All communication was cut off with Cadiz, and no vessels were allowed to enter or go out. The Fanny had early information, before the guard ships were placed off, and effected her escape by getting under way immediately, but was chased and fired upon. There were in Cadiz Bay, about 175 transports, and 7 or 8 74's, and several frigates, sloops of war and gun brigs, and appeared in excellent order.

From Bell's Messenger, Sept. 19.

It is very much to be regretted, but perhaps was necessarily to be expected, that the present running spirit of discontent has reached the hitherto passive and obedient regions of Scotland, and that on the other side of the Tweed as well as south of it, there are reformers as well as reform meetings amongst the lowest orders of the community. This for many peculiar reasons, is a bad omen for the public tranquillity. Partly by their early education, and partly by a system of dexterous political management, the Scotch have usually been neutral and quiet in all political agitations. They have resembled Hanover, and Hanoverians, rather than that of a component part of the British empire. The counties and sheriffs are all in the hands of government. They are all in the same state in which the act of union found them and confirmed it. This, indeed, is one of the ill effects which, amidst a thousand good consequences, has almost necessarily risen from the union of the two countries, and the consequent discontinuance of their local legislature. Together with their ancient laws and rights, the act of union has confirmed, implicitly at least, if not in avowed terms, their old errors, their inveterate abuses, and their barbarous privileges. Both countries are unwilling to trespass in any degree beyond this act of settlement,—the English, under the apprehension of exciting jealousies, and the Scotch, under the fear that one act, made for the purpose of improvement, might become the precedent for dispensing at pleasure with their ancient system, and for regulating them into a strict conformity with the notions of British administration.

It is under this feeling that the Scottish administration, at the present day, exhibits all the abuses of the reign of James the First. The representation is completely in the hands of the crown. The counties are little better than close boroughs. The corporations and town officers are all nominees by the crown and magistracy. A public meeting called by authority, against the pleasure of the Lord Provost or President, is impossible. In a word, Scotland, and every county and town in Scotland, is as much and as despotically under the crown and the ministry of the day, as Hanover is under the Regent and Count Munster; and a public meeting in Scotland is as ominous to the state and government, as would be a public meeting in Hanover itself.

Such, therefore, is the real character of the public meetings actually called and about to be called in Scotland: and so different is their character from things of the same kind in England. This observation necessarily leads to two inferences;---in the first place, that it must be a very general, and most intense kind of distress, which can provoke meetings against such restraints, and in despite of the long habits of the country; and, secondly, that such meetings have a more than ordinary danger. In the one case, the Scotch have burst forth into the expression of their discontents, in despite of their habitual respect, and what is more, of the strong present power of their governors and magistracy. Under the second point of view, their very act of meeting---their bringing themselves to meet, has a character which does not belong to the same act amongst their southern neighbours. It is more like the meeting of a disciplined body than the angry and loquacious assemblies of those accustomed to political passions. It is like a meeting of the servants of government---a council of soldiers and sailors, always accustomed to be passive and obey, but at length agreeing to meet, and discuss their grievances.

We have never, we trust, been amongst those persons who, either wantonly, or for the purpose of exciting the drowsy feelings of others, by creating circumstances of alarm, have endeavoured to give things an exaggerated magnitude not belonging to them; but we certainly do think, that more is to be apprehended from the present state of the popular mind in Scotland than in England. We will certainly not allow our northern brethren to have stouter hearts, nor more powerful hands, than our own peasantry; but they have certain habits of body and mind, of acting and suffering, which would unquestionably render them more troublesome to government. They are in the neighbourhood of a population as discontented as themselves. Generally speaking, they are a hardier set of men; and when they are brought to associate and to act together, they cohere more firmly and intimately than such assemblies amongst ourselves. They have naturally a propensity to clan and swarm and covey together, which (in any cause that should generally excite their passions) would render them very formidable.

As to the cause of this ill-spirit in Scotland, it proceeds from the same state of circumstances as amongst ourselves. Paisley, Glasgow, and all the commercial towns, necessarily shared in the commercial prosperity induced by the late war. For the first fifteen years, they supplied America, who furnished the whole world. In the concluding four or five years, they immediately supplied all Europe, too much engaged in war to work for herself, and, therefore, seeking all she wanted from that ally who could supply her. The resumption of their own manufacturing establishments, by all the continental nations, has cut off a proportionate demand from the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. During the war, by the natural effect of abundance upon population, the inhabitants of Paisley, Glasgow, &c. grew up to the demand for labour; all these hands and mouths remain; and, unhappily, the mouths remain where the hands are not wanted. Hence, in Scotland as in England, the family of war is living and craving, and the war itself, the mighty mother of them all, is dead. She has left them as a boon to the peace who has succeeded her, but who regards them with the natural feelings of a step-mother, and thinks that they might as well provide for themselves.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

We understand, by letters received in the City by the last mail from Valencia, that an immense number of persons (indeed so many as 140 are mentioned) have been put to the torture, in the castles and dungeons of Murviedro, with a view to extract from them confessions respecting any popular commotions that might be dreaded in the country.---*Morning Chronicle.*

It was stated a short time since that all the British and French transports which had been taken up by the agents of the Spanish Government in London, Bourdeaux, and other ports, would be no longer required, and were therefore about to return to the respective places from whence they had previously taken their departure. On inquiry we learn that this is not the fact, and that on the contrary, a great number of the transports will be employed in the conveyance of troops and military stores from Cadiz to South America; the particular destination, it is understood, will be Venezuela.---*Courier.*

We have received Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday last. Several of the Departments have completed their elections of deputies; and by the lists of the fortunate candidates hitherto published, it is evident that the Ultra Royalists will rather lose than gain strength by the general result. We find that for the most part the deputies who have just vacated their seats, do not enjoy the confidence of the Electoral Colleges, and that not a few of their successful rivals have held offices under Napoleon, and were distinguished by their having held seats in the Chamber of Deputies during the short government of the hundred days.

The Revenue, report says, has fallen off in the current quarter, £800,000.

At the Lancaster Assizes on Monday, the Attorney General (Mr. Scarlett) hurried into Court without his gown and wig, apologized to his Lordship, and expressed a hope that the time would come when those mummeries would be thrown away. In precise accordance with this prediction, all the Counsel who still remained appeared next morning in Court without any professional badges.

September 20.

It is generally believed in the City that the object of the expedition of Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy is to preserve an undisturbed communication to British trading vessels with all the ports in South America, and to prevent the blockade of such ports (to which otherwise British merchantmen would have access) either by Spanish or independent flags. If this opinion be founded on fact, it may lead to important consequences, as the measures said to be taken by Lord Cochrane, would bring him within the rule of the gallant Admiral's constructions.---*Morning Chronicle.*

The French Papers announce the pregnancy of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence. The same Papers, we regret to state, add that Her Royal Highness does not enjoy a good state of health. The Duke and Duchess purpose to embark at Dunkirk on board the Royal Sovereign yacht, whence they will proceed direct to the Thames.

GLASGOW, Sept. 14.

We have the painful duty of relating in a subsequent section of this sheet, a variety of outrages committed by the mob in Paisley and Glasgow. The meeting on Saturday, at the Meikleriggs' Muir, went peaceably off, and the members and spectators all left the ground in good order; but the poor persons from Glasgow, in returning through Paisley, were stopped by the Constables and deprived of their flag. A scuffle ensued; and in a state of things so ripe for tumult, a mob soon collected, windows were broken, the Riot Act was read, and the military were ordered from Glasgow. On Sunday the Magistrates in going to Church, were hooted by the populace; and in the evening the work of demolishing windows was resumed, and other enormities were committed. The Riot Act was read thrice before 9 o'clock; and the military, in clearing the streets, were at one time seriously opposed by numbers who had armed themselves with bars of iron, torn from the railing in front of a Church. On Monday the streets continued crowded; and the authorities having procured a reinforcement of troops, read the Riot Act at 2 o'clock in the afternoon: and about 5 the crowd were compelled by the soldiers, with the least possible injury, to leave the streets. Every thing continued quiet this morning.

These proceedings could not fail to awaken interest in Glasgow; and a pretty general rioting commenced last night. A great number of lamps and windows were broken, and other breaches of the peace practised. The perpetrators were doubtless the same persons who figured so much on the 4th of June, seizing every occasion of mischief, whether it is occasioned by a regard for royalty or radical reform. About 9 o'clock the Riot Act was read by the magistrates at the Black Bull Inn, and the military immediately proceeded to remove the people from the streets. At midnight the customary peace was restored, and this morning there is no appearance of outrage.

September 16.

The reader will regret to find, from subsequent details, that the spirit of outrage continues to actuate the populace of Bridgetown; who, though they have not effected much mischief, have manifested the worst disposition. It is impossible to bestow too much praise upon the Special Constables; first for the mildness which they used in remonstrating with the mob at the outset, and next for the gallantry with which they put them from the field when force became necessary. Especial commendation is due to the Captain, who was determined to put the mob beyond all question, in the wrong before proceeding to act. On Tuesday evening they were dispersed without the aid of the military, but last night they prevented the Constables from meeting. It therefore became necessary to send for the military, but the mob dispersed on their approach.

September 21.

The London Journals have for some days been so taken up with details of the outrages in Paisley and Glasgow, and the law proceedings at Manchester, that scarcely any other article of news obtain attention. Our own paper is more occupied in the same way than we could wish; but it has not occurred to us that any of the articles could have been properly omitted. An impartial newspaper necessarily takes its colour from events, and at particular times, in spite of every effort of the Editor, appears to the rapid reader as if it were devoted to party.

BARBADOS, October 14.

Yesterday morning the weather was very squally with light rains until about noon, when it came on to blow from the Northward to an alarming degree, and continued in that state till about half-past five, P. M. when it subsided for a short time, and then blew with great violence from the Southward and very much agitated the sea.

We understand great injury has been sustained in the Plantations and Buildings in different parts of the Country, but we have not as yet ascertained the particulars; however, from the rapidity with which the Gully came down yesterday-afternoon, we have reason to believe there must have been an abundance of Rain throughout the Island. Here we have had it from day light this morning, almost incessantly, to the present time 4 o'clock, P. M. and the Weather still continues to wear a very threatening appearance.

Several vessels have been driven on shore, some Fishing boats destroyed, several Houses injured, Trees blown down, and some lives lost.

FRIDAY MORNING.

As it was impossible for us to issue this number at the usual hour yesterday, we cannot do so now without noticing some of the many shocking occurences of the last Night of which we have just received information, the Gully came down with a most irresistible force, injured very much the Old, and totally demolished the New Bridges, destroyed the wharf near to the Stores of Messrs. G. Jemmett, & Co. Michael Jackson, William Hawkesworth, and the late Francis Williams, Esqs. the water found its way to such a degree into Broad street and other streets in that direction as to enter many of the Houses and expose them to imminent danger; in the mean time the Rain prevailed and continues to do so at this moment almost without intermission: In fine, the Wharf still exhibits the most gloomy prospect as the rapid impetuous torrent of the Gully appears to be increasing; we understand that Capt. Merry's house in the Bay, has been swept away; and Nelson's street almost inundated; and we are continually receiving from the Country the most calamitous accounts.

The Gully seems to have taken the same destructive course as it did in the month of November 1795.

NEW-YORK, October, 26.

West India News.—Ar. at Gloucester, schr. Reliance, from Ponce, Port Rico---experienced a very severe hurricane at Ponce, on the 22d ult.---Before she sailed they had heard of all the neighboring Islands. At St. Thomas it was very severe; 95 sail of vessels were on shore, and 127 men missing---lower part of the town was very much injured. At Tortola every vessel was on shore, and the town was completely destroyed, only two houses standing; the Governor of the Island and his family were all drowned in his own house and many other lives were lost. At St. Johns, Port Rico, every vessel went on shore, and many buildings were destroyed; about 120 lives were lost, principally slaves. At Mayagues, all the vessels in port were on shore. At St. Barts, and other windward islands, much the same as has been reported.

Havana papers to the 28th ult. are received at Boston. They give several official accounts of the defeat of Lord Cochrane's squadron at *Callao*; and from them, the prospects of the Spaniards appear bright and permanent.---They say nothing about the Floridas.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have claims for School Money, or Bounties on raising Bread Corn, are hereby notified that whenever the money is payable at the Province Treasury, notice will be immediately given in the Royal Gazette, that all persons may call at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace and receive their several proportions.

BLANKS for Assessors to Collectors, may be had upon application.

Fredericton, 13th Sept. 1819.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

And possession given the 1st December next,

THE House lately owned by Henry Blake, and at present occupied by Mr. George Cyphers; also two good building Lots adjoining; and a building Lot situated at the upper end of the Town, opposite Mr. Lewis Fisher's new house, 40 by 132 feet. Apply to

JOS. KENAH.

Fredericton, 18th Oct. 1819.