

up to the Spanish authorities, and such Frenchmen as may be taken by the Spaniards are to be given into the hands of their countrymen; but all persons found on board are to be executed!

Capt. P. further states, that about 20 days ago, thirty miles to windward of Matanzas, an action took place between a Spanish sloop of war and an independent privateer, in which 18 men of the latter were killed—the loss of the former not known. They left each other fully satisfied.

Boston, October 30.

We have been favored with a file of Calcutta papers to the last of May.

The British war-raised forces had been disbanded;—all the opposition made by the native powers appeared to be effectually reduced; and tranquility universally restored.

The papers contain numerous appointments made for the permanent government of Batavia. The first division of the booty obtained when this Dutch colony was captured, had been declared.—Admiral STORFORD'S share amounted to upwards of 163,000 dollars; and he had but two-thirds of one eighth!

Another Speck of War!—A letter from Portland, of the 27th inst. gives a long account of an affray between the people of the Isle of Grand Manan, and some American fishermen. Two attempts were made to drive the fishermen off, but they proving the strongest, followed the people into the woods, where a skirmish ensued, and several were killed on both sides.

MERMAID PEARL.

In a Calcutta paper of May 29th, we find advertised for sale, "by order of government," a jewel called "the Mermaid Pearl," lately transmitted to Bengal from Java, and stated to be of enormous size and value. It is about one inch and five-eighths in length, and three and a half in circumference; and its shape resembling the human body, with the right hand raised above the head in the act of combing the hair. By the addition of gold and enamel, the form of a Mermaid has been obtained. The tail is exquisitely united to the body, of a most beautiful green; the waist ornamented with a rich girdle, studded with thirteen rubies. The head superbly adorned with rubies and enamel work.—The whole said to be a fit ornament for the regalia of a Monarch.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Rear-Admiral Milne, who so nobly supported Lord Exmouth, as second in command, in the Impregnable, which suffered so severely from the fire of the Algerines, is a native of Edinburgh. On the commencement of the war with France, at the Revolution, he was Lieutenant on board the Blanche frigate, which, after a dreadful and severe action, captured the French frigate la Pique, in the West-Indies. On that occasion the boats of both ships were so shattered by the shot when la Pique struck, that none of them could float, when Lieutenant Milne leaped overboard, followed by his dog, and swam to the French frigate with the British colours, which he immediately hoisted. Rear-Admiral Milne was raised to the rank he now holds at the last general Naval Promotion, and was appointed to the Halifax station, where he was about to proceed, when ordered to second Lord Exmouth, previous to his departure across the Atlantic.

Election Advertisement in France.

The following is an extract from one of the Addresses issued on the present occasion. The writer after expressing his respect for the Constitutional Charter, says—

"Electors, if such are your political principles, you will bring with you into your operations, that calmness and that discernment, that severe virtue, that sense of duty which can alone guide you. If you are attached to the dynasty of your Kings, you will descend into your conscience, and will nominate for your representatives only men of tried loyalty. If you burn with the love of liberty, you will reject those who were your oppressors. If religion appears to you the first foundation of society, the fool who believes not in God will not have your suffrages. If the reign of morals can alone secure the repose and the honor of our families, you will reject all those whom their private and political life has stained. If the Charter is the guarantee of your rights, of your persons, and your properties, you will

not commit it as a deposit to any but men whose probity, intelligence and devotedness are known to you. If fidelity alone can secure the throne, you will reject all those perjured men who recalled the Usurper. In fine, if despotism alarms you, you know all those who were the instruments of tyranny.

"Electors, during twenty-five years you were deceived; it is time that the truth should triumph. During twenty-five years, you have heard incessant talk of liberty, and have got nothing but chains. For twenty-five years constitutional government was promised you; and the factious had scarcely usurped authority, when they violated their oaths. They are well known to you—those men without shame, without faith, whose ambition causes all our misfortunes—those eternal enemies of legitimacy, who, having only talents for intrigue, undermine, while they appear to serve, the power which they have sworn to overturn. Far from us be such monsters! You wish at last for the reign of Justice; it is in your own hands. No; the men who have so often changed their mask, and always to betray you, shall no more have your confidence. You will shew yourselves worthy of your King, who sees in you only his children—of the country, which expects from you its safety—of Europe, which contemplates you—of posterity, which will bless you. Finish, then, the work of your destinies; be inaccessible to all other influence but that of honor; take the scales and weigh vice and virtue."

(From the Moniteur.)

Anti-Piratical Institution, Hotel du Congrès, Rue St. Honore, No. 364.

PARIS, Sept. 25, 1816.

"The Meeting of the Chevaliers and other Members of the Institution, appointed at the last Meeting for the 29th inst. shall take place at 2 P. M. in the Hall of the English Circle, Hotel Montesson, Rue de la Chausée d'Antin.

"1. The Reports shall be read of the Chevaliers and other Members, Coadjutors, and Correspondents, who are actually employed in forwarding the ulterior objects of the institution, on the shores and in the interior of Africa.

"2. The Meeting will then discuss the best method of keeping an eye on the prisoners of war which the Pirates may continue to take from the people with whom they have the insolence to declare themselves at war, and who have neither a formidable navy nor a flag, nor an official representative at the Regencies, to cause to be respected the principles already recognised, or those who may fall into their hands. The Meeting will likewise take into consideration the best method of watching over those captives who shall be put into dungeons, without air or exercise, and worse fed than ever, under the system at present recognised and admitted, the condition of those unfortunate individuals having only changed its character in the hands of such masters.

"3. Means shall be taken to inquire into the best way of releasing such slaves as are out of the jurisdiction of the Dey of Algiers, and who cannot have the benefit of the stipulations made in favour of others, even supposing the good faith of the Dey to be relied on. Means shall also be devised for rewarding in a manner becoming the dignity of the Institution, such Arabs or Moors as have liberated white slaves in the interior, under the auspices of the Emperor of Morocco.

"4. The haunts of the pirates shall be found out, in order to put an end to the system now unhappily practised, since they cannot sell their captives, or putting to death every prisoner they take.

"5. An examination shall take place of the qualifications of two persons (one of them an Arab and a linguist) who offer to travel to Tombuctoo, to promote the views of the Institution, and to verify the narratives of John (Robert) Adams.

"6. The model of a raft with wheels will be exhibited, capable of being moored on water or land, and of affording shelter also to travellers against the hostile tribes.

"7 and 8. Relate to the qualifications of Members.

"9. There are corresponding Members of the Institution at Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Tangiers, as well as in all the great capitals of Europe and America, in most great sea-ports, and particularly in those of the Mediterranean; their good actions shall be gratefully enrolled, as well as those of Lord

Exmouth, who has effected at Tunis and Tripoli, by negotiation, and at Algiers all that a fleet alone could do, viz. a recognition of the abolition of the slavery of the whites in Africa—in short, the accomplishment of the entire abolition of the system which desolates this vast Continent, and retards its civilization, so strongly desired, becomes daily, by the progress of the Anti-piratical Institution, more and more practicable."

(Signed)

Wm. SIDNEY SMITH,
President.

PLYMOUTH, OCTOBER 5.

On the 2d inst. arrived here from Algiers, the Dutch frigate Diana, Capt. Zier-vogel, last from Gibraltar. This ship distinguished herself greatly in the late glorious achievement, having her station within a cable's length of batteries which she soon discovered to be well lined with 42-pounders, and gallantly maintaining it with her 24-pounders, until her ammunition was expended, when a land breeze springing up, enabled her to sheer off.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

The Paris Papers of Friday last have been received. The election of the new Chamber of Deputies excites universal interest: The Thuilleries is in a manner deserted, most of the persons attached to the Court have gone to vote in the different departments. Private letters state that the ultra-royalists have so far succeeded already as to insure to themselves, if not a majority, at least a very strong party in the new Chamber.

The Moniteur communicates officially, that the Commissioners of the Allied Powers charged with the execution of the pecuniary regulations between them and France, have acknowledged the payment of all sums of money due up to the 31st of July, and have consequently decreed, that no proceedings be had against the fund of seven millions, provided as a guarantee, and that this sum shall stand over as a security for the remainder of the contributions. The daily payments for the current six months are continued with the same exactness. This is good faith. At the same time the Moniteur contains an ordinance directing the distribution of nearly Five Hundred Thousand Pounds sterling, which the Royal Family allot from their personal incomes for the relief of the Poor. This is sound patriotism. May it have imitators.

The Paris Papers contain our official account of the expedition against Algiers. Although the King of France is said to have written a letter to Lord Exmouth, congratulating him on his success, this demonstration of satisfaction but ill records with the confirmed fact—so disgraceful to the French Government—that at the time of the arrival of our fleet at Algiers, a small French Frigate was actually there negotiating with the Dey? A little before the commencement of hostilities, this vessel withdrew to a safe distance, and her captain neither offered advice before, assistance in, or congratulations after, the action.

The murderers of Captain Partridge are allowed to go at large on their own parole! The Bank of England has issued a notice dated the 26th ult. that it will receive the dollars now in circulation, at 5s. 6d. for that value until the 1st day of February next. By former arrangements the period did not extend beyond the 1st of November. The three additional months thus allowed, will afford a great accommodation to the public until the new coinage is issued in February.

The Courier says, the Revenue is gradually improving: orders from the continent are increasing rapidly; the commerce of this great nation becomes more and more prosperous.

Letters from Glasgow and Lenth, continue to speak of the revival of trade in that quarter of the Kingdom. The Glasgow Chronicle states that a good deal of business has been effected there in the coarser sort of manufactured goods. We are also gratified to find that the woollen manufacture has lately much improved in Exeter, Ashburton, Crediton, and other parts of Devonshire. Besides the orders in hand for the East-Indies, and the South of Europe, large orders have likewise been received from Holland.

Portsmouth anchorage was last week for the first time these 25 years, without a ship of war lying at it.

On Saturday week was hanced from

the Dock-yard at Deptford, the Hero, rated at 74 guns. Viscount Melville, and the Members of the Board of Admiralty, Sir Thomas Martin, the Comptroller, and the other Commissioners attended in their respective barges. This ship was built to supply the place in the navy of the former one of the same name which was wrecked in a storm on Christmas day, 1811, when returning from the Baltic, off the Texel.

THE ARMY.

BLACK CORPS.

We learn that it is in agitation to make an important change in the military system of the West-India islands. Many reasons have concurred to point out the inexpediency of keeping on foot in those islands so many black troops: the native regiments, therefore, it is said, are to be removed to other situations, where their services may be equally valuable without the hazard resulting from their employment in the midst of a large negro population. It is stated that one regiment is destined to Gibraltar, and another to Corfu; and that Government have already taken up between 4 and 5,000 tons of shipping for their transport, which are to rendezvous at Barbados. These vessels are engaged at 15s per ton per month, which, though about one-fourth less than in time of war, will afford no inconsiderable relief to the shipping interest in its present state of comparative stagnation.

FREDERICTON, (N.B.)

3D DECEMBER, 1816.

No news of importance have reached us since our last—from papers received last week we have selected the most interesting articles.

The United Provinces of Rio de la Plata have declared themselves independent. The Declaration will be found in this day's Gazette.

St. John, November 23.

Arrived, Sunday, brig Eliza, Hatfield, and sch'r Messenger, Beateay, New-York. Yesterday, ship Favorite, Hyndman, Greenock, 26 days—126 passengers, Settlers for this Province.

This morning, sloop Duke of Wellington, Cronk, New-York.

Cleared, Brig Victory, Brown, Ayr (Scotland); Cambrian, Sheriff, Berhice; Clyde, M'Lauchlan, Greenock; Alex, Adams, Jamaica; Onanum, French, Shields; Schooners Hawke, Lacey, Galway; Belvidere, Hallett, New-York.

MARRIED On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. G. J. MOUNTAIN, Mr. William Taylor, to Miss Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Stephen Cameron, Merchant, all of Fredericton.

FROM THE TRENTON FEDERALIST.

A STRANGE REVERSE—It appears by the public prints that the people of this country now find it profitable to import Indian Corn from the West-Indies. How long is it since the wise managers of our national affairs, with presumptuous self-importance, undertook to shut the ports of these United States against the exportation of Corn and other provisions for the purpose of compelling the nations of the world, and especially the English, to humble themselves before them. How confidently was it predicted by the supporters, and placemen, and printers of these managers, that this "strong measure," of the administration would bring "England, upon her marrow bones, or starve her manufacturers, and her West-India Colonies." Behold the wisdom of the measure!—It taught the West-Indies to seek within their own Islands for the means of subsistence, and they found an ample resource in the cultivation of corn. To those, whom, but a few years since, we thought to starve by withholding the excess of our produce, have we now to apply for bread? Is not this judgment from the hands of Providence, to teach humility to a nation which had preferred for its rulers the servants of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the disciples of Thomas Paine.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all Persons indebted to him on Note or Account, prior to the 1st of July last, to call and settle the same without delay.

E. AVERY.

Fredericton, Nov. 30th, 1816.