

CHANSON.

Sur l'air, "Mon Pays avant tout," ou de la Chanson de M. Georges Cartier.

I.

L'autre jour chez Monsieur MacCable
Rossiter poussa trois *hoursas*,
Puis le président de la table
Répond : Voici nos candidats
Répond : Voici nos candidats.
Au Quartier-Est nous avons Berlinguette.
En langue anglaise appelé Berlingan ;
D'autre côté Bill Walker la girouette
Dont le collègue est Monsieur Donnellan,
D'autre côté Bill Walker la girouette
Dont le collègue est Monsieur Donnellan
Est Monsieur est Monsieur Donnellan
Est Monsieur est Monsieur Donnellan.

II.

Voulez-vous savoir leur affaire ?
Ils sont tous trois hommes d'honneur,
Et vous ne sauriez mieux nous plaire
Qu'en les soutenant avec cœur
Qu'en les soutenant avec cœur.
Peter MacGill, ce bel homme de tête,
Dit sans rougir : *Houra* pour Donnellan ;
Doyle et Begley crient tout haut : Berlinguette
Votez votez pour Monsieur Berlingan,
Doyle et Begley crient tout haut : Berlinguette,
Votez votez pour Monsieur Berlingan
Pour Monsieur pour Monsieur Berlingan
Pour Monsieur pour Monsieur Berlingan.

III.

Bill dit : Vous avez du scrupule,
Vous aurez mes confessions.
Si par la suite je recule
Ce sera pour bonnes raisons
Ce sera pour bonnes raisons.
Si je votais pour les quatre-vingt-douze
Accompagné de l'ami Donnellan,
Ne criez pas : le Tattersall se blouse ;
Au Quartier-Est vous aurez Berlingan ;
Ne criez pas : le Tattersall se blouse ;
Au Quartier-Est vous aurez Berlingan
Vous aurez vous aurez Berlingan
Vous aurez vous aurez Berlingan.

IV.

Je sais fort bien mon catechisme,
Chez Jónse je l'ai répété ;
Il faillit s'élever un schisme
Sur ce programme disputé
Sur ce programme disputé.

Le questionneur était Mittlebergette,
Mais Aaron réclamait hautement.
Molson disait qu'il fallait Berlinguette
Auldjo vantait son ami Donnellan ;
Molson disait qu'il fallait Berlinguette
Auldjo vantait son ami Donnellan
Son ami son ami Donnellan
Son ami son ami Donnellan.

V.

Des Ecossais j'eus l'habitude
De combattre les noirs projets.
Aujourd'hui sans inquiétude
Je me livre aux loyaux sujets
Je me livre aux loyaux sujets.
Bons Electeurs, assurez ma recette.
Un escabeau, je suis clopin-clopant.
S'il n'en faut qu'un renvoyez Berlinguette,
Et prenez moi plutôt que Donnellan ;
S'il n'en faut qu'un renvoyez Berlinguette
Et prenez moi plutôt que Donnellan
Plutôt que plutôt que Donnellan
Plutôt que plutôt que Donnellan.

VI.

J'ai pour modèle Dominique
Et j'attends le *jeune avenir*.
Charles, ci-devant de la Clique,
Doit nous aider à l'obtenir
Doit nous aider à l'obtenir.
De la Minerve il encagea la Presse
Pensez-y-Bien mon ami Donnellan.
De son *Poteau la Liberté* m'oppresse,
A mon secours accourrez Berlingan ;
De son *Poteau la Liberté* m'oppresse,
A mon secours accourrez Berlingan
Accourrez accourrez Berlingan
Accourrez accourrez Berlingan.

VII.

Jemmy croyait avoir ma place,
Car il est notre homme de lois.
Mais on le trouve si bonace
Qu'on lui en fait gober par fois,
Qu'on lui en fait gober par fois.
A Saint Laurent deux fois nous l'oubliâmes
Encor qu'alors on n'eût pas Berlingan.
Pour Jemmy Grant, ah ! priez bonnes âmes,
Son tour viendra mais après Donnellan ;
Pour Jemmy Grant, ah ! priez bonnes âmes,
Son tour viendra, mais après Donnellan,
Mais après mais après Donnellan.
Mais après mais après Donnellan.

RESOLUTIONS

*The Interest of the
other Colonies
have inspired
with Canada, in
their pursuit of
reform.* —
*The Reforms de-
sign have already
been explained.*
*To render the Govt.
of Canada like
possibly to the
Assembly of the Comit
Elective*

To be proposed by MR. O'CALLAGHAN; in a Committee of the whole House appointed to take into consideration certain passages touching the State of this Province, in the Speech delivered by Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, at the opening of the Parliament of that Province, on Thursday the 14th January 1836.

1. Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, That this House, in its exertions to procure a redress of the various Grievances under which the People of this Province labor, and to introduce a good and responsible system of local Government, have, in addition to the other weighty and substantial reasons by which it has been guided, been greatly encouraged by the hope and expectation that any amelioration in the political Institutions of the Colony would be followed, of right, by similar advantages to our Brethren inhabiting the Sister Provinces of British North America.

2. Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the political Reforms which this House and the good People of this Province have been for a great many years endeavoring to obtain, have at various epochs been explained by the Votes, Resolutions and Addresses of this House, and by the Petitions of the People themselves: that the principal object of those Reforms is :—

To render the Executive Council of this Province directly responsible to the Representatives of the People in conformity with the principles and practice of the British Constitution as they obtain in the United Kingdom;

To extend the principle of Election to the Legislative Council, which Branch of the Provincial Legislature has hitherto proved, by reason of its dependence of the People, and of its imperfect and vicious Constitution insufficient to perform the functions for which it was originally designed;

To place under the Constitutional and salutary control of this House the whole of the Revenues levied in this Province from whatever source arising;

To abolish Pluralities, or the cumulation in one person of several or incompatible offices;

To procure the Repeal of certain Statutes passed by the Imperial Parliament in which the People of this Province are not and cannot be represented, which Acts are an infringement of the Rights and Privileges of the Legislature of this Colony, and are injurious to the interests of the People thereof;

To obtain over the internal affairs of this Province and over the management and settlement of the Wild Lands thereof (for the advantage and benefit of all classes of His Majesty's subjects therein without distinction) that wholesome and necessary control which springs from the principles of the Constitution itself, and of right belongs to the Legislature, and more particularly to this House as the Representatives of the People;

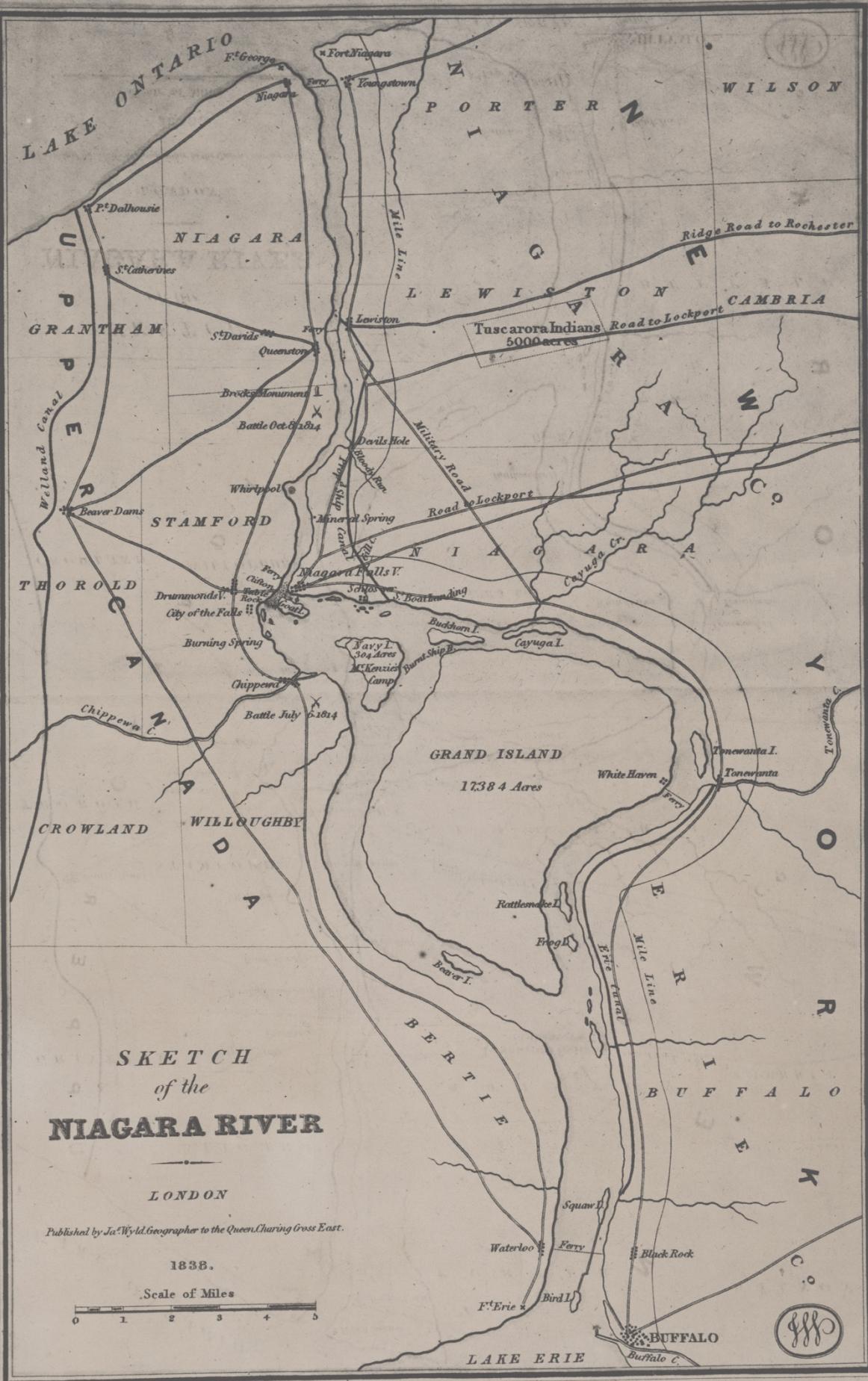
Which Reforms are specially calculated to promote the happiness of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province; to draw more close the ties which attach the Colony to the British Empire, and can in noway prejudice or injure the interests of any of the Sister Provinces.

3. Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, That it has long been the aim of the enemies of these Colonies by deliberate and unfounded misrepresentations to engender dissensions and bad feelings between the People thereof, in the hope of preventing all union of purpose among the said People, and of thereby preventing the reform of those abuses and evils of which the People have so frequently complained, and which are connived at or upheld for the advantage of a minority hitherto unjustly possessing and still endeavoring to maintain a political ascendancy in this Province contrary to the principles of all good Government.

4. Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, That this House has seen with extreme concern, a Speech delivered at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature of Upper Canada, by His Excellency Sir John Colborne late Lieutenant Governor of that Province, at a moment when his sudden recall reflected particularly on the merits of his Administration, in which it is stated that the affairs of this Province had exercised an injurious influence on the interests of Upper Canada—had tended apparently to discourage Emigration and the transfer of Capital to that Country, and had acted disadvantageously in respect to the terms on which the large Loan authorized by the Legislature of that Province was recently negotiated in England; that such a statement is calculated to misrepresent the views of this House—to prejudice the People of these Provinces against each other—to disturb that good understanding which ought to prevail and which has hitherto prevailed between the said People; and in place thereof to sow discord and animosity among the several classes of His Majesty's Subjects in these Provinces.

5. Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, That strong in the rectitude of their intentions and principles, and moved alone by a desire to introduce order and responsibility into their political Institutions in the place of the disorder and abuses which now unhappily prevail, this House and the People whom it represents, indignantly repudiate all design to injure the interests or embarrass the exertions of the People of Upper Canada, in whose welfare the People of this Province feel a lively interest, and for whose patriotic exertions to improve their political and social condition, this House entertains a sincere respect; and this House is gratified to perceive that the Representatives of the Sister Province have done this House the justice to acquit it of being the cause of any dissensions or embarrassments existing in the Country; and this House firmly repeals that those dissensions and embarrassments proceed from the defective Constitution of the Legislative Council of these Colonies, and from the continued unconstitutional exercise by the same persons of Executive, Legislative and Judicial functions, from which causes have resulted the abuses of which the People have so long and so justly complained.

6. Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the Speaker of this House be authorized to transmit Copies of the foregoing Resolutions to the Speakers of the several Assemblies of Upper Canada and of the other Sister Provinces, and to express the desire of this House cordially to cooperate in the said Assemblies in all Constitutional measures calculated to promote the mutual interests of these Colonies.



*To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland
in Parliament Assembled.*

THE PETITION of the undersigned Members of the RADICAL CLUB, and others, against the COERCION OF CANADA.

Sheweth,

1. That the Assembly and People of Lower Canada have repeatedly complained of grievances which remain to this day unredressed.
2. That these grievances the Canadians attribute to the maintenance of a dominant oligarchy, having no sympathies with the mass of the people.
3. That in this respect the people of Canada are in a position precisely similar to the people of Ireland.
4. That the principal means of maintaining the domination of the minority is an irresponsible second chamber, called the Legislative Council.
5. That the people of Canada have accordingly repeatedly prayed for the reform of this Council, on the principle of election.
6. That in order to enforce their prayer, the Assembly has exercised its Constitutional right of stopping supplies.
7. That the Resolutions introduced by his Majesty's Government on the 6th of March, will, if passed by the Honourable House, effectually trample upon the said Constitutional right.
8. That the said Resolutions are consequently unjust, arbitrary, and tyrannical, and calculated to destroy all hope or reconciliation between the justly irritated people of Canada and the Government of this country; and are sufficient, in your Petitioners' opinion, to justify resistance on the part of the people of Canada.
9. That the said Resolutions are in direct violation of an Act passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty George the Third, called the Declaratory Act—an act extorted from the fears of the administration of that day by the hostile position of the United Colonies, now the United States of America.
10. That the course pursued by his Majesty's Government towards Canada is also directly contrary to the principles by which they profess to be guided in legislating for Ireland, of which almost every grievance may find a parallel in Canada.
11. That, in deprecating this course, your Petitioners beg to remind your Honourable House that the Canadas contain a population nearly equal to that of the United Colonies at the commencement of the troubles, which terminated in separation: That the United Colonies nourished a foe—namely, the Slave population—within their very bosom, which the Canadians do not: That the powerful Indian Tribes were then a source of terror to the Colonists, whereas now they are friendly: That the said Colonies were not nearly so unanimous as the Canadians are: And lastly, that they had an enemy in their frontier, whilst the Canadians have a friendly and sympathising power.
12. That the Northern or non-slave-holding States have every motive to aid the people of the Canadas, and promote their junction with the United States, as a counterpoise against Texas, likely to become an addition to the Southern slave-holding section of the Union.
13. That although the separation of the Canadas from the Mother Country be inevitable, and even desirable, your Petitioners deprecate a violent separation, to which the course recommended by his Majesty's Government must lead.

WHEREFORE your Petitioners pray that your Honourable House will not sanction any measure having for its object the coercion of the Assembly of Lower Canada, but will immediately grant the prayer of the Assembly for an Elective Second Chamber, and other measures, as expressed and prayed for in their several petitions to your Honourable House.

parallel between the American Revolution and the Canadian Insurrection.

Sam Clay, Esq., M.P.

you tendered to her Majesty's ministers your entitl-
cause you considered the insurrection in Canada

laws were passed, and were now to be strictly enforced. By this time the trade of the colonies was violently restricted, and they and their inhabitants at once subjected to the authority of the mother country.

Moscoso, Francisco "A remarkable passage from the life of Washington, by Justice Marshall," vol. I, p. 194:—

in all directions, they (as commissioners) were considered as men clothed with an authority subversive of the liberties of the colony, which the sovereign had no right to give. The people of that colony had long been in habits of self-government, and seem sincerely to have entertained theories which justified their practice. They did not admit themselves, as their historian informs us, to owe to the English crown that allegiance which is due from English subjects residing within the realm. They considered themselves as the purchasers from independent sovereigns of the territory they occupied, and as only owing to England that voluntary submission which was created by charter. They considered, this fastener as a compact between the mother country and themselves, and as masking all the cases in which they obeyed, was now then."

Soon after, in consequence of their treatment of these commissioners, the King summoned the colony to appear by agents in England, to defend them against charges of disloyalty. Various circumlocutions, however, enabled the colony to elude obedience to this command; and the inhabitants, in the meantime, treated that navigation law as a dead letter, and traded as an independent people. The King, as soon as his situation was free at home again called upon the colony to defend themselves; and at length, in the year 1681, sent a "quicunque" landing, it was designed, by a High Court of Chancery "that their letters patent and by their enrollment thereof be cancelled;" James II, succeeding soon after, issued a commission appointing a president and council as a temporary government; and a parliament was formed to break the charters of the various colonies of New England, and to unite them under one government. Fortunately for these people, James soon after lost his throne, and the people of Massachusetts had great hopes of being able to regain their charter under William. In this hope they were deceived. A new charter was granted them, containing one very remarkable deviation from the old one: the governor, instead of being chosen by the colony, was to be appointed by the crown, instead of the Assembly at pleasure; he had, however, the appointment of all military officers solely, and with the consent of his council, of all officers belonging to the coasts of

One of the first acts of the legislature, under this new charter, was to form a system of laws, in which, among other things, it was declared that no old tax, assessment, custom, local, or general, or impost, whatsoever, shall be laid, assessed, imposed, or exacted, by any of the Magistrates, Officers, or their deputies, or agents, of this state, upon any person, or persons, or property, or assets, held by him, or her, or them, in his, or her, or their, government, or service, or employment, or in any other capacity, or character, than as may be expressly directed by law.

Up to the reign of Queen Anne it had been customary for the several colonies to make presents to their governors. This was disapproved of, as tending to make the governor subservient to the colonies, and forfeiting of the prerogatives of the crown; and it was now expressly commanded that the governors should receive no further presents, but that news should be obtained fixing permanent salaries of an amount to be named by the Queen. New York and Massachusetts refused, obedience, and hence began the long dispute which was ended only by the treaty of Paris in 1763, acknowledging the independence of the United States of America.

And now I beg of you to mark the detail of grievances and ill-treatment upon which I am about to enter, and to remember them when I shall have to speak of the complaints of the Canadians.

labour by a remonstrance to the governor, declaring that whatever was of service to his excellency in the matter (viz. a solution) did not consult his Majesty's interest, nor the public weal and quiet of the government, but officially endeavoured to keep unhappy misunderstandings between his excellency and the House, and break off that desirable intimacy which every one ought to keep up.

The custom had hitherto been to grant to the governor his salary for half a year, at the commencement of the session. This custom was not a nor observed by the House; they defered it till an adjournment was about to take place, and than reduced it from six to five hundred pounds per annum. 15

Not long after, the House was called together in consequence of Indian depredations; and recollecting their old services, passed a resolution equivalent to a declaration of war. As this was by the governor thought to be an affront in the resolution, the King's council refused to concur in the resolution. The salary of the governor by one hundred pounds. The governor on this laid before them instructions from the crown to recogni-

mand the Assembly to establish for him a fixed and adequate salary." To this the House replied, "That they highly conceive what was granted to him was an honourable allowance; and the affair of settling salaries being a master of great weight, and wholly new to the House, and many of the members absent, they did not think it proper to enter upon the consideration of it, but postpone the count might rise." The governor complied with their request.

At the commencement of the next session, in 1721, the governor, in his speech, among other things, recommended them to enlarge his salary. — The House refused, the governor disengaged them with anger; and they, when re-assembled, again measured him by his conduct. They also postponed the consideration of his salary; and the governor, as a favorite—nowise abashed from giving his assent to the list of officers chosen by the two houses. A committee being deputed to ask the Governor had given his assent, he gave them an angry answer, saying, he would take his own time. A long alteration followed, and the houseassembled all consideration of grants and allowances till his excellency should be pleased to give his assent.

by, or express an intent from, the colonists, was impossible.

A new legislature was chosen the next year, and the same laws were re-enacted—again a quarrel took place between the governor and the assembly, when at length the governor suddenly departed the colony for England. The same disputes continued with the deputy-governor. The House of Assembly endeavoured to encroach upon the executive, and the council refused to allow them. The governor also had succeeded in England with the ministry, who, in consequence of the conduct of the House of Representatives, again altered the charter, and gave to the governor expressly the power of negativing the acts of the speaker, and took from the House the power of adjournment for more than two days.

In 1723 the dispute respecting parliamentary salaries was renewed, and two very extraordinary documents were the result, viz. an address of the House to the governor respecting the payment of salaries and his answer. This dispute ended this time in a complete success of the House, and they continued as before to pass an annual bill of supply, and steadily refused to concur in the demand for a permanent civil list.

The ambitious designs of France in America, soon after completed, called the English government to think of more important matters than the mode of governing these colonies. They had now to contrive how actually to retain them. The six-eighteen year old statement of France proposed to him is the English situation, by extending and connecting in one nation, like the dominion of the French from Quebec to New Orleans. To this end a chain of forts was constructed, which effectually laid the foundation for their other schemes. The fears of the English were caused, a war of various fortresses commenced, which by the insatiable spirit of the colonists was at length ended by the expulsion of the French from Canada, and the establishment of the English dominions, from Florida to the North Pole. In the year 1759, a treaty of peace was signed, by which Canada was permanently added to England.

In my next letter I shall at once enter upon the general subject, finally separated the United States, from the mother country, a few months time before me, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

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A Parallel between the American Revolution and the Canadian Insurrection.

LETTER III.

To William Clay, Esq., M.P.

(Concluded from our last.)

In the year 1833 the House of Assembly again refused a permanent civil list, but in lieu thereof passed one for the year, which was refused by the legislative council. In 1834 they passed no supply bill, but put their grievances upon record in their famous ninety-two resolutions, and sent an agent home to lay them before parliament.

The grievances of the Canadians were submitted to a committee of the first reformed parliament in 1834, and a body of men more resolutely determined to do injustice never met together. This committee closed without a report, because Mr. Spring Rice, who had suddenly become secretary for the colonies, Mr. Stanley having retired from office, desired it. He made mighty promises, and the agents left this country hoping that he would fulfil them. He promised them and me, that he would respect their rights, and would most religiously abstain from interfering with their most undoubted privileges. We had hardly left his office before he sent out a despatch authorising the payment of the officials out of the treasury of England; and he came, in 1835, to the now justly angered assembly to repay him the money which he had expended in violation of his pledged faith. They indignantly refused to repay it; and they again separated without providing for the expenses of the government, complaining as before that their grievances were unredressed,—that the council was, as before, an intolerable nuisance,—and they again petitioned parliament for redress. At this period the assembly determined to address the other colonies in America, and ask their co-operation in seeking redress. The colonies, however, were too much cowed by the terror of England, and, unlike the old American colonies, did not unite to protect one another. The government, in place of doing anything useful, appointed a board of commissioners to inquire into the complaints of the people on the spot. The assembly was justly irritated. They said, "We are elected by the people; they trust to us; they have sent us here expressly to make the demands which we have made, and because we have made them you supersede our authority, and send three men of whom we know nothing, and who know nothing of us, to run over the country, to pick up stray information as to the state of the colony, while you refuse redress to us who are the constituted organ by which the complaints of the people are to be made known." Lord Gosford in 1836 again asked the House, without redressing one single grievance, to pay the whole of the arrears; to make a permanent civil list, to pay the sum advanced by Mr. Rice, and, strange to say, he had nearly succeeded. How? by duping the Canadians—by making large protestations—by asserting that he was authorised to redress their grievances. Unluckily, that marplot Sir Francis Head, published his instructions sent from the colonial office—these contained extracts from the instructions to Lord Gosford, by which it was made manifest, that Lord Gosford was commanded to refuse the request which the House had made for an elective legislative council. Whereupon the assembly, indignant at this attempt to dupe them, passed supplies for six months only. refused the arrears, and again reiterated the statement of their grievances. The supplies were refused, and application was made to England.

Now, mark the conduct of England, and then tell me if the case of the Canadians cannot bear comparison with that of Massachusetts.

Canada had suffered under the taxation which America resisted up to the year 1831. Let no one attempt to deny this while the 14 Geo. III., c. 88, stares them in the face, and while the 3 Geo. IV., c. 119, remains unrepealed. This last is called an act to regulate trade, but is as plainly taxation for purposes of revenue as ever was imposed.

Canada, at this time, complained that her judges were entirely dependent on the crown,—in consequence of this grievance the Americans revolted; that their governors were also in the same situation,—and this also induced the Americans to revolt. The Canadians complained that their fellow-citizens had been murdered by the soldiers, and that no choice of redress existed. This same grievance drove America to revolt. The Canadians complained of your interference with their internal legislation, and your robbing their means of revenue by selling their lands. The Americans had no such cause of complaint. The Canadians complained that you made a directly body, putting a stop to all useful legislation. The Americans rebelled at the bare mention of saddling them with this nuisance. I might extend the catalogue; and I dare any one to produce me a grievance which the Americans dreaded by way of punishment to Massachusetts, was already done to your hand, and had been so since 1791. But you did what you never dreamed of doing to America. You first set out by coolly telling the people of Canada that you will not grant their request, though you cannot avoid confessing that their complaint respecting the legislative council is justified. You then assert that you will uphold and maintain the rank injustice you had committed by selling their lands to a jobbing company in England; and you, without further excuse or preface, resolve to rob their exchequer—to appropriate their money without their consent, and give them very plainly to understand, that if they do not do everything that the colonial authorities demand, you will do something still more outrageous the next year.

What follows? The people of Canada meet to express their opinions upon this proceeding. They openly avow their opinions; they are what everybody would expect, a vehement condemnation of the conduct of the English government. And in Montreal the young men united, and formed a society styled "The Sons of Liberty." In consequence of these meetings the governor dismisses magistrates and militia officers by hundreds; and then the people meet and re-elect their officers; they also determine upon a non-intercourse system; they resolve not to trade with us; and they appoint magistrates to settle their differences.

The governor, armed with the resolutions of the two houses of parliament, again convokes the Canadian legislature. Remember that he assembles them without ever having attempted to carry into effect the resolution which promised a species of redress; no alteration is made in the legislative council, but he comes at once and demands their money. They very properly say—No; your resolutions speak of a change in the legislative council, we desire to see that change before we proceed to vote the money, although you do threaten to take it—whether we vote it or not. Thereupon they are dismissed in the very midst of their debates. The members return home, and they find there, soon after, warrants to arrest the chief of them for high treason—for high treason said to have been committed three months before, at the popular meetings of which I have above spoken.

Again I say, up to this point there was no insurrection—no appeal to arms; and I now pause to ask you, whether, upon this statement, you are still of the opinion that, while you are prepared to justify Massachusetts, the insurrection in Canada has "no justification—no palliation?" You may ask me, why I press Massachusetts into my service? For this reason—the resistance made by America has been sanctioned by the united voices of men of all shades of liberal opinions. Their resistance has become hallowed by the approbation of the greatest men who have lived in either hemisphere since it took place; and a code of political morals has been founded on it. Every word of praise given to that great stand made by the popular will, is an exclamation on one part to the Canadians to revolt. They can see no one ground of complaint set forth by America which they cannot, also adduce, and now they ask in astonishment is this the justice and the generosity of England? You have instructed us in your political creed—and now you punish us because we are apt and observant pupils. We adopt your doctrines, we act on them, and you condemn us to the stake for heresy. Their complaints of England's injustice here, as elsewhere, will find an echo in the world's response, when we are cold in our graves; and our children will blush when they see that from our fathers' folly we reaped no lesson of wisdom.

You know the rest of the history up to the present time, and cannot grieve more bitterly than I do, on account of the fatal outbreak which has excited so much attention. The causes of our grief, however, may not be identical. I grieve because there was an insurrection without the sanction of the popular leaders—without a plan, without foresight, or preconcerted means. I grieve because this sudden and ill-judged outburst of popular indignation has strengthened the hands of bad government, and put off for an indefinite period the freedom of Canada.

What say you now to the parallel between America and Canada?

Yours, very truly,

J. A. ROEBUCK.

W. C. & R.

W. C. & R.

Resolved That the thanks of the City of Toronto
for the services of the Frederick Union are eminently due, and we hereby tendered to
W. S. Chapman of the Middle Temple
Chancery,
for his labours in the cause of the People of this misgoverned
Colony.

On behalf of the Union.

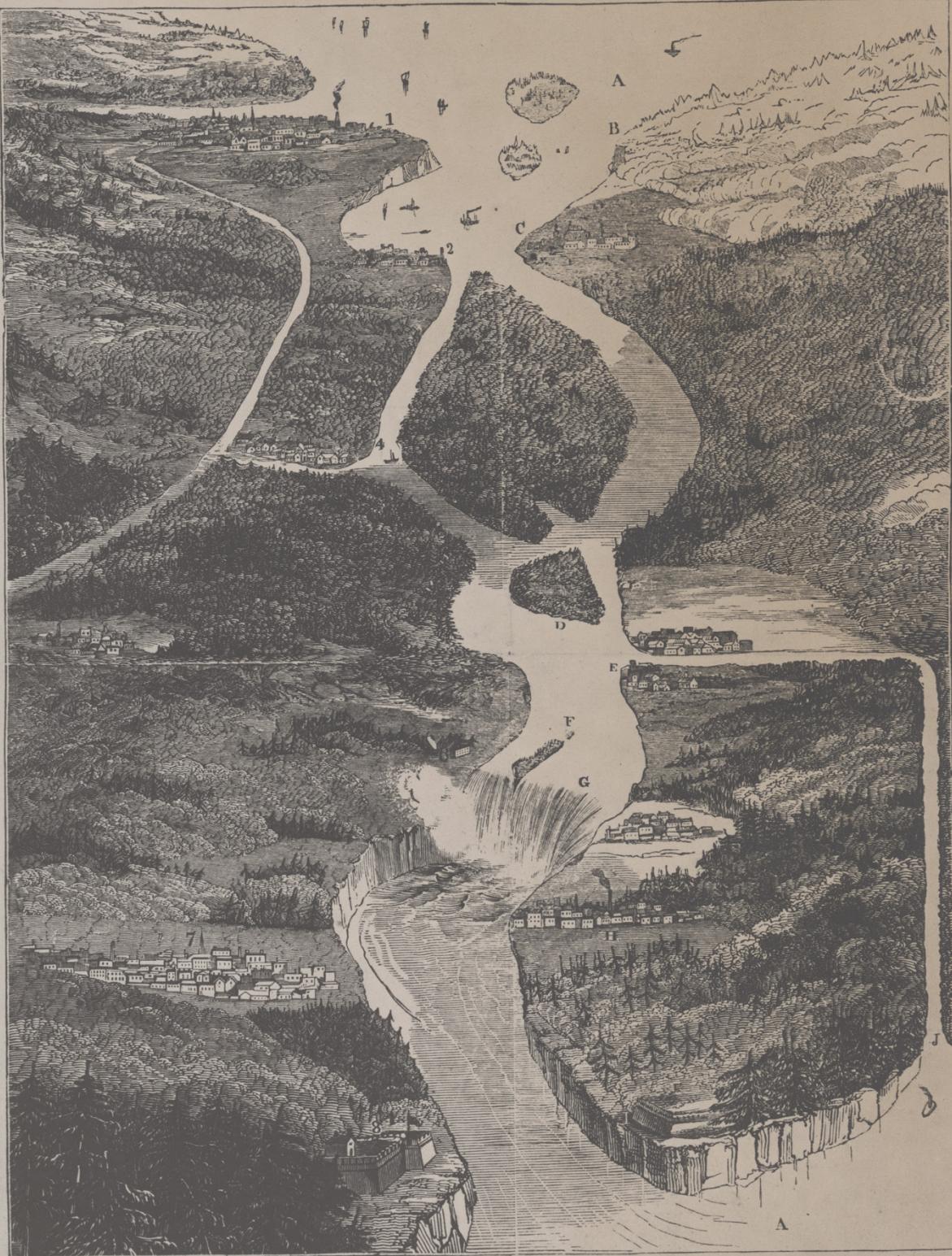
C. W. Astor

Chairman

*City of Toronto
P. March 1637

J. Elliot Secy

VIEW OF NAVY ISLAND, THE *POSITION of the PATRIOTS!*



From a Drawing by W. R. Callington, Engineer, Boston, from an Actual Survey made in 1837.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW of the RIVER NIAGARA from LAKE ERIE to LAKE ONTARIO; showing the situation and extent of NAVY ISLAND, and the TOWNS and VILLAGES on the banks of the river in CANADA and the UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.

- 1 Town of Buffalo.
- 2 Black Rock.
- 3 Grand Island.
- 4 Tonewanta Creek.
- 5 Grand Canal.

- 6 Hotel at the Falls.
- 7 Lewiston.
- 8 Fort Niagara.
- 9 Lake Ontario.

CANADA.

- A Lake Erie.
- B Fort Erie.
- C Waterloo.
- D Navy Island.
- E Chippewa.
- F Rapids.

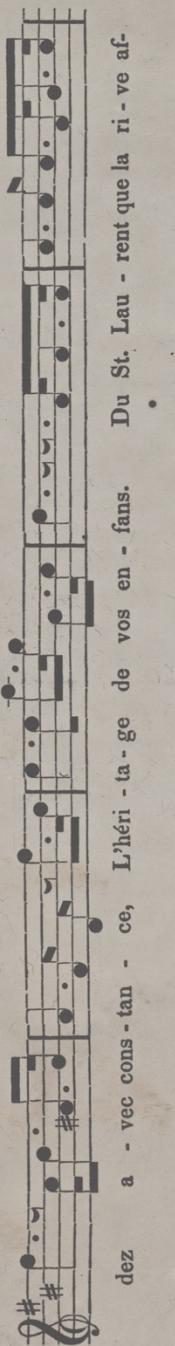
- G Cataracts of Niagara, over which the Caroline drifted.
- H Queen's Town.
- I Fort George.
- J Welland Canal.

Gratis with the WEEKLY CHRONICLE, of Feb. 11th.

Chant Patriotique.



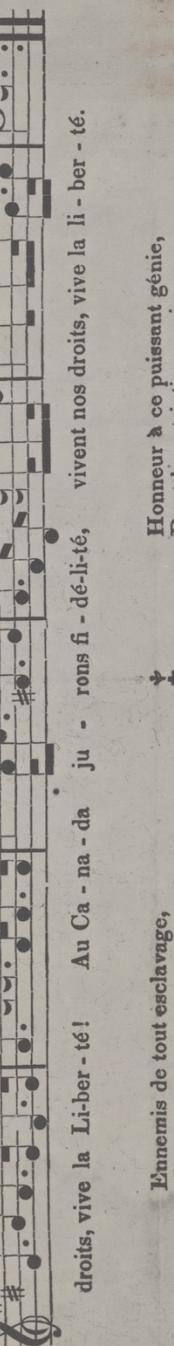
No - ble des - cen - dans de la Fran - ce, Prè - tez l'o - reil-le à mes ac-cens, Et dé - fen-



dez a - vec cons - tan - ce, L'héri - ta - ge de vos en - fans. Du St. Lau - rent que la ri - ve af-



franche, Répète au loin ce cri de la pa - tri - e: Au Ca - na - da ju - rons fi - dé-li-té, Vivent nos



droits, vive la Li-ber - té! Au Ca - na - da ju - rons fi - dé-li-té, vivent nos droits, vive la Li-ber - té.

Ennemis de tout esclavage,
Nous saurons conserver nos droits;
Et préserver de tout outrage
Nos priviléges et nos lois.
En vrais enfants de la mère-patrie,
Du fond du cœur, chacun de nous s'écrit :
Au Canada jurons fidélité,
Vivent nos droits, vive la Liberté!

Canadien, sujet fidèle,
Les Bretons jugètent ton bras ;
Quand, pour supporter leur querelle,
Tu les guidas dans les combats.
Braves soldats, mais fils de la patrie,
N'oublions pas cette voix qui nous crie :
Au Canada jurons fidélité,
Vivent nos droits, vive la Liberté !

Nous avons promis allégeance
Pour que nos droits soient respectés ;
Nous oublierons l'obéissance
Le jour qu'ils seront menacés.
Chacun de nous, à son pays fidèle,
Répond de loin à l'honneur qui l'appelle :
Au Canada jurons fidélité,
Vivent nos droits, vive la Liberté !

Si notre horizon politique
Se noircit par les factions,
Qu'un noble élan patriotique
Nous garde des divisions.
Soyons unis ! que chacun se rallie
Au cri sacré, poussé par la Patrie :
Au Canada jurons fidélité,
Vivent nos droits, vive la Liberté !

Honneur à ce puissant génie,
Dont la patriotique voix
Fait reculer la tyrannie,
Devant l'égoïsme de nos lois.
O Papineau, foudre de la tribune,
Tu rediras avec la voix commune :
Au Canada jurons fidélité,
Vivent nos droits, vive la Liberté !

A l'autre bord de l'Atlantique,
Si nos chants peuvent parvenir,
A cet essai patriotique,
Noble Viger, daigne applaudir.
De ton pays défenseur magnanime,
Notre refrain fut toujours ta maxime :
Au Canada jurons fidélité,
Vivent nos droits, vive la Liberté !

Bravant la mer, les vents contraires
Où tend ce noble messager ?
Charge des plaintes de ses frères
Il les quitte pour les venger.
Morin, Viger ! quel moment plein de charmes,
Quand vous direz en confondant vos larmes :
Au Canada jurons fidélité,
Vivent nos droits, vive la Liberté.

Dans nos forêts, dans nos campagnes,
Qu'on entende le cri sacré !
Que sur le sein de nos compagnes
Nos fils puissent la liberté !
Pour le pays s'il faut donner sa vie,
Qu'en expriront, chacun de nous s'écrie :
Au Canada jurons fidélité,
Plus de tyrans, vive la Liberté !

Montreal, Mars 1834.

Another New Song to another old Tune.

AIR, "John Anderson, my Jo."

John Donellan, my Jo, John,

When we were first acquaint,

Your politics were good, John,

On Freedom you were bent.

But now you're getting old, John,

You've forgotten long ago,

And you've turned Tory on our hands,

John Donellan, my Jo.

John Donellan, my Jo, John,

In Eighteen, Thirty Two,

TRACY, the friend of Irishmen,

Found an enemy in you.

You left our ranks in dungeon, then,

And joined our mortal foe;

Then quid the vote you'll get from us,

John Donellan, my Jo.

John Donellan, my Jo, John,

You swore you would oppose

The 92 Resolves, John,

We passed against our foes.

But we'll stick by O'CONNELL, John,

Whilst HANCOCK and AULDJO

Spill their blood in your support,

John Donellan, my Jo.

John Donellan, my Jo, John,

You hope to gain your ends,

With ARMOUR & TOM BEGLEY, John,

And such like Tory friends,

Who falsely called the IRISH, John,

"The tools of Papineau,"

Because we would not be *their* tools

John Donehan, my Jo.

John Donellan, my jo, John,

The day is coming fast

When you will be defeated John—

When you'll have polled your last.

And then you'll toddle home, John,

Cursing Doyle and Co.

Who first advised you to set up,

John Donehan, my Jo.

For the Irish have resolved, John,

To stick like friends together

And not desert the truth, John,

For you or any other.

With PAPINEAU & NELSON—John,

They triumphed long ago,

And they'll conquer with the same again

John Donellan, my Jo.

A NEW SONG,
Sung by the Irish children of Quebec,
To the air of "Donybrook Fair."

Oh, then what do you think of sweet Mr. Molloy—
Sure he has made himself a fine Toy toy—

With his roast beef and plum-pudding and such like good cheer,

He forgets the time when a Liberal he was—

When in his blind zeal for the popular cause, *

He broke the Judge's windows with snow balls one night,
And next morning begged grace with his heart most contrite.

When he wanted Plum-pudding, &c.

But times are now alter'd, he has got a fat place,
And the "Papineau party," he fair would disgrace,

When he's full of plum pudding, &c.

Like all loyal Tories he now will trifle,
With malignant, scurrilous, low-bred abuse
The popular party who have gained their ends,
In spite of the *faction* and all their great friends,

Who live on Plum-pudding, &c.

Yet such is our anxious desire, that we
And all our descendants shall ever be free,
We would sacrifice plum-pudding, &c.

But the blethering fool whom a Scotsman did treat !
To what he was never accustomed to eat,
Has now turned Tory "and by the same rule"
For a meal of roast beef he'd be any man's tool—

With his fine fat Plum-pudding, &c.

At Andrew's great dinner I'm sure he'll attend,
And there, no doubt, his assistance will lend
To eat the Plum-pudding, &c.
For the poor beaten party have *resolved* to dine
And to keep up their spirits by pouring down wine ;
And as it is known that Molloy wants relief,
Poor devil ! who'd blame him to assuage his grief,
By lots of Plum-pudding and such like good cheer.

* When the late Dr. Tracey was imprisoned for libel against the Legislative Council, Mr. Molloy was so impressed with the injustice of the sentence that, to gratify his enraged feelings, he threw snow balls at the Chief Judge's windows ; but, finding that he was known, he went next morning, with his hat in his hand, and begged the Judge's pardon. This is the man that abuses the party now for whom at that time he would go to such unjustifiable extremes.

† One of Mr. Molloy's principal reasons for supporting Mr. Stuart was, that the first day he came to Quebec, he dined at the house of a Scotsman on roast beef and plumpudding.