



VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1841.

We this week present to our readers every circumstance in relation to the burning of the steamer *Caroline*, and the outrageous butchery of her crew, which occurred in the month of December, 1837, together with the spirited controversy which recently took place between Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Forsyth, our Secretary of State, in order that the facts in relation to the whole matter may be extensively known, inasmuch as the issue may terminate in an open rupture between the two governments.

We do hope that our government will not concede one inch. We care nothing about their intimidating threats.

We see it stated in the last Indiana Journal that Messrs Douglas & Nool, claim the sole honor of having kept "the name of the patriot Harrison flying at its mast head, from his defeat in 1816 to his glorious success in 1840." Now we thought that honor was exclusively ours, but we never made a boast of it—we contented ourselves with having done our duty, and nothing more. We must certainly claim the privilege of joining hands with our friends of the Journal on that score, for it is a well known fact in and about Vincennes, that the name of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison was never taken from the head of our editorial column until after his election in 1840. We will further say that the name of Wm. H. Harrison appeared in the Vincennes Gazette for President before it appeared in any other paper in Indiana. We hope our friends of the Journal will accept of this amendment.

A report is going the rounds of the newspapers that Old Tip will not appoint any one to office, no matter how good otherwise he may be, who does not promptly pay his printer. Do you take gentlemen?

The Vincennes Library Company Shareholders will hold their annual meeting on Monday, Feb. 1st, 1841, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Library room.

The essence of nonsense, is the holding of new fangled democratic meetings in Indiana yet. The wings can use the patent democrats up in these parts in short metre.

Queen Victoria's baby is named Adelaide Victoria Louisa.

The legislature of Alabama has adopted a provision in the Penal Code, making death by duelling a crime of murder in the first degree.

The Lyceum will meet at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, the 2d of February next, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. Debate on the question, "Shall the present license system be abolished, and the sale of spirituous liquors by a less measure than one gallon be prohibited by law?"

Affirmative, Messrs. McConaghey and Alexander. Negative, Messrs. Crosby and Thomas.

Five thousand dollars were given to Dr. Jackson at the acquittal of Queen Victoria. So says an English paper. A pretty considerable of a fee.

Mr. Bennet of the N. Y. Herald, in speaking of the approaching inauguration of General Harrison, thus winds up:

"We have every confidence in the devoted patriotism of General Harrison—and that he and his alone—will be the President of the whole people—not of a faction—and that his administration will revive the halcyon days of George Washington—no proscription—no tyranny—no party—no faction."

S. J. Sylvester, in speaking of the different reported failures of Banks says: "There is also a report about injurious to the credit of the Bank of Cairo, at Kaskaskia, Illinois. This fact of the report being unauthenticated, and our personal knowledge of the financial abilities and character of its officers, is sufficient to warrant the belief that the story is entirely without foundation."

A drilling machine is said to have been invented by a cute Yankee down east, which is said to be excellent in drilling iron, rock, and wood, and also a very useful article in drilling militia companies.

THE MARQUIS COLIGNY AGAIN.

This very distinguished gentleman who lately humbled himself in this plebeian democratic land, even lower than most of our noblemen, who are only noblemen by nature, would ever dream of robbing a lady's baggage, we have the pleasing task to say is now enjoying fine health, and expects to leave his present quarters at Albany in two or three weeks for Washington city. The Marquis, although much pleased with the manners and customs of the Americans, seems to think that his title to nobility which generally secures ease and comfort to the "distinguished" *Voyageur* is not attended with the same consequences among us. "Indeed Monsieur," he says, my title is no, what you call it, no, I have it, no great consolation to me in this country—every body come to my door and he say, in de most cavalier manner, where is de Marquis? Ah! I say my friend I am very much obliged to you, I am very well I thank you, gentlemen call sometime again, I am too much oppressed with the sympathies and attention of my friends, I cannot bear to be so much afflicted with your condolences."

We have the manuscript of a note sent to us by the Marquis, now in our possession and we have promised to allow any of our subscribers to look at it who will pay us the amount due, if any, on subscriptions or job-work, or to those who are not indebted, who will pay one year in advance. Gentlemen don't all call at once.

The Indiana Journal of the 25th inst., states that the bill for the issuing of small notes by the State Bank, was on motion of Mr. Parker, indefinitely postponed.

For the want of something better to fill up this space, we have to say we have had a good deal of weather lately.

Indianapolis, Jan. 24, 1841.

MR. CADDINGTON: SIR—The legislature has now reached that point in its business when action on the important measures which have been preparing must be had.

The house will adopt an entire new revenue system on the Ohio plan. It provides for a Co. Auditor, and for a Co. Treasurer who is the collector, both elected by the people, and for state and county boards of equalization. It will induce a just system of valuation in every part of the state, it will cause all the property subject to taxation to be taxed, and it will lessen the expenses as well as the risk of mistakes. It will increase the annual income of the state, at the ordinary rate of taxation, at least \$20,000 per year. These bills will pass the senate.

My Bank Bill has passed the house amended by striking out the 5th, 6th and 9th sections, and will so pass the Senate. Hence an income of about \$100,000 per year is secured to the state, the sinking fund will be converted into bank stock, and the bank will issue small notes.

The amended congressional School Bill will become a law. It is an improvement. I have been informed that a opinion prevails about Vincennes, that the School section near Edwardsport does not belong to our township. It is a gross mistake. That section as well as our share of the money deposited by Mr. Purcell in the bank belongs to our congressional township. Knox county is better provided for on the subject of Schools than any other county in the state. The fault is in the people themselves or in the School Commissioners. If the School Commissioner is incompetent, let him resign or be removed, and let some intelligent man be appointed in his place.

The rate of taxation is not yet determined. It will be thirty to forty cents on the hundred dollars.

Nothing has been yet done in classification. The Terre-Haute men seem pleased with their bill for a part of the cross-cut. They give security to pay the interest of the bonds to be issued for them \$5,000. I noticed an unkind remark in Stout's paper some time since about the river improvement. Mr. Stout should remember that when last winter I made an effort for the river, every Van Buren member voted against it, and by the President's Question, put it down. The Bill reported to the house by C. B. Smith, chairman of the canal committee, is the most reasonable bill—is the most beneficial for our Road and River, and will be made more so—and has more friends than the other—but it is very doubtful whether it will pass.

The house and senate have agreed to have but one printer hereafter. This will save considerable expense. A new firm, John Dowling & Co., of Centreville, have been elected and have issued a prospectus for a new whig paper, "The Indiana State Gazette."

The Governor is authorized to order an election for congressmen, if rendered necessary for a called session. Conventions will be held in each district to nominate candidates for congress.

The whigs will not forget their dear bought lesson, "United we stand, divided we fall." The General Assembly will adjourn between the 10th and 16th of February.

Respectfully,
SAML. JUDAH.

For the Vincennes Gazette.

Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of twenty letters.

My 16, 4, 1, 8, 6 and 3 is a country in Europe.

My 8, 5, 10 and 1 is a river in Africa.

My 6, 1, 4, 19, 17, 12, 10 and 11 is a Town in Indiana.

My 12, 1, 8, 13, 7, 16 and 11 is a Town in South America.

My 2, 7, 5, 8 and 18 is one of the U. States.

My 20, 4, 3, 12, 20, 11 and 8 is a town in Tennessee.

My 1, 2, 10, 11, 4, 12 and 13 is a Town in N. Hampshire.

Your readers Mr. Caddington, are requested to search for the answer to this Enigma, and if they find it, place it in your paper next week. If they should not succeed—the answer will be given the week after. With your permission, I will continue these Enigmas semi-monthly.
Jan. 29th, 1841. H.

From the New York Herald.

The Burning of the *Caroline*, at Schlosser.

29th Dec. 1837.

Now that the imprisonment and approaching trial of one of the crew who destroyed the *Caroline*, has called the attention of the people and governments of the American and English nations to that event, we shall proceed to give a fuller account of that and of the previous and succeeding occurrences, than has yet been given. The whole matter, to its minutest details is now assuming a greater importance than ever, since this imprisonment must hasten the settlement of this, and with it, other long vexed questions.

The rebellion in the provinces in the winter of 1837-8, was a movement of more importance than has been generally considered. For years, grievances, real or imaginary, and the state of the country would indicate that they were real, had produced various efforts for redress. Again and again commissioners had been sent to the mother country, but without success. At length, in both provinces, a revolution and a declaration of independence was decided upon. They had an illustrious example before them, an experiment successful at the time, and glorious in its results. They relied confidently upon the sympathy and assistance of their republican neighbors, and of the friends of liberty throughout the world.

The leaders of this movement were men whose reputation gave it character. Papineau was known as one of the most brilliant orators in the Provincial Parliament. Dr. Nelson, who now resides we believe in this city, was a man of immense fortune and great influence. Dr. Rolph was the most distinguished politician in Upper Canada, and Wm. L. Mackenzie, whatever his character, was the editor of the leading revolutionary paper; had been chosen several times a member of the Provincial Assembly; sent on reform missions to England, and twice elected mayor of Toronto. Duncombe, Lount, and others, distinguished for character and talents, took a prominent part in the rebellion.

After the failure at Toronto, Mackenzie and his followers took possession of Navy Island, which lies in the Niagara river, on the British side, just below Grand Island, and but a short distance above the falls. Schlosser, the landing place of the steamboats, which play between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and the lowest point in the river at which a landing can be effected, is directly opposite Navy Island, on this side, while the Canadian village of Chippewa lies over against it on the other shore, and Navy Island, about two miles long, and averaging a quarter of a mile in width, shaped like a weaver's shuttle, lies between, but nearest Chippewa. At Schlosser there is but one house, a small tavern, and an old storehouse on the dock. Chippewa is a straggling village, of perhaps three hundred inhabitants. So much for the localities.

Their first act was to throw up breast-works, plant cannon, post sentinels, and try to make themselves as comfortable as they could. It was in the month of December. There was but one house, a small log cabin, on the island, and except a small clearing round this, it was covered with a dense forest.

They there raised a twin-starred flag, made a declaration of independence, formed a provisional government, and issued proclamations, calling upon the people of the province to assemble round the standard of the new republic, and upon volunteers from the American side to follow the illustrious examples of Lafayette, De Kalb, Kosciuszko, &c., and assist them in gaining their freedom from the yoke of foreign oppression.

It is strange that such an appeal should be answered with enthusiasm, and that hundreds of brave and patriotic spirits should rush to such a standard? There were among the volunteers on Navy Island some as brave and noble fellows as ever stood fire. Young men, who though fresh from their firesides, their stores, or law offices, went into miserable barracks, lived for weeks on raw pork, and wore on their heads stiff, cool, courageous, and attending to their duties, while the cannon shot and Congreve rockets were crashing in the woods, and the bomb shells were falling like hail around them.

The relief committees, who sent their arms, ammunition and provisions, were composed of men of the greatest influence and the highest respectability, and call them pirates or whatever Mr. Fox chooses to term them, we have no doubt that they and most of those who volunteered in that affair acted in good faith, and in the earnest hope of effecting a revolution which should be as glorious in history as that of 1776.

By this time, as may well be supposed Navy Island and the adjacent shores had become the scene of an intense excitement.

On the British side, troops were assembling, batteries erecting, shell, mortars, Congreve rockets, and their munitions of war collecting. The forces were under the command of Col. Allan McNab, assisted by Col. McDonald, Lt. Elmsley, Capt. Drew, of the Royal Navy, &c.

On the American side, volunteers, by one's and two's and sometimes in larger companies, came to Schlosser and joined the forces on Navy Island, whose numbers increased daily. The farmers in the vicinity brought flour, pork, beans, potatoes, some for sale, and some as donations. A part were paid in cash collected at Buffalo, Rochester and elsewhere, and a part paid in the notes issued by the Provisional Government, to be redeemed when Upper Canada had achieved her independence.

As was natural, a great curiosity was manifested to visit the scenes of war. Thousands came from no other motive, and many visited the island daily to see their friends, so that the small boats could not carry over all who wished to go, though plying constantly.

The daily and nightly cannonades and bombardments, though of but little damage to the opposing forces, added greatly to the interest and kept up the excitement wonderfully.

Though the large steamboats had laid up for the winter, the lake and river were still open, and Mr. Wm. Wells, the owner of a small steamboat, the *Caroline*, who was, and is, a very respectable citizen of that place, and for a number of years a collector of taxes, conceived the idea of taking advantage of this curiosity and excitement, and making his boat profitable. He accordingly procured the assistance of several sailors, and one or two captains of steamboats, cleared the boat from the ice, procured a licence from the Collector to run as a ferry boat within the Buffalo district, and with a large number of passengers, the ill-fated boat passed down the rapids at the head of Niagara. A little more than an hour's run brought her to Navy Island. The passengers landed, went on shore as far as allowed to by the sentinels, looked round at the warlike preparations, and went back in the boat to Schlosser. A large number of passengers were waiting there, and she made one or more trips, carrying all who chose to go, receiving their fare, and perhaps whatever freight they chose to carry.

At night, the steam was blown off, and the boat moored at the dock as is usual, one of the crew kept watch to protect the boat from fire or thieves. This was the evening of the twenty-ninth of December.

It will be remembered that the Hotels at Niagara Falls are three miles distant. The tavern and only house at Schlosser, could not give beds to half of those whose curiosity brought them to the spot, for at this time a descent upon the island and a grand battle was expected every hour, and especially every night, for Col. McNab had been collecting boats for that purpose. Those, therefore, who could not obtain beds at the house, solicited and obtained berths on board the boat, which was thus filled with unarmed men and boys, who went to sleep without dreaming of danger.

In the British camp this movement was looked upon with alarm. They imagined that the whole population of the frontier was enlisted in the patriot cause, and that the *Caroline* belonged to the rebels. It was determined, therefore to destroy her, and on the evening of the twenty-ninth, several officers, by permission of the commandant, beat up for volunteers to go on this expedition.

It is contended that the British Commandant supposed the boat lay at Navy Island. Those familiar with the localities, however, are aware, that the store house at Schlosser, could be plainly seen from Chippewa, and the steamboat lying at the dock.

It was after the hour of midnight, when all but the single watch on board the *Caroline*, were asleep, that the four boats filled with men armed to the teeth, commanded by Lieutenant Drew, approached her with muffled oars, and in perfect silence. The dock lays in a sort of bay formed by a narrow island, and out of the main current of the river. The boats had therefore, to row round this island and come down by the shore.

The sentinel saw them just as they sprung on board, but had only time to give the alarm.

The boarding party sprung on board with a yell; and the watchword, "give the damned Yankees no quarter," and in a moment the whole boat was a scene of terrible confusion. Men awoke from sleep, and sprung from their berths, to meet the flash of a pistol, or the blow of an uplifted sabre. Captain Harding, a brother of the distinguished painter, carries the scar of one on his forehead. Some jumped into the river, others upon the dock. Durfee, a stage driver, from Buffalo, and one of those who went on the boat to get a night's lodging, was shot through the head just as he sprung ashore, and fell dead upon the planks.

In the melee, one or more of the boarding party were wounded by their own weapons. One received a sabre cut, and another was grazed by a pistol ball; but as far as we can learn, no resistance was made by those on the boat. They had no arms, but one pocket pistol on board, and no ammunition for that.

As soon as the fight or massacre was over, the moorings of the boat were cast off, and she was towed into the current and set on fire. As the flames rose from her, a signal light was seen on the Canada shore, to guide the boats on their return, and by that and the light of the burning steamboat, which was soon a mass of flames, and which, with her engine working, by the heat of the flames, was now rapidly approaching the great cataraet. When the boats reached the shore, they were cheered repeatedly, and those who had taken part in the affair, showed their arms, and exhibited various trophies of their valor.

McLeod, as was sworn to by respectable witnesses, on his late examination, showed the lock of his pistol, clothed with hair and blood, with which he had killed "one of the d—d Yankees."

It is impossible to say how many were killed. Durfee was left dead on the shore, two were severely wounded, and others slightly.

It was the boast of some of the Canadians that they killed six or seven more than that number, who were known to have been at Schlosser that night, have never been seen or heard of since.

The excitement caused by this event, in its immediate vicinity, was tremendous. The militia poured in from the surrounding country, eager to cross the lines, and nothing but the prudence of General Scott, who arrived immediately after, could have prevented instant retribution.

The authorities of Niagara County immediately went into an investigation of the whole affair, and bills of indictment were found against several, who were recognized, or, in other ways, known to be engaged in the expedition. McLeod was known by several on board, from the circumstance of his having got into a brawl at Buffalo a short time previous.

Such is an unvarnished story of the burning of the *Caroline*.

GALLIPOLIS BANK.

As there exists something of a panic at present in regard to the paper of this Institution we give the following from the Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday, that holders may be cautious in disposing of it for less than its value. Such panics are frequently got up by stock and money brokers, as a matter of speculation. Of the truth of the facts detailed below, we know nothing.—*Malison Banner*.

Mr. Editor:—On my arrival in town last evening, I was informed that an excitement existed with regard to the solvency of the Gallipolis Bank. I left Gallipolis on Monday evening last, on which day an election of its directors took place in accordance with the provision of its charter. Before leaving the Bank, I exchanged 10,000 dollars of its notes for the funds of other Ohio Banks, and I am satisfied that it has the means and desire to meet its obligations as fast as they are presented. The directors at this time are and have been such citizens of Gallia county, as are distinguished for their wealth, honor, and integrity, and the public may rest assured, that the rumors afloat against the Bank are slanders fabricated without foundation, for unworthy objects. A detailed statement of its affairs, will be presented in a few days to the people—meantime it will not be found to vary much from the following:

Discounted notes and bills: \$127,000
Cash on hand, 51,000
Total, \$178,000

Circulation and deposits, \$7,000

Excess of means to protect the public, \$91,000

A London paper chronicles the birth of a daughter to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, another to Mr. James Johnson and his wife, of Waverley, and a third to Mr. Wm. Mawson and his wife, of Kenial—all on the 21st of November. It is a remarkable fact that all these couples were married on the 10th of February, 1840!

An important invention.—The London papers have frequent allusions to an extraordinary projectile which has been recently invented, and whose explosion is followed by the most disastrous effects. It is said to be a ball in the shape of an egg, which explodes, the second explosion being more destructive than the first. The inventor, who offered it to the English Government for £100,000, has since been offered £400,000 by a foreign power.

There is a place, we believe in New Hampshire, where they never have any old maids. When a girl reaches 29, and is still on the ladder of expectation, the young fellows club together and draw lots for her; those who are so lucky as to escape, pay a bonus to the miserable fellow who gets her. There is gallantry for you.

It is said the office seekers complain that Gen. Harrison has pulled the string of his lute in. If he has, it is all right and proper. What man, be he ever so kind and benevolent, would not bolt his door against an army of beggars, who are too lazy to work, and who go importuning him to support them?—*Box. Trans.*

"How far is it from here to the next tavern?" enquired a traveller of a waggish lad. "Just as far as the tavern is from here," was the reply.—*Clinton Repub.*
That "waggish lad" must have been close, ly related to the chap who could not tell where Jerry Cow was, but that Sam was at the barn hunting hen's eggs.

Low. Gazette.

"James, who was the first Whig?"

"Naah, en."

"Why?"

"Because he built the first log cabin!"

"Go to your seat, James—that accounts for the milk of the cocoa nut.—*Balt. Clipper*.

Large Artificial Lake.—The grand Canal Reservoir in Mercer county, Ohio, covers 13000 acres of land, the water from 4 to 27 feet deep. It is said to be the largest artificial lake in the world.

Comparative Population of Cities, &c.

IN 1830 & 1840.

	1830	1840
New York	2,250	312,363
Philadelphia City	80,471	93,873
do county	108,484	135,049
New Orleans	46,082	102,191
Baltimore	80,020	101,400
Boston	61,392	93,552
Cincinnati	24,831	43,582
Brooklyn	15,394	56,721
Alleghany City, &c.	5,430	10,682
Pittsburgh	12,568	21,386
Albany	24,505	33,027
Charleston	50,229	29,203
St. Louis	8,854	24,556
Providence	18,843	23,042
Washington	18,823	22,777
Lowell	6,474	20,981
Richmond	16,060	20,154
Rochester	9,269	20,129
Troy	11,516	19,573
Buffalo	6,343	18,222
Louisville	10,341	—
Newark	10,953	17,292
Portland	12,292	15,218
Salem	13,895	15,151
New Haven	10,180	13,728
Hartford	9,789	12,793
Mobile	2,194	12,700
Utica	8,323	12,674
New Bedford	7,592	12,555
Savannah	7,303	11,214
Springfield	6,784	11,013
Syracuse (village)	6,929	11,012
Charlestown Mass.	2,566	6,111
	5,775	41,475
Norfolk	9,816	10,678
Fishkill	8,242	10,436
Waterville	4,262	10,118
Poughkeepsie	7,222	10,007
Nantucket	7,302	9,512
Detroit	2,222	9,122
Lynn	6,133	8,975
Wheeling	5,211	8,793
Reading	5,756	8,714
Bangor	4,967	8,611
Alexandria	8,241	8,492
Lancaster	7,704	8,418
Wilmington	8,367	8,367
Newport	8,010	8,341
Roxbury	5,259	8,310
Nashville	5,506	8,133
Cambridge	6,073	8,127
Portsmouth	8,026	7,884
Petersburg	8,300	7,884
Taunton	6,045	7,524
Norwich	5,161	7,230
Middletown	6,892	7,177
Newburyport	6,375	7,161
Seneca	6,207	7,073
Worcester	4,172	7,060
Hemstead	6,125	7,009
Plattsburg	4,913	6,424
Cleveland	1,573	6,071
Columbus	2,133	6,045

*Taken from the State Census of 1840.

DIED.—In the City of New York, on the 10th of January, inst., Mr. Thomas Patton, well known in this place as an upright, honest and industrious citizen.

Notice to Farmers.

N. H. AND for sale a small lot of blue grass seed; a fresh and good article of Kentucky growth; and low for cash by

MADDOCK & GASS.

Vincennes, Jan. 30, 1841—34-41.

FIRE FIRE!

A stated meeting of the Fire Company will be held on next Friday evening at half past six o'clock, for transacting business.

W. F. EMERY, Sec.

January 30 1841.

TO ALL

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL those persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of BONNER & CARNAN, will please come forward and pay up the same, on or before the 1st day of March next, as longer indulgence cannot be given. I want money, and must have it—and unless this notice is attended to, you may expect your accounts, notes &c., to be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

R. N. CARNAN.

Vincennes, January 30, 1841—34-51.

FOR SALE.

10 SHARES Bank stock, one half of Town lot No. 232, and out lot No. 4, containing 5 acres. Enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 29th, 1841.—34-41.

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of James Gano, late of Knox county, State