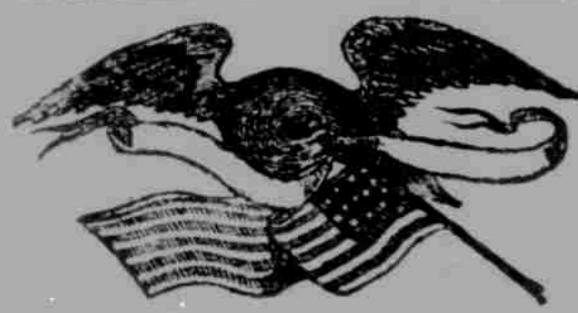


GAZETTE.



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 regard to the facts in relation to the whole matter may be extensively known, as much 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 & Noel, claim the sole honor of having kept "the name of the patriot Harrison flying at its mast head, from his defeat in 1836 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 Gazettes 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 like 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 whigs can use the patient democrats up in these parts in short notice.

Queen Victoria's baby is named Adelie Victoria Louis.

The legislature of Alabama has adopted a provision in the Penal Code, marking death by drowning 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 Fugitive Slave system be abolished, and the sale of spirituous liquors by a less measure than one gallon prohibited by law?"

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

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

Mr. Bennett 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 alone will be the President of the whole people not of a section—and that his administration will revive the halcyon days of George Washington—no proscription—no tyranny—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 we feel ourselves bound to contradict. The 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 acute 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 COIGNY AGAIN.

This very distinguished gentleman who lately hambled himself in this plebian democratic land, even lower than most of our noblemen, who are only noblemen by nature, would ever dream of by 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's 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 Voyager" is not attended with the same consequences among us. "Indeed Monsieur, he says, my title is no, wat you call it, no. I have it, no great consolation me in dis country—every body come to my door and he say, in de most cavalier manner, where is de Marquis? Ah! say my friend I am very much obliged to you, I am very well I tank 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 condoleances."

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 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 expense 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.

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 wizard'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 breastworks, plant cannon, post sentinels, and 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 small clearing round it, 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, DeKalb, Kosciusko, &c., and assist them in gaining their freedom from the yoke of foreign oppression.

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 \$20,000. 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 previous 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 & Cole, 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,

SAM'L. JUDAH.

For the Vincennes Gazette.

Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of twenty letters.

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

My 8, 5, 10 and 18 is a river in Africa.

My 6, 1, 4, 19, 17, 12, 19 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 1, 2, 10, 11, 4, 12 and 13 is a town in N. Hampshire.

Your reader 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.

H.

From the New York Herald.

The Burning of the Caroline, at Schlosser.

29th Dec. 1839.

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 infest 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.

At night, the steam was blown off, and the boat moored at the dock; as 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 muskets, 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 wretched, "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 sprang 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 cataract. 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 witness, on his late examination, showed the lock of his pistol, clotted with hair and blood, with which he had killed "one of the 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 many visited the Island daily to see their friends, so that the small boats could not carry over all who wished to go, though

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