

PARIS, Sept. 23, 1838.

Russia has accused England of perfidy—of pretending a friendship she does not feel, of affecting a good will she does not cherish, and of encouraging with her men, ammunition, navy and money the Circassians in their rebellion. Russia has told England that she trembles for her East India possessions—that England knows how, uncertain is her tenure of them—that the first shot that is fired in Europe will be the signal for a total defeat of England in Asia—and that the day is not far off when Great Britain will be no longer able to boast that the sun never set upon her dominions. This is what we call speaking out. It may displease Lord Palmerston for its frankness. It may annoy the British people as well as the British government, but Russia tells them all "that she does not fear them, that she loves them, that she does not count upon their alliance and that she does not dread their enmity." Russia has made up her mind to take Turkey under her protection—to conquer the Circassians—to put down the growing power of Egypt—to establish her own southern capital on the shores of the Bosphorus—to respond to the call made by the reigning Prince of Persia against the pretender who is backed by the court of India—to form a close alliance with the Eastern powers against English domination in India—to attack the East India Company's possessions—and finally to carry into effect all the proud designs of that Catherine whose name is still a tower of defence, a rock, and a citadel in old Russia. And besides this, Russia is resolved on increasing her navy, on remaining mistress of the Black Sea, on allying herself more closely with Sweden, on encouraging Holland and Denmark, on showing to the House of Austria, her protecting influence, on taking the part of Switzerland—on backing the influence of the Pope, and on thus raising up to herself every where, not only friends among the Monarchs, but also among the people of Europe and Asia.—Russia has furthermore resolved on the rejecting at once all the counsels, and all the remonstrances, and all the entreaties of England and of France, as to Poland and the Poles. Russia is also resolved that the Belgium question shall not be settled—that the Spanish question shall remain open—that Portugal shall be a centre of intrigues—that the German States shall be occupied with Hanoverian and Hessian questions—and that whilst this is all going on, she, Russia, will advance to all other objects of conquest and encroachment. This is the policy of Russia—not her secret—not her presumed—not her supposed—but her avowed and open policy, and she sums up all by telling the cabinet of St. James' that it does not dare to fire a cannon—and that the first one it shall fire in Europe will be a signal for the downfall of the British possessions in India.

Now what will Old England say to all this?—Will she decide on going on with the timid dastardly, shuffling policy of the last seven years?—Will she satisfy herself with talking in the newspapers of the Wooden Walls of Old England?—Will she be contented with boasting of her 'Newcastle Seamen' who are called the 'heroes of the British Empire'? Will she submit to all the insolence of her Russian Ally!! her dear friend—her sweet friend of St. Petersburg.

Will the Queen at the commencement of next session, boast of 'her faithful commons' of the maintenance of peace, that greatest want and blessing of nations? Or will the British Government change hands? Will the Tories come in power? Will they seek to render themselves truly popular by a war with Russia? Will they aid the Circassians—put an end to Russian influence in the ancient Stamboul, and besides this become triumphant at Toherau? Will they aid the Circassians, proclaim that Poland is free, set up Cracow once more as a watch tower in the centre of Europe, and establish Belgium as a large, independent and powerful state against any encroachments on Western Europe by the North! Will they at once espouse the cause of the Queen Christina in Spain, and drive Don Carlos from the Peninsula? And finally will they assist in rendering strong and impregnable the Government of the young Queen of Portugal? If this would be the conduct of the Tories, it would give the lie to 30 years of unjust and unnecessary wars; but such conduct would nevertheless promote the cause of civilization and freedom. But will the Tories do so? They promise well now; they write now most eloquently in the Times and Standard against Russia and her policy, her encroachments and insolence—but will they write so if again they shall reach the posts and honours of Government? I doubt it much.

At any rate one thing is certain. Russia has told England that she neither loves nor fears her, and that if she dare to fire a cannon in Europe, from that moment she would lose her East India possessions. I predict before hand that it will be pale, colorless, weak and insipid. Unless there be a mighty change in English views and policy in the next year, she shall soon become a second rate power in Europe.—O. P. Q. in the N. Y. Express.

UPPER CANADA.

The Address of Bishop M'Donnell, to the Inhabitants of the County of Glengarry.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN—

I am far from thinking it necessary, in the present critical situation of your country, to address you on the score of loyalty to your Sovereign, and uncompromising attachment to Britain, and the British Constitution.

Forty years' intercourse, and intimate connection with you, in various parts of the British Empire, where your active services have been of so much importance, in restoring peace and tranquility to Ireland—in repelling the invasion of the Americans in these Provinces, and in checking the progress of the Canadian rebellion last winter leave no doubt on my mind that you will turn out to a man, on the present occasion, and join with your loyal fellow subjects in defence of your wives and children, and valuable properties, against the attacks of a heartless gang of pirates and rebels.

When a Prime Minister of England in 1802, expressed to me his reluctance, to permit Scots Highlanders to emigrate to the Canadas, from his apprehension that the hold the Parent State had of the Canadas, was too slender to be permanent; I took the liberty of assuring him that the most effectual way to render that hold strong and permanent, was to encourage and facilitate the emigration of Scots Highlanders and Irish Catholics into these Colonies.

Your brave and loyal conduct during the last war with the United States of America, verified my prediction, and so highly appreciated were your services as to obtain the approbation and thanks of his late Majesty George IV.

On review of my long intercourse with you, it to me a most consoling reflection, that I have seen so fortunate as to possess the confidence of all, Protestants as well as Catholics, because on all occasions when my humble exertions could be of any interest, I never made any distinc-

tion between Protestants and Catholics, and I have no hesitation to declare, that among my warmest, my most sincere, and most attached friends, are persons of a different persuasion from my own.

To the credit and honor of Scots Highlanders be it told, that the difference of religion was never known to weaken the bonds of friendship; and Catholic and Protestant have always stood, shoulder to shoulder, nobly supporting one another during the fiercest tug of battle.

It is not a little to your credit, Glengarrymen, Protestants and Catholics, that you have hitherto carefully abstained from entering into the exciting, overheated, and certainly in the present critical state of the Province, unreasonable discussion of your claims upon Government, reposing with a generous confidence on the impartial justice of a noble minded and magnanimous Sovereign, whose pleasure and true happiness is to see all her loyal subjects satisfied and contented, and their faithful services rewarded as they deserve.

Fear not, my friends, that you whose fathers had been so much distinguished in the conquest of the Canadas, and who have yourselves contributed so powerfully to the defence of them from foreign and domestic enemies, shall be forgotten by a grateful and generous Sovereign in the distribution of rewards.

The loyal and martial character of Highlanders is proverbial. The splendid achievements of your ancestors under a Montrose and a Dundee in support of a fallen family, proved their unshaken adherence to honor and principle, acquired for them the admiration of their opponents, and secured for you, their posterity, the confidence of a liberal and discerning Government.

You have indeed reason to be proud of such ancestors—and your friends have reason to be proud of your conduct since the first of you crossed the Atlantic.

When the American Colonies broke their allegiance and rebelled against Britain, your fathers, and such of you as are yet alive of those Royal Emigrants, rallied round the standard of your Sovereign, fought your way through the wilderness to the banks of the St. Lawrence, and gallantly supported the British authorities in Canada. How gratifying it is to think that the martial character transmitted to you by your forefathers has not been tarnished nor disgraced.—Queenstown Heights, Lundy's Lane, Chrysler's Farm, and Ogdensburg, will be standing monuments of your bravery and loyalty, while the history of the Canadas shall continue to be read.

The renowned veteran, Sir John Colborne, Commander of Forces, acknowledged and admired the promptitude and alacrity with which you flew to arms last winter, and volunteered your services to Lower Canada, where your presence effectually checked the spirit of revolt for the time, and would in all probability have extinguished it in that part of the country, had your corps been kept on foot.

Your countrymen and friend, General McDonnell, whose brows are encircled with unfading laurels of many a hard fought battle, travelled hundreds of miles last summer to Glengarry, for the pleasure of inspecting your Militia Regiments on their respective parades. Think then with what satisfaction he will view them in the field of honour this winter, and by your valor and bravery see you contribute so much to the preservation of the Canadas.

That nothing may be wanting to cheer and encourage you in the glorious contest in which you are now engaged, the brave and gallant Colonel Carmichael whose confidence in your loyalty and courage, can only be equalled by his regard and attachment to you all, will direct your operations against the enemy, and will I feel confident have the honour and satisfaction of making the most favourable report of our gallantry in the field.

That the God of Battles may be your protector, and grant success to the righteousness of your cause, is the ardent prayer and sincere wish of your obedient and humble servant.

ALEXR. MACDONELL.

Kingston, 1st November, 1838.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT JOHNSON, 83d REGIMENT.—The funeral of the brave and lamented Lieutenant Johnson, 83d Regt. took place on Monday the 20th ult. with an unusual, but exceedingly appropriate solemnity, and in a manner creditable to the feelings of the Inhabitants of this town. The following is the programme of the procession, which proceeded from the Officers' Quarters, Tete de Pont Barracks, to the Grave Yard:—

- Firing Party Band, 83d Regiment
- Members of the Bar, in their Robes
- Gentlemen of the Town
- The Clergy.
- THE BODY.
- Four Privates of the 83d Regt.
- Four Officers of the 83d Regt.
- Officers of H. M. 83d Regiment As Chief Mourners, The 83d Regiment. All the men in Mourning. Kingston Volunteer Artillery. Royal Artillery. 1st Frontenac Dragoons, dismounted. Militia Officers. Officers of the Garrison, and Royal Navy.

The body of Private Downes, of the Light Company of the 83d Regiment, was, by an affecting arrangement, placed on the same carriage with that of Mr. Johnson; and as they had fallen fighting on the same field, the last honors of the brave were paid to them together, and they were laid side by side in their final resting place.

Every place of business was closed during the ceremony of the funeral, and every countenance wore an expression of sorrow. In the striking language of Holy Writ, the town appeared to have put on the "garment of heaviness," and the streets would have worn an air of almost Sabbath stillness, but for the wailing music of the Band, which, in that sublime March of Handel that forms the univalued requiem of the soldier, fell and rose upon the ear at uncertain intervals, as the long procession silently wound its way to the grave.

A military funeral in the British service is a rite so beautiful and impressive, that it always attracts attention. On this occasion, however, of the obsequies of the excellent officer thus attended by common impulse, he had been so recently among us in the vigour of health and pride of manhood—he had died so gallantly in defending the people of this Province from invasion and plunder—he had fallen so nobly a martyr to that principle of honor which induces every high-minded Briton

to "think his country dearer than himself," and which assumes the honor of that country as his own—that much more than ordinary sorrow was felt at his untimely death, mingled with feelings of indignation at his murderers. Had he died contending with an honourable enemy, his brother soldiers might have laid him, as they did, in his grave with melancholy pride; but the tear which fell upon it, would not have been embittered by the thought that his life was sacrificed to a hand of robbers. He has been the victim to the treachery of a despicable foe, who boast of liberty while they are endeavouring to act the tyrant upon an offending people, and speak of public virtue while trying to murder and plunder them. The cheek of every virtuous American should tingle with shame at the thought, that it was his countrymen who have thus barbarously outraged the rights and destroyed the lives of British subjects.

The brave men who had fallen at Windmill Point, we repeat, are martyrs for their country. Yet, being dead, we may speak for them, and say, that could they, they would cheerfully lay down their lives again in the same cause. May the Nation for whose honor they died amply avenge them and her own insults.

We have been favoured with a sample of the cartridges used by the Windmill brigands for their firelocks, which appear to be very ingeniously made up, the powder and bullet in the usual form but above the bullet are three buck shots tied neatly down with threads in the cartridge. The four pounder taking at the Windmill was loaded with old rusty nails, broken iron, spikes, &c., tied up into a ball, and would do much mischief at a short distance.

We learn that the Militia Court Martial, will assemble on Monday morning next, at Fort Henry, for the trial of the Brigands lately captured below Prescott.

The Brockville STATESMAN, in giving an account of the capture of the brigands below Prescott, states that some of the scoundrels who were taken prisoners have already communicated much important information, implicating a great many persons in the Johnstown District. The same paper says, that on the body of Phillips, a rebel Colonel, formerly of Bastard, near Beverley, a number of papers were found, containing lists of the names of the members of the Patriot societies, in different parts, subscription lists and lists of officers, &c. The annexed is a specimen:—

Copy of certain papers found in the pocket book of James Phillips, late of Bastard, in this County:—

'Put a man on an island, at the head of the narrows, or on the left hand side going up—keep a small fire—when a boat comes down, swing a firebrand as a signal.—The boat, if it be the States, will stop—the men should get in this boat and go on board.

'The men must first go to Brockville; and ascertain whether any regular soldiers are at Brockville, also what steamboats are there, and the exact situation of all things.

'A man must go to Brockville and return, and report as above.

'Persons to be marked at Prescott:—Major Young, Dr. Jessop, John Blakey, Capt. M'Donald and Brother, Alpheus Jones, Doctor Scott, Esquire M'Millan, Hooker and Henderson, &c.

'The arms in possession of the inhabitants to be immediately taken.

'Arms stored in Col. Young's house and at the barracks.

'Two companies ought to be sent to Merickville, and one at Kemptville, and a company sent to Farmville.

'Crane has about 50 men in his employment—is friendly.

'The officers Board and sleep at Warren's and Gernash's.

The same paper also says, that at Prescott the Militia and Volunteers kept admirably well together under the hottest fire: the officers cheering them to the attack on the stone houses and barns.

'Little could the invaders have expected to have met with such a reception from the raw and inexperienced yeomanry of the county, whose want of discipline was amply compensated by their steadiness under a galling fire—and their animation and courage when ordered to the charge. With the impetuosity of lions they rushed over the stone fences behind which the enemy was entrenched: and with the same invincible courage they dashed in the doors and windows of the stone houses, precipitating themselves upon the very bayonets of the foe. Such devoted patriotism is above all praise, and clearly proves that the spirit of loyalty and courage is neither 'dead nor sleepeth' in the District of Johnstown.

We insert the following paragraph from the same paper:—

'Will the civilized world believe it—that notwithstanding the unprovoked cruelty of the enemy—notwithstanding the mangled body of poor Lieut. Johnson (who was stripped, brutally disfigured and hung up by the heels like a dead pig) lay before their eyes—notwithstanding that the cries of numbers of their own killed and wounded comrades were ascending to Heaven for retribution and revenge: yet did our gallant, noble-hearted, and magnanimous Militia and Volunteers, spare the lives of their deluded assailants—and instead of inflicting instant death upon them, handed over upwards of 200 prisoners, to be dealt with as the violated laws of their countrymen may determine. Brave and magnanimous men! stout as the lion in the battle—but merciful as the child when the victory is won!'

QUEBEC, December 1.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.

45 HOUSES DESTROYED.—It becomes a melancholy duty on our part to relate the circumstances attending one of the most disastrous Fires Quebec has witnessed for a considerable time!—The misfortune too, has been of such a nature, that even the most prudent, could not guard against the miseries consequent upon the calamity, for as we have been informed, the Insurance Companies, well aware of the general occupation of the Inhabitants, and of the Sailor habits of their supporters have almost uniformly refused a Policy to every application—consequently few of the Houses were insured.—This therefore in its results, will prove to be the most disastrous of the preceding conflagrations, which have already taken place upon the same spot. In the fires of 1832 and of 1836, many had the consolation of receiving a portion of the value of their lost property, but in the present awful calamity, we know, that only a very few will have even the good fortune to recover one shilling!—The alarm was given on Wednesday last, between 10 and 11 o'clock. On arriving in Champlain street, we found, that in the

House tenanted by an Irishman, of the name of Shannalan, situated on the north side of the street, the fire had commenced!—From this house it had communicated to the adjoining tenement, and thence, the devouring element pursued its course, north and south, destroying in its direful progress property both on the right and left sides of the street, till it arrived at the stone built House of Mr. Hummel, the whole of which fell a sacrifice to the flames.—Here fortunately, adjoining to this house was a vacant piece of ground, which prevented on this side, any further progress of the devastating element.—Upon the opposite side of the street the fire had proceeded, in its course destroying all the Houses between Shannabans and the house of Mr. Johu French, which was pulled down for the purpose of preventing the destruction of the Priest's wharf, Mr. Leek's property and the Mariner's Chapel!—Here, we may state, the fire was stayed by exhaustion; never, probably, was any fire less opposed by the efforts of man.—One solitary Engine was in attendance, but of its power we can give no opinion, certain it is, that for its efforts in opposing the fiery element, it might as well have been locked up in its Engine house. A party of the Queen's Volunteers attended and rendered effectual aid in preserving order, and in preventing robbery.

THE HERALD.

SAINT JOHN, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 12, 1838.

From the Observer of yesterday.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—By the Western Mail, last evening, we received President VAN BUREN'S Message, which was transmitted to both Houses of Congress on Tuesday last, and received in Boston on Wednesday evening.—We have extracted those parts of the Message which relate to the Boundary question and Canadian affairs; on the latter subject it will be seen that the President expresses much regret and surprise at the unlawful and piratical proceedings of the American citizens who have taken part, either directly or indirectly, in the several invasions of Canada, and calls upon Congress to adopt some decisive measures to prevent further aggressions by American citizens or others upon the Canadian territory.—The President certainly speaks very fair and candid, and probably expresses his honest sentiments; but the sympathizers and pirates will, notwithstanding, continue their incursions unless more prompt and energetic measures are adopted to prevent them than hitherto, and the leaders suitably punished when captured by the American authorities, instead of being honorably acquitted, or allowed to escape from prison.

Extracts from the President's Message.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

I congratulate you on the favorable circumstances in the condition of our country, under which you assemble for the performance of your official duties. Though the anticipations of an abundant harvest have not every where been realized, yet, on the whole, the labors of the husbandman are rewarded with a bountiful return; industry prospers in its various channels of business and enterprise; general health again prevails through our vast diversity of climate; nothing threatens, from abroad, the continuance of external peace; nor has any thing at home impaired the strength of those fraternal and domestic ties which constitute the only guaranty to the success and permanency of our happy Union, and which, formed in the hour of peril, have hitherto been honorably sustained through every vicissitude of our national affairs. These blessings, which evince the care and beneficence of Providence, call for our devout and fervent gratitude.

The present year closes the first half century of our federal institutions; and our system—differing from all others in the acknowledged, practical, and unlimited operation which it has for so long a period given to the sovereignty of the people—has now been fully tested by experience.

The most amicable dispositions continue to be exhibited by all the nations with whom the Government and citizens of the United States have an habitual intercourse. At the date of my last annual message, Mexico was the only nation which could not be included in so gratifying a reference to our foreign relations.

I am happy to be now able to inform you that an advance has been made towards the adjustment of our difficulties with that Republic, and the restoration of the customary good feeling between the two nations. This important change has been effected by conciliatory negotiations, that have resulted in the conclusion of a treaty between the two Governments, which, when ratified, will refer to the arbitration of a friendly power all the subjects of controversy between us growing out of injuries to individuals.—There is, at present, also, reason to believe that an equitable settlement of all disputed points will be attained without further difficulty or unnecessary delay, and thus authorize the free resumption of diplomatic intercourse with our sister Republic.

With respect to the northeastern boundary of the United States, no official correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain has passed since that communicated to Congress towards the close of their last session. The offer to negotiate a convention for the appointment of a joint commission of survey and exploration, I am, however, assured will be met by Her Majesty's Government in a conciliatory and friendly spirit, and instructions to enable the British Minister here to conclude such an arrangement will be transmitted to him without needless delay. It is hoped and expected that these instructions will be of a liberal character, and that this negotiation, if successful, will prove to be an important step towards the satisfactory and final adjustment of the controversy.

I had hoped that the respect for the laws and regard for the peace and honor of their own country, which has ever characterized the citizens of the United States, would have prevented any portion of them from using any means to promote insurrection in the territory of a power with which we are at peace, and with which the United States are desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations. I regret deeply, however, to be obliged to inform you that this has not been the case. Information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens of the United States have associated together, to make hostile incursions from our territory into Canada, and to aid and abet insurrection there, in violation of the obligations and laws of the United States, and in open disregard of their duties as citizens. This information has been in part confirmed, by a hostile invasion actually made by the citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, and accompanied by a forcible seizure of the property of our citizens, and an application thereof to the prosecution of military operations against the authorities and people of Canada.

The results of these criminal enterprises, have been, peace and order of a neighbouring country, as was to be expected, fatally destructive to the misguided or deluded persons engaged in them, and highly injurious to those in whose behalf they are professed to have been undertaken. The authorities in Canada, from intelligence received of such intended movements among our citizens, have felt themselves obliged to take precautionary measures against them; have actually embodied the militia, and assumed an attitude to repel the invasion to which they believed the Colonies were exposed from the United States. A state of feeling on both sides of the frontier has thus been produced, which called for prompt and vigorous interference. If an insurrection existed in Canada, the amicable dispositions of the United States towards Great Britain, as well as their duty to themselves, would lead them to maintain a strict neutrality, and to restrain their citizens from all violation of the laws which have been passed for its enforcement. But this Government recognizes a still higher obligation to repress all attempts on the part of its citizens to disturb the peace of a country where peace prevails, or has been re-established.—Depredations by our citizens upon nations at peace with the United States, or combinations for committing them, have at all times been regarded by the American Government and people with the greatest abhorrence. Military incursions by our citizens into countries so situated, and the commission of acts of violence on members thereof, in order to effect a change in its government, or under any pretext whatever, have, from the commencement of our Government, been held equally criminal on the part of those engaged in them, and as much deserving of punishment as would be the disturbance of the public peace by the perpetration of similar acts within our own territory.

By no country or persons have these invaluable principles of international law—principles, the strict observance of which is so indispensable to the preservation of social order in the world—been more earnestly cherished or sacredly respected than by those great and good men who first declared, and finally established, the independence of our own country.—They promulgated and maintained them at an early and critical period of our history; they were subsequently embodied in legislative enactments of a highly penal character, the faithful enactment of which has hitherto been, and will, I trust, always continue to be, regarded as a duty inseparably associated with the maintenance of our national honor.—That the people of the United States should feel an interest in the spread of political institutions as free as they consider their own to be, is natural; nor can a sincere solicitude for the success of those who are, at any time, in good faith struggling for their acquisition, be imputed to our citizens as a crime.—With the entire freedom of opinion, and an undisturbed expression thereof, on their part, the Government has neither the right, nor, I trust the disposition to interfere. But whether the interest or the honor of the United States require, that they should be made a party to any such struggle, and, by inevitable consequence, a question which, by our constitution, is wisely left to Congress alone to decide. It is by the laws, already made criminal in our citizens to embark or anticipate that decision, by unauthorized military operations on their part. Offences of this character, in addition to their criminality as violating the laws of our country, have a direct tendency to draw down upon our citizens at large the multiplied evils of a foreign war, and expose to injurious imputations the good faith and honor of the country. As such they deserve to be put down with promptitude and decision. I cannot be mistaken, I am confident, in counting on the cordial and generous concurrence of our fellow citizens in this sentiment. A copy of the proclamation which I have felt it my duty to issue, is herewith communicated. I cannot but hope that the good sense and patriotism, the regard for the honor and reputation of their country, the respect for the laws which they have themselves enacted for their own government, and the love of order for which the mass of our people have been so long and so justly distinguished, will deter the comparatively few who are engaged in them from a further prosecution of such desperate enterprises.—In the mean time, the existing laws have been, and will continue to be, faithfully executed, and every effort will be made to carry them out in their full extent. Whether they are sufficient or not, to meet the actual state of things on the Canadian frontier, it is for Congress to decide.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.—Capt. Buchanan, of the Quebec Volunteers, passed through this city last evening, on his way to Halifax, with Despatches for Sir Colin Campbell.—The object of the express is said to be to expedite the movement of the Troops in the Lower Provinces, now under orders for Canada. We understand Captain Buchanan left Quebec on Sunday last, and brings intelligence of a force of about five thousand rebels and sympathisers having made their appearance near Detroit, opposite the London District, (Upper Canada,) where we understand, the 43d Regiment and part of the 93d, with a large Militia Force were anxiously expecting the brigands to make their premeditated attack, which they were confident would result in the capture and annihilation of their unprincipled assailants.—Courier.

EXAMINATION OF THE BRIGAND COMMANDERS.—The examination of the self-styled Gen. Birge, who was concerned in getting up the recent attack on Prescott, but who declined risking his own life in the engagement, commenced at Auburn, N. Y. on the 27th ult. The court house is stated to have been crowded with spectators. Nothing to support the charge seems to have been elicited from the witnesses during the first day.—The examination of the notorious Bill Johnson and others would commence on the 30th.—(Courier.)

Escape of the Buccaneers.—The Albany Argos, of Monday, publishes a letter from Mr. Garrow, the U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of New-York, which confirms the account of the escape of the pirates Bill Johnson and Birge, from the custody of three Deputy Marshals. Birge had been required to find bail in the sum of \$3000, and in default to be committed. Johnson was discharged for want of sufficient evidence of his participation in the late piratical affair, but the Marshal had in his possession process against him on the indictment found against him in June last. It was the Marshal's intention, unless Johnson gave bail, to convey his two prisoners to Albany, but on the night of the 28th ult. they relieved him of the trouble, by taking themselves off.—This will not tell well abroad.—Boston paper.

Toronto Patriot says that the Americans in Kingston are leaving by squads, under the conviction that a war can no longer be averted, and that they are heartily ashamed of their countrymen.

HALIFAX, Dec. 3.—The brig Fanny arrived here yesterday from Barbadoes and St. Thomas in 18 days, reports that HMS Hercules had arrived at Barbadoes with 53d Regt. from Gibraltar, and was to leave for Halifax with the 36th Regt. three or four days after the Fanny.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26.—You will see in the papers that the two French Judges in Quebec have declared the ordinances suspending the act of habeas corpus to be illegal, and have ordered two prisoners, in jail for high treason, to be discharged. Private letters from Quebec state the Commandant of the garrison, (Col. of the Coldstream Guards,) anticipating the judgements of the Court, caused the prisoners, to be removed to the Cape.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.]