

of what is called the democratic party in France; and some of the Paris papers do not hesitate to affirm that the results are such as to endanger the Monarchy. "Every where," says the Gazette de France, "the democracy triumphs, and the Monarchy is sacrificed. Another such renovation, and we shall have M. Bignon's secret."

The letters by the Dutch mail are most gloomy, representing the trade of that once flourishing republic as rapidly declining, and stating that things must inevitably become worse as long as the Government so obstinately persists in its anti-commercial regulations, which it seems have disgusted and alienated all the old friends of the House of Orange.

We are informed that the reasons which induced the Princess of Wales to think of returning to this country had no relation to the suit in Chancery respecting the doubtful bond of her brother, the late Duke of Brunswick, but was in consequence of certain legal investigations which are said to have been gone into in Italy. Some alledge that her promised return has had the effect of suspending the proceedings, and that the family excursion of a certain Right Hon. Gentleman to the Continent is connected with this delicate subject.

#### RUSSIA.

No Sovereign of modern times has discovered more extraordinary qualities of mind than the Emperor of Russia. Having passed through scenes of the most interesting, and, indeed, terrific character, since his accession to the throne of that immense empire, and seen universal peace succeed to the storms which had wasted and impoverished Europe during nearly a quarter of a century, immediately upon the restoration of general tranquillity, he began to execute the laborious plan of civilizing, instructing, and christianizing, the countless tribes of his almost boundless dominions. To the accomplishment of this great object, he has for several years bent all the powers of his comprehensive and benevolent mind, assisted by the talents and labours of his ministers and distinguished officers of government. And the progress that they have already made cannot fail to astonish every observer.

We have been accustomed, in this country, to consider the Russian nation as a vast horde of barbarians, without knowledge, and without civilization. This idea has come down from the period of the reign of Peter the Great, who has himself been considered as at least half savage. It is difficult, at this distance of time, and with such imperfect information as we possess of the true state of things in Russia a century ago, to form a true estimate of the character of such a monarch as Peter. He was undoubtedly a great man, and laid the foundation of the flourishing and powerful empire over which Alexander now reigns with such distinguished reputation.

What will be the result of the astonishing advancement of this mighty nation in moral as well as physical force, upon the surrounding nations, it is not easy to conjecture. Should the present Emperor's life be prolonged to the ordinary age of man, and the empire advance in improvement for the ensuing twenty or thirty years, in proportion as it has for six years past, by the close of the period above mentioned, in the hands of an able, ambitious man, it will be able to give laws to Europe.

Our thoughts have been turned to this subject, by reading the following article in the Christian Observer for August, 1819. It discloses the rapid progress that is making in the gigantic plans of the Czar, and at the same time furnishes matter for serious consideration and reflection on the events of the times.

The Emperor of Russia, among his other zealous efforts for the extension of religion and learning, has issued an edict for a new institution of great importance, to be entitled "The University of St. Petersburg." It is on a large and liberal plan. The three principal faculties will be, 1st, Philosophical and Juridical sciences; 2d, The Physical and Mathematical sciences; 3d, The Historical and Philological sciences. The most eminent professors, Russian and Foreign, are to be engaged.

The new system of education is also widely extending in Russia; and a considerable number of schools are in action for educating the children of soldiers, upon this economical and efficient plan. Even in

Siberia there is an establishment for training masters, who, when qualified, are sent to different parts of the empire; and in the neighbourhood of Odessa, in the south of Russia, there are schools for above 10,000 of the Russian troops. At Petersburg, there is a school for the children of soldiers, extremely well organized, and another for 250 persons has been opened for the soldiers themselves, a certain number of whom are taken out of the different regiments, in order, when qualified, that they may teach others by this method.

The progress they make, particularly the Cossacks, is represented as quite astonishing. In the space of 15 days, several who did not previously know a letter, were able to read short words, and even to write them on a slate. Prince Alexander Galitzin, the minister of public instruction, has laid before the Emperor an extensive set of reading lessons, from the Holy Scriptures, for the use of all Schools, upon the same plan, in Russia, of which the Emperor has expressed his high approbation, and has ordered the payment of the expence of printing a large edition. These lessons are very extensive, and consist of three parts—1. Historical lessons from the Old Testament—2. Our duties towards God and man—3. A brief History of the four Gospels, with some of the most striking facts in the Acts of the Apostles. The selection is made in the words of the text, without note or comment, and the whole is printed in common Russ.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

City of London's Address to the Prince Regent.

At 12 o'clock on Friday forenoon, the lord mayor, attended by the two sheriffs, alderman Walthman, the recorder, the common sergeant, a number of common councilmen, &c. waited on the Prince Regent, agreeably to the appointment on Thursday, with the following Address voted by the Common Council, on the subject of the late transactions at Manchester.

Their reception from his Royal Highness was most gracious. On the right of the Prince were lords Sidmouth and Castle-reagh; on the left were the Duke of Wellington and Lord Liverpool.

#### THE ADDRESS,

"To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

"The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled:

May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness with feelings of the most serious alarm and regret at the extraordinary and calamitous proceedings which have recently taken place at Manchester.

"We humbly represent to your Royal Highness, that under the free principles of the British Constitution, it is the undoubted right of Englishmen to assemble together for the purpose of deliberating upon public grievances, as well as on the legal and constitutional means of obtaining redress.

"That for the exercise of this right, a Meeting was held at Manchester on the 16th August last, and without entering into the policy or prudence of conveying such Assembly, it appears to us, from the information which has transpired, that the said meeting was legally assembled—that its proceedings were conducted in an orderly and peaceable manner—and that the people composing it were therefore acting under the sanction of the laws and entitled to the protection of the Magistrates.

"We have nevertheless learnt, with grief and astonishment that while the Meeting was so assembled, and when no act of riot or tumult had taken place, the Magistrates issued their warrants for the apprehension of certain persons there present; for the execution of which, although no resistance was made on the part of the people, or those against whom the warrants were issued, they immediately resorted to the aid of the military—when, without any previous warning of their intention, the Manchester yeomanry cavalry, suddenly rushing forward, opened a passage through the multitude, furiously attacking, by force of arms, peacea-

ble and unoffending citizens, whereby great numbers of them, women and children, and even peace officers, were indiscriminately and wantonly rode over, and many inhumanly sabred and killed.

"We feel ourselves called upon to express to your Royal Highness our strongest indignation at these unprovoked and intemperate proceedings, which we cannot view but as highly disgraceful to the character of Englishmen, and a daring violation of the British Constitution.

"That from your Royal Highness's known and declared attachment to the Constitution and the Laws, we feel the most decided conviction that your Royal Highness never could have been induced to express your approval of the conduct of the abettors and perpetrators of these atrocities, had not your Royal confidence been abused by interested and misrepresented statements of this illegal and fatal transaction.

"We humbly submit to your Royal Highness, that at a time when the great body of his Majesty's subjects are suffering under the severest privations, however erroneous may be their ideas as to the means of redress, a kind and conciliating attention to their complaints, is equally called for by policy and justice, and that depriving them of the means of expressing their grievances by cruelty and despotism, can only tend to increase the present discontents, destroy public confidence in the pure and equal administration of justice, excite disaffection, and lead to acts of open violence or secret revenge.

"We therefore humbly pray that, in order to avert these calamities, to maintain the authority of the law, and to protect the lives and liberties of the subjects, your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to institute an immediate and effectual enquiry into the outrages that have been committed, and cause the guilty perpetrators thereof to be brought to signal and condign punishment.

"Signed by order of the Court.  
HENRY WOODTHORPE."

The address having been read by the Recorder, the Prince Regent made the following answer:

"I receive with feelings of deep regret, this Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"At a time when ill-designing and turbulent men are actively engaged in inflaming the minds of their fellow-subjects, and in endeavouring, by means the most daring and insidious, to alienate them from their allegiance to his Majesty and the established Constitution of the Realm, it is on the vigilance and conduct of the Magistrates that the preservation of the public tranquillity must, in a great degree, depend; and a firm, faithful and active discharge of their duty, cannot but give them the strongest claim to the support and approbation of their Sovereign and their Country.

"With the circumstances which preceded the late Meeting at Manchester, you must be unacquainted, and of those which attended it, you appear to be incorrectly informed.

"If, however, the laws were really violated on that occasion by those, to whom it immediately belonged to assist in the execution of them, the tribunals of their country are open to afford redress; but to institute an extra-judicial enquiry, under such circumstances as the present, would be manifestly inconsistent with the clearest principles of public justice."

The Lord Mayor was much hooted by the populace, both on his way to Carlton-House and on his return. Alderman Walthman was every where hailed with loud cheers.

"We rejoice unfeignedly" says the Courier, "at this severe rebuke, for never, in our most solemn judgment, was an address offered to the Sovereign of these realms under circumstances which more imperiously called for such an answer."

SEPT. 20.

Mr. Cobbett has been invited to return to this country. It is positively stated, that two of his chief creditors have offered to allow him £600 a year, provided that he would publish his paper for their advantage, and allow them to receive the profits of it till their claims, amounting to £4000 are discharged. Mr. Cobbett, we understand, has accepted these conditions, and is soon expected in this country.

A letter written by a recent emigrant from Portsea, to a friend in that town, dated, New-York, June 10, 1819, says, "I am sorry the country of my nativity appears more and more insupportable: hundreds are flocking here from all quarters; many of whom go to Canada.—The returns of the British Consul state, that between the 20th and 24th May, 720 settlers landed at this place. Give me England, however, with all her taxes, before America with all her liberty and miseries."

#### P. FRASER

Has just received, (in addition to his former Assortment) by the *Cyrus*, from Greenock, a supply of Merchandise suitable for the season, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange—Amongst which are

PRINTED Cottons; Cotton and Linen Cambrics; Muslins, Ginghams, Bombazets, Ribbons, Crapes, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton Shirts and Sheetings, India Cottons, Home spun Linens, Checks, Dimities, Bed Ticks, Striped Cottons, Threads, Winter Shawls, Ladies Black Beavers and Straw Bonnets, Mens' Coarse and Fine Hats, Lunsey Woolseys, &c. &c.

A few Hds. well assorted white and blue elg'd WARE;—Also Soap, Starca, Candles, Mustard, Saitpetre, Sulphur, Fig Blue.

Large and Small Cast Iron STOVES; Bar Iron. Frederickton, 23d Nov. 1819.

#### FALL GOODS.

MARK NEEDHAM

HAS just received by the *DRYAD*, from London, the *CYRUS*, from Greenock; and *HANNAH*, from Liverpool, his supply of Goods suitable for the season, which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms for Cash or short approved Credits. Frederickton, 23d Nov. 1819.

#### NOTICE

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER BROWNE, late of Nashwalk, in the Parish of St. Mary's, in the County of York, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to ALEXANDER BROWNE, } Executors. DAVID BROWNE. Nashwalk, 16th November, 1819.

#### CAUTION.

KNOW all Men by these presents, that I, DANIEL M'SHEAFFERY, Jun. give notice to any person or persons purchasing the following Lots of Ground, situated in Queen-Street, in the City of St. John, or elsewhere,—viz. Nos. 980, 982, and 983, that the above mentioned Lots are duly deeded and registered by me.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of November, 1819.  
DANIEL M'SHEAFFERY, Jun. 3w

James Holmes,

WATCH & CLOCK-MAKER, JEWELLER, &c. &c.

MOST respectfully informs the inhabitants of Frederickton, and Public in general, that he has commenced business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. D. MONTFORT, opposite to His Majesty's Fuel Yard.

From experience of upwards of twelve years employment in the best manufacturing houses in Ireland, he hopes, through good conduct and strict attention, to merit a share of public approbation.

N.B.—Mariners and Pocket Compasses, Circumferentors and Quadrants, carefully repaired and adjusted.

Frederickton, 5th Oct. 1819.

#### NOTICE.

WHEREAS there is reason to suppose that depredations have been committed on the Lands belonging to the Estate of the late Governor CARLETON—Notice is hereby given by the Agents of the Heirs of the said Estate, that if any person is found trespassing by cutting or carrying off Fuel, Timber, Stone, &c. from the same, he will be prosecuted without delay.

Frederickton, 23d Nov. 1819. AW

ALL Persons having any demands against the estate of PHILIP HANSELPFLOCKER, late of the Parish of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within NINE months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to PETER HANSELPFLOCKER, } Administrators. GEORGE FERGUSON, } Sheffield, 11th Nov. 1819. 6m.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS! CASH will be given at the Royal Gazette Office, for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS.