

LONDON, Oct. 18.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The population of Great Britain, at the census in 1811, was 11,800,000, exclusive of the army and navy, then about 500,000. From the returns, so far as published under the present census, it appears the increase is about 15 per cent. This will make the population of Great Britain at present to be 14,000,000 of souls. Ireland contains 6,500,000; making the population of the British dominions in Europe, 20,500,000. The population of our North American possessions, cannot be less than 1,500,000; West India Colonies, 900,000; Africa, about 1,300,000; in the Mediterranean, 150,000; Colonies and Dependencies in Asia, 2,040,000; and in our extensive territories in the East Indies, perhaps, 70,000,000 souls. The whole population of the British Empire will at that rate, contain about 95,220,000 souls.

OCT. 19.

We inserted a paragraph yesterday, estimating the population of the British Empire (including under that name its colonies and possessions in America, the West Indies and East Indies, on the coast of Africa, &c.) at 95,000,000 souls. The Russian, the next highest in the scale of civilized nations, contains 50,000,000; France about 30,000,000; and Austria an equal number. The Roman Empire in all its glory, contained 120,000,000, one half of whom were slaves. When we compare its situation with that of the British Empire, in wealth, resources, and industry, the arts and sciences, commerce, and agriculture, the preponderance of the latter in the scale of nations and empires, is great and remarkable. The tonnage employed in the merchant service, is about 2,640,000 tons for Great Britain; the exports, £51,000,000 (including £11,000,000 foreign and colonial); and imports £36,000,000. The navy during the last war consisted of one thousand ships of war; the seamen at present in the merchant service are about 174,000; the gross revenue of the state £37,000,000. The capital of the empire contains 1,200,000 persons, the same number which Rome contained in the days of her greatest strength. The value fixed on landed property in Great Britain, as calculated by Mr. Pitt, in 1797, was £1600,000,000 and it may now be fairly taken at £2,000,000,000. The cotton manufactories of the country are immense, and reach, in the exports, to £20,000,000, nearly one half of the whole.

OCT. 20.

The following changes have been ordered in the station of regiments:—

To Return to England.—From Bengal, 8th dragoons, 17th foot, 24th do. 59th do. —From Madras, 24th foot, 53d do.—From Bombay, 17th dragoons, 65th foot. May be expected to arrive in England about the middle of the year 1823.—From the West Indies, 58th foot, 61st do. May be expected to arrive in January next.

To go out to Bengal.—From England, 16th lancers, 13th foot. To embark at Gravesend, in May 1822.—From the Cape 38th foot.—From England, 44th foot. To embark at Gravesend in May, 1822.

To go out to Madras.—From England 41st foot. To embark at Gravesend in May 1822.—From the Cape, 54th foot.

To go out to Bombay.—From England, 4th light dragoons. To embark in December next.—From Saint Helena, 20th foot.

VIENNA, Oct. 3. The Austrian Observer of this day contains the following intelligence:

"In the Morea all continues nearly upon the former footing. The fortresses are still in the hands of the Turks. The flat country is alternately ravaged by the two belligerent Powers; famine is generally dreaded, since the corn culture has been devastated on the eve of the harvest season. Prince Ypsilanti is still on open dispute with the different insurgent Chiefs, none of whom will acknowledge him as General-in-Chief."

It is stated that a fire broke out in the fortress in which Ali Pacha, is shut up in Joannina, which consumed all his palaces, and many magazines filled with provisions. The report of Ali's death is renewed.

London, October 20.—It is now said, that it is his Majesty's intention to pay a visit to the King of France. His most Christian Majesty has earnestly requested it, and the King will occupy the Palais Bourbon.

The Spanish Minister has, with his family, withdrawn from the Russian capital.

The British Charge d'Affairs is said to have left Portugal, in consequence of a difference respecting the tariff.

The woollen manufactories of Yorkshire are stated to be in an uncommonly flourishing condition.

Accounts from Captain Billingshain, commander in the Russian voyage of discovery in the Antarctic seas, as received at Petersburg from Botany Bay, in his letter dated May, 1820, report, that he had discovered three islands, covered with snow and ice, on one of which was a volcano in lat. 56, S. He announces that there is no southern continent, or, should there be one, it must be inaccessible, from being covered with perpetual snows, &c.

A bill, it is rumoured, is intended by Ministers to be brought into Parliament, which, if it passes into a law, will effect a great alteration—indeed, we may say, an entire revolution in our military system; but one of such a nature, that none will more sincerely approve of it, than those who are most apprehensive of the danger of the military force to our constitutional liberties. The leading object of the measure is, to dispense with regiments of the line altogether in Great-Britain, with the exception of the household troops. The regular militia in Great-Britain amount to about sixty thousand. Instead of the regiments being exercised as at present, for twenty-one days at a time, it is proposed that each year 20,000 shall be called out, to serve for the whole year, and be then disembodied; so that each regiment will be on actual service one year in every three. On being disembodied, a certain number of the officers and men of each regiment are to be allowed to volunteer into the line, to fill up such vacancies as may occur: we understand three officers will be allowed to volunteer with every sixty men.

A Belgic Journal observes that the Duke of Wellington is the only survivor of those who had commands in Chief at Waterloo. —Bonaparte, Ney, Blucher, Bulow, are dead.

Letters from Seville say, that Major-General Grimarez, (almost 80 years of age) being condemned to ten years in a presidio, for a conspiracy against the Constitution, the sovereign people, displeased at the sentence, went to the prison, and tore to pieces this unhappy old man, who had retired from the service about twenty years.

The consumption of rum in Scotland, in 1815, was 331,000 gallons; with the exception of a few thousand gallons, this quantity was taken out of bond in the Clyde. Since that period it has gradually decreased, till, in 1818, it was only 129,000 gallons, and last year 135,000 gallons.

Margate, October 16.

The papers record the demise of a seaman, who was in the first naval action after the ascension of his late Majesty. We have here a resident, a more extraordinary character, in Mr. John Gyles, who completed his 89th year on Saturday last, and is now in perfect health. This hardy veteran has been a warranted gunner in the service sixty-three years and a half. He fired the first gun when Hawke received his flag; and, on the 14th of October, 1747, was in the general engagement with the French fleet under that Admiral. The next action was off Toulon, under Boscawen, in 1759. The last service was in taking of the Dutch fleet in the year 1779.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.

The British Minister at Madrid lately demanded the prosecution of a Spanish writer for an alleged libel on the King of England, but the Spanish Administration of Justice refused.

Seven persons have been recently prosecuted at Paris for publishing political pamphlets.—They all had reference to Bonaparte, and one included notice of the case of the Queen of England.

Advices from Havanna to the 7th inst. have been received at Charleston. It was said that a plot had been discovered among the blacks for a general massacre of the whites. Forty-two of the ringleaders had been taken.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Died, at Lyme, Connecticut, on the 29th ult. Captain EZRA LEEB, aged seventy-two years, a revolutionary officer. When the British fleet lay in the North river, opposite to the city of N. York (1776) and while Gen. Washington had possession of the city, he was very desirous to be rid of such neighbors. A Mr. Bushnell of Saybrook, Conn. who had the genius of a Fulton, constructed a sub marine machine of a conical form, bound together with iron bands, within which one person might sit, and with cranks and skulls could navigate it to any depth under water. In the upper part was affixed a vertical screw for the purpose of penetrating ships bottoms, and to this was attached a magazine of powder, within which was a clock, which on being set to run any given time, would, when run down, spring a gun lock, and an explosion would follow.—This marine turtle, so called, was examined by General Washington, and approved; to preserve secrecy, it was experimented within an enclosed yard, over twenty to thirty feet water, and kept during daylight locked in a vessel's hold. The brother of the inventor was to be the person to navigate the machine into action, but on sinking it the first time, he declined the service.

Gen. Washington unwilling to relinquish the object, requested Major General Parsons to select a person, in whom he could confide, voluntarily to engage in the enterprise; the latter being well acquainted with the heroic spirit, the patriotism, and the firm and steady courage of the deceased above mentioned, immediately communicated the plan and the offer, which he accepted, observing that his life was at Gen. Washington's service. After practising the machine, until he understood its powers of balancing and moving under water, a night was fixed for the attempt. General Washington and his associates in the secret, took their stations upon the roof of a house in Broadway, anxiously waiting the result. Morning came, and no intelligence could be had of the submarine navigator, nor could the boat which attended him, give an account of him after parting with him in the first part of the night. While these anxious spectators were about to give him up as lost, several barges were seen to start suddenly from Governor's Island (then in possession of the British) and proceed towards some object near the Asia, ship of the line—as suddenly they were seen to put about and steer for the island with springing oars. In two or three minutes an explosion took place from the surface of the water, resembling a water spout which aroused the whole city and region; the enemy's ships took the alarm—signals were rapidly given—the ships cut their cables and proceeded to the Hook with all possible despatch, sweeping their bottoms with chains, and with difficulty prevented their affrighted crews from leaping overboard.

During this scene of consternation, the deceased came to the surface opened the brass head of his aquatic machine; rose up and gave a signal for the boat to come to him, but they could not reach him, until he again descended under water, to avoid the enemy's shot from the island, who had discovered him and commenced firing in his wake. Having forced himself against a strong current under water until without the reach of shot, he was taken in tow and landed at the batteries amidst a great crowd, and reported himself to Gen. Washington, who expressed his entire satisfaction that the object was effected without the loss of lives. The deceased was under the Asia's bottom more than two hours, endeavouring to penetrate her copper, but in vain. He frequently came up under her stern galleries searching for exposed plank, and could hear the sentinels cry. Once he was discovered by the watch on deck, and heard them speculate upon him, but concluded a drifted log had paid them a visit; he returned to her keel and examined it fore and aft, and then proceeded to some other ships; but the impossibility of penetrating their copper, for want of a resisting power, hundreds owed the safety of their lives to this circumstance. The longest space of time he could remain under water was two hours.—For a particular description of this sub marine curiosity, see Silliman's Journal of Arts and Sciences.

Flour, at the southward, has settled down to 6 dollars.—at which price it will probably remain.

FALL GOODS.

The SUBSCRIBER has just received, per Brig OXION, from Liverpool,

SUPERFINE, second, and broad cloths, Forrest cloths, Double mill'd cassimeres, Ladies pelisse cloths, Bonhazetts, Cassimere shawls, Olive fearnoughts, Carpeting, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4, double rose blankets, 4 and 5 point blankets, Horse rugs, Red and white flannels, Red and white twilled flannels.

Which he offers for sale, with his former stock of Merchandize, cheap for cash.

JAMES SLOOT.

Frederick, on, 9th Sept. 1821.

NEW GOODS.

MARK NEEDHAM, has just received by the Ann Grant, from Clyde, and Sophia, from London, a supply of GOODS suitable for the Season:—Among which are Teas, Potter, Cheese Soap, Candies, Loaf Sugars, (best Cogniac Brandy) W. I. Madeira, (Port and White Wines) Geneva, London Paints and Oil, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. fine Nails, &c. which will be sold low for Cash.

ALSO

A few Barrels PORK, on Consignment. \* \* Persons that have not paid their Accounts for Supplies, to 30th December last, cannot extend Credit, until these

mediate payment CHARITY McCULLAM, Adm'x. HENRY McCULLAM, } Administrators. JOHN NESMITH, } Mowich, 1st June, 1821.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of MURDOCK M'KENZIE, late of the Parish of Neilson, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to MARY M'KENZIE, Adm'x.

August 10, 1821.

M. FAILES 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.

Frederick, 20th Nov. 1821.

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We have received since

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Thursday, sch'... assorted carg... Monday, brig... 32—E Bar... Brunswick, Ev... Sons, ballast... Tuesday, brig... 32—Hantro... Mayflower, J... shanks & J... Lucy-Ann, Co...

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