Printed for John Booth June. Chronicle Street; where, or at the Shop of ALEXANDER STEVENSON, Bookseller, Castlestreet, Orders, Advertisements, &c. will be received. Price of a single Paper, 63d. -£1 8s. 6d. per Annum, delivered in Town-and £1. 10s. per Annum, when sent by Post.

# Distresses of the Country.

AT a very numerous and respectable MEET-ING of the BURGESSES and other INHA-BITANTS of GLASGOW, hold in an open field at Theusmanus, on Tuesday the 29th instant, to consider of the propriety of Petitioning his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the Legislature, in the present Distressed state of the Country,

JAMES TURNER, Esq; of THRUSHGROVE, in the CHAIR.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE UNANI-MOUSLY AGREED TO :--

1st-That the distress which at present pervades the Agricultural, the Commercial, and the Manufacturing interests of Great Britain, and which presses with peculiar interests of cheat entain, the which presess with pecunar severity on the labouring classes, is, in magnitude and extent, unparelikeled in the annals of the country, and, in its nature and causes, so far beyond the reach of ordinary expedients, as to make us tremide for our future prosperity and welfare, and anticipate, if effectual reragiles are not shortly applied, the specify approach of an awful and alternative social.

alarming crisis.

2d-That this City and neighbourhood have their full share of the overwhelming calamities of the time, and add another to the many proofs already furnished from other parts of the country, that the present distress is neither temporary, partial, nor local; for they contain upwards of 40,000 weavers and other mechanics, many thousands of whom, in consequence of the almost total stagnation of trade, and the sweeping torrest of bankruptcy which has followed it, are either wholly unemployed, or earning such a miserable or scanty pittance as only mocks ex-istence; and what aggravates the bitterness of their feelings, and indeed, the feelings of the whole community, harder that lead of misery which they have long patiently Lorne, and to which they can, at present, see no end, is the spath; and indifference with which those who ought to be the guardieus of the public welfare, have hitherto contemin the midst of their profusion and extravagance, the destruction of our trade both foreign and domestic, and the long train of fearful and appalling evils under which a great proportion of the people were consequently labour-

3d-That it is a gross insult on the common sense and understanding of the nation to be told by those who have been chiefly instrumental in bringing the country into its present calamitous situation, that all its distresses have been occasioned by a "sudden transition from a state of war to a state of peace," while they are so obviously the natural consequences of that unnecessary, ruinous, and sanguinary war, which has been carried on for upwards of 20 years in opposition to the wishes and often repeated remonstrances of the great majority of the people; a war that had its commencement in injustice, that was carried on in folly, and that has at length terminated in tyranny, after entailing upon the people of Great Eritain a debt (unjustly called national) amounting to nearly 1000 millions sterling, the interest of which is about 45 millions, and this, added to the current expences of a profuse and extravagant Government, constitutes a grand total of 70 millions annually, to be wrung from the exertions of that inclustry which these immense burdens have long since paralyzed and mined, and which, in all probability, can bear up but little longer under the enormous pressure.

4th—That we cannot but reflect with the utmost shame

and indignation on the seasilts of this long and ardicencontest, and on the diagraceful and unworthy purposes for which the burdens requisite for carrying it on have been im-posed upon the country; for in all the treaties to which its termination has led, the commercial interests of Great Britain have been wholly overlooked,—the interests of Kings, in opposition to the interests of the people, have alone been stipulated for, the solemn promises and oft repeated declarations of Government, that it had no intention of interfering with the internal concerns of any counry, but only of contending, in conjunction with its High Allies, for the liberty and independence of Europe, have all been falsified and broken; and thus, the faith and ho-neur of the country wounded and compromised; in proof of which, we have only to refer to the forcible re-esta-ldishment of the despicable family of Bourbon on the throne of France, to the restoration of the Pope in Italy, and of the Jesuits and the Inquisition in Spain, and in short, to the re-establishment everywhere of that bigotry and despotism, which disgraced the darkest periods of European history; the whole filling us with anxious concern, not only for our own civil and religious liberties, but also for the civil and religious liberties of the whole of Europe; and teaching us in the most convincing manner, what is the true nature of those objects for which our government has been so long and so pertinaciously contending, and for which this much abused, yet patiently suffering nation, has been called upon to shed so much blood, spend so much treasure, and ulti-

-That, surrounded as we are with the most fearful and appalling evils, we cannot but view with the most serious alarm, the determination of his Majesty's Ministers to bid desence to the just wishes and expectations of the people for economy and retrenchment; expectations which from the recommendation to economy contained in the speech from the throne, at the opening of last Session of Parliament, we had every reason to hope would not be disappointed; and our clarin is the more increased, because since that time we have beard the complaints of the country against the tardiness and unwillingness of Ministers to make the necessary retrenchments, insultingly denominated by one of themselves, an ignorant impa tience of taxation; and because we have seen these Ministers, in despite of the growing distresses of the na-tion, persist in the most lavish waste and expenditure of the public money; calling for immense sums to meet the craving of an insatiable Civil List; increasing, instead of diminishing, the exhorbitant salaries of public officers; creating new offices with large salaries annexed to them; adding to, instead of reducing, the already overgrown list of unmerited pensions and sinecures; and to crown all, because we have seen them in a time of profound peace, keep up an enermous standing army of 149,000 men, one part of which, in open contempt of those principles which placed the House of Brunswick on the British Throne, is employed abroad for the purpose of supporting on the throne of France, a family obnoxious to the majority of the people, and the other part at home, for purpose which we cannot but think highly dangerous to all those rights, liberties, and privileges, which, as Britons, we have hitherto considered to be our birthright and inheri-6th-That it is the decided conviction of this Meeting

that the grand and primary cause of all the evils under which the country now suffers, is the radically defective and corrupt state of the representation in the Commons House; and that it is solely in consequence of this that the people have been deprived of their legal share in the Government of the country, that they have list all constitutional controul over those who should be the guardians of the public purse, that they no longer possess any security for the enjoyment of their legal rights, liberties, and privileges, that their property has been placed at the mercy of a corrupt and usurping Borough Faction, and that Ministers, through the preponderating weight of an undue influence, have been enabled to prosecute those iniquitous measures which have at length brought the country to the verge of ruin.

7th - That it is a fact but too well authenticated, that the great majority of the people, in Scotland at least, have no voice in the election of Members of Parliament, and consequentie, no guarantee whatever for the undisturbed enjoyment of any one of their legal rights and privileges; for, although Seetland contains near two millions of inhabitants, get, in the election of the 15 members returned to Parliament from the 66 Reyal Boroughs, 98 persons only are permitted to have a voice, and the 30 members for the counties are chosen by about 2600, making about 2700 in all, who are, strictly and properly speaking, represented in Parliament, and who, in justice, ought alone to be held responsible for that share of the public debt and other burdens, which their Representatives have entailed upon the country.

8th—That, under all the alarming, the distressing, and the degrading circumstances which have now been specifi-ed, it is the decided opinion of this meeting that there is no other means of relief, no other way of satisfying and tranquilizing the minds of the people, for the present, or of securing them, for the future, but by a complete change of the political system of Administration, by a return from wrong to right, and from injustice to justice, by an immediate reduction of all unnecessary public burdens, and the practise of economy in every department of the public expenditure, and above all, by speedily returning to the first principles of the constitution, and restoring to the people their undoubted right, that of freely, equally, and annually electing their own Representatives to Parliament.

9th—That, when the inveterate nature of the present system of corruption is considered, and the power and number of that detestable Faction which is interested in supporting it are taken into view, we hold it to be the imperious duty of all who are anxious to see Britain once more a free and a flourishing country, and who wish well to her true interests and honour, to fix their minds steadily on the real causes of the present distress, to unite their energies, and to persevere, in a legal and constitutional way, but at the same time with the utmost firmness, in demanding of our Rulers, not as a favour but a right, the immediate consideration of the nation's grievances, and the adoption of such measures and arrangements as shall most effectually remove the present distresses, and guard the country

for the future against the recurrence of similar evils. 10—That a Petition, founded on these Resolutions, be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, requesting that he will assemble Parliament without delay, and call upon it immediately to devise measures for the Reduction of the Taxes and the Standing Army, the Abolition of all Pensions, Sinecures, Grants, and the Abolition of all Pensions, Sinecures, Grants, and other Emoluments, not merited by public services, and the adoption of the most rigid economy in every department of the State; and, above all, call upon it to take immediate steps towards a thorough and radical Reform in the Commons House; towards the total destruction of that system of Borough Usurpation, which is equally hostile to the rights of the Crown and the privileges of the people, and towards the conjugate. the people, and towards the exclusion from the Commons House, in all time coming, of those Placemen, Pensioners, and Holders of Offices under the Crown, who now devour upwards of £200,000 of the taxes annually, in the face of the Act of Settlement, which declares, that "No person who has an office, or place of profit under the King, or receives a Pension from the Crown, shall be capable of serving as a Member of the House of Com-mons." 12 W. III. ch. 2.

11th—That Petitions, embodying the spirit of these Resolutions, be also prepared for both Houses of Parliament, and presented immediately on the opening of the

19th—That a Committe be appointed for conducting these Petitions.

15th-That this Meeting recommend it to every Town and Village in Scotland, to declare their sentiments on the present state of the country.

14th—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the

Is ht Hon. Lord Archibald Hamilton, the Right Hom the Lord Mayes and Livery of London, the Independent Electors of Westminster, Sir Francis Bur-DETT, Lord COCHRANE, Major CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM COBBETT, Esq; and the Members of the Hampden Club, for their unwearied exertions in the cause of Parliamentary Reform.

15th—That the especial Thanks of this Meeting are due to Mr. Turner, for the accommodation he has afforded the Burgesses and other Inhabitants of the City on this occasion, and for his able conduct in the Chair.

16th—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Editors of the Glasgow Chronicle, Morning Chronicle, Statesman, Globe, and Aberdeen Chronicle Newspapers, for their great exertions in, our cause in particular, and the Liberty of Mankind in general, and to all Independent Conductors of Newspapers throughout the Empire, this Meeting being well aware that the Liberty of the Press is the Palladium of all the Civil and Religious Rights of Britons.

17th-That, by the Bill of Rights, it is declared, "That it is the right of the subject to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are unlawful": - Therefore, it is the opinion of this Meeting, that James Brack, Esq. Lord Provost of this City, by his expressed determina means in his power, the Meeting of the inhabitants in the Public Green, which belongs to the Burgesses, and Com-munity of the City, for the purpose of exercising their Constitutional Right of Petitioning their Prince and the Legislature, (the Trades Hall and every other suitable place within doors, having been also refused,) hath thereby, as far as his influence extended, been instrumental in preventing the Inhabitants from exercising their unalicnable right of petitioning the Throne, and hath consequently forfeited all claim to the confidence of every

Burgess, and other Inhabitant present at this Meeting.

18th—That in the opinion of this Meeting, such conduct in our Chief Magistrate, shows evidently the danger to which the municipal, as well as the national rights of the people of Glasgow, are exposed, and calls loudly on the Burgesses, without delay, to employ every legal means for attaining the free election of their Magistrates and Town Council, and their being made accountable to the

Burgesses for the expenditure of the City Revenue.

19th—That these Resolutions be published in the GLASCOW CHRONICLE, and such other Newspapers as GLASCOW CHRONICLE, MAN THE Committee may judge proper.

JAMES TURNER.

CARGO from NEW YORK for SALE. HE Brig AURORA, Captain MILNE, is daily expected from New York, with a cargo of the following Goods, viz.

215 Barrels PEARL and POT ASHES. 50 Logs fine St. DOMINGO MAHOGANY.
5 Tons LIGNUMVITÆ.
25 Boxes QUIRCITRON BARK for Dyers.

200 Barrels TURPENTINE. 50 Ditto PITCH.

39 Bales COTTON WOOL. 4000 White Oak BARREL STAVES.

For particulars, apply to JOHN & ROBT, CATTO. Aberdeen, Nov. 1, 1816.

FOR PUBLIC SALE, THE HULL COMPLETE OF THAT NEW SHIP. THAT NEW SHIP,

Lately launched from the Building-yard of Messrs. Nicot, Rego, & Co. under the name of THE ABERDEEN, will be exposed to public sale, within the Lemon Tree Tavern, on Saturday the sixteenth day of November next, at six o'clock in the evening. She is copper-fastened, built of the very best materials, and is a handsome looking ship, of the followng dimensions for register tonnage: Length aloft, - -99 feet 3 inches.

Breadth, 28 - 4 --- 28 - 4 --- 18 -- 9 ---And measures, 356 25-94th tons. Asthis Ship is positively to be sold, those wishing such vessel will find if their interest to attend.

NICOL, REID, & CO. Aberleen, Oct. 25, 1816. N. B.—Ack for WARREN'S BLACKING.

# DRAWING ACADEMY.

GOLD MEDAL.

MR. SMITH respectfully announces, that he proposes in the course of the ensuing Spring, to make each of his Pupils prepare Specimens of their Drawing, and Painting, for a Private EXHIBITION,

he intends having at his Academy.

Proper Judges will be appointed to decide on their merits; and for their encouragement a MINIATURE.
SET IN GOLD will be presented to the Pupil who
shall have made most progress in the Art.
Mr. S. is at present arranging his CLASSES to suit the

Adelphi, October 29, 1816.

#### HOUSES FOR SALE.

THAT Substantial NEW HOUSE on the West Side of BROAD STREET, Aberdeen, accupied by Mr. William Rogans Book eller, and others. If goes all the way back from Broad Street to Guestrow; and, besides the extensive Shop and Back-Shop occupied as the New Circulating Library, there is a commodious neat Shop fronting Guestrow. A desirable purchase for any one intending to lay out their money to

good account upon Heritage.

ALSO,
A convenient NEW FAMILY HOUSE, and Small Back-Court, off UNION PLACE and CHAPEL STREET, with a well-stocked Garden, having a large Bleach-green, and Brick-walls filled with the choicest Fruit Trees, in a best in extra with a well-stocked.

Fruit Trees, in a bearing state.

The As the Garden stfords Two Building Areas fronts. ng Union Place, with Back Ground for Offices, it will be sold or fued separately from the house, if wished for,— Considerable part of the price of each of the above pro-perties may remain for years in the hands of the purchaser, if required: Apply to George Mackengie.

#### GAME.

MR. SKENE of SKENE requests that no Gentleman will shoot on his lands in Aberdeenshire, without his permission in writing. The tenants have strict orders to stop and inform against trespassers, who may depend on being prosecuted. Skene, Oct. 21, 1816.

### ESTIMATES WANTED,

OR 17 Tons BEEF, 4½ Do. PORK, 14 Do. BREAD,

To be furnished to the UNION WHALE FISHING CO. any time before the 1st February next that may suit

Sealed offers, marked "Offer for Beef," &c. to be delivered, before 11th November, to Shore, October 29, 1816.

#### GROUND AT ABERDEEN TO BE FEUED OR LET.

There are to be feued, by private Bargain, THREE PARKS or INCLOSURES, situat-L ed on the norte side of Skene Street, and opposite the north end of Chapel Street, streething northward to the Denburn, about 200 feet in length, and extending

275 feet in front along Skene Street. This ground being situated in a delightful neighbourhood, and having access to the Denburn, is well adapted for being laid out for Gentlemens' Houses and Gardens, or for a Mauufactory.

It will be feued off in such portions as purchasers may

incline. And if not feued before the month of January next, it will be let in tack, for one or more years.

On one of the inclosures there is a Dwelling House, and a Garden on another inclosure, well stocked with Fruit Trees and Bushes; and there is also on the premises, two wells of excellent water. There are still several BUILDING AREAS to be

feued in Marywell Street, situated at the Clayhills, on very moderate terms; and as the Street is already made and causeyed, and has two wells of excellent water on it, it is well worth the public notice.

N. B.—The HOUSE in North Street, near King

Street, occupied by Simon Slater and others, consisting of a Sunk Floor, two Shops, two Flats, and a Garret, will also BE LET on a LEASE, for a certain number of years. Entry at Whitsunday next.

Apply to James France, Shoemaker, Boxmaster of the Shoemaker Trade; or Robert Jaffray, Shoemaker, [One concern.]

## Sale Adjourned.

Upset Price considerably Reduced.

#### AN ELEGANT COUNTRY HOUSE AT RUBISLAW FOR SALE,

With the Grounds adjoining, within Twenty Minutes
Walk of Aberdeen. To be exposed to sale by public roup, within the New

Inn of Aberdeen, on Friday the 15th day of November curt. at 6 o'clock in the evening, (if not previously

disposed of by private bargain ),

THAT HOUSE at RUBISLAW, which is Hazlehead. The house is neat and commodious.

The Grounds adjoining consist of upwards of fourteen acres, in a high state of cultivation, with a fine south exposure, and commanding view, having the turnpike road bounding it on the north.

It has two streams of water running through it, one of which in the centre has a considerable declivity, applicable to the purposes of various manufactures; with an execllent bed of Granite, which may be dug and used for new buildings on the premises.

If not purchased in one lot, the premises will be expos-

ed to sale in separate lots, by way of Feu, or otherwise, to accommodate purchasers.

Apply to John Smith, the proprietor, residing on the

premises, or Adam Coutts, advocate in Aberdeen, who will shew the title deeds, and articles of roup.

# TO THE ADMIRERS OF GLOSSY BOOTS.

THE SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF WARREN'S JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING AVE induced several base Impostors to sell REN'S BLACKING; to prevent which, observe, none are genuine, unless the libel is signed.

# Robert Warrens

Lyon, Young, } Aberdeen Troup, Will & Co. Eddie & Co. Forres Peterhead Harper, Banff Clapperton, Fochabers Portsoy Fraser, Mairn Cook, Old Deer Huntly Ellon Presley, Loverury Brock, Stonehaven Ramsay, Brechin Davidson, Callen Michell, Laurencekirk And in every Town in the Kingdom, in Stone Bottles, at 1s. 6d. a plut, 10d. half a pint, and 6d. each.

HEREBY give notice, that for the improvement of the Navigation of the Irish Channel, and Frith of Clyde, a Light-house is exceed upon Corsewall Point, from which a light will be exhibited on the evening of FRIDAY the 15th of November ersning and will thereafter continue to be lighted every right, from the going away of day-light in the evening, till the return of daylight in the morning.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NORTHERN

LIGHT-HOUSES

The following is the SPECIFICATION of the position of the Light-house, and appearance of the Light, by Mr. Stevenson, Engineer to the Commissioners.

Corsewall Point Light-house is situate in the county of Wigtou, and district of Galloway, in north latitude 55. 1. and west longitude 5. 5. It bears by compass, from Millour, on the western side of the channel leading into Loch Ryan, W. by S. distant about two miles; from Turnberry Point S. W. 21 miles; from the Craig of Ailsa S. S. W. 15 miles; from the Mull of Kinters S. E. by S. 21 miles; from the Hulin, or Maiden Rocks, off the coast of Antrint, in Ireland, E. by S. 20 miles; from Copeland light-house, near the entrance of Belfast Loch, N. E. & E. 22 miles, and from Laggan Point, in Galloway, N. E. distant 3 1 miles.

The light will be from oil, with a reflecting and revolve ing apparatus. To distinguish it from the other lights upon this coast, it will be known to mariners as a sincular REVOLVING LIGHT, WITH COLOUR, and will therefore exhibit, from the same light-room, a light of the natural appear ance, alternating with a light tinged with a red colour.—
These lights will respectively attain their greatest strength or most luminous effect, at the end of eve vivo minutes But in the course of each periodic revole ion of the re flector-frame, both lights will become alternately fainter and more obscure; and to a distant observer be totally eclipsed for a short period.

The light-room at Corsewall is glazed all round, but the light will be hid from the mariner by the high land near Laggan Point towards the south, and by Turnberry Point towards the north; and being charact 119 feet above the medium level of the sea, its most luminous side may be seen like a star of the first magnitude, at the distance of five or six leagues, but the side tinged red, being more obscured by the colouring shades, will not be seen a

By order of the Commissioners of the Northern Light-ouses. C. CUNINGHAM, Secretary. Edinburgh, October, 12, 1816

#### ATTORNEY TAX.

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the 25th year of his present Majesty's reign, cap. 80, certain Stamp duties were laid upon certificates to be annually obtained by Solicitors, Attornies, Agents, or Precurators, admitted, inrolled, or registered in any of the Courts therein mentioned, and particularly in any of his Majes-ty's Courts in Scotland, or in any other Court in Great Britain holding Pleas: Which Duties were, by another act passed in the 59th and 40th years of his present Majesty's Reign, cap. 72, extended to Public Notaries And the amount of the said Duties was increased by three succeeding Statutes of the Reign of his present Majesty succeeding similes of the heigh of his present Majorty, viz.—An act in the 44th year, cap. 93;—An act in the 48th year, cap. 149;—and an act in the 55th year, cap. 184; which several acts successively refer for the according to the duties thereby imposed, to the powers, proving sions, regulations, forfeitures, pains and penalties, intro-duced for securing the corresponding duties in the previ-

And whereas it was enacted by the 7th Section of the said Statute in the 25th year of his Majesty's Reign, that every person, who should, in his own name or in the name of any other person or persons, sue out any writ or process, or commence, prosecute, carry on, or defend any action or suit, or any proceedings, as a Solicitor, Attorney, Agent, or Procurator, in any of the Courts afore-said, for, or in expectation of, any gain, fee, or reward, without having obtained such certificate in such mauner as was therein directed, should, for every such offence, for-feit and pay the sum of  $\pounds 50$ : Which penalty was, by section 7th of the said Act of the 59th and 40th years of his Majesty's reign, expressly rendered applicable to every person who should act as a Public Notary, or use or exercise the office of a Notary in any manner, or do any Notarial act whatsoever, without having taken out such certificate as aforesaid: and such person was thereby made incapable to do any act, matter, or thing, as a Notary Public, or to recover any fee or reward on account of any such act, matter, or thing, without such certificate:

And it was likewise enacted, by the 14th setting of the

acted, by the 14th section of the said act, in the 44th year of his Majesty's reign, that every person, who should, for, or in expectation of any fee, gain, or reward, directly or indirectly, draw or prepare any conveyance of, or deed relating to any real or personal estate, or any proceedings in law or equity, other than persons of the descriptions therein mentioned, and those having obtained regular certificates, should forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of £50.3 provided always, that nothing therein contained should extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent any person or persons from drawing or preparing any will or other testamentary papers, or any agreement, not having the solemnities of a formal deed, or any letter of Attorney.

And whereas the duties in question, now in force in Scotland, agreeably to the said Statute in the 55th year of his Maistre was a real to fellowing.

his Majesty's reign, are the following :-

CERTIFICATE to be taken out yearly, by every person admitted as a Writer to the Signet, or as a Solicitor, Agent, Attorney, or Procurator, in any of the Courts in Scotland, and by every person admitted or involled as a Notary Public in Scotland, and also by every sworn Clerk, Clerk in Court, and other Clerk or Officer in any of the Courts aforesaid, who, in his own name, or in the name of any other person, shall commence, presecute, carry on, or defend any action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding, in any of the said Courts, or do any Notarial Act wheatever, for, or in expectation of any fee, gain, or reward, as an Attorney. Solicitor, Agent, Procurator, or Notary Public, although not admitted and inrolled as such:

If he shall reside within the City or Shire of Edinburgh, and if he shall have been admitted, or been in possession of his Office, for the space of three years or £12 0 0 Or, if he shall not have been admitted.

or been in possession so long

If he shall reside elsewhere; and if he shall have been admitted, or been in possession. 6 0 0 session of his Office, for the space of three years, or upwards Or, if he shall not have been admitted.

or been in possession so long. 4 0 0

And whereas the current certificates, obtained by Practitioners in Scotland, generally expire on or about the 11th day of November instant, intimation is hereby made to all concerned, that, if they shall fail to take out, in duetime certificates stamped with the legal duties, and subscribed by the proper Officer of Court, they will be immediately sue for the statutory penalties: And infination is also made, that, if any person in Scotland shall, directly or indirectly, drawor prepare any conveyance of, or Describing to, any real or personal estate, or any proceedings in law or equity, other than the persons excepted in the said Statute of the 44th of his Majesty, and those having obtained legal certificates, they will, in like manner, be prosecuted for the statutory penalties.

Prosecutions are in dependence against a considerable number of apparent Defaulters, with respect to the duties in question; and new suits will be instituted against such of the same Defenders, and any other Practitioners, as shall neglect to obtain certificates, for the ensuing year, in proper tinde. JAMES BREMNER. Solicitor. grame-Orrior, Entrar sen. | Not it be repeated.

Philanthropic Annuity Institution, LONDON:

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS POYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

LL Institutions that have an obvious tendency towards benefiting Society, and providing against the unforeseen misfortunes and casualties of human life, and to which a commercial country is more particularly subjected, lay claim to public attention; the Philan-phaoric Annurry Institution will be found to possess advantages of this nature, superior to any other of the kind, being established on the most liberal principles, and confine the liberal principles, and confine the liberal principles, and embracing objects lightly worthy the notice of a discerning Public. The Capital, ONE MELLION STRULING, well secured on Lands, Houses, or Government Funds, is divided into Shares of £20; and those desirens of be-coming Shore-licklers have it in their option, either to ad-vance the full Share, or make a deposit of £2 on each

OHIECES This Institution enables Families and private Individuals to make provision for Infancy, Widowhood, and Old Age, in the various ways following.

1st, By paying down a certain sum of money upon which an Annuity will be granted, according to the ago of the Annuitant

2d, By paying a certain sum of money down, to receive an Annuity to commence at a future time.

5d. By paying a sum of money, however small, at parficular periods, to receive back a Sum, or an Annuity,

when the Investor requires it.

4th, Endowments for Children at the age of twentyone years, and Insurance on Lives and Survivorships.

DISTINGUISHING ADVANTAGES.—This In-

stitution scenres to the Shareholders at the present period, without any risk, clear Eight per cent. payable twice a year, with the prospect, founded on the most accurate culculations, of yielding in twenty-one years, not less than Thirty-one per cent. per annum. Shares are transferable, and descend to heirs, or near of kin, as all other personal property. To obvicte every sort of inconvenience to those who invest money in the way of Annuity with this Institution than the personal property. tion, the money so invested, with some addition, under ertsin regulations, will be returned within ten years, or

quire it.

Further particulars may be learned, by applying to

WALTER DAVIDSON, AGENT.

LINEN STAMP OFFICE.

Huntly, November 1, 1816.

an Annuity granted after that time, whenever the parties

# PUBLIC DISTRESS.

# GLASGOW PUBLIC MEETING.

The Public Meeting held, pursuant to advertisement, at Thrushgrove on Tuesday the 29th ult. was the largest that ever took place for any political purpose in Scotland. The number is stated at so high a rate that these who had not ocular assurance may well call for evidence before they credit its extent. The common estimate is that 40,000 persons were present; and a paper published yesterday sanctions that computation. For ourselves we have not been able to come to any degmatical conclusion respecting the particular number. The field contains 11,750 and the suppose place and the string was closely filled; and if we suppose nine to occupy a square yard, we shall have upwards of 5,500. But whatever was the perticular number, it was certainly very large; and, when the impair upwards of 55,000. But whatever was the pericular number, it was certainly very large; and, when the inhabitants quitted the field, they constituted about 55 minutes in retiring in a thick column by the wide gate. As those at the outskirts quald not hear what was said at the Hustings, and as the day was cold, numbers were constantly retiring; but they were as constantly compensated by the new comers. This egress and ingress continued from a short while after the reading of the Resolutions till near the close of the Meeting; and must be taken into account in determining the total number. A Correspondent remarks that the gate at this period resembled the througed entrance of a hive of bees. The neighbouring leights were crowned with persons, who despairing of hearing, placed themselves in situations favourable for sight. The greater part were of course workmen; for all the persons greater part were of course workmen; for all the persons in Glasgow whose circumstances relieved them from personal labour would not amount to one-fifth of the meeting. sonal labour would not amount to one-lifth of the meeting. Not the slightest injury was done to any article upon the ground: even the boxwood borders of the inclosure were left uninjured; no accident of any kind occurred; and the whole was conducted with an order and decorum, which strikingly proved how groundless have been the morningless against nowder meetings in this text of rejudices against popular meetings in this part of the ountry. The Resolutions were received with the warmest applause, and passed without a dissenting voice. The speakers were frequently interrupted by loud cheering

from the immense multitude, waying of hats, and every other mode of testifying their exultation.

At ten minutes past one, Mr Octaviz stepped forward and received the second series of the second ser

and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, to insure the free and ample discussion of those objects for which you are assembled, it is necessary that you call to the Chair, a person on whose independent principles and active exertion, you can rely with the utmost confidence. The unprecedented, the almost in-surmountable, difficulties your Committee have had to encounter, in procuring accommodation for this Meeting, naturally suggest the Gentleman I am about to propose. facturary suggest the Centenian I am about to propose. The iron hand of corrupt influence is this day to be seen grasping our dearest and most important privileges? Is it no symptom of degrading distress, when the inhabitants of Glasgow, are thus compelled to meet in the open air at a distance from the centre of the city, and on the property of an individual, for such a laudable and consti-futional purpose, while the Trades' Hall, though refused you, has since been let for the accommodation of an adventuring stranger, who is pleased to call himself a live Salamander. The Green, I should have said the mutilated remains of that Green—the inheritance of our Pathers—the Indisputable property of the Burgesses, was refused in the roost unhandsome manner, and not to be obtained but at the hazard of being there dragooned. Such conduct on the part of men in office, deserves your marked disapprobation, and calls loudly for reform. Such and similar conduct on the part of self-important and placehunting statesmen, in all ages, have consumed the enjoyments and blasted the happiness of human life. now time to oppose this destructive and overwhelming flood of corrupt influence, that has drenched all our comforts, and now threatens to sweep away even the poor consolation of complaining. An assemblage so numerous and respectable, my countrymen, is not only novel; but awfully grand; and shows that you are alive not only to the feelings of distress, but to those of free-dom and independence, and loudly tell that those feelage are not to be suppressed. This is the soil and near the ground, my friends, where Wallace and our Fathers bled for freedom; and shall posterity tell that their sons ad not so much as courage to complain? That sense of freedom and independence, which methinks I now see freedom and independence, which heatmins I new see strongly marked on your manly appearance, forbid the Llought. On this memorable day let us raise our voices like men, and tell the self-important and interested, who would bind us not only in the chains of slavery, but those

liberty of thus recommending for your choice James Turner. E. q; of Threshgrove.

The motion was adopted by acclaration, and as soon as the shorts of applicuse had subsided. Mr. Tourin addirested these Weeting as follows ;---

of silence, that we are unwilling to survive the freedom

and prosperity of our native soil; and, that we may ma-

nage this important discussion with becoming energy and

firmness, I know of no man more active, nor any more

independent, than the Gentleman on whose ground you now stand, and who has this day dared the resentment of

all the official influence in this place. I therefore take the

Contlemen, I rise with difficure to thank you for the mark of respect you have this day conferred on me. At sume time I regret that you have not nelected one among the many thousands who are met here, and who are far better fitted to fill this place.

are far better litted to the unsplace.

I shall, however, endeavour, to the utmost of my power, to discharge the dulies of my office.

I have to request that every gentleman will do all in his power to promote peace, and not afford to our enemies. any opportunity to speak evil of us. Remember the good cause that hits brought us here; and let us fill our places as men who know their rights, and are determined to assert them. I hope you will give a fair hearing to every gentleman who may address the meeting, and that the whole of our procedure this day will do honour to every one

Mr. Grav rose to propose the Resolutions that the Com-

mittee had prepared. He made a long speech which was vehemently delivered, and much applauded.

"It is now universally admitted that almost all classes this country are labouring under an overwhelming load of indescribable calamity. Differences of epinion there may be as to the cause, but there can be none as to the existence of the evil. In every corner of this once flourishing country, one hideous picture of misery presents itself. Commerce, and Manufactures, and Agriculture, all groun beneath impending ruin. Bankruptcy crowds upon bankruptcy. The middle classes are galled by wants and debts—tradesmen are shutting up their shops, or doing nothing in them-establishments of every kind are reduced, and, as a consequence of all, thousand of the industrious and labouring poor are famishing to want of employment, and the means of procuring subsist-ence, while others, after parting with all they possessed— after parting with their very keep-sakes, are forced to wander, homeless and heart-broken, in search of that sup port from the bounty of others, which they can no long: obtain by the honest exertions of their own industry. Such is a faint outline of that misery which now pervades this nuch-wronged country. Surely such an accumulation of complicated distress cannot be attributed to any slight or transient cause? He then adverted to the efforts of the Ministerial adherents to shift off the blame due to their system upon fictitious causes. At the Meeting at the London Tavern, Ministers attempted to throw the blame off sheir own shoulders, where it ought in justice to lie, by proposing to resolve, that the distresses of the country were solely occasioned by "a sudden transition from a state of war to a state of peace." This barefaced imposi-tion was defeated at the time, by the intrepid exertions of the gallant and worthy Lord Cochrane.
"It would be a mere waste of your time to set about

a formal refutation of this notion. It will be sufficient to remark, that the cause assigned is inadequate to the production of the effect. The idea besides, carries with its own refutation. It is folly to talk of the distress being temperary, and worse than folly to say that it has been occasioned by "sudden transition from a state of war to a state of peace." Would any of you count that a temporary evil with which you had been afflicted for yours? Have we not now been in a state of profound reace for nearly 18 months, during which time the evil has obstinately maintained its ground? Is it not at the present moment rapidly increasing? And do the long lists of bankrupteies with which the pages of the Gazette are daily filled, do any existing appearances whatever give us the smallest room to believe that the mischief will

After a variety of other observations, he recapitulated the history of Britain since the American war. He conwar against the French people to have been carried on for no other object than the restoration of what-

ever was detestable, bigotted, and despotic, in the discard-

ed Monarchies of Europe.

"Referenment and Referm constitute the only remedy for the present distress, and to the attainment of these indispensible objects, let all our efforts—let the efforts of the whole nation, be steadily and constitutionally directed. Let the cry of Retrenchment and Reform be sounded at the feet of the throne from every corner of the Island. The discharge of half a dozen of petty clerks will not do: The whole system of expenditure must be reduced. All those noble sturdy beggars must also be discharged who have fostered themselves like leeches upon the state, to suck from it every remaining portion of its vitality. The people must have their legal share in the government of the country—they must have Representatives of their own choosing. Nothing short of a thorough retrenchment ought to satisfy them—nothing short of a radical Reform can save them. The sacrifices they have made deserve some consideration. Their sufferings de-

" Let us then be true to ourselves, and we are certain to succeed. The throne indeed is becamed round by the faction that has wrought all our woe, but let us nevertheless persevere in addressing it. Our complaints will one day be heard, for the faction now feel that they are playing their last stake. At such a moment then, when either the nation or the faction must fall, let all the and the virtuous unite. If their union be constitutional, and for constitutional objects, who shall dare to controll or counteract it? While truth lies at the centre, the national mind must thither gravitate. A nation guided by truth is not to be resisted. Do we calculate on too much, when we expect Retrenchment and Reform from discussion and petitioning? Are we without example or encouragement, in looking for the recovery of our lest liberties and prosperity from the diffusion of knowledge, that best light of the mind? How triumphed an obscure mank, over combined potentates, one of them wearing the triple crown? In defiance of their armies, spread he not religious Reformation over whole nations? And was it not by bold discussion, and a reso ute diffusion of knowledge, that our illustrious coun tryman, John Knox, redeemed Scotland from the miserable follies and abominable superstitions of popery? To doubt, therefore, the efficacy of union and discussion, is unworthy of an enlightered or a constant mind."

The resolutions, printed among our advertisements were then read, and received with the greatest applause.

Mr. M'ARTHUR seconded the Resolutions .- Gentle men and Fellow Townsmen, we are assembled to lay state of our national grievances at the feet of our Prince I trust this will be a glorious day for this great City, that it will be evinced to the world, that the soundness of intellect, the superior intelligence, regularity of conduct and steadiness of principle, for which the people of Scotland always were famed are still alive among us: net forget that the glorious Patriot, William Wallace, bled and conquered on this very ground. The descendants of Wallace, Bruce, Buchanan, Knox, Belhaven. and Flotcher, still inimbit our dear native country. I hope that your deportment while here, and the manner of your retiring to your homes, will show your Country, you ire worthy of the sacred cause of Freedom and Truth, Cause which will ere long make prejudice, falsehood, corruption, and venality, fly before it.

Mr. Russell.—You are this day met in the open fields, and not fir from the tombs of the Martyrs who in former times lost their lives for the cause of civil and religious liberty. At the Revolution in 1688, the prerogatives of the Crown were defined, and the Privileges of the People restored and guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. In that grand Charter of British Liberty, Article 5th, is is declared, "that it is the right of the Subjects to Petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such Pefitioning are unlawful." Therefore, in exercising this right, you seek no favour, you ask nothing new, but you stand on the bread and firm basis of the Constitutio These rights may be too far back for some of the Borough Faction, who have their own private interest to serv by opposing the cam and constitutional Meetings of the But it is your right to meet and Petition, not only the Throne, but, according to custom for time inmemorial, both Houses of the Legislature. It is one of the fundamental and unalterable laws of the land, which you ought not to relinquish on any account whatever.— The harpies of the faction may growl and show their teeth, but so long as you are calm and constitutional, they dare do no more. If they had one mouthful of common sense, or any respect for the security and tranquillity of the Empire, they would never have opposed your legal Meeting. They want to keep you in darkness and delusion, they are loth to part with their assumed power. They are afraid of your speaking about the corrupt state of the Representation in Parliament, the useless places and exorbitant pensions. But in so critical a period of our history, at such an alarming crisis of our country, and at a time of such unparalleled distress, it is of the utmost importance that the free and honest opinion of this large and populous city on the present state of the country, should be solemnly and publicly made known to the Prince Re-

gent and both Houses of Parliament. For had the opi-

Itien of the nation been fairly taken and listened to in the found in this very city, which, with its inhards, economic to be found in this very city, which, with its inhards, economic to the found in this very city, which, with its inhards, economic to the found in this very city, which, with its inhards, economic to the found in this very city, which, with its inhards, economic to the found in this very city, which, with its inhards, economic to the found in this very city, which, with its inhards, economic to the found in this very city, which, with its inhards, economic to the found in the found in this very city, which, with its inhards, economic to the found in this very city. days of Charles I. and James II. much persecution and bloodshed would have been prevented, and in all probapility the one would not have lost his head, or the othe peen obliged to fly from the kingdom. I must not detain you ong, and shall only shortly state that, to trace the cause of the national distress, you must, as has been stated by former speaker, go as far back as the commencement of the first American war, when the Borough Faction, no longer kept ineffective by a Whig King, began to operate, and the national debt, and consequently the taxes, rapidly to ccumulate. I pass over intermediate transactions, you come to the war against the French revolution; and he war with America was bad, this was ten times worst from the length of time it continued, and the enormou waste of blood and trea are it occasioned, and the justin portable load of debt and harrassing taxation it entails upon the country. Still the spirits of the people bore up with the promise of better times, under the delusive idea that they were lighting for the preservation of their religion and liberty, their families and their fire-sides, and that our very existence as a nation was at stake.

Now the wars are over, which is one great blessing but then, alas! they have been prosecuted so long that our situation is most deplorable. We are loaded with about nine hundred millions of what they call national debt, and seventy millions annually of taxes—we are in a worse state than the Israelites of old were in Egypt. We are grievously harrassed and borne down with the salt tax and the leather tax, the soap tax and the candle tax, the sugar tax, the tea tax, the spirit tax, the licenses, the window light and house duty tax, the stamp tax, the man servant tax, the cart tax, the horse tax, and the dog tax (a laugh) and with such a tremendous list of other taxes ighten us to death. To give you some idea of the amount of the taxes, it may be necessary to state that it would take one whole year's rent of five cities such as Glasgow to produce one million, consequently it would take the rent of 350 such cities to produce the seventy millions. - (Loud

Eries of hear, hear, from sweral voices.)

But what grieves us worst of all is, to think of the weeful result of all this waste of blood and treasure. The esteration of the bloody House of Bourbon to the thron of France, seemingly contrary to the wishes and will of at least nine-tenths of the French people—the restoration of the Pope, and all his delusive train of priests, monks nuns, friars, and such stuff, for whose downfal our clergy men once used zealously to pray-the restoration of the deceitful Jesuits-the restoration of the ungrateful and persecuting Ferdinand, and the horrible torments of the Inquisition. These, O cursed war, these are thy fruits, nd these have at least partly been accomplished by British gold, British blood, and British valour. Yes, partly by a people, the beast and pride of whose ancestors was he glorious stand they made, and triumph they obtained over civil and religious tyranny and arbitrary power. Yet we, their degenerate and deluded sons, have once more, a the neighbouring nations, assisted to set up this system of tyranny and mass of abordinations.

But think not that such a state of affairs can continue long-it is impossible. The march of the human mind is progressive and irresistable. The Almighty Being made mankind that they should be happy, he blesses the land with plenty; and it is his will that all his creatures should share of his bounty. The locusts, therefore, and the caterpillars, the vultures and the drones will one day be shaken off with vengeance. I may therefore say, with our patriotic countryman Thomson:-

- See now the cause. Why unassuming worth in secret liv'd, And died, neglected; why the good man's share In life was gall and bitterness of soul: Why the lone widow and her orphaus pin'd In starving solitude; while luxury, In Palaces, lay straining her low thought, To form unreal wants; why heav'n-born truth And moderation fair, wore the red marks Of superstition's scourge; why licens'd pain, That cruel spoiler, that embosom'd foe, Imbitter'd all our bliss. Ye good distrest! Ye noble few! who here unbending stand Beneath life's pressure, yet bear up awhile, And what your bounded view, which only saw A little part, deem'd evil, is no more!

Mr. Russell then stated the effect of the invasion of the French people, and consequent bloody wars over all Europe, on trade, manufactures, and agriculture.]

But peace being restored, and the unnatural stimulus withdrawn, the market is left glutted with goods, the people on the Continent resume the peaceful arts of husbandry, trade, and commerce; our demand declines, our ships are laid up; still the landed proprietors keep up the price of their land, and against the united voices of the nation the Corn Bill was lately passed, for fear provisions here should become as low as on the Continent. In this state of affairs many of the tenants could not pay their rents, many of them were rouped to the door, an almost general bankruptcy takes place among the merchants; prices for weaving and winding, tambouring and sewing, fall so much, that the operatives are brought to the very brink of starvation. As a proof of this, a 1200 4-4th jaconet, that an ordinary weaver can work five ells of in a day, in good times, was paid at 51d an ell, and three half-pence on the shilling for loom rent and utensils making the daily wages about 2s. 4d. But this work is now reduced to three halfpence or twopence an ell, and other work in proportion; making the daily wages now only about 10d. I would, therefore, ask any high titled pensioner or sinccure placeman, how it is possible that a man and his family, at the present price of provisions, can support themselves on 5s.a-week. Farther, I may say it s beyond the power of contradiction, that there is not in Glasgow three shopkeepers or warehousemen out of ten that are clearing their rent, and expences. The distress complained of is therefore, not confined to the working classes, but is felt generally all over the kingdom, it is not ideal only, but it is real and personal, and deserves the most instant and serious attention of the Prince Regent and Legislature. But it may be asked what can Governnent do to relieve the general distress, when they themclves are in distress to collect sufficient taxes to pay the nterest of the National Debt, the ordinary charges of the State, the standing army, the placemen and pensioners? I would, however, beg leave to tell them, retrench genlemen, retrench, abolish all useless sinecure places and pensions, disband a hundred thousand of the standing army, reduce the interest of the National Debt, give the people a free and equal representation in Parliament; and again I would say retrench every possible expenditure, and the taxes, before it be too late before desperation drives the people to madness. With the great Charter of British Liberty in our bands, we say, pray gentlemen give us our rights. Section 8th of that Charter declares that the election of Members of Parliament ought to be ree." Section 15th preclaims "that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening, and preserving of the laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently;" the ancient custom in the good days of our orefathers was annually; and by another grand Charter obtained at the succession of the House of Hanover, Article 7th, it is proclaimed as with a voice of thunder gainst the inroads of corruption, that " no person, who has any office under the King, or receives a pension from the Crown, shall be capable of serving as a Member of

the House of Commons."

Now, Gentlemen, it is said to be notorious that places in that House are bought and sold like cattle at a market, and that it swarms with placemen and pensioners. We therefore beg, we pray, we intrest the Prince Regent im-inclinately to assemble the Parliament, and to sweep out of the House of Commons all these pensioners, for by the Act of Settlement they ought not to be there. Let the House be filled up with representatives, freely and fairly chosen by the people. You know the Constitutional Government of this country is composed of King, Lords and Com-mons. The King possesses his full share of power and influence; the Bishops and Peers constitute the House of Lords, so they are completely represented. The House of Commons should consequently contain a free and equal representation of all the taxable householders in the kingdom. It should be in fact the fair and manly image of

the people. It is notorious, however, that a few wealthy individuals called the rotten borough faction, send a majority of what they call Representatives to that House. This want of a proper representation is the great national grievance and the fatal source of all our woe; for I maintain that i is more than probable, had this country possessed a proper representation in Parliament, both the American and French wars, and such a mass of misery, debt, and taxation might have been avoided, and this country at this day, night have been free, flourishing, and happy. One glaring proof of the want of a proper representation is to

tains a population of one hundred and twenty thousand now, except a small number, called the Magistrates and Council, who are a self-elected body, not one of the whole 120,000 has any more to say in choosing a Membe of Parliament, than they have in choosing the Dey of Algiers, the Emperor of Morocco, or the Grand Turk

The House of Commons may be compared to a fertile piece of land that a man inclosed with walls, and planted therein the choicest trees, fruits and flowers, but if he neglects yearly to prutte, clean and cultivate the garden, it will soon be so overfan with weeds and vermin, as totally to ruin all his former labour and expence. So this house, although sheltered with the best of charters, unless annually renewed by the free suffrages of the people, will, instead of a blessing, be only a rank nuisance to the country. From all that has been said, it may be observed that, seeing the great negociator Lord Castlereagh has been so busily employed in settling the claims of the legitimate Sovereigns, as totally to forget procuring for this country any proper commercial treaty, the people must look to themselves, they must petition, and petition, and petition in an orderly manner and with perseverance, until they obtain their just rights, until they obtain that grand palladium of British liberty, a full and free representation in the House of Commons, for until that is obtained, we have no proper security for our persons, our lives or our liberty.

Government and the great landed proprietors seeing the situation of the country at the end of the war, in order to employ the mass of operatives thrown out of employment, should have begun some great national improve ment, such as a grand canal from one end of the island to the other, they ought also to have ordered into cultivation all the waste lands of the kingdom, they should have rebuilt the cottages in the country, so that every man that could work and wished for it, might, at an easy sent, obtain a little cabin, an acre of land, with a cow's grass. (Loud applause.) Lest I should trespass on your patience, I shall finish at present by earnestly admonishing and intreating this immense multitude, to set this day one great example of due subordination, order and regularity. the whole nation, whose eyes are now fixed upon you, see that you are not a rabble, that you are not a swinish multitude, but that while you meet peaceably to petition for your rights, you also know your duty as good citizens!

Mr. Land addressed the Meeting in a speech that was received with loud applauses :- The purpose for which we have this day met is perhaps the most important that can come under the consideration of men who call themselves free. It is nothing less than to exercise the privilege which the Laws and Constitution of our beloved country authorise—to convey to our Sovereign the grievances of his subjects. Never was there a period in our history when this was more necessary. Truth, it is said, seldom reaches the ears of Kings; hence the greater is the necessity for the authorise. cessity for the subject carrying his complaints to the foot of the Throne. The duty of good and loyal subjects imposes this upon us; and if those men whom the Sovereign calls to his Councils interrupt, or conceal, these complaints, they are responsible, not we, if the concealing from the Royal ear the just grievances of the subject hould be attended with consequences of the most alarm-The Constitution of our country supposes the King can do no wrong; every act of his government proceeds from responsible Counsellors; but unhappily reponsibility is now but a mere name, and so long as the House of Commons remains what it is, it never will be otherwise. All the grievances we complain of, all the sufferings we endure, are to be traced to this source, the misrepresentation of the People in the Commons House.

This is no vision of fancy, it is as notorious as the light of day. The people of Britain have too long suffered under this system, not to have their eyes open long ago to its abuses, and the inroads and innovations which it has made in the Constitution. Indeed, it may be asked, how it is possible it can be otherwise, when it is a fact, that of the 515 Members returned for England and Wales to the House of Commons, 162 individuals and the Treasury return 306, and 90 Members of that House share among them annually upwards of £200,000 of the public money? Under these circumstances, is it consistent with reason or with common sense, is it in human nature, to resist the temptation which the Minister possesses of influencing that House? Nay more, as if all this power and influence which the Minister possesses over the House of Commons were insufficient, no less a sum than £262,000 are annually shared among fifty-six Members of the House of Peers, for what purpose we can be at no loss to guess, when it is notorious, that, although by the law of the land, they are expressly prohibited from interfering in, or influencing the Election of Members to the House of Commons, they are actually proprietors of some of those rotten Boroughs in England, who, although there are not in some more than 4 voters, and in others not exceeding 20, yet they return two Members each to the House

Again, when we know that they hold a lease of their seats in that House for seven years, unless for accomplishing some purpose of the Minister, Parliament may be sooner dissolved, can we wonder at the little attention which is paid to public opinion, or that the voice of the constituent is totally disregarded by the representative.— The Constitution hath not placed the independency of the House of Commons upon the riches, honour, or virtue of the Members of that House; but she hath placed it upon an impossibility of its being corrupted. She hath placed it upon the abundant number of electors, and the constant annual exercise of their constitutional powers of election Till this object be accomplished, there can never be established an infallible remedy against corruption, because no corruption can stick mon a body of men that is con changing, or which may be changed, according to the opinion of the electors every year. As standing water soon stagnates, and a running stream throws cut all impurities, so a standing House of Commons will ever be a standing pool of corruption; but an annual current through that House, will restore it to its pristine purity, and preserve it incorrupt for ever. Nothing less than reverting to the first principles of the Constitution, and the constant annual exercise of the elective power can make this nation free and happy. It is the first duty of the people to watch over the first principles of the Constitution and to take care that they be not evaded by power in the state; they must never cease demanding not as a favour, but as a right, the election of their Re presentatives. Unless this be obtained our liberties are n the most imminent risk, and the country will be ruined, if, indeed, this remain to be done.

Here then lies the root of all our evils. Instead of the House of Commons being the organ of the public will, it can, in no sense of the term, be said to be so, but simply that of those who return the Members to that Hou and these we know bear no proportion to the population. Were that House composed of the real Representatives of the people, would we have been engaged for upwards of 20 years in a war entered into for the purpose of crushing the liberties of mankind, and establishing despotism in Europe? Would we have shed so much blood, and squandered such immense treasure, for the purpose of restoring the legitimate Dynasties of France, of Spain of Germany and Italy? Would we, as we are at this day been sinking under a load of debt (falsely called National, to pay the very interest of which, is at least triple the whole national revenue before the war? Would we have seen the people of England let out to the highest bidder by the Parish Officers? Whilst so many hundred thousands o pounds are annually swallowed up by certain other classes who have been justly called great Paupers? Would we see 13 Members of the Cabinet annually in the receipt of salaries to the amount of £124,000, independent of the indefinable emoluments which result from other sources of gain? Would we have heard the buying and selling of seats in the Commons House justified from it

Let us now, however, look at home, and see what i our own situation. In Scotland we can scarcely be said to have a voice in the Election of our Representatives,-Those returned for the 55 Counties are sent to Parlia ment by less than 2700 voters, and those from the Burghs by about 98 voters. And who do you think are these? Why, the respective Town Councils, who are themselves self-elected bodies, each choose a Deputy, who, with the or 4 other Deputies from the particular district of Burghs, classed together for choosing a Representative exercise this important right for you, and you are no more consulted in the choice of the Representative than if you were mere stocks. Very different, however, is our situation with regard to the Eax-gatherer, he calls regularly at every door. Now, certainly nothing can be more fai than if we are called on to contribute a portion of the public burdens, we should be allowed to give our sanction to our Representative in the House of Commons, before we should be so taxed. But we are told that certain taxes only affect the rich; and by others, that the labouring

classes to not contribute one faciling to the national ex-penditure. Can any fluing be more impudent than this? Writers on finance, have, on the other hand, however, clearly shown, that one half of the etrnings of every man is paid to the Government. There is not a necessary of life, or an article that the poor man needs, but it is taxed, and yet these persons have the effrontery to tell us, we are completely beyond the power of Government to tax

But we are told that the present distress is occasioned

merely by a transition from War to Peace, and that things

will soon come to their proper level. Tals may very true, were measures adopted for restoring this level. But what is the fact? Have not the salaries of every public servant been increased more than once, enormous as many of them are, during the war, and for doing which the reason assigned was, the advance of all the necessaries of lite? Why are not these salaries then reduced to the peace level? It is surely unjust in the highest degree, to another below the level of even the price of the necessarie of life in a time of peace? Tais may be called restoring things to a level, but to me it appears a very singular kind of levelling, and a very different process must be before the balance be adjusted, or the mountains become No disinterested man believes that any other remedy but a reformed House of Commons exa be found, or applied for the gross abuses we complain of. But though

our enemies know and admit this, they say this is not the time for Reform. This, however, is mere eant; for, if we let it alone till their time come, I can tell you that will never be. In war, they say, hold your peace about Reform, we have enough to do to repel our enemies from our shores. When peace comes, let us hear nothing about Reform, now we are at peace, let us remain in peace and quietness. So that neither war nor peace is a proper time for a reform with these time-serving hyporites. Another charge brought against the friend Reform is, that it will breed confusion, and that all who are favourable to it are Jacobins, Anarchists, nay, blogdthirsty men. What consummate impudence is this? I will venture to assert that if the mode of election by hallet were to be adopted, and every man to give in his vote for his Representative to the Schoolmaster of the parish, thing like the confusion, dissipation, and disgraceful conduct which attend the present mode of election in England, could ever happen. This plan is so simple that not one-thousandth part of the machinery requisite for the collection of the Property Tax would be necessary, and did this plan admit of the creation of some hundreds of place for the creatures of the Minister, doubtless it would have been adopted long ago. But as it would to a certainty have a contrary effect, the minions and dependants of those in power, tremble for their pensions, their places and sinceures, and with unparalleledefficatory, pronounce the present system the best which can be that Parliament cannot be made purer than what it is,-Be not deceived, however, my fellow-citizens, with such jargon. Let us be determined to act most perseveringly, but prudently, till this object be obtained, and he must be a hardy Minister indeed, who can resist the general voice of the people, openly declared from Johnny Groats' House to the Land's End. The very contemptible and unconstitutional opposition which has been made to our meeting this day, and which has compelled us, if we say we inherit one particle of the spirit of our forefathers, to assemble in the open fields, for the purpose of asserting our rights as Britons, will, I trust, prove to our enemies, that so long as we guide our ourselves according to the laws, that their opposition is in vairs, and that we will not abandon one iota of our rights; but on the contrary, assert them with the firmness of freemen, and treat with scorn every attempt to prevent us.

A Gentleman handed a paper to the hustings proposing a vote of thanks to the independent newspapers, which, a well as the other Resolutions, was carried by acclaration It was proposed to read the Resolutions a second time and consider them seriatim; but cries of "there is no need for that, no need whatever," superseded the proposal.

Mr. Mr. Leon, in a neat speech, which we are obliged

to omit for want of room, moved a vote of thanks to the Committee, which was unanimously adopted. Just be-fore the meeting dissolved, Mr. Land stated that 40,000 persons were present. This notice was received with shouts of approbation that were heard at nearly a mile' distance.

### MANCHESTER MEETING, Oct. 28.

This day a public meeting to consider the Distresses of the Country was held at Manchester. It was attended by upwards of 20,000 persons, who unanimously agreed to resolutions strongly censuring the war against France and warmly enforcing the necessity of Parliamentary Re-

### BOROUGH REFORMATION.

PERTH, Oct. 21.—An adjourned Meeting of the Guildry Incorporation was held this day and very fully attended. The motion for the election of a Prese and eight Members as a Committee, to manage the funds and vate concerns of the Incorporation being read, and also the Protest taken by the Provost against the measure, as depriving the Magistrates of their accustomed management, Dean of Guild Morison stated, that the subject of this motion had been laid before the Town Council or Saturday last, and that after a good deal of discussion the Magistrates and the Guildry Incorporation, and in no way connected with the political or public rights of the Town. hat therefore the expences which might be incurred in any litigation thereon, should not be defrayed from the Town funds; and he further stated, that others of the Trades Members had adhered to Baillie Morton's protest.

Some observations were then made by the Meeting or

the object of the Magistrates, in submitting the matter to the Town Council, as being quite unconnected with the set of the borough or any rights derived therefrom. The Provost then renewed his protest against the election, to which the Baillies adhered without offering the slightes argument on the question. Having taken this step, the Magistrates withdrew, leaving Dean of Guild Morison in he chair, who put the motion for election to the Meeting and which was unanimously approved of with the excep-tion of two Membersof the Town Council, who remained the Magistrates retired. A card was then sent into the Hall to the Dean of Guild, which, after reading, h said he must also retire, and on appealing to him as he was mitting the chair, on the justice and reasonableness of the proposed election, he declared, that if any litigation between the Magistrates and the Incorporation should ensue this case he most heartily wished for the Incorporation's success. This declaration was followed by acclamation from the Members; and on Mr. Robert Hephera bein called to preside, the cordial thanks of the Meeting we roted to Dean of Gui'd Morison for his candour and in legrify, with a general expression of regret that the contracted policy of an absurd system should have in any de-

gree prevailed over the liberal sentiments of his mind.

The Meeting then proceeded with the business, for which they had been called together, and elected Mr John Greig, merchant; Mr. John Fisken, merchant; Mr. James Thomas, maltman; Mr. John Stalker, manu facturer; Mr. Malcolm Stewart, merchant; Mr. John Ross, jun. merchant; Mr. John Bower, merchant; Mr. William Barlas, merchant; and Mr. Robert Hepburn, Preses; as a Committee to manage the whole of the Incorporation affairs until Michaelmas next.

The Meeting unanimously voted their thanks to Baillie Echert Morton, and the other Trades Members of the Town Council who supported his protest against any part of the Town's funds being applied, in the event of a law suit on this point, between the Magistrates and the Incorporation, to defray the expence thereof.

The Meeting also unanimously voted the thanks of the

Incorporation to the Hon. the Provost, the Magistrates and Town Council of Montrose, for the preiseworthy and liberal example they have set to other Boroughs in Scot land, in acceding to the Guildry Incorporation of the Borough, the reasonable and constitutional privileges electing their own Dean to represent them in the Tor. Council, and of the manegement of their own funds; in requested the Preses to communicate the same accordingly The Meeting was then dissolved.

# To the EDITOR of the ABERDEEN CHRONICLE.

AT the time I was writing the remarks on the Publicans, I was aware that I should be exposed to the attacks of both Alegerillers and Alegerillers Sons. This I had cal-

colated on, and was fully prepared to med all their malice and spleen, for, with the slated of traff, I reckened I should be able to ward off even their most deadly blows. But, Eir, it would never have entered into my mind, that one of their Sons would have been so much on my side, as even attempt a denial, indeed he dare not, for what I ad-

vanced was truth: " Au' facts are thiels that winneding,

"An' darna be disputed."

Pardon a Scotch quotation, I have no Letin, ro doubt he thinks to silence me by a pompous display of learning; but if the public had not paid the expence of a Grammar School Eduration for him, I am of opinion be would have been as illiterate as I am. I never was the Urator of a Taerra, or the Oracle of a Dram Shop, consequently cannot astonish a few drunken debauchees with Latin phraces, or ravish their cars with sweet nielody, nor would I feel much gratified with the landlord's horse laugh. Alas!
Mr. Editor, I am no "Son of the Song," I am no scholar, I lack all those accomplishments which the Sin of an Alesetter possesses in such an eminent degree; neither have I a wife to maintain, a son to educate, or a daughter to provide for, as he nestestly hints. I am the Son of a widowed mother, who was no Ale-seller, so that I must "earn tay bread with the sweet of my brow;" besides, my wages are so very triffing, that were I to spend it all, (as he insinuates) I am much afraid I would scarcely deserve the name of a good Customer, and my employment keeps me so close confined that, were I even so disposed, I could not find much time to spend in Tuverns; I have something cles to do than spend my days in a Shop, or my evenings in a Back Shop. In short, Sir, I cannot help thinking, that my antagonist, for all his hoasted wit, for all his bom-bastic display of learning, for all his Latin signature, has made a bad business worse; I set the conduct of the Publicans before my townsmen in a just light, "I set not down aught in malice," I told them how they were imposed on, and it remains for them to net as they think proper; my information was correct, let any one of them contradict me, if he dare: may, let the whole band unite, and engage the Son of an Ale-seller to write me down, (I care not); and if he employ his pen with half the agility he does his tongue, he will soon silence, though

he can neither confute nor deny any of my assertions. I am aware, Mr. Editor, that it would be improper to cury on this controversy any longer, I shall no more in-trude on you, but bid a final adieu to Tavern-keepers, heir Sons and their Daughters. In hopes that you will insert the above, I remain,
A CONSTANT READER.

Netherkirkgate, Oct. 21, 1816. 2000

#### To the Editor of the Aberdeen Chronicle. Oct. 50, 1816. SIR,

I are sorry to see, by your last week's paper, that your Correspondent Miss AMELIA, and her Brother Bob, have been so much annoyed by these Lawyers and Doctors Apprentices: and, fully aware of her good intentions with regard to reforming these young Gentlemen, I beg leave, through your valuable Paper, to try to correct a few of those mistaken ideas, which she seems to have imbiled from Mr. Bob.

In the fact place, Sir, all the young men, to whatever business or profession they belong, pass for Dectors and Lawyers, never for young Divines or Merchants Clerks,— And whenever any penetrating person like Bob meets a group of the latter gentry parading the streets, (for, as he remarks, they are not all good men who read the Bible) they are immediately knocked out for Dectors; and hence, the character which the two former professions so unjustly bear. But certainly, Sir, young Divines could never be guilty of staring into Ladies' faces, or of any of those rimes, of which Miss Amelia accuses the Doctors and Lawyers? Even Bob, severe as he is, could never surely harbour such an opinion, concerning Students of such a reverend profession. No! it must fall upon the other two guiltless professions, and not upon the worthy Di-

In the second place, Mr. Editor, I should be happy, if Miss Amelia could inform me, what good can be derived from reading Chesterfield's Letters, of which she seems to entertain such a high opinion? Did she ever read any of those letters, which were written to Mr. Stanhope while in France, boping that his Father (Lord Chesterfield) should be informed of his intrigues with married Ladies? A most admirable daster from a Father to his ton: Or and

he ever converse with any of the more colightened of her sex, upon the propriety of either young Ladies or ever young Gentlemen reading these Letters? Certainly not or she would never have recommended their perusal. The language of the letters is excellent, and the subject no less interesting, to the young reader, until the time that Mr. Stanhope had finished his education; but those written to him, after he went to France, ought never to be perused by the student; as they are more fitted to encourage, than to check, that unbecoming behaviour with which she

impeaches the young Doctors and Lawyers.

But as it is not to review Chesterfield's Letters that I have at this time taken the pen, I wonder how your Lady Correspondent could have had such an opportunity ing these young Gentlemen walking up and down Broad Street? Perhaps she is one of those Ladies herself, who dash up and down with fourpenny straw ridicules in their hands, and linked in her Brother Bab's arm, for want of a better gallaut. And it is more than probable, that E. & too must have cad frequent opportunities of observing these Gentlemen's motions, before he could have talked so trates in their claim; against which, however, he stated, Mr Robert Morton the Trades' Baillie had projected, that Bet be as it may, as I am not one of these who walk in Broad Street, and as my time is too valuable to be spent. conclude with remarking, that the whole of the epistle eems rather to have been dictated by a Bob than by as Amelia; and only tends to prove, and which it does in a most satisfactory manner, that Amelia walks the streets at night, when she should be employed at the needle at home; and Bob when he should be employed at his busi-And, Mr. Editor, although this Letter cannot fail to be fraught with inaccuracies, from the short time spent n writing it, I hope it will find a place in your able publication. I am, &c. A STUDENT.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris papers have been received to the 29th Oct. also gazettes and private letters from Holland, Flanders, and Germany. The Paris papers contain little that is generally interesting. The Ministers are said to be resolved on great concessions, in order to concluste the majority of the Chambers, while it is supposed that a considerable proportion of the members will form a neutral party, to hold he balance between the Ministerial and the Ultra Royalist parties. Important negotiations are vet in dependence between the different Courts of Europe, respecting cossions of territory. The Courts of Austria and Turin are negotiating for the disposal of fortresses, and Switzerland and the German princes are also anxious for various adjustments respecting their frontiers.

The Paris journals of Monday contain the following paragraph :-

"The States General of the kingdom of Hanover have presented a petition to the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness to adopt measures for giving perfect security to the succession of the throne of Hanover. In the case of the Prince Regent dying without heir-male, the Crown of England goes to the Princess Charlotte, but that of Hanover alls to the Dake of York. It is believed that this Prince will cede his rights to the Duke of Cambridge, one of his younger brothers.'

The Agents at Frankfort have been much engaged in arranging the interchanges between Prassia, the Elector of Hesse, and the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and it seems to be likely that the long subsisting differences between Frederick William and the Princes of Hesse will be amicably termi-

The first business in which the Diet will be engaged respects the neutralized states, as they are called, or minor governments of Germany, and in which the chief difficulties will be involved. This will be followed by the adjustment of the fortresses of

assigned for their protection by the several Monarchs and Princes, and the indomnities which are to be granted for this conversion from private into public property. It is doubted whether the interior governments will be able to establish their pretensions, on account of the perfect unanimity with which the superior Courts have acted in the whole of the transactions, grounded principally on the prospective arrangements of the Congress of Vienna.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27 .- A gentleman, high in the circle of the revolutionists, is now here on his way to Washington, with proposals from the patriots to make a full and immediate compensation for all the claims of our citizens and country on the Government of Spain ; provided the United States will acknowledge the Republic of Mexico. An easy ande this of getting justice, so long withheld !— But what a stigma will such an arrangement attach to old Castilian honour? The infant wipes away the reproach of pillage and injustice from its parent This gentleman mentions that an English Nobleman of talent has had a meeting with the Chiefs, that is Generals, whom he assured that Great Britain was only waiting for the example of the United States to acknowledge the new Republic; all the merchants and manufacturers of England are pressing Government incessantly to do so, thereby to open a fair and direct trade with that rich portion of the New World, as the only means of relieving their present distress, and preserving and extending their inerative commerce. Russia, as well as the other Northern Powers, it is said, will also acknowledge the independence of Mexico.

Aug. 30 .- The expedition against the Mexican coast, which rendezvoused in one of the neighbouring islands, carrying 800 well officered and appointed troops, besides the crews of the squadron, sailed, the last day of the preceding month, under a convoy of a fleet of 13 Mexican armed vessels, which also carry stores for the expedition. One division had arrived at Punta Gorda, in the bay of St. Bernardo, province of Texas, and took possession of that important poisition without opposition. Mr. Hsrrera, the Mexican Minister, is here, and about to depart for that place, to organize a Government there, and establish an Admiralty Court for the trial of prizes. The other division proceeds against Tampico, where the Royalists have some troops and fortifications, but their is no reason to believe they will make a strong resistance. Huassa Huales, on the south side of Vera Cruz, and one of the best ports on the Mexican shore, is in the power of the patriots. Herrera lately received dispatches from his Government of a very satisfactory nature to the Republican cause. This and other information, received by private individuals, has produced a revo-Jution in opinion here, at least as to the success of Mexican independence, and to want of confidence has succeeded confidence unbounded. A few farther operations of the Mexican force will open to the United States the richest commerce in the universe. Dr. R. (agent of the American Government) has been in the interior of Mexico, and in intercourse with the Mexican Government. The Royal agents, who spread abroad reports of disasters and massacres, to deter men from thinking, had also killed the Doctor by Report; however, he reports himself well, and returned to the coast from the interior with abundant funds in his hands.

It is now the general opinion, that the cities of Mexico and Vera Cruz will, before long, be in possession of the patriots, without firing a much Matagorda, which the patriot Mexican fleet is said to have taken, is 120 miles S. W. of the mouth of the Mississippi.

#### From the LONDON GAZETTE, Nov. 2.

War Office, Oct. 29. HIS Royal Highness the Prince Regent has

been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to direct, that the appointment of Commissary in Chief should be revoked from the 24th inst. WHITEHALL, Oct. 29.

The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury have appointed John Charles Herries, Esq; late Commissary in Chief, to be Auditor of the Civil List, in pursuance of the Act, 56 Geo. 3. (This Gazette gives notice, that all Exchequer Bills

dated in the months of December 1815, and January 1816, size on Aids 1815, 55 Geo. 3. cap. 5.; Vote of Credit ployed during the preceding day, but how particularly, £6,000,000, 55 Geo. 5. cap. 196, are to be paid larly occasioned is not known. The flames spread off on the 21st inst.—And that all Exchequer Bills dated prior to December 1815, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.) AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of Oatmeal per boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, from the returns received in the week ending Oct. 26.

AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES. 48s 1d - 96s 8d Beans, - 55s 11d Pease, 46s 10d Oatmeal, 29s 6d Bear or Big, Barley, 32s 3d 00s 10d The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending Oct. 50, is 45s 2\frac{3}{4}\text{d} per cwt. duty exclusive.

#### LONDON, Nov. 2.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by Sir Win. Keppell, Sir Benjamin Bloom-field, and suite, have arrived at Sudbourn Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Hertford. The Prince Esterhazy is also arrived at the Marquis of Hert-

THE LORD MAYOR .- Friday there was a grand dinner at the City of London Tavern, to celebrate the second election of the Lord Mayor. The Duke Sussex was in the chair, supported by Lord Mountford, Sir Philip Francis, and the Lord Mayor .-The Regent's health, with mingled applause and disapprobation, was drunk. The Queen and the rest of the Royal Family were given. On proposing the healths of the Princess Charlotte, and Prince Cobourg, the Duke announced him as a Brother Fishmonger. The Duke of Gloucester, the Fishmonge and his wife, were drank. On the Chairman's proposing the Lord Mayor's health, his Royal Highness entered into a long panegvric on the Lord Mayor, and a dissertation on the difficulties of the times. The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, said, few persons doubted that the system of police in the city required an entire revision. The Lord Mayor concluded a long speech by proposing the Duke of Sassex, who, in thanking the company for drinking it, said he could not agree with the doctrine which proscribed the members of the Royal Family from filling public offices. The King alone could do no wrong His sons could be, and were responsible. The healths of Lord Holland, Mr. Brougham, and Sir Samuel Romilly, (being absent) were drunk. On Sir Philip Francis being toasted, he expressed a wish that the people would rouse from their lethargy .-

the Confederation, the proportion of troops to be I expelled the Stuarts from the throne, and placed the family of Brunswick upon it;" which he introduced with a declaration of his political creed on the doctrin of legitimaev. The Duke, as an Englishman and a Fishmonger, exhorted his follow-citizens always to look to the Law and the Constitution for the remedy of any public grievance, for that was the safe and sure road to redress.—(Applause.)

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have signified to those who are to be present at Guildhall on the 9th November, that for the purpose of promoting, as far as possible, the interests of our manufactures, it would be desirable they should appear clothed in

articles of British manufacture. We have the satisfaction to learn, from intelligent persons who have lately visited the principal corn districts, that the alarms excited by interested speculators, of an approaching scarcity, are totally unsupported by the result of the harvest. It is admitted that the quality of grain, this year, is generally inferior to that of more genial seasons; but, in point of quantity, it rather exceeds than falls short

We understand from a channel of the first respectability, that as soon as the Congress of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata solemnly declared the country to be hereafter independent of Spain, Mr. Robert Staples presented his credentials as Consul-General of his Britannic Majesty, and is now in the public exercise of the functions attached to that office. It is further added, that an assurance has been conveyed to that quarter, purporting that it is the intention and wish of the British Government for the Portuguese to remain within their ancient limits .- Morning Chronicle.

Mr. Jabet, a bookseller of Birmingham, having published an Address, with a view to counteract the effect of a set of Resolutions published by the Hampden Club, in that town, upon the present distressed state of the country, a report not warranted by the fact went abroad, that he had asserted that nine shillings a week were sufficient for the maintenance of a family, a great number of the populace assembled, attacked his house, and broke his windows, and it was not until after the Riot Act was read, the military called out, and some wounds were inflicted by both parties, that the tumult was suppressed.— The assertion imputed to Mr. Jabet would, if true, betray a total want of feeling on his part, and, therefore, however we may deprecate, we cannot be surprised at the result of the misrepresentation .-The Ministerial Prints, however, think that by a little exaggeration it may be turned to good account. Mr. Jabet being a printer and bookseller, The Times considers it an attack upon the liberty of the press. Another asserts, that Mr. Jabet was attacked because he was a loyal bookseller-thus insinuating that the assailants were men of disloyal and Jacobinical principles. Another arrays it in all the terrors of a ferocious and sanguinary riot of the most formidable description .- Globe.

The disturbances among the colliers and miners in the West have subsided. The provincial papers from that district, received yesterday, contain nothing in addition to the accounts published in the London prints.

Nearly 17,000 signatures were annexed to a petition to the Prince Regent, on the present public distress, while it lay in Sheffield.

COMMISSARIAT .- The superintendence and control of the Commissary-General's Office have been transferred to the Treasury, and Mr. Hill is appointed Chief Clerk of the Department, with a salary equal to half the amount of Mr. Herries, the late Commissary-General's; so that his retiring on halfpay is, in fact, no saving to the public. The late boasted reduction in this establishment, consists in the dismissal of a few Copying Clerks, whose salaries added together, will not be more than sufficient to pay that of the new Clerk! Some of the junior officers in the department, who have had the arduous duty of serving abroad for some years, have been superseded by younger Gentlemen sent from home, without any other claim, than the influence of their friends with the Treasury Board.

FIRE AT BELVOIR CASTLE.

About two o'clock in the night between Friday and Saturday last, we regret to state, an alarming fire broke out in Belvoir Castle, the splended seat of the Duke of Rutland, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire. It commenced in the carpenter's room, in with great rapidity, and communicated to the centre, but an alarm having been given in time, the children and servants were removed from danger. The Dake and Duchess of Rutland were at the time on a visit to the Duchess Dowager, at Cheveley.

The property of Belvoir Castle, we learn, was only insured for 40,000l. The Paintings alone are estimated at a value of twice the sum. Some of the most valuable pictures of this inimitable collection were fortunately preserved, and, above all, no lives were lost. The whole of the ancient structure is reduced to a heap of ruins, but much of the modern building is still standing. The fire originated in a room which the carpenter had converted into a temporary work shop. The workmen had placed some timber too near the fire to dry, which caught the flames, and terminated the destruction of one of the most splended and valuable residences in the King-

DUBLIN, Oct. 28 .- We have great pleasure in announcing, that the state of the Lord Lieutenant's health is considered to be so much improved, that the physicians do not deem it necessary to issue ; morning bulletin, as heretofore. The evening bulletin of yesterday was as follows:

" Phœnix Park, Oct. 27, four o'clock, p. M. "The Lord Lieutenant has passed the day favourably."
Saturday se'ennight the 18th regiment embarked at Cove, and on Monday sailed for Jamaica.

### NAVAL REGISTER.

FROM LLOYD'S MARINE LIST, Oct. 29. The Britannia, Smith, from Shields to Lisbon and Jamaica, passed the Isle of Wight on Sunday, with her weather boards and bulwarks stove and rudder damaged and intended putting into Plymouth or Falmouth to repair. The Intrepid transport, Johnson, from Woolwich to Barbadoes, with troops, put into Sheerness on Friday, with loss of bowsprit, jib-boom, &c. having been run on board of by a light collier brig, on the Warp.

The Hazard, Lewes, from Woolwich to Hull, was towed into Orford Haven on Friday, dismasted, and with

The Mary, Hird, from Dantzie to Bristol, ran on the Fairness Rock, 24th instant, but got off, and put into Margate, leaky, and it is doubted whether she must not The Rebecca and Sarah, Wright, from London to

Petersburgh, and a large vessel, name unknown, are lost in the Gulf of Finland.

On the night of the 20th instant, a sloop rame unknown was totally lost near Neordaisk, coast of Holland, and it The political toasts were concluded by the following one from his Royal Highness: "The principles that casks of oil have been saved, marked P. and burnt E. O.

-, London to New York, on 16th inst. in lat. 49, 10, leng. 11. Mary and Susan, Curfe, Liverpool to Charleston, 15th

eptember, in lat. 56. long. 64, 50, out 31 days. Georgia, Lowe, Liverpool to Savannah, 14th Sept. in lat. 54, long. 65, 40.

Britannia of Newcasle, bound to Baltimore, in lat. 48 29. long. 35. 59. by the Hannah, arrived at Chatham, from

Ben Lomond, Clyde to New Brunswick, on 27th ult.

in about lat. 56. long. 22. 27. Ebenezer, Lisbon to St. John's, Newfoundland, in lat. 49. long. 4% dismasted; out 70 days.

NOV. 1:- The Diana, Fughl, from Copenhagen to Batavia, struck on the Cross Sand near Yarmouth, on Tuesday night, and sunk in deep water. It is feared that

the crew were drowned. The Friends, Gudie, from Archangel to London, which ran on shore the end of August, near Archangel, has been totally wrecked. The crew and most of the cargo

The Osborne, Campleman, from London to Petersburg, is totally wrecked near Cronstadt.

The Friends, Clarke, from London, is arrived at Petersburgh with a considerable part of her cargo damaged having struck between Cronstadt and Revel.

A brig about 250 tons burden, timber laden, with yellow sides and green over it, the inside of her quarter boards painted green, was fallen in with 21st ult. in lat 51. long. 14. 50. full of water, part of her stern out, her mainmast gone, and without any person on board, by the Commerce, arrived at Holyhead.

The Merchant's Array, Saith, from Gibraltar to Providence, was abandoned 5th September in lat, 44, long. 56. having sprung a leak in a gale the day before. The crew taken out by the William and Henry, of Gotheuburg.
The Flora, Gaskin, from Liverpool to Pictou, was wrecked 5d September, on Cape Ray. One man (Richard

Hall) drowned. The Jane, Davidson, from London to Rotterdam, ran on shore Oct. 51, near Cuckola's Point, and was half full of water, but has been got of and put into the London Docks, where the cargo will be discharged.

Rear-Admiral Plampin is appointed to succeed Sir Pulteney Malcolm in his station at St. Helena.

#### MARKETS, &c. CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 1.

There have been no fresh arrival of Grain since Wednesday, yet Wheat was heavy sale this morning, having but few buyers at Market—Barley 2s. cheaper—Beans, Pease, and Oats support Wednesday's prices, but the de-

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF			
	CURRENT	PRICES.	
Wheat (English)	92s al-15s	Grey Pease,	52s a 55s
Ditto (Foreign)	60s al 15s	Beans, -	60s a 65s
Rye, -	55s a 60s	Tick ditto,	56s a 60s
Barley, -	46s a 55s	Oats, -	54s a 58s
Malt, -	80s a 90s	Fine ditto,	-s a -s
White Pease,	55s a 65s	Poland do.	44s a 50s
Ditto Boilers,	70s a 76s	Feed ditto,	56s a 42s
ant afternoon in the	PRICES O	F FLOUR.	
Fine Flour,	90s to 95s	Seconds,	85s to 90s
HADDING	TON COL	IN MARKET,	Nov. 1.

A good supply of Wheat in Market both of old an new, which met with a very heavy sale-Price of old Wheat nearly the same as last day, best 60s, current prices from 56s, to 59s. New Wheat rather lower than last day best 47s. current prices from 50s. to 45s .- Barley 5 higher than last day; best 45s. current prices from 45s. to 44s. 6d. New ditto 42s. current prices from 38s. to 41s -Oats 5s. higher than last day; best 53s. current price from 30s. 6d. to 32s. New ditto, 30s. current prices from 24s. to 29s.

This day there were 167 bolls of Oatmeal in Edinburgh market-Retail price per peck of best Oatmeal 2s. Od.-

SMITHFIELD MARKET, Nov. 1.

To sink the Offal, per stone of Elbs. Beef, 5s Od to 4s Od Veal, 4s Od to 5s Od Mutton, 5s Od fo 4s Od Pork, 4s Od to 5s 6d Beasts, 750-Sheep and Lambs, 6350-Calves, 520 Pigs, 540. NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS

November 2.
Beef, 2s 4d to 5s 4d Veal, 3s 8d to 5s 4d
Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 2d Pork, 4s 4d to 6s 0d PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 2.

Kent, 91 9s to 141 10s Kent, 131 0s to 171 17s Sussex, 81 10s to 131 0s Sussex, 141 0s to 161 0s Essex, 121 0s to 161 16s Faraham111 18s to 251 00s PRICE OF TALLOW, Nov. 2.

Town Tallow, 54s to —s | Graves, — —s to 7
Yellow Russia, 54s to —s | Good Dregs, —s to 7 Yellow Russia, 54s to -s White ditto, —s to —s Yellow Soap, 86s to — Soap ditto, 52s to —s Mottled, - 94s to — Mottled, - 94s to -Melting Stuff, —s to 45s Curd,
Ditto rough, —s to 27s Palm, 98s to -Price of Candles, per doz. 10s 6d .- Moulds, 12s 0d

PRICE OF LEATHER, Nov. 2. 22d to 21d per lb. Butts, 50 to 55lbs. each, \_d to --d Ditto, 58 to 66lbs. each, Merchants' Backs, - 18d to 19d Dressing Hides, - 14d to 15d

16d to 171d Crop Hides 55 to 10lb for cutting 16d to 19d Ditto 45 to 50lb. - Calf Skins 30 to 40lb. -45 to 50lb. -19d to 211d 19d to 21d Ditto 50 to 70 to 80lb. 21d to 25d 20d to 23d 27d to -d Small Seals (Greenland) Large ditto 80s to 110s per dozen.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE, Nov. 1. Amsterdam, 59 4 B.2Us | Antwerp, 11 19 Do. at sight, 38 10 | Hamburgh, 56 8 Hamburgh, 36 8 21 Amsterdam, 12 0 C. F. Bremen, 0 0 0 Do. at sight, 11 17 Altona, Rotterdam, 12 1 2 Us Paris, 36 9 21 Us Altona, 25 80 ARBROATH MANUFACTURES, Oct. 30.

Tow, 5-4ths wide, 0 a 0 Lint, 4-4ths do. 10 a  $10\frac{1}{4}$  a 0 Do. 5-9ths do. 0 Do. 9-8ths do. 0 Do. 8\frac{1}{4} a 0 Do. 8\frac{1}{2} \text{Torong} a 0 Do. 8\frac{1}{4} \text{Torong} a Do. 8\fr

DUNDEE MANUFACTURES, Oct. 24. HINENS. d. d. llb. Limspun 7 7 a 3 9
Bleach can. No. I. 10 a 18 5 do. do. 0 0 a 0 0
Boiled do. - 0 a 0 6 do. do. 4 8 a 4 10
Hemp com. do. 0 a 0 7 do. do. 0 0 a 0 0 Tow do. do. O a O 6 Tow do. O  $6\frac{1}{4}$  a O 7 Cot. Bag.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb.p.y.  $9\frac{1}{4}$  a 10 7 & 8 Tow do. O  $4\frac{1}{4}$  a O 5 Ditto  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ditto 0 a 0 10 to 12lb. do, 0 4 a 0  $4\frac{1}{4}$  Two ditto, - 0 a 0 Petersburgh 12 H. £48 a 50 Two ditto, - 0 a Flax Osnaburghs, 5 a 53 Ditto 9 ditto - 38 a 40 Dressed Tow.do. 4 a 4 liga Thiesenhausen 62 a 65 Common Tow.do. 4 a 4 Drujana Cut - 46 a 48 Ger. Dow. 27 inch. O a O Leibau 00 a 00 Common do. do. O a O Archangel 00 a 00 HEMP. 24 port. 9-8 Sheet. 71 a 73 24 port. 9-8 Sheet. 7\frac{1}{4} a \frac{7}{4}\]
20 port. do. 6 a 6\frac{1}{4}\]
Petersburgh clean - 42 a 44
24 port. 4-4ths do. 6\frac{1}{4} a 6\frac{4}{4}\]
VARNS. Riga Rhine - 42 a 44
31b. Linth. spun 28 9da 28 10d Drujana Pass - 00 a 00 do mill-spun 3 0 a 3 2 Common Pass - 00 a 00

#### EDINBURGH, Nov. 5. -

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Yesterday came on before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of John Black alias John Waters, indicted for violently assaulting, wounding, and bruising John Allan, farmer, at Pentland, on the night of the 3d, or early in the morning of the 4th of July last, on the highway leading from the ity of Edinburgh, by the Grange Toll and Powourn, to the village of Libberton, near the second mile stone from Edinburgh, by coming behind him, striking him a severe blow with a stick or bhilecon. on the head, in consequence of which Mr. Allan fell from his horse, when the prisoner struck him on the head and several parts of the body, and wound-

ed him to the effusion of his blood, and then robbed I for the defenders, the examination of whom conhim of his gold watch, a twenty pound note of the East Lothian Banking Company, a one pound note of the Bank of England, and several other Bank notes, amounting in all to betwixt thirty-six and forty pounds.

The case was clearly proved. After the evidence was gone through, the Solicitor-General addressed the Jury for the Crown, in an able speech, and Robert Hunter, Esq; for the prisoner, when the Jury retired, and in a few minutes returned with a viva voce verdict, finding the prisoner guilty.

The Lord Justice Clerk, after an impressive speech, sentended the prisoner to be executed at Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 11th of Decem-

> JURY COURT. MOST IMPORTANT CASE.

The Right Hon. JAMES, EARL of FIFE, Pursuer, AND THE TRUSTEES of the deceased James, Earl of Fife, Defenders.

This important and extraordinary case, (as stated in our last) occupied the Court from Tuesday morning the 29th ult. till eight o'clock on Thursday night. All the Judges were present every day, viz. the Lord Chief Commissioner, Lord Pitmilly, and Lord

The following gentlemen were drawn as Jurymen :-

William Dunlop, Esq; spirit dealer in Edinburgh, Alexander Smith, Esq; banker in Edinburgh, George Wauchope, Esq; merchant in Leith, William Trotter, Esq; upholsterer in Edinburgh. James Pillans, Esq. merchant in Leith. Sir John Hope of Craighall, Bart.

Forbes Hunter Blair, Esq; banker in Edinburgh. David Skirving, Esq; farmer, East Garlton. William Calder, Esq; merchant in Edinburgh. Andrew Bonar, Esq; banker in Edinburgh, Alex. Chas Maitland Gibson, of Cliftonhall, Esq. Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland, Bart.

The Lord Advocate opened the case for the purmer, in a speech of two hours duration. His Lordship commenced by observing, that the present was one of the most important cases that ever had come before a Jury in this country, involving the right to property worth half a million Sterling. The facts of the case were, that James Earl of Fife had, in October 1808, executed certain deeds to the prejudice of, and in a manner disinheriting his heir, his brother Alexander. Earl Alexander, who succeeded his brother James, took good care to do no act or deed to invalidate or homologate these deeds, and having died, his son, the present pursuer, upon his return from Spain, 1813, had immediately instituted the present action of reduction, in order to set these deeds aside, and recover possession of the property thus diverted past the legal heir. His Lordship then stated to the Jury, the state of the late James Earl of Fife for several years before his death, and which would be proved in evidence. The late Earl of Fife, whose settlements were now under reduction, had, about the year 1797, been attacked with a disorder in the eyes, called a cataract, and for many years previous to his death had been in a state of blindness. For years before his death, he had been under the necessity of employing a Secretary to read and write his letters, and being unable to write himself without assistance, a device had been fallen upon to enable the deceased Earl, when he wished to write any particular letter with his own hand, to do so by means of a black stick being hid across the page, by feeling which, his Lordship had been enabled to write in a straight direction; but which stick the attendant servant or secretary behaved to remove at the end of each line, and also to put ink into the pen, the Earl having been totally unconscious when it was exhausted. The Learned Counsel contended. that if such evidence should be made out, the late Earl of Fife was altogether incapable of executing the deeds in question-he could not see them himself, and consequently could not be sensible that the papers read over to him were the papers he signed .-By the established law of Scotland, persons, in such circumstances behoved to execute deeds in presence of two notaries and four witnesses, after having the deed carefully and deliberately read over. After stating a number of anecdotes, to show the state of the late Earl's sight, and that he was unconscious of recognizing any person or distinct object, although he was very anxious to conceal the fact, the Learned Lord farther stated, that one of the instrumentary witnesses, Mr. Wilson, had not seen the Earl subcribe, neither had he ever heard him recognize his subscription. The other party had acknowledged that Mr. Wilson had not seen the Earl actually subscribe; but they contended that the Earl had afterwards declared to him that the subscription was his. But how could this be the fact? If the late Earl could not see, how was it possible that he could recognize or acknowledge any subscription to be his? The thing was morally impossible.-After a great many learned and ingenious observa-

noble pursuer. The Counsel for the pursuer then proceeded to call evidence. The first witness, Mr. Wilson, one of the instrumentary witnesses, denied having seen the late Earl sign the decds in question, or acknowledge his subscription. He was factor on part of the estate, and on the forenoon of the day the deeds bear date, Mr. Soutar, one of the trustees, brought the deeds into the charter-room, where the witness was, and caused him to fill up the testing clause and sign as witness. He was often in the practice of doing so. This witness also gave evidence as to the state of the Earl's sight, which he described as alto-gether defective, and that he was unable to read any written or printed paper. A vast number of witnesses, domestics, attendants, and acquaintances of the late Earl, were examined to prove the defective state of his sight, but whose evidence it is altogether impossible for us, from the length of the trial, to give in detail. At eleven o'clock at night the Court adjourned.

tions, the Learned Lord concluded by stating, that

he had no doubt he and his brethren on the same side

would be able to satisfy the Jury, that a verdict

ought to be returned on all the issues in favour of the

Oct. 30 .- This morning, at ten o'clock, the Court again met, when the examination of witnesses on the part of the noble pursuer, continued; and having concluded.

Mr Thomson, as leading Counsel for the defenders. addressed the Jury in an eloquent speech, and commented, at great length, upon the evidence adduced by the noble pursuer. The Learned Counsel described the late Earl of Fife as a shrewd and intelligent men, and although considerably deficient in sight still perfectly able to conduct his affairs, and which in fact, he did, until the last hour of his life; are these facts, and that he had acknowledged his subscription to the witness Wilson, he hoped to be able to prove.

Mr. Thomson then proceeded to call witnesses

tinued till cleven o'clock at night, when the Court again adjourned.

Oct. 31.—The Court met at tan o'clock, when the Jury were addressed in reply, for the putsuer, by Mr. J. Clerk, and afterwards the Lord Chief Commissioner summed up the evidence. The Jury retired about half-past four to deliberate, and about eight o'clock returned with their verdict, which was read by Sir John Dallymple, their Chanceller.

The following were the Issues appointed to be tried by the Jary, with the Undings thereon.

1st.—Whether, at the date of the deeds under reduction. viz.—on the 7th of October 1808. James, Earl of Fife, deceased, was totally blind, or was so blind as to be seared, able to distinguish between light and darkness? And whether the said, Karl was at that time incapable of resding any writing, written instrument, or printed book? And if, at that time, he could discover whether a paper was writ-

Find. That James Earl of Fife, at the date of thy deeds under reduction, viz. on the 7th October 1808, was not totally blind, though he could scarcely distinguish between light and darkness.—The said Earl was at that time incapable of reading any writing, written instru or printed book .- He could not at that time discover whether a paper was written on or not.

2d.—Whether the said deeds were read over to the said

2d.—Whether the said deeds were read over to the said Earl's name being put thereto; and if so, in presence of whom? and if read over to the said Earl, as aforesaid, whether they were all, or any of them read to him at one and the same time, or at different times? and if at different times, whether they were deduring the whole period which elapsed from the com-mencement of the reading till the name of the said Earl was put to them as aforesaid, or where they were deposit-Fixp. That the said deeds were read over previous to

The said Earl's name bring put thereto, in presence of Stewart Souter, and Alexander Forteith Williamson, or one or other of them. It is not proven whether they were all read to him, at one and the same fine, or at different times. There is no proof whether they were depo-sited, and kept in the room in which they were read, dur-ing the whole period, which elapsed from the commencement of the reading till the name of the said Earl was put to them, as aforesaid, or where they were deposited.

5d.—Whether the said Earl's name was put to the

said deeds, or any of them, by having his hand directed to the places of signing, or led in making the subscription? Or if the said Earl was assisted; and if so, in what manner he was assisted in making his subscription?
FIND, That the said Earl put his name to the said

deeds, by feeling for the finger or fingers of another person on the spot for signature, and was no otherwise assisted than as above described. 4th.—Whether the said Earl put, or attempted to put his name to the said deeds, or any of them, at one and the same time; or whether any period of time intervened?

the said acts, whether the said deeds, and all of them, were in the possession or custody of the said Earl, or were in the possession or custody of any other person during such intervals of time?

Fixe, That the said Earl put his name to the said deeds, at one and the same time.

5th.—Whether the said Earl put his name to the deeds

under reduction, in presence of the two instrumentary witnesses, or either of them? or did acknowledge his subscription to them, or either of them? or at what period he made such acknowledgment? FIND, That the said Earl put his name to the deeds, under reduction, in presence of one instrumentary witness, viz. Alexander Forteith Williamson—but it is not proven

that the said Earl did acknowledge his subscription to George Wilson, the other instrumentary witness. 6th .- Whether the said Earl was, until the dates of the deeds under reduction, or at a latter period, a man remarkably attentive to, and in the use of transacting every sort of business connected with his estates, and in the practice and habit of executing, and in fact did execute, deeds of all sorts connected with his own affairs, by subscribing the same with his own hand, and without the in-

Fire, Proven in the affirmative. 7th.-Whether the said Earl took means to ascertain that the deeds under reduction, alledged to have been sigued by him, were conform to the scrolls of deeds prepared by his agents under his special direction, and what vere the means he took to ascertain the same?

FIND, That the only means which the said Earl took to scertain that the deeds under reduction were conform to the scrolls or deeds prepared by his agents under his special directions, were his having heard the deeds read

The Lord High Commissioner, on receiving the verdict, complimented the Jury on the attention they had paid to the evidence, and assured them, that by their decision, they had rendered an essential benefit to the community.

The Court was crowded every day with ladies and gentlemen.

Counsel for the Earl of Fife-

The Lord Advocate, John Clark, Francis Jeffrey, II. Cockburn, John Arghibald Murray, and W. R. Robinson, Esqrs. agent, Mr. Walter Cook, W. S.

Thomas Thomson, John P. Grant, M. P. James Mon-crieff, J. H. Mackenzie, and John Fullarton, Esqrs. agent, Mr. James Jollie, W. S.

Arrived at the Royal Hotel, the Right Hon. the Earl of Fife. Set off from the same place, Sir George and Lady Sitwell, for their seat in Derbyshire : and the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, &c. The Presbytery of Hamilton have unani-

nously approved of the overture transmitted by last Assembly, anent the union of offices. While the Presbytery approved simpliciter on the overture, the members generally declared that they would with equal readiness have concurred, had the overture proceeded still farther than it does in cheeking an union, which they conceive to be prejudicial to the interests of learning as well as of religion.

On Tuesday morning last, about four o'clock even or eight men made up to a soldier, belonging to the 42d regiment, on guard at the Customhouse, Glasgow, and while one of these asked him " what o'clock it was," another knocked him down, and in that situation kicked him, but the police patrole appearing in sight, they immediately absconded, and although pursued by the patrole, unfortunately escaped. Had the centinel not been put off his guard such a frivolous question, the consequences might have been very serious, his piece being loaded with ball cartridge.

MARRIAGES. At St. Andrews, James Keay, Esq; Advocate, to Miss Elizabeth Graham, third daughter of the late Robert

Graham, Esq; of Fintry.

At Dumfries, Mr. John Ramsay, Writer, to Christian, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Hugh M. Cormack, en, of the Customs.

At Berwick, John Henderson, Esq. to Miss M. Watts. DEATHS. At Islay House, on the 19th ult. Walter Campbell, of

Shawfield, Esq.

At London, much regretted, the Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, of Finnegand, in Perthshire, and Sharrowhead, in Yorkshire, and Minister of St. Paul's, Sheffield.

At Cheltenham, James King, Esq, aged 70, master of the ceremonies of that place, and of the upper Assembly Rooms, Bath.

In Brompton, Mrs. Bruce, Widow of the late Dr. Bruce, of Bruce Vele, Barbadoes,
At Montego Bay, on the 51st July, Mr. David Bur-

ton Dewar, of Paisle At Milntown, Flora, youngest daughter of the late At Old Quarter House, Mr. James Willison, Mcr-

At Berwick, Mr. Patrick Dodday aged 89 formerly

Farmer at Theraton.

TON y TO ABBRUEEN UNRONICLE. HAVING been e contant Reader of your Paper from the time of its commencement in 1806, and generally approving of the sentiments expressed in it having witnessed all the opposition & has experienced—and frequently heard you at used for daring to disapprove of political colruption, unjust wars, and mala felics in our negotia-tions; I am happy to say, that I think the time has now served when I may wish you joy, as having the majority of your countrymen on your side. The sentiments you have expressed on public affairs are now stopted as just by the greatest Cities of the Empire; indeed, the rasults of the policy pursued, and present state of the country, prove them just; and however reluctant the supporters of Pitt System amongst us rany be to admit the fact, a few exart mooths will probably convince them, that systematic corruption is too well understood to be leager tolerated.— When your Paper made its appearance, it was the only Facer published in Scotland professing principles of Indeperdences and now, seven or eight well conducted Papers of published in North Erican, evidently unbiassed by Winisterial I-Sucace, and uttering the Truth with Bald. nisterial 1-Agence, and uttering the Truth with Boldme a Awonderful Cange has taken place in yublic opinion, and in Glasgow, Phisley. Dundee, Peth, and Montrose, mon of unquestion bly great acquirements contribute to the Perfected Publications, and exert themselves to rouse the almost exchagaished Patrictism of their countrymen. That some Scotch Papers continue to copy from the Curier, Times, and Marning Post, is not to be wondered at as yet; but I confess I shall be surprized, if public opinion be thus insulted much longer. These papers are known withinly to have propagated falsehoods, with the intention of deceiving the people, for many years, and from Sales were not only promoted by Ministers by off their inflatence, but a great part of the daily impression of the Courier has long been actuelly paid for out of the public purse, for the purpose of being distributed gratis, at ale-houses and toll bars along the great roads. Another class of Papers conceal every thing to which Ministers do not wish to give publicity, and, without going all the lengths of the leading Ministerial Prints, affect to deprecate the vistence of their opponents. In looking over the columns of one of these prints, you cannot collect that the country is in a state of distress, but you have a minute account of every movement of the branches of the Royal Family, fashionable parties, and long criticisms upon the merits of the Performers at the Theatres; paragraphs from Brussels, Ghent, and other towns, and full details of how Louis manages his mock Elections. These are termed moderate Papers, (the Traveller is a good specimen) and are countenanced in so far by the Treasury, eanse by never touching upon abuses, or the misery arising from these abuses, they leave it as a seemingly fair inference, that they do not exist. For my part, think the Editor of a Newspaper who occupies his columns at the present day with trifling matter, taking no notice of the miscrable state of the country, and what may prohably alleviate the discress, is as blameable and as imbubly alleviate the descress, is as blameable and as imper inent, as he would be, who, while his neighbour's property were perishing by flood or fire, should talk to him of the state of the weather, or the trifling occurrences of the day. Those who profit by the abuser of which the people complain, will find fault with the problications which continue to press the present alarming state of the instinuous to press the present alarming state of the instinuous to press the present alarming state of the instinuous to press the property abundance of the population of the country approve of the course you have pursued, and are country approve of the course you have pursued, and are

Your constant reader, PUBLICOLA. Garisch, Nov. 2, 1316.

To the Editor of the Abendeen Chronicle.

One great object ought to engross our atten pursuing. One great object ought to engross dur atten-tion at present, for until that object be obtained, all minor attempts to better the situation of the country are vain.

A BOTTLE of Wine, Mr. Editor, I believe, ought to contain seven gills, at least so say his Majesty's Com-anissioners of Excise. But some of the liquid dealers now a-days, from motives no doubt the most praiseworthy curtail the quantity to six; a more trille of profit to be sure, and not to be compared to the health of a customer who perhaps consumes a house thilly, and is thus saved the trouble of swallowing the contents of 4 dozens and 2 bettles per annura, and by a common saying, of knocking as many pails into his coffin; as most of us take a buttle now and then, and of course drive a tail. I would sug-gest, that they should be made still less. By this means, the barbarous system of brass nailing would be done away, and instead of being closed up like the pipe of a bellows we should lie fully as snug soldered up in a Leaden Jacket, with less chance of house-breaking. The following clause in the New Polices Bill, might induce these Gem'men, to take off one other Gill :-"And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that "every Bottle of Wine, sold within the Royalty of the

"said City, shall contain only five gills: provided al-ways, that nothing is this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent Innkeepers &c. charging the same prior as for larger: and provided also, that the quality of said Wine may be either good or had, harsh, mild, mellow, or mixed—casked, corked, or crusted—sour or sweet—superior, old, or superlatively " new-in the some manner as if this act had never been " made, any thing to the contrary not withstanding."
Yours, &c.

Aberdeen, Nov. 7, 1816.

REWARD OF TWENTY GUINEAS. HERBAS, for sometime past, many daring depredations have been committed within this City and Liberties, by breaking into Shops and Dwelling Houses, during the night, and stealing therefrom. A REWARD OF TWENTY GUINEAS

Is hereby offered to any person or persons who may com-municate such information to Alex, Cadenhead, Advocate in Aberdeen, Procurator Fiscal of the City and Liberties, as shall prove the means of bringing to punishment any one or more of the persons guilty thereof, who may not have hitherto been known and detected. Council Chamber, Aberdsen, Nov. 5, 1816.

NOTICE. THE CREDITORS of WILLIAM DEU-CHAR, at Pittrichie, are requested to meet at the office of William Stuert, Advocate in Aberdeen, on Tuesday the 19th current, at two o'clock afternoon.

\*a\* There are 18 ACRES of TURNIPS for sale at
Pittrichie. Houses and Strew will be afforded.

ROAD CONTRACTORS. ANTED, for Forming and Metalling from Seven to Nine Hundred Ells of Road, principally upon the Exercise Finraly, and commencing a Bridge of Roschall, on the Oldmeldrum Turnpike. The Plan of the Road will be shewn by GEO. STRACHAS, Overseer at Fintray House, with whom Estimates mebe lodged, within fourteen days from this date. Aberdeen, Nov. 8, 1816:

SALE ADJOURNED. Upset Prices considerably Reduced. Upon Friday the 29th day of November current, between the hours of six and seven afternoon, there will be exposed to sale by public roup, within the New Inn of

THE HOUSES and BUILDINGS situated near the Gallowgate-head, belonging to the seques-trated Estate of Aberdein, Machattie, and Co. and lately occupied by them, for carrying on the Foundery an Blacksmith Businesses, with the Steam-Engine, Machinery, and working Utensils, in and about the premises,

The Work consists of a Moulding-Shop, Furnace, and Blowing Cylinder, calculated to east from one to two Cleaning and Pattern-Maker's Shops ; a c Set of Iron and Wooden Boxes; a great variety of Patterns; a Steam Engine, (six horse power) of the most approved, construction, almost new? Turning, Boring, and Grinding Apparatus; a Blacksmith's Shop, sufficient for twelve men to work in, with a complete Se of Tools; a Counting-Room and Iron-House; a Coal Gas Apparatus for lighting the whole work, &c. Every thing. is in the best order, and the work is fitted out for making out all kinds of Machinery, and Instruments used

in Agriculture and Manufactures.

At the same time there will be sold. ONE SHARE of the Aberdeen and North Shipping Company; and ONE

SHARE of the Inversey Turnpile Read.

For forther particulars, apply to Aterarban Webster. Advotate in Aberdeen, trostee on the said sequestrated

The state of the s

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN. ONE SHARE, or HALF a SHARE, of the GREENLAND WHALE FISHING COM-Apply to ALEX. ALLAN, Advocate.

HORSES FOR SALE.

To be sold by public roup, at Campbell's Stables, on Friday the 15th current, at one o'clock, afternoon, BAY MARE, very handsome, fit for road or A BAY GALLOWAY, 5 years old, very temperate, a fast trotter. A BLACK MARE, 5 years old, goes well in a gig, and could work at farm work, or answer for saddle. A BROWN GELITING, fit for a gig, or farm work. A BAY MARE, an excellent roadster, the owner having no farther use for her; also asmall BAY MARE, 14 hands high, fit for a Lady or Gentleman.

There will be some more Horses in for sale at same

25,000 FEET of 3ths and 4 Inch Scotch FIR DEALS. Offers to supply the whole, or any part of the above, will be received by JAMES GORDON & Co. Coopers.

LASTAGE FROM ROTTERDAM.

THE BRIG LAUREL,
ALEXANDER MONRO, MASTER,
Arrived at Rotterdam on the 51st ult.
and is now ready to receive Goods on poard for Aberdeen and all places adjacent, deliverable at Aberdeen. Those intending to order Goods by said vessel, may rely on her leaving Rotterdam on or before the First of December, as great part of her cargo is already

Freight for Flax 1s. per Matt, and all other Goods in like proportion.

Every attention will be paid in forwarding Goods to the ountry, &c. as formerly advertised.

JOHN LUMSDEN. Marischal Street, Nov. 8, 1816.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, ONE-SINTEENTH SHARE OF The GOOD SHIP ANNE, 536 tons per register, built in 1811 under private inspection and connected is abuse.

private inspection and coppered, is abundantly found in all kinds of good stores, at present on a voyage to New York; West Indies, Honduras, and London. The purchaser will find a particular interest in entering with the following advantages: the outfits of the said voyage are paid to her leaving Dublin—the vessel assured to New York—and the balance of Freights unpaid when in Government service. For particulars, apply Aberdeen, Nov. 9, 1816. to the publisher.

For KINGSTON, JAMAICA, and PORTS adjacents DIRECT FROM ABERDEEN.

The fast-sailing Coppered & Armed Brig,

PATRIOT,

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Commander,

Will be ready to receive Goods on board by the 20th inst. and sail by the 10th December. She will return direct to Aberdeen.

For Freight or Passage, (having excellent accommedation for Passengers) apply to .... JOHN & R. CATTO. Aberdeen, Nov. 5, 1816.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER RUST

RESPECTULLY begs leave to offer his grateliberal encouragement he has received since he commenced business; and has now to inform them, that he has removed to a large and commodious SHOP, in the New House, West Suite of Broad Street, next to Netherkinkgate, where he has laid in a fresh STOCK of every article in his Line—among which are, a very choice and large selec-tion of GREEN and BLACK TEAS, consisting of Blooms, Twankies, Hysons, Gunpowder Hysons, Pekors, Congous, (from the East India Company's Warehouses direct) &c. &c. in great variety.

Excellent strong Teas, 6s. to 6s. 8d.—Common much wer—Very fine, 7s. upwards.

RAW and ROASTED COFFEE. RAW and REFINED SUGAR. YELLOW, WHITE, and MOTTLED SOAP. PICKLES, SAUCES, SPICERIES. Families supplied on the most liberal terms.

### THE CHRONICLE.

ABERDEEN: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1816.

Summary of Politics.

WHEN we first saw the Statement of the Glasgow Committee, describing in plain and temperate language the attempts made by the Lord Provost and others to prevent a Meeting of the Inhabitants to be held, for the purpose of stating their grievances and petitioning the Throne for redness, we confidently anticipated renewed exertions on the part of the public-spirited citizens, and final success in effecting their laudable purpose. The resistance of Provost Black to the exercise of the Constitutional Rights of the Community, merely shewed him to be a real member of the Rotten Borough Faction, with much insolence, profound ignorance, and altogether regardless of the public esteem. If, however, he really calculates upon frowning down the Patriotism of the City of Glasgow, he has discovered his mistake; a Meeting numerous almost beyond example, and highly respectable for the talents attd information of those who took a leadin part in the proceedings, was held on the 29th ult, a parti cular account of which will be found in another part of this Paper, together with the Resolutions adopted. To offer any comment upon these would be altogether unnecessary, they are full and explicit, agreeing in all essen-tial points with the Resolutions of London and Westminster, Liverpool, and other great cities of England, and are expressed in that firm and manly language which becomes the occasion. Whether the numbers assembled really amounted to forty thousand may be uncertain; but if will not be denied, that the meeting comprehended when in such a meeting the names of Wallace, Bruce Buchanan, and Fletcher, call forth enthusiastic shouts of applause, we must conclude, that there are still Scotchmen who duly appreciate their high characters, and are well disposed to imitate their virtues. Great pains have been taken to retain Glasgow in the degraded state of a Rotten Borough, and prevent the inhabitants from form ing just ideas of the general policy and real state of the Empire, but the day of delusion and fraud is over, as the sentiments expressed at this meeting fully testify. It must be in vain again to tell the people of. Glasgow of the just and necessary wars we have been engaged in-of the transcendant abilities of Pitt as a Statesman or that our victories have secured the Liberties of Europe, and our own prosperity as a nation-for we see, that they are well aware of he real motives that led to our wars against America and France, and know that the policy of the degenerate Pitt has brought about the extinction of civil and religious Liberty on the Continent of Europe, and that state of things which all agree now threatens our country with run. It must afford the most sincere gratification, to all Friends of Reform throughout the Empire, that the men of Glasgow have thus come forward, to shew themselves the enlightened and zealous friends of the measure; and we trust that, in terms of their recommendation, every City, Town, and Village in Scotland, will follow their example What alarm Public Meetings and Petitions have excited may be collected, from a Print that is never known to utter a truth disagreeable to its employers—the Courier. The Editor of this notorious paper begins to speak of the propelety of renewing Mr. Pitt's famous Convention and Gagging Bills; he affirms, that under the mask of Reform, nothing less than Revolution is intended—and in short, that what Lord Castlereagh calls the practice of the Constitution is threatened with destruction. No person of common discernment, who has, during the last twenty-

three years occasionally glanced over the columns of the

Courier, will pay the slightest regard to the assertions of the writer of the leading paragraph; but, from that paper,

THE SELECTION

to be done by its-Patrons. Whether at present they seriously meditate the suspension of the Habers Corpus Act, and a substitution of Martial Law for the more tardy forms of process, we cannot fell, but the Editor of the Courier has evidently been instructed to introduce the proposal to public notice; or, as the expression is, to feel the pulse of the nation, as to how these measures would probably be received. That they would not relieve the offstresses of the country is very true; as it is, that a great majority of the people would reprobate such means of coercing the public, and investing Ministers with temporary despotic power; but those who profit by a corrupt system, the craft being in danger, would not only approve of despotle measures, but petition for their adoption This being the case, the Friends of Reform ought to be strictly on their guard, and give no pretence to their ene-mies to say with truth, that they have been guilty of irregular conduct, or in any respect infringed the laws of the country. It is well known, that secret emissaries have been employed to instigate others to the commission of crimes, that a pretence might be had for the exercise of arbitrary measures; and at the present time, whoever would advise the people to acts of tumult or outrage may reasonably be suspected as a Spy.

The STATESMAN of the 1st inst gives a transcript of an inflammatory Hand-bill, which for a day or two had been thrust under the doors of public houses at the east end of the town, a copy of which has been forwarded to the

"Barrons to Arms! break open all gun and sword shops, pawnbrokers, and other likely places to procure arms—No rise of Bread, &c.—No Castlereacu, off with his head-No National Dubt-The whole country waits the signal from London to fly to arms Stand firm now or never .- N. B. Printed Bills, containing further directions, will be circulated as soon as possible.

This, we hesitate not to say, is a vile attempt to excite the lower orders to turnalt, and afford a pretext for arbitrary measures; nor do we believe that the Secretary of State can consider it in any other light. It calls upon those who have petitioned for a redress of gricvances to proceed to acts of violence, before they knew whether their Petitions are to prove successful or not; and recom-mends to the people of London to furnish themselves with arms from gun and sword shops and the pawnbrokers.— The no National Debt may be introduced, in order to give the Fundholders a pretext for expressing great alarm; but altogether the production bears manifest signs, that it comes from no real Friend of the People, or any one who

wishes well to the Liberties of his Country.

The following Address to the Prince Regent, from the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Cornwall, will, we are persuaded, be perused with great interest.-The undeniable truth of the Statements it contains, the admirable propriety and classical elegance of expression, added to the melancholy solemnity with which the Prince is informed of the State of Public Affairs, and forewarned of what hopeless misery may effect, render this Address, in our opinion, one of the most interesting Productions. of the present eventful times.

CORNWALL ADDRESS,

TO HIS ROTAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE RECENT OF THE UNITED KINCOOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

We, the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Cornwall, in full County Meeting essembled, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness, to lay before your Royal Highness the complaints and grievances of a loyal and suffering people, and to claim at your Royal Highness's hands protection and redress.

We entreat your Royal Highness not to suffer those evil counsellors to abuse your Royal car, who would persuade you, that the numbers of the nation proceed from an unreasonable impatience of their burthens, or a spirit of disaffection to your Royal person and Government.— The falsehood and injustice of such instinuations against the loyalty of the people, and proved by the whole tenor of your Royal Father's long and eventful reign; by that unshaken attachment which they have never failed to manifest to the Constitution, interest and honour of their country, and the cheerfuluess and fortitude with which they have submitted to those heavy privations and sacrifices, which, on so many occasions, they have been called upon to bear.

But, Sire, after having been informed from the Throne, that all the objects of the long and arduous contest in which we have been engaged, had been obtained by the valour and perseverance of the nation, we did flatter ourselves, that we should at length be permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace.

We did hope, that your Royal Highness would have been graciously pleased to listen to the prayers of your people, and that the necessary measures would have been taken to reduce our enormous military and civil establishments, to introduce a system of rigid economy and retrenchment into every branch of the public expenditure, to correct the various abuses which exist in the State, and to reform the representation of the Commons. And we cannot conceal from your Royal Highness, our dissatisfaction and regret, that our hopes should have been disappointed.

Sire, with all respect and humility, we venture to re-present to your Royal Highness, that the desires of your people would, at any time, and under any circumstance, have been just-and reasonable—they were founded on a knowledge of our rights as Englishmen—they were sanctioned by the principles of the Constitution, by the precedents of the best times which our country has ever seen and recommended by the authority of those very eminent persons to whom your Royal Highness's august Family

owes its title to the Throne of these Realms. Had, therefore, the circumstance and prospects of the trous and gloomy, your people would have deeply felt the rejection of their requests. But at the present moment of unexampled distress, by how many bitter reflections is not our disappointment exacerbated? Of the wars in support of which our overwhelming debt has been contracted, the one terminated in the dismemberment of our Empire, and the other in the restoration of the Bourbons the sworn foes to the greatness and liberties of England on principles which impugn the justifiableness of our own glorious Revolution, and impeach the title of the House orms, too, which we pray for, are no longer matters of abstract right, or of doubtful expediency; the consequences of our wars are brought home at length to our business and bosoms, by a necessity too clear to be denied, and too strong to be resisted. And we most carnestly conjure your Royal Highness to believe, that the feelings of the people are no longer to be trifled with, without the risk of a crisis which we forbear to name, and would not

willingly contemplate. Let not those, Sire, who have an interest in opposing a timely referm, imagine that the iniscrable attempts which they have lately made to lull your Royal Highness into a false security, will succeed with your people. We will not suffer our attention to be diverted from the true cause of our distress, and the only effectual means of relief. We know, that to support an extravagant, unconstitutional, and oppressive Peace Establishment, upwards of 60 millions are to be levied annually upon the fruits of our industry, and to be taken directly, or indirectly, from the pockets of the people. Herein we see sufficient cause to produce our distress, and to justify our complaints, and we will look no further. What is it to us, whethe this or that tax be productive or unproductive? the revenue fall off or flourish? From an overflowing Exchequer, we turn to a Bankrupt people ; from a Government full of confidence, to a nation plunged in despair. Alas! in the decay of the landed gentry, in the depression of the middle orders of your people, and the increase of pauperism among the labouring classes, your Royal Highness will sustain a loss which the most flourishing revenue will neither componsate nor repair—the loss of that independent spirit and national character which is the real source of our wealth and of our power, and to which England owes all her freedom, and all her glory.

Again, therefore, we raise our petitionary voice to your Royal Highness, and entreat you to take compassion on a loyal and suffering people. We beg leave, humbly and respectfully, to represent to your Royal Highness the absolute necessity of immediately convening the Great Council of the nation; of recommending to their serious consideration the most speedy and effectual measures for lightening the public burthers; for reducing our military and unmerited pensions; for curtailing or suspending, so far as is just and reasonable, all other public salaries; above all, of making effectual provision for the freedom and independence of Parliament, by reforming in such manner as to the wisdom of Parliament shall seem fit, the representation of the Commons. To this great and ne-cessary Reform, alone, we look for indemnity for past

ries, and security against future abuses. This, alo. d ill allay the public discontent, and arrest the public ruin-We do not, Sire, as has been most falsely imputed to us, imagine that a reformed House of Commons will effect miracles; that it will, at once, pey off the National Debt, or relieve the people from the whole burthen of taxation: with such insensate expectations, your Royal Highness may be assured we have never deluded ourselves. Sire, the proper of Rugland know, that an House of commons created by, fairly representing and responsible to, them could have no interest distinct from, or opposed to, that of the country; that all, therefore, would be done for it, which could be done by human means, and under existing circumstances, and, Sire, they would be content Impressed and sustained by these convictions, they would submit, with fortitude and cheerfulness, to whatever sufferings they might be doomed to bear, attributing them no longer to the defects of their Government, or the misconduct of their rulers, but to the Will of Providence and the Act of God:

Signed on behalf of the Meeting. A. O. MOLESWORTH, High Sheriff.

Bratre.-At Lochbuy-house, the Lady of Mundocu M'LAINE Esq. of Lochbuy, of a son.

Married at Newington, near Edinburgh, on the 30th October, by the Rev. Dr. Fleming, Dr. Gronge Barclay, of Aberdeen, to Exista, daughter of Walter Berry, New-

Died, at Manse of Cabrach, on the 29th of October, much and justly regretted, the Rev. John Gonnow, Minister of Cabrach, in the 49th yeer of his age, and 21st of

Died at Old Aberdeen, on the 27th ult. Miss MARGARET Luster: youngest Daughter of the late Professor Leskie of

King's College, Died at Broombill, near Aberdeen, on the 29th ult. Miss Mary Edingerman, fourth daughter of the late Charles Bannerman, Esq. Advocate in Aberdeen. Died here, on the 3d curt. James Raining, infint son

of George Rainnie, Esig Advocate, Abardeen.

Died at Port Louisia the Isle of France, on the 6th
June last, In his 21th year, sincerely lamented by all who
knew him, Mr. Janus, Gray, second son of Mr. Jamus Gray, Fraserburgh.

Died, much and justly regretted, at Auchinblae, parish of Fordoun, on the 26th October, of a stroke of apoplexy, Mr. David Kinngan, manufacturer there.

ELECTION of the INCORPORATIONS of the BURGH of ABERDEEN-1816. The REV. Dr. ROSS, PATRON;

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Shoemaker, Convener; George Auderson, Jun. Tailor, Master of the Trades Hospital, and Factor of the Widows Fund. Trad. 2 Dancons Boxmasters.
David Marshall. George Booth, Hammermen Adam Low, John Matthew.

Wrights & Coopers, James Cobban,. George Gibb. John Dunn, William Nicol. Shoemakers, Francis Tough, Weavors, James Collies John Front Francis Marr, William Reid. Fleshers, Donald M'Donald, Tailor, Treasurer to the Trades School.

The clarming depredations, so prevalent of late, have not yet been so effectually cherked as to prevent their re-petition, in a variety of cases, since our last publication On Mouday last, the Counting-houses of all the different Rope-works in the Links were forcibly entered, and the Desks and Papers rummaged, in search of booty; of however, we are glad to find, the thieves were disappointed. The same night, another Rope-work, near the Gallowgate-head, was broke into, and a trilling sum of money taken out of a desk in the counting-room; and a Sun mer House, in a neighbouring nursery ground, was robbed of gardeners' tools and implements of agriculture, not to mention several other similar acts of depredation, and many unsuccessful attempts at house-breaking in the vi-

We understand, that by the activity of Simon Grant, a number of young lads, many of them mere boys, have been apprehended. A precognition is now going on, in regard to those now in custody, on suspicion of being im-plicated in committing the many Shop and House-break-ings, that have been perpetrated in this city; and we are happy to learn, there is reason to believe, that some of the Ringleaders, at least of part of the Gangs, said to be three in number, which have infested the town and neighbourhood, are amongst those in confinement. Part of them consists of Boys, who have been in the practice of stealing from Shops and Houses in the course of the evenings, but they do not seem to be connected with the House and Shop-breakers. It would appear, that these nocturnal depredators had organized themselves so far, as to be able to collect in a body, from a considerable distance, in a few seconds of time, by a particular Call or Whistle, which they had adopted, and were in the way of using for that purpose. As we learn all possible attention will, be paid to the investigation of this alarming system of depredation, and every exertion made to get hold of any of the depredators who may not yet be in custody, there is reason to hope, that the whole of them will be very soon brought to justice.

At Stirling, on Sunday the 27th ult. the Rev. WILLEAM SKINNER, late of Wadham College, Oxford, was consecrated a Bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church, in the room of his late worthy Father, the Right Rev. Bishop John Skinner of Aberdeen.

The Treasurer of the Sick Man's Friendly Society has

received, per Mr. Alex. Smith, Advocate, £5 from a private hand, for the use of that Institution.

It may be mentioned, as a circumstance which strongly indicates the assiduity and care of the Masters, as well as the diligence and attention of the scholars, that, of the 10 successful Candidates at the late Competition for Bursa ries, in Marischal College, 14 received their education at

the Grammar School. Upon Wednesday se'ennight, an inspection of the Bread within this city took place, in presence of the Magistrates, in open Court, when, we are happy to say, it gave great satisfaction upon the whole, both as to weight and qu and reflected credit upon the Bakers in general. With one or two trifling exceptions, which did not appear to have been intentional, the Bread was found to be of full weight, a considerable part of it 71 per cent. above weight, and excellently baked. And while the Magistrates expressed their satisfaction with the conduct of the Baker in general, they intimated their determination of insisting that the whole of the Bread shall be distinctly marked, in terms of the Act of Parliament, having the Initials of the Baker's Name on each Loaf,—Aberdeen Journal.

About one o'clock on Thursday morning last, a fire was discovered in a Shop near the Head of Castlegate, by the Watchman of duty there, who immediately gave the slarm, when a number of people soon collected, and by their timeous praise worthy exertions, succeeded in sub withstanding the danger to which they were exposed, from a number of cartridges being most improperly kept in one of the shop-drawers. Happily the fire did not extend to that part of the Shop, but has, we learn, considerably damaged the interior.

On Friday, Nov. 1st, Mr. James Duncan, Student of Medicine from this City, was admitted a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

It is suggested, that as LORD CASTLEREAGH'S services acy very soon be dispensed with as a Statesman, he may with much propriety become Professor of Rotten Borough Politics in the Loyal Academy of Belfast. He may thus propagate true Pitt Principles, and moreover humbug and Il fies to a Sovereign with perfect impurity.

The patriotic Editor of the Edinburgh Advertiser, in

reporting the Glasgow Meeting, abstracts zothing from the numbers present, and reduces them to 4000. commend it to him carefully to preserve the said nothing so abstracted, as it may be necessary for him to add it to the sum total of the Patriots, who shall attend the next Meeting of the Pitt Club. On Friday the 25th October, was held the Annual

Meeting of the Wright Lodge, when the following were duly elected office-bearers for the custing year, viz.

ALEXANDER CAIE, MASTER;

James Trail, depute master; William Spalding, treasurer; John Green; hoxmaster; Peter Grant and Robert M'William, key-heardres; James Morrison, secretary; Andrew Gavin, Alexander Oldman, and Lawrence Sheriff stewards; William Black, William Simpson, James Smith, and Harry M Condach, counsellors; Jas. Leighton, clerk; and William Stewart, officer. MANFF, November 4, 1315.

"The happy issue of the East of Fire's Plea before the Jury Court of Scotland, has, no doubt, from its pub-

ic insportance, afforded universal native that, but nim especially in this town and neighbourhood. No acouser did the favourable verdict of the Jury reach this place, on Saturday last, than measures were adopted for evincing the public joy on the occasion.

At 7 o'clock P. M. about forty of the most respectable At 7 o'clock P. M. about forty of the most respectation. Gentlemen of the town met in Grant's Hotel—when Thomas Russell, Esq. of Rathen, being unanimously called to the Chair:—Illis Lordship's Leath, a speedy called to the Chair:—Illis Lordship's leather and banks. ame successful termination to his Lawsuit, along and happy enjoyment of his natural inheritance, with many other appropriate toasts, were drank with the highest degree of enthusiasm, and the evening was spent with the utmost conviviality. Bonfires blazed in the streets and on the ad-jacent hills; and the inhabitants of this and the steighbouring town of Macduff, vied with each other in testi-

monies of heartfelt joy and mutual congratulation.

"This evening, in calculation of the same happy event, a Ball and Supper are amounted, which will doubless be nutrerously and respectably attended; already, hon-fires blaze anew, guns are ficing, and illuminations are commenced; all which demonstrations of joy are wellmerited testimonics of respect and good, will to a Noblemented testimonics of respect and good will as a some-man, who by his public conduct, by his liberality as a Landed Proprietor, his beneficence to the post, his friendship, condescension and general affability, has en-deared himself to all who have the honour and happiness of his acquaintance."

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c. IN THE ABERDERA

MARKET, YESTERDAY. 1s. Loaf w. 5lb. 11oz. 4dr. Pork. - - 3d a 6d Oatmeal, p. peck 18d a 24d Butter, p. lo. - 15d a 18d Bearmeal, - 15d a 16d Eggs, p. der. - 13d a 15d Potatoes, - 14d a 16d Cheese, p. stone, 6s 0d a 7e Foliations, - 1 d a 16d Chress, p. stone, 6s od a 7e Malt, + 2s 6d a 2s 9d Tollow, - - 10 a a 12s Beef, per lb, 4d a 7d May, - - 3d a 9d Mutton, - 4d a 7d May Hides, p. lb, 2d a 2d Veel, - - 4d a 7d Coals, p. b. 4s 6d a 0s 40 d

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. The Carolina, Duncan, arrived here on Sunday lest, after a passage of six weeks, from Quebec, during which he experienced some very rough weather. Left the six Mackie, and Ganges, Martin, about half loaded; the schooner Helen, Ligertwood, beginning to lead; and Te-brig Union, Shaud, about unloaded. Spoke on the 2002 September, the new brig Charles Forbes, Milne, of this

place, out 7 weeks, all well, lat. 46° 18" long, 55° 34f
Cape Ray hearing W. N. W. 55 miles distant.

The Admiral Nelson, Moir, from Pugwish, got ashore, in a thick snow on the outer lank, near the Black Dogs, about 4 miles to the problems. about 4 miles to the northward of this place, on Thursday morning last; but came off with the flood tide and into this harborn, without appearing to have sustained any damage. The Admiral Nelson had a passage of 38 days, experienced some blowing weather, and in consequence lost an auchor and cable in the Gut of Canso; spoke about 9 days after sailing, a new schooner belong Dartmouth, near the Banks, and bound to St. John's, Newfoundland, 40 days from Liverpool, and 20 from Cook, and an American brig, near the Pentland Frish,

bound to Leith. The Plougimen, Dencar, passed the same day through this Bay, bound to Dandys.

The Mary, Chaylon, ashore at Widewall, as stated in our last, was got off; and having recovered one of her anchors, and got the necessary refits, proceeded and passed through this Bay on Monday last for Montrose, where she is since arrived The galliot Jongs Hendrick, Morison, from Belfast to

Gottenburgh, was put into Stromness on the 25th ult. and sailed again on the 28th; but the wind soon after shifting to the eastward, it was supposed she must return. The Mary, Philip, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst

from Wick, last from Stronmess. The ship Anne, Carpenter, is arrived at New York, after a passage of six weeks from Doblin.
The Commercial, Ritche, was to sail from Lisbon for

The Hibernia, Lamb, of this place, from Stornowry

with passengers, arrived at Quebec the 1st ult. The Laurel, Monro, arrived 31st ult. at Rotterdam. from Sunderland, after experiencing very stormy weather. On the 25th inst. the present Swape or Low Light, on the Spurn Point, at the mouth of the Humber, will be removed, and, in lieu thereof, an Old Light will be ex-

hibited, with argand lamps and reflectors, in a lanthorn ed in the same line of direction as the present light, and forty-five feet to the south essward of the said Swape on Low Light. ARRIVED AT ABERDEEN. Nov. 1. Nelson, Findlay, London-2. Forth Packet,

Galloway, Leith; Glasgow Packet, Law, Glasgow, goods; Pilot, McLain, Bremen, empty casks.—5. Caroina, Duncan, Quebec-4. Mason, Stephen, Peterhead; New Hall, Chalmers, Fraserburgh - 5. Aberdeen Packet, Crutchley—6. and Mansfield, Morison, London—7.
Mary, Pert, Montrose; Clyde Packet, Law, Leidi,
goods; Marmont, Craig, Dundee, wheat; Cargarf
Castle, Allan, Hull, goods; Neptane, Dawson, Port
Gordon, herrings; Two Sisters, Kilgour, Dysart;
Traveller, Lyal, Leith, goods; Achairal Nelson, Moir,
America timber, Like Packle, Billian Relation, Moir,
America timber, Like Packle, Billian Relation, Moir, America, timber; Eliza, Randal, Riga, hemp and flax; Margaret, Turner, Gurdon, catmeal. Three with lime,

SALTED Nov. 2. Thetis, Kerr, London; London Packet Crane, Leith; Elliza, Cravie, Newcastle Catharine, Burner, Peterhead-5. Swift, M'Kenzie, London; Sophia Brodie, Leith, goods; Forth, Smith, Glasgow, herrings; London—6, Tyne, Leslie, Newcastle; Guthries, Kennedy, Dundee—7. Jack, Wynas, Gibraltar, goods.— Three with stones, and 9 in ballast.

HIGH WATER AT ARERDEEN. D Last Quarter, 12th inst. 45', past 6h. Evening.

Morning Tide.—Evening Ti

12. Tuesday, - 53 6 7 7 7 8 8 8	st 4 55 past 4 5 51 51 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
14. Thursday, -   50 — 8   24 — 9   13. Friday,   57 — 9   18 — 10	7 9 — 8 - 8 24 — 9 - 9 18 — 10

POSTSCRIPT. LONDON, Nov. 5

There was a good supply, and a fall in price in the Corn-market this morning. When fell five shillings.—
The accounts from feeland are also in oursile. A fall in he price of bread and beer might be expected as a necessary consequence, but there is some mystery in these trades, which has hitherto defeated those apparently just claims. Neither bread, beer, nor butchess meat have been lately retailed at a price proportional to the reduced price of wheat and earlie. An advance in the price of bread has again taken place. The loof is now 15 1d.—It was stated in the House of Commons, when the Corn Bill was in its progress, that by fixing the importation price at 80s. the price of bread would not exceed 2s, par all. We rejoice in every exertion to correct this system.

On the 30th alt. a public dinner was given at Belfast to

speeches as the Corporation of their wine. Every toast called forth a display of his eloquence. In adverting to the late war, he said. Benaparte had confessed in St. Helena, that in all his wars and treaties, he never would have considered his business completed while England remained an independent power. This is probably an extract from Sir George Cockburn's famous Journal.

THE LOTFERY.—The last Lottery, drawn on Oc-

tober 31st, has ended, we understand, with a loss of more than three guineas per ticket. The Contractors who waited on the Minister on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, considering this circumstance, together with the pressure of the times on all classes, which must be expected greatly to impair the sale of chances, were far from being bold in their biddings; which were as follow:--

Shewell - - £15 I 11
Richardson - - 13 I 9
Bish 12 15 0
These offers were declined by Mr. Vansittart, who else intimated, that Government would not except a bidding under the rate of £14-per ticket; and that if the Contractors were disposed to proceed upon that footing, they might Jeliver in fresh proposals on Wednesday morning

The Duke of Kent packet has arrived from Lisbon, in with a mail, in only four dayr-the shortest passage almost ever remembered.