

been transferred from Madrid to Herensia, and there confined in dungeons. It was this Colonel who furnished the detachment to escort the portrait of Riego, in procession, on the 18th ult.

France.—A letter from Marseilles states that on the 6th inst. a Spanish ship put in there from stress of weather, and that the crew implored, on their knees, to be admitted to the Lazaretto, which was refused them. As she did not put to sea immediately, mortars were ranged to sink her, upon which they set sail in despair. She was from Malaga.

The anniversary of the unfortunate death of the ill-fated Maria Antoniette, was consecrated to religious duties in France, on Tuesday se'night.

The French papers of Saturday bring little other intelligence than that the King of France "heard mass in his apartments and took an airing at Vincennes, that the 'children of France' were at bagatelle, and that Madame had gone to the wood of Boulogne."

PIRACY.

Barbados, Nov. 19.

A Court of Vice-Admiralty was held on Friday last, at the Town Hall, at which presided the Hon. Samuel Hinds, Hon. John A. Beckles, and Capt. F. Newcombe, C.B. of his Majesty's frigate Pyramus.

The Commission for holding the Court being read, the Registrar proceeded to impanel the Grand and Petit Juries, when the former having been sworn with their Foreman, retired, and in about an hour, returned with a Bill of Indictment against John McDonald, Richard Jones, James Mitchell, Thomas Murdoch, and Philip Fisher, (a black) for Piracy on board the ship Kate of London.

The Acting Solicitor General (Samuel Hinds, Esq.) opened the prosecution on the part of the Crown, and, after an address of some length to the Jury, in which he explained the nature of the crimes for which the prisoners stood arraigned, produced evidence to substantiate the charges. His Majesty's Attorney General summed up the evidence, when the Jury retired, and, after an hour and a quarter's deliberation, returned with a verdict of *Guilty*—at the same time recommending Murdoch to mercy, which the Court said they would attend to.

His Honor the Judge, in pronouncing the awful sentence of the law, expatiated at some length on the heinousness of the crime for which they were about to suffer, and exhorted them to employ their remaining few hours in preparing themselves for a dreadful eternity. He was deeply affected whilst addressing them.

The particulars of the transactions relating to this horrid affair, as detailed by Kidd, (a seaman) and a boy, admitted as evidence for the Crown, are in substance as follows: That the ship Kate, of London, Capt. Purdie, master, from Halifax, bound to Barbice, sailed about the 15th of August, 1820, with a cargo of lumber and salted provisions, the nett proceeds of which amounted to 4064 dollars in specie; and, after taking in ballast, and discharging the chief mate, set sail on the 1st November on her return, and after a long and tedious voyage, in which the crew suffered innumerable hardships and privations, they reached the coast of Halifax, where a strong gale of wind blew them off again, until, on the 8th January, they were within 776 miles S.W. by W. of the Island of Bermuda, without provisions, water, or any of the necessaries to sustain life. On this day the crew mutinied, when they proceeded to lay violent hands on the Captain, whom they bound, and together with his wife, their two children, a servant, and a passenger, they put into a small gig boat, with only ten biscuits, and two small oars. In vain did these unhappy victims solicit mercy in their perilous situation, nor could the tears and entreaties of Mrs. Purdie have any effect upon their cruel natures—even a little sugar was denied her for her children; and they were finally cast from the vessel, into the bosom of the vast ocean, to experience all the horrors attendant upon such an awful situation: without compass, without sails, they knew not which way to direct their course; but, no doubt, that night put an end to their sufferings, as a very severe gale of wind came on shortly afterwards. McDonald, now assumed the command of the ship, whilst Kidd (the admitted evidence for the Crown) and Murdoch, officiated in navigating her. They then changed their

course for Antigua; but having arrived off the west end of Guadaloupe, on the night of the 22d, they launched out the long boat; and having taken the specie into it, and the remaining provisions which had been supplied them a few days before by a Portuguese vessel, scuttled the ship, and proceeded for that Island, where they arrived the following day. They were kindly received by the inhabitants, on their stating that "they belonged to the *Retriever*, of New-York, bound to the West Indies for a market—that the ship had experienced very heavy weather, so much so, as to render her altogether unmanageable—that they took to the long-boat, and, while so attempting to get into her, the Captain's son fell overboard; and, in the Captain's attempt to save him, they both sunk together, and never were seen by them afterwards." So plausible was the story, that it readily gained credit; but their having afterwards been seen with more money than people under such circumstances would be supposed to possess, a suspicion naturally arose, and they were, by the vigilance of the police, (an establishment so necessary to every civilized country) soon after apprehended, and carried before the proper authorities, by whom they were sent to this Island some months ago.

The four unfortunate men who were condemned to death on the 17th instant, before the Court of Vice-Admiralty, were executed on Saturday last, at the Pierhead. They were attended in their last moments by the Rev. Mr. Berg and Mr. Nelson, who, as well as the Rev. Mr. Maycock, paid them every attention during their confinement. They made a full and candid confession of their crimes. Murdoch, another of the crew, in consequence of the recommendation of the Jury to mercy, has been respited during the King's pleasure.

The fate of these unhappy men, whilst it affords an awful lesson to mariners, should no less operate on the minds of their commanders in their conduct to those under their control; for it often occurs, and more particularly in small craft, that from a niggardly economy, and ill-treatment, they are reduced to distressing situations. The case before us is a peculiar hard one; and although the privations to which these men were reduced, might, and in fact does create sympathy in the breasts of their fellow creatures, still it does not amount to a justification of the act for which they were condemned, or even a mitigation of their punishment. It was not thought necessary, in taking down their confessions, to enter into a detail of their sufferings, which seems to have been truly deplorable. Our object was to ascertain the instigator and encourager of the plot, and it has turned out, as we all along suspected, for although the evidence, Kidd has deviated very little from truth, yet he has not told the whole truth, having omitted that part which makes him the greatest villain of the set; for, by the solemn confession of Philip Fisher, than whom, we observed, none died more sincerely repentant, we find Kidd encouraging the rest of the crew to persevere in the execution of their plan, at a time too when Macdonald seemed to be in some measure diverted from his purpose, by the Captain assuring him that he had not entered his conduct on the log book: for after this assurance, Kidd positively stated—"if you do not stick to your first resolve, and set the Captain adrift, he will have you all hanged in the first port you make." The money which was on board could not have so much influenced them, and therefore their taking of that must have been an after consideration; for Jones proposed that Mrs. Purdie and the children should remain on board, which was assented to by the rest. This at once shows the disordered state of their minds, and the pitiable situation to which they were reduced; not for a moment reflecting that when they reached port, the evidence of Mrs. Purdie in a Court of Justice would have been the very best that could have been obtained against them. It was stated in a conversation with Macdonald, that Jones standing one morning at the helm, was so exhausted by hunger, that being suddenly assailed with the effluvia of something cooking in the cabin, he fainted, and fell upon deck; that a few days before they had killed a cat, and served out a spoonful of blood to each man, as a substitute for water; and that on a subsequent one, a cow, in a dying state, was dispatched, and the meat served out to them, almost in a putrid state. All these are circumstances, which, as we

have before stated, although they plead not in justification, tend to show us to what a wretched state they must have been driven before they perpetrated the act, and that to the Captain's own conduct, in a great measure, may be attributed the melancholy result. The second day, to wit, on the 2d of November, after they left Barbice, in consequence of an application from the crew, the provisions were produced on deck; and it was generally admitted, that there was but enough for 12 days; and that upon allowance, to reach the coast of Halifax, starved and in the eleventh season of the year. Capt. Purdie could not say that he wanted the means or the money to procure a good stock for the voyage; and he, as an experienced navigator, must have known the uncertainty of reaching Halifax in 40 days, although it has been done in less than 14 from the Island of Antigua; and we are of opinion, had the crew, when off Bermuda, have confined the Captain to his cabin, without using any violence against his person, and have taken the ship into Bermuda, that it would have been recognized as an act in defence of their lives, and which the Captain's inconsiderate conduct compelled them to. We, however, trust, it will be a lesson in future to those mercenary wretches who too often depend upon the supplies, in case of long voyages, from vessels they meet at sea.

From Havana and Pensacola.

CHARLESTON, DEC. 12.

By the *Catharine* we have received our usual files of the *Noticioso Mercantil*, to the 25th ult. They contain very little intelligence of interest. A part of the troops which composed the late garrison of Carthagena had arrived at Trinidad, (Cuba.)

The official account of the capture of a piratical vessel was published at Havana. The whole crew of the pirate were either killed or wounded, with the exception of the famous Lafitte and three others, who escaped in the boat, at the moment of boarding. At the same time, two prizes of the pirate were re-captured, together with some negroes, which had fallen into the hands of these plundering villains.

On the night of the 16th Oct. Gen. Davila abandoned the town of Vera Cruz, and passed with the troops under his command to the Castle of San Juan de Urua.

A letter received by the *Catharine* states that the rains had been very heavy throughout the whole Island of Cuba, more so than has been before known within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. The crops had suffered very materially throughout the island. No person could come in from the interior, in consequence of the terrible state of the roads. The custom house at Havana was closed for five days, owing to the excessive fall of rain.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

Baltimore, Dec. 18.

A passenger was put on board the steamboat *Virginia*, on her passage from Norfolk here, from the brig *Revolution*, in 36 days from Pernambuco, which sailed the 10th of November.

He states, that there had been a complete revolution throughout the Brazils. The governor and staff had been shipped off from Pernambuco, and the Prince Royal had been sent from Rio Janeiro. The same state of things existed at St. Salvador and Monte Video—there was some resistance made at Pernambuco, by the royal troops, but after about 100 being killed, they were compelled to surrender.

All the ports were thrown open. Flour sold at 6 millreas. Provisional governments were established, and every thing had become tranquil.

It is also said that the Patriot General Artigas, was a prisoner at Buenos Ayres, and that that unsettled place had had three different governors within a month previous to last accounts from there.—*Patriot.*

BOSTON, DEC. 29.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The British sloop of war *Hind*, Captain Sir G. Burroughs, arrived at New-York on Tuesday last, in 42 days from Portsmouth. A principal Clerk in the Navy Office having absconded with near £25,000 in the ship *Comet*; the *Hind*, just returned with the Royal Squadron from Cadiz, was dispatched in three hours notice. A letter

was brought from one of H. B. M. Ministers to Mr. Buchanan, British Consul at New-York, and the fugitive was taken, with the assistance of the Police Magistrates, with nearly all the property.

The *Hind*, on coming up to the city, fired a salute, which was returned.

Though the dates brought by this vessel are seven days the latest, yet the papers furnish few articles of interest.

The King arrived in a yacht from Calais at Ramsgate, Nov. 8, and reached Carlton Palace on the evening of the same day. This gratifying event was announced by royal salutes from the Park and Tower guns. His Majesty's health is said to have been greatly benefited by his excursions; and his late attack of the gout, has left behind it no unpleasant symptoms.

The Duke of York and Marquis of Londonderry, had audiences of the King.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

A letter from an Officer of the *Fury*, dated July 16, states that they were in fair way of getting on; as, in consequence of considerable rain the ice was dissolving very fast. They intended first to make the Upper Savage Islands, north of which they expected to find a passage to the Polar Sea.

TO BE SOLD.

By Public Auction.

On Tuesday the 18th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at *river's* Tavern at Fredericton.

ALL the real Estate of the late Lieut. General ARMSTRONG, in the Parish of Queensbury, County of York, consisting of 500 acres of woodland near the River Nackawic, 900 acres of land (about 100 of which are under cultivation) commonly called the Coak Farm, 200 acres of land in the vicinity of the above, 20 of which are cleared, and the Coakerland, consisting of about 70 acres. The whole will be put up in lots of 100 acres or more to suit purchasers, except the Island, which may be sold in lots of 20 Acres.

Possession will be given immediately and the terms of payment made known on the day of Sale.

R. E. ARMSTRONG, } Executors
A. A. ARMSTRONG, }
West-Isles, 28th Dec. 1821.

ALL persons having accounts unsettled with the estate of the late STAIR AGNEW, Esq. of St. Mary's, or stand indebted to the same by Note, Bond, or Book Debt, will find one of the Administrators in attendance each Friday and Saturday of the week, at Mr. AVERY'S Hotel, until the first week in February; after that date they will find their accounts in the hands of Gentlemen not quite so accommodating.

JOHN AGNEW, }
STAIR B. AGNEW, } Admins.
CALEB FOWLER, }
Fredericton, 22d Dec. 1821.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has transferred all his unsettled accounts to James Cameron and C. G. Brownsword, who are legally authorized to close the same.

STEPHEN CAMERON.
Fredericton, 1st Jan. 1822.

THE undersigned requests that all persons who stand indebted to Mr. S. Cameron, either by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, to the 1st November last, will immediately make some satisfactory arrangement to liquidate their respective balances.

JAMES CAMERON.
C. G. BROWNSWORD.
Fredericton, 1st Jan. 1822.

LOST.

ON the evening of the first of January inst. between Mr. George Gardner, and Mr. Thomas Barker's, a Silver WATCH, with a Steel Chain, common Seal and Key. Whoever finds the said Watch, and will leave it at this Office shall be handsomely Rewarded.

Fredericton, 7th Jan. 1822.

For Sale.

SEVEN Thousand and thirty SLATE, trimmed and bored, ready for covering a roof, to be had by application to JED. SLASON.

8th January, 1822.

ALL those who are indebted to the Subscriber are once more requested to settle their accounts, or he will be constrained to proceed against them.

JEDEDIAH SLASON.
Fredericton, 9th Jan. 1822.