

DUBLIN, NOVEMBER 2.

The gross misconduct of some of the members of the Board has awakened the attention of the Government; and in consequence of an investigation instituted by the orders of Mr. WILLIAM WELLESLEY POLE, Messrs. — and — (two of the Commissioners) have been suspended, and Mr. —, the Secretary, is said to have been dismissed. The particulars shall be detailed in the next publication; but it is impossible to dismiss the subject without congratulating the public not merely for the benefit thus conferred on the Community by the vigilant attention of Mr. POLE, to detect official abuses, but for his avowed intention of extending his scrutiny to other establishments in the City.

On Thursday night, in the last week, a most abominable and sacrilegious outrage was committed in the Parish Chapel of Tullogh, where that esteemed and venerated Prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. DELANY, resides. The Chapel was entered by the windows, and the paintings were taken from their respective places, and destroyed. Those of the Virgin, the Crucifixion, and St. Patrick, were conveyed outside the Chapel, and there the frames were broken, and the paintings cut in pieces, and in this state they were discovered in the morning. We regret to think that party spirit could be carried to such a length, but the circumstance of the property being destroyed, and not carried off, justifies the suspicion of some accursed faction having been the perpetrators of the vile deed. We understand the Gentry of the surrounding country have offered a reward for the discovery of the persons concerned, which, we conceive, should be followed up by a proclamation and reward on the part of Government.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

A curious invention has been lately adopted on board some of our merchant ships, which seems excellently calculated to prevent their being boarded by the enemy's small privateers, or boats. It consists in fastening to the ruff-trees and quarter rails of vessels, a set of boxes, which contain spring bayonets, four feet in length, and which in case of alarm, are immediately pushed out in a horizontal position, thereby forming a line of bayonets one foot asunder, completely fore and aft, over which it is extremely difficult for the boarders to pass. They seem to meet with such general approbation, that it is very probable they will supersede the use of boarding nettings.—*Lon. Pap.*

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM OF DECEMBER 24.

The solemn farce, now acting in Congress, is of itself, sufficient to convince any candid, reflecting mind, of the total incapacity of the party in power to regulate the important concerns of the nation. Like Paddy in the mire without his brogues, they flounce and wallow about, and in every attempt to get one foot out, they plunge the other more deeply in. One of the most sensible of their party from the south, says they and the Emperor have so entangled themselves in a gordian knot, that they cannot untie, but must cut it with the sword—that the non-intercourse, which is "demoralizing the people, must be got rid of." This sentiment is true, except the supposed necessity of cutting it with the sword. And when the gentleman has further considered the subject, he will undoubtedly be of the opinion, that those who, with the Emperor, have so foolishly tied themselves in this knot, are wholly unequal to the task of extricating themselves by the attempt at cutting it by a war with England; and that the comparison of Paddy in the mire or bog, is very proper. It is possible that they are so far bereft of their understanding as seriously to intend war; if so, the well known maxim of "whom God wills to perdition, he first deprives of their understanding," very well applies to them. Every man of any degree of knowledge, must foresee that a war would end in their downfall—that the people would appoint others to make peace for them, and that for their pious services, they would receive the execrations of an injured people. But they have no intention of having a war with England. It may be the case, and most probably is so, that they have no settled plan whatever; and hence all this bluster. Mr. Randolph has intimated to them a most interesting fact, and which must make them look with horror at a war—that the Southern States, would find work enough in taking care of their own slaves, without affording any aid in the prosecution of a war. They cannot be so devoid of understanding as not to have contemplated this black subject; and we cannot suppose they will be so distracted as to place their own country in so dreadful a situation. But if they have the temerity, their own Constituents will teach them the thing is not to be done with impunity. The writer of this is no justifier of Great Britain in all their proceedings. He thinks her in many things to have acted an impolitic part, and to have set up unjust pretensions, and in many instances her captures and spoiliations cannot be justified upon any principle.—But when compared to the abominable Tyrant of Europe, a man must be destitute of truth and justice, who pretends that her conduct bears any comparison to his atrocities. I will grant, and pretty generally it seems a conceded point, that war, with all its horrors, would not be so injurious as the continuance of the present demoralizing foolish system. And I do not believe, that a war would continue long if once begun—the people would say, make peace, or let others take your places who would make peace for you. And no doubt the people would take special care how they again entrusted such weak and improper agents. But (as has been suggested) they do not mean war, they only mean to bluster, and the event will shew, they mean to finish in time; but if otherwise, the world will be benefited.—The alarm of some well-wishers to their country, is wholly unnecessary; and they will be convinced of this fact, if they will but duly consider the conduct of the ruling party.

What can be more ridiculous than their calling upon the minority to make objections to their proposed measures, and even adjourning to give them an opportunity of considering and making objections. Not so when they intended to lay an embargo, or pass a non-importation act, or forcing act. No, "we will sit all night, or we will pass the act," was the cry. And, strange to tell! Mr. Desha, who has been the most clamorous for a war with Great Britain now moves to adjourn to give opportunity for consideration and debate! But the minority have formed their opinion, and wish for no time. But the kind, placid, forbearing, overwhelming majority, insist upon their having time, and really want to hear those speak, for whom, when taking measures to destroy commerce, they were willing to pass a "gag law." Another southern gentleman is extremely desirous of taking Canada, in order (as he says) to keep up the balance between the Northern and Southern States.—A very pretty argument to induce his southern friends to go to war; and next to an excitement of an insurrection among their black brethren, it must have a powerful operation upon their unambitious, philanthropic minds. But we do not wish such aid. The mercantile and manufacturing States, could well enough assert their rights, and maintain them, were it not for their Machiavelian arts of dividing and conquering, which they have done so effectually, as to render us completely subservient to them. And if we had Canada, what assurance have we that the case would be different? None. For while people will submit to have their understandings imposed upon, and send such weak vessels to Congress, we shall continue to have "this treasure in earthen vessels"—and our country could never have been brought to this degrading, disgraceful situation, had it not been for this much-to-be-lamented circumstance. But from the whole tenor of the argument of the Tennessee gentleman, (who appears to be a considerable grade above his friends from the south,) I do not believe he intends war; but only meant to show his friends the absurdity of their pretensions. He says to them—you must consider what you are about—if you pass these resolutions, you cannot go back—they are war measures, and war we must have—I am for war—and such like observations. Now, if the gentleman wished the resolutions passed, why did he alarm their weak minds with fearful apprehensions of the consequences? Or why call upon the gentlemen in the minority to make objections? No; this gentleman well knows the imbecility of the ruling party, and could his thoughts be known, we should understand that he wishes the Federalists were in power, that they might make peace, and get rid of this "demoralizing system," as the gentleman wisely calls it. As to raising an army of thirty thousand men, he would as soon consent to raising thirty thousand devils.

PLAIN DEALING.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 21.

High handed Villany.—We learn, that on Thursday of last week, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the store of Mr. Z. Griswold at Danbury, Connecticut, (while Mr. G. was himself in New-York) was discovered to be on fire. The flames had already made such progress, that the greatest exertions, to save either the building or its contents, were of no avail. The Store and the goods it contained, estimated at about four thousand dollars, were entirely consumed. Two fellows (an Indian and a mulatto) had been seen the day previous to the fire, a few miles from Danbury. The following day, they were peddling goods about eight miles distant. In consequence of these, and other suspicious circumstances, the fellows were pursued. They were overtaken about thirty miles distant, and some of the goods from the Store were found in their bundles. They stated that they lived in New-York; and confessed that their object, in leaving the city, was to rob that store; that when they arrived, they bored through near the bolt of the window, then unbolted it, entered, lighted a candle by the aid of a tinder-box which they had brought for the purpose, made themselves knapsacks, filled them with goods, set fire to the desk, and made their escape. Upon a hill, two or three miles from the village, they heard the alarm-bell ring, and with the satisfaction which hardened culprits feel at the perpetration of abominable crimes, they stood and viewed the flames which were completing their work of destruction, and as they fondly hoped, were securing their villany from detection.

They are now safely lodged in the Goal at Danbury, well chained with irons, awaiting the punishment which a guilty conscience and a residence for life, at hard labour, in the mines of Newgate, are ready to inflict.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1812.

Arrived, Friday, schooner Eliza, Capt. Adams, from Demerara.

DIED] On Friday evening, Mr. HENRY EMMES, Shipwright, of Boston, aged about 40 years. Mr. E. unfortunately broke his leg, and was otherwise much hurt, by the falling of a shore at the launch of Mr. Millidge's ship, about three months ago, from which he never recovered. Yesterday his remains were interred.

NOTICE. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF FRASER and DONALDSON

WAS dissolved on the 31st ultimo.—The balances due to said Co-Partnership will be demanded, and all Accounts due by it, will be settled immediately on being sent to their late Store. Saint John, 3d February, 1812.

BY THE HONORABLE MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire, PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council and (L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c. MARTIN HUNTER.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by Act of Parliament passed in the forty-eighth year of His present MAJESTY'S Reign, power is given to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief, with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, to allow the importation of certain enumerated articles from the United States of America into this Province, for the purpose of re-exporting the same.

I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, to publish this Proclamation, hereby authorising and empowering British Subjects, for the space of Six Months from the date hereof, to import and bring into this Province, from the United States of America, in British built ships or vessels, owned and navigated according to Law: Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading, Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort; Horses, Neat-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs; Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley or Grain of any sort; and British Subjects, during the same period, are hereby authorised and empowered to export in British ships, owned and navigated as aforesaid, all or any of the said herein before enumerated articles to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Saint John, the twentieth day of January in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve and in the Fifty-second Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command, JON. ODELL.

BRADFORD GILBERT & SON,

Have Received by the Brig LITTLE FOX, WILLIAM LEAVITT master, from MARTINIQUE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, & COFFEE, Which is now Landing, and will be Sold low for Cash. Saint John, 3d February, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of JAMES DAWSON, late of Dipper Harbour, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

MARGARET DAWSON, Executrix. JOHN FERGUSON, Executor.

Saint John, February 10, 1812.

BOARDING and LODGING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a genteel Boarding and Lodging House in King's-street, where every attention will be paid to those who may encourage his undertaking.

CHARLES M'PHERSON.

St. JOHN, 6th JUNE, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a SCHOOL at Mr. BURKS, in Germain-Street, where he teaches the French Language.

N. B. Attendance from 6 to 9 in the evening, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Terms, eight dollars per quarter, and one dollar entrance. PETER LUGRIN.

St. John, 27th January, 1812.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Fredericton, 6th January, 1812.

WILLIAM BARCLAY, Mirimichi; Wm. Brown, do; Lewis Bigg, do; Patrick Cadagan, 2, do; Hugh M'Donald, do; Charles Duff, do; George Duncan, do; James M'Donald, do; Robert England, do; Philip Brymer, do; James Fraser, & Co. do; James Grant, 4, do; Alexander Greig, do; James Gray, do; William Gordon, do; Peter Gray, do; Lewis Hendry, 5, do; Andrew Kay, do; James Hamilton, do; James Inus, do; David M'Kessack, do; James Kidson, do; Hugh M'Kenzie, do; John M'Lellan, 3, do; James Lauden, 2, do; Henry Leavitt, do; John Laurie, do; Hugh Munro, do; Alexander Morrison, do; James Newland, do; John Price, do; John Percival, do; John Rein, do; John Robinson, 2, do; James Ray, do; Alexander Taylor, 5, do; John M'Tabish, do; Rev. Mr. Urquhart, do; Ann Raymond, Lisbon, Lincoln County; John Suston, Madam Keswick; Mary Cummings, do; Alexander Thomson, Cracks Point; Alexander Watson, Woodstock; Thomas Jones, Prince William; Samuel Joslin, 2, do; William Abernethe, Nashwalk; A. Clayton, do; Solomon Whitelock, Pen-yack; William Sinton, Hillsborough; George Colpits, do; Abel Beardslie, County of Kings; Stephen Peabody, Sunbury County; James Robertson, Betchibucto; Abel Easty, 2, Fredericton; Oliver Bradley, do; Daniel Rivers, do; John Everett, King's Clear.

If the above are not called for by the 5th April next, they will be sent as Dead Letters to the General Post Office at Quebec. A. PHAIR, Post-Master.

CASH or BOOKS given for clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS at this OFFICE.