

Mayor complied, and appointed Tuesday for the Common Hall.

A similar requisition has been sent to the sheriffs of Middlesex, and Thursday next appointed for the meeting at the Mermaid, Hackney.

WESTMINSTER MEETING.

At a meeting of the inhabitant householders, electors of the City and Liberties of Westminster, assembled in New-Paace Yard, 17th day of April 1810.

ARTHUR MORRIS, Esq.
High Bailiff, in the chair.

It was resolved, that we most highly approved of Sir Francis Burdett's letter to his constituents, the subject being of the utmost importance, and the arguments incontrovertible.

That Sir Francis Burdett's conduct in calling upon the civil power for the protection of his house against military force, was dictated by prudence, knowledge of and confidence in the laws of his country.

That the house of commons be called upon to restore to us our beloved representative; and co-operate immediately with him, in his endeavours to procure a fair representation of the people in Parliament.

That the petition now read be adopted; that it be signed by the high bailiff and twenty-five electors, and delivered to our remaining representative, the right hon. Lord Cochrane, to be by him presented to the house of commons.

That a letter be addressed to Sir Francis Burdett, expressing our full and entire approbation of the whole and every part of his conduct as a member of Parliament.

That the letter now read, be adopted; that it be signed by — electors in the name of this meeting; and that the high bailiff be requested to present the same to Sir Francis Burdett.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to our worthy representative, the right hon. Lord Cochrane, for his support of Sir Francis Burdett, during the present arduous struggle.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to those independent members of the House of Commons, who have supported the rights of the people.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Arthur Morris, Esq. high bailiff, for his ready compliance with the requisition of the electors, and for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

Letter to Sir Francis Burdett, alluded to in the above resolutions.

SIR,
We nominated you to be our representative without your knowledge and we elected you without your interference. We were confident that you would perform the duties of a representative in parliament with ability and fidelity; in every respect, you have not only fulfilled, but exceeded our expectation; we derive satisfaction, from having pointed out to the nation, the way to be fairly represented; had it been possible that our example would have been followed, and a proper representation of the people thereby produced, the scenes we have lately witnessed would not have disgraced our country.

We have understood the nobleness of your mind, and were confident that you would not descend to barter your trust for a place under government, nor be the partizan or leader of those who support or reject measures just as they happen to be proposed, on this or on that side of the house.

We feel the indignity that has been offered to you, but we are not surprised to find, that when every excuse is made for public delinquents, that the utmost rigour is exercised against him who pleads for the ancient and constitutional rights of the people.

You nobly stepped forward in defence of a fellow-subject unjustly imprisoned, and you questioned with great ability and knowledge of the laws, the warrant issued upon that occasion; the house of commons have answered your argument, by breaking into your house with a military force, seizing your person and conveying you, by a large body of troops, to the tower.—Your distinction between privileges and power remains unaltered; the privileges of the house of commons are for the protection, not for the destruction of the people.

We have resolved to remonstrate with the house of commons on the outrages committed under their order, and to call upon them to restore you to your seat in parliament, which the present state of the country renders more than ever necessary, for the furtherance of your and our object—a reform of the representation of that house.

While so many members are collected together, by means "which it is not necessary for us to describe," we cannot but entertain the greatest apprehensions for the remainder of our liberties; and the employment of military force against one of their own body, is but a sad preface of what may be expected by those who might, like yourself, have the courage to stand forward in defence of the rights of the people.

When we reflect on your generous exertions to destroy the horrors of secret and solitary confinement; to mitigate the severity of

punishment in the army, to prevent the cashiering of its officers, without cause assigned; to restore, for the comfort of the worn out soldier, the public property conveyed by a job to a private individual; to prevent the extension of the barrack system, the obvious effect of which is to separate the soldier from the citizen, to prevent the introduction of foreign troops—to bring to light an atrocious act of tyranny, by which a British sailor was left to perish on a barren rock; above all, your unremitting exertions to obtain a full, fair and free representation of the people in parliament; when we reflect on the firmness, the unshaken constancy which you have invariably shown "in evil report and good report," we are eager to express the sentiments of gratitude and attachment to you with which we are impressed; and we are convinced, that those sentiments are not only felt by the inhabitants of this city, but by every person throughout the land, who is not interested in the continuance of public abuses.

Letters from Sir Francis Burdett to the speaker of the house of commons.

SIR,
When I was returned, in due form by the electors of Westminster, they imagined they had chosen me as their trustee in the house of commons to maintain the laws and liberties of the land. Having accepted that trust, I never will betray it.

I have also, as a dutiful subject, taken an oath of allegiance to the king to obey his laws; and I never will consent, by any act of mine, to obey any set of men, who, contrary to those laws, shall, under any pretence whatsoever, assume the power of the king.

Power and privilege are not the same thing, and ought not at any time to be confounded together. Privilege is an exemption from power, and was by law secured to the three

branches of the legislature, in order to protect them, that they might safely protect the people; not to give them power to destroy the people.

Your warrant, Sir, I believe you know to be illegal. I know it to be so. To superior force I must submit. I will not, and dare not, incur the danger of continuing voluntarily to make one of any association or set of men who shall assume illegally the whole power of the realm, and who have no more right to take myself or one of my constituents by force, than I or they possess to take any of those who are now guilty of this usurpation; and I would condescend to accept of the meanest office that would vacate my seat, being more desirous of getting out of my present association than other men may be desirous of getting profitably into it.

Sir, this is not a letter in answer to a vote of thanks; it is in answer to a vote of a very different kind. I know not what to call it; but since you have begun this correspondence with me, I must beg you to read this my answer to those under whose orders you have commenced it.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

FRANCIS BURDETT.

Piccadilly, April 6, 1810.

To the Rt. Hon. Chas. Abbott Speaker of the House of Commons.

SIR,
You having on or about the 9th day of April inst. as speaker of the house of commons, forcibly broke and entered the dwelling-house of me, the undersigned Francis Burdett, situate in Piccadilly, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex; and having also, on the said 9th day of April, caused me to be apprehended, and unlawfully committed to a certain prison called his majesty's Tower of London, and to be there imprisoned, and as yet kept and detained in prison there, without any reasonable or probable cause whatever—I do therefore, according to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, hereby give you notice, that I shall, at or soon after the expiration of one calendar month, from the time of your being served with this notice, cause a bill to be filed against you in his majesty's court of king's bench at Westminster, and a writ of summons to be thereupon issued out of his majesty's court of king's bench, at Westminster, against you, at my suit, for these said trespasses and false imprisonment, and shall proceed against you thereupon according to law.

I am, &c.

FRANCIS BURDETT.

Dated the 12th day of April, 1810.

LISBON, APRIL 12.

We hear from Cadiz that the duke of Albuquerque is appointed ambassador extraordinary to the British court; that Blake is to command his army, and Lacy, Blake's. Castanos will have the actual command at Cadiz.

The British have sent an expedition to Catalonia.

Letters from Valencia say that Gen. Caro, has beat in Alcaniz, a French corps, that entered that province from Arragon.

American Intelligence.

CINCINNATI, (OHIO) MAY 16.

HORRID MURDER!!

ONE of the most aggravated species of murder was last week committed, by a man named Philips, in the county of Champaign, on the person of his wife. She was laying on the languishing bed of sickness where her unnatural husband approached her, and with more than brutal fury seized her person, and after beating her in the most shocking manner, dragged her out of bed to the door—in vain the suppliant wife implored for mercy.—her groans of anguish were lost in the rage of her inhuman husband—her cries were answered with repeated blows, and her prayer for pity but added fire to the indignation of her cruel destroyer. At length, fatigued with the exercise occasioned by the infliction of his cruel tortures, he appears to have resorted to another expedient, as if to protract the exultance of the wife, that he might wreak his vengeance with redoubled fury, by the increasing pangs of the unfortunate sufferer. He seized a pail of water, and deluged the prostrate victim, by emptying its contents frequently upon her; then beat her with the pail, in so shocking a manner, that a true description of her situation, would almost congeal the vital fluid of all who possess the common feelings of sympathy—she languished a few hours and expired. It is a matter of consolation that but few such barbarous fiends exist in human form—surely such a monster in creation is rarely found. Philips is now confined in Urbana gaol, and it is hoped he will there continue, until satisfaction is made to the violated laws of his country.

BOSTON, MAY 21.

FROM LISBON.

Captain Atwell, who arrived last evening, left Lisbon on the 14th April.—The French had not advanced towards Portugal. British reinforcements arrived frequently.

No vessels from Portugal are admitted in Russia; but vessels from the Brazils, and the islands, except Madeira, are.

By captain A. we were favoured with papers to April 14. They mention the position of different French corps in the interior of Spain. They had each patriot armies opposed to them.

Parties of patriots were active in many places, and were constantly making prisoners of, or destroying small bodies of the French. There appear to be frequent desertions from the invaders.—The duke of Abrantes was at Algora.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 31.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Yesterday arrived Sch'r Adventure, Armstrong, 24 days from Lagaira, and informs that on or about the 20th April a Sch'r arrived at that port from Spain, bearing dispatches to the governor of Carraccas, with information that all Spain were in the hands of the French, except Cadiz. This news flew before the messenger, the people of Carraccas, the metropolis of that part of South America, (no doubt prepared for the contingency) rose, and a body of them met the messenger, seized his dispatches and carried him to gaol. They immediately after seizing the governor and commander in chief at Carraccas, bro't him down under a guard of 100 men and put him on board a Spanish brig lying in port, on board of which they put a few other officers & sent her off; at the same time they took up the Lt. gov. of Carraccas, & the commandant of Lagaira, and eight days after shipped them off also. The Spaniards of Carraccas and Lagaira, with the country around it, also Barcelona and some other towns, it was said had declared themselves independent of all the world, with the proviso, that if Ferdinand recovered his country and throne, that they would then acknowledge him and return to their allegiance. The people have appointed a junta, and new organized the government. The whole of this revolution was put in motion so suddenly, that they took the government up in the street while walking for his pleasure, not having the least suspicion of such an event, and was accomplished without the loss of a life or the spilling of blood, or any further disturbance than seizing and shipping off about 8 or 10 of the principal civil and military officers. After this they laid an embargo on all vessels in port, which in 8 days was taken off and the vessels suffered to depart. The populace at first seized the schooner that brought the dispatches; but the captain of her telling a plausible story, and that he wished to stay among them, they took off the guard, and in the night the Sch'r slipped off. It was said, among the papers of the governor which the populace seized, there were found several that gave them reason to believe that the governor of Carraccas was in the French interest, and had held a treasonable correspondence with the French. The Spaniards seemed very wroth against the French, and seized every one they found in their country.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1810.

ALTHOUGH it is common to pay little or no attention to calls of this kind, yet the Subscriber deems it necessary, once more, and for the last time, to request all persons indebted to pay off their respective balances, which, though small to each individual, are, in the whole, of great importance to him. Each person's account will be entered, and forwarded by the first opportunity; and he is under the necessity of informing all who refuse or neglect to settle, that measures must and will be taken to compel them—this will be extremely disagreeable, but his circumstances demand it of him, and he hopes to be excused by those who, by their neglect, will force him to issue legal process.

FREDERICK GREEN.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Sunday the 20th inst. at Port-Tobacco, by the Rev. Mr. WELLS, JOHN B. TURNER, to Miss ANNE STONE, both of that place.

The Knell.

DIED, in this city, on Friday night last, Mrs. REBECCA FOWLER, late consort of Mr. William Fowler.

General Armstrong had not left Paris on the 6th of April. American news to the 14th of March had been received in London on the 12th April. The ratification of the treaty of peace between France and Sweden was proclaimed on the 8th at Gotenburg. The body of Lord Collingwood was brought to Portsmouth on the 16th of April in the Neurus frigate, and was to be sent to London in the same vessel. It was rumoured that the lordship's remains were to be laid along with those of Lord Nelson.—He was succeeded in command in the Mediterranean by Admiral Martin, until the arrival of Sir C. Cochrane who has been sent out to succeed to that honour. A report was in circulation that the commander in chief, Sir David Dundas, had tendered his resignation. Lord Wellington is mentioned as his successor. The coroner's inquest which sat on the body of Thomas Daltall, shot by the soldiers in the late riots, has found a verdict of murder against the military.

[New-York paper.]

The Globe of April 10th, says, "We understand that as soon as Mr. Lee, who has been sent with dispatches, from Mr. Pinkney to Gen Armstrong, shall arrive at Paris, that minister will quit the court of France to proceed to America."

The Sch'r Fame, Davis arrived here on Saturday last in 10 days from Lagaira. By this vessel we have a confirmation of the news of Carraccas being declared free and independent. All the officers who derived their authority from the mother country were sent away. The captain-general and several officers have arrived in a brig at Norfolk. The friendship of the United States is much courted by the New government; our citizens there are treated with much civility & kindness. The whole province of Carraccas is reported to have followed the example of its capital. The present government has reduced the duties to 16 1-2 per cent. on imports and 12 1-2 on exports, as also a reduction of tariff. Carraccas papers to the 13th May, as also a number of proclamations, addresses, &c. of the revolutionary government were bro't out by Capt. Davis, who politely furnished the Editor of the Evening Post therewith, who has promised translations in his paper of this Evening.

Passengers in the Fame, Mr. John Hedges of Philadelphia, Don Juan Vizante Bolivar, Don Telefore Orea, Don Juan Yriarte, Don Juan Tinoco and servants.

The four latter gentlemen are said to be agents deputed by the new government of Carraccas to the United States.

[Balt. American.]

The legislature of Massachusetts were to meet in Boston on Wednesday last; the House of Representatives consists of 644 members, the relative strength of parties in which, according to the last Census, is 337 Republicans and 307 Federalists.

The factory belonging to the St. Louis Fur Company, at Cedar Island on the Missouri, was destroyed by fire sometime in April last, the loss is estimated at from 12 to 15,000 dollars. Four valuable merchant Mills, one of which was on the newest construction, on Brandywine creek, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning last—loss estimated at 40,000 dollars.