LONDON, Sept. 22.

The grand secret, it would seem, is now out. A Paper, which has uniformly defended the conduct of the Manchester Magistrates, has at length favoured the world with a full revelation of the "circumstances which preceded" the Manchester Tragedy, and which were so pointedly hinted at by the Prince Regent in his answer to the City Deputation, as forming a ground of vindication with which the Corporation, and of course the Public at large, "must be unacquainted." "We can vouch," says the Paper in question, "for *the truth* of *all* that we have stated."—This statement we shall beg to lay before our Readers without any comment. We do not know that it requires any. Those who can be disposed to swallow such a mass of incredible nonsense as this revelation is made up of, could not be made wiser by any observation which it is in our power to offer:

"In the first place, it was the full hope of the rabble in general that their numbers would be so much increased as they proceeded to their head-quarters, Manchester, as to enable them wholly to overpower any civil and military force that could be brought to oppose them. This vast accession of power was so confidently expected by them, that for many days before the Meeting, specie had vanished, and it was impossible to get a Bank-note changed. Those who were in debt refused payment, and their language was, that 'the 16th would settle every thing.' The men were armed with bludgeons, and hooked sticks, so strong that a blow would have fractured the skull, and have pulled a horseman off. They had besides short pikes concealed, of a most destructive nature. Not less than 700 had been regularly trained to the military exercise, in which they were very expert. They were called to this training every morning as punctually as if they had been in the regular service. Whenever they saw a portly man, they insultingly addressed him in the following terms:—'Your belly is worth a pike.' To the women with decent gowns, who observed them from curiosity, they said, 'Aye, we worked for that gown, but you shall work for us.' To a Gentleman and Lady who were riding in a gig, they bawled, 'Come out, you have ridden long enough; it is our turn now.' In their progress, some of them stopped at Slattuck's Inn, between Middleton and Rochdale, and devoured the breakfast prepared for stage passengers, refusing to pay, and seizing whatever they could lay hands on. The shooting at Birch, the constable, was described as 'a glorious deed,' and it was signified that all the great men of the country should share the same fate. Wherever they saw a better hat than their own it was taken, and the old one contemptuously cast at the person robbed. The 16th they uniformly considered as what they styled '*the settling day*,' which was to overthrow the Government of the Country, and give Hunt and his gang full command. As a proof that all sense of Religion was extinguished, they burnt all their Bibles, and, with a kind of wanton superstition, they were slowly burnt, as was said, to prolong their torture." ! ! !

Accounts from Genoa state, that the Spanish Consul there had made a demand for the detention of three English ships and their Captains, charged with having attacked and sunk three ships of the Royal Spanish Marine, off the coast of Valencia. On the other hand, an English vessel arrived at Genoa, reports, that it had been boarded by a Spanish frigate, which fired into her, and killed several English passengers. The British Minister has sent despatches on both affairs to England.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

By His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

A PROCLAMATION.

George, P. R.

Whereas the Parliament stands prorogued to Tuesday the second day of November next, We, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued on the said second day of November, to Tuesday the twenty-third day of said month: and We have given order to the Lord High Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland called Great-Britain, to prepare a commission for proroguing the same accordingly. And we do further hereby, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice aforesaid, publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall, on the twenty-third day of November next, be held and sit for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly at Westminster, on the said twenty-third day of November next.

Given at the Court at Carlton House, the 11th day of October, 1819, in the 59th year of His Majesty's reign.

God save the King.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope brings the gratifying intelligence, that the Caffree war had been completely terminated by the capture or defeat of the hostile chiefs, and that perfect tranquillity was restored to the whole frontier line.

Dutch Papers to the 9th inst. bring an article dated Coblentz, the 22d ult. which states, that the fortifications are carrying on with all possible activity. Petersburgh, Karthause, Plaffendorf, and Ehrenbreitstein, are destined to form a bulwark for Germany, with a garrison of 40,000 men.

The following important communication has been received from Africa, by the contents of which it will be seen, that the different powers of Europe have come to some important resolutions regarding the Barbary States:---

Algiers, Sept. 10.

An English and French combined squadron, composed of the Rochefort, of 80 guns, and a brig of war, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Freemantle, and the French ship Colossus, and frigate Galatea, commanded by Vice-Admiral Lurein, arrived here on the 3d instant; on the 4th, the two Admirals came on shore; on the 5th, they presented to the Dey, in the name of their Sovereigns, the Resolution of the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, relative to the Barbary Powers, one of which was to the following effect.

"That the Barbary Powers will no longer be allowed to remain on the footing they had been; and that they must henceforth, in their political relations, consider themselves to be viewed in the light of civilized nations, &c. &c.

To this the Dey replied, that he really could not comprehend what the Admirals would say to him, and they have in fact, left Algiers without any further arrangement.

London, Oct. 4.

Wednesday, the Redpole brig of war, Captain J. D. Evance, arrived from the St. Helena station, after a passage of 50 days, having left the Island on the 9th of August last. She brought dispatches from Sir Hudson Lowe and Admiral Plampin, and a Mail. The following is an extract from a letter:

"*St. Helena, Aug. 7.*

"The Redpole proceeds to England immediately. As neither this vessel, nor the Dotterel, which sailed before, have served longer than two years, it is supposed to be intended that they shall both finish their term of service on the home station. We understand Bonaparte is in better spirits than he has been for some time; his health much as usual. Whatever others, of any rank or station, residing here, may affect to state concerning him, be assured very little is actually known. He has so long imposed a seclusive life upon himself, that he appears to have at length obtained all the habits of a confirmed recluse. He had become so entirely abstracted, even from the distant view of those whose duty it was to make a daily report of his being alive, that it became necessary to inform him, that if he did not voluntarily afford the Officer on duty an opportunity to certify the fact required from him, namely, that he was 'alive' there would be a necessity of the Officer's making a daily personal visit to him for that purpose. He has since relaxed in his manners in this respect, and has been out of his house a little. The new house building for him is expected to be finished in about nine months. The Island is generally healthy. The ships on this station are at present stationed thus;—Conqueror, 74, Rear-Admiral Plampin, Captain Stanfell, at anchor: Tees, Captain Rennie, cruising to leeward, and Sappho, Captain Plumbridge, to windward of the Island; Eurydice, Captain Wauchope, at Lemon's valley, getting a new foremast, made out of the Conqueror's main-topmast; Sophie, Sir William Wiseman, repairing damages, sustained by having run foul of the Phœbe; Leveret, Capt. Shannon, at Ascension; Nautilus, Capt. Chapman, on passage from the Cape; Redwing, Capt. Hunn, lying there."

LIVERPOOL, October 9.

The attention of the whole country is fixed, with anxious interest, on the Coroners inquest now sitting on the body of John Lees, at Oldham; as notwithstanding its subordinate jurisdiction, this inquisition is the sole vehicle through which official evidence on oath respecting the Manchester Meeting, has yet been communicated to the public.

An unusual number of witnesses have already been diligently and pertinaciously examined, chiefly on the part of the prosecution. Mr. Harmer, the principal Attorney employed on that side, has announced that a still greater number remain to be produced, after which, the witnesses for the defence are still to be brought forward, so that it is impossible to conjecture how long this remarkable inquest may possibly be protracted.

But though the evidence already received has been so multifarious and so voluminous, it is not very difficult to give a short recapitulation of its purport. The testimony, it must be premised, is of a general nature, with respect to the attack of the yeomanry at the Manchester meeting, and not confined to the particular case of John Lees, inasmuch as it is maintained by the legal advisers of the prosecution, that in an unlawful and unprovoked assault, such as that of the 16th of August, all the parties concerned are equally responsible for every single disaster which has ensued.

The witnesses are all unanimous in their testimony, previous to the charge of the cavalry, no insult, attack, or provocation was offered by the crowd, or any part of it, as far as came within their means of observation. They affirm that the meeting was, in every respect, orderly, peaceable, and apparently desirous to continue so. None of them saw or heard the Riot Act read, any preparations for reading it, or any appearances which indicated that such a measure was going forward. Most of them swear that they saw the cavalry striking on all sides with indiscriminate fury; that the crowd fled with the utmost precipitation; but being wedged in by the narrowness of the outlets and not being allowed time to escape, there was no means of avoiding the assaults of their pursuers. Instances are mentioned of individuals having been pursued and struck at by the cavalry, at a distance from the scene of action. On these points, the jury, with a view of checking the needless accumulation of evidence, have declared themselves abundantly satisfied, unless contradictory evidence shall be produced in a subsequent stage of the inquest. No identification has been made of the individuals who committed the assault on John Lees, which are supposed to have been the cause of his death.

Several surgeons have also been examined, but as usually happens with medical gentlemen in such cases, there is a considerable discrepancy in their testimony. One gentleman has no doubt that the wounds and bruises received, by the deceased on the 16th of August, were the cause of his death. One or two others think that point exceedingly doubtful.

It is proper to add, that the learned barrister, employed on the part of the defence, has given notice that he shall bring witnesses to rebut most of the evidence brought forward on the part of the prosecution.

In this state stands this very interesting inquiry at the present moment. It would be grossly presumptuous, in this stage of the business, to offer any opinion on its probable, issue, as it must be viewed thus far in the light of an *ex parte* statement, it is impossible, however, from what has been already deposed, to suppress a conviction that the attack of the military on the 16th was attended with aggravations which no conceivable circumstances that remain to be proved, can either justify or palliate. Assertions may be contradicted, and new assertions may be made; fact may be opposed to fact, and oath may be marshalled against oath; but in so immense and complicated a scene of action, that which is false with respect to one part might be true in another, and it is impossible to conceive that such a mass of evidence, as that now brought forward, so unanimous in its import, should be, in the general tenor of its testimony, altogether fictitious.

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.

Fredericton, 23d Nov. 1819. 4w

NOTICE.

THE *Surveyor General* feels it incumbent on him, to caution all persons within this Province from employing WILLIAM ANSON, late a Deputy Surveyor of King's County, either publicly or privately in settling any disputes concerning land; as he has been dismissed from his office of Deputy, on account of various impositions practised on the Public.

Nov. 26.

P. FRASER

Has just received, (in addition to his former Assortment) by the *Cyrus*, from Greenock, a supply of Merchandize 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, Bombazetts, Ribbons, Crapes, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, India Cottons, Homespun Linens, Checks, Dimities, Bed Ticks, Stripped Cottons, Threads, Winter Shawls, Ladies Black Beaver and Straw Bonnets, Mens' Coarse and Fine Hats, Linsey Woolseys, &c. &c.

A few Hhds. well assorted white and blue edg'd WARE;—Also

Soap, Starch, Candles, Mustard, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Fig Blue.

Large and Small Cast Iron STOVES; Bar Iron.

Fredericton, 22d 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.

Fredericton, 23d Nov. 1819.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co partnership, the Public are hereby informed that the Business heretofore carried on by Thomas L. Langen, will in future be conducted under the Firm of Langen & Robertson.

THOMAS L. LANGEN.
THOMAS R. ROBERTSON.

N. B. They have now on hand (at their Store in Queen Street, nearly opposite the Market-House) a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms for Cash or approved Credit.

Fredericton, 20th Nov. 1819.

Contract.

ANY Person wishing to Contract for erecting a Tower, and putting a Fence around Christ Church, at Fredericton, will leave their proposals with either of the Subscribers on or before Friday the 24th day of December next, when the lowest offer, if approved of, will be accepted. There will be good security required for the performance of the work. The Plan may be viewed, and other information obtained, at the Store of Jedediah Slason.

JOHN SAUNDERS,
ROBERT SMITH,
JEDEDIAH SLASON. } Committee.

Fredericton, 23d Nov. 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of Alexander Browne, late of Nashwaak, 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. }

Nashwaak, 16th November, 1819.