

## United States.

### TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

A message was received from the President of the United States, on the subject of the recent invasion of our territory on the Canada frontier.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, rose and moved that that portion of the message which relates to an appropriation, be referred to the Committee on Finance, and that the other portion of it, relating to our foreign affairs, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. While up, Mr. C. said he must take occasion to say that he did think that the recent outrage committed on the soil of the United States, and on the lives of its citizens, was of the most atrocious nature in its character and consequences—wholly unjustifiable, and not in the slightest degree palliated by any thing which preceded it. And, sir, (said Mr. C.) there was a character of deliberation attending it, which aggravates the enormity. It was in the dead hour of the night; it was from a shore in a belligerent condition, and therefore in a state of constant watchfulness; it was after a state of preparation, which must have been at least three or four hours, showing that the commander of the British forces was apprised of it, and the destination of the attacking force. It was altogether impossible that he was ignorant of the fact that this vessel was lying quietly at anchor within our jurisdiction, and therefore in a condition which could not justify an attack. It was under all these circumstances that the attack was made. Neither the people of the United States, in the aggregate, nor those in the immediate neighbourhood of the disturbed district, nor the Government of the United States, had done any thing to justify this most unparalleled outrage. I want no further evidence (said Mr. C.) than that now presented to me, to satisfy me that there is nothing to justify it. It was to be regretted (Mr. C. said) that in our history examples had been furnished by which this outrage might be palliated.—Without, however, advertising to them, or to any recent occurrences, he would only say that the true ground for a great nation to place itself on, was that of justice; that it should respect the rights of nations, the weak as well as the powerful; and to abstain from all acts which might hereafter be brought up as precedents against them. While he made these remarks, he by no means wished to be understood as desiring to kindle up a spirit of war between this country and Great Britain, though he thought that ample, prompt and full indemnity should be given us. He should as much, as any man, deplore a war; but, looking to the vast resources of our country, the valor of our citizens, and our achievements in former times, he would not fear the result. If (said Mr. C.) it should be a war with Great Britain, he should deeply deplore it; but in this case it would be a just war, and he would be ready to meet it. With the present friendly relations between this country and Great Britain, with the exception of the recent occurrences in the north-east, he did not see any cause to apprehend it.

Mr. Calhoun expressed his hopes that, in this early stage, and before we were fully advised, no attempt would be made to excite the feelings of the public by debating the subject, which must be the natural result of such a course. He had hoped that all the papers relative to this important matter would be carefully examined before taking further steps.

The late difficulties on our frontier might, by any reasonable person, have been anticipated. There are so many ties which necessarily bind the feelings of the population on either and both sides of the boundary line on that part of our frontier, which has been the scene of bloodshed and outrage, that any attempt by either Government to oppress such population, would call forth the sympathies of the other; and in case of any movement in Canada, what could we expect but that our citizens would take part with the inhabitants, even though their wrongs were but pretended, in case due care was not taken by Government to prevent such interference?

What more distressing event could come than a war between two such nations as Great Britain and the United States? The human mind cannot conceive of a greater calamity. And this may be averted by a careful examination of all the facts on both sides of the subject as now presented for our consideration. Many wrongs may have been committed by our citizens of which we are now unadvised, and many palliations may be produced in favour of the other side.

We must reverse the order of the question. Suppose an attempt was made by the State of New York to rebel against, and overturn the government of this country. The rebels were joined from the Canada side. A rendezvous established, perchance at Navy Island. Boats were constantly employed in supplying from the opposite shore, the enemy at such post, with arms, ammunition and provisions. Should we so hastily and deeply condemn the conduct of the commanding officer of our Government, were he to cut out, seize, burn, and destroy such a boat? Should we then be as ready to grant, as we now are to demand redress? or should we not rather, in reply to such demand, wish time to investigate, and deliberately examine all the causes leading to the commission of the outrage?

It would, in his opinion, be time enough to discuss the question after the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations should have been heard. We should be then better advised as to a future course of conduct. Mr. C. implored the Senate, in the consideration of this subject, not to adopt any rash or hasty measures.

[In the House of Representatives the subject has also been discussed. We select the remarks of two Members, regretting we have not room for the full debate.]

Mr. Thompson (of South Carolina) moved that so much of the Message as related to the appropriations asked for be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the remainder to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It became the House (said Mr. T.) to be cautious in the extreme how they acted in a matter of this importance. For himself, he had full confidence that it would be well conducted by the

Executive; but he must say that he looked upon the letter of Mr. Forsyth as altogether too tame for the occasion. A murder had been committed, with every feature that could probably characterize it as an atrocious and brutal assassination, by British soldiers, upon unarmed and unoffending American citizens, within American territory. They had been murdered in their sleep; and this Government would cease to be considered worthy of the sympathy of other nations if such an act should be passed without prompt demand for redress. He contended that the murderers should have been at once demanded by our Government, and held amenable to our laws. He felt as much as any man could do, how disastrous were the consequences likely to ensue from a war between this country and Great Britain—consequences disastrous not only to the two countries, but to the civilized world. But this case presented considerations paramount to all these, and the country would not deserve the proud distinction which she enjoys among nations if she passed over the considerations with silence or timidity.

Mr. Gray (of New York) sent to the chair a newspaper containing the letter of Col. McNabb, disavowing any intention of landing within our limits, as heretofore published; which, at his request, was read. Mr. Gray said he had read it to show that there had been some exasperating circumstances in the conduct of the people on the frontier, on the side of the United States.

Mr. Rhett (of South Carolina) observed that it was the first duty of those who would speak upon the agitating subject before the House, to inquire who was to blame in this affair. The blame had by some gentlemen been laid at the door of the Administration, but surely without just cause. There was no force at its disposal; in fact, there was not one regular soldier on the ground, and those officers of the government to whom it had a right to look for the preservation of our neutrality, had been among the most forward in contributing to the existing state of things on that frontier. We had none to blame but ourselves. A rebel chief, a fugitive from his country, had crossed the frontier, and in open day, by violent and inflammatory speeches, had instigated American citizens to take up arms. This individual, a traitor in view of the British authorities, had been permitted openly to recruit men in the public streets of Buffalo. And this while we were at peace with the British nation and its government. Was this all? No. A body of men, 29 out of 100 of whom were Americans, had gone over upon a neutral island, and established themselves in a hostile attitude, and in open defiance of the British Government and of the laws of nations. Under such a state of things, Great Britain could not look to the inefficiency of the powers of our Executive to prevent such aggressions; it would look at the fact alone. We were bound to control our citizens, and were responsible for their conduct. Besides, there was kept up a constant communication with this insurgent body from the American shore, from which they were supplied with provisions and munitions of war, and this boat which had been destroyed, it was said, had been engaged in an intercourse of this very character. Before he could be in circumstances to pronounce any opinion on the character of the transaction which had created so great a sensation among our people, he must first know the fact, whether that boat was engaged in carrying over to Navy Island articles contraband of war. If she was, Mr. R. would not say that the representatives of the British Government had no right to seize and destroy her. At all events it was a gallant enterprise, and if he had been in the situation of Col. McNabb, and had reason to believe that the boat was engaged in such a proceeding, he believed he should have done the same, and so, he suspected, would any other man of any intrepidity. Gentlemen ought not to forget the ground taken by General Jackson with the Spanish authorities at Pensacola, and maintained so ably by the gentleman from Massachusetts, then Secretary of State. Then we held, that if the Spanish officers received refugees from the American lines, and suffered them to remain and have protection within Spanish fortresses, we had a right to seize upon the strong land. Gentlemen must all remember how many Indians were found there when Pensacola was taken. Were we not now in a similar situation with Spain? What should we think, were the case our own, and British citizens were gathered upon our frontier with the avowed purpose of extinguishing our republican institutions? Would we tolerate such an attempt for a moment? Never. Before, then, we wrought ourselves up into a fury for imaginary wrongs, let us look at the matter fairly, and mark with whom the aggression lies.

## Colonial.

From Quebec papers to January 11.

We have copied the affidavits on both sides respecting the capture of the *Caroline* steamboat, by a party from Chippewa. Even the cautiously worded truth-suppressing affidavit of Appleby, the person commanding, clearly shows that she was employed in the service of the pirate-rebel forces, landing "freight" of guns and ammunition, and could only be considered as belonging to them. There is a want of candour in the proceedings of District Attorney Mr. Rogers, and he treats the band on Grand Island with a degree of respect they are not entitled to,—the idea of a public functionary seriously giving, as Mr. Rogers has done, the title of GENERAL to a leader of robbers, is preposterous and shows how completely all public functionaries in the United States are influenced in their conduct by the dread of provoking the anger of the mob.

From the whole circumstances as now shown, it appears that Colonel McNabb was fully justified in the course he adopted.

The last division of the 85th Regt. arrived in Quebec, from Halifax, soon after one P. M. yesterday, accompanied by a detachment of Artillery with their guns. The weather had been exceedingly boisterous for the four-and-twenty hours previous, and their passage across the St. Lawrence was much impeded by masses of floating ice. The whole, however,

landed in good spirits, and marched to the Jesuit Barracks, with the band of the 66th Regt. and accompanied by a large concourse of citizens to welcome their arrival.—*Quebec Herald, Saturday.*

The first division of the 43d left town yesterday morning in carriages, for their quarters at Chambly. The 55th proceeded to Sherbrooke.

The number of prisoners in the Montreal jail is now 205, and we believe nearly as many have been enlarged or suffered to go home, although taken with armed assemblages. The prisoners have been permitted to communicate with their families in writing. No trials, executions or punishments have yet taken place, and we have no doubt that they are all humanely treated.

We observe that the Assembly of Upper Canada have resolved to petition the Queen for the immediate remission of the Upper and Lower Provinces; and we cannot for a moment doubt that the British population of this Province will do the same.—*Montreal Transcript.*

It is reported that a gentleman, who has lately returned from Washington, where he was in familiar intercourse with many of the leading members of Congress, with whom he conversed on Canada affairs, has stated that he found them all of one opinion in regard to interference on the part of the United States; that they held it would be unjust and impolitic in the highest degree, and would tend more than any other measure that could be devised to accelerate the dissolution of the Union.

We have no later accounts from Upper Canada by post to-day. The correspondence between the Commissary General of the State of New York and Col. McNabb, indicates a samer feeling on the part of the Government of that State, than was shown in the Message of Governor Marcy. Reports from Toronto, however, speak of a heavy cannonading heard in the direction of Navy Island.

The following Members of the Assembly are implicated in the rebellion more or less, and therefore are absent per force:—Alway, Dumoulin of Oxford, Gibson, McKicking, Moore, Morrison, Ralph and Wells.—*Kingston Herald.*

(From the Albany Journal, January 6.)

A gentleman from Buffalo states that two large steamboats, the Constitution and Constellation, were ready for service on Sunday. We know not on what authority.

P. S.—A rumour is in circulation, that Gen. Van Rensselaer, with his main army, had left Navy Island, and gone up the Lake.

From the Quebec Gazette, January 12.

We have made some extracts from the Albany Evening Journal of the 6th, of the latest intelligence from the Niagara frontier. We should not be surprised if the two steamers prepared for navigating the Lake at Buffalo, were to take Van Rensselaer's forces at Navy Island, and convey them to the Detroit frontier. We find by a St. Thomas paper of the 30th Dec. that there were "rumours of hostile demonstrations on our frontier about Detroit." This move would cause the British forces to be more dispersed and favour any hostile attempts against Lower Canada.

That such is in contemplation by the leaders of the late revolt, there can be no doubt. A letter, dated 25th December, from a gentleman in Vermont, published in the *National Intelligencer*, at Washington, says:—"They are collecting means in this State. Muskets, cannon, powder, ball, &c. are very freely given, and are collecting in large quantities." "It is the intention of the radicals, who are now in this State, to enter the Province in a few weeks, with arms, &c., and arm and organize the French population, and make a desperate effort."

It is no doubt their "intention," as it was their intention all last summer, to make a "desperate effort," for the execution of which they formed, drilled, and armed the "fils de la liberte." Perhaps the people on the frontiers, and the French Canadians will have no greater liking to be plundered by these leaders and the vandals than they may collect in the States, than they had before; for it is clear that they must live at the expense of the people amongst whom they may penetrate. The Mississquoi people took the safest way of receiving them.

We have been favored with the "*Toronto Patriot*," of the 4th Jan. It contains a letter from HENRY ARTHUR, Commissary General Military Stores, State of New York, dated Niagara Falls, Jan. 2d, 1838, addressed to Col. McNabb, requesting him to suspend the attack on Navy Island "till I can demand the surrender of any and all arms, ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the people of the State of New York; which the assemblage there have obtained the clandestine possession of; and permission to withdraw the same, if they shall be given up." To this request Col. McNabb consents, in an answer dated "Head Quarters, Chippawa," the same day.

## KING'S COLLEGE.

### Popular Lectures.

A LECTURE, with Experimental Illustrations, will be delivered at 3 P. M., on every Saturday during Lent Term.

This course is instituted in order to afford to those who are not matriculated Students of King's College; a brief view of the facts and reasonings upon which the Sciences of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are founded; the subject of Lecture being chosen alternately from each of these branches.

Tickets, admitting one person, 10s., or three members of the same family at 20s., may be had at Mr. Beverly's, or from the College Porter.

The first Lecture will be delivered on Saturday the 20th instant.

January 15, 1838.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Isaac McLeod, late of the Parish of Saint Mary, County of York, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to Messrs. Wilnot and Kerr, Fredericton, or to Wm. McLEOD, of Greenwich, King's Co., Executor.

January, 15th, 1838.—3m.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 24, 1838.

### Central Bank of New Brunswick.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.  
Director this week, Mr. JOHN T. BROWN.  
Discount Days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.  
Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

### Bank of Fredericton.

ASA COY, President.  
Director this week, E. E. BARKWITH, Esq.  
Discount Days, Monday and Thursday.  
Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before two o'clock on Mondays and Wednesdays.

### Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week, Mr. PETER FISHER.

### Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Book House, opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

R. WOLHAUPT, President.

Committee for the present month, CHARLES McPHERSON and CHARLES FISHER.

### Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow, D. L. ROBINSON, Esquire.



By Authority.

ANNO PRIMO VICTORIE REGINÆ.  
CAP. I.

An Act in addition to an Act, intituled "An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force for the organization and regulation of the Militia, and to make further provision for the same."

Passed 22d January 1838.

WHEREAS during the existence of the disturbances or the reasonable apprehension of the repetition thereof in the Canadian Provinces, it is expedient that Legislative aid should be immediately afforded to enable His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, to organize one or more battalions of Provincial Troops for the support of the Queen's Government in the Canadas, and for the performance of garrison or other duties in this Province;

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Executive Council, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to enrol and organize in such manner as to the said Commander in Chief for the time being may seem meet and proper, from the several regiments of Militia in this Province, as many men who may voluntarily enlist as hereinafter mentioned not exceeding in the whole one thousand two hundred rank and file.

II. And be it enacted, That there be paid to each and every man on enlistment the sum or bounty of five pounds in manner following:—that is to say, the sum of two pounds ten shillings on enrolling his name with and putting himself under the command of such person or persons as may be for that purpose appointed by the said Commander in Chief for the time being, and the residue or further sum of two pounds ten shillings, whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commanding Officer that the requisite Regimental necessities have been provided; and that on receipt of the first sum and enrolment as aforesaid, each and every man shall be thenceforth subject to all the provisions and regulations of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, made and passed in the seventh year of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters," and of the Rules and Articles for the better Government of Her Majesty's Forces, founded upon and in accordance with the above recited Act.

III. And be it enacted, That the said bounty money shall be paid out of the Province Treasury by warrant under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council: Provided that no further sum be granted out of the Province Funds towards the payment of the Officers and Men contemplated to volunteer and be enrolled by the provisions of this Act, than the bounties herebefore stated.

IV. And be it enacted, That from and after the enrolment and organization of the said Corps, or so soon after the commencement thereof as may be thought proper, the said Corps or any part thereof may be marched, as occasion may require, to any part of the British North American Colonies.

V. And be it enacted, That in case it shall be deemed necessary to order the aforesaid Corps to march beyond the limits of this Province, or in case the said Corps should not be raised, and it should be thought advisable from the absence of the Queen's Troops, to call out any portion of the Militia for Garrison Duty, it shall and may be lawful for the Commander in Chief for the time being to call out such portion of the Militia of this Province, as he may deem necessary for the performance of Garrison or other Military duty within this Province, the same to be drafted by ballot according to the mode prescribed in and by the thirtieth section of the aforesaid Act to which this is an amendment: Provided always that the number of Militia to be called out as aforesaid shall not exceed three hundred Rank and File.

VI. And be it enacted, That whenever the said Commander in Chief shall think it expedient to order a draft by ballot as aforesaid,

volunteers who offer themselves for service may be accepted, and being so accepted shall be subject to the same provisions and regulations as though they had been drafted by ballot.

VII. And be it enacted, that the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, Fiddlers, Buglers and Privates, so called out for Provincial Duty as last aforesaid, shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances as the Officers, Non-commissioned officers, drummers, fiddlers, buglers and privates of Her Majesty's Regular Troops respectively receive, to be reckoned from the day of their being enrolled until their discharge respectively; and at the time of their discharge they shall be allowed respectively a number of days pay to defray their expenses to their usual place of residence within the Province, at the rate of fifteen miles per day, together with an additional bounty to each man of the Non-commissioned officers, Drummers, fiddlers, buglers and privates, who shall have served faithfully during their term of service of two pounds ten shillings, which pay and bounty for the said last mentioned Corps so to be called out as last aforesaid, shall be paid out of the Province Treasury by warrant under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council.

VIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in full force and effect for the space of two years, from and after the passing thereof, and if the said Commander in Chief shall think proper to discharge the said Corps or either of them, before the expiration of the said term of two years, it shall and may be lawful for him so to do by general order to that effect; provided always that the said first mentioned Corps, be not discharged without the limits of this Province.

IX. And be it enacted, That this Act may be altered or amended by any Act or Acts to be passed in this Session of the Legislature.

IN COUNCIL, 20th JANUARY, 1838.

It appearing that the answer to a petition of John Keenan, published in the Royal Gazette, states the land to be sold at two shillings per acre by mistake. ORDERED, That the error be corrected in the next Gazette, and the price stated two shillings and six pence.

Extract from the Minutes.

WM. F. ODELL.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

George F. S. Fenton, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court, in the room of Charles S. Patnam, Esquire, deceased.  
Jacob W. Barker and Nathaniel Hubbard, to be Trustees of the Sunday Grammar School.

KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.  
Lent Term, 1838.

The Hebdomadary, or weekly course of instruction, for the present Term, is as follows:—Private Tuition in Classics and Mathematics, every day in the week except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 12.

## PUBLIC LECTURES ON

Monday, in Natural Philosophy, at 12 noon.  
— Intellectual Philosophy at 1 P. M.  
Tuesday, in French, at 12.  
— Chemistry, at 1.  
Wednesday, in History, at 12.  
— Chemistry, at 1.  
Thursday, in Intellectual Philosophy, at 12.  
— Chemistry, at 1.  
Friday, in French, at 12.  
— Chemistry, at 1.  
Saturday, in Divinity, at 12.

A Lecture, with illustrative experiments will also be delivered on Saturday, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of affording to those who are not matriculated Students a brief view of the facts and reasonings on which the sciences of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are founded.

On Monday last His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber, and having commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, gave his assent, to "A Bill in addition to an Act intituled An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force for the organization and regulation of the Militia, and making further provision for the same."

We have received our regular Canadian files to the 12th inst., but they add very little to the Upper Canada intelligence previously in our possession. The general tenor of the accounts from the Niagara frontier lead us to believe that the "sympathizers" of the State of New York were beginning to feel that they had placed themselves in the wrong by the protection and assistance they had rendered to the Upper Canada rebels.—The latest accounts completely establish the piratical character of the Caroline, and her being British property. The mails from Upper Canada had been delayed on account of the state of the roads—they are bare of snow, and the navigation is in a great measure open. A report is in circulation which could not be traced to any good foundation, that Navy Island had been taken with considerable loss on both sides, and McKenzie and Van Rensselaer prisoners.

Her Majesty's Troops, destined for Canada are proceeding on their route from hence with the greatest expedition, and all appear to be in high spirits, and well prepared for any kind of service. The Head Quarters of the 34th Regiment, commanded by Major Ruxton, arrived here on Thursday last; and followed their companions in arms on the Saturday morning following; the remaining companies are now on their march. The flank Companies of this gallant Corps passed through this place about a fortnight since. A detachment of the 65th Regiment arrived here yesterday afternoon, from Saint John.

## UNPREFEERED STATE TRAVELLING!

Mr. Bradley, who has carried the Mails for a long period of years between this place and the City of Saint John, and whose steady habits and persevering industry has gained him a high reputation on the road, performed the journey (a distance of about 85 miles by the river line) in 54 hours; such exertions ought to meet with encouragement, and we hope he may receive it.