

DUBLIN, OCTOBER 2.

On Wednesday last we were gratified with the most pleasing sight that could possibly fill the heart of every lover of his king and country. We allude to the reconciliation (mentioned in our paper of Thursday) that took place between the Limerick City and the Nottingham regiments of militia. We are happy in being enabled to state the following particulars, from an Officer of one of the above regiments, who was on the ground:—The two regiments assembled in Stephen's-green at half-past ten o'clock, and were drawn up in line, fronting each other, at the distance of about one hundred paces. About 11 o'clock, Major General COGHAN (to whose brigade they belong) arrived on the Green; the Field Officers of both regiments then assembled round the General and his Staff; and, after some few observations delivered to the Colonels of each regiment (VERBEKER and GOULD,) a letter from the Commander of the Forces, expressing the regret he felt at the unhappy differences that occasioned their meeting there on that day, and hoping that both regiments would come forward, and shake hands, like Britons and brother soldiers. After this letter had been read by the Commander and Officer of each regiment to the soldiers, they were thrown into open columns of companies, piled their arms, and filed off to their right and left; the band of both regiments, during this interesting moment, playing *God save the King*. The grenadier company of each regiment then halted, and fronted each other, at the head of which the Field Officers were stationed; they then received the word from their respective commanders, to move forward, the bands of each regiment playing the favourite tune of the other; the Limerick playing *The British Grenadiers*, and the Nottingham, *Garryowen*. On their meeting, the request of the Commander of the Forces, was fully complied with; for, in the annals of military affairs, such a cordial reconciliation, perhaps, never took place: they met like Britons and brother soldiers, and each man shook his fellow by the hand. They then returned to their arms, and gave the air resound with three times three hearty cheers, the bands playing *God save the King*. Whatever some malignant persons may assert to the contrary, the most perfect and friendly understanding has existed between the Officers of both regiments since their arrival in this garrison.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

We announced last week the capture of an American schooner, with 400 slaves on board, by the Myrtle, which carried her to Sierra Leone; but it is not accurately true that they were liberated there. They were delivered into the hands of the English Superintendent, who is required by the Slave Abolition Act to provide for them for two years. The Myrtle, brought with her to Portsmouth the Gerona, an English ship from Liverpool (but under Spanish colours,) laden with rum, sugar, coffee, &c. which was intended for the African Slave Trade: she has been condemned as prize. The schooner was the Casilda, bound to Cuba. She was taken by the Myrtle, at the mouth of the river Gambia, and condemned and sold at Sierra Leone as prize. The Myrtle learnt from the Casilda, that there were upwards of 30 ships, which had been engaged in the Slave Trade, fitting out at the Havannah.—The Thais had met with one of them, and sent her into Sierra Leone, the day before the Myrtle sailed. Several other English vessels were fallen in with by the Myrtle, on board which were found slave-irons; but as this circumstance alone would not justify their being detained, they were suffered to continue their course. All hope of the safety of Mr. Mungo Park, has been entirely abandoned at Sierra Leone. It may be remembered that he landed 500 miles up the Gambia, and that he had then, as he supposed, to travel 500 miles more, ere he had accomplished his journey. The native African, who was sent into the interior, with a view to discover his tract, has never been heard of.—The traditionary account of the last days of this celebrated and lamented traveller will be, that, in the prosecution of his travels to Tambuctoo, he was last seen sick, in a hovel, where, no doubt, he died: such is the prevailing opinion on the coast.

An evening paper says,—“We have seen a letter from a Mr. Clements, who was taken prisoner some time ago by the enemy, and carried into a Dutch port. After being some time confined, being a skilful shipwright, he was offered his liberty, on condition that he should engage to work on the French ships at Flushing. This he assented to, with a determination of making his escape the first favourable opportunity that presented itself: this opportunity occurred on the night of the 2d inst. when he got off in an open boat, attended by two Dutch fishermen. After an imminent risk of their lives, they got on board a British vessel, which landed them at Yarmouth on the 8th, from whence Mr. C's letter is dated. He states, that ‘the whole of the Scheldt fleet (now completely manned and equipped) is destined to the Baltic (Copenhagen,) to form a junction with the fleets of Denmark, Sweden, and Russia; and that it was generally known in Holland, that a descent, with this powerful fleet, on a large scale, was to be made on the eastern shores of this kingdom.’”

The following is an extract of a letter from an Officer in the Baltic Fleet, September 22:—“A gallant little brush with the Danes took place the other day. Two boats of the Victory, commanded by Lieutenant St. Clair, were sent after some row-boats. It was discovered they had run in shore, landed their men, and placed two guns on a height, making preparations for a defence. Our brave little party soon mounted the hill under a smart fire, and in about 15 minutes dislodged the Danes, made some prisoners, and carried off the boats. The Danes had one man killed and several wounded. We had only one man hurt.”

By a late arrival the following letter was received

from Alicant, dated September 8:—“General MAFFI arrived in the Asia Spanish man-of-war, 74, with 2000 troops from Cadiz, and proceeds immediately to join the army of the centre, which was advancing upon Granada; it being known that the French had detached a considerable part of their force from that province to the southward. The Asia has also brought bombs, muskets, and warlike stores of various descriptions for the defence of this place, and the great entrenchment round it. A convoy is just coming in from Motril with French prisoners made in the Alpujarras, said to be 800 men. An English transport has also arrived from Gibraltar with clothing for the division of Spanish troops forming here by General ROCHE, which will now be in a complete state of equipment. We enjoy the most perfect health in this city and neighbourhood, and with the activity and known patriotism of our worthy Governor el Sen, IRIARTE, we are all confident.”

An account of the horrible massacre in Egypt has been transmitted to England by a young Gentleman of Hull, who was lately travelling in Egypt. He was at Alexandria when the slaughter commenced on the 1st of March; and in his passage up the Nile, he met the heads in pickle, of twenty-four Beys, going as a present to the GRAND SEIGNIOR at Constantinople. On his arrival at Grand Cairo, he saw the heads of the ordinary Mamelukes ranged before the doors and windows of the Mosques, to be owned by the relations of the deceased. The massacre continued for several days. Many heads were brought in from various parts of the country; and many hundreds were cut off in Upper Egypt. The Pacha of Egypt had received orders from the Porte to send 12 or 15,000 men against Mecca and Medina; and it was said that as soon as this force had marched, the Beys intended to have attacked the Pacha; and that he vindicates the massacre as necessary for his own safety.

A Portuguese slave-ship was lately captured and brought to Plymouth from the coast of Africa. The blacks are training for His Majesty's navy; they are sent on shore daily to work in the dock-yard; and on Sunday they gave a specimen of their mode of fighting: two of them having had a dispute, one, a powerful fellow, caught hold of the other, who was of a diminutive stature, by one thigh and one arm, and, hurling him over his head, threw him on the ground with all his strength, and then proceeded to jump on him. They were separated by the spectators. Many of these men are upwards of six feet high, tall and well grown. They are very much alarmed, and run away at the sight of an image, or piece of carved work, such as the figured head of a ship, &c. The striking of a clock likewise terrifies them, indeed, they seem to behold every object around them with awe and wonder.

Sales of Damaged Goods.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

In the Town of Saint Andrews, on THURSDAY the 9th day of January next, under the Inspection of the Wardens of the Port, for account of the Underwriters:

WELCH Plains, Pelisse Cloths, Swansdowns, Vest Cloths, Toilettts and fancy Vestings, Cassimeres, Pins, Rose, Point and Duffle Blankets, &c. &c. Invoice (lost) about £2000 sterling, being part of the Goods damaged on board the Brig *Perseverance*, Alexander M'Dougall master, on her voyage from Liverpool to this Port. For further particulars apply to FRASER and DONALDSON, Saint John.

THOMAS WYER, Auctioneer.

Saint Andrews, 20th December, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of CALEB PAUL, late of the Parish of Penfield, County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JAMES PAUL, or } Admini-
JOSEPH WALTON, } strators.

Saint Andrews, December 23, 1811. 15p

ALL those to whom the late Major-General BALFOUR stands indebted, are requested to send their accounts properly vouched to the Subscriber at Fredericton, before the First of January next, or as soon after as possible.

GEORGE EVATT, Administrator.

Fredericton, 11th December, 1811.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers persons, having the indulgence allowed them by the Custom-House at CAMPO-BELLO, of unloading their Plaister into foreign vessels, in any part of the waters of that place, without laying the same on shore, and without any benefit to the proprietors of that Island, have made a common practice of taking away from that Island, as well as from other Islands, the property of the undersigned, ballast, wood, timber, spars and other articles, to the great injury of the freehold thereof; and which practices cannot be guarded against, whilst such indulgence is uncontrolled—NOTICE is given, that all such practices as well as the practice of asking permission and taking away the articles, without rendering satisfaction: And also the practice of conveying live stock across the narrows at West Quoddy, from Washington County in the United States, without licence, are hereby strictly forbidden, under the pains and penalties, which must ensue and be inflicted by the Courts of common Law, or of Vice-Admiralty of this Province. D. OWEN.

Campo-Bello, November 18, 1811. 56

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1811.

FROM BOSTON, DECEMBER 9.

Arrived, Brig Betsey, Barker, St. Petersburg; 75 days from Elsinour, and 70 from Fair Isle. November 19, lat. 42, 25, long. 55, 29, in a gale of wind, in a very dark night, was run foul of by the British sloop Pearl, M'Mullen, 8 days from St. Andrews for Scotland. The sloop stove in her starboard bow, and carried away her bowsprit, and is supposed to have filled immediately, but not to have sunk as she was loaded with timber. 3 men got on board the Betsey, and the Capt. mate, and 1 man remained in the sloop.

DECEMBER 12.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Jackson, of the brig Sally, of this port, dated Cadiz, October 29, (though we have heard of no arrival so late) to his owners in this town. “We have arrived here instead of our destined port, 38 days passage—Off C. Spartel, we were taken by a French privateer, and robbed of ships papers, &c. &c. Ordered for Tangiers, with a prize master on board—soon after, an English gun-brig stood for us—finding her gaining, and the privateer out of reach, we stood for the gun-brig, who came up, and took our new Captain, put another on board, and ordered us for this place, where we expect to compromise with the captors.”

FROM PORTUGAL—LATEST.

By an arrival from Lisbon, we have accounts from that city to 11th November. We stated in a former summary that both armies had gone into cantonments, to await the rainy season. The fact is confirmed.—There was not a French soldier in Portugal; and Lord WELLINGTON's cantonments were on the Spanish frontier. We have seen several printed letters from Lord WELLINGTON—the last, which was dated Oct. 4th announces that the French army had broken up and gone into cantonments in Leon, Castile, and Estremadura; and that he also had taken cantonments.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 5, 1811.

Letters from Vincennes announce the return to that place of the forces who were present at the late engagement near the Prophet's town. It is not understood that the Indians made the least attempt to impede their return. Indeed this complete dispersion, and the loss they encountered on the field of battle, probably put it out of their power.—Nat. Int.

The loss of the regular troops is said to have been, including the wounded that have died since the battle, about 20 killed and 57 wounded.

DIED] On Monday the 9th inst. at St. Stephen's, in the 42d year of her age, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, Mrs. ANNA, consort of Mr. Thomas Armstrong of that place. During her life she uniformly sustained a character remarkable for prudence and fortitude, and the unaffected exercise of the meekest Christian virtues, and died much lamented by her husband and numerous offspring, and respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

SAINT ANDREWS, December 10, 1811.

Sunday the 24th of November last, departed this life much lamented, Mr. JAMES BERRY, a gentleman of strong natural abilities, improved by a good education, and was the Venerable Society's school-master and catechist in this Town, which trust he executed with singular fidelity and unwearied application, during the course of twenty years.—In his death society has lost a respectable and valuable member. The exemplary piety, and integrity of his life, expressed in his duty to God and man, accompanied by the most unassuming manners, were the distinguished characteristics of this amiable man.

On the Wednesday following his remains were conveyed from the Church to the grave, preceded by the venerable rector of the parish, and a large number of his late pupils, and followed by the relatives, the friendly society, and a numerous train of other inhabitants, who all evinced at the interment how much he was endeared to them.

RUM and SUGAR.

FOR SALE, FOR CASH, being a consignment, a few puncheons of OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS, imported from Liverpool by way of St. Andrews, and a few barrels of good MUSCOVADO SUGAR—Enquire of WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co.

Saint John, 23d December, 1811.

By the WILLIAM, Captain BAIRD,
CURRIE and HANFORD

HAVE received a few GOODS, consisting of an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Printed Cottons; Flannels; Blankets; Ladies' Beaver and other Hats; which they will Sell Cheap for CASH. SAINT JOHN, 28th OCTOBER, 1811.

JAMES HENDRICKS,

Has Received per Ship MARY, Captain HARVEY, from GREENOCK,

A Small supply of MERCHANDIZE, in addition to his former Assortment, among which are, a few SWORDS, SASHES, and EPAULETS, which will be sold low for CASH. 4th November, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby required to make immediate payment to W. BORSFORD, Esq. who is authorised to receive the same. WILLIAM WHITLOCK.

Saint John, 5th December, 1811.