

there are thousands who will come forward to supply the failing store.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

On Friday the 21st instant, the Annual Recitations and Distribution of Prizes, took place before Sir George and Lady Arthur, the members of the University Council, and a large assemblage of the most influential and respectable inhabitants of Toronto. The following is a list of the boys who obtained Prizes:

| CLASSICS. | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|--|
| 6th Form, J. Ewart, | 3rd Form, George, | | |
| 5th " Stephen Jarvis, | 2nd " Andrews, | | |
| 4th " Dempsey, | 1st " Keeler. | | |
| Preparatory School—Kirkpatrick. | | | |
| Mathematics—1st prize—McKenzie—2d prize D. McLeod. | | | |
| French " " McKenzie—" " Dempsey. | | | |
| Arithmetic " " D. McLeod—" " Keeler. | | | |
| Writing " " Patton } equal " R. Cockburn. | | | |
| " " Rutan } | | | |
| Book-Keeping—McKenzie. | | | |
| English Reading—1st prize, Helliwell—2nd, D. McLeod. | | | |
| Geography " " Logie " Cathcart. | | | |
| Geometrical Drawing—J. Ewart. | | | |
| Greek Grammar—Helliwell. | | | |
| Latin Grammar—1st prize, Helliwell—2nd, W. O'Hara. | | | |
| Scripture " " J. Ewart—" " G. Ewart. | | | |
| The Lieutenant Governor's Prize—McKenzie. | | | |
| Good Conduct—1st Prize, D. McLeod—2nd, N. McLeod. | | | |

From the above it will appear that the boys who have most distinguished themselves during the past year, are JOHN EWART, JOHN HELLIWELL, DANIEL MCLEOD, and especially JOHN G. D. MCKENZIE; who, in addition to the prizes he received for his varied attainments, deserves the greatest commendation for the propriety, energy, and versatility with which he delivered the recitations allotted to him, serious and comic, in Latin, French and English.—*Com.*

Pursuant to the request of his congregation, the Rev. T. Green has consented to publish the two admirable Sermons delivered by him in St. Mark's Church, in this town, on Friday last, in observance of the day appointed by the Lieut. Governor for a general Fast. They will be ready for distribution in a few days, of which due notice will be given.—*Niagara Chron.*

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

There is no later news from England.

MEXICO.

We are indebted to the Montreal Gazette for the following: The New York papers contain very important intelligence from Mexico; which is the bombardment and capture of the fortress of Vera Cruz, by the French blockading squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Baudin. This took place on the 27th of November. That day was fixed upon for the final issue of the message to the Mexican government from the French Admiral. In the morning, a Courier arrived, bearing the answer, which is said to have been,—"War to the blade, and from the blade to the hilt."

About two o'clock the same day, three French frigates, a sloop of war and two bombketches, moored between the reef within gunshot of the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa, and so well directed were their bombs and heavy artillery, that in less than four hours they had silenced the fire of one hundred and sixty pieces of Mexican artillery, demolished all the outworks, including the famous redoubt called El Caballero, and killed and wounded six hundred men of the Mexican garrison, of whom thirty-five are said to be officers. Col. Cele, the second in command at the Castle, was killed. The fire was continued on both sides without cessation, from two P. M. till between the hours of four and five P. M., when the bombs from the French fleet having taken effect, two severe explosions took place in the Castle. By one of them the observatory, which was situated on the highest battery, from which the warmest fire was kept up, was entirely demolished. The other explosion took place in the low battery, burying in their ruins upwards of two hundred men, and dismounting upwards of one hundred and sixty pieces of artillery.—The firing from both sides continued until 8 o'clock, at which time that from the Castle ceased.

About six o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th, the Mexican commander in the castle hung out a signal for the cessation of hostilities, and begged to be allowed time to withdraw his wounded from the ruins of the fortifications. Admiral Baudin replied, that he could consent to no truce, but would allow the Mexicans to retire from the fort, if they capitulated. To this the Mexican General agreed, and withdrew his troops from the Castle, which was immediately occupied by the French soldiers and marines. The Mexican army near Vera Cruz was 5,000 strong; but their officers did not consider themselves able to hold the town, commanded as it was by the guns of the castle, and the French Admiral consented that one thousand of the Mexican troops should remain in the city, to preserve order. The French Admiral had issued circulars to all the Consuls, opening the port to all flags.

UNITED STATES.

From the Burlington, N. J. Gazette.

THE OUTRAGES AT HARRISBURG.—Regarding the late proceedings at Harrisburg as a most important chapter in the history of the times—and we may add in the history of parties also—we have devoted considerable space to a detail of the occurrences, as they are given in the Pennsylvania papers. These proceedings are enough to make every American tremble for the institutions of his country; and yet we find they are upheld by some men who challenge the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens. The enemies of republican institutions could not desire a better opportunity to treat them with scorn and derision than these transactions will furnish them. The Representatives of the people of a Republican State driven from the halls of legislation by an infuriated mob, and threatened with assassination, unless they complied with their lawless demands—the powers of the State government completely paralyzed for a time, and the capitol entirely in the hands of the rebels. This is a spectacle certainly humiliating in the last degree to every one who professes the republican faith.

ENORMOUS DEFALCATIONS.—Never was a party more unfortunate than the Sub-Treasury party seems to be at present. President Van Buren, notwithstanding the repeated expressions of the people's will in opposition to it, still urges the propriety of committing the public funds to the hands of countless public officers, and his party uphold him in it, with all the zeal they can bring to the task. Meanwhile the most

enormous defalcations of public officers are continually coming to light, thus demonstrating to all reasonable men the absurdity of the Sub-Treasury scheme. In addition to the defalcation of Mr. Swartwout, late Collector of New York, which is said to amount to over a million of dollars, we have now to record that of Mr. Price, the United States district Attorney for the Southern District of New York. What the amount of his defalcation is, is not stated, but it is supposed to be very large. He sailed for England on the 6th instant, without informing even his family of his intended departure, leaving a letter for the President, urging as a reason for leaving, that he was unwilling to conduct the proceedings against Mr. Swartwout and his securities, to secure the government, as far as possible, from loss by his defalcations.

Recent letters from Washington also inform us that Gen. Gratiot, the Chief of the Engineer Department, has been stricken from the rolls of the Army, for a misapplication of about fifty thousand dollars of funds placed in his hands for the service of that department. Upon being required recently to account for the money, it was ascertained that little or none of it had been expended for public purposes—but that it was all gone!

It is also said that a defalcation is suspected in the office of one of the Auditors of the Treasury.

LOWER CANADA.

From the Montreal Herald.

We have much satisfaction in learning, that the 71st Regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Grey have contributed a day's pay, amounting to £48 17s. 10. to the fund for the relief of the families of the loyal Volunteers, who were killed at Lacolle and Odeltown.

We also learn that Captain Grieve, of Three Rivers, transmitted £8, which was contributed to the same fund, by the company of Volunteers under his command, as formerly noticed.

In consequence of an apprehended movement on the parts of the refugees and sympathizers collected at Champlain, State of New York, the 71st regiment, lately stationed at Beauharnois, have moved to L'Acadie and the 15th from St. Johns to Isle aux Noix and Napierville. Two companies 66th from St. Mary's have replaced the 15th at St. Johns.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has, on the application of the Board of Trade of this city, permitted the merchants to pay their bonds for duties, in the notes of the chartered Banks and of the People's Bank, on condition of their redeeming the same in specie by the 1st of June.

A few days ago, two kegs of powder, a lot of ball cartridge, and three new American muskets were seized in a house near St. Mary's by Captain George Macdonald, of the First Company of St. John's Volunteers, and handed over to the military authorities at St. John's.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Pursuant to sentence, Joseph Narcisse Cardinal and Joseph Duquette, two of the leaders in the late insurrection at Chateauguay, were yesterday executed in front of the new gaol. The unfortunate men had, we believe, become resigned to their fate, and were attended by the clergymen of their persuasion, ever since their sentence had been communicated to them. Cardinal had been visited by his wife and family the night before his execution. Duquette was an unmarried man. The former was a Notary Public of Chateauguay, and a member of Parliament for the county, in the late House of Assembly.—*Dec. 22.*

The finding of the Court Martial on the sergeant and four privates of the Coldstream Guards, who were placed on their trial for supposed connivance in the escape of Theller and Dodge, from the citadel of Quebec, has received the sanction of the Commander of the Forces. We understand, that by it all are acquitted of assisting or conniving in the escape; but the sergeant is reduced to the ranks for his too great familiarity with the prisoners; two of the privates are sentenced to some months imprisonment, for want of vigilance, and the other two are acquitted.

THE NAVY.—H. M. S. Cornwallis, 74, Capt. Sir Richard Grant, K. H., H. M. S. Malabar, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, both from Halifax, and H. M. S. Racehorse, Commander Crawford, from New York, arrived at Bermuda, on the 15th ult. H. M. S. Pearl was to sail for England on the 21st ult. H. M. steam ship Medea, arrived at Halifax on the 4th December from Quebec and Pictou. She lay at anchor at the "Brandy-pots" all Sunday the 25th November, the water in the injecting pipes of the condensers being frozen by the intense frost on Saturday night. She got under weigh on Monday morning, the condensers being then supplied with cold water from the bilge water in the ship. It was necessary to chop the ice from the paddle-wheels before they could be moved by the force of the engines.

UPPER CANADA.

From the Western Herald.

We have recently obtained intelligence of formidable preparations now being made under the superintendence of the *ci-devant* General Theller, who is now in Detroit. At a public "Patriot" meeting lately held in that city, he openly declared his intention of raising a force of two thousand men, to lay waste our towns and villages along this frontier; that he hoped yet of having the satisfaction of "washing his hands in the blood of Col. John Prince." The sum of two thousand dollars has been subscribed by merchants of Detroit, as a premium to any villain or villains who will take Col. Prince alive and bring him over to that city, or fifteen hundred for his dead body.

A Company of the 34th Regt. commanded by Captain Mathews, is now stationed in this town. We have besides four companies of Col. Prince's Battalion, Captain Sparke's and Bell's companies, and a portion of the second Essex Militia, under the command of Col. Elliot. Major Deeds of the 34th is now Col. Commandant.

From the British Colonist.

POSTSCRIPT.—Intelligence has been received in town this morning, of another attempt on the part of the pirates, to effect a landing in Canada, On Monday evening last, while Col. Kerby was walking along shore, from Fort Erie Barracks towards Point Abino, he observed some persons approaching him on the ice. He immediately returned to the barracks, and having got his men under arms they marched against the invaders, who turned about and retreated.

About fourteen sleighs came out from their hiding place in the woods, when they saw the others retreating, and followed them very quickly. Col. Kerby ordered his men to fire upon them, but with what effect we have not heard. It is supposed that the intention of the party was to approach the garrison during the night, and fire it.—*Dec. 27.*

We omit several items in order to make room for the fol-

lowing admirable letter of Mr. Justice JONES, which ought to be generally circulated:

Toronto, Dec. 17, 1838.

Sir,—I received your letter of the 10th inst., relative to the situation of the guilty individuals now undergoing their trials before a Militia General Court Martial at Kingston, for their lawless and unprovoked aggression upon our soil, and the murder of our people.

You say, upon your return from Kingston, where you had gone to enquire into and supply the wants of the unfortunate American prisoners, you passed through Jefferson County, and that you are entirely satisfied that the greater part of the boys under 21 have been deceived; in one instance by a school master, but generally by the travelling Canada refugees, many of whom are without character and principle. You heard of one mother in Brownville who had become insane; and saw others in the deepest distress. You also say that it is desirable that this most dishonest, unjustifiable, and cruel system of aggression upon our country, should be put an end to without delay, and that if you could believe that the hanging or transportation of your youth was necessary to this result, you would remain silent. You further say, you have endeavored to sympathize with the officers of our government, in this painful emergency, and after much distressing reflection, suggest for the consideration of the government, the policy and duty arising from humanity and religion, of pardoning the youths of whom you say there are about forty from 14 to 21 years of age; and that their return home will dry up many a mother's gushing tears, and this kindness and mercy will cause many prayers to ascend for the peace and prosperity of this province, and the narration of their misfortunes will bring upon the heads of the guilty demagogues a torrent of public indignation.

In reply thereto I beg to remark, that the situation in which this province is placed by the lawless and unprovoked aggression of a people with whom Great Britain still maintains the relations of peace and amity, is unparalleled in the history of nations; and the difficulties which have been thrown in the way of this government are such as have never been encountered by a Colonial Government. A few unprincipled men, having after years of uninterrupted agitation failed to shake the loyalty of the great body of the people, and having, after a daring but vain attempt to overturn the government, been compelled to seek an asylum in your country, they were there received with open arms, by almost all classes of the frontier population; and though up to that moment the most friendly relations and constant intercourse had been maintained, from that moment every consideration of duty to their own government—every religious and moral restraint—every ordinary feeling of humanity, seems to have been lost in a wild and reckless desire to overrun this country, and to substitute in the room of the institutions under which the people have proved themselves in numerous instances happy and content to live, their own democratic form of government, as the only one under which civil and religious liberty can find a shelter. Since the first attempt at revolution in this province, instantly suppressed by the loyal population, without a soldier in the Province, not a movement has taken place within its limits on the part of its inhabitants; and when its peace has been disturbed by your brigands and marauders, they have invariably shown their readiness to meet the invaders of our soil, and to punish their temerity. The spirit with which these attacks have been resisted cannot have passed unnoted by your people, and yet, tho' professing an ardent desire to maintain a leading principle of their constitution,—that every people should enjoy that form of government which is most acceptable to them—they seem determined that the inhabitants of this province shall give up their own attachments and wishes, and submit to such a government as they and a few fugitive traitors shall prescribe to them. It is a fact abundantly notorious, that notwithstanding the noble spirit of devoted affection to our government and laws which has been so conspicuously manifested since the first suppression of disturbance in this province, the feeling of hostility in the United States has been steadily and rapidly increasing, and that after a year's reflection and observation of the very humane course that has been adopted by the government, not only towards domestic traitors, but towards the foreign invaders of our rights, thousands, and perhaps tens of thousands of the people living in our immediate neighborhood, and well acquainted with our situations and our feelings, are ready, under the idle pretence of giving us liberty, to pour their hostile bands upon our shores and to destroy and pillage our property and murder our people.

The humanity which has marked the course of proceeding of our government, instead of having its proper weight amongst a people once reputed generous and brave, seems to be mistaken for timidity, and so far from being duly appreciated, appears to have operated as an encouragement to marauders to make further attacks. The attack at Prescott, which has been so signally defeated by our loyal population, was only the first of many which had been planned for the present winter; and nothing but the most active, vigorous and prompt measures, will save us from the repeated, ferocious attacks of bands of savage ruffians, who disregard the laws of God and man, and seem to have given themselves up to the guidance of the most fiendish passions which disgrace human nature.

Immediately preceding the date of your letter, and even after the news of the fate of their brethren in infancy who made the attack at Prescott, a band of three or four hundred desperadoes again polluted our soil at Sandwich, and again the feelings of humanity were outraged and disgraced by a repetition of the inhuman and brutal treatment practised upon the body of a brave officer killed at Prescott. There also were the ruffians signally defeated, many of them killed and wounded, and the remainder driven to their own shores, or to seek a covert from the indignant population of the country, in the woods of the forest. Numbers of prisoners have also been taken, for whose trial another Court-Martial is ordered to assemble.

Vast preparations are now making in Ohio and Michigan, for a renewed attack upon the Western part of the Province, and since I commenced this letter, certain information has been received that great exertions are making in your immediate neighborhood to assemble another force, to wreak their vengeance upon the devoted people of Prescott, for the manly and fearless discharge of their duty in resisting their late aggression, and to satisfy their inhuman passions for its failure, and for the sufferings of their guilty associates, killed and taken prisoners, brought upon themselves by their unholy proceedings. This you may perhaps pronounce mere vague report,—so you would have designated the information received before the late attacks.

In addition to all this, meetings have been called and very numerous attended along the frontier, in which the most violent and disgraceful resolutions have been passed, encouraging and abetting a continuance and perseverance in their lawless and outrageous proceedings; and in the public papers some of your own citizens have been pointed out, and the brethren in iniquity of the affiliated societies called upon to mark them as Tories and spies ("the end sanctifies the means," because they had honesty enough to denounce the disgraceful conduct pursued, or refused to participate in it).

Under these circumstances, and a full knowledge that a mild and humane course with such an enemy can only have the effect of provoking further aggressions, the time seems to have arrived to exercise such a measure of severity as may convince those who may countenance such outrages, that the government, despairing of any good result from forbearance, are resolved, and not afraid, to punish transgressors, whether they are traitors to her Majesty or citizens of a foreign country.—The people of this Province are not satisfied with the forbearance heretofore exercised by the government, and now, when a number of valuable lives have been sacrificed in repelling an attack which was as unprovoked as it was barbarously atrocious, they look with confidence to the executive for that full measure of justice upon the guilty perpetrators who were spared in the day of battle that they might be tried by the laws of the country, and suffer under their sentence. Public expectation may desire punishment to be carried further than the dictates of humanity might sanction, or the necessities of the case might require; but I am satisfied the benignant and merciful feelings of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will not permit him to yield to popular clamour anything which strict justice does not exact. Yet public opinion must not be wholly disregarded; and when it is observed how utterly ineffectual a milder course has proved, a necessity appears to exist for carrying punishment to a greater extent than might otherwise seem necessary.

The proper end of all punishment is the prevention of crime; and a salutary and judicious course of punishment pursued on the present occasion, may (as it should) have the effect of de-

terrifying your people from a repetition of their flagitious conduct. Leniency and mercy have heretofore failed; a different proceeding now may serve the ends of humanity. Although I must confess that I am not sanguine that any course which our government may pursue will have any good effect upon that portion of your population engaged in these nefarious undertakings.

I have been apprised of a fact of which perhaps you are not ignorant, that with very few exceptions, the whole body of the prisoners do not profess to be of any religion! What effect can our government expect to produce upon the moral feelings of such people, by a merciful and lenient course of conduct. All the prisoners concerned in the recent outrage, have justly forfeited their lives, and your people would have no right to complain if all were executed. Nevertheless, I am quite satisfied that the humane feelings of his Excellency will not sanction, nor will the injured people of Canada require, the infliction of the last penalty of the law upon those guilty youths to whom you refer; indeed, I have reason to believe that, if no change of circumstances requires a different course, many of them will be permitted to return to their families, "to dry up their mothers' gushing tears."

While it is enjoined by our government, that the Canadians shall forbear committing acts of aggression upon your people, in retaliation for their outrages upon our soil, you are quietly enjoying all the comforts and happiness of peace, and we are in the midst of a most bitter and vindictive war, waged against us by Americans; worse than a lawful war, because in such case we should be permitted to disperse a gathering force in their own country, which we have hitherto forbore to do, and calmly awaited the attacks, when and where the enemy determined to make them.

Much as I deprecate war, and that war with the United States, when this province must be the scene of many a bloody action, and when we may look forward to the loss of many, many valuable lives near and dear to us, and the destruction of much property, I do not hesitate to declare, that I should prefer hearing that war was declared between the two governments rather than continue, for any indefinite period, harassed, disturbed and distracted as we have been for the last twelve months. Not an arm has been raised by the inhabitants of Upper Canada, against the Government or laws of the country, since last December, but, nevertheless, we have been in a complete state of war; rendered necessary solely by the lawless and disgraceful proceedings of your people.

What would be your cry if (as is not improbable) civil war shall have commenced in Pennsylvania, and after its suppression we of Canada should fit out an expedition to capture Ogdensburg, under pretence of supporting one of the great parties which divide your country? We should be denounced and met with that defiance and destruction which our wickedness and temerity would warrant. What is at this moment the feeling that pervades the entire population of the United States in consequence of the destruction of the piratical steamer Caroline, employed in furnishing men, provisions and munitions of war to a hostile band of Americans, in actual possession of a portion of our territory; destroyed, too, at a place virtually in possession of the intruders, although a part of the United States, where only one unfortunate individual lost his life,—an act rendered absolutely necessary in self defence? I have only to ask you and those who now call for mercy, to place yourselves in the situation of the people of Upper Canada.—Without the shadow of a pretence, we have been invaded at Navy Island, at Amherstburg and Bois Blanc Island, at Point Ede Island, at Hickory Island, at Fighting Island, at the Short Hills, at Prescott, and at Sandwich, and on most of these occasions lives have been lost; think of our business prostrated, our property destroyed, and our friends and relations murdered; think of the "tears" of the widows and orphans of those who fell by the hands of the savage invaders of our soil; think of all these things when you call upon us in the sacred names of religion and humanity, to spare, and even liberate the offenders whom we have captured! Justice demands that some punishment, even in this world, should follow their murderous proceedings.

It is said that the great bulk of the American people detest the lawless conduct of these brigands and marauders, and their abettors throughout the frontier,—what evidence have we of this? It is usual in the United States for the people to express their approval or disapprobation of public men and measures through public meetings. While meetings approving the conduct and in aid of the invaders are constantly being held, I have not yet heard of a solitary one in opposition.—How have the people of Ogdensburg shown their detestation of the conduct of these lawless invaders who, as it is alleged, forcibly took their steamboat to carry on their offensive operations, after she had kindly brought them to their destination; her commander, however, ignorant of their designs? Can you assure me that even the majority of the population in your own village do not still entertain these hostile feelings towards the loyal Canadians which they have heretofore publicly expressed, and which are wholly inexcusable on their part, knowing as they do the situation of the Canadians, and the feelings entertained by them towards your people. I am not personally unknown to many of the inhabitants on the south side of the St. Lawrence, and I am not known to them as having any unkindly feeling towards them,—my connection proves the contrary. Nevertheless, when called upon to discharge my official duty in trying the prisoners taken at the Short Hills, and passing the only sentence upon the convicts which the law permitted me to pass, upon the verdict of guilty by a jury of the country, what was the feeling exhibited towards me in Hammond? I was hanged in effigy, and might perhaps, had I happened to be there at the time, have suffered in my own person! I do not mention this circumstance for any other object than to shew the unjust and bitter feeling entertained by your population; and as yet I have seen no manifestations of a change for the better.

The delusion of these juvenile offenders you attribute in a great measure to the travelling Canadian refugees, many of whom, you say, are without character & principle. Why not rid yourselves of these worthless wretches, who have, by the infraction of your laws, forfeited that protection which you have extended to them? Why not deliver up to the offended laws of this country Mr. Mackenzie, Bill Johnson, and some others like them, in exchange for hundreds of your deluded subjects, prisoners at Kingston and Sandwich.

I will conclude this long letter by asking you whether there is in truth any reasonable prospect, desirable as it may be, that "this most dishonest, unjustifiable and cruel system of aggression upon our country, will be put an end to without delay," whether these youths are all hanged, or transported, or permitted to return home with impunity.

Most respectfully, Your obedient servant,

JONAS JONES.

To The Hon. John Fine, Ogdensburg,

Mem. of Congress.

BIRTH.

At Nelson, U.C., Mrs. J. Wettenhall, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of Mrs. William Homes, Great St. James Street, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Francis H. Howard, Esquire, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Paul, of the Royal Artillery.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. C. T. Wade, R. L. Pengelly, Esq. of Brockland Cottage, to S. E. E. Roche, eldest daughter of John Roche, Esq. of Montpelier, Peterboro'.

At Amherstburg, U. C., on the 8th inst. the Rev. Francis Gore Elliott, of Colchester, U. C., to Jane Ann, only daughter of Assistant Commissary General Leggart.

DIED.

In Cobourg, on the 27th inst. Thomas Birney, aged 86.—He served in the yeomanry during the whole of the rebellion in Ireland; and has left a numerous family, distinguished for loyal attachment to their Queen and country.

List of Letters received to Friday, 28th December.

A. Davidson, Esq., rem.; T. S. Shortt Esq., rem. in full for vol. 2; W. Warren Esq. do. do.; P. M., Napanee; Rev. R. V. Rogers; Mr. E. S. Barnum, rem.; Rev. J. Grier, add. sub.; P. M., Toronto; Rev. S. S. Strong; Capt. Strachan rem.; J. Somerville Esq., add. subs.; Hon. J. Macaulay, rem.; J. Kent Esq., (2); A. Hopper Esq. rem.; J. Browne Esq.; Mr. Thos. Coulson, rem. in full for vol. 2; J. White Esq. rem.; Rev. C. T. Wade.