

Messrs. Pringle & Macaulay.
 In a note published in your paper of the 24th September last, relative to a partial and erroneous report of some extraordinary proceedings against me at Troy, in the State of New-York, I mentioned that a correct statement of the proceedings would in due time appear. It has been delayed longer than I expected, by the continued ill state of my health, and a vexatious litigation, in which I have been engaged at Albany.

The facts are these:—On the 12th August I left Kingston, to accompany my mother and sister, as far as Albany, on their way to Baltimore, intending myself to visit Ballstown Springs, for the benefit of my health, and remain there, or in the vicinity of Albany, until their return, unless my health should be sooner restored.

At Watertown, a Mr. Canfield, whom I had probably seen before, but was not acquainted with, requested of me as a favour, to take a parcel of Bills, and carry them to him to Utica, which I did. We proceeded to Albany, where we arrived Saturday evening the 14th. On Monday I saw my mother and sister on board the Steam Boat for New-York, and the next day went to Troy, and stopped at Seymour's Inn. While I was there, a man who seemed to know me, as he accosted me by name, came in, in the afternoon, and after a few common place remarks, requested me to take charge of a bundle of bills, until he should call for them. His name I afterwards found was Lyman Parks. As he appeared to place some confidence in me from knowing me, as I suppose, by reputation, although I did not recollect him, at the moment, I took his bundle without any particular enquiry, and put it away with my papers.

Not long after a Mr. Douglass came in and told Parks, that he believed there was a mistake in counting the money which he had paid to or exchanged with him at the bank. On the application of Douglass and Parks, the bundle of money was handed by me to the former, and that immediately. I was then urged by Mr. Douglass to go with them to the Bank, which I did; (the personal abuse which I received there from the Recorder of Troy, Amasa Paine, I shall pass over in silence) where it appeared by the conversation that Parks had received these Troy Bills of Douglass, as Cashier of the Bank, in exchange for some Montreal Bank Bills, which Douglass delivered back to him, and then, with the Recorder, declared that he suspected they were stolen. Upon his complaint, Parks was arrested, and to my surprise, I was also detained, to be examined before the Recorder, whose son assisted the complainant. As Parks appeared to have some knowledge of me, I was inquired of whether I was acquainted with him. I replied, that I might have seen him, and rode with him in the stage, as I had with many people, with whom I was unacquainted; but that I was not acquainted with him; and would not positively say whether I had ever seen him until since my arrival, that he did not come to Troy with me, but came into the Hotel in the manner above related: that I took charge of his money at his request, without scruple or suspicion; and mentioned as a similar occurrence, that on my way to Utica, I had received a sum of money from a stranger, to be left at Utica; and it did not strike me as extraordinary, because I presumed he must have known me by reputation when he entrusted me with his money.

There was no evidence that I had been in possession of any Montreal Bills, of any denomination; or that I knew that Parks had any bills of that description, until after the conversation at Seymour's Hotel and the Bank—and it is a fact that I had no such knowledge. Yet the Recorder thought proper to order me to give bail for my appearance at court; and upon my refusal, made out a Mittimus, in which, as well as in his examination, he endeavored to connect me with Parks as an associate, or to use his own words, a "refugee from Justice," and to represent us as having been jointly in possession of the Montreal bills. By virtue of his commitment, I was detained in custody four days, together with Parks, the Recorder having artfully inserted our names in one mittimus. I was put to the trouble and expense of procuring my discharge by writs of habeas corpus. In the mean time my private papers, as I afterwards learned, were searched and examined, without any warrant or authority, under the direction of John Paine, son of the Recorder, and as I understand, Attorney for the complainant, Douglass; but with all their illegal measures, and notwithstanding their prejudices and precautions, nothing was found to justify any suspicion against me.

Immediately after leaving the presence of the Recorder, I asked Parks, where he had seen me before?—it was then nearly dark—he answered, he had been in the same stage with me on the Black River road; and reminded me of a circumstance relative to the overturning of the stage on the Black River road, wherein my mother and sister were, which brought him to my recollection, although by a change of dress, he now made a quite different appearance.

At the subsequent hearing before the Chancellor, I frankly admitted that Parks had travelled on the Black River road with me, although I was not acquainted with him. This Declaration has been represented to be a confession contradictory to what I had declared before the Recorder, and a proof of prevarication. But I appeal to those who are in the habit of travelling, whether they would be likely to remember every person who may have been a passenger with them in a public stage, and whether they do not sometimes meet persons, with whom they are unacquainted, but who appear to know them, and address them by name? I am sure that has been frequently the case with me, and it was so in that instance.

I was discharged by the Chancellor, on the ground that there was no evidence authorising any just suspicion against me. During the whole of these proceedings, I was, and have been most of the time since, in a state of health unfit for any active exertions. When I heard of the misrepresentations of what passed at the examination in Troy, I applied to the Hon. John P. Cushman, who had attended that examination, as my Counsel, for a statement of the real facts, Mr. Cushman having previously applied to the opposite party for a certificate similar to his own, which I presume was only refused, through fear of its being published. The result of my application will appear by what follows.

TROY, August 31st, 1819.

SIR,
 In consequence of erroneous representations of what transpired at the time of my arrest at Troy, on the 12th instant, which have been made through ignorance, or from a malicious design to wound my reputation, as you were present, when I was interrogated by the Recorder Paine and a Mr. Richard P. Hart, a Bank Director, I shall be greatly obliged, if you will state whether the following is a correct representation of what passed on that occasion:—viz.

On enquiry, whether I was acquainted with Parks, I replied, that it was very possible that I had seen him, and I might have rode with him in a public stage, as I had with many people with whom I was unacquainted; but that I was not acquainted with him, and could not positively say that I had seen him until since I arrived in Troy; but that, sometime after my arrival, he came to the hotel where I was, and seemed to know me; and soon after requested me to take charge of a bundle of Troy Bills, until he should call on me for them;

On my return home, which was as soon as my health permitted, I found that a false and injurious report was circulated, respecting the parcel of Bank bills which, as I have already mentioned, had been delivered to me at Watertown, by a Mr. Canfield, to be carried to Utica. Mr. C. who had been instrumental in spreading that report, as soon as he found it to be untrue, like an honest man, came immediately to Kingston, and contradicted the slander, by the following certificate, in the form of a letter.

SIR,
 The money which I sent from Watertown by you to the Bank at Utica, was faithfully and punctually delivered; and I am sorry that, through the misapprehension of a person employed in the Bank, any doubt was suggested of a want of fidelity or punctuality in this respect on your part.

You are at liberty to make such public use of this Statement, as may be most effectual to prevent or counteract any erroneous impression on the subject.

I am, with respect,
 Sir, your humble servant,
 DAVID CANFIELD,
 of Denmark.

Kingston, Sept. 18th, 1819.
Daniel Washburn Esq.
 To show how the Bank Bills which were the subject of investigation at Troy, were disposed of, a circumstance that did not occur to me at the time of my application to Mr. Cushman, he has since most honorably and with great disinterestedness furnished a further certificate, which is as follows:—

I certify that I was present at the examination of Daniel Washburn Esq before the Recorder of Troy, on or about the 17th of August last. That it did not appear on the examination, that Mr. Washburn had been in possession of any bills of any bank in Canada, and that there was not the slightest evidence produced to that effect. That he was discharged from imprisonment in Albany by the Chancellor. I further certify that Lyman Parks, who exchanged a considerable amount of bills of the Montreal Bank, at the Bank of Troy, to whom they were again returned by the bank, and from whom they were afterwards taken by order of the Recorder, was discharged from imprisonment at Troy by Judge Buel. That as attorney for said Parks, after his discharge, I demanded and obtained the said bills, and delivered them to him, who soon afterwards left Troy for Massachusetts; and that Mr. Washburn was not present when I obtained the money, or when I delivered it to Parks; and had no concern or interest in it to my knowledge.

JOHN P. CUSHMAN.
 Before me this 6th day of November 1819. The above named John P. Cushman made oath that the facts stated in the foregoing Certificate are true.

EBENEZER WILSON, Junior,
 One of the Justices of the Peace for Rensselaer County, State of New-York.

This is a plain statement of the facts, according to my recollection of them; and I trust that the public, especially those who have known me for a length of time, will believe it, upon my solemn declaration of its truth, confirmed and supported as it is by the accompanying certificates.

D. WASHBURN.
 Kingston, 17th Nov. 1819.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, a RAY FIG. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.
 MARY FORNYEA.
 Kingston, 2d Nov. 1819. 45

* Injustice to Mr. Parks, I must and ought to say, that I observed nothing in his conduct, at that time, or afterwards, which gave me reason to suspect him of being improperly possessed of the Bills in question. His conduct throughout the whole affair appeared to me very correct and honest.

As he appears to have been a passenger in the stage at the time I was, he might have been present at Watertown, when Mr. Canfield, who was also a stranger, entrusted me with his money for Utica.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Glasgow, Sept. 15.

Paisley Meeting.

Agreeably to advertisement the public meeting, which was formerly adjourned on account of the unfavourable state of the weather, was held on Saturday, in the Meikleriggs Muir.

As the day was particularly fine, the people began to collect at an early hour. The Sheriff and Magistrates had published a proclamation, forbidding the appearance of any flags; but a band of about two or three hundred persons from Glasgow, marched up the Main street, and by the cross to the place of meeting, with their flags flying. Eight flags were displayed before the hustings, with such mottos as "Justice, Liberty," "Magna Charta," "Liberty, Civil and Religious," "Annual Parliaments," "Abhor the inhuman butcheries at Manchester," &c.

A drapery of black cloth from four to five feet high was hung in front of the hustings; and all the speakers of the Paisley Committee and several others were dressed in mourning. All the flags were edged with black.

The band from Neilson came into the field playing "Sots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," and other national airs.

Mr. Taylor was chosen Chairman and began the business of the meeting by enjoining attention and good order. He then stated that the reformers had no wish for disturbance and revolution, as was falsely asserted by their enemies: they merely wished an end put to all unnecessary places, pensions, and sinecures, and a proper share in the legislature of their country. He adverted to "the inhuman butchery" at Manchester; and he, and all the other orators, were particularly vehement and declamatory upon this mournful and ominous subject. "Will it be believed by posterity," said one of the speakers, "that a peaceable assembly of free born Englishmen were wantonly murdered in open day. Oh, I would rather see the bodies of all my kindred whiten in the sun, and have my carcass thrown to the dogs, than that such an event should pass without a proper inquiry, and punishment upon the guilty perpetrators. This is no time to part between two opinions, when murder and massacre stalk in open day; when the inhuman magistrates have received the thanks of those who gorge their bloated carcasses with the blood of the artisan."

Another orator observed that "the British sword had been drawn upon starving men and fainting women; has it defoliated every country in the world to be at last drawn among ourselves? and will you allow your brethren to be murdered without raising your voice against the infernal deed? No! sooner shall the lake wash Benlomond from its eternal site, than the fons of Caledonia shall be silent."

An orator stated "that such proceedings clearly demonstrate the necessity of a radical reform. If the Manchester Magistrates had not concluded upon the applause and support of the Borough faction, this tragedy never would have been acted."

"None but fiends it was stated, could have with the slaughter of men, women and children; but a clergyman, whose duty it was to pour the balm of peace and consolation into their wounds, had fancioned the deed; and imbrued his hands in human gore."

An orator said "a pious person had sent his Reynolds's his Richmonds and, O'Brien through the country to enslave the people. Sooner shall the wave which washes our western shores cease to roll, than we shall forego the right of assembling together."

A number of resolutions, deprecating the conduct of the Manchester Magistrates, were asked; votes of thanks were given to the most illustrious radicals. J. Peacock, Esq. was thanked with great applause, for allowing the Meeting to be held on the Moor, and his portrait is to be painted by the hand of a celebrated radical reformer, and presented to him. A vote of censure was passed upon the Glasgow Chronicle, for abusing the great leaders of radical reform, and for upholding a degrading and fallacious plan of emigration.

One resolution merits particular notice: "that as the contest between the Borough-mongers and the people is of vital importance, hence it becomes indispensably necessary that the people use every method in their power to cut off the resources of those relentless tyrants, whereby they may be expelled from their usurped authority, and the people regain their legitimate rights. That, at glancing at the vast revenue which the borough-mongers derive from tea, tobacco, and spirituous liquors, we conceive it to be our duty to abstain from the use of these articles ourselves, until a radical reform in the commons house of parliament be obtained. And we hereby strongly recommend to all reformers to adopt as far as possible the same measures. That major Cartwright, Mr. Hunt, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Charles Wolfeley, Mr. Wooller, and other friends of reform in London, be respectfully invited to name a day, for a general meeting of reformers throughout the whole kingdom, in order that the above resolutions be adopted and carried into effect, whereby it will become a truly national measure."

An address to Mr. Hunt was produced and read. Hunt was panegyriced at great length, and the address was carried with a fervent shout of applause.

After the speaker from the east side of Glasgow had spent some time in making severe strictures upon the duplicity and unfeeling conduct of the clergy, the business of the meeting ended with the speaker requiring the people to depart with regularity and good order, and go peaceably home. About the middle of the proceedings a cry of the "Huffars" rose, and the people fled on all sides, and it was with some difficulty the committee could get them rallied, and order restored. A collection was made when the people were retiring for the relief of the Manchester sufferers. Some light-fingered gentry honoured the meeting with their presence. It is supposed there were from 14 to 18,000 people present.

When the people were going home, those from the west, with their flags, and the Neilson band of music, went down Story-street in a compact body, and got quietly out of the town, but those from Glasgow were less fortunate. The special constables were ranged on both sides of the High-street, with the civil authorities at their head. The first flag was seized at the cross, a scuffle ensued, and the public mind being in a state of the greatest fermentation, an immense crowd instantly collected. The special constables did their utmost to clear the streets, but the mob continually increased; stones and other missiles were thrown with violence—the windows of the council chamber were broken and similar outrages were committed in other parts of the town; the riot act was read at a little past ten o'clock, and the mob increasing, the cavalry were sent for at eleven, and came from Glasgow about one. When they arrived, the people gave them a hearty cheer, and immediately dispersed.

Next day as the magistrates were going to church, they were insulted by the populace; and one of the most active of the mob was seized by Baillie Bowie, who with the rest of the magistrates conducted him to gaol before proceeding to church. During the evening of Sunday, gentlemen were generally assailed with stones wherever they were found. About a dozen of the large panes in the Coffee room windows were broken, and the gentlemen prevented by the mob from retiring for about an hour. The cavalry dispersed the mob without using their swords. The prisoners in the police office attempted to force their way out, but were prevented by the watchmen; who were brought from their stations to guard them.

The riot became serious at 7 o'clock. The riot act was read three times before nine. The windows of the Tontine, Baillie Bowie, Mr. Burns' old and new houses, Dr. Findlay, Birkmyre's ware house, Baillie Leishman and son, Buchanan of North Bar, Mr. Sharp, capt. of the Batonmen, Mr. Lymburn and Mr. Pollock's windows, with the lamps of Caufey-side; High street, Story street, New street, are all destroyed. The iron railing of the Methodist chapel was torn to pieces, and used as weapons against the cavalry and Batonmen, and the mob charged them clearly up Story street. All was quiet at one in the morning.

The mob began to assemble about 8 o'clock on Monday morning, and continued to increase till 1, when the riot act was read, and the cavalry and constables endeavored to clear the streets. Two companies of the 80th arrived at 3 o'clock, piled their arms, and remained in readiness at the cross. In the mean time, the reform committee were met with the proviso, and a meeting of the people was held at the foot of St. James street, about six or eight thousand men assembled in an instant to hear the report. The orators spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, we have had a long conference with the Provost, and he has pledged his honor, that every person who has sustained any damage in the late outrages, shall have ample justice done him, and should any person accuse any Batonman, of wanton cruelty in the discharge of his duty, the affair shall have a complete and candid investigation; and if the Batonman be found guilty, he shall be brought to condign punishment, though he were his own father.—Now, gentlemen, you must disperse immediately, as the Provost is determined to use every effort to keep the peace." (here the mob shouted, who broke the peace? restore the prisoners, restore the prisoners without bail, give up the flags, &c.) "Our message is delivered, one quarter of an hour only is allowed you to disperse, every man's fate is in his own hand." The great body of the people still continuing in the streets, the military were forced to interfere. The cavalry and Batonmen immediately scoured the streets and dispersed the mob in all directions. At night every clove & lane was searched with torches and quietness was completely restored at 12 o'clock. All the lamps in George's street, Canal street, and Broomland street, were broken at 9 o'clock. Several people were severely hit with the Batons of the Constables, but we have not heard of any one being dangerously wounded. All was quiet at 6 o'clock.

When the order arrived at Glasgow from Paisley for the cavalry, the founding of the bugle brought a great multitude into the streets to learn the news; and we are sorry to say that a number of the poor soldiers were hit with fragments of brick and otherwise hurt. They arrived at the Black Bull Inn at different times; and several of those who were late, having to enquire the road, were by evil disposed persons misdirected.

Another account from the Glasgow Journal. Monday night, our streets exhibited one scene of confusion, alarm and mischief. A body of men and boys, to the amount of nearly three thousand, assembled at the east end of the town at darkening, from Bridgeton, Calton, &c. Paisley, it was understood was their place of destination.—

On their way through Gallowgate street they left only six whole lamps, and at eight o'clock that part of the town was in complete darkness. Breaking lamps in Trovigate, Candleriggs, Argyle street, Stockwell, Glatford street, they proceeded to the west end of Tradeflow, leaving not one on the bridges. On arriving at Bridge street they assailed the Methodist Meeting house there, while the people were at worship, and broke almost every window. The windows in Clyde street, West street, Dale street, and King's street, were more or less broken, and the shops of—Jamieson and—Dunn, bakers, were broken into, and bread and other articles carried away. John Cochrane, spirit dealer, had his house completely emptied of rum, whiskey, porter, &c. and the jars broken to pieces. In Calton, several shopkeepers shops were ransacked, and the windows of many respectable inhabitants broken. At the Black Bull, the riot act was read by the sheriff at nine o'clock, and the streets, which were in the utmost confusion with depreicators and women and men, who had collected from mischief and curiosity, were cleared in a very short time. Two pieces of ordnance, accompanied with a body of infantry, and a troop of Huffars, were speedily brought out. We have heard of no particular accident further than at a fire which happened in a small wright's shop in Stockwell, which was soon extinguished; several of the military, by the throwing of stones, from a new building there, were much annoyed and hurt. Several of the inhabitants received slight fabric wounds; but owing to the good conduct of the Huffars, which deserves the highest praise, nothing of a serious kind happened. At two o'clock this morning, the military retired leaving a small picket behind; and till this moment all remains quiet. The house of the Rev. Dr. M'Lean, Gorbals, was also assailed, and the whole windows in the second flat broken. Two hundred and twenty city lamps have been demolished. During the night upwards of two hundred men and boys were made prisoners. They have not yet been all examined; but of those more than 30 have been sent to gaol to undergo a precognition. Those found in the new house corner of Stockwell, have been wholly sent to prison. At this place the rioters threw a fence, made with trefles and mason planks at the time the fire was burning, across the street to prevent the cavalry and the firemen from advancing; besides the military, many of the firemen have got themselves much bruised, as those of the mob who had climbed up into the interior of the new building threw stones indiscriminately on those in the streets.

A person who witnessed the breaking of the lamps, states that that seemed to be their first object. The night was exceedingly dark, and rendered it still more irksome by attacking every window on their rout, even at the height of three stories, in which the light was not put out on their approach; this, with the horrid yells they emitted, swelled their numbers almost to infinity in the minds of the terrified inhabitants. When the drums beat, it was conceived that the revolutionists had set fire to the town and that all was over.

Kilmarnock—There was to be another grand meeting at Kilmarnock, on Saturday last, the 18th instant.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The arrival of Sir Thomas Raffles at Singapore, from Bencoolen, is mentioned in letters from Batavia of the 10th May. The precise object of his visit was not known, but it was supposed that it was to establish a British settlement there, and this conjecture had created considerable jealousy among the Dutch authorities and mercantile inhabitants, who have hitherto carried on a profitable trade between Batavia and New South Wales, in cattle, provisions, wool, and woollen goods.

Malta papers contain the substance of two very important decrees of the King of Naples, by which Sicily is at last blessed with a free trade in corn, so long the object of her wishes, and so obviously beneficial to her best interests.

September 18.

Ministers, it is suspected, have relinquished the idea of prosecuting Sir Francis Burdette, for his alleged libellous letter.

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. His Majesty left Berlin on the 2d, attended by his son, Prince Charles, and a numerous suite for Breslaw.

We understand, by letters received in the city by the last mail from Valencia, that an immense number of persons (indeed, so many as 140 are mentioned) have been put to the torture, in the castles and dungeons of Murviedro, with a view to extract from them confessions respecting any popular commotions that might be dreaded in the country.

A Requisition for a general meeting of the inhabitants of the city of York, on the subject of the Manchester proceedings, was presented to the Lord Mayor last Saturday evening week; it was signed by above 450 Requiritors, and his Lordship very readily appointed a meeting for that purpose on Monday (this day) at 12 o'clock.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Norwich was held on Thursday in that city, when a series of Resolutions, and an Address founded thereon to the Prince Regent, condemning the conduct of the Magistrates and yeomen in the late transactions at Manchester, were carried with only one dissentient voice.

A Reform meeting was held on Armley hill top, near Leeds, on Monday last, pursuant to public advertisement, at which Mr. Mitchell, from Liverpool, was in the

business of the meeting ended with the speaker requiring the people to depart with regularity and good order, and go peaceably home. About the middle of the proceedings a cry of the "Huffars" rose, and the people fled on all sides, and it was with some difficulty the committee could get them rallied, and order restored. A collection was made when the people were retiring for the relief of the Manchester sufferers. Some light-fingered gentry honoured the meeting with their presence. It is supposed there were from 14 to 18,000 people present.

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