

The damage sustained in the river, among the boats, by the high tide which occurred on Monday, has been very great. At Woolwich, the men of war in commission and ordinary all broke from their moorings; several drifted below Gallions Reach. The Ebbion and Loran frigates got aground on the Dock-yard, and at low water remained so. The Fury bomb-vessel was carried some distance down the river. Fortunately no lives are said to be lost, although the alarm was great, and the persons on board in much danger. The first intimation of the ships being loose, was about four o'clock in the morning; and it being extremely dark, the confusion created by such an event is almost indescribable.

THE DUKE OF KENT.—We are extremely sorry to announce, that the serious indisposition of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent still continues. The cold his Royal Highness contracted has terminated in pleuritic inflammation, with cough. Mr. Maguire, his Royal Highness's Surgeon, has been in constant attendance, and besides three copious bleedings from the arm, we understand his Royal Highness has twice undergone the operation of cupping.

The Bulletin of Sunday announced the increase of illness of the Duke, but that some relief was obtained by sleep.

The Bulletin of this day is as follows:

Woolwich Cottage, Jan. 17.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's febrile symptoms are considerably abated. His Royal Highness complains this morning of rather an oppressed respiration. In other respects his Royal Highness continues much as yesterday.

(Signed) "J. Wilson."

Dr. Maton, of Spring-garden, is this instant arrived (four o'clock) to attend his Royal Highness.

We have received this morning Jamaica Papers to the 6th November. On Tuesday, the 20 of that month, the House of Assembly met, agreeably to proclamation, for the despatch of public business.

We subjoin some extracts, containing intelligence with respect to the operations of the Royalist and Insurgent Armies in South America, and an article of peculiar interest upon the heavy burdens to which the trade carried on by Jamaica with the adjacent Continent is subjected.

KINGSTON, Nov. 6.—A cutter from England, laden with military stores for the Independents, was stranded lately on the Grand Bar at the mouth of the Orinoco, upon the Congroero shore; crew saved, but cargo lost.

Letters from a respectable source state, that La Torre, the Royalist General, had been reinforced by 2000 troops, when he defeated Bolivar to Santa Fé, and that La Torre was proceeding by forced marches with a large body of troops to that capital. Calzada also occupied a strong position in the rear of the Independents; and with his troops would add greatly to the success of the operations of the Royalists, and the ultimate destruction of Bolivar. The information of La Torre's success arrived at Carthagena by an extraordinary despatch, received from him not long before the said date.

Accounts have reached this city from the Island of St. Domingo, stating that McGeorge, with five of his Officers, arrived at that Island on the 21st ult.

Extracts of Letters from Carthagena, dated October 27.

This moment an express has arrived from Oran, bringing accounts, that in consequence of General La Torre's having received reinforcements, he had three times engaged Bolivar, and obliged him to retreat towards Santa Fé; to which La Torre was advancing with a strong division, having Caraca again in his possession.

We have received to-day Letters and Papers from New Brunswick to the end of November. The intended fortifications on Grand Manan, for which purpose £40,000 has been voted by Parliament, it was understood, were to be immediately commenced on that part of the Island called the Swallow's Tail, being the spot most approved of for the object in view, and also for the establishment of a military depot. There is in the vicinity a spacious bay, and safe anchorage for ships, which will be secure from all winds, except from the Eastward.

It was mentioned in advices from Quebec, that the atmosphere in several parts of Canada had been suddenly so much obscured, as for a time completely to interrupt the transaction of business. We learn by the advices to-day from New Brunswick, that a similar circumstance had occurred at St. John's at the same time, but there was not at that place, as at Montreal, Kingston, &c. any fall of a substance bearing the appearance of snow. It is not improbable that this singular phenomenon was occasioned by some volcanic eruption. The *New Brunswick Star* contains the following particulars on this subject:

On Sunday last the heavens and earth exhibited the most remarkable appearance ever witnessed in this city, by its oldest inhabitant. On looking out at about seven in the morning, the dark and lurid aspect of the horizon excited our astonishment, and led us to apprehend a deluge of rain. About eight a.m. we were more surprised to find the clouds still hovering around, and the light so little increased, that it was scarcely possible to read ordinary print without retiring to the door or window. The morning service in the different places of worship was gone through with difficulty, and between one and two it began to rain, which it continued to do, more or less, till

the remainder of the day. At three o'clock, p.m. the gloom thickened, the clouds seemed to increase in density and blackness; occasionally it seemed to brighten up; but the gloom with which we were visited only rendered the darkness more visible, and, by their red, or rather saffron complexion, added to the dismal and portentous aspect of the whole scene. The only place of Protestant worship upon the afternoon was the Scotch Church, which is usually remarkably light, but which was so dark on that occasion, that it was scarcely possible for a single individual to follow the Psalms which were sung, or the passages of Scripture read by the Clergyman. At four p.m. many houses in town were lighted with candles; but the rain did not increase, and our apprehensions of an approaching hurricane were happily not realized. Yesterday morning the sun presented a deep saffron hue, but the day was bright, cool and pleasant. A hard frost came on in the evening, which continued this morning, but gradually wears off, and we have every prospect of an unfavourable change of weather in a short time.

MUNDU.—A shocking circumstance occurred on Monday in Angel-street, Manchester:—An Irishman, who resided in the neighbourhood, went out of his house with a loaded pistol, saying he was determined to shoot some one before he returned. In Angel-street, a woman was looking through an up-stairs window; he deliberately took aim at her, and lodged the contents of his pistol in the head of the unfortunate woman. She did not survive five minutes. On the Police Officers arriving, he surrendered himself without any resistance, and is now in the New Bailey. No motive has been stated for this inhuman murder.

FRUIT WEATHER.—The subjoined Letter, addressed to his Grace the Duke of Atholl, by the Operative Weavers belonging to Perth, now engaged in teaching and improving waste lands, will be read with considerable interest:

"To His Grace the Duke of Atholl, Lord Lieutenant of Perthshire.

"May it please your Grace,—We, the undersigned operative Weavers, belonging to the City of Perth, now employed in teaching and improving waste lands, beg leave to approach your Grace with sentiments of the profoundest gratitude and respect, for the purpose of expressing our sincere acknowledgments to your Grace, and to the other Noblemen and Gentlemen of this County, who, at a time when we are exposed to the most severe and unexampled privations, have so generously come forward to alleviate our sufferings and contribute to our relief. While we cannot but deeply lament the present depressed state of trade, and the long train of domestic hardships it has occasioned in our condition, it is to us a source of much consolation that our distresses have excited the compassion, and the more opulent classes in the community; and that they have by no means been entirely removed by their humane exertions, they have, at least, been so far mitigated, as to be rendered less pressing and insupportable.

"Persuaded that murmuring and discontent, accompanied by riotous and disorderly proceedings, could only aggravate the evils we deplore, we have all along endeavoured to bear our misfortunes with the submissive patience that becomes us as men and as Christians; abstaining from all political discussions, and resting in the hope that the Government of our Country would devise such measures, as in its wisdom might seem best calculated to revive the national industry, open up new channels of commerce, and restore to a suffering People those blessings which are the fruits of honest labour and regular employment. Above all, we consider it to be our duty, on the present occasion, to express our utter abhorrence at the dissemination of profane and blasphemous publications, the obvious tendency and design of which is to subvert the influence of our Holy Religion, and by weakening the obligations of morality, to dissolve those sacred bonds, without which human society could neither exist nor be an object of desire.

"We conclude, may it please your Grace, by expressing our unfeigned gratitude for your goodness, requesting, at the same time, that your Grace would be pleased to convey to the other Noblemen and Gentlemen of this County, who have contributed to our relief, our sincere and heartfelt thanks for their generosity and attention. Indeed, we find it impossible to express, in adequate language, our feelings; but we trust your Grace will not be the less disposed to believe, that while we have the sense to appreciate the value of all that your Grace and the other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County have done for us, we have hearts that will remember, and principles that will not suffer us to abuse your Grace's confidence: And we further beg leave to assure your Grace, that whatever may be the issue of existing circumstances, nothing shall ever efface from our recollection the grateful remembrance of your kindness, and of the paternal concern which your Grace has, at all times, manifested for our suffering condition.

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"JOHN RAMSAY,

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(Signed) Then follow the other signatures, amounting to about four hundred and fifty.

The Waterford Chronicle.

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The glut of money is so great in the City of London, from the stagnation of trade, that loans for short periods have been made at two per cent.

There are no fewer than fifteen indictments for libel against the *Manchester Observer*. One of them is against David Wood, a child not ten years of age, who has already suffered incarceration, and been held to bail, for that he, being instigated by the Devil, did utter, read, and sell, a seditious libel contained in the *Observer* newspaper. Mr. Wood has removed all the indictments against himself, &c. into the Crown Court of Lancaster, where he, as well as Henry Jowles, &c. will be tried at the next Assizes.

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The *Globe*, alluding to the *Courier*, has the following paragraph:—"A Treasury Journal, commenting upon the Dublin Papers, says:—'The intelligence would seem to threaten the necessity of proclaiming many other places, unless some other check can be provided against such deplorable excesses. What are we to think of that state of society, for example, in which a Gentleman is shot dead by some unknown assassin, because he was mistaken for another person, whose extraordinary zeal in repressing sedition has lately made him obnoxious to the disaffected peasantry.'"

"So, because a single individual has fallen by the hand of an assassin in Ireland, the whole of Ireland is to be outlawed. We remember very well, that Mr. FENWICK was murdered in this Country, in the very Senate House, and that he also fell by the hand of an assassin; and yet the Treasury Journal, though deeply indebted to him, as its liberal benefactor, did not, therefore, recommend the necessity of interrupting the reign of the laws."

It will be wise in the *Courier* to state facts, without persuasion and without commentary, relative to the affairs of Ireland. The Irish Press has pursued a generous conduct with respect to England during its perturbed condition. It has not magnified the evils which prevailed; nor has it invited the Government to fall upon the victims of delusion with the severest exercise of its power. The *Courier* contemplates Ireland with a bigotry which cannot be enlightened, and with an ignorance of which the most vulgar penny-pamphleter ought to be ashamed. The Irish Press, generally speaking, is equal to its high and important duties, and the *Courier*, with all its mighty prerogatives, will be made to sink under its independent rebuke.

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"We conclude, may it please your Grace, by expressing our unfeigned gratitude for your goodness, requesting, at the same time, that your Grace would be pleased to convey to the other Noblemen and Gentlemen of this County, who have contributed to our relief, our sincere and heartfelt thanks for their generosity and attention. Indeed, we find it impossible to express, in adequate language, our feelings; but we trust your Grace will not be the less disposed to believe, that while we have the sense to appreciate the value of all that your Grace and the other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County have done for us, we have hearts that will remember, and principles that will not suffer us to abuse your Grace's confidence: And we further beg leave to assure your Grace, that whatever may be the issue of existing circumstances, nothing shall ever efface from our recollection the grateful remembrance of your kindness, and of the paternal concern which your Grace has, at all times, manifested for our suffering condition.

"We have the honour to be, Sir, Your Grace's very obedient and greatly obliged servants,

"GEOFFREY PENNY, Preses.

"ALEX. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

"DAVID TAYLOR,

"JOHN RAMSAY,

"JOHN MITCHELL,

"J. WHYCOCK, Committee.

(Signed) Then follow the other signatures, amounting to about four hundred and fifty.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.

It was reported on the London Exchange, that it is the intention of the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer to fund seven or eight millions of Exchequer Bills, and, by pre-arranging on the Bank to hold over the payment of the sum for which he stands pledged, to enable him to go on with the same system he has hitherto acted upon, for another year, by merely taking twelve millions from the S