GREAT-BRITAIN, &C.

THE KING.—His Majesty William the Fourth, although he appears to feel acutely the great loss which the empire has sustained in the removal of his illustrious Brother to "another and a better world," is now in the enjoyment of excellent health, and has gone through the fatiguing ceremonials of the week with an affability of demeanour that has made a marked impression on those who have had the honour of an introduction to the royal presence. Her Majesty the Queen has not yet appeared in public.—We have heard, on authority in which we have uniformly placed great confidence from its general accuracy, that the glories of Hampton Court are likely to be restored, and that it will, ere long, become the favorite residence of the Royal Family: it is a magnificent structure, and, with the exception of Windsor Castle, the only one worthy of being the Palace of a British Sovereign.—*Windsor Herald.*

On the day appointed at Plymouth for the celebration of his present most gracious Majesty's accession to the Throne, the petty officers of his Majesty's ship *Kent*, in Hamoaze, came aft to the commanding officer, and in the name of the ship's company requested, that, "as the new King was the first blue jacket that had ever came to be King of England, an extra allowance of grog might be allowed them to drink to his health and prosperous reign." Such a claim it was impossible to refuse.

We are enabled to announce that the late King has left a will, which, as soon as his Majesty's decease was announced, was placed, by the person who held it, in the hands of the Duke of Wellington, who immediately handed it to the present Sovereign, and it has been opened in the presence of the two personages just named. We have heard some curious particulars relative to the contents of this document; but we shall refrain from stating them at present—the rather that we doubt the exact correctness of them,—especially that referring to the disposal of his late Majesty's property to one individual. We can add, however, that the individua's named as executors to the will are the Duke of W———n, the late Lord G—ff—d, and Sir Wm. K——n. The will is dated some years back.—*Court Journal.*

It is currently reported, in well-informed circles, that the late King has left funds to pay his brother, the late Duke of York's debts in full. His Majesty's private wealth has been estimated at six hundred thousand pounds.—*Morn. Chron.*

It is said to be the intention of the medical attendants to apply to parliament for a remuneration for the loss of practice they have sustained by their close attendance on his late Majesty, and that the leading physician is to receive the title of baron, and to retire from practice.

The leaden coffin of his late Majesty is seven feet long, and weighs about 5½ cwt. it is estimated that the mahogany coffin and shell, with the leaden coffin, will weigh not less than half a ton.

The expense of the funeral of George III. was about 7,000*l.* and it is supposed that the cost of the present ceremonial will not exceed that sum.

THE CORONATION—It is in contemplation that the Coronation of William the Fourth should take place next October, and although not on an expensive plan, still with that dignity and pomp becoming a nation like Great-Britain.

The King, it is said, intends in person to prorogue or dissolve Parliament, whichever course may be determined on, except that event (which the state of business does not render very probable) shou'd take place before the funeral. Workmen are busily engaged about the House of Lords in laying down new matting, &c.—*Morning paper.*

In consequence of the delicate state of Sir H. Taylor's health, he has declined the honour of the post of Privy Purse to the King, and Colonel Wheatley has been appointed. Sir Herbert Taylor, it is stated, has accepted the post of Private Secretary to the King.—*Ibid.*

The Hon. Colonel Fox, son of Lord Holland, and son-in-law of his Majesty, (at present in Nova-Scotia,) is to have the first vacant regiment.

Prince Leopold is to be created Duke of Kendal, with a seat in the cabinet; and his Majesty, thus surrounded by the whole of his own family, may defy all the machinations of the disaffected.

The money subscribed for the purpose of erecting a monumeut to Mr. Canning, and amounting to between 10,000*l.* and 11,000*l.* has been disposed of in the following manner:—The sum of 7,000*l.* has been voted to Mr. Westmacott, for the erection of a bronze colossal figure of Mr. Canning, to be 12 feet high, with a granite pedestal of proportionate dimensions. The site chosen is the enclosed space at the north of St. Margaret's Church, opposite Palace-Yard. It is expected that the work will be completed about August, in the next year. The sum of 3,000*l.* has been voted to Mr. Chantrey, for the erection of a marble statue of Mr. Canning, to be seven feet high, which will be placed in Westminster Abbey. Part of the sums voted respectively to these distinguished artists has been, as is usual in these cases, paid on the execution of their agreements. The remainder is in the hands of the trustees, to be paid on the execution of the statues.—*Times.*

Her Majesty, it is stated, has appointed her Attorney and Solicitor-General. Mr. Knight is designated as the latter.

The patents of precedence which were held by Messrs. Fonblanque, Jervis, Sir Charles Wetherell, Brougham, and Denman (the same not being places within the meaning of the statutes of 4th of Anne, c. 8, and 5th of Anne, c. 7) having become void on the decease of the late King, his present Majesty was most graciously pleased to communicate to the above gentlemen that they might elect either to be appointed his Majesty's sworn counsel, with their respective former rank, or to have their patents of precedence renewed. Messrs. Jervis, Sir Chas. Wethell, and Brougham, have elected to be his Majesty's counsel, and were on Thursday sworn in as such. Messrs. Fonblanque and Denman have had their several patents of precedence renewed.

The Duchess of Northumberland is to be Histress of the Robes to the new Queen.—The Earl of Hope is to be Chamberlain to the Queen.

It is understood that her Majesty Queen Adelaide, will hold a Drawing-room in July, at St. James Palace, which is expected to be the most briliant that has ever been witnessed. From the length of time that has elapsed since the last Drawing-room, the number of the junior female branches of the nobility and gentry to be introduced into public on the occasion is immense. Mourning will be dispensed with, and the company will appear in dresses of English manufacture.

Nothing can exceed the demonstrations of surprise and joy which were manifested by the criminals under sentence of death in Newgate, when the Rev. Mr. Cotton, accompanied by the Sheriffs and other municipal authorities, visited their cells on Saturday evening, to communicate the result of his Majesty's Council upon the Recorder's report of their respective cases. When they were informed that all their lives would be spared, some of them burst out into frantic exultation, others in silence wept for joy, while others again ejaculated a prayer to Heaven on behalf of the merciful King William. Among the motley group which consisted of 37 individuals, there were those who have long been adepts at crime, and the offences of others were marked by cruelty and other aggravated circumstances, so that they looked forward to an awful crisis which they considered inevitable, and it is pleasing to observe, that they were to all human appearance in some degree prepared to meet it. To those the sound of respite must have been peculiarly grateful. It is to be hoped that the clemency of his Majesty towards his erring subjects will make a lasting impression on their minds, and induce them by their future conduct, in some measure to atone for the crimes which they have not only committed against individuals, but against society at large.

An account is just arrived from Singapore, which brings the melancholy intelligence of the destruction of a great part of that town by fire on the night of the 7th February. One hundred and forty houses are totally reduced to ashes. The loss of property is supposed to amount to 400,000 or 500,000*l.*

Letters from Scicily state, that at the eruption of Mount Etna, on the 16th May last, seven new craters were opened, and that eight villages, and two farm houses, near the mountain, were the lava and fire of the volcano had never before extended, were destroyed. The new openings threw out, to a great distance, calcined stones and reddish cinders, under heaps of which these villages are buried. Although dreadful explosions aunounced the catastrophe, the inhabitants remained quietly in their houses, feeling secure in their distance, which had protected them heretofore, in the most violent eruptions. It was not until eight days after the disaster that it was possible to approach, in consequence of the heat from the ashes, stones and lava, to endeavor to assist the sufferers. Search was then fruitless. Every thing was destroyed.

REGENCY OF ALGIERS.—The regency of Algiers includes above six hundred miles of sea coast, between the river Melooia, which separates it from Morocco, and the Zaine, its eastern boundary; while its extreme breadth, from the capital to the country of Dates, does not exceed one hundred and eighty. It is bounded on the west by the kingdom of Fez, the chain of the Atlas and Biludelgerid on the south, Tunis on the east, and the Mediteranean sea on the north. The Dey's absolute domination extends four days' journey from the capital. Beyond that, until you reach the Biludelgerib, is inhabited by wandering tribes, who merely pay tribute when the army take an annual tour through the country.—The regency is divided into four provinces, Mascara, Algiers, Titterie, and Constantina. Labez is a mountainous district which pays tribute; and Biscara is another poor tributary country in the kingdom of Zeb. Between Algiers and Bugia to the south, are the mountains of Conco, inhabited by the Azagui, a ferocious people whom the Deys have never reduced into complete subjection. Towards Fez is the little desert of Angad, much frequented by beasts of prey, and ostriches. Previous to reaching the lesser Atlas, there is a large tract of country called Tell; from thence commences the country of Dates. The most considerable river in this part of Africa is the Melooia, the ancient Malta, a part of which is navigable for small vessels. The principal cities are Algiers, containing about one hundred and twenty thousand souls; Constantina, with a population of one hundred thousand; Tremisan, once the capital of a great kingdom, but now reduced to insignificance; Bona, which has an excellent bay and strong castle; Oran a large and populous town, with a tolerably good roadstead, and within a few miles east of which there is a fine bay capable of receiving the largest fleets. Tenez, at one time the capital of a rich and beautiful kingdom; Boujeiah, which is very strong, and possesses a much larger port than Algiers, though not quite so secure; Mersalquiver, a place of some consequence; and Sherhell, a place of good anchorage; Arsew, celebrated for its extensive salt pits, the finest in the world; Elcallah, renowned for its great market and manufactures of shawls and carpets; Bleeda, a populous town in the interior; and also Gigera, on the sea coast: the territory of which is extremely mountainous, and the inhabitants considered the most savage and ferocious race in Barbary. All those Christians who happen to be wrecked on this coast, are invariably made slaves of.—*Pananti's Narrative of a residence in Algiers.*

UNITED STATES.

TRIAL OF JOHN FRANCIS KNAPP.—This case, which has excited universal and absorbing interest, is yet before the Supreme Court at Salem, The Jury, to whom the case was committed on Thursday last, after twenty-four hours deliberation, could not agree upon a verdict, and were on Friday discharged by the Court.—They submitted apparently with the utmost cheerfulness to the necessity of their confinement—*ten* entire days and nights have elapsed since they were empannelled, during all of which time they have been kept together, either in Court, or out of Court under charge of two officers, so that no person has been suffered to speak to them. At morning and evening they have occasionally taken the air, attended by the officers. The counsel for the government immediately moved for the empannelling of a new jury to proceed again with the trial. To this the prisoner's counsel objected, and moved for a postponement to the next stated term of the Court, which will be held in November. The alleged cause for this motion was the absence of S. H. Knapp, a brother of the prisoner, and who, it was believed, could give important testimony in the c In support of the motion, Mr. Gardiner read three affidavits,—one by Nathaniel Phippen Knapp, one by R. Rantoul, and one by the prisoner.—The prisoner, in his affidavit, swears that his brother, now out of the country, would, if he were present, swear that the prisoner was in his chamber at his father's house at the time the murder is said to have been committed—that he did not expect to be accused as a principal in the transaction, and was not prepared to prove an alibi, &c. Mr. Webster stated that the testimony of the witnesses who were present would receive no additional weight from the presence of S. H. Knapp, and that the government was willing to admit that he would swear as alleged in the affidavit. The Court overruled the motion for continuance, and adjourned to Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

On Saturday the clerk proceeded to call a new jury. A number were challenged and set aside. After the pannel was completed, the Solicitor-General opened the case on the part of the Government, and proceeded to call the witnesses. The first witness examined was Benjamin F. White—the next Mrs. Kimball—the domestics in the house of Capt. White before and at the time of the murder. Dr. Johnson was next called, and described the appearance of the body of Capt. White when he first examined it. The testimony of these three witnesses was essentially the same as on the first trial. Dr. Hubbard, a new witness was then called, who testified that he was present during the examinatiou by Dr. Johnson, and assisted in the process. He corroborated all the previous statements of Dr. Johnson, and described very minutely the appearance of the chamber, the position of the windows, furniture, &c. Dr. Hubbard said that he expressed his opinion at that time, and he had seen no cause to change it, that the murder had been committed before twelve o'clock.

Benjamin Leighton, the young man who lived in the family with the Knapps, at Wenham, was examined with painful minuteness. He was on the stand nearly an hour. The whole examination and cross-examination of this witness did not perceptibly differ to the amount of the words from those used on the first trial. The questions were essentially the same, and the answers were obtained only by a species of torture which can hardly be conceived by any who did not witness his timidity and suffering.

Palmer, the state-prison convict, was next examined, and like all the others, stated substantially the same as before. The Court then adjourned.—*Boston Courier, Aug.* 13.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.—There is a melancholy interest excited by viewing the mansion of the murdered Joseph White. It is a three-story brick edifice, fronting on Essex-street, a few rods east of the Lafayette Hotel. The garden and yard are of considerable extent. We should say that which *was a garden*, for it is now overrun with weeds. Here and there, the brilliant color of a garden flower, may be seen among the thistles and bur-docks, as if endeavoring to assert its prerogative over the useless and unsightly intruders which almost choke it from existence. The fruit-trees bear marks of pelting from the clubs and brick-bats of the school-boy, and the whole place, though in the centre of a populous and polished town, has the appearance of desolation. No one has inhabited the dwelling since the funeral of its late owner. The furniture remains in its former condition. The kitchen utensils stand undisturbed on the *dressers* and about the fire place. The looking-glasses, chairs, tables, beds, all but the bed of the victim, keep their wonted position. In the keeping-room are the portraits of Capt. White and his wife—not painted in the present fashionable style, (but said to be good likenesses nevertheless), in small and not very expensive frames. In one corner of the room is a book-case containing a small library. On a table in the kitchen lie a common duodecimo Bible and an antiquated book of Common Prayer, of the quarto shape, with a few memoranda on a blank leaf, and the date 1794. The chamber over the keeping-room is that in which the murder was committed. The bed on which the victim was sacrificed was removed as a matter of accommodation at the time of the funeral, and the sofa, under the covering of which, the key of the chamber door had been hidden, has been removed from its former position to the place where the bed had stood. The bed itself, is now in an upper apartment. The stains of blood cover two circular portions, each of six or eight inches diameter. It is said that Mr. White had on when he was murdered, a thick cotton shirt, and a flannel night-gown or waistcoat—these probably absorbed much of the blood which issued from the wounds, or the spots on the bed would have been much larger. The furniture of the chambers occupied by the domestics has the appearance of being left by them in a fright, as if they had fled from the club and dagger of the assassin, nor dared to look back upon the scene of horror.

The hand which perpetrated the deed of death has done execution upon its miserable and hardened owner, and fled from the tribunal of earthly justice. But the heart which contrived the unnatural project and promised the reward for its performance, still beats in uncertainty with regard to its earthly destination. He may escape from the retribution of man, by some technicality or imperfection of law; but he must bear about with him the eternal consciousness that he is known, BY HIS OWN CONFESSION, as the murderer of his benefactor.—*Ibid.*

Seventy British emigrants, who lately arrived at New-York, almost immediately re-embarked on a return home, alarmed at the heat of the weather with the consequent dull appearance of business.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—

The last remarks of the Editor of the City Gazette, concerning the Theatre and Theatricals, being merely fulsome repetitions of his former abuse and misrepresentations, already amply exposed and refuted, we shall treat them with the silence of contempt, nor seek to rescue them from that oblivion to which they were consigned as soon as published.

And now we lay down the pen which necessity alone compelled us to take up, happy to conclude an altercation most unprofitable to the assailing, and equally unpleasant to the defensive party.—We felt ourselves called upon to prove the fallacy of imputations which we did not conceive at all merited by us, and expose the wanton folly and malice of an attack upon our profession by men who cannot understand its value and will not appreciate its reputation.

We wish not to meddle with any man's business, but merely to attend our own;—we do not seek to villify any allowed and acknowledged pursuit, only to gratify our spleen and indulge our vindictive nature. No—Tranquillity and success to all. Let those who do not approve of us and our doings, keep aloof—we do not court nor press their society or their patronage; let them follow their vocation in peace and prosperity, but they must suffer us to do the same. "The world is large enough for them and us!"

As to the worthy Editor who has endeavoured to amuse his leisure hours at our expense, we take our leave of him with the most perfect good humour in the world. We heartily wish him success in his Editorial career—shall be happy to hear of his welfare, and still happier to learn the tidings of an improvement in his temper and disposition, and of his acquiring in his heart a somewhat more extended possession of that greatest of human blessings, the milk of true and *bona fide* charity.

And now, Mr. Editor, with many thanks for your kindness and attention, I beg leave to subscribe myself, your's and the public's grateful and devoted servant, W.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1830.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Director next week, . . . *B. Smith, Esq.*

DISCOUNT DAY,.....THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

☞ *Bills for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.*

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Committee for August:

JOHN WARD, President.

THOMAS BARLOW, DAVID HATFIELD,
JOHN V. THURGAR. JAMES KIRK.

THE Election of DIRECTORS of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, on the 5th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation;—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and RISKS taken upon the most eligible terms.

By order of the President and Directors,
THOMAS HEAVISIDE.
St. John, 24th July, 1830. *Sec'y.*

No further information respecting the fate of Algiers, has come to hand during the week. Our dates from Europe not being later than those in our possession on Saturday last.

His Majesty King William IV. two days after his accession to the throne, issued a proclamation for the suppression of vice and immorality, for the due observance of the Sabbath, and public worship, and for the suppression and prevention of gambling, intemperance, blasphemy, profaneness, &c. and commanding all civil officers to see the laws strictly and faithfully obeyed.

In a late debate in Parliament on Canadian affairs, Mr. HUSKISSON formally denied the right of Government to tax the Colonies.

Mr. O'Connell, it is stated, has resigned the representation of Clare, and is to come forward as a candidate for Carlow.

THE English Mail, which arrived at Fredericton on Saturday last, brought the official despatches respecting the demise of His late Majesty, and the accession of His present Majesty WILLIAM THE FOURTH, to the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain and Ireland. The official accounts, however, did not reach town from Head-Quarters, until Thursday; when the flags of the different vessels in the harbour, and those at the Forts, as well as the banners of several Societies in this City, were displayed half-mast high—minute-guns were fired by the Royal Artillery from the Ordnance Wharf, and the Church Bells were tolled until sunset, as a tribute of respect to the Memory of our late revered Monarch.

On the receipt of the official intelligence, a Common Council was summoned, and arrangements made for proclaiming the new Sovereign. This ceremony was commenced at twelve o'clock, yesterday, in the New Court-House, by JAMES PETERS, JUN. Esq. (appointed Herald at Arms,) reading the Proclamation, which was immediately signed by His Worship the Mayor, and the Members of the Common Council, the Commandant and other Officers of the Garrison, the Clergy, Magistrates, and a number of the Citizens. The Herald at Arms, accompanied by those who were to form the procession, then advanced to the front of the Building, where the detachment of the Rifle Brigade and Royal Artillery stationed here, were drawn up in line, and after the Proclamation had been again read, a double Royal Salute was fired by the troops, and other demonstrations of loyalty and respect evinced by the people. The procession, composed of the civil and military authorities, escorted by the Rifle Brigade, was then formed, and proceeded to the Market-Square, where a similar ceremony took place, and was received by the populace with loud acclamations.

We understand it was the intention of the Authorities to have proceeded to other parts of the City, but on account of the very heavy rain which prevailed at the time, it was thought advisable to close the ceremony in the Market-Square.

The Crops of Grain and Hay, throughout the Province, are said to be very abundant. In some places in the immediate vicinity of the City, the Hay has not yielded so good a return for the last seven years. It is feared that the rain which has prevailed for the last few days may in some degree retard the labours of the husbandman, but we trust, will not materially injure his golden prospects.

On Tuesday last, a detachment of 37 invalids, belonging to the Rifle Brigade and Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Smith, together with one woman and five children, embarked on board the ship Kingston, for Sheerness, and sailed yesterday. Capt. Hope, Lieut. Norcott, and Hospital Assistant Pitcairn, also went passengers in the Kingston.

The Government Brig *Chebucto*, Capt. Potter, arrived last evening from Halifax, via St. Andrews. At the latter place, she landed a detachment of the 31th Regiment, which is to be stationed there, and brought from thence the Company of the Rifle Brigade, under the command of Lieutenant Flemstead, which has been doing duty at that Post, for some months past. In consequence of this accession to the troops in this Garrison, a detachment of the Rifles left town this morning in the *St. George* steamer, for Head-Quarters.

Lieutenant KELSALL, R. N. who arrived last evening in the Chebucto, from Halifax, left town this morning in the Steam-Boat for Fredericton. We hear that this Gentlemen has brought the necessary instruments and intends to make a survey in order to determine the exact position of the different prominent features and highlands in this Province.

THE THEATRE.—The Theatre re-opened on Tuesday evening last, with an accession to the Company that has lately been playing here. The distinguished talents of MR. and MRS. W. H. SMITH, and MRS. and MISS RIDDLE, together with the acknowledged celebrity of several of the Actors formerly engaged, it was expected would have drawn together overflowing houses; but the weather since the re-opening has been very unpropitious, and prevented many, no doubt, from witnessing the Performances of the week, which, it must be acknowledged, were able representations in the Dramatic art. MRS. SMITH, it will be seen, takes her Benefit on Monday evening, which is the last night of her engagement; but it is to be hoped, that the very liberal Managers will prevail upon her to prolong her stay, in order that many of the citizens may be gratified by again witnessing the performances of this very promising and favorite actress.

The following is a copy of the report (alluded to in our last) of Captain JACKSON, of His Majesty's ship *Hyacinth*, relative to the practicability of building a Light House on the Rock known as the *Old Proprietor*, in the vicinity of Grand Manan:—

His Majesty's Sloop Hyacinth,
St. John, N. B. August 20, 1830.

SIR,—In consequence of Orders from the Commander-in-Chief on the Halifax station, and the communication I had with you on the 13th inst. I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Commissioners of Lights in the Bay of Fundy, that I have visited the Rock called the Old Proprietor, to ascertain the practicability of placing a Light House, or a Floating Light, in its vicinity. I arrived off Head Island on Tuesday last at 3 P. M. and took on board Mr. Franklin, a very old inhabitant, who has for the last twenty years been in the habit of seeing the Rock at low water; I then ran out in the schooner supplied me, and anchored within ¼ mile of the Rock, and with the assistance of Mr. Mills, Master, and Mr. Nopps, master's assistant, and Mr. Thos. Reed, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Cunningham landed, and measured the length and breadth of the rock, together with its height out of water, and sounded a considerable distance round it, a plan of which I herewith transmit for your comprehension. We lay at anchor all night to the W. S. W. of the Rock, in 30 fathoms coarse sand, but I am of opinion that it only just covers the face of the Rock: the night was fine, with light airs from the northward, and when the ebb tide set down with full force, it made such a tremendous sea that Mr. Reed and myself were in great fear the vessel would part, as she rolled continually in a frightful manner.—The Rock was not out of water at any time during two tides, more than six or seven feet, and not longer than two hours, and we are all of the same opinion, that it is utterly impossible to build a Light House on it, as it would be attended with the risk of lives in landing materials at any time, and the sea broke violently over the rock in three quarters of an hour after the tide began to flow.—Mr. Cunningham procured a quantity of the rock which is composed of the finest granite.

With respect to a floating Light, we do not consider it impracticable to place one in twenty-seven fathoms sand and shells, the dry part of the rock bearing W. S. W. ¾ of a mile; but it would be exposed to great dangers in the winter, by the dreadful sea that must run there, when it blows hard and the tide is going against the wind. The rock lays S. S. W. and N. N. E. by compass, about one mile and a half in length, and is more like a lodge of rocks than any thing else. Should it be deemed prudent to place a vessel near it, I would say that she be such an one as is used at the north end of Goodwin Sands, in the English Channel, and well supplied with chain cables, and moored in the manner Captain Otty thinks it should be done, a plan of which he was so kind as to shew. The position of the Rock is laid down in the Admiralty Charts with great precision, the bearings of the different head-lands and Islands agreeing exactly.

I have now only to refer you to Mr. Cunningham and to Mr. Thomas Reed, to whom I am indebted for their very able assistance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. M. JACKSON, Commander.

L. Donaldson, Esq. President Chamber of Commerce, St. John, N. B.

The following account of the supposed barbarous murder of a Mr. HILL, has been handed us by an attentive correspondent. It is furnished in a letter from the author of the *Military Sketch Book*, which appears in the *United Service Journal*, for July, and is now for the first time published in this Country.

"*GIBRALTAR, April* 29, 1830.

"Mr. Dundas, an officer of the 42d Royal Highlanders, and son of Capt. Dundas, of the Royal Navy, was on his passage out here from England, on the 20th March, when the vessel in which he was a passenger lay close to the shores of Barbary, southward of Cape Spartell. Other officers were also on board, and as novelty and adventure were uppermost in their minds, they prevailed on the Captain of the vessel to permit them to take a boat for the purpose of going on shore. This request was imprudently granted them, and they accordingly landed in this wild and savage region. They had not been long on *terra firma*, when some of the natives pushed down upon them for the purpose of murdering them; for it is the practice of the Moors along this coast to attack all who land on or approach their coast, no matter to what nation the strangers may belong. One of the officers fell into the barbarians' hands, the others with the greatest difficulty escaped. On Mr. Dundas's arrival here, he reported the circumstance to the Governor; who sent him to Tangiers, in order that the British Consul of the port might receive from him all the particulars of the affair, and that a demand should be made on the Pacha for the restoration of the Englishmen that was so shamefully kidnapped. The following Letters will farther explain:—

British Consulate Office, Tangier,
18th April, 1830.

"Sir,—I request you to give me a concise but circumstantial report of all circumstances connected with the late seizure, by certain Moors near Cape Spartell, of Mr. Hill, proceeding with you from England to your respective stations at Gibraltar. I have the honor to be, &c.

"E. H. A. DRUMMOND HAY,
"H. M. S. Agent and Consul General.
"To Ensign Dundas, Royal Highlanders."

"Sir,—On my passage from England to Gibraltar, on board the 'Highland Lad,' (freight ship, Mr. Poynter, Master,) the vessel was becalmed off Cape Spartell on the 20th March last, when Mr. Hill, recently appointed a Clerk in the Ordnance Storekeeper's Department at Corfu, asked Lieut. Dillon of the Royal Staff Corps and myself to go on shore with him; which, after some hesitation, we agreed to do. Mr. Hill then procured a boat from the Master of the ship with two sailors to accompany us. We started about half-past three o'clock from the ship, which lay, as I suppose, about two miles from the shore, and which we reached about four o'clock, as well as I can remember; and at a spot about a mile south of Cape Spartell, Lieut. Dillon and one sailor remained with the boat, while the other sailor, (Charles Burgess, the ship's steward,) accompanied Mr. Hill and myself till we came to a green hillock, at about six hundred yards from the boat. When on this hillock I saw three Moors advancing towards us, apparently with the intention of cutting off our retreat to the boat, Lieut. Dillon and the sailor at the same time waved their hats to us, and tried to get the boat afloat. I told Mr. Hill what I saw, and advised our immediate return; but he declared that he would go and speak to the Moors, whom he then saw coming from the interior. The sailor Burgess said he would accompany Mr. Hill, on finding which, I left them, and ran towards the boat that was now afloat, and Lieut. Dillon and the sailor were pushing off for the ship. They paused on seeing me approach, and I quickened my pace.

"The three Moors who were first seen were now as near the boat as I was, and I passed one of them, whilst another was pulling the ramrod out of his gun, as if he had just loaded. I darted by the foremost Moor into the water, and waded up to my neck to the boat, in which I had just sat down, when one of my pursuers fired, and the ball knocked away the seat from under me, which caused me to fall down in the boat, after which the same Moor fired twice point-blank at us as quickly as he could load his gun; both the latter shots passed by and fell beyond the boat.

"As soon as we reached the ship, the boat was re-manned with four sailors, who returned to the beach where Mr. Hill and the man Burgess had been left. The sailor, who had been surrounded by Moors, was now left by them in charge of one, (the rest having gone on with Mr. Hill,) Burgess then knocked the Moor down, and succeeded in gaining the boat. We distinctly saw the Moors, some of whom were mounted, moving slowly in land with Mr. Hill until dusk, which was about two hours from the time of our first landing.

"On our arrival at Gibraltar the next day, the above circumstances were reported officially by the master of the ship to Mr. Sweetland, Captain of the Port. I also mentioned the unfortunate circumstance to Sir George Don and the Town Major, when I had the pleasure of seeing them the day following.

I have the honour to be, &c.
"C. J. W. DUNDAS,
Ensign 42d Royal Highlanders.

"To E. H. A. Drummond Hay, Esq.
"His Britannic Majesty's Consulate General, Tangiers."

On Mr. Dundas's going to Tangier, he was, along with the Consul, escorted to the scene of the outrage, in order to identify if possible the individuals who attacked him. Three tribes of Moors were paraded. He walked through their ranks, attended by the Pacha, but to no purpose. The Pacha seemed inclined to hush up the affair, and nothing has been learned officially of the fate of Mr. Hill. It is now well known that the unfortunate Gentleman was murdered that night. An old Moorish woman declares she saw him stripped naked and butchered. They cut his throat, looked cooly on his dying struggles, and buried his body in the sand. But although the Pacha knows all this, he remains perfectly inactive, and even pretends to say that no such accident ever happened! What a pity that this barbarous horde is not driven into the centre of Africa, where they could no more annoy civilised Europe!!

DARING ATTEMPT.—On Tuesday night the Bank of New-Brunswick was entered by some person or persons. A pane of glass was broken in one of the front windows, and an entry made through the opening. The Cashier's desk was forced open, the receiving Teller's desk was also forced, and the front part of it broken in pieces; the drawers under the counter containing books and papers were also forced out, but happily the money had all been deposited in the vault, and the villains were disappointed. They made their exit by unlocking the window at which they entered, and throwing up the lower sash, which they left open. From the impression made upon the desks, &c. it would appear that a marlinspike was the instrument used. Two lads were observed on Sunday last to be particularly looking in at the same window. One of them had on a light coloured dress, and from light coloured hairs of wool being found on the sill of the window, there can be little doubt but that he was the person.—We have been asked, where were the Watch at this time?—*City Gazette.*

About three weeks since, the entire skeleton of a man was found, a few rods from the road, and also from the remains of a house not occupied for five or six years past, about half a mile this side of Ludgate's, nine miles from Carleton, on the road to St. Andrews. By direction of the neighbouring Magistrates, the remains were buried near to the place where found. There were no vestiges of any garments by which the person could be recognized, except the buttons of his vest, two suspender buckles, and another buckle of nearly the same description. The buttons have on them a crown and anchor, (naval uniform,) and from their quality and the quality of the buckles, it is inferred that he was of a higher grade than a common sailor. From appearances, it is supposed that the death must have happened some years since, and these particulars, being all that could be ascertained, are given, so that, if possible, it may be ascertained who the person was.—*Ibid.*

[It is more than probable that the skeleton which has been discovered is that of the notorious *Blizzard Bain*, who figured in this City some years ago. The probability is strengthened by the circumstance of the buttons being similar to those worn by Naval Officers,—as Bain, when not known, always endeavoured to pass himself as such. He also wore about his person a truss, which may account for the additional buckle. It is about three years since he left here, by land, for St. Andrews, and since that time nothing has been heard of him.]

COLONIAL ITEMS.

HALIFAX, AUGUST 25.—*Melancholy occurrence.*—His Majesty's ship Rose, which a few weeks since was ordered on a cruise in the Saint Lawrence, returned unexpectedly to this Port on Friday evening last—bearing the remains of her late gallant Commander, Capt. DEWAR, who was unfortunately drowned on the 15th instant, while attempting to swim across a creek on the uninhabited Island of St. Charles, one of the Esquimaux, near Mingan, on the Labrador coast.

His Majesty's Ship Pallas, Capt. Fitzclarence, which was sent out for the purpose of conveying to England Lieutenant-Colonel Fox and Lady, sailed again on Sunday. The amiable and condescending manners of Colonel and Mrs. Fox, during their short residence here, has secured for them the love of those with whom they associated, and the respect of all who knew them.—*Journal.*

Bermuda, August 3.—We understand that intimation has been received by the Commander of the Forces here, that it is in contemplation of the Government at home, to send out another Reg't. of the line, for the services of these Islands.—*Ibid.*

Montreal, August 11.—A correspondent residing in Godmanchester, under date of 29th July, informs us that the whole extent of country lying between the River St. Lawrence and the Province line (lat. 45 N.) has been visited by one of the greatest freshets ever known in the country, and certainly the most disastrous in its ravages. The rain commenced falling in torrents on Saturday last, and continued with little intermission since. The rivers have overflowed their banks, and the whole country was completely inundated. Bridges across the roads (says our correspondent) are afloat or removed, and travelling rendered impossible. It is really melancholy to see whole fields of grain and hay in every direction, covered with water, and families obliged to leave their houses to give place to water three feet in depth. Crops never looked more abundant than they did one week ago. Thus it is that man's hopes are blighted: the injury cannot be at all computed—merchants, mechanics, farmers and all will suffer in consequence.—The damage done will put a stop to the conveyance of heavy goods for some time; several potash works, &c. are supposed to be so injured as to be attended with very serious consequences in the interruption of business. The river Chateauguay has scarcely ever been known to rise so high. Rafts which had been abandoned as being impracticable, and which had lain for a considerable time high and dry, have been floated down. We have not heard of any loss of life, or destruction of mills and dwelling houses.—*Courant.*

QUEBEC, AUGUST 16.—*The Crops.*—The fine weather of last week enabled the farmers to secure most of their hay, and to commence the cutting of the wheat, which has now become very general. Every where the grain crops are excellent.

Schooner Bachelor, Caldwell, arrived last week from a voyage to Anticosti, having taken the remaining part of the mechanics and others, with materials for the erection of the light house on the S. W. point of that Island. Captain C. reports favourably of the progress made on the building. There are from eighty to ninety men employed—and the contractors feel confident of completing the work this season.

Upper Canada.—A commendable spirit of enterprize has, of late, manifested itself in Upper Canada. In addition to the many steam boats which now navigate Lake Ontario, it is projected to build another immediately, of one hundred horse power, to ply in the Bay of Quinte. It is intended she shall give assistance to rafts going down the river, which may cause the saving of many thou-