



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of FRIDAY the 7th of DECEMBER.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1838.

Colonial-Office, Downing-Street, December 8, 1838.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne, G. C. B. Commander of the Forces in Canada, dated Montreal, 17th and 18th November, 1838:

Government House, Montreal,
November 17, 1838.

My Lord,

IN my dispatch of the 11th instant, I mentioned the movements and projects of the rebels in L'Acadie, La Prairie, and Beauharnois, and the measures which I had adopted to check and disperse the rebel force collected at Chateaugay, Beauharnois, and Napierville. I have now the honour to transmit to you the several reports of the Officers who have been employed in command of the corps acting against the rebels; and to state, that their dispersion has been complete. I had reason to believe from the information which had been conveyed to me in regard to the extensive conspiracy that exists in the United States, in connection with the disaffected of these provinces, that the brigands enrolled in the states of Vermont and New York were prepared to take advantage of the movements of the insurgents to enter Lower Canada from Champlain and Alberg, I therefore made arrangements the day after the outbreak, to assemble a force that would enable me effectually to protect the province from the invasion of the brigands of the United States, and put an end to the outrages of the rebels.

On the 7th and 8th, the troops under the com-

mand of Major-General Sir James Macdonell, and Major-General Clitherow, had passed the St. Lawrence, and were concentrated at St. John's and L'Acadie, consisting of the 1st Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, Grenadier Guards, 15th; 24th, 71st, and 73d regiments, and two batteries of the Royal Artillery, and on the 9th marched in two columns towards Napierville, one by St. Valentine, opposite Isle-aux-Noix, to occupy the road leading from La Colle to the frontier; and the other by the direct route of L'Acadie. The columns entered Napierville nearly at the same time, and the rebels, who had been attacked and harrassed on the 7th and 8th by the volunteers of the La Colle frontier, assembled at Odell Town, endeavoured to join their associates posted on the Chateaugay River; but, on hearing of the operations of the detachment 71st regiment and the Glengarry Militia at Beauharnois and Chateaugay, they dispersed, and either returned to their homes or fled to the frontier. The detachment of the 71st regiment and the Glengarry Militia which I had ordered Major Phillpotts to assemble at Coteau du Lac, and to cross to Point Cartier, in Hungry Bay, passed Lake St. Francis on the 10th, under the command of Major Carnichael, (particular service); and after a march of 23 miles, drove the rebels out of Beauharnois before evening, and followed them towards the Chateaugay river. On the 11th Sir James Macdonell proceeded with his corps to St. Edouards and to St. Remi, on his receiving information that the rebels were still in possession of that village.

Major-General Clitherow returned to St. John's, and passed the Richelieu to Henryville, to check a movement which the brigands had projected from Alberg. The 66th regiment, with a demi battery of artillery, which had been directed to move from Sorel to St. Hilaire, nine miles from St. Charles, kept in check the rebels of St. Cesaire, St. Maria de Manoir, and those from Contre Cœur, and Vercheres, assembled on the left bank of the Richelieu. I returned to Montreal on the 13th, and found from a report from Major Young (particular service), commanding at Prescott, in Upper Canada, that the United States brigands had effected a landing two miles below that town; I lost no time in ordering a detachment of the 71st regiment, the 93d regiment, and the Glengarry volunteers to cross from Beauharnois to the Cascades, in Vaudreuil, and to be conveyed from Coteau du Lac to Prescott, and Colonel Wetherall with a detachment of the Royal regiment from Montreal.

The greater part of this force, I believe, reached the neighbourhood of Prescott on the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant.

These corps, when united, will amount to about 2000 men, a force I have no doubt quite sufficient to repel any further attack which may be projected by the brigands on that district of the St. Lawrence.

The companies of the 93d regiment, which were on the route to Toronto at the outbreak at Beauharnois, and were ordered to pass the Lake St. Francis with the Glengarry militia, were, I hope, to be at Prescott on the evening of the 14th, and will be stationed in Upper Canada.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) J. COLBORNE.

The Right Hon. Lord Glenelg,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

La Colle Frontier,
Odell Town, 7th November 1838.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, of the events on this frontier, although the communication should properly come through Lieutenant-Colonel Odell.

Yesterday forenoon our piquet was attacked at La Colle Steam Grist-mill by a party of horse and foot rebels, when four of the mounted were either killed or wounded, as they were seen to fall from their horses, at the same time the picquet was compelled to give way. It was reported that a large body of rebels was coming on the west road of La Colle to co-operate with the force which had already come in, and under our view, it was thought proper to take up a new position for the night, which we did, to save us from being surrounded. In the mean time, I suggested the propriety of requesting Major Schriver to advance with all his disposeable force to render us assistance to dislodge the enemy, who had posted themselves on the lines on the east road, leading from Mr. Screen's tavern, number said to be between four and five hundred. Major Schriver

joined us with his forces about ten o'clock, and after forming a plan of attack we advanced, in the first instance despatching Captain Fisher with his company to the north to cut off the retreat. Captain Weldon's company to flank the left, the La Colle frontier company to make the attack on the right, supported by Captain Major Schriver, with his battalion to carry the centre. I have the pleasure to state the whole advanced in good order and fine spirits, although they were aware the enemy had at least one field piece. The attack was commenced by the La Colle Frontier Company, being first fired at by the enemy, when, in a few minutes, the whole line was engaged; and I have the pleasure to state, that in about twenty or twenty-five minutes the enemy ran in every direction, the greatest number crossing the lines, leaving behind them one six-pounder, a large number of American muskets, cannon shot, both round and grape, one keg of powder, as well as a quantity of ball cartridge, and a great number of pikes, leaving eleven dead on the field, and seven prisoners; and it is gratifying to be able to state, that every officer, and non-commissioned officer, and private volunteer have done their duty.

Major Schriver not thinking it safe to leave the Hemmingford position open, returned immediately after the action. The enemy's marauding party, horse and foot, advanced one mile south of La Colle village, carrying with them such valuables as they could lay their hands on. This took place about the close of the action.

Permit me to suggest to His Excellency the propriety of following up this victory, as they are now disheartened, and, as far as I can understand, not well armed. I think 500 regulars, with two pieces of artillery, and one troop of dragoons, would be able, with the assistance of the volunteers, to rout and put to flight all the rebels on this side of the St. Lawrence; and I strongly advise that this movement should take place immediately, before they can recruit, and get a further supply of arms.

I beg the liberty of farther remarking, that the whole of the volunteers, as well as the La Colle Militia, have been under arms since this day week, and up day and night, and I fear they cannot stand out much longer, unless the military come to their assistance; and by a timely force a great deal of mischief and calamity may be prevented.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. MARCH, Captain La Colle
Frontier Light Infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel Taylor,
&c. &c. &c.

P. S.—Two of our men killed, and one severely wounded.

Captain Elliot of the rebel army severely wounded, and taken prisoner, afterwards given up at the request of Mr. Moorhouse, by Lieut. Colonel Odell, and carried across the lines.

(Signed) E. M.

SIR, Odell Town, November 9, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the

Forces, the result of an affair with the rebels which has just terminated, and which reflects high honour upon the loyal volunteers of this district.

At half-past ten A. M. I received from my advanced guard a report that the rebels were approaching in great force from Lacolle and Napierville. The whole force under my command amounted to 200 men only, and we were very short of ammunition. I directed, therefore, that a concentration should take place at Odell Town Chapel, a stone building; which I considered tenable as a military post.

The enemy came on us with rapidity, and opened upon us a heavy fire of musketry; we kept them off, however, for about half an hour and finally took up our position in the chapel, sweeping the road with a gun which had previously been captured from them.

After an action of two hours and a half, during which several brilliant and successful sallies were made by the volunteers (during one of which I was reluctantly obliged to fire two bars, belonging to Mr. Smith, which afforded shelter to the enemy's riflemen) the rebels retreated, leaving fifty men dead on the field, and carrying off about as many wounded.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the force opposed to us, by which His Excellency will perceive that we were opposed by nine hundred and eleven men.

These were under the personal command of Dr. Robert Nelson, aided by Brigadier Hinderlang, an officer of the French army. The satisfaction I experience in thus recording an instance of the gallantry of the loyal volunteers is greatly diminished by the necessity I am under of reporting the death of Captain McAllister and five men, and the present loss of service, by wounds, of Lieutenant Hiram Odell and eight men.

Finding the great disparity of force between the loyalists and the rebels I wrote to Captain Grattan, at Isle aux Noix, asking him if he could, consistently with the safety of the fort, give me any aid. That officer replied by marching in person with a detachment, accompanied by Ensign Hutten of the 73rd, and Assistant-Surgeon Dr. Ryan. This party arrived too late to participate in the action, but I beg to assure His Excellency that Captain Grattan's rapid march, his forethought in bringing ammunition and gunners, and the aid I have since received from him entitle him to my warmest thanks. Ensign Hutten, an old Officer, has shewn himself zealous and intelligent; and Dr. Ryan's medical services have been very valuable, in relieving the sufferings of the wounded.

I am also glad to record the arrival, as volunteers, of Captain Vaughan, Lieutenant Johnson, and Captain Rose, of Caldwell's Manor. The two former, with their men, reached us just as the enemy were in retreat, and aided us in their complete discomfiture.

Major Schriver also, with his Hemmingford Battalion, came up shortly after the action; Captain Alexander McFee, and Lieutenant Cascadden, Captain Donald McFee, Lieutenant Spearman, and Ensign Hayes, Captain Woolrich, Lieutenant Simons, and Lieutenant Shields, with their respective companies, accompanied Major Schriver as officers; while Captain Edwards, Lieutenant Barratt, and Ensign Carran, with Mr. Willsie, preferred to

shoulder the firelock rather than remain behind. Captain McAllister, Lieutenant Nesbitt, and Ensign Tourin, participated in the action as volunteers; nor can I close this dispatch without mentioning that I feel highly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Odell, Major Odell, Captains March, Hays, Wildon, Strikes, and Stott, and Lieutenant Odell, for their advice, cheerful co-operation, and ready zeal in the performance of their various duties.

I am also anxious to bring to His Excellency's notice, and to recommend to protection and reward, Serjeant Beattie, of the royal regiment, who has shewn himself a gallant good soldier under very trying circumstances.

(Signed) CHAS. CYRIL TAYLOR.
Colonel Rowan, Military Secretary.

P.S. I inclose herewith some important documents taken from the person of Brigadier Hinderlang, now a prisoner.

Beauharnois, 10th November, 10 P. M.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that, in conjunction with Colonel Philpotts, a detachment of one officer of engineers, twenty-two sappers and miners, one captain, three subalterns, four serjeants, two buglers, and one hundred and twenty-one rank and file, 71st regiment, with upwards of one thousand Glengarry men, were landed at Hungry Bay this morning; marched, and took Beauharnois, rescued all the prisoners, with the exception of Messrs. Ellice, Brown, Norman, Ross, Norval, Bryson, Houndslow, and Surveyor, supposed to be at Chateaugay—with the loss of one man killed, and three wounded, of the 71st regiment.

The men are much fatigued, and we wait here for orders.

I have, &c.

L. CARMICHAEL, Colonel P. S.

Major Hall,

Assist. Quar. Mast. Gen.

(Copy.)

SIR, Beauharnois, November 13, 1838.

COLONEL Carmichael having marched yesterday to Saint Martine with the 1st and 2d Regiments Glengarry Highlanders, it becomes my duty to send you the enclosed return of the men wounded in our attack on this place on the night of Saturday last the 10th instant. I regret exceedingly to have occasion to inform you that I have found it impossible to prevent the destruction of the greater part of this village by fire.

The whole of the troops were under arms for this purpose until past three o'clock on Sunday morning, although they had been so much fatigued and harrassed by the exertions of the preceding day; but they had no means of extinguishing the flames, which I am sorry to say have extended to the houses of many loyalists.

This part of the country seems to be now tolerably quiet; the volunteers are daily bringing in many

prisoners, some of whom appear to have been ringleaders and very active in the late rebellion. I have assembled a Court of Enquiry for the purpose of investigating the conduct of each individual, in order that those only whose conduct appears to have been decidedly bad, may be sent down to Montreal. The proceedings of this Court shall be sent to you, with the prisoners, in a few days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PHILLPOTTS, Major
R. E. Local Colonel Commanding
at Beauharnois.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Eden, D. A. General,
Head-quarters.*

Return of Men of Captain Spier's Company, who were wounded in an Encounter with the Rebels at Beauharnois, on the Evening of the 10th November 1838.

71st Light Infantry—3 rank and file wounded, 1 since dead.

(Signed) WM. SPIER, Captain 71st Regt.
comg. Detachment.

(Signed) GEORGE PHILPOTTS, Assist.
Q. M. General.

(Copy.)

*St. Edward's (or St. George),
November 11, 1838.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival at this place. By all accounts the rebels have completely dispersed. Soon after leaving Douglas's corner we came to the houses of two notorious rebels of the name of Boyer, who were engaged in the revolt of last winter; I caused their houses to be burned, and at La Grande Freacer, I also had the house of a notorious rebel of the name of Bell, a blacksmith, and who manufactured pikes for the insurgents, to be destroyed by fire, on our march. And at this place, I have made prisoners of several leaders of minor note, whose houses I shall also cause to be destroyed on my moving off. I have received intelligence, that the rebels who left Chateaugay, yesterday morning, with their prisoners, twelve in number, dispersed at Pigeonière last evening, distant about two miles from St. Edwards, setting the prisoners at liberty, amongst whom were Mr. Ellice, Colonel Clive, and Mr. Brown, who immediately proceeded to La Prairie.

I shall send this evening for intelligence; I shall be guided by what I learn, either in making a move, or halting here till I receive your further instructions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. McDONELL, Major-General.

*His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir J.
Colborne, G. C. B. &c. &c.*

(Copy.)

SIR, *Chambly, November 15, 1838.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that on my arrival here yesterday evening, I learned that the camp

in the Boucherville Mountain had broken up, and that Miotte had crossed over at the ferry to Point Olivier. I also heard of some threatened disturbances at St. Mary's, on the opposite side of the river. I ordered an officer and thirty men of the 15th, accompanied by some loyal persons acquainted with the inhabitants, to leave this at five o'clock this morning, and go there to search for arms, not without hopes of taking Miotte. Some arms were taken, and two leading agitators brought in, who remain for examination to-morrow. I also learnt from the Curé of this place, who has been most praiseworthy in his exertions to restrain his flock from participating in the rebellion, and in bringing to justice the agitators and those who coerced the peaceably disposed, that he had learned that three guns and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition were in the mill near the lake in the centre of the Boucherville Mountain. That he had sent a young ecclesiastic, of the name of Le Zéore, to recommend to his parishioners, for their own interest, the voluntary surrender of all those warlike stores immediately to him, to be by him delivered, to me, and hourly expected them.

As they did not arrive last night, I patrolled to the mountain this morning with twenty dragoons, and on arriving at the wood, about eleven o'clock, met Major Johnston, with the 66th and two guns, proceeding to make the seizure. After making some visits for arms, and sending home the patrol, I joined Major Johnston at the mill, and found him in possession of three guns, ten or a dozen casks of powder, some thirty muskets, and a great many pikes, also a good deal of ammunition made up, particularly artillery cartridges, with bags containing some dozen of musket balls attached to each.

Major Johnston was to return to Belœil for the night with his capture, the particulars of which he will no doubt himself detail, but I write this as I have a more direct means of communication.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Lt.-Col. K.D.G.

The Military Secretary, Montreal.

SIR,

Prescott, November 12, 1838.

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that the patriots effected a landing at the Windmill Point, two miles from this on the road to Cornwall, at ten o'clock this morning; at four, when perfectly dark, they attempted to run two large schooners alongside the wharf in the town, but the small garrison being on the alert, in expectation of an attack from some quarter, their object was defeated, and they got into the American waters, where they anchored, and at nine, assisted by the States steamer, United States, which, as well as the Paul Pry ferry-boat between this and Ogdensburgh, the rebels took possession of last night, they disembarked a body of them, with three guns, without the possibility of preventing it, as had we moved in that direction in sufficient force, the town and block-house must have been left nearly defenceless, and would, in all probability, have fallen into the hands of the enemy. They still retain possession, and, until joined by

a reinforcement of troops, I fear we shall not be able to dislodge them.

The Experiment, Government steamer, arrived at five o'clock, and exchanged several shots with the steamer, one of which struck her, and she is now near Ogdensburgh at anchor. She also attacked one of the schooners, but without effect, as she immediately took refuge in the United States waters. I shall immediately forward an application to Kingston for assistance.

The experiment still remains ready to renew the attack whenever she has an opportunity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) PLOMER YOUNG, Colonel
Particular Service.

I expect to be able to write more fully to-morrow. They are computed at eight hundred, four hundred of which we suppose to be landed.

Captain Goldie, A. D. C.

*Head Quarters, Montreal,
November 17, 1838.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the accompanying letter from Major Young (particular service), commanding at Prescott, Upper Canada, in which he reports that he attacked the United States pirates on the 14th instant, with the Upper Canada Militia, under his command, and a detachment of the 83d regiment and Royal Marines, and drove them from the position which they occupied after effecting their landing two miles below Prescott.

Your Lordship will hear with the greatest satisfaction of the gallant conduct of the Upper Canada Militia and Volunteers, and the determined spirit displayed by them in this affair.

I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the able conduct of Major Young in his arrangements to repel the invasion of the pirates. He is an old and meritorious Officer, and has been for some months actively employed on the St. Lawrence frontier, in command of the force stationed at Brockville and Prescott.

I regret to add that our loss in repelling the incursion of the pirates has been severe, and your Lordship may be assured, that if these disgraceful proceedings on the American frontier cannot be guarded against by the American Government, it will soon become impossible to prevent acts of retaliation on the part of the population of Upper Canada.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. COLBORNE, Lt. General.

*Lieut.-Gen. Lord Fitz Roy Somerset,
K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.*

SIR, *Prescott, November 14, 1838.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 12th instant, I beg to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that Captain Sandom, Commanding the Royal Navy in Upper Canada, having arrived from Kingston at two o'clock yesterday morning, in the armed steamer Victoria,

accompanied by the Cobourg, a combined attack upon the enemy's position, near Johnstown, was decided upon. I accordingly moved off, in two columns, at a quarter before seven, A. M. The left destined to turn the enemy's right, was led by Colonel D. Fraser, and was composed of thirty men of the Royal Marines, Captain George Macdonell's Company of L. G. Highlanders, Captains Jones and Fraser's Companies of 2d Grenville Militia, and one hundred men of Colonel Martle's regiment of Stormont Militia. The right column was led by Lieutenant-Colonel Gowan, of the Queen's Borderers, and was composed of forty-four men of the 83d regiment, one hundred and fifty of the Queen's Borderers, and one hundred of Colonel Martle's regiment. The enemy was strongly posted behind stone walls, on rising ground; but the intrepidity of the troops overcame those obstacles, and in an hour they were driven into a windmill and stone house adjacent. The former is particularly strong; and finding, after a constant fire of some hours from the armed steam boats and musketry, that no impression could be made on the building, I considered it more prudent to draw off the greater part of the troops at three P. M., leaving strong picquets to prevent the escape of those in the buildings, until the assistance of heavy guns could be procured. In this affair the officers and men of the regular troops, as well as those of the militia evinced the characteristic firmness of British soldiers. The rifle fire of the enemy was particularly true and steady.

I have not yet received the returns of killed and wounded; but I regret to say the loss was severe. Lieutenant Johnson of the 83d regiment, a most gallant officer, was killed, and Lieutenant Parker, of the royal marines, a young officer of great promise, was shot through the arm. Lieutenant Dalmage, of the 1st Grenville regiment, was killed with the advance of the left column, and Lieutenant Parlon, of the 2d Dundas, and Ensign Macdonell, of the Loyal Glengarry Highlanders, were wounded, also in the advance. The killed and wounded of all ranks are computed at forty-five, few of the former are, however, in the number, and many of the latter are not in danger. The loss of the enemy, especially in officers of note, was great. Generals Brown and Phillips were killed, and thirty-two prisoners were taken.

It is most gratifying to me to have it in my power to report the zeal with which the militia of the district rallied on the first sound of invasion round the standard of their country, as well as their perseverance in the duties required of them.

I feel most indebted to Captain Sandom, R. N. for his zealous and efficient co-operation. On Monday Lieutenant Fowler, in charge of the armed steam boat Experiment, particularly distinguished himself by his exertions to destroy, in front of this town, a large steam vessel and two schooners in possession of the patriots.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PLOMER YOUNG, Colonel
Particular Service.

Captain Goldie, A. D. C.

P. S. I do not imagine the buildings will be tenable after the guns are placed in position.

Head Quarters, Montreal, November 18, 1838.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to report to you that, through the activity and exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, 83d regiment, commanding at Kingston, the brigands, from the United States, who effected a landing near Prescott, surrendered on the 17th instant. The report of Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas is annexed.

I am persuaded that, although Upper Canada may be constantly exposed to similar aggressions, the efforts of the vicious population of the United States to disturb that province will end in the destruction of the brigands who venture to invade it, and whom it is evident the Americans cannot restrain.

Your Lordship will hear, with great satisfaction, that 5000 of the Upper Canada Militia had assembled, at Prescott, to repel the invaders before they surrendered.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. COLBORNE.

The Right Honourable Lord Glenelg, &c. &c.

(Copy.)

SIR, *Prescott, U. C. November 16, 1838.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that I came down here yesterday from Kingston, with four companies of the 83d regiment, two eighteen-pounders, and a howitzer, and moved up from the town to a position about four hundred yards from the windmill, and adjoining houses occupied by the brigands. They did not move or come out of the houses to oppose my advance.

The eighteen-pounders opened with a good effect upon the stone buildings near the mill. Captain Sandom, with two gun-boats in which he carried two eighteen-pounders, took up a position below the windmill, which he cannonaded, but not with much effect. After cannonading these buildings for an hour or rather more, observing the brigands to be quitting them and endeavouring to escape, I ordered the troops to advance; very little resistance was offered by the party occupying the windmill, but a smart fire was opposed to us from the adjoining stone buildings.

It being dark before the troops got round the buildings, and the brigands in the windmill having displayed a white flag, they were summoned to surrender themselves, unconditionally, which they did. Eighty six prisoners were immediately secured, and sixteen others, who were wounded, were removed from the mill as conveyance could be found. A large supply of arms, twenty-six kegs of powder, and three pieces of ordnance, fell into our hands. Some of the brigands effected their escape from the building when darkness came on, and hid themselves in the brushwood on the bank, under the mill. I directed the militia to scour the bank, and several prisoners were thus secured, among others a Pole, calling himself General Van Sault, who, it is understood, was the principal leader. All the buildings adjoining the mill are destroyed, but the latter I directed to be occupied by a company of Militia, and propose that it should continue to be so, or entirely demolished. I am happy to say this service was performed with the loss of one man only, of the 83d regiment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. DUNDAS, Lieut.-Colonel, 83d Regiment, Commanding.

Captain Goldie, A. D. C. &c. &c. &c. Montreal.

Printed at the Office, in Cannon-Row, Parliament-Street, by ROBERT GEORGE CLARKE, of the same place, and published, at the Office aforesaid, by FRANCIS WATTS, of No 40, Vincent-square, Westminster.

Saturday, December 8, 1838.

Price Eight Pence,