British News.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board H. M. S. *Serungapatam*, dated English Harbour, Antigua, August 27:—Yesterday two mates, a midshipman, three volunteers, the second master, captain's clerk, a stranger, and two seamen, went out sailing in the pinnace. They ran down before the wind to Falmouth Harbour, a distance of from two to three miles, and started about four, to return. At half-past four the boat upset, two miles off shore, with these eleven, three of whom could not swim, and not a soul on shore knew of it. After seeing all the rest hang on the boat, which was lying on her broadside with her weather gunwhale two inches out of water, Mr. R. Smith, mate, an excellent swimmer, and Mr. J. Palmes, midshipman, started to swim two miles to the nearest point, accompanied by a shark a great part of the way; they reached the shore, Mr. Smith supporting Mr. Palmes, and not being himself the least exhausted. This was a mile and a half from the Dock-yard. They gave the alarm, and took a boat themselves to pull out to sea. We being within half of the shore, they hailed us instantly, and about six o'clock, just sun-set, the news of the misfortune was made known to us. Our consternation and horror may be imagined. Every boat, every officer, was instantly sent out, as well as the shore boats, all that there were but they are few and small. Our fears were dreadful; the boat had been lost sight of, but we knew she could not sink, and hoped they would hold on. It began to fall very dark, and after hours of fruitless search, at 1, a. m. all the boats had returned but the barge; she arrived at 3, a. m., having happily saved the whole, and having been nearly six hours righting and towing in the swamped boat. Never were we so delighted, for we had nearly given up all hope. They had found them in the dark, by hearing voices talking, as they were returning in despair; they took them off the wreck, where they had been five hours drifting off shore, surrounded with sharks, in a dark and stormy night. They had agreed to leave the wreck and make for the shore, which they thought was near, but which was at least three miles off. Three of them had actually left the boat when the barge discovered them. They never could have reached the shore, and had given themselves up for lost. They owe their lives, under Providence, to the skill and courage of Mr. Wm. Smith, in swimming on shore to give the alarm.

Portsmouth, Oct. 20.—The Queen has presented to the Bishop of Bath and Wells the cushion on which his lordship knelt at the coronation of Her Majesty. It is composed of cloth of gold, richly embossed with velvet flowers, and decorated by gold tassels. It measures two feet and a half square, and was forwarded to his lordship on Thursday last.

The *Raleigh*, 18, Captain M. Quin, arrived on Monday evening from Madras which Roadstead she left on the 26th May. A letter from Singapore mentions that Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland had quitted that Port suddenly with all the force he could muster, for Canton. He had with him the *Wellesley, Volage, Larne, Pelorus, Favorite, Hyacinth, and Algerine*; and the *Victor* was ordered to follow. He subsequently intended to go to Borneo; consequently, though he then knew of the operations against Persia, he did not think his interference of so much moment as the occasion which called him to China.

The *Lily*, 16, Commander Reeve, arrived at Plymouth on Monday last, from the Cape of Good Hope, from which she sailed on the 20th August. The *Scout* and *Saracen* were in the Mozambique, where the *Nautilus* were about to proceed to order up the *Scout* for the relief of the *Pelican*, in consequence of the *Lily* returning to England. The health of the squadron was improving, but they had suffered much during the rainy season; the *Pelican* has been very fortunate in not losing a man since leaving England. The *Lily* met the *Pylades* at St. Helena, and both vessels started together for Ascension, affording a little race of 600 miles in a trade wind, and rather fresh and nearly aft; they had not proceeded many miles, when *Pylades* was observed gradually to be dropping a-stern, and by sunset the same evening, she was upwards of four miles off on the *Lily's* quarter; she was not seen again until her arrival at Ascension, exactly fifteen hours after the *Lily*, which thus beat her one knot an hour the whole distance. The *City of Rochester*, East Indiaman, had been have down at the Cape, and was shipping her cargo for England, her defects having been made good. The *Tweed*, of Hull, was also embarking her cargo there; the *Tory* (South Sea whaler) was to sail for England the day after the *Lily*: she is a full ship: the *Minerva* (boy convict ship) sailed from Simon's Bay for Hobart Town, on the 19th August, all well; spoke the *Actress*, of Liverpool, on the 4th instant, bound to New Orleans, in lat. 43, 37, N., and long. 21, 58 W. The *Lily* answers very well indeed; in sailing she is superior to every thing she has yet met in smooth water, being very fast, very weatherly, but very wet. She fell in with a Dutch corvette, mounting 22 long guns, on the 10th; she was seen right a head, standing on the same tack as the *Lily*, from the mast head at seven in the morning; at noon the *Lily* passed her to windward about two cables length, and she was hull down a-stern at sunset; there was a heavy head sea during this day's sail; and the Dutchman appeared a fine powerful ship, and half as long again as the *Lily*; both vessels carried the same sail all day, viz. courses, whole topsails, topgallant sails, jib and spanker.

The *Fair Rosamond* captured on the 13th of July, a brigantine Slaver, called the *Felix*, off the Bonny River, with 196 slaves on board; which vessel she conveyed to Sierra Leon, and having refitted, sailed on the 9th August again, for her cruizing ground.

RUMOURS OF AN INDIAN WAR.

The unpleasant news from India, to which we alluded on Saturday, have since assumed a definite shape, and produced a great sensation. If we may believe the accounts in a preceding column, we are about to engage in a war with Russia on the eastern frontiers of Persia. The intelligence from Bombay is to the 12th of September. It states, that in consequence of the open assistance given by Russia to the Schah of Persia at Herat, and her secret intrigues with the independent and tributary Indian princes, our Government had at last resolved to march an army of thirty thousand men into Cabul. The troops were to assemble on the 31st of October (this day) at Kurnaul, a town at the north-west boundary of the British territory, about a hundred miles from Delhi. From this they are to march across the Punjab, a treaty having been concluded with Runjeet Sing, Prince of the Seiks, and onward to Cabul, Kandahar, and Herat, all of which they are to occupy. At Cabul they are to replace a dethroned king, who is, of course, friendly to British interests. The Persians, though repulsed at Herat, have not, it appears, abandoned the siege; and it is certain to be assumed that, if taken, the town would be put into the hands of the Russians, and become a depot and place of arms for an expedition against India. It is said that Russia had been exciting the native powers to hostilities against the British, and that among others, the Rajah of Sattara, a dependent Prince whose territories are not a hundred miles from Bombay, is wholly under his influence. The statement, too, is repeated, that the British force stationed on the coast at Bushire, had advanced to Shiraz, which is fully 200 miles inland. It was believed at Delhi that a Russian army had advanced to Khiva, a town in the territory of the Usbeck Tartars, eastward of the Caspian Sea, and it is said that the people in the northern provinces of India were disposed to give them a friendly reception. Such is the substance of the various accounts received, in which some truth is apparently mixed with much groundless rumor.

We have no doubt that Russia is intriguing among the Indian princes, and assisting Persia in the siege of Herat. It is the common error of despots to mistake increase of territory and subjects for increase of power, forgetting that industry and opulence are the real sources of strength. The plough and the loom will in the long run conquer the sword, because they are continually reproductive; and England, with her fourteen millions of people who are able to pay forty millions of taxes, (apart from Scotland and Ireland), would be found more powerful in a naval or a distant war than Russia with her sixty millions. The true policy of Russia is to improve her vast dominions, to civilize her people, and develope her resources; but the lust of conquest has been her master-passion ever since the days of Peter the First, and each monarch measures his greatness by the extent of his territorial acquisitions. There is intelligence enough in the court of Petersburgh to know, that Muscovy and India, with trackless deserts between them, could never be amalgamated into one empire, and that, if the latter country were conquered by the Czar, it must be held as a *colony*, and the communication for all commercial purposes must be by sea, with the disadvantage of the rout being two thousand miles longer than from England. All that is known, but Nicholas, like Napoleon, hates Britain, and longs to possess her "ships, colonies, and commerce," and, under the influence of the master-passion, overlooks all difficulties. We have no doubt, therefore, that Russia is assisting the Persians at Herat with officers munitions of war, and perhaps covertly with soldiers; and it is quite possible that she may be mad enough to march troops into Khorasan and occupy Herat, as a first step to the anticipated conquest of India. We do not believe, however, that she has an army at Khiva, which is in the middle of a desert where a large body of troops could not subsist, separated, too, by 600 miles of dreary waste from Herat; by 1000 miles, half desert, from Cabul; and by 1600 miles of the same sort of country, from the British frontier at Delhi. A hundred thousand men marched from Kihva, or from Russian Armenia, would not count forty, probably not thirty thousand when they reached the Indus, and would spend six months on the journey; while our Government, in addition to the two hundred and forty thousand now in India, could send out thirty thousand more by sea, who would reach the scene of hostilities a month sooner than their enemies. In geographical proximity Russia has the advantage, but this amounts to nothing. For the conveyance of troops, munitions of war, or supplies of any kind, Upper India is nearer to England than to Russia. It must be kept in mind, that from the moment war arose, the Baltic and the Black Sea would be sealed up by British fleets, so that not a single Russian ship could pass out or in.

If we admit that Russia has designs upon India it may be safely inferred that her emissaries are stimulating the native princes to rebel, because she knows full well that unless a great mass of the native inhabitants co-operate with her, she has not the shadow of a chance to succeed. The population of the independent states, however, amounts only to 11,000,000 of 140,000,000. That of the tributary princes is reckoned at 40,000,000; but they are well watched; while the territory ruled immediately by the Company is estimated to contain 80,000,000.

The accounts are sufficiently explicit to satisfy us that the British authorities have resolved to march a body of troops towards Cabul, whether it consist of 30,000 men or half the number. It is more than probable that a measure involving so much expense would not be adopted merely to prevent the Persians from taking Herat, a town which formerly belonged to them. The real object, we presume, is to compel Persia to make peace, to detach her from her alliance with Russia, and to put a check on the designs of the latter power. Long marches are expensive affairs in a semi-barbarous country like north-western India; and the expedition may probably cost a million of money, but of its success we have not the slightest doubt. No blood, we venture to say, will be drawn. Its effect is a mere demonstration, and will make Russia shrink back within her own frontier, and disavow hostile intentions.—Be it remembered, that while she is in reality impotent for the conquest of India, and while a war there would exhaust her Treasury, and destroy the *prestige* of her power, by covering her with disaster, she is more assailable through her commerce than any other great state in Europe. One fleet at the Categat and another at the Dardanelles, would completely cut off her communication with the whole world, except the ports on the Baltic and Black Sea. Her trade would thus be ruined, and, to add to her mortification, she would be utterly unable to make the smallest reprisals on the commerce of Britain. The war would be a naval war entirely in which she would have every thing to lose, and nothing to gain.

We are not at war, therefore, with Russia, nor are we likely to be in that predicament, unless the Czar and his counsellors are too hot headed and stupid to calculate the cost of the experiment.—[*Scotsman.*]

Canada.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

MONTREAL, Dec. 6.—The annexed particulars, from the *Chronicle*, of the proceedings of the Court Martial at Kingston, are all that have come to hand on the subject. Fortunately for the ends of justice and the patience of the community, there is no room for the brigands attempting to prove an *alibi*, as some of our rebels are endeavouring to do, and we make no doubt the trials will be cleverly gone through.

COURT MARTIAL AT KINGSTON.

The *Court Martial* hold its sittings daily, at Fort Henry, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

On Wednesday came on the trial of Daniel George, of Jefferson County, said to have been Paymaster to the pirates. The prosecution was closed on Thursday forenoon, when the prisoner requested to be allowed till this morning to prepare his defence; which request was granted by the Court. The prisoner is assisted in his defence by John A. Macdonald, Esq. Barrister.

On Thursday the trial of Niels S Von Shoultz, the leader of the brigands, came on, who pleaded guilty. He is a native of Poland, aged 31, of prepossessing appearance. His father was a Major of a Regiment of Cracows. The prisoner emigrated to the United States in 1836, and lived at Salina, in Onondago County, N. Y.

Yesterday the trial of Dorothus Abbey was brought on. He is said to have held the rank of Colonel among the marauders. He is a native of Connecticut, but has lived for some time in Jefferson County.

We deem it proper to forbear publishing any of the evidence before the court, while the trials are pending.—*Chronicle.*

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the American papers for some time past, stating that this noble steamer had been burnt by the pirates.

Now for the special information of all persons interested in this matter, we beg leave to assure them that on this day (the 1st of December, 1838,) we have seen with our own eyes the steamer "Great Britain" snugly moored at the south of Point Frederick, near Kingston, and under the protection of the guns of Fort Henry.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

We understand that a Warrant have been taken out against Daniel Shipman of Ramsay.—whose conduct lately, led the authorities, in that quarter, to doubt his loyalty. He has it is said disappeared in consequence, and cannot be found.—*Bathurst Courier.*

THE ARMY.—Three companies of the 73rd Regiment under command of Major Lloyd, arrived from Prescott this morning in the steamer William IV., and went over to Fort Henry; other three companies are to be up to-day in the Brockville, and will leave this evening in the Cobourg, for Toronto.

The 85th Regiment have left Toronto, and passed through Hamilton last Saturday, *en route* for the West. It is said the 93rd Regt. have followed them, and that the militia now garrison Toronto.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—Our readers will recollect the notorious Rebel Leader, *Colonel* James Phillips, murdered a poor man, named Edward Cusac, a native of the County of Armagh, Ireland, about four years ago; and was consequently tried, for, and acquitted of the said Murder, by a Jury of Radicals, in this District.

The widow and family of Cusac, since emigrated to this country, and his two eldest sons, (William and George,) are Volunteers, in Lieut. Colonel Gowan's Regiment.

At the battle of Johnstown, these two young lads, with about 18 or 20 others were amongst the first to cross the stone wall, behind which, the Brigands were entrenched. Phillips (the murderer of their Father,) not more than twenty yards from them, and in the act of rallying his men, to resist the charge, when the two young men, with a third person, named Crawford, fired at him, and he fell. Upon examination, it was found, that one of the shots, had pierced his body, and the other his right temple. Thus we find that murder will never go unrewarded; and that although excited and partizan Jurors, may acquit, yet that an All-wise Providence that never sleeps, will not suffer the guilty to go unpunished. Strange that after the lapse of so long a period the Sons of Cusac, should come a distance of 4000 miles, to avenge the death of their murdered Parent.

"God sees with equal eye, as Lord of all,
"The Hero perish and the Sparrow fall."

—*Brockville Statesman.*

An inquest was held on the body of the man cut down by the dragoon last week. The jury, on a full investigation of the evidence, very properly brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide. It appeared that the deceased had laid hold of the dragoon, and was endeavouring to unhorse him; that he was several times desired to desist; and there is little doubt but he was one of a gang, and had volunteered his services to obtain the despatch; to which gallant undertaking he had nerved himself at the grog bottle. We trust Cumming will be rewarded for the fearless discharge of his duty, which we know inspired the greates confidence among his fellow soldiers.—*Coburg Star.*

Capt. Graham, R. N., commanding the Coburg (armed) steam boat, has been cruising during the past week between Presque Isle and Windsor bay, for protection of our coast against any contemplated movement of the sympathisers in this quarter. This is an excellent precaution, and should be continued while the harbours remain open; so that the scoundrels may not have a chance of landing at any point in security.—*Ib.*

MONTREAL, Dec. 6.—With reference to the application made by the inhabitants of Oswego to their countrymen Col. WORTH, and by Col. WORTH to Col. DUNDAS, of the 83d Regiment, commanding at Kingston, in behalf of the brigand prisoners taken at PRESCOTT, it will be remembered, that many of them were stated to be "youths under age, who had been beguiled, under false representations, to embark in an enterprize, the criminal nature of which they did not comprehend, and in the dangers of which their betrayers had not participated." In answer to this statement, we find the following observations in the *Toronto Colonist*:—

It will be recollected, however, that an extensive organization has been going on for some time, along the whole line of the American frontier, for the purpose of invading these Provinces; and from the information that has already been procured, and the papers that have fallen into the hands of the Executive Government here, it is evident that the Prescott affair was a part of the general scheme.

The statement made by Oswego people, moreover, differs widely from that made by His Excellency Sir George Arthur to the City Volunteers, when reviewing them on Friday last. Instead of there being deluded youths, they appear to have been determined cut-throats. Their plans were the most diabolical that could be conceived; and would have been carried into execution to the letter, but for the promptitude with which they were defeated by Her Majesty's troops and the militia of the Province.

His Excellency stated that a number of papers had been found found in the possession of the prisoners taken at Prescott; and that he could not have believed that any set of human beings could have concocted such diabolical plans, as thes documents unfolded. Their whole course of savage inhumanity was pre-arranged, viz: that they should have overrun the country, putting to death every man, woman and child, without distinction, and possessing themselves of their property.—Their system of warfare was to have been one of extermination, and their plans were so laid, that simultaneous landings should have been effected by seperate gangs in different parts of the Province.

In these circumstances even admitting that young men were seduced to join the party, they did so in the full knowledge of the plans of those with whom they became united, and they afterwards engaged themselves actively in the commission of the murders that were perpetrated at Prescott. There could have been no delusion there. They were joined by none of the inhabitants of the Province, but still they opened their artillery upon such as were at the time arrayed against them. The whole affair was one of deliberate and unprovoked murder and carnage, and for the prepetrators of which it would be difficult to find any set of men to express sympathy, out of the United States of America. Their crime is piracy of the worst kind, which no set of men could attempt to justify or palliate, on any grounds whatever; and nothing short of a salutary example being made of the prisoners now in custody, will satisfy the loyal inhabitants of Canada, or prevent a repetition of similar outrages by others from the same quarter.

The Court Martial on Cardinal and the eleven rebels, which has been going on since the 28th ultimo, was brought to a close this afternoon. On Monday, the Court did not sit, to allow the prisoners to prepare for their defence; on Tuesday and Wednesday, they examined witnesses with this view, and this morning read their defence. The Court adjourned for an hour, and at one, Mr. Day, as Judge Advocate, summed up the law of the case and the evidence adduced against each prisoner. From his address, we gathered that the charge was distinctly brought home to nine, by numerous witnesses; that if the evidences of one of the Crown witnesses was rejected, on account of contradictions in his testimony, Ducharme and Therien might become entitled to the benefit of a doubt; and that against Lesiege, there was not sufficient proof to warrant conviction. It was then intimated to the prisoners, that judgment would not be pronounced against them, until the sentence of the Court had been approved of by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

We have much satisfaction in publishing the following Address from the Clergy, Magistrates and inhabitants of Prescott, to Captain Sandom, R. N. commanding on the Lakes, expre ing their gratitude for, and admiration of the services rendered by the officers and crew of Her Majesty's steam vessel *Experiment*, during the late attack upon Prescott.

PRESCOTT, Nov. 20, 1838.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg leave to hand you the enclosed expression, of the feelings and gratitude of the Clergy, Magistrates, and inhabitants of this place, for the gallant conduct of Lt. Fowell, R. N. when in command of the armed steamer *Experiment*, on Monday, the 12th instant, together with Mr. David Elliot (mate) and crew of said vessel in preventing the landing of the pirates and rebels at this place from on board the steamer *United States* and two schooners. We have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble servants,

A JONES, J. P.
WM. J. SCOTT, J. P.

To Captain Sandom, R. N., Commanding, &c. &c. &c., Kingston.

We, the undersigned, Clergy, Magistrates, and inhabitants of the town of Prescott, feel it our bounden duty to express to you in the highest terms our gratitude, for, and admiration of, the gallant and judicious manner in which Lieut. Fowell, and Mr. David Elliot, (mate) Royal Navy, together with the crew of the armed steamboat *Experiment*, repelled the repeated attempts of the four piratical vessels—the steamboats *United States* and *Paul Pry*, and two schooners—to effect a landing in this town on Monday, the 12th instant, as we consider the preservation of Port Wellington and the town on that day, wholly attributable to their exertions.

Prescott, Nov. 20, 1838.

Her Majesty's Ship Niagara,
Kingston, Nov. 21, 1838.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received with infinite satisfaction the respectable and flattering testimony you bear to the services rendered by the officers and crew of Her Majesty's steam vessel *Experiment*, on the late attack upon Prescott, and shall avail myself of it to draw the attention of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to their meritorious conduct; which, I feel assured, will call forth some mark of their Lordships' approbation. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM SANDOM,
Captain Commanding on the Lakes.

To the Clergy, Magistrates, and inhabitants of the town of Prescott.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to appoint Major W. K. McCord, of the Quebec Volunteers, and Lieutenant Ingall, of the 15th Regiment of Foot, to the Quarter Master General's Department. A more judicious selection for such appointments could not have been made, both gentlemen being well known to possess every quality calculated to advance the service, and reflect credit upon themselves, in whatever station, civil or military, they may be employed.

We are happy to learn, that the officers and men of the Montreal Volunteer Artillery, the Queen's Light Dragoons, and the battalions of Colonels Bethune, Molson, and Maitland, at their respective parades, yesterday, subscribed a day's pay for the relief of the widows and children of the Volunteers who fell at Lacolle and Odelltown.

One of the 93d died at Crysler Village, on his last rout upwards. He was interred by the brave militia of that neighbourhood, with military honours.—*Cornwall Observer.*

Toronto, Nov. 27th.—We learn from the Western Herald of the 20th instant, that fifteen hundred Pirates under the command of Polish Officers, were in Pot-in-Bay Island, some distance below Amherstburg; that 500 armed men were last week seen in Ypsilanti, and that large numbers were in the interior of Michigan waiting to pounce upon us. It is said that General Brady with a Military force, has gone to disperse the Pirates in Put-in-Bay. This dispersing, however, we regard as FUDGE. The American Government, is beyond all doubt preparing for war. Ten thousand stand of arms had arrived at Detroit. What for? but to provide the Pirates in the manner described in the following paragraph. This is not the first time we have heard of Rifles being sold at a York shilling a-piece. The long and the short of the business is, that the American Government and people are one large, great, big, vast, huge, infernal, monstrous mammoth HUMBUG, so flagitious and fragrant, that it cannot be mistaken by any but "*born ASSES.*"—(*Patriot*)

The Buffalonian states that two steamers and a number of schooners have left that port, full of pirates, for the head of Lake Erie. The providence of the American Government has been great; great store of arms awaits them at Detroit.—(*Ibid.*)

The following is a national classification of the prisoners captured at Prescott.

131 Americans,
9 Germans, Poles, and French.
8 Lower Canadians.
4 Upper Canadians.
1 Scotchman:
3 Irishmen.
1 Englishman.

By this it will be perceived that only 17 out of the number are British subjects, and that half of these are French Canadians.—These 17 however all crossed over from the American side, and did not join the Bandits in this country.

The Court Martial met on Tuesday morning, when the evidence in favor of the prisoners was brought forward, and continued during the greater part of yesterday, when it was closed, and will be summed up this day at eleven o'clock, after which, the members of the court will deliberate as to the verdicts and sentences against each and all of the prisoners. Messrs. Drummond and Morreau have acted as their counsel, but on Tuesday and yesterday, they had the assistance of A. P. Hart, Esq., who has also been retained for the purpose of affording every legal advantage to them.—*Montreal Herald.*

QUEBEC, December 10.

COLD.—This morning, about day break, the Thermometer was down to between 18 and 20 deg. below zero, which has probably never happened before Christmas. A strong N. W. wind has drifted the snow, which has now fallen about 15 inches on a level; but a few mild days has softened the first snow, so that, having frozen, before the wind, no part of the fields are bare. A young man at Lorette named Parent, perished in the drift on Saturday evening.

We have heard that the Honorable Messrs. JUSTICE PARKE and BEDARD, of this city, have received notice of their suspension from their offices till Her Majesty's pleasure is known. Mr. Justice WALLBRIDGE, resident Judge of Three-Rivers, will probably also receive a similar notice, as he also has virtually pronounced an Act of the Legislature to be null and void.

Dates from Detroit of the 24th Nov. make no mention of hostile movements on that frontier.—There was a report in Kingston that one of Her Majesty's steamers on Lake Erie had fired into and sunk an American schooner, but it is only one of the many reports of Dame Rumour.

NIAGARA, Nov. 29th.—We regret to hear that the buildings known as Camp's mills, at Dunville, the property, we believe, of Jas. Roulton, Esq. of this town, were burnt down either on Saturday or Sunday night last. It is supposed that this was the act of some diabolical incendiary, whose intention was to destroy the steamboat *Milwaukie*, which was moored close alongside, and out of which Com. Drew, for fear of an explosion, had to throw a large quantity of ammunition. Outrages on life and property are becoming so numerous as to call loudly on our Executive for the adoption of high-handed measures.

BERMUDA, Nov. 20.—On Wednesday last, the Venerable Archdeacon SPENCER, and his eldest Daughter, met with a serious, and nearly a fatal accident, in attempting to effect a landing on the South side of the Island from the Brig Jean, which was at that time about three miles in the offing.

The Archdeacon and Miss Spencer embarked in a four oared gig that had been sent from St. George's, under the pilotage of Stephen Richardson, the sea running very high; and the boat was unfortunately overset in the surf on the reef near Hungary Bay.—Miss Spencer was saved by the Coxswain Stephen Richardson, who swam with her to the shore; and the Archdeacon having been twice wash ed off the boat, from under which he had with difficulty extricated himself, was, after being about twenty minutes in the water, floated into the cove; when he derived every assistance from the courageous exertions of Mr. Æmelius Hinson, by which a great part of the Archdeacon's effects were preserved.

It was a very providential circumstance that three other passengers were detained, by the threatening appearance of the surf, from leaving in the pilot boat, which would if encumbered with any additional weight, in all prob. bility have perished in attempting to cross the outer reef. The only damage sustained was a slight sprain of the Archdeacon's wrist, and the destruction of some valuable effects.—Miss Spencer, we are happy to say, is perfectly recovered.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Messrs. Editors,—It has become necessary to direct the attention of the Church Wardens and Vestry of this Parish, to the want of respect shown to the Congregation of St. John Church, in not giving timely notice when there is no Clergyman or other person to officiate there on Sunday mornings. This is the second time that they have gone to the Church door and been obliged to return again; and tho' they cannot but regret the deprivation and the cause of it, yet they are entitled to a little courtesy, and to have some intimation, when divine service is not to be performed there.

While on this subject, it may also be asked, how it happened that a Curate has not been provided during (it is to be hoped) the temporary absence of the late highly respected and beloved incumbent: Surely it is not doing Justice to the indefatigable zeal and unwearied labours of the Rector of the Parish to impose such a load of duty upon him; for it is known to us all that the spiritual wants of so numerous a flock as are committed to his care, are more than one Clergyman can attend to, consistent with his health and other calls upon his time and exertions.

A miserable economy has always characterised the proceedings of the Church Wardens and Vestry of this Parish, and the complaint above made has its origin in the parsimony of that body. No considerations of that kind ought now to influence them, and the importance and number of the congregation of St. John Church, demands a little more of their attention, and that a regular Clergyman should be immediately procured, in order that they may not depend solely upon the adventitious visits of others.

I am yours, &c.
A PARISHIONER.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 21, 1838.

CANADA.—The trials of the Brigands are progressing in both provinces. It is stated, that the *pseudo Polish General Von Shoultz*, was condemned by the Court Martial, and executed at Kingston on Saturday the 8th inst. It is also expected that a few *American sympathisers* would immediately share a similar but just fate.

Report states that a party of Brigands, crossed over the Detroit River to Sandwich, burnt several houses, a British Steam Boat, &c, and then as a *matter of course*, retreated with their arms and piratical booty into American territory, to be protected by American authority!!

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Her Majesty's steamer *Medea* arrived here from Halifax on Monday evening with two Companies of the 36th regiment, and sixty men of the Royal Artillery. The *Medea* performed her passage in 50 hours. She returns forthwith to Halifax for the residue of the 36th.

One company of the 11th regt. left town yesterday morning for Fredericton, another part of the same regiment proceeded this morning, and sleds are in readiness to take the remainder.

The *Medea* is the first steam vessel of war which has entered our port, and the first we have seen which have crossed the Atlantic. She is a beautiful vessel of 360 tons, length over all 211 feet, with engines by Maundsley & Field, London, of 220 horses' power; and besides other armament, carries two beautiful 84 pounders, for the particular use of the *nation of sympathisers*, when British forbearance shall have been provoked beyond endurance.

Through the politeness of the Medea's officers, a number of our citizens visited and inspected this fine steamer, and were much pleased with her appearance and armament.

The keel of a Steam Ferry Boat, to ply between the Eastern and Western sides of our harbour, was laid at the yard of Messrs. Olive, in Carleton, on Saturday the 8th instant.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following Address which was presented to Colonel GOLDIE, C. B. of the gallant 11th Regt. by Lieutenant Colonel B. L. PETERS and a deputation of Militia Officers.

A finer Regiment, or one under more correct discipline never marched from the soil of New Brunswick; and should their Country's cause, call them to the *battle field*, we feel assured, that their talent and bravery will furnish an honorable return.

To Colonel GOLDIE, C. B., H. M. 11th Regiment, Commandant, Saint John, New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.,

SIR,—We, commanding Officers, Field Officers, and others, of the Militia of the City and County of Saint John, New Brunswick, have the honor to address you on the approaching departure of yourself and the gallant Corps under your command for service in Canada, and while we deeply deplore the cause which calls you from this peaceful and prosperous Province, we cannot but congratulate the Country on beholding another body of the brave soldiers of our Gracious and Illustrious Sovereign marching forth to quell a foul Rebellion—to vindicate the integrity of our Constitutional Institutions and to preserve to us all the blessings which we enjoy under the mild and beneficent sway of the British Sceptre.

Early on your arrival here, Sir, you proffered your cordial co-operation with the Militia; and your continued attentions since to that service bear ample testimony of the sincerity of your mind and afford to us a gratifying belief of your valued estimation of a well constituted Provincial Militia Force, an estimation which we very duly appreciate and which, with other high considerations, cannot fail to induce all in our Ranks to emulate to their utmost power the meritorious Officers and Troops of the Queen's Line, among whom none are more deservedly noticed than Her Majesty's Eleventh Regiment, and in this public consideration we most sincerely join, and request that you will have the goodness to make our sentiments acceptable to Lieutenant Colonel Bishop—to the Officers—Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of your distinguished Corps.

When the crisis of rebellious disaffection first displayed itself, by overt acts, in Canada, it became our bounden duty, as loyal Men, to lay our services spontaneously at the disposal of the Queen's Representative here. We did so—and should Sir John Harvey place those services in the Field, we shall there happily strive to sustain and perpetuate those feelings of cordiality and principle which have at all times existed between our Militia and H. M. Regular Forces.

But should it please the Almighty to restore tranquility to Canada:—we will heartily rejoice in that, and in the hope too that you may there all enjoy the comforts and happiness of peace,—well assured as we now are, that you and those under your command will nobly brave the toil and dangers of War—until treason shall be reduced to due obedience,—Justice appeased, and the Canadian Colonies of the Crown freely emancipated from the reckless inroads of Foreign Rapine—from intestine broils and the still more deep distress of Civil War.

COLONEL GOLDIE—With every wish for your future prosperity and happiness,—we bid you and the Eleventh Regiment a kindly Farewell!

SIGNATURES TO THE ADDRESS.

Benjamin L. Peters, Lt. Col. Commandant, St John Regiment City Militia.
Charles Ward, Lieut. Colonel Commanding Rifle Battalion.
A. Otty, Lt. Col. Command'g Sea Fen. Battalion.
Alex Wedderburn, Major 1st Bat. County.
G. D. Robinson, Major 1st Bat City.
Robert Payne, Captain L. F. 1st Bat county.
Thos L. Nicholson, capt. New Bruns. R. Artillery.
John Robertson, captain 1st Bat city.
Edward L. Jarvis, capt 1st bat city.
Wm. H Scovil, Lieut 1st bat city.
John V. Thurgar, capt Rifle bat.
N. Disbrow, junr. capt 1st bat city.
Peter Duff, capt 1st bat city.
W. H. Street, capt Rifle bat.
Douglas Clarke, Lt 1st bat city.
Edward W. Greenwood, Lt rifle bat.
Wm. P. Ranney, capt N B Artillery.
Wm. Hutchinson, capt 1st bat city.
Daniel Ansley, capt 1st bat county.
James T. Hanford, capt rifle bat.
James Nethery, Lt rifle bat.
Horatio N. H. Lugrin, capt No 6 1st battalion city.
Thomas Wallace, Lt rifle bat.
Edwin Ketchum, Lt 1st bat city.
William O. Smith, Lt rifle company 1st bat city.
Thomas B. Millidge, capt rifle battalion.
Charles Johnston, Lt. rifle bat.
John Wishart, capt rifle battalion.
Robert Robertson Lt New Brun regt Artillery.
F. A. Wiggins, Lt regt of Artillery.
Barzilla Ansley, capt 1st bat city.
George Hutchinson, capt 1st bat city.
William M'Cannon, capt 2d bat county.
John Boyd, M D. Surgeon 1st bat city.
W. D. W. Hubbard, capt 1st bat city.
William Mullin, capt rifle bat.
Thomas McMackin, capt rifle company 1st bat city.
George Wheeler, Lt 1st bat city.
Thomas W. Peters, Lt 1st bat city.
Samuel L. Tilley, Lt. 1st bat city.
Thomas M. Smith, capt and adjut. Sea Fencibles.
Alexander Robertson, Lt 1st bat city.
William Scammell, capt 1st batt county.
Edward J. Budd, capt 1st bat city.
James W. Peters, Lt rifle bat.
Stephen K. Foster, Lt. New Bruns. regt Artillery.
Henry Cook, Surgeon, rifle bat.
Henry Chubb, Quarter Master rifle bat.
Michael Hennigar, capt 1st bat city.
J. W. Boyd, Paymaster and capt N B regt. Artil'y.
J. W. M'Leod, Lt rifle company 1st bat city
Charles Drury, capt 1st bat city.
N. W. Wallop, Lt N B regt Artillery.
James P Payne, capt 1st bat county.
William Parker, Lt 1st bat county.
John Sandall, Lt 1st bat city.
Thomas Nisbet, jr. Lt 1st bat city.
John W. Smith, Lt. 1st bat city.
David McWilliam, Lt rifle bat.
I. L. Bedell, Paymaster and capt rifle bat.
T. E. G. Tisdale, Lt. rifle bat.
William Robertson, Lt 1st bat city.
William E. Moore, Lt 1st bat city.
George Hutchinson, jr. Lt 1st bat city.
John Paddock, M D Surgeon sea fencibles.
W. D. Faulk, Lt Sea Fencibles.
Charles J. Melick, Lt New Bruns. regt Artillery.
Ezekiel Fitzgerald, capt 2d bat county.
John Cunningham, jr. Lt 2d bat county.
Thomas Reed, capt Sea Fencibles.
Robert Summers, Lt rifle bat.
Charles Gallagher, Lt. rifle bat.
George Thomas, Lt 1st bat city.
John C. Ward, Lt. rifle bat.
Thomas S. Estey, Lt 1st bat city.
John W. Cudlip, 1st bat city.
William Leavitt, capt and Quartermaster Sea Fen.
Edward L. Thorn, Lt 1st bat city.
Thomas A. Sancton, Lt rifle bat.
John McDonpell, Lt. rifle bat.
John Cunningham, capt 2d bat. county.
Edmund A. Price, Lt 1st bat city.
William F. Smith, Lt 1st bat city.

COLONEL GOLDIE'S ANSWER.

ST. JOHN, 20th DECEMBER, 1838.

Gentlemen and Brother Soldiers—

It was with feelings of heartfelt gratification I perused the very kind and complimentary Address you have honoured the Eleventh Regiment and myself, by sending to me on our approaching departure for Canada.

When I consider the truly respectable body that has forwarded this address,—when I recollect the loyal sentiments for which it is so very conspicuous towards our most gracious Queen, and the mild, parental and powerful government we serve under; I feel this most acceptable address indescribably stronger, than in any other position I could have done. I feel sure, if circumstances call for your services against a common enemy, they will be marked by those sentiments in the strongest manner, as well as by that bravery which men with British blood in their veins must ever evince.

During the period the 11th has served in your city, no one act has occurred to disturb the kindly harmony which has all along existed between the loyal citizens of St. John and ourselves, and I am convinced, I speak the sentiments of all the Eleventh, when I say you thoroughly possess our highest esteem and regard; and in wishing you farewell, let me assure you I shall ever feel the deepest interest in the welfare of this Province, and more particularly, this city, the prosperity of which is increasing so rapidly, that it must ere long be one of the first cities in America.

I have the honor to subscribe myself
your faithful servant and sincere well wisher
GEORGE GOLDIE, Colonel,
Lieut. Col. Commanding XIth Regt.

To the Commanding Officers, Officers, and others of the Militia of the City and County of St. John.

Inquests taken by the Coroner.—On the 8th inst. on John Baxter, a Caulker, who was accidentally drowned the night previous, by falling off the steps at Princess street Slip, down which he was in the act of descending for the purpose of ascertaining a leak in the water tank, when he fell into the water and was drowned before assistance could be had. The deceased has left a wife and several children.

At Little River marsh, the 15th inst. on Honorie, wife of Charles Daley, who had missed her way in returning homewards on the Sunday Evening previous, and perished from the severity of the weather. She had no doubt wandered for refuge to a stack of Hay on the marsh, under which she had crawled in the vain hope that it would afford her protection.

NASSAU, 16th Nov. 1838,

Walter R. Jones, Esq.

Dear Sir: The schooner Mary Elizabeth, from New York to New Orleans, sailed 9th November—was dismasted by a sudden lurch off the Hole in the Wall yesterday, and immediately kept away for this port under some spare sails set on the stumps of the masts. About ten miles from the bar, she hove too for a wrecking vessel to come up with her, from whom she received two men to pilot her in. She came into the harbor, during the night: this morning Capt. Valpy consigned to the Consul. A survey has been held, and she will commence discharging to morrow. I understand an Arbitration Bond submitting the case to the Chamber of Commerce is already drawn up, that the salvage may be sett