ralleled and barbarous outrage. For this purpose I propose that a Meeting should be called in Westminster, which the gentlemen of the committee will arrange, and whose summons I will hold myself in readiness to attend. Whether the penalty of our meeting will be death, by military execution, I know not; but this I know, a man can die but once; and never better, than in vindicating the laws and liberties of his country.

Excuse this hasty address. I can scarcely tell what I have written. It may be a libel; or the Attorney-General may call it so--just as he pleases. When the seven bishops were tried for a libel, the army of James the Second, then encamped on Hounslow Heath, for supporting arbitrary power, gave three cheers on hearing of their acquittal: the King, startled at the noise, asked "What's that?" "Nothing Sir!" was the answer, "but the soldiers shouting at the acquittal of the seven bishops." "Do you call that nothing?" replied the misgiving tyrant; and shortly after abdicated the Government. 'Tis true James could not inflict the torture on his soldiers!---could not tear the living flesh from their bones with a cat of nine tails!---could not then flay them alive!---Be this as it may, our duty is to meet!---and "England expects every man to do his duty!"

I remain, Gentlemen,
Most truly and faithfully,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. BURDETT.

Kirby Park, Aug. 22, 1819.

Prosecution of Sir F. Burdett.

A message was on Wednesday week sent to Mr. Brooks, of the Strand, the secretary of the Westminster Committee, desiring his immediate attendance at the Office of the Home Department. Mr. Brooks accordingly repaired thither, and was introduced into a room, where he found Lord Sidmouth, the Attorney General, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some other Members of Administration, seated, in consultation. The Attorney General, "Mr. Brooks, we have sent for you in consequence of a letter which has appeared in the public Papers, as to the late transactions at Manchester, signed "Francis Burdett." Was it to you that letter was addressed?'—Mr. Brooks, "Yes."—Attorney General. "Have you got the original letter?"—Mr. Brooks. "May I be permitted to ask the purpose of the inquiry?"—Attorney General. "The letter is a seditious libel, and our purpose is to prosecute it. Will you give it up to us?—Mr. Brooks. "I am not at the present moment prepared to say whether I will or not. I should like a little time to advise on the subject."—The Council consulted together. The Attorney General. "Will you be prepared to give an answer to morrow?"—Mr. Brooks. "I should like to have till Friday."—Attorney General. "Well; on Friday, Mr. Brooks, we shall expect your answer." Mr. Brooks then withdrew. Mr. Brooks having written to Sir. F. Burdett an account of the proceedings of the Privy Council, with regard to his letter to the Electors of Westminster, the Baron has come forward in the most candid and manly way, and avowed himself the author. On Monday the Secretary of State received the following letter:

"*Cottesbrook, Aug.* 28. 1819.

"My Lord.---Hearing your Lordship has applied to the gentleman through whose hands my Address to the electors of Westminster was transmitted to the Newspapers, to give up the author, and had at the same time, intimated that a refusal would subject him, as well as the Editors of the Papers, to a Ministerial prosecution, I take the liberty, in order to save your Lordship further trouble, also the gentleman above mentioned an unjust prosecution, to inform your Lordship, that I *am* the author of the Address in question; and, moreover, to assure your Lordship, that, although penned in a hurry, and under the influence of strongly-excited feelings, I can discover nothing in it, on re-perusal, unbecoming the character of an honest man and an Englishman.---I remain, your Lordship's most obedient and very humble servant."

"FRANCIS BURDETT."

"*Lord Viscount Sidmouth.*"

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The following paragraph is under the head of Brussels, August 25:---"It seems that the French Government attaches great importance to what is now passing in England. Couriers are continually arriving at Calais, and the Telegraphs from that town to Paris are constantly at work."

The Calcutta Papers which have arrived to the 5th of March inclusive, are very satisfactory. The Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, Appa Saheb, whose capture is the only object of the hostile operations in the interior of India, appears to be reduced to the last extremity. "We may expect," says the Calcutta Journalist, "to hear very shortly of the Ex-Rajah's death or capture, and shall not fail to communicate the earliest intelligence that may reach us of such an event, which will unquestionably terminate the campaign there, and restore tranquillity to those disturbed provinces."

Sept. 6.

THE ARMY.

Part of the 20th Regiment, in the ship Albinia, Captain Lynn, arrived at St. Helena, in April, from Ireland.

The 19th Regiment, now at the Island of Ceylon, is, it is said, to return immediately to England, on the arrival of the 45th Regiment.

The 56th Regiment is now quartered in the Isle of France.

The 82d Regiment, in four transports, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope the beginning of May, on their way to the Isle of France, for which place they sailed from Symon's Bay about the 18th May.

The 21st Dragoons, now in India, are to be shortly disbanded.

Sept. 8.

The Spanish Government has taken off 50 per cent. from the duty on exported wool, reducing it from 80 to 40 rials the arroba of 25 pounds.---This reduction of duty is equivalent to 4d. the pound.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Aug. 23.

The Grand Jury at a Court of Admiralty Sessions, held at Nassau, (N. P.) have found a true bill against "Gregor M'Gregor, Esq. otherwise called Sir Gregor M'Gregor, for setting forth, aiding, and authorising piracy, on the part of one Davis, by furnishing a Commission, while in Nassau."

We have been favoured with the subjoined extracts of letters from Aux Cayes, which furnish some particulars, respecting a schooner with arms, &c. which lately arrived there, and also the movements of the Insurgent force.

"AUX-CAYES, August 14.

"This morning a schooner arrived from London in 44 days, to Sir Gregor M'Gregor. She has on board 2000 stand of arms besides other military stores. Col. Macaroni is looked for very soon, with a number of troops. He was to embark in an armed ship from Rotterdam, and it is said, will bring out also, a considerable quantity of stores.

"Col. Eyre it is asserted, has proceeded direct for St. Andrea's, with a number of troops from Great-Britain; and the sch'r above mentioned, sails in the morning for the same quarter. Little or nothing has been recovered from the brig Hero, which was wrecked, and only a few individuals of the last expedition remain attached to the Independent cause. It appears, however, that a sufficient force to do much mischief, will soon be collected here and at St. Andreas."

BOSTON, Sept. 12.

From the New-York Gazette.

Spanish Treaty.--From the late news from Madrid, published in yesterday's Gazette, we find that many Gentlemen of high political standing are of opinion, that a war between the United States and Spain will result from the non ratification, on the part of Spain, of the treaty lately agreed upon between our Government and Don Onis, the Spanish Minister, ceding to the United States the Floridas.

As Mr. Fenwick is the bearer of despatches from our Ministers at the Court of Spain, we have no doubt they will confirm the report, that the Treaty *had not been, nor would it be*, ratified. The specified period of ratification having expired on the 23d August, the day Mr. Fenwick took his departure from Madrid.

In this state of the negociation, it would be useless to offer any opinion in favour of the probability of an immediate war. We trust our Government will act with proper spirit and dignity, and if an appeal to arms be necessary, no anxiety need exist as to its glorious termination.

On this subject, it is probable, very little will be known before the meeting of Congress in December, or until the return of the Hornet, which vessel sailed from this port for Cadiz, with dispatches in charge of Captain Reed, on the 24th August. It is possible that the nature of the despatches by the Hornet, may have the effect of producing the ratification of the treaty.

October 11.

The news of most importance to this country, will be found under the Madrid head of August 23. By this it appears that the time for authenticating the Florida Treaty had expired, and IT HAD NOT BEEN RATIFIED. The only reason we have yet seen assigned, was that Ferdinand wished for *further information*. This intelligence is confirmed by the arrival at New-York of a Messenger from the American Minister at Madrid, with dispatches to that effect. The Spanish government have also appointed a similar Messenger. We are anxious to know whether our *old friends. the English*, have had any agency in preventing the ratification of the Treaty, and what events will grow out of the rejection. We look with much interest to the approaching session of Congress.---*Patriot.*

FROM SPAIN.---LATE AND IMPORTANT.

The brig Joseph, arrived at New-York on Thursday evening last, from Bourdeaux, left that place on the 8th September. F. C. Fenwick, Esq. came passenger, and is bearer of dispatches from the American Minister at Madrid, which place he left on the 23d of August. The Grand Council of Castile had assembled, and decided NOT TO RATIFY THE TREATY WITH AMERICA, and a Courier was immediately dispatched to the Spanish Ambassador in London. The Courier passed thro' Bourdeaux on the 29th of August, with the official tidings of the non-ratification. Mr. Fenwick is bearer of despatches to our government to the same effect.

The yellow fever, which has been introduced into Cadiz in the Spanish ship of war Asia, from Havanna, was raging with great violence.

HALIFAX, October 12.

We observe with much pleasure that our fellow subjects in New-Brunswick, not content with the increase of trade, resulting from the natural advantages which that Province possesses, are now employed in ascertaining the practicability of connecting the waters of the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by means of a canal, to be cut from Chignecto Bay, through to the Bay of Verte.

Will the reproach which our inactivity attaches to this Province, never be removed? Are we to continue an object of derision to our neighbours--"a mark for the slow, unmoving finger of scorn to point at"? A small proportion of the enterprize which they possess, would open a communication between this harbour and the Seubenacadie; and vessels which at present are compelled to leave our wharves in ballast, and receive their cargoes at New-Brunswick, would lade at Halifax.

A letter dated from Cumberland, inserted in the last Acadian Recorder, in alluding to the contemplated canal, asserts, that for such a company as the undertaking would require, *they must look to Halifax*. What is this but the most bitter irony? Why will they not permit us to repose in peace? until the powerful arm of necessity shall have compelled us to profit by those advantages which the God of nature has placed within our reach!

There cannot be a doubt, if an enterprising and popular character were to step forward and take the lead upon this occasion, that a capital would be immediately created. We have heard several of our capitalists named, as persons who would contribute largely. The advantages resulting from such an undertaking are so numerous and obvious, and the necessity of the measure is daily becoming so apparent, that we trust before the next meeting of the Legislature, a Company will be formed, for the purpose of obtaining its sanction to a proceeding of such vital importance to the country at large. *Free Press.*

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

SAINT ANDREWS, Oct. 19.

ELECTION.

The Election for four persons to represent this county, in the House of Assembly of this Province, commenced here on the 15th inst. The Sheriff declared the following Gentlemen to be candidates, viz.

HUGH MACKAY,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
JOSEPH PORTER,
COLIN CAMPBELL, } Esqr's.

and Mr. Wm. ANDREWS.

The Poll was opened at 11 o'clock.

ROBERT PAGAN, Esq. in an appropriate speech, thanked the Electors for their past support, and declared, that he had, from the formation of the Province, represented the County, and used his best endeavors to promote its interest; but that his advanced years, had bro't him to the resolution, of no longer offering himself as a Candidate.---His speech was delivered with much feeling and evident marks of emotion.

Col. MACKAY, then, with his usual dignity, rose, and addressed the meeting. His words were, as nearly as we could collect, as follows:---

Gentlemen Electors!

Having received such honorable and handsome support from the Electors, on former occasions, added to the applications of several very respectable gentlemen, from all parts of the County; I offer myself to you as a Candidate, at the ensuing election of members of the Gen. Assembly.--It will not be necessary for me to remark to you, gentlemen, that I have resided long in this county. Thirty years I have resided in it, as a Magistrate, (the duties of which situation involved many difficulties,) without fee or reward.---During sixteen years of the same period, I have been one of your Representatives, and I spent seven years in the service during the revolutionary war.

You all know me and the causes of the dissolution of the last House of Assembly; therefore it is not necessary for me to enter into particulars respecting it.

The cause was one, which involved your rights. I, with the other members from this county, resisted it; and we were turned to the right about, at the end of three years, instead of the customary term of seven. Gentlemen, if I should be so happy as again to be returned as your Representative, I will do my duty with fidelity. I trust my cause, Gentlemen, in your hands.

When the gallant Colonel had concluded his speech, Mr. PORTER rose, and addressed the Electors as follows:---

Gentlemen Electors!

I served you twice in General Assembly, and I again offer myself as a Candidate. If I should be so happy as to receive your suffrages, you may depend upon it, I will exert my abilities for the interest of the County in particular, and the Province in general.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL then rose and said,

Gentlemen Electors!

At an early period, I declared my intentions of offering myself at this election. If I shall be elected to represent you in the House of Assembly, I will serve you to the best of my abilities, with fidelity to the charge reposed in me.

Mr. ANDREWS then spoke as follows:---

Gentlemen Freeholders of the County of Charlotte!

Owing to the late dissolution of the House of Assembly, and the wishes of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the present election; and if I should be returned one of the Members, I hope I shall prove myself worthy of the confidence reposed in me, and you will have my gratitude and thanks.

Mr. *James Campbell*, then, on behalf of his Brother, Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL, addressed the Electors to the following effect:

Gentlemen Electors!

My Brother, Mr. *Colin Campbell*, expressed his intention of offering himself again, as a Representative, but is now absent on his public duties. It falls on me to stand as his representative. You all know him, and it is not necessary for me to say anything further respecting him.---I am sure, that should you again return him, he will do his duty.

Messrs. *Pagan*, *Mackay* and *Porter*, rose in succession, and testified to the zeal and talents of Mr. Colin Campbell in the service