

Larch, and others rowed a long Lagoon. The boats brought off the two schooners and a sloop; at the same time, the Enterprize captured another piratical schooner under the Cape, but we are sorry to state, the crew all escaped, with the exception of one miscreant. The Larch was detained by the Enterprize till the 18th as they wished to load her with the cargo of the Aristes which was not likely to be got off, having lost her rudder, and making water very fast. She afterwards took possession of the Luches, intending to send her to Charleston, and released the Larch, and allowed her to proceed on her voyage. A quantity of plunder was found on board the pirates.

We cannot conclude this short account of the transaction, without observing that the conduct of the officers and crew of the Enterprize, and the volunteers from the Larch and Luches, is entitled to the highest possible credit. It is true no blood was shed, but the most fatal consequences might reasonably have been expected in an attack, by five open boats, on such an imposing force, in shoal water, where the Enterprize could not have assisted the assailants, and we feel much pleasure in offering our humble tribute of admiration and gratitude for this essential service to Commerce and Mankind, though we honestly confess we would much rather have heard that it was rendered by some of our own numerous cruisers.---*Herald.*

Madrid, Sept. 20.

Fresh disturbance took place in this capital on the 20th instant, on which day the Political Chief promulgated the following

#### PROCLAMATION.

Having learned through various channels, that it is intended to parade the portrait of General Riego, and these processions being out of custom in Spain, and interdicted by the laws, especially by the Military Code, which is in full vigour, and which prohibits even holy solemnizations to the honour of God and the Saints, without the knowledge and permission of the military authority in fortified cities of which Madrid is one; considering that such meetings may compromise the public tranquillity, the maintenance of which is confided to me by the Constitution and the Laws:

I hereby ordain, that the said procession shall not take place; and I hope that all the inhabitants of Madrid, who are friends of public order, and who respect the laws, will contribute to the execution of this my order; well understanding that all authorities, as well military as political, will make use of all the means in their power to this effect, if unhappily it should be necessary (which I do not think it will).

Having also been informed that in the sittings of the Fontana d'Oro, the laws have been infringed by several speeches being delivered of which I had no knowledge, using the power with which I am invested by the Decree of the 21st Oct. last year, I hereby ordain that this Assembly be suspended.

(Signed)

J. MARNINEZ SAN-MARTIN,  
The Superior Political Chief.  
Madrid, September 18.

As soon as the above proclamation was posted, the troops were called out under arms to enforce respect towards authority, and to prevent the disturbance of the public tranquillity. As evening closed, numerous groups were seen whose aspect and attire were quite sufficient to excite alarm in the minds of peaceable and respectable people. A large portrait of Riego was now displayed, crowned with palm branches, and borne by men with laurel in their hats, and accompanied by a crowd with lighted torches. A battalion of the National Militia drew up in battle array, in front of the Club Fontana, and a detachment of cavalry was posted on the Place of the Constitution; the remainder of the garrison was under arms in the barracks, ready to march at the first signal.

Happily, however, all passed off less seriously than could have been hoped. Some individuals who assailed the soldiers, were wounded by blows from the butt ends of their muskets. On their way to the Municipality, where they wished to deposit the portrait, some wretches cried out incessantly "Riego for ever! Death to his enemies!" The Political Chief himself wrested the portrait of Riego from them, and threw it into the sewer.

The Club Fontana is closed. The Al-

cade, who was charged to take into custody some of the most infuriated orators, was near falling a victim to the intrepid discharge of his duty; pinnards were raised against him.

Within the last three days many arrests have taken place in Madrid. Amongst the numbers are numerous Frenchmen, who, it is said, were not backward in recommending a revolution, and scenes similar to those which occurred in their own country in 1782 and 1793.

One young pauper was taken up who had assumed the name of Ypsilanti, in order to obtain the more esteem amongst his comrades. The firmness of General Morillo and the Political Chief, has again defeated the sanguinary projects of our Sansculotte.---*Gazette de France.*

The last advices from Saragossa state, that Gagner de Montariot and his four agents are imprisoned in the Castle there. Proceedings are preparing against them with all possible dispatch.

Letters from Catalonia announce the arrest of General Riego at Lerida, by order of the Spanish Government. Since his stay there, he has daily sent to the Madrid Journals copies of his correspondence with the Government, and the authorities under him. He concludes one of his letters thus, "I have hitherto demanded Liberty and the Constitution; I now demand, and until death, I will demand, justice! justice! justice!"

General Morillo has re-assumed his command as Captain General.

General Don Mignel Mava has been appointed by the King, provisional Commandant-General of Saragossa, in the room of General Riego. This officer was Aid de-Camp to Lord Wellington until the peace of 1815, and he has since discharged the functions of Spanish Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Low Countries.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman travelling in Europe to his friend in Philadelphia.

At Rome, the grand object of my journey, the antiquities, did not come up to the lofty ideas I had formed of the ancient Romans--they are mostly heaps of old brick walls and rubbish dignified with the name of temples. The Coliseum is the only remnant of the Romans worthy of the high-flown descriptions of travellers--it is a splendid amphitheatre, where criminals were devoured by wild beasts, and gladiators murdered one another. The Pantheon, as Smollet satirically observes, is little better than a huge cock-pit. St. Peter's, however, makes amends for the traveller's disappointment--it really is a magnificent structure, worthy of all the encomiums of Eustace, and other classical romances, and the Vatican is enriched with treasures of art, which it would require a long life to examine. The illuminations of St. Peter's, and fire-works of St. Angelo, surpass every thing of the kind in London or Paris: 5000 rockets sent up at once, amidst the sound of cannon, seemed to set the heavens on fire. I saw the Pope three times in state: he is a little old man, seemingly half starved, as he is doing penance for having crowned Bonaparte--he was carried in a splendid chair, dressed in a white velvet robe, covered with jewels and attended by his sleek-faced cardinals, whose rosy cheeks and petticoats, led an innocent Turk to imagine that they were the Pope's wives."

LONDON, OCT. 1.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

A great reduction is about to take place almost immediately in the Bank of England. The number of clerks to be discharged is stated at 125, of which 40 are from the the Hall side or Cashier's office, and the remainder from the various accountant offices for the different classifications of stock, with the one and two pound Bank notes offices. In the latter which employed between 200 and 300 clerks, the return to payments in specie must have led to the expectation of a very material reduction; but the number discharged under the present arrangement is only twenty four. It was not at all known before Friday last, we believe, that the change was contemplated by the Governors of the Bank, and the measure, therefore, being one that involves the welfare and subsistence of so many families, appears a little abrupt. But in the mode of carrying it into effect, the Bank have acted with a degree of liberality which merits praise. All

the clerks now dismissed will receive an annuity for life in proportion to the amount of pay and length of service, a selection being made, as far as the interests of the concern rendered it prudent to do so, from those who are the soonest likely from long services to claim the right of superannuation. But every clerk discharged will, we understand, be allowed the option, if he prefers it, of receiving a sum of money equivalent to the value of his annuity. Thus to those who are still young and have a talent for business, an opportunity will be afforded, by a supply of capital of engaging in trade, and of working out their own independence. The number of clerks employed at the Bank is above 1,000; the number discharged, therefore, is about one-eighth part of the whole. By the measure a saving will accrue, to the Bank when the respective annuities fall in of about £20,000 per annum. We understand that the cause assigned by the Directors for this step in the notice to those clerks whose services are to cease, is a general falling off in the business of the establishment.

The following extracts from addresses to the Members of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at their Seventeenth Anniversary held in May last, cannot fail of exciting considerable interest in the mind of every well wisher to the cause of Christianity. It is a circumstance that reflects additional lustre upon the character of the British Nation, that so many of her nobility and gentry, are zealously engaged in a cause which connects at once the improvement and the co-operation of a great mass of her own population, with the benefit of Nations yet in darkness and without God in the world.

Lord TEIGNMOUTH, the President in his introductory address observed--

"During the sixteen years in which I have had the honour to address you from the Chair of this Meeting, I have had the invariable satisfaction of being able to congratulate you on the continued prosperity of our Institution. Our first Anniversary, as many present may remember, was a "day of small things;" but I refer to it with the greater pleasure, as we now enjoy the realization of the hopes which we then indulged, and which have never ceased to animate us during the whole course of our proceedings. Our vessel, freighted with a cargo more precious than ever was collected from the mines of the East or the West, and impelled by gales from Heaven, has hitherto made a most prosperous voyage, and has nearly circumnavigated the globe, dispensing blessings at every port which it has entered; while the occasional storms which threatened to overwhelm it, have only contributed to accelerate its progress, and prove the solidity of its texture.

"With this brief expression of feelings, which the recurrence of this day never fails to excite, I have only now to lay before you an Abstract Report of your Committee's proceedings during the last year.

An Abstract of the Report was then read by the Rev. John Owen, assisted by his son, the Rev. Henry John Owen; from which it appeared, that the issues of Bibles and Testaments within the Year, from the Depository, have been 104,828 Bibles, 142,129 New Testaments, making, with those issued at the expence of the Society, from foreign presses, since the commencement of the Institution, three Millions, two hundred and one thousand, nine hundred and seventy eight Bibles and Testaments.

The Cash Account appeared to stand as follows:

Total Net Receipts	£289,154 16 0
Which included--	
Contributions from Auxiliary Societies	52,314 19 1
Receipts for Bibles and Testaments, Reports, and Monthly Extracts	26,272 10 10
Total Net Payments	79,660 13 6

The Society is under engagements, which will become payable within its current year, to the amount of about £40,000.

The Earl of HARROWBY, (on moving the adoption of the Report,) was persuaded, that the Meeting had heard with infinite satisfaction, and, perhaps, with surprise, that under the pressure of the present times, so far from having suffered, the funds of the Society had increased during the past year. It must be extremely gratifying to those who look at the religious feeling of the people as the best source, under Heaven, of their prosperity, to observe, that to whatever resources they have had recourse, they have not found it necessary to apply the principle of economy to their acts of benevolence; the domestic statements, therefore, of this Society, cannot but be highly gratifying to every heart. With respect to the statements of the progress of this Society in other parts

of the world, they must certainly be heard with the highest gratification: it is indeed a most interesting and important page of universal history; but it differs in this respect from other histories, that instead of being as they are, chiefly, a history of the crimes and the miseries of men--of their jarring interests, and the wretchedness their crimes have brought upon the world,--this contains a history of the diffusion of that word by which alone those crimes can be lessened, and those miseries alleviated; and which in due time--a time known only to that Being who rules over all--shall bring about a state, in which universal history shall become more and more barren of those events which, since the creation of the world, have at once adorned and disgraced it.

(To be Continued.)

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced Business in that Store lately occupied by Mr. E. B. WILLIAMS--where they offer the following articles for Sale cheap for Cash or good Bills of Exchange--viz:

6-4, 7-4, and 9-4 rose blankets,  
4-4, and 7-8, Irish linen,  
6 4, 7 4, and 10-4 table do.  
Earthen and Glassware,  
Black and white thread,  
Brick and rotten stone,  
Herrings per box,  
Raisins per do.

ALSO,

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Port Wine, Porter, Molasses, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Candles, Pipes, and a great many articles in the Grocery and Spirit Line.

J. HUNTER, & Co.

Frederickton, 26th Nov. 1821.

JUST opening and for Sale by the Subscriber, a variety of BRITISH MERCHANDISE--among which are Best West of England black and blue superfine cloths.

Superfine black, blue, grey, and olive broad-cloths.

Second and forest cloths,

Ladies' scarlet and yellow superfine do.

Kerseymeres and serges,

Small beavers, and mattresses,

Brushes and bellows,

2 tons of nails assorted,

Plain and put glassware,

Foreign and British bar and chain iron,

Brasiers' rods and steel,

Loaf sugar,

Tin and hollow-ware,

British, castor, and sweet oil,

Turlington's balsom, Paregoric, and essence

of peppermint.

He has likewise on hand,

Brown Sugar, Molasses, Jamaica Spirit, Rum, Gin, Brandy, and Wine, with a number of other articles.

He intends opening in a few days a small stock of FRUITS and SPICES, consisting of Prunes, Currants, and Raisins, Mace, Cloves, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase to a considerable amount, will be supplied at the lowest prices, and a liberal discount will be made for prompt payment.

PETER FISHER.

Frederickton, 26th Nov. 1821.

N.B.--Left at his House, a Barrel of Apples. The owner is requested to call for them.

JOHN BARKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the House belonging to the Estate of the late Duncan M'Leod, (known by the name of Waterloo Coffee House,) where he intends keeping accommodation for Travellers.

TO LET,

HIS present residence, about one mile below Frederickton, on the road to the Oranouto.

Frederickton, 5th Nov. 1821.

MR. HAILES having been obliged to leave New-Brunswick for his health, has put all his unsettled business in the hands of the Subscriber.

D. L. ROBINSON,

Attorney at Law.

Frederickton, 20th Nov. 1821.

FOR SALE, a Pew on the lower flat of the Baptist Meeting House,--inquire at this Office.

Frederickton, 5th June, 1821.