it Till

disreption of our friendly relations.

Resolved, That the practice of Great Britain, in detaining and searching our ships for slaves on the high seas, and her special convention to that effect, if not to a precedent, by which she and other nations may hereafter, under the same false pretences, attempt to interrupt the commerce in slaves between this and other States in the Confederacy.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge through the Federal Government, an im nediate demand on the British Govern' ment, for indemnification or restition of the property of citizens of the United States. wrongfully destroyed or detained by her nuthority, and a prompt adjustment with her of all the differences that threaten the peace of the two countries, and the rights of the slaveholding-States in particular.

Twenty-eighth Congress. CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, December 7, 1841.

The message having been read, Mr. Mangum moved that the message and accompanying documents be laid on the table and printed. Agreed to.

Mr. Smith of Indiana moved that 1,500 copies of the message with the accompanying documents, and 3,500 without the documents, be printed for the use of, the Se-

Mr. Benton observed that he could not reconcile it to himself to let the resolution pass without making a few remarks on that part of the message which related to the new Fiscal Agent. Looking at that feature of it, as read, he perceived that the President gave an outline of his plan, leaving it to the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the details in his report. He (Mr. Benton) apprehended that nothing in those details could reconcile him to the project, or in any manner meet his approbation. There were two main points presented in the plan, to which he never could agree-both being wholly unconstitutional and dangerous. One was that of emitting bills of credit, or issuing a treasury currency. Congress had no constitutional authority to issue paper money, or emit Federal bills of credit; and the other feature is to authorize this Government to deal in exchanges. The proposition to issue bills of credit, when under consideration at the formation of the Constitution, was struck out with the express view of making this Government a hard money Government-not capable of recognising any other than a specie - irrency-a currency of gold and silver-a currency known and valued, and equally un-derstood by every one. But here is a proposition to do what was expressly refused to be allowed by the framers of the Constitution-to exercise a power not only not granted to Congress, but a power expressly denied. The next proposition is to a uthorize the Federal Government to deal in and regulate exchanges, and to furnish exchange to merchants. This is a new invention-a modern idea of the power of this Government, invented by Mr. Biddle, to help out a National Bank. Much as mending Government bills aradit ar dealings in exchange by the U.S. Treas-The fathers of the church, Macon, and John Randolph, and others, called this a hard money Government: they objected to bank paper; but here is Government paper, and that goes beyond Hamilton, much as he was in favor of the paper system. The whole scheme of making this Government a regulator of exchange-a dealer in exchange-a furnisher of exchange-is ab-

is a new thing under the sun. Now he (Mr. Benton) objected to this Government becoming a seller of exchange to the country, for which there is no more authority than there is for its furnishing transportation of goods or country produce. There is not a word in the Constitution to authorize it-not a word to be found justifying the assumption .- The word exchange is not in the Constitution. What does this message propose? Congress is called upon to establish a Board with agencies, for the purpose of furnishing the country with exchanges. Why should not Congress be also called on to furnish that portion of the community engaged in commerce with facilities for transporting merchandise! The proposition is one of the most pernicious nature, and such as must lead to the most dangerous consequences if

adopted.

The British debt began in the time of Sir Robert Walpole, on issues of Exchequer bills-by which system the Bratish nation has been cheated, and plunged irretrievably in debt to the amount of nine hundred millions of pounds. The proposition that the Government should become the issuer of exchequer notes, is one borrowed from the system introduced in England by Sir Robert Walpole, whose Whig administration was nothing but a high Tory administration of Queen Anne. He (Mr. Benton.) had much to say on this subject, but this was not the time for entering at large into it. This perhaps was not the proper occasion to say more; nor would it, he (Mr. Benton) considered, be treating the President of the United States with proper perpect to enter upon a premature discus-

on her part, either a reckless disregard for | sion. "He (Mr. Benton) could not, howerthe Federal honor, or a deliberate intention er, in justice to himself, allow this resoluto provoke, by a series of aggressions, the tion to pass without stating his objections to two such obnoxious features of the proposed fiscality, looking as he did, upon the whole thing as one calculated to destroy the whole structure of the Government, to determination to emancipate them when change it from the hard money it was ineast away within her territories, without tended to be, to the paper money Governauthority from the law of nations, or a ment it was intended not to be, and to mix it up with trade, which no one ever dreamat once rebuked and arrested, will grow ed of. He (Mr. Benton) had on another occasion stated that this Administration would go back not only to the Federal times of '98, but to the times of Sir Robert Walpole and Queen Anne, and the evidence is now before us.

He (Mr. Benton) had only said a few words on this occasion, because he could not let the proposition to sanction bills of credit go without taking the very earliest opportunity of expressing his disapprobation, and denouncing a system calculated to produce the same results which had raised the unfounded debt of Great Britain from twenty-one millions to nine hundred mil lions of pounds. He should avail himself of the first appropriate opportunity to maintain the ground he had assumed as to the identity of this policy with that of Walpole, by argument and references, that this plan of the President's was utterly unconsututional and dangerous-part borrowed from the system of English Exchequer issues, and part from Mr. Biddle's scheme of making the Federal Government an exchange dealer-though Mr. Biddle made the Government act indirectly through a board of bank directors, and this makes it act directly through a Board of Treasury Directors and their agents.

This is the first time that a formal proposition has been made to change our hard money Government (as it was intended to be) into a paper money machine; and it is the first time that there has been a proposal to mix it up with trade and commerce, by making it a furnisher of exchanges, a bank of de site, a furnisher of paper currency, and a imitator of the old Confederation in its continental bills and a copvist of the English Exchequer system. Being the first time these unconstitutional and pernicious schemes were formally presented to Congress, he felt it to be his duty to disclose his opposition to them at once, He would soon speak more fully.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. DECEMBER 13, 1841.

The following standing and select committees were announced:

Committee of Elections .- Mesers. Haltead, Blair, Caruthers, Benjamin Randall, Borden, Barton, Turney, Housion, and Reynolds.

Of Ways and Means .- Messrs. Fillmore, Botts, Samson Mason, Wallace, Thomas F. Marshall, Joseph R. Ingersoll, John W. Jones, Atherton, and Lewis.
On Claims.—Messrs. Gidding, Osborn,

Cowen, Tomlinson, Arnold, Hubard, Burke, Williams, and Medill.

On Commerce .- Messrs, John P. Kennedy, Winthrop, Toland, John C. Clark, Rayner, Allen, Sherlock J. Andrews, Thos.

W. Williams, and Ferris. On Public Lands .- Messrs. Morrow Lewis Williams, Truman Smith, Gentry, Bronson, Howard, Casey, Brewster, and Jacob Thompson.

On Post Office and Post Roads .- Mes srs. Briggs, Jos. L. Williams, Russell, Brockway, Owsley, Hopkies, Andrew Kennedy, John G. Floyd, and Plummer.

On the District of Columbia .- Messrs. Underwood, Summers. Alexander General Hamilton was in favor of paper Randall, Powell, Richard W. Thompson. money, he never went the length of recom- John Campbell, Ward, Dawson, and Bid-

> Trumbull, W. Pearce, Maxwell, Thomas F. Foster, Milton Brown, Charles J. In gersoll, Roosevelt, and Saunders.

> On Revolutionary Claims .- Messrs. Hall, Patrick G. Goode, Triplett, Thomas J. Campbell, Maynard, Washington, James, Parmenter, and Wm. O. Goode.

On Public Expenditures. Messrs. Sheppard, Linn, Hudson, John J. Stuart, Merriwether, Green, Clinton, Littlefield. surd, unconstitutional, and peraicious, and and McClellan.

On Private Land Claims .- Messes. Moore, Alex. H. H. Stuart, John Young, Wm. Cost Johnson, Richard D. Davis, Cross, Turney, Payne, and Chas. Brown. On Manufactures .- Messrs Saltonstall, Tillinghast, Randolph, Slade, Hunt, Henry. Habersham, Aaron V. Brown, and Patrick C. Caldwell,

On Public Buildings and Grounds .-Messrs. Boardman Ward, Augustus Young, Cranston, and Bowne.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business. Messrs. Eastman, Beeson, Charles A. Floyd, Jack, and Mattocks,

On Accounts .- Messrs. Marchand, Yorke, Casey, Staley N. Clark, and Joseph L. Williams.

On Mileage .- Mesers. Thomas Williams, Merriwether, John C. Edwards, Westbrook, and Egbert.

On the Library on the part of the House. Messrs, Tillinghast, Ayerigg, and Sumter. Select Committee on Finance and the Currency .- Messrs, Cushing, John P. Kennedy, Gilmer, Garrett Davis, Wise, Roosevelt, Proffitt, McKay, and William W. Irwin.

Select Committee on the Apportionment of Representatives .- Messrs. Everett, Childs, Carothers, Summers, Pierce, John T. Smart, Bidlack, Cross, and Weller.

On the Smithsonian Bequest .- Messre. John Q. Adams, Habersham, Truman Underwood, Benjamin Randall, Smith. Charles J. Ingersoll, Hurter, Houston, and Bowne.

Select Committee on the National Foundry .- Messrs. William Cost Johnson,

On Manufactures .- Messrs, Saltonstall, Tillinghast, Randolph, Slade, Hunt, Henry, Habersham, Aaron V. Brown, and P. C. Caldwell.

an Agriculture .- Messrs. Deberry. Ridgway, Simonton, Mattocks, Doig, tled Shaw, John Edwards, Partridge, and John list. Hastings.

On Indian Affairs .- Messrs, Cooper, Carothers, Chinenden, Sollers, William Butler, Watterson, Harris, Weller, and J. C. Edwards.

On Military Affairs .- Messrs. Stanly, Pendleton, Goggan, William B. Campbell, Stokeley. William O. Butler, Sumter, Miller, and John Thompson Mason.

On Naval Affairs .- Messes. Wise, King, Calhonn, J. C. Clark, Burnell, Fessenden, Graham, Mallory, and Clifford. On Foreign Affairs .- Messrs. Adams, Cushing, Everett, W. C. Johnson, Granger, Gilmer, Hunter, Rhett, and Proffit.

On Territories .- Messrs. Pope, C. II. Williams, G. Davis, Sollers, Gates, Green W. Caldwell, Hays, Dean, and C. A. Floyd.

On Revolutionary Pensions .- Messrs. Taliaferro, Rodney, Staley N. Clarke, Mathews, L. W. Andrews, Babcock, Matthews, Fornance, and Wm. Smith.

On Invalid Pensions - Messes. Marris,

Averigg, Baker, Gordon, Stratton, J. D. Jones, Doan, Sanford, and Augustus Young. On Roads and Canals .- Messrs. Law-

rance, Lane, J. B. Thompson, W. W. Irwin, Sprigg, Steenrod, Wood, Daniel, and Riggs. On Patents .- Messrs. R. McClellan,

Cranston, Gerry, Ramsey, and Sanford. The following six Standing Committees, appointed at the last session, hold over for the remainder of the Twenty-seventh Con-

On Expenditures in the State Depart ment .- Messrs. Van Buren, Hudson, Oli ver, Brockway and W. S. Hastings.

On the Expenditures of the Treasury Department. - Messrs. McKeon, Samson Mason, Partridge, Isaac D. Jones and J.

On Expenditures in the War Department .- Mesers, McKay, Tomlinson, Newhard, J. J. Linn and Brockway. On Expenditures in the Navy Depart-

ment .- Messrs. Yorke, Siminton, Borden, Steuart and Green. On Expenditures in the Post Office De-

partment .- Messrs. Lowell, Morgan, Washington, Boyd and Lane. On Expenditures on the Public Buil-

dings .- Messrs. Cave Johnson, Gates, Bidlack, Stokeley and Houck.

Mr. Briggs announced the death of the late Col. Hunter, Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, and offered the usual resolution, directing the Clerk to pay the funeral expenses of the deceased; which was adop-

Mr. Briggs then offered a resolution, declaring that the office of Assistant Door keeper was unnecessary, and that it should therefore be abolished. This question was decided in the affirmative-yeas 177, navs 23.

On motion by Mr. Fillmore, ordered, that the several petitions & memorials that were presented at the last session, together with the bills that passed the House and were lost in the Senate, be again referred to the same committees which had them heretofore under consideration.

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution providing for the appointment of four stenographers to report the proceedings and debates of the House; but, it being objected to as out of order, Mr. Underwood moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him On the Judiciary .- Messrs. Barnard, to bring it before the House; which motion was rejected.

On motion by Mr. Barnard, the House proceeded to the election of a Chaplain .-Mr. Gentry nominated the Rev. Mr. Maffit, of the Methodist Episcopal Church;

Mr. Wood nominated the Rev. Mr. Mr. Cusning nominated the Rev. M. Clark, of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Ward nominated the Rev. Mr. Donellan, of the Roman Catholic Church; Mr. Roosevel nominated the Rev. Mr. Hawley, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Mr. Campbell nominated the Rev. Benjamin Palmer, of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Underwood nominated the Rev. Mr. French, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Mr. Osborne nominated the Rev. Mr. Gurley, of the Presbyterian Church. Before proceeding to vote. Mr. Underwood stated to the House that he had just been informed that the Rev. Mr. Tustin, of the Presbyterian Church, had this morning been elected Chaplain to the Senate, and that, therefore, the nomination of a Presbyterian elergyman was out of order, the rule requiring the two Chaplains of Congress to be of different denominations. Messrs, Cushing, Campbell, and Osborn, thereupon severally withdrew the nominations of Messrs. Clark, Palmer, and Gurley. The House then proceeded to vote viva voce; after which Messrs. Cushing and Boardvotes, the Rev. Mr. French 53 votes, and the Rev. Mr. Hawley 12 votes, 198 votes in all; whereupon the Speaker announced that the Rev. Mr. Mallit having received a majority of all the votes taken, was duly elected. After the presentation and reference of several documents from the Executive Departments,

The House adjourned.

From the Western Carolinian. The Distribution bill-or, Legislative robbery of the public Treasury .- It is hard to say which of the acts passed by

Hunt, Keim, Parmenter, and Cave John- areall so outrageously bad; but without by call forth the strongust feeling of indignaany means intending to substract on tittle from the odious character of the balance, we nevertheless consider that the distribution act, commonly called the "Bribery Bill," and which may with equal propriety be denominated the Robbery Bill, is entitled to take rank at the head of the

> Without saying any thing at present about the unconstitutionality of this act, we would just direct the reader's notice to one feature—its glaring inequality.
> We are indebted to Kendali's able review

of the Extra Session for the facts. Take the total receipts from public lands during the year 1849 as the basis of calculation, and we have the following re-

sults. By the provisions of the act, North Carolina with a Federal population of 655,092, would receive not quite one hundred and three thousand dollars, (\$102,998 80) while Missouri with a Federal population of 360,406, not equal to half that of North Carolina, would receive one hundred and sixty four thousand five hundred and eighty seven dollars;upwards of sixty two thousand dollars more han North Carolina.

North Carolina gets for her share fifteen cents a head-while Missouri gets fortyfive cents a head-just three times as much. Is there any equity or justice in this unequal division.

Again - when the public Treasury is emptied by this robbing process of unequal distribution, it must of necessity be filled again, to meet the expenses of Government and how is this to be done? why, of course, by a Tariff tax-and who pays the most of this tax-North Carolina, or Missouri? North Carolina unquestionably pays twice as much as Missouri. Now let any honest man look at the whole operation. Missouri, gets three times as much of the money distributed, as North Carolina, and when the taxes have to be paid to return it to the empty Treasury, North Carolina pays twice as much as Missouri, Is there any justice or equity in this ?-Yet it is one of the wise whig measures of 'reform" promised us in 1840.

Whig Nominations .- The Federalists of Orange County lately held a meeting which adopted unanimously the following

"Resolved, therefore, that we do now, and hereby nominate HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as a candidate for the next Presidency, and we pray God, that his life, health, and extraordinary powers may be spared to adorn and benefit his coun-

The Petersburg Intelligencer (whig) says:-"We second the motion" of nomination. So do we, most heartily, if they will let us have a voice. We would desire nothing better for the success of Democracy than to see the repeatedly defeated Tariff champion-the author of the Bribery Bill -the new National debt, and all the iniquitous measures of the Extra Session, again before the people as the whig "available." We hope "his life, health, and extraordinary powers may be spared" for another de-

The same meeting also nominated his 'gold plateau,' Excellency, Gov. Morefor re-election ;-may "his life, health, and extraordinary powers be spared' also, to answer to the people for the promises he made in 1840, of "reform and better times," and to inform them whether President Tyler has the dish-rags at the White House "hemmed" or not.

Mississippi .- It is necessary to under and how far they propose to go in the matter of repudiating the State bonds. It is not true, we believe, that they de-

sign to repudiate any bonds except \$5,050,-000 issued in favor of the Union Bank of Mississippi, which they allege to have been illegally, and even fraudulently, disposed The whole bonded debt of the State, including the above \$5,000,000, is only about \$7,000,000. It would have been much greater, but for the energetic course of Governor M'Nutt. The Legislature had authorised the issue of \$15,500,000 in favor of the above mentioned Bank. The first \$5,000,000 were issued, and sold to Nicholas Biddle, and are guaranteed to the European holders by the United States Bank. The second \$5,000,000 were also executed, and delivered to the Union Bank, but their sale was prevented by a proclamation of the Governor. The remaining \$5,500,000 the Governor refused to exe cute until further action on the part of the Legislature, which action never took place. Thus, of the \$15,500,000 authorized by the act of the Legislature to be issued in favor of the Union Bank, only \$5,000,000 are outstanding; and it is this \$5,000,000 which the anti-bond party propose to repudiate. The \$2,000,000 issued a few years before, in favor of the Planters' Bank, they acknowledge to be binding, and intend to pay. At least, such is our information and These two sums constitute the man, who were appointed tellers, reported whole bonded debt of Mississippi, or near-that the Rev. Mr. Mailit had received 133 ly all. So that, even including the repudiated bonds, Mississippi is not so deeply in debt as has been generally supposed. The \$5.000,000 in dispute were issued in June, 1833, and disposed of to Mr. Biddle in August of the same year. Not long after, they were lodged in Europe as collateral for loans made to the United States Bank.

New York Journal of Commerce.

From the Richmond Eniqueer.

tion among the people-and a severe revernment of England. Is Mr. Evereu, the Minister, qualified by his habits and trains of thinking, to do justice to the South on such a question? Yesterday's Compiler states, that, "After the arrival of the slaves at Nassau, it is said, that they acknowledged that a Baptist preacher named Bourne, of Norfolk, (one paper says Richmond, but there is no such man here) had advised them with regard to their course and given directions how to proceed. The mate, Mr. Goddard, learned at Nassan that Bourne had formerly resided there and had absconded, leaving his family. He is an Englishman and about 40 years of age.

"The slaves were the joint property of Messis. Thos. McCargo, Johnson & Eperson and Lumpkin of this city. Mr. Hewell was the agent of Mr. McCargo, and is said to have been much esteemed and respected,-Three of the slaves were killed in the affray, and another died of his wounds after his arrival at Nassau .- Five more, four females and a boy, came to N. Orleans, having refused to accept their freedom. It is said that a youth, a nephew of Mr. McCargo, was on board and that his life was barely saved by the interposition of two of Mr. McC.'s slaves, whose attachment to the youth prompted them to save his life. A touching incident worthy of remark is, that a fattaful and valuable dog belonging to the Captain fought furiously against the negroes and bit some of

them seriously. He was finally killed."
The N. O. Picayune says: "That the entire scheme was resolved upon before the brig left Richmond, is evident from the fact, that the negroes boasted at Nassau that they expected to encounter the brigs Long Island and Orleans, which satled from Richmond in company with the Creole, with Cargoes of slaves. Both of those vessels, however, are safe in port. A full investigation of this case, we doubt not, will present some very strange developments.

It is said (we know not upon what authority.) that the slaves were insured at N.

Orleans.

[Since writing the above, we have seen a schedule of the Insurance effected at N. Orleans, to the amount of \$90,500-This Insurance was effected in three different Offices: The Ocean Policy insures against all risks, and chiefly against that of foreign interference;-but warranted by the masters to be free from elopement, insurrection, and natural death. The Financiers Policy stipulates, that the Assurers are not liable for suicide, natural death, desertion or mutiny, but to take the risk of interference by foreign governments or their agents. The Merchants' Policy exempts the Company from all liability for suicide, desertion or natural death, but makes them liable for risk of emancipation, detention or seizure by foreign powers.

We are informed by our neighbor of the Compiler, that all the Insurance companies refuse payment of the Insurance-but that hree or four distinguished lawyers of New Orleans have offered to take charge of cases for 5 per cent., if recovered; and no

ee, if not. It is said, that Bourne is of the Dutch Reformed Church-and was connected with the Maria Monk affair-out, no one, as far as we have heard, seems to know at pres ent, that he has been in these parts.]

IMPORTANT NEWS!

From the N. O. Comm. Bulletin, Dec. 3d. Mutiny and Murder on board the Brig authorities.

The Brig Creole, Capt. Enson, with a cargo of Tobacco, five passenger's and one hundred and thirty-five slaves, as steerage assengers, from Richmond, bound to New Orleans, sailed from Hampton Roads on the 27th of October. On the evening of the 7th of November, the slaves rose m mutiny, murdered Mr. Hewell, a passenger and owner of most of the slaves, desperately wounded the Captam and several others, and compelled the second mate and crew to navigate the vessel into a British

port. That this horrid affair was not the effect of a sudden outburst of passion appears clear from what was acknowledged by some of the culprits on their examination at Nassau, that Mr. Bourn, a Baptist Preacher in Richmond, had instructed them as to the mode of procedure before they left. The further particulars will be found in the following letter, which being open we were permitted to copy on board the Creole.

Copy of a letter from the American Consul at Nassau, to the New York Journal of Commerce, dated,

"NASSAU, Nov. 14, 1841. "Brig Creule, Capt. Enson, of Rich

nond, with a cargo of tobacco, and 135 slaves and five passengers for New Orleans. sailed from Hampton Roads the 27th, all well; on the 7th, at 8 o'clock, P. M., the brig hove to, supposing they would not make Abacco; next day, after the passengers and crew not on duty had turned in, about half past nine o'clork, the slaves rose on them and murdered a passenger, Mr. John Hewell, owner of a portion of them, by stabbing him with a bowie knifewounded the Captain and one of the hands severely. But little defence could be made. as they were not prepared for such an attack; they had but one musket on board, while the slaves had pistols, knives and bludgeons, made by cutting up handspikes. The case of the Creole, the revolting They were under no more restraint than details of which we have copied from the is usual with steerage passenegrs, and it is New Orleans Bulletin, has thrown the more than probable that the whole thing the Federal Whigs at the Extra Session Crescent cuy into a flame. The conduct was arranged before they left Richmond Samson Mason, King, Randolph, Mallory, of Congress, is the most objectionable, they of the British authorities is calculated to and Norfolk. Having obtained possess throughout the Aroustock country, and no.

sion, they broke open the trunks and ransacked the whole vessel. They spared the lives of the passengers, mate and others, on condition that the vess of should be taken to Abacco, or an English island. Under these circumstances they arrived here on the morning of the 9th.

The American Consul immediately had the Captain and twelve of the men taken on shore and their wounds dressed, and also those on board to prevent the slaves from going on shore, he well knowing if this was not done it would be impossible to secure those guilty of the murder .-This was complied with, and an investigation ordered to be taken by two magistrates. The Consul also has taken testimony of the passengers and crew. Nineteen slaves were identified as having taken an active part in the mutiny and murder, and confined until further orders-the Governor refusing to send them to America for the present; and the remainder of the slaves, with the exception of five were liberated.

By the interference of her Majesty's subjects, and the authorities of the colony, they were considered and treated as passengers, with the right to go on shore in boats whenever they pleased. While the Consul contended they were under the circomstances of the case as much a portion of the cargo as the tobacco, the British government had not the right to interfere in any manner, that would procure their libe-

The Captain is convalescent, and will probably recover, though it will be very slowly-the other wounded are doing well. On their liberation a vessel was immediately put up for Jamaica, advertising for emigrants, passage paid, and a number of them have entered their names to

J. T. B.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. FROM THE EAST .- The steamer from Norwich, due yesterday morning, arrived

to-day, at I o'clock. She was detained at New London by the high wind yesterday. She brings important news.

BOSTON DAILY MAIL OFFICE.

Dec. 4, 12 oclock a. m. We have just received the following letter, through the post office. We do not know the writer, and cannot vouch for the truth of his statements. We give it as it comes to us: "A Fight at Fish river between the A-

merican Troops stationed there and the "BANGOR, Dec. 2, 6 o'clock p. m. "I have just arrived post haste from the United States barracks at Fish River, where are stationed one company of troops, belonging to the 1st regiment of U. States artillery, under Capt. Kennedy. This company has been at this fort but a short time, it being a new one, and was taken possession of by the United States troops at the same time the Fort called Fort Fairfield was, and it was thought the small force would prove sufficient for all purposes, but it is my painful duty to inform you of the contrary, and to state that the British are determined to drive our men from what they are pleased to call the disputed territory. The new Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Branswick has instructions to this effect, and he seems de-

termined to execute them at all hazards. On the morning of the 27th Nov., Capt. Kennedy, commanning at Fish River, received a note from an individual calling himself Major Stockburton, of her Majesty's royal 68th regiment, ordering him to aban-Creole-Slaves set free by the British don the post within twenty-four hours, and repair to that part of the country heretofore under the jurisdiction of the U. States.

> Capt. K. returned an answer refusing peremptorily to leave his post until ordere. to do so by the power which placed him there. The British Major replied that he should take immediate measures to remove him, peaceably, if he could, forcibly, if he must. Accordingly on the afternoon of the same day, placing himself at the head of a battalion of troops, which were in the town of Madawaska, and recently from the Fort at Temiscouta Lake, he proceeded to carry his threat into execution.

> When his men were within a few hundred yards of the American encampment they were discovered by the sentinels, and ordered to halt, which refusing to do, the troops were paraded, their muskets loaded with ball cartridges, and they were ordered to remain silent till the intention of the enemy was made known, which was soon done by the discharge of a musket, the hall from which passed through Capt. Billing's left hand.

> Captain K. then ordered his men to fire. which they did, killing or wounding some half dozen. The British then retreated about one hundred yards, loaded, as is supposed, and again advanced, discharged their muskets without doing any mischief. our men being protected by their log house or fort. After this discharge, they advanced in double quick time, our men reserving their fire until they were within two or three rods of the fort, when they fired upon them, killing and wounding some 20 or 30. The British scattered in confusion, and ran some one way and some another, save one officer, who vainly endeavored to rally them, who was shot.

> They returned from whence they came. Our company lost but one man killed, and four wounded-one supposed mortally .-This act of British aggression in time of peace calls loudly for satisfaction. The ompany of troops stationed at Fort Fairfield are probably at Fish river before this, and Colonel Pierce, who commands at Haulton, has sent two companies from that fort. The greatest excitement prevails