Cumberland [vide American papers], at Fort Erie, beaten back by regulars and provincial heroes.

No. 25. Invasion by American citizens, under Gen. Spear (another whisky drinking officer of the Cumberland), at Pigeon Hill, defeated by Provincial heroes.

No. 26. Invasion by American citizens (at Trout River) under the command of Gen. O'Neil and other distinguished officers of the American army; veterans who had fought at Bull's Run once and twice; officers who had fought under Pope when he had lost his saddle bags, assisted by men who had voted for General Grant and the 15th amendment. Met by provincial heroes and sent like a flock of sheep across the border.

No. 27. Invasion by American citizens at Cook's Corners, and utterly defeated by a provincial home guard.

When Mr. Horace Greely begins to talk of "Alabama claims" he can refer to the above, and ask himself whether Canada has any just grounds for Alabama claims against the American government.

It is to be hoped that the call will go forth to every city, town, village and hamlet in the Dominion, to hold meetings and discuss the question whether Canada has not a just right to claim compensation at the hands of the American people for the atrocious and villainous outrages that have been committed by American citizens within the last four years, upon Canadian people and Canadian property.

This lick spitting and fulsome flattery to General Grant does not come from the Canadian people, but from men born in England, like Goldwin Smith and other "social parasites," who leave their country, it is to be hoped, for their country's good.

Ask the men who will assemble at Toronto on the 1st July next, to witness the inauguration of the monument to our "country's dead;" ask the relatives of those who fell in defence of the Dominion, if they have faith in American friendship or American people. They will tell you they curse them with a bitter curse, and hate them with a bitter hate.

When will the people of England wake to

\* NOTE.—The Canadians had so many prisoners that they liberated them on parole, not to serve during the war, and in order to know them still their ears.—ED. VOL. REV.