'people, of *congenial feelings*, at their backs, (mean-'the American Republicans!—mark the expression, '(congenial feelings!) cannot fail to produce a most 'beneficial effect" ;—of course, by intimidating the Government and House of Commons, "who will scarce venture upon a refusal" of their demands.

To these letters of Chapman's (and Jo says that, this is the only correspondence ever held by himself or his friends, with reference to Canada,—but he does not say, that these letters, comprise the whole of the correspondence,) Jo replies, in that famous epistle of his, which the Courier tells us, adds so much 'to his well earned fame as a clever writer,' 'and embraces the views of the Reformers generally in these Provinces.' In this letter, Jo proceeds to treat of, what most men consider rather a delicate subject ;—and discusses *treason and rebellion*, with a degree of coolness and assurance, perfectly astonishing. Throughout there is not one word, which can be construed, into disapprobation of what he says, he is satisfied, is the settled design of the Canadians, viz. *rebellion against the mother country*. All that he condemns is, their *precipitancy*. 'I suspect, says Jo, to Chapman, the party, with 'which you act, (the Reformers) are determined, at 'all hazards, to *precipitate* a contest with the Mother 'country, in order to secure an independent existence, or a place in the American Confederation: 'this is a charge, often brought against you by your 'enemies ;—I allude to it, with a very different purpose; that you may understand, how Canadian 'affairs are viewed in Nova-Scotia, and that Colonial reformers may understand each other,—such 'frankness and candour may save us all much trouble." Jo tells Chapman that the people of Nova-Scotia, & New-Brunswick, are sincerely attach'd 'to the Mother country,—but if the people of Great 'Britain refuse to do us justice, (that is if Jo, and 'his relations, are not made Executive Councillor, 'and Speaker, and Assistant Auditor, and Provincial Aid-de-Camp, and Treasurer, and Justice of 'the Inferior Court, and Magistrates, like we know 'who!!) the feelings of the population will be turned in other channels, (*towards the fifteen millions of people of congenial feelings?*) and the connexion 'with Britain be viewed very differently from what 'it is now.—But although the time is not very distant, when the question of independence, may 'come to be considered, not as one forced upon us, 'but as a natural consequence of our position,—our 'people have no disposition to *hasten* on this period, 'nor of themselves to *precipitate* any crisis, or aid 'any rupture BEFORE WE ARE PREPARED. We 'would rather, that separation should be the result 'of an *amicable* agreement." Though some of *our* Reformers, have *volunteered* to go to fight the French Canadian Reformers,—Jo, like his brother Reformers O'Connell and Papineau, has perhaps a natural aversion to that "villainous saltpetre," and would rather fight with long primer and pica, than with long tom and the bayonet; and signalize himself in press work, than in deeds of arms. But though Jo would prefer an *amicable agreement*,—with becoming modesty, he disclaims all pretensions to judge for others, who may be disposed to *precipitancy* in an object, which must at some, 'not very distant 'day be peacefully obtained:' so says Jo to Chapman, 'if you think you have a good cause, and the 'wisdom, and strength, and that the Canadians are 'of as good materials, (for rebellion) as the descendants of the Pilgrims, and are determined on a 'rupture, why then the issue is in the hand of 'God; but that you may not be led into any ill digested, or *precipitate* contest, I must tell you, that 'we will not go with you; but if you will wait, till 'these Colonies have grown to *man's estate*, and are 'riper in resources, then I will go with you, with all 'my heart, and so will the people of these Provinces 'also,—only we will not *precipitate* a contest."

Now in all this, there is nothing of course, "that 'can in the slightest degree compromise either Chapman or Jo,—nothing to impeach the character of 'either, as a gentleman, or his loyalty as a British 'subject." In course not; and as Jo maintains, 'and the Conservative Editor of the leading loyal Journal, maintains also, that these sentiments "em-'brace the views of the Reformers generally in the 'Provinces," there is nothing to compromise or impeach them either. They are all loyal, because they do not wish to *precipitate* a contest with the Mother Country!!

Jo tells us, that this correspondence is the only one, held by him or his friends, on Canadian rebellion; and Chapman tells him, in his first letter, that "he learns from Nova-Scotia papers, or rather from 'extracts therefrom, in these of Lower Canada, that 'public attention has been aroused to the peculiar 'defects which run through all the Constitutions of 'the British Colonies, with local Legislatures:—I allude he says, of course, to our own irresponsible 'second branch, the Legislative Council,—which is 'at the bottom of all the evils, which the several 'Provinces have suffered." He therefore, recommends, that a simultaneous demand should be made for an Elective Council, from all the Colonies, in a short petition, merely stating, "that *the Council as at present constituted* stands between the supreme authority and the people; and praying that the people of "Nova-Scotia, be permitted to elect the Council in future. If New-Brunswick and Newfoundland would do the same (of which I have no doubt) our demand would not be resisted." The latter part of this passage—*of which I have no doubt*—gives rise to some very serious considerations.—This was written in 1835, the very year, in which the Reformers in our Assembly, *precipitated* themselves into a contest, with "our own irresponsible second branch," which, Chapman says, is at the bottom of all the "evils, which the several Provinces have suffered." During this year, the question of an Elective Council, was openly discussed in both Provinces, doubtless in furtherance of Chapman's views. The Observer was, then, the ostensible organ of the Reformers in this Province; Mr. Blatch, the reporter of the Assembly, was its Editor, and one member of the Legislative Council, the holder of an office of great emolument; and more than one member of Assembly, were in the habit of contributing political articles to it; and in it the famous protest of the Hon. R. Simonds, rejected by the Legislative council, first appeared. Into this paper, all the articles published by Jo, in the Nova-Scotian, in favour of an Elective Council, were copied, enlarged upon, and recommended to notice, just as Jo's correspondence, is now treated by the Courier; and Jo was hailed as a valuable auxiliary, in the contest then going on in this Province. Nay more than this: a Pamphlet was written, by a member of Assembly, and sold for the author, by Mr. Blatch, which indirectly supported the same views, and, what is very remarkable, the author uses the very words of Chapman—"*the Council as at present constituted*:" and it may further be added, that Tait's Magazine, the organ of the Canadian Reformers, about this time, made its first appearance in this Province. I feel no disposition to join in the charge brought against the Reformers in these Provinces, of "participating in the *ultra* views, of the leaders of the movement party in the Canadas;" but it is impossible to shut one's eyes to the evidence, furnished by this Correspondence; of the fact, that there has been an extensive correspondence carried on, among the Reformers in all the British American Colonies; and it is impossible to say, how far this may have operated, to induce the Canadians to "*precipitate* a contest with the Mother country."

A FRIEND TO BRITISH CONNECTION.

Provincial Legislature.

Thursday, January 11.

Hon. Mr. Johnston moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee for the consideration of the Bill for amending the Militia Laws, as reported by the Committe.

"House in Committee—Mr. Woodward in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Johnston stated that as the Bill had been printed, and was in possession of members, it were unnecessary for him to state its principles.—When the Bill came under the review of the Committee appointed by the House, it was so framed as if possible to meet the wishes of the people of the Province, as expressed in the numerous addresses that had been presented, and in various other ways. The Militia Act at present in operation does not authorise the calling out that description of force, unless in case of actual invasion. It was therefore proposed to bestow additional power upon the Executive, first to enable him to raise and embody a volunteer force, and secondly to call into actual service a certain portion of the Militia, for the protection of the Queen's stores, and the performance of such garrison duty as might be required. In order to carry into effect so desirable an object, it was proposed to offer a bounty, which should be paid out of the funds of the Province, the pay and allowances to be drawn from the military chest. The Bill he said contemplates the payment of the bounty in two separate payments; but an amendment would be proposed, authorising the granting of both bounties, upon a certificate being produced from the commanding officer, that the party had provided himself with the necessary supplies. The only objection that arose was as referred to the expence; upon making a calculation it would be found that the expence caused by paying the bounty would be £8000; but it would be proposed to reduce the number of volunteers to 1200 men; and in that case but £6000 would be required. Another amendment that would be proposed, would refer to the circumstance that if these volunteers should leave the Province, the law under which they were raised would not apply; consequently they must be subject to the provisions of the Mutiny Act, with the exception of corporal punishment and banishment. There was a section which authorised the calling out a certain portion of the Militia by ballot, and it was proposed to limit the number to 400 men. He had now explained the principles of the Bill, and he would merely observe that in framing it, the Committee had bestowed much time and attention.

Mr. Wilson said the present was a very important measure, and it was one upon which every member was called to express his opinion. He felt that in rising to oppose a Bill, which would probably be supported by a majority of the Committee, he did so under great disadvantage; still he had a duty to perform, and it was essential they should arrive at a right conclusion. When the Bill was introduced by the hon. mover, it was accompanied with a statement of the necessity for its passing into a law. In his opinion however, it is now quite unnecessary: the time had passed when the people could be roused into active exertion: and the rebellion which at one time bore so threatening an aspect had since been put down; troops were also pouring into Lower Canada, sufficient to ensure its tranquillity, and to prevent any fresh outrage on the part of the disaffected. In the feelings of loyalty and patriotism, which had been so generally manifested, he perfectly concurred; but that did not lead him to vote for what he considered a waste of property, or the squandering away of money, which might be more beneficially expended.

It had been stated that if it were not necessary the Executive would not avail himself of the provisions of the Bill, then under consideration; but would any person say, that upon being furnished with sufficient power His Excellency would not feel bound to avail himself of the means thus placed within his reach; because if the corps to be formed were to be effective, they must be organised before their services would be required; and some time must be spent in preparation and drill. With reference to the aid which it was proposed to furnish, what service could be rendered by this Province. True, it might be said that every little helps, but inadequate aid would be worse than useless; and what could this pigmy colony effect, which could be of importance when compared with the resources, and the power, and splendour of England; one line in a despatch would command more effectual aid, than any which the entire resources of this Province could afford. There was also another point of view, in which the subject presented itself, this Province is threatened with invasion from a neighbouring State; and would it be right to cripple its means, and render it incapable of exertion, should a necessity arise. He trusted such an exigency would not occur; but it was only proper to be prepared. If however a necessity existed for affording the contemplated aid; there was not a man in the country, who would more readily grant it; but he repeated he did not think it at present was required; and interference while such is the case, he repeated, would be worse than useless. He said he felt satisfied, that the funds of the Province were not more than are required for the promotion of useful purposes at home; out of which it was proposed to take £8000 in the first instance. This in itself was an important item, but how were the men, to be provided with clothing; yet that would not be the only expence for which the country would be liable; the volunteers to be raised, must be afterwards supported; and it was estimated that the annual cost of a regiment is £30,000. It was also proposed to call out the militia; and here another expence was to be incurred, which in the absence of the troops could not be avoided.

The hon. gentleman said, he had thus expressed himself fully, with reference to the objections he entertained against the Bill; and in so doing he was also expressing the sentiments of his constituents and thus performing a double duty. He represented an extensive county, and he came there supported by the suffrages of a large majority of its inhabitants: whose opinion it was, that the casual and territorial revenue should be funded, and thus made permanently useful to the Province. But were the contemplated Bill to go into operation, there would be another item of expense created, and to which it became necessary to allude.—There were at present before the House, large claims from revolutionary soldiers. If a body of men were raised and sent out of the country, would not some of them return maimed and injured, and must not they also receive support from the funds of the Province.—Besides gentlemen well knew the demoralizing tendency of a military life; and might not the promising and virtuous youth of a country, return to their parental roofs a licenced soldiery; and thus produce a serious injury to the morals of the people. It had been said, that even the militia trainings had an injurious effect with which opinion he did not entirely coincide; as he thought they produced a degree of emulation, among the youthful portion of a community. But if bad results were anticipated from such a meeting: what was not to be apprehended with reference to the morals of our youth, when sent on a distant campaign. In conclusion he would state, that he would willingly vote for calling out such portion of the Militia, as might be wanted for the protection of the Queen's stores; and would cheerfully give his consent to their being employed on that service; and that was all that could be reasonably expected or required. He trusted that gentlemen would weigh well the nature and consequence of the vote they were about to give; and not shrink from the faithful discharge of a public duty.

Mr. Beardsley said it appeared to him that the preamble of the Bill, was not borne out by facts; and that it was neither expedient or necessary to pass such a law. If Gentlemen would refer to the Journals of the day, they would find that every thing was tranquil in Lower Canada, that the rebellion was put down, and not a rebel is now to be seen in arms; and the official accounts which he had perused were to the same effect. He repeated therefore it is neither necessary or expedient to pass such a Bill, and not only was the rebellion suppressed, but the rebels were every where dispersed, and their leaders were either in prison awaiting their dreadful trial, or they had quit the country. He consequently could not be induced to believe, that, it became necessary for the Province to raise 1600 men to march into Lower Canada, to assist in putting down a rebellion which no longer exists. And if such were the situation of affairs in Lower Canada, the recent outbreak in the Upper Province could not last long. The royalist forces had been every where victorious, and the rebels had been compelled to fly. He said that Col. M'Nab while recently on his march from the London district, was met by hundreds of persons who flocked around his standard; and they were informed by the papers that there were 40,000 militiamen, who were ready to obey the call of their country. There was nothing remaining of the rebellion in Upper Canada, with the exception of the force which was assembled at Navy Island, who are chiefly foreigners; and the next news will probably inform us of its dispersion or surrender. And with such information before the Committee, were it right to raise a large body of men, to send out of the country, at considerable expence, and when the funds of the Province were wanting for other important objects.

Now he would ask what inducement presented itself, that the Representatives of the people should abandon the improvement of the roads and bridges of the country, to engage in so Quixotic an expeditions They had already sacrificed political power for the obtaining of a certain object, and rendered the Legislature imbecile and powerless: they had surrendered the political rights of the country, for the attainment of money. For the procuring of this they were shorn of their strength, and now they were about to squander it away, instead of employing it in the promotion of internal benefit. He trusted gentlemen would pause and count the cost, before they passed such a Bill. Although they were the trustees of the public purse, yet they possessed no moral right to incur a lavish expenditure of its contents; and he felt satisfied that that which is now proposed, would not meet with the approbation of the country. With reference to the Province itself, it had just emerged from famine, and because last year, there had been a productive crop, were they to deprive the country of those means, which during the next might be required to preserve its inhabitants from starvation; and to take those funds which might be thus wanted, to fit out a military expedition. Was it to be supposed that two regiments of volunteers would be of any avail; and were the Assembly to expend the money of the country in raising them? When complaint should afterwards reach the mother country of the destitute condition of the people, they would say why did you waste and fritter away your means,—they would "laugh at their calamity, and mock when their fear cometh.' If there were a rebellion in the Canadas, and the authority of the parent state were in peril, he would vote for immediate aid, and he would agree to a law to-morrow to furnish the means. But to sanction the raising of regiments when they were not required; and before they could organise and equip 500 men, 50,000 would be obtained from the mother country—would be affording no efficient aid to the people of Canada, and should not meet with the sanction of the Assembly. It would be the excess of folly, and could be attended with no good effect. He should therefore oppose the Bill as it now stands, but he was prepared to pass a law to raise by ballot, a sufficient number of militiamen to perform the duties of the garrisons in the Province; and with that view, at the proper stage of the Bill, he should propose an amendment to that effect; but farther he would not vote.

The hon. member said he should conclude with a few additional remarks. At a time when great efforts were making to promote temperance and morality, were the Representatives of the people to hold out inducements to the young agriculturalist, to embark in a course of life which frequently leads to pernicious results in a moral point of view, and opens the door, for the introduction of all that can demoralize. Were they going to send away the youth of the country, to be returned with vitiated morals and impaired constitutions; who if they returned cripples, must be provided for; and many of whom would become idle and useless members of society. In fact, it was impossible to foresee the consequences, that would result from such a measure, as that before the Committee; and he should therefore oppose its passing.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JANUARY 19, 1838.

CANADA.—Nothing of importance has reached us from this quarter, with the exception of an official letter from Colonel M'Nab, giving a true statement of the capture of the steam-boat "Caroline"; and about which so many contradictory statements, have already appeared in the American newspapers.

The American papers have invariably "*disguised the fact*," that their dashing steamer 'Caroline' was acting the part of a *Pirate*, and was eventually captured sailing under *British Colours*. These are facts, which should be made known to the civilized world, as well as the gallant manner in which she was boarded by a party of volunteers, under the command of Captain Drew of the Royal Navy.—We trust, that the British Minister at Washington, will not lose sight of this piratical transaction on the part of the Americans, but will demand from that Government, the surrender of all the Desperados, who unfortunately escaped into the American territory on the night of the capture.

The American papers announce that Major General Scott, is ordered to the frontier to command the American Militia forces that may be called into service. Mr President Van Buren, has also issued a Proclamation exhorting all American citizens "to return peaceably to their respective homes, and "warning all those who shall refuse to do so; that "the laws of the United States will be rigidly enforced against them." So far, we suppose, Mr. Van Buren thinks he has complied outwardly with the laws of nations, and that he has blinded the vision of the British Minister, by issuing this empty state document; but mark the *secret orders* issued to General Scott, bearing the same date as the Proclamation referred to viz. Jan. 5, 1838, "The Executive possesses no legal authority to employ the "Military force to restrain persons within our jurisdiction and who ought to be under our controul, "from violating the laws, by making incursions "into the territory of neighbouring and friendly "nations, with hostile intent. I can give you therefore, no instructions on that subject."

If such really be the case, as is stated in those *secret* instructions, that the American Government does not possess the power, nor will give any orders to their Officers to restrain their subjects from invading the Canadian territory, we cannot see the utility of a British Minister remaining at their seat of Government, nor the justice of the American Executive appealing to the Government of Canada in behalf of a horde of miscreants, whom they state are not within the pale of American coercion, and of course are not worthy of their protection.

Another precious document from the American Executive, bearing the same date, was addressed by Mr. Forsyth to the Hon. Mr. Fox, British Minister at Washington, wherein is expressed the intention to demand redress from the British Government for acts committed on the frontier. This document adds insult to injury, because the American Government well knew that their own subjects in every instance were the aggressors, and that by the laws of nations their lives were justly forfeited, when they sat foot on British territory.

We feel much pleasure in publishing the following Loyal Address from the Corporation of this city, to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, with Her Majesty's gracious reply thereto transmitted through His Excellency Sir John Harvey.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty:

WE, Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Saint John, in Your Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, in North America, convened in Common Council, beg to condole with Your Majesty and the whole British Empire, in the loss which the Nation has sustained by the lamented Death of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, whose memory will long be affectionately cherished by this thriving portion of Your Majesty's Dominions.

Greatly however as that calamity is to be deplored, we had with heartfelt satisfaction the Accession of Your Majesty to the Imperial Throne of Your Ancestors, and beg leave most fervently to congratulate Your Majesty on so auspicious an event; nor can we forget while thus having an opportunity of paying our homage to another Sovereign of the illustrious House of Brunswick, that Your Majesty's Royal Father, while in command of the Troops in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick deeply interested himself in the welfare and advancement of the City, which we now represent, and graciously honored it when in its infant state, with his presence.

Founded as this Colony was by the American Loyalists of 1783 and fully recognizing the sacred principles by which they were actuated, we reiterate our unbounded affection and unshaken Loyalty to Your Majesty's Person and the British Constitution so strikingly illustrated by our fore-fathers to Your Majesty's Royal Grandfather, and we assure Your Majesty that it is our most earnest and hearty prayer, that Your Majesty's life may be long preserved to reign over a Loyal and dutiful People.

{L. S.} ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor.*

By Order of the Common Council,
JAMES PETERS, Jr. C. C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Fredericton, January 13th, 1838.

SIR,—I have the satisfaction herewith to transmit to you the Copy of a Despatch which has been addressed to me by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying the Answer which Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to direct to be returned to the Loyal and dutiful Address of condolence and congratulation from the Corporation of St. John, which was transmitted through me—an Answer which cannot fail of being highly gratifying to that Loyal Body.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most Ob't Sv't.
J. HARVEY, *Lt. Governor.*

The Worshipful the Mayor,
of St. John.

DOWNING STREET,
27th November, 1837.

SIR,—I have had the honor to lay at the Foot of the Throne the Address of Condolence and Congratulation from the Corporation of St. John, which accompanied your Despatch of the 17th October, No. 52. The Queen has commanded me to convey through you to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of St. John, Her Majesty's thanks for this Loyal and Dutiful Address, and to assure them that Her Majesty highly appreciates the attachment to Her Person and Government, which has been expressed by the Corporate Body of a City destined, as Her Majesty trusts, to exercise an extensive and salutary influence on the interests of British North America.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) GLENELG.

Major General, SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. H.
&c. &c. &c.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

By the Western Mail of last evening we have accounts from Buffalo and Niagara to the afternoon of Thursday last. There had been no further military operations. Gen. Arcularius, Commissary General of New-York, had made a demand on Mr. Van Rensselaer, for the State arms on Navy Island, which the latter, after taking some time for consideration, refused to give up.—*Boston Advertiser.*

The Buffalo Star states that the belief was, that Col. M'Nab had no intention of making an attack on the island. A correspondent of the Albany Argus, on the contrary, says that Governor Head is on the spot, and is of opinion that an attack is certainly in contemplation. The following is an extract from the letter:

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 3.—Nothing of importance has transpired since yesterday. Commissary General Arcularius has demanded of General Van Rensselaer, of Navy Island, the arms belonging to the State of New-York, which have been taken by his partizans. I understand he gives an answer to-day, whether or not he gives them up.

Governor Head, of Upper Canada, is now in person at the head of the forces collected to act against the Island. The preparations for offensive operations are said to be on quite a large scale, and an attack certainly in contemplation to-day; but as the Canada authorities are aware that a demand for the cannon of the State has been made, it is probable that both parties will hold on for a few hours longer.

JAN. 4.—A reply was last night received from General Van Rensalaer, that the cannon could not be given up. The terms in which the reply is couched are not yet known.

The New-York militia continued to be pouring into Buffalo. For what purpose it is difficult to imagine. There is no indication of any purpose of ordering them to recapture their own cannon on Navy Island. It is however stated in the Star "that it is the intention of General Arcularius to prevent, if possible, any further passage of the arms, or ordnance belonging to the State, to the Island." It is added, that "after this he will proceed to demand of the Canadian authorities permission to take them in their territory, so that if by any circumstances they should fall into the hands of the British, they will not be lost to the State." This is rather a singular proceeding. The British authorities will in such case be in duty bound to take good care of the stolen goods, and to restore them to the lawful owner.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says—"We have seen a letter dated at Buffalo, half past 5 p. m. on Thursday, from a highly respectable gentleman, stating that M'Kenzie had just been arrested by the Marshal in that city, on a writ issued by the U. S. District Judge, Conklin."

The Buffalo Daily Journal of Thursday says—The information brought by the express this morning is, that nothing of interest has occurred since our last paper. Some half dozen shots were fired from Navy Island last evening, at one of the scows belonging to the loyalists. This morning the rumour is, that a large detachment of M'Nab's force are marching up the river, destined probably for the schooners which are now arming a few miles above Chippewa. Three of these vessels are American property, belonging to merchants of Oswego, N. Y. Being wintered on the Canada side of lake Erie afforded an opportunity to the royalists to press them into their service.

The Albany Argus says—Gov. Head arrived at Chippewa on the 2d inst. with 16 regulars and 6 cannon. A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat states that he first heard of the Schlosser attack at Niagara, and was greatly incensed at Col. M'Nab for having exceeded his duty

The British force at Chippewa is said to consist of about 4000 militia, a few regulars, and 3 or 400 Indians. They are said to have also 15 pieces of ordnance.

The weather was extremely mild at Niagara. Both Lakes were entirely open and there was no ice to obstruct the navigation in any part.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 6.—The ambassadors from Canada, who came here last Wednesday, left town this morning, in the Baltimore cars, for the north. They will proceed immediately to Montreal, provided they are not made prisoners on the road and held as hostages. There may be some danger of that. They held repeated and long conferences with Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and left Washington with no good feeling toward the people of the United States.

The President's proclamation has not appeared to create any sensation. It is not probable, say those who think they know best, that our border difficulties will produce any bad effect between this country and England.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, information having been recived of a dangerous excitement on the northern frontier of the United States in consequence of the civil war begun in Canada, and instructions having been given to the United States officers on that frontier, and applications having been made to the Governors of the adjoining States to prevent any unlawful interference on the part of our citizens in the contest unfortunately commenced in the British Provinces: additional information has just been received, that notwithstanding the proclamations of the Governors of the States of New-York and Vermont, exhorting their citizens to refrain from any unlawful acts within the territory of the United States, who, by my directions, have visited the scenes of commotion with the view of impressing the citizens with a proper sense of their duty, the excitement, instead of being appeased, is every day increasing in degree—that arms and munitions of war, and other supplies, have been procured by the insurgents in the United States—that a military force, consisting, in part at least, of citizens of the United States, had been actually organized, had congregated at Navy Island, and were still in arms under the command of a citizen of the United States, and that they were constantly receiving accessions and aid:

Now therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and the faith of treaties observed, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, do most earnestly exhort all citizens of the United States who have thus violated their duties, to return peaceably to their respective homes; and I hereby warn them, that any persons who shall compromit the neutrality of this Government by interfering in an unlawful manner with the affairs of the neighboring British Provinces, will render themselves liable to arrest and punishment under the laws of the United States, which will be rigidly enforced; and, also, that they will receive no aid or countenance from their Government into whatever difficulties they may be thrown by the violation of the laws of their country, and of the territory of a neighboring and friendly nation.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the fifth of January, A. D. 1838, and the sixty second of the independence of the United States.

By the President: M. VAN BUREN.
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

Mr. Poinsett to General Scott.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
JANUARY 5, 1838.

Sir: You will repair, without delay, to the Canada frontier of the United States, and assume the military command there.

Herewith you will receive duplicate letters to the Governors of the States of New-York and Vermont requesting them to call into the service of the United States such a militia force as you may deem necessary for the defence of that frontier of the United States.

This power has been confided to you in the full persuasion that you will use it discreetly, and extend the call only so far as circumstances may seem to require.

It is important that the troops called into the service should be, if possible, exempt from that state of excitement which the late violation of our territory has created, and you will therefore impress upon the Governors of these border States the propriety of selecting troops from a portion of the State distant from the theatre of action.

The Executive possesses no legal authority to employ the military force to restrain persons within our jurisdiction, and who ought to be under our controul, from violating the laws, by making incursions into the territory of neighbouring and friendly nations, with hostile intent. I can give you, therefore, no instructions on that subject; but request that you will use your influence to prevent such excesses, and to preserve the character of this Government for good faith and a proper regard for the rights of friendly Powers.

The militia will be called into the service for three months, unless sooner discharged: and in your requisitions you will designate the number of men, and take care that the officers do not exceed a due proportion.

It is deemed important that the administrative branch of the service should be conducted, wherever practicable, by officers of the regular army.

The position of the force, with regard to the points to be occupied, is confided to your discretion, military skill, and intimate knowledge of the country; and the amount of that force must depend upon the character and duration of the contest now going on in Canada, and the disposition manifested by the people and the public authorities of that colony.

The President indulges a hope that outrages similar to that which lately occurred at Schlosser, will not be repeated: and that you will be able to maintain the peace of that frontier without being called upon to use the force which has been confided to you.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. R. POINSETT.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington city.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

Department of State, Washington,
January 5, 1838

Sir: By the direction of the President of the United States, I have the honor to communicate to you a copy of the evidence furnished to this Department of an extraordinary outrage committed from Her Britannic Majesty's province of Upper Canada, on the persons and property of citizens of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the State of New York. The destruction of the property, and assassination of citizens of the United States on the soil of New York, at the moment when as it is well known to you, the President was anxiously endeavoring to allay the excitement, and earnestly seeking to prevent unfortunate occurrences on the frontier of Canada, has produced upon his mind the most painful emotions of surprise and regret. It will necessarily form the subject of a demand for redress upon Her Majesty's Government. This communication is made to you under the expectation that through your instrumentality, an early explanation may be obtained from the authorities of Upper Canada of all the circumstances of the transaction; and that by your advice to those authorities, such decisive precautions may be used as will render the perpetration of similar acts hereafter impossible. Not doubting the disposition of the Government of Upper Canada to do its duty in punishing the aggressors and preventing future outrage, the President, notwithstanding, has deemed it necessary to order a sufficient force on the frontier to repel any attempt of a like character, and to make known to you that if it should occur, he cannot be answerable for the effects of the indignation of the neighboring People of the United States.

I take this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

To Henry S. Fox, Esq. &c. &c.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday says:

"We have nothing new from the camp at Navy Island. Gen. Van. Rensselaer came up last night, and left town this morning. The general impression now is, that the Island will be evacuated in a few days. Whether the force there assembled will make a descent upon Canada, or come to this side and disband, we are unable to say—but incline to the belief that the latter course will be adopted.—It certainly is much to be desired. In the present situation of Canada, with no Patriot force embodied in any part of it, it would be a desperate undertaking for the Navy Islanders to land. They might be able to do something, but the chances are very much against them."

HEAD QUARTERS, Chippewa, 30th Dec.
Saturday morning, 3 o'clock.

SIR, I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that having received positive information that the Pirates and Rebels at Navy Island had purchased a steam boat called the Caroline, to facilitate their intended invasion of this country, and being confirmed in my information yesterday, by the boat (which sailed under British colors,) appearing at the Island, I determined upon cutting her out; and having sent Captain Drew, of the Royal Navy, he, in a most gallant manner, with a crew of volunteers, whose names I shall hereafter mention, performed this dangerous service, which was handsomely effected.

In consequence of the swift current, it was found to be impossible to get the vessel over to this place, and it was therefore necessary to set her on fire.—Her colors are in my possession.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
A. M'NABB, Col. Commanding.

From the Niagara Frontier.—The mail of last night brought advices from Buffalo to Tuesday evening. The reported defeat of the Royalists turns out to be untrue. A letter to the Albany Daily Advertiser, from Buffalo, dated Tuesday night, states that on Monday afternoon the British forces, under McNab, marched from Chippewa to a point opposite Navy Island, but were soon driven back with the loss of eight men. A vessel which passed down the Niagara river on Sunday, was fired into when opposite Navy Island, and entirely blown to places. Another vessel, which passed down by Fort Erie on Tuesday morning, would probably share the same fate. Six hundred American troops were sent upon Grand Island on Monday night as a guard, who were to be relieved by an equal number on Tuesday night. About 3000 men were under arms at Buffalo. It has been ascertained for a certainty, who the leaders of the expedition against the Caroline were, and the names of all the individuals in it—something over 150 men. The excitement amongst the soldiers on Navy Island, on being informed of the savage butchery on board the steamboat Caroline, was tremendous. A general parade was ordered, and each took an oath never to sheath sword or bayonet untill they had revenged the outrage'—sealing the affirmation by kissing the naked steel. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday evening says;

It is a vain task to attempt to correct the stories put afloat in regard to events on this frontier: but it is well enough to inform those at a distance that not one tenth of what they hear deserves belief.—The eastern papers are filled with the most exaggerated accounts of the doings at Navy Island, and of the force assembled there. So far as we can learn, not a man on the Island, or on the Canada shore, has been killed up to this time. A few shots are occasionally sent across, and this is the amount of the dreadful cannonading, about which so much has been said. The force on the Island is about 6 or 700 all resolute fellows, who, if attacked, will make a desperate resistance, and will probably be able to beat a much larger force. They are well supplied with the means of defence, but to say that the Island is as impregnable as the Rock of Gibralter, is sick nonsense.—*Boston Transcript.*

The demand made by the Commissary-General for the state arms on Navy Island had been refused.

MONTREAL, 3d Jan.—Two brothers of the name of Lussier, tavern-keepers of this city, were arrested and imprisoned last night. One of them had a hand in the murder of Lieut. Wier.

QUEBEC, JAN. 3.—Yesterday morning the last division of the 43d Regiment crossed from Point Levy; the passage was effected with more ease than that of the preceding division, on Sunday, which had to encounter as foul and inclement a traverse as we have ever witnessed, and some of the canoes drifted nearly to Wolfe's Cove before they could make the shore; a circumstance somewhat singular, as the 43d Regiment, having formed part of Wolfe's army, probably made its landing on the memorable day which annexed Canada to the British Empire not far from the same spot. The 15th and 43d Regiments now in this garrison, were at the conquest of the country.

The first division of the 85th Light Infantry, (two companies,) under Lieut. Colonel Maunsell, crossed from Point Levy to-day. They are a very fine body of young men; they marched into the Jesuit Barrack, where they were received with loud hazzas. It is understood they will remain for some time longer in this Garrison.

QUEBEC, Jan. 5.—The first division of the 43d regiment left for the upper District this morning in sleighs. There was a heavy fall of snow yesterday, with a strong easterly wind; the roads being wet by the preceding rain and thaw, the frost and snow has improved them. We hear that the troops will be as kindly received on the march up, as they were below. If we should have a *foreign* enemy to fight, there will be less division amongst us.

A company of the Royal Artillery with two guns, and the last division of the 85th regiment, crossed over from Point Levi at one o'clock this afternoon, and were accompanied to their barracks by the band of the 66th.

The second division of the 43d set out for Chambly to-morrow morning at eight o'clock.

Extract from Sir F. B. Head's Address to the Upper Canada Legislature.

"I am informed that Americans from various quarters are hastening from the interior to join this standard of avowed plunder and revolt—that cannon and arms are publicly proceeding there—and under these circumstances, it becomes my painful duty to inform you, that without having offered to the United States the smallest provocation—without having entertained slightest previous doubt of the sincerity of American alliance, the inhabitants of this province may in a few days be called upon by me to defend their lives, their properties, and their liberties, from an attack by American citizens, which, with no desire to offend, I must pronounce to be unparalleled in the history of the world.

"The peaceful inhabitants of Upper Canada will not be left to defend their country alone, for they belong to an empire which does not suffer its subjects to be injured with impunity; and if a national war, which it rests with the American government to avert, should be the unhappy consequence of an intolerant invasion of our freedom, the civilized world, while it sympathizes with our just cause, will view with feelings of astonishment and abhorrence this attempt of a body of American citizens treacherously to attack and plunder in a moment of profound peace their oldest, their most intimate, and their most natural ally."

THE ARMY.—93d Regiment—The first division, under Major Arthur, arrived at Cork on Tuesday; the second is to be there this day. The Maitland and Barossa transports are to take them out with the drafts for Gibraltar. The service companies under Lieut. Col. M'Gregor, awaiting at Cork the arrival of the Maitland transport to convey them to Gibraltar, arrived there in wings. The first division embarked on Sunday in the Hercules, at Kingstown at 8 a. m.; the second division in the Vulture, on Tuesday, at 8 a. m. They are to replace the 43d at Nova Scotia, the orders for Gibraltar having been countermanded. The depot marched from Belfast for Armagh on Thursday, to arrive this day, to relieve the two companies of the 95th. Speaking of the departure of this regiment, the *Ulster Times* says:—"Never were a body of men quartered at Belfast, who conducted themselves with more rectitude, than the members of this exemplary corpse, from the highest to the lowest grade; and never was a regiment more justly respected and beloved, or more sincerely regretted by our townsmen."—*United Service Gazette, December* 2.

The 93d and 81st Regiments, the latter at Gibraltar, are under orders for America.

A Queen's Messenger, Mr. Krause, arrived yesterday in one of the Packets, and without delay proceeded to Washington. It is understood that he is the bearer of despatches to Mr. Fox, on the subject of the N. E. Boundary.—*N. Y. Albion, Jan.* 6.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter, from a gentleman in Toronto, dated on the 1st January, from which we give the following notice of the affair:—

The writer states, that everything appeared perfectly quiet in the rear, to the eastward, and westward of Toronto, as far as London, and that no fears whatever were entertained, that any violation of the peace in these quarters would again take place, but that upon the Niagara frontier, a large force, amounting to upwards of 3000 men, were obliged to be kept up, for the purpose of preventing any inroads from the Americans, which did not appear however, to be likely, as the public feeling in favour of the rebels appeared to be fast subsiding. On the whole Mackenzie and his forces seemed to act rather on the defensive than otherwise. The writer then says:—"The authorities at Buffalo, a few days ago, issued orders to the constabulary force and Militia to prevent any communication between Navy Island and their shore: The consequence was that Mackenzie had to engage a steamer to supply him from Buffalo. This new means of communication did not pass unobserved by our men, who on Friday evening, under the command of Captain Drew, R. N. determined on attacking the steamer at Scholosser where she was lying. About sixty men accordingly took to boats, crossed over about two o'clock in the morning, resolved on making a prize of the vessel. The men on board were aware of their approach and prepared for their reception, and fired on our men. They, however, pressed on, returned the fire, killing [illegible] They then captured the boat, having nine men on board. Three of our fellows were wounded, badly, having two balls in his wrist, and one in his body. His name is M'Cormack, from the 96th District. Captain Warren, late of the 6[illegible] wounded by a sabre, in the arm. Neither, [illegible] is considered dangerous. They intended to have taken the boat) to cross with her to Chippewa, but finding the current too strong, they set her adrift, lashed her helm, and allowed her to drift down the rapids and over the Falls. Now, this was, indeed, a very gallant thing; but many people here [illegible] may be product