

to war with Spain, because she does not choose to cede territory, or assent to our construction of boundaries, or compensate for the old affair of relusing a deposit on the Mississippi, or to pay for French spoliations, for which compensation was never demanded of France!

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 11.

'MARIA AINWELL,' shall appear in our next.

The latest Paris journals confirm the statement that Mr. Bagot, late the English minister in America, has been appointed ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg. Our London papers say nothing themselves on this subject, but merely extract the French paragraph.

From the National Advocate, a democratic paper.

### THOMAS PAINE'S BONES.

It appears that a man, named Benbow, a shoemaker, to whom Cobbett dedicated his Grammar, carried away the bones; and it is said that the Executors gave permission to carry them away, which we hope is not true, as their power of doing is very questionable. Well, and what is to be done with them? Simply to answer political purposes; and like the body of Cæsar, to enrage & inflame an ignorant mob. If the reformers in England cannot succeed without such extraordinary and censurable measures, we trust that they may always fail. Many of these mobs have flags with the name of Paine inscribed upon them, and the bones will, no doubt, be triumphantly carried about, and give rise to extraordinary excitement & commotion—to subdue which, probably the military may dash in among them, and scatter the bones of this great man to the winds. If the blood of one person is shed in parading these bones through England, we upon the miscreants who have been guilty of this sacrilege; they deserve, and will receive "curses loud and deep." We wait to hear from Cobbett—to hear his excuses, before we say any thing further on the subject.

### Interesting Intelligence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Angostura, to his friend in Baltimore—handed to the Editor of the Patriot, dated

"Angostura, 20th Sept. 1819.

"We were yesterday gratified with bulletins from our army, dated at Santa Fe, the capital of New Grenada; I enclose you the one issued immediately after the battle that led to this glorious result. You will see that our friend Johnson\* was wounded. The English corps is reduced to about 90 men. These intrepid fellows have effected a great deal, as is acknowledged in the 20th bulletin. Our troops found between 5 and 6000 000 in the mint; and General Bolivar writes to the vice president, Dr. Zea, that he had on the 15th of August, more than A Million of dollars in his possession. I sail for N. York next week."

### REMARK.

This intelligence is important, as it is direct and official. The rumour of a change in the political circle at Angostura, which lately reached us, whether true or false, is of little consequence. The Congress governs, and the revolution will be complete. One of the finest regions of all the earth, will be opened to political and commercial relations with us.

\*An Irish officer of great promise. The angillaries go under the term of English, though the majority are Irish and Scotch, &c. This body consisted of about 400 or 420 men, at the beginning of the campaign.

New York, Nov. 2.

We have been favoured with a Buenos Ayres Gazette of the 18th of August, brought by the Planter, Capt. Steward. It contains

A decree forbidding every European Spaniard to leave the country without a special license, under the penalty of the confiscation of his property.

A regulation for the encouragement of privateers. All neutral vessels engaged in the service of the government of Spain are to be considered as Spanish property.—Privateers are to be allowed one-half the value of Spanish vessels of war and transports captured & sunk at sea, and 500 dollars for every cannon so taken. Prizes brought into port shall be free of duty, and

a bounty of fifty dollars allowed for every prisoner brought in.

Another decree prohibits the exportation of salted provisions and every species of grain.

A private letter from Buenos Ayres of the 14th Aug. states that the recent change of Supreme Director, has given much satisfaction; Don Jose Rondezu who now occupies that station being a patriot and a republican, is much respected by all classes. Nothing was known of the situation of Carrera, other than a report that he had some time since disappeared from his family and friends, who feared that he was assassinated.

From the Carracoa Courant, of Oct. 2. Received at the Office of N. York Com. Adv.

Accounts from Maracaybo state, that the town of Cucuta, which is about three days journey from the former place, has been occupied by the Independents under Bolivar, who is said to be on his return from Santa Fe, having left a strong force behind him to garrison that place. A great number of people had arrived at Maracaybo, with different articles of their effects, with which they fled on the approach of the Independents to Cucuta.

Sept. 25. By an arrival from La Guayra we learn that the fleet which lately sailed from that port had put into Cumana, not having been fortunate enough to fall in with the Patriot squadron which it went in pursuit of.

Yesterday, the 11th, arrived the Josepha from La Guayra; she brings intelligence of Bolivar's defeat by Calzada, and adds that the former on crossing a river found a watery grave. What an absurdity!

Accounts from Hayti state, that the President Boyer had caused his senate to pass an act enabling foreign merchants to recover, by legal process, debts contracted by the natives. Heretofore strangers were compelled to receive produce in payment of their demands, at an exorbitant price, or wait the pleasure of their debtors. This wise regulation, it is justly expected, will greatly augment the trade of Hayti.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.

### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

This morning arrived below the fast sailing ship Wm. Penn, capt. James Hamilton, in 35 days from Liverpool. Capt. Hamilton has obligingly favoured us with a complete file of Liverpool papers to the 26th of Sept. being 12 days later than our previous accounts. On a rapid glance at their contents we find nothing of a very interesting nature. The public journals were teeming with animadversions on the government with regard to the proceedings at Manchester; and the Prince Regent in his answer to the Address of the Common Council had adopted a tone of rebuke very little calculated to soothe the public sensibility.

The Mayor of Liverpool had been requested to call a public meeting to institute an efficient, strict and solemn enquiry into the proceedings at Manchester, but had refused; in consequence of which a notice for a public meeting to be held in Clayton square, on the 29th Sept. was published, signed by twenty four of the most respectable men in Liverpool.

Several regiments had been ordered to be disbanded.

A large Balloon was exhibiting in Liverpool, and a Mr. Livingston intended to make an ascension on the 27th Sept.

Serious riots had occurred at Glasgow and Paisley; and indeed the whole British Empire appears to be in an unusual state of fermentation. Hunt was visiting the theatres and other places of public resort, and was every where received with shouts and cheerings.

In France the public attention appeared to be entirely occupied by the pending elections. The ultras boast of a triumph in the election of M. Casteljac, for Toulouse.

The new Queen of Spain arrived at Lyons on the 16th Sept. She travelled without state, and declined a guard of honour.

Accounts from Madrid represented that the yellow fever had extended from Cadiz to Seville.

The Prince Regent, attended by Sir George Cockburn, had been on a visit to Portsmouth, from whence he was to make a cruise of 8 or 10 days in the Royal Yacht.

Reports were renewed on the Continent of serious differences between the courts of Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin, respecting the projects of the Emperor of Russia with regard to Poland.

### SWEDEN.

A treaty for the final arrangement of the differences between Sweden and Denmark, was signed at Stockholm on the 1st inst. by the Danish Minister M. Von Holst.—The chief stipulation is, that Sweden is to pay three millions of dollars (Hamburg banco) in 10 annual payments, and also to pay four per cent. per annum interest, but the interest to be paid quarterly; and the bonds for the principal and interest are to be deposited in the hands of Lord Strangford, as the Minister of the mediating power.

### GERMANY.

The storm raised in Germany by the pretended Prussian conspiracy, appears gradually to die away. The legendary, M. Henning, who was said to be one of the principal chiefs in the plot, has been set at liberty, and the Inquisitorial Commission, which has been sitting on the business, has declared that he was perfectly innocent. He has suffered two months imprisonment. It is said that he intends bringing an action against M. Kamptz, and the other members of the Commission. It is again reported in Berlin, that the King of Prussia has at length consented to certain principles which are to form the ground work of the constitution.

### DENMARK.

Fresh disturbances have broken out in Copenhagen, where the windows of many houses, more particularly of those inhabited by Jews, were broken, so that the troops in various parts of the town, were obliged to fire on the mob. Eighty persons were arrested, and some of them sentenced to rigorous punishment. Tranquility prevailed when the last accounts came away.

### FRANCE.

Mademoiselle Garnerin, the celebrated aeronaut, had announced at Orleans a magnificent fête, of which the least splendid ornament was to be the ascent of a balloon of 1400 feet. The old burying ground of the town was to be the scene of the most brilliant exhibitions. The choice of such a place was a bad omen, which the event but too well realized.

The inhabitants, furious at not finding the wonders which were announced in the advertisement, made their complaints to the magistrates, and Mademoiselle Garnerin, instead of mounting with glory into the ethereal regions, was conducted, amid the hisses of the people, to a vile prison, whence she will be brought before the Tribunal of Correctional Police!

City of London address to the Prince Regent.

At 12 o'clock on Friday forenoon, the lord mayor, attended by the two sheriffs, alderman Waithman, the recorder, the common serjeant, a number of common councilmen, &c. waited on the prince regent, agreeably to the appointment made on Thursday, with the address voted by the common council, on the subject of the late transactions at Manchester.

Their reception from his royal highness was most gracious. On the right of the prince were lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh; on the left were the duke of Wellington and lord Liverpool.

"To his royal highness the prince of Wales, regent of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

"May it please your royal highness,

"We, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly approach your royal highness with feelings of the most serious alarm and regret, at the extraordinary and calamitous proceedings which have taken place at Manchester.

We humbly represent to your royal highness, that under the free principles of the British constitution, it is the undoubted right of Englishmen to assemble together for the purpose of deliberating upon public grievances, as well as on the legal and constitutional means of obtaining redress.

That, for the purpose of this right, a meeting was held at Manchester, on the 16th August last, without entering into the policy or prudence of convening such an assembly, it appears to us from the information which has transpired, that the said meeting was legally assembled, that its proceedings were conducted in an orderly and peaceful manner, and that the people composing it, were therefore, acting under the sanction of the laws, and entitled to the protection of the magistrates.

We have, nevertheless, learnt, with grief and astonishment, that while the meeting was so assembled, and when no act of riot or tumult had taken place, the magistrates issued their warrants for the apprehension of certain persons then present; for the execution of which, although no resistance was made on the part of the people, or those against whom the warrants were issued, they immediately resorted to the aid of the military; the Manchester yeomanry cavalry suddenly rushing forward, opened a passage through the multitudes, furiously attacking by force of arms, peaceable and unoffending citizens; whereby great numbers of men, women and children, and even peace officers, were indiscriminately and wantonly rode over, and many inhumanly sabred and killed.

We feel ourselves called upon to express to your royal highness our strongest indignation at these unprovoked and intemperate proceedings, which we cannot but view as highly disgraceful to the character of Englishmen, and a daring violation of the British constitution.

That, from your royal highness' known and declared attachment to the constitution and laws, we feel the most decided conviction, that your royal highness never could have been induced to express your approval of the conduct of the abettors and perpetrators of these atrocities, had not your royal confidence been abused by interested & misrepresented statements of these illegal and fatal transactions.

We humbly submit to your royal highness, that, at a time when the great body of his majesty's subjects are suffering under the severest privations, however erroneous may be their ideas to the means of redress, a kind and conciliating attention to their complaints is equally called for by policy and justice; and, that depriving them of the means of expressing their grievances by cruelty and despotism, destroy public confidence in the pure and equal administration of justice, excite disaffection, and lead to acts of open violence or secret revenge.

We therefore humbly pray, that in order to avert these calamities, to maintain the authority of the law, and to protect the lives and liberties of the subject, your royal highness will be graciously pleased to institute an immediate and effectual enquiry into the outrages that have been committed, and cause the guilty perpetrators thereof, to be brought to signal and condign punishment.

Signed by order of the court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

The address having been read by the recorder, the prince regent made the following answer:

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"With the circumstances which preceded the late meeting at Manchester, you must be unacquainted, and of those which attended it, you appear to be incorrectly informed.

"If, however, the laws were really violated on that occasion by those, to whom it immediately belonged to assist in the execution of them, the tribunals of their country are open to afford redress; but to institute an extra judicial inquiry, under such circumstances as the present, would be manifestly inconsistent with the clearest principles of public justice."

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September 16, 1819.

The Lord Mayor listened to the reading of the remonstrance with profound attention; and, on being concluded, said, he was times ready, and felt it his duty to attend to any remonstrance presented to him before he made up his mind with respect to the last report, that he thought all public business on the subject mentioned, should tend to prejudice the minds of the people, in polite but repeated terms, repeated his dissent not to call a Common Hall meeting on the occasion.

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The Courier, of the 29th of Sept. contains the proceedings, down to 1 o'clock on that day, of a common meeting, for the election of Lord Mayor, and a more violent and stormy meeting we do not recollect ever to have read or heard of. Hunt and the others were present, and were loud in their denunciations. There was a dreadful struggle between the liverymen to occupy the hustings. The Lord Mayor advanced to the front to make his obeisance, it was quite impossible to describe the noise which assailed his ears from all quarters. "Fire!" "Murder!" and a part of the ejaculations at resounded throughout the hall. The Lord Mayor, says the Courier, to give an adequate description of the scene. The front of the hustings was scaled—the seats of the lords mayor, aldermen and civil officers were usurped, and every thing like a decent respect for that corporate body was abandoned: a scene of brutal triumph over that institution which had hitherto been considered sacred, prevailed, and in its state things remained when our porter left the hall, at half past 10.

A magnificent Balloon ascended from Liverpool on the 28th of Sept. the car of which were two persons, Messrs. Sadler and Livingstone, after rising to a great height in the view of the immense body of spectators assembled on the occasion, it took a northeasterly course and disappeared. Three days afterwards intelligence had been received from Liverpool of the aeronauts.

The new Queen of Spain had set out from Lyons to proceed to the Spanish frontier.

A great number of Jews had left Granada to seek protection in France.

The number of persons sick with the fever at the Isle de Leon, Spain, on the 14th of September, was 113.

The King of Spain has appointed the Duke de San Fernando to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, vacant by the disgrace of the Marquis de Saldana.

The latest intelligence from St. Helena represents Bonaparte to be in good health, composing Memoirs, which he is assisted by Bertrand and Count Montholon.

The expedition of Sir Thomas Brouncker is said to protect British trade vessels in the ports of South America, and to prevent the blockade of ports by Spanish or Independent vessels. Henry Goulburn, in reply to a letter addressed to him from individuals in Glasgow, states that his Majesty's government no longer offers encouragement to persons proceeding as settlers to the British Colonies in North America. Sandt, the murderer of Kozeboe, was still living.

The ultra-radicals of Carlisle, continued their drillings in that neighbourhood. Their strength consists of three divisions of 800 men each, most of whom have seen service.

Spain dates to the 9th, and Gibraltar to the 14th September were recalled in London. The fever was spreading with rapidity in the neighbourhood.

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A great number of Jews had left Granada to seek protection in France.

The number of persons sick with the fever at the Isle de Leon, Spain, on the 14th of September, was 113.

The King of Spain has appointed the Duke de San Fernando to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, vacant by the disgrace of the Marquis de Saldana.

The latest intelligence from St. Helena represents Bonaparte to be in good health, composing Memoirs, which he is assisted by Bertrand and Count Montholon.

The expedition of Sir Thomas Brouncker is said to protect British trade vessels in the ports of South America, and to prevent the blockade of ports by Spanish or Independent vessels. Henry Goulburn, in reply to a letter addressed to him from individuals in Glasgow, states that his Majesty's