

venson, uses the following emphatic language: "You will remonstrate in a respectful but earnest manner, against the second violation of the rights of Maine, in the person of her agent, and demand the prompt release of Mr. Greely, with such additional indemnification as the nature of the outrage calls for." And Mr. Stevenson, in pursuance of these instructions did remonstrate against these violations of the rights of Maine, and claimed indemnity.

Notwithstanding all these complaints and calls for redress, the British Government have not even attempted a justification; a strong and conclusive proof that no arguments could be found by its agents, which they believed would bear examination, but on the other hand, the admission of Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, and the subsequent conduct of the officers of the Provincial Government, in the repeated release of Mr. Greely, are incontestible evidence of the absolute want of any foundation to their claim.

When Mr. Greely has been arrested and imprisoned, for alleged violations of the rights of the Province and the Crown, no attempt has been made to bring him to a trial for any offence whatever against their laws; and your Committee are satisfied from the fact, that the British Government are so aware of the total want of title to the territory, as to deem it an act of hazard to persist in carrying the outrage against our citizens to a greater extent. Still the claim is not relinquished; and we are sorry to say that the repeated and earnest applications to the United States Government for relief have been in vain. Year after year we have patiently waited, confidently hoping that our territorial and jurisdictional rights would be protected and defended; and our fellow-citizens allowed, unmolested, to exercise all the privileges secured by the Constitution to every individual in the union. But we regret to add, that nothing but disappointment has followed our fondest hopes of redress and remuneration.

Our citizens are imprisoned with impunity, and when they are released from a long confinement, without even being brought to a trial, they are left at the prison door in penury to return to their homes, from which they have been cruelly torn—our valuable lands occupied by foreigners, and the timber pillaged and destroyed; and we have been compelled to fold our arms and look on and witness these flagrant violations of our dearest rights. True, our General Government have made demands for "disapproval" and "indemnity," but the people of this State can no longer be satisfied with the "protests" and "demands" made, it would seem, only to quiet our citizens, and apparently forgotten as soon as the aggressions which have given rise to them have been suspended.

It being a question entirely settled in the opinion of our General and State Governments, that the territory put in dispute by the unwarrantable claim of Great Britain, on which are thousands who are in reality citizens of this State, is entitled to the protection of the Government; no doubt is, or can be entertained, of the propriety of sending an agent to enumerate the inhabitants upon this territory. In strict obedience to the authority of the State, Mr. Greely was sent to perform this service, and was arrested and incarcerated for alleged acts of aggression upon a part of the territory in the possession, and under the jurisdiction of the Province; and although he constantly protested against the authority thus exercised, and asserted the right to fulfil the business of his agency, he was released by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, under a pretence that the lawful act under which he was engaged would no longer be persisted in.

Your Committee feel fully authorized in declaring, that no department of our General or State Governments, nor the agent on whom the unwarrantable power was exercised, have in any manner induced the belief, that the original purpose entertained in sending Mr. Greely on to that part of our State, would not be rigidly adhered to. And your Committee deem it proper for this State to demand of the General Government, protection in carrying into full effect their design, which has been attempted, and which was frustrated by the unlawful exercise of foreign power—the more so as the claim of Maine has been repeatedly, and for a long time made, and fully and unequivocally admitted, by the United States.

Nor do our grievances stop here. Within a few months, Her Britannic Majesty's troops, without authority, have been marched over this our territory, on their way from one of her provinces to another. This your Committee believe to be an exercise of power, new and aggravated; a new and aggravated infringement of the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the State, which she is entitled to hold, and a gross violation of those rights which your Committee believe to be guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

The British Minister informs Mr. Forsyth, that this marching of troops over our territory "is undertaken in pursuance of superior orders." He does not condescend to ask permission of our Government for this outrage upon our territorial rights, but merely informs him of their intention to pass their troops over our Territory. And in December, after the British troops had passed, or were passing, Mr. F. communicates the fact to Governor Dunlap, and uses this remarkable language: "Although the necessity of explaining a circumstance so little likely to be misapprehended by the Government or people of the United States, or of individual States, is not apparent, the motive of that explanation should be duly appreciated." Is it then of no consequence, that in time of peace, one nation transports its troops and munitions of war over the territory of another? And how were these troops passed up? Not, as it is said, by the "route heretofore used by the British for the transmission of the mail, and for other ordinary communications between the two countries," but by cutting out a new road, as your Committee are credibly informed, through our territory, for a distance of forty miles, and over which they transported their troops and munitions of war. Your Committee cannot but view this act, under all its cir-