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ST. JOHN, N. B. Dec. 16.

On Friday the 8th inst. a deputation from the St. Patrick's Society, of Fredericton, consisting of the President, Vice-President, and a committee of ten Members, waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the following Address:—

To His Excellency Major-General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. H. and C. B., Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Address of the St. Patrick's Society in Fredericton.

May it please your Excellency—

At the present moment, when Lower Canada is in open rebellion, caused by the conduct of those factious demagogues who have led the unthinking and ignorant into the horrors of civil war—it becomes the duty of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects to express their detestation of such attempts to overthrow the British Government. We therefore, as Irishmen and British subjects beg to approach your Excellency with hearts full of loyalty and devotion to our beloved Sovereign; and to assure your Excellency, that fully conscious as we are of the blessing we enjoy under the British Constitution we are ready to defend the same to the last extremity. Should therefore, circumstance arise which may require our best exertions be assured, Sir, that we shall call upon all our Countrymen, confident of the result, in British North America, to join with us in maintaining at whatever sacrifice, the British Rule in these Provinces against anarchy and confusion.

We therefore respectfully pray that Your Excellency will whenever you may see fit, be pleased to call upon us to defend the British Flag with our lives and property.

Signed on behalf of the Society,

THOMAS BAILLIE,

President.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

To the St. Patrick's Society of Fredericton—

GENTLEMEN,—Your Address is truly Irish—it goes direct to the heart, from whence it evidently proceeds.

Though not an Irishman myself many years of my public life have been passed (and I will add happily passed) in Ireland. At an early period of my residence in that Country, the circumstances in which I was placed gave me peculiar facilities for correctly appreciating the worth of the Irish character. I have publicly said upon another occasion, "treat an Irishman with strict justice and a little kindness and you will attach him to you with all the ardour of his warm-hearted nature." Justice, he, common with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, feels a well founded confidence of receiving under the protection of our unrivalled Constitution, in every part of the British dominions; and kindness, when needed, he feels equally assured of experiencing from the Throne; hence his ardent loyalty the one and devoted attachment to the other.

In the name of our youthful Sovereign, I thank you gentlemen, for this Address. As Her Majesty's Representative, I will accept your proffered services and I will put myself at your head, if circumstances should render it necessary for the Militia Forces of this Province, or any considerable body of them, to follow the Queen's troops to the aid of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Lower Canada.

J. HARVEY,

Lieut. Governor,

Government House, Fredericton.

December 8, 1837.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 8.

The Senate held no sitting to-day. In the House a message from the President was received, relative to the Canada troubles, regretting to inform the House that an outrage of a most aggravated kind, the attack on the steam boat Caroline, had happened, and that the excitement before existing in that quarter, had been greatly increased. In consequence of this act, the President had ordered out the Militia, to repel any invasion of our frontier, and asked for the necessary appropriations to meet the unexpected circumstances in which the country is placed.

The accompanying documents were read, showing the great excitement prevailing on the frontier, which were communicated from the District Attorney. The captain of the Caroline testifies that the boat was employed to run between Buffalo and Schlosser—that as she passed below Black Rock, a volley of musketry was fired on her, but did no injury,—that she made 3 trips from Schlosser, to N. Island, and returned to Schlosser, where she was moored, and that 23 persons came on board to sleep. They were attacked in the night by five boats, who took possession of the steamboat, killing one man, and setting the boat on fire. The captain has found but 21 out of 33. Twelve persons missing, he supposes are killed, besides Durfee, who was shot. Eleven other persons, who were on board the Caroline, affirm the statement of Captain Appleby. Accompanying the message was a communication from Mr Poinsett to Gen. Scott to proceed to the frontier, and call upon the Governors of New York and Vermont to furnish the necessary quota of troops, recommending that they be taken as far as convenient from the scene of excitement. The soldiers are to be called into service for three months. The utmost caution and prudence is recommended to Gen. Scott.

There was also a communication to the Governor of New York, requesting him to call out such militia force as Gen. Scott may require. The same to the Governor of Vermont, and a communication from Mr. Forsyth to the British Minister at Washington, calling his attention to the outrage at Schlosser.

Mr. Howard, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved a reference to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Thompson of South Carolina objected to it. It should go to the committee on Foreign Affairs. He insisted that an explanation

was no atonement. It was a murder, and we should cease to command the respect of other nations if, after this invasion and outrage, we did not demand the murderers. He was sensible of the tremendous consequences of a war with Great Britain, but he should no longer deserve the name of an American, if he could submit to such an outrage without ample atonement. He moved that so much as relates to appropriation go to the committee of ways and means, and the rest to Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Cambreleng thought a discussion now premature. When it came he was as ready as any one to vindicate the honor of his country.

At the request of Mr. Gray of New York, an insolent letter of McNab, dated Dec. 29, to the District Attorney, at Buffalo was read, disclaiming any intention to land on our territory, and pretending that he had been fired on by the privates on Grand Island, & that the first aggressions came from the Americans. He thought the letter of Mr. Forsyth to the British Minister too tame.

Mr. Fill more of New York asserted that this was no apology or explanation at all, and he was surprised that a citizen of New York should bring it forth as such, for that same night on which McNab pretended he did not intend to invade our territory, this outrage on the Caroline was committed. Mr. F. stated another fact, that a beacon light was kept burning at McNab's camp evidently for the purpose of lighting back the murderers who had sent the Caroline over the falls. Mr. F. was surprised that the message alluded to no defence of our forts on the frontier. He had no doubt that the U. S. cannon had been taken from unoccupied forts and carried on to Grand Island, and he considered it culpable in not preventing these cannon being used to provoke a war with Great Britain.

Mr. Gray repelled the idea of apologising for the outrage at Schlosser, but he was desirous of avoiding declaring war at the north while we had war at the south. We should first get full information of the facts.

Mr. Tillinghast of R. Island, & other federalists joined in this debate for the sole purpose of doing what they did in the war of 1812, finding fault with the Government, and making war on that instead of fighting its enemies. Mr. T. found no fault with the British. He was not afraid of any war growing out of the relations of the two countries, and deprecated the idea that any such impression should be given to the country from what might be said on this

floor. He then went into an attack on the administration, and complained that they had not fortified the frontier in anticipation of this event. That the President ought to have foreseen it and ordered troops there in season to have repelled any attempt at the violation of our territory.

Mr. Bronson of New York very properly replied to all this tirade, that the opposition seemed to care little about a war between the U. States & Great Britain, if they could only make a war on the administration. He went on to show that within 30 days every thing was quiet on the frontier, & the assembly of an U. S. force there would have been the signal of disturbance. Besides, where were the administration to get the troops to man those forts. The troops were all the south, defending that frontier. The Government had done every thing that by law the administration could do to provide against this exigency, by employing all its civil force, and only when it became necessary had the President applied to Congress for aid. He could hardly conceive why gentlemen should be so eager to assail the administration on this thing. It was wholly gratuitous to make this attack. The gentleman from S. C. Mr. Thompson, had complained of the tameness of Mr. Forsyth's letter to the British minister. What would he have? We were living in a glass house, and should not throw stones. There were now 1000 citizens of the U. S. in arms of navy Island. It was true we had no power over them there, but if gentlemen were sincere in wishing to preserve our neutrality they should be willing to make some allowance for excesses on the other side. The murder at Schlosser was an outrage that should make the blood of every American tingle to his finger's end. He would go any length honorably to vindicate our rights, but he was not for precipitous action to involve the two countries.

Mr. Rhett of S. C. indignantly repelled this attempt of the opposition to throw blame on the administration, and showed that all had been done that could be done without the aid of Congress which was asked as soon as it was needed. If the Caroline was employed to carry troops and ammunitions to navy Island, he should have done as Col. McNab had done. He referred to the acts of McKenzie at Buffalo, &c. and concluded that more had been done to justify the destruction of the Caroline than had on a former occasion been done against the U. S. when we took possession of Pensacola. He deprecated the idea of getting up a war with Great Britain, and inti-