HOUSE OF LORDS-TUESDAY, MAY 8.

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Princesses' Annuity Bill, the Irish Spirit Duties Bill, the Glass Duties Bill, the Gold Coin Bill, the Irish Grain Distillation Prohibition Bill, the Irish Spirit Duties Collection Bill, the Irish Public Accounts Bill, the Irish Military Accounts Bill, the Pensions, several local and private Bills, in all se-

A Petition was presented by Lord Walsingham from the Bishops of Meath and Kildare, claiming precedence, under the Act of Union, after the Bistrops of London, Winchester, and Durham, and before the other Suffragan Bishops, they being entitled to precedence in Ireland before the other Suffragan Bishops of the Established Church. Ordered to lie on the table.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The Earl of DERBY adverted to what he had said a few days ago, in presenting a Petition from Liverpool, in which it was affirmed that the late declaration of Ministers, so far from tending to the relief of their distresses, was in fact an act by which Ministers put it out of their own power to relieve them; and that by making the repeal of the Orders in Council depend upon the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, they rendered the continuance of the distresses of the Petitioners dependant upon the will and pleasure of Bonaparte, who might thus continue them as long as it suited his purpose. The Petition also concluded with a prayer to the House, to address the Prince Regent for the dismissal of his present incapable Ministers.

The Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the

After a short conversation between the Earl of LIVERPOOL and Farl FITZWILLIAM, it was arranged to move to refer all the Petitions on the subject of the Orders in Council to a Committee of the whole House-the Committee to meet to-mor-

Lord AUCKLAND said, he did not mean to dissent from the motion of his Noble Friend; but he would have rather preferred the course of immediately addressing the Prince Regent, praying the repeal of the Orders in Council.

The Farlof LIVERPOOL observed, that Noble Lords on the other side seemed to feel sore at the Committee being granted, as if they thought the assertions made respecting the operation of the Orders In Council would not be borne out by the examination of witnesses. As to the Order in Council of January, 1807, he contended, that it was most decidedly objected to by the American Government that it was put in the front of the battle, and formed a most prominent subject of complaint.

Lord GRENVILLE said, that the Order in Council of January, 1807, had nothing in common with the Orders in Council of the present Ministers, but the name. The motion for a Committee, and the referring

arranged, after some conversation, that the Committee should meet to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock, and on Friday at five. The Earl of LAUDERDALE moved that the

the Petitions to it, was then agreed to; and it was

Declaration of the Prince Regent should also be referred to a Committee.

The Earl of WESTMORLAND thought that some reason ought to be given for such a Motion; but | duty, consent to the motion.

suffer the character of the country to be thus impli-

Henry in a mission to the United States, and by

move, the one for the communications from the Sc-

State to Sir James Craig, relative to the employ-

Earl GREY had hoped, that in the present im-The Earl of LIVERPOOL had no objection to portant situation of affairs with respect to America. it, and it was agreed to. Ministers would have availed themselves of the ear-MAPTAIR HENRY'S MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES liest opportunity they had of wiping off so foul a stain. Lord HOLLAND rose to bring forward his mo-To his surprise, however, they had recourse to erition for the correspondence relative to the Mission dence on this subject, which was somewhat suspiof Captain Henry to the United States. His Lordcious. He should admit that there was an army at ship referred to some of the documents as published, Boston of 10,000 men, who were destined to make particularly the instructions of Sir James Craig to an attack on Canada! He should admit it all ;-Henry, and the credentials, for the purpose of and should admit, further, that this made it necessashewing that, as it appeared from the publication ry for the Governor to leave nothing undone to se it was not merely for the purpose of procuring incure the peace of the settlements, with the custody formation, which he admitted to be perfectly proof which he was entrusted I But was this what Sir per, and a practice regularly resorted to by every James Craig haddone? No. He sent to them a Government: but that one of the objects of the mismessage, negociating with them on a subject inconsission was to excite discontents, and to give assistance tent with the allegiance they owed to their own counto a party in opposition to the Government, with the try. He (Lord Grey) was sorry to think that no view of separating some of the States from the Union. proposition even for attack of the province command He was at a loss to conceive upon what ground the ed by Sir James Craig could have justified such a production of information relative to a transaction, proceeding. He called on the House, and on Parinvolving so deeply the honour and character of the finment, to demand an explanation on this head country, was to be resisted. Would the Ministers

said to have been employed by Government here. exted throughout Europe, without contradiction, or and no document had yet been produced to prove without making some attempt to explain the transacthat this was not the fact. The American Governtion? Was it not of the greatest importance to consiment had already published documents to prove their der what effect would be produced in America, in the statement, which could only be answered by docupresent state of our relations with the U. States, by ments, disavowing the charge. Till such document the publication of such a transaction—a secret mission were produced, he must support the motion. sent there, in profound peace, to excite discontents Lord SIDMOUTH declared, he had never heard against the Government, and to attempt to disorgamuch exaggeration as in this transaction. If nize the Union? Perhaps the best way of judging there was any blame to Sir James Craig in the preof the effect would be to consider what would be our sent business, that was not to be imputed to Minisown feelings at such a mission on the part of a foters, to whom it was not attempted to truce any reign Power being discovered here. His Lordship

knowledge, direct or implied, of the circumstances of concluded, by moving for the communications from the case. The motion had his decided negative. Sir James Craig, relative to the employment of The Marquis of LANSDOWNE argued against the inconsistency of alleging danger from the proreading two other motions, which he intended to duction of communications, which, at the same time, were alleged never to have taken place,cretary of State, to Sir George Prevest, respecting The best mode of repelling exaggeration and calumthe claims for compensation made by Henry, and the other for the instructions sent by the Secretary of ny, he conceived, was by opposing to it a plain and unvarnished tale, and exhibiting the true features of

which had not yet been given. An agent had been

the transaction; not by alleging that such charge ment of any person on a mission to the United Lord MULGRAVE, as a friend of Sir James The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that the Go-

on the mission alluded to till long after the transac- | the Government. In the way in which the matter | word, deed, sign, or by address, marks, complete tion was past. Henry, who had for some years re- had been treated by the American Government, this on, or any other thing, lead to the discovery of the sided in Canada, but who was, in 1808, in the Unit- country was called on for an apology where no apo- same, under the penalty of being put out of the

ed States, had, of his own accord, in that year, logy was due. The Earl of LAUDERDALE thought every explanation ought to be afforded, else what security had the United States from the Noble Lord (Liverpool) that there was not another Captain Henry, and one pursuing a similar conduct, in that country, ton issued orders to the troops to be in readiness to at this moment? This was not a cause between though he should fly to the rerge of existence, I will Great Britain and the United States of America, but one between Great Britain and the World.

opened a correspondence with the Government of

Canada, giving information of the state of parties

and other matters, which was found useful-he sub-

sequently returned to Canada. Towards the latter

march at an hour's notice; Congress also, in De-

cember, voted the raising of 50,000 volunteers .-

There was no doubt that the object of these hostile

preparations was the attack of the British North

American possessions, and when Mr. Erskine, either

on the last day of December, 1808, or the 1st of

January, 1809, very properly required an explana-

tion of these hostile preparations, he was informed

by Mr. Madison, that, from the treatment experi-

of the United States might consider itself as justified

in commencing hostilities without further notice .-

express to Sir James Craig, informing him of these

circumstances, and that there was no doubt of its

being the intention of the American Government to

attack the British North American possessions, and

Prevost at Halifax, to suspend, in consequence, his

sailing on an expedition to Martinique. It was un-

Sir James Craig employed Henry. It was well

known that the four Eastern States dissented from

the measures of the Government of the Union, hos-

tile to this country. There were several interpola-

tions in the Papers as published, but he admitted the

instructions of Sir J. Craig to be genuine. These in-

structions, however, had, he contended, been mis-

interpreted; the object was not to excite discon-

tents, but to obtain information of the state of the

discontents in America, with a view to the use that

might be made of them in the event of hostilities.

which were then expected almost immediately to com-

mence. It was in this expectation of hostilities that

the instructions were issued, and that there was no

intention of applying them to a period of peace, was

when the arrangement with Mr. Erskine took place.

He thought it right also to state, that in April,

1809, the most positive instructions were sent from

this country not to employ any person in the United

States on any mission which could excite irritation.

He could not find any further documents respecting

Henry until last year, when this man applied for a

compensation. He found, on reference to Mr. Ry-

and, that Henry had been employed as he stated,

and had been promised by Sir James Craig an em-

ployment in Canada. Several most respectable

houses in the Canada trade also had recommended

him in the warmest terms, and it was under these

circumstances that he had recommended him to Sir

George Prevost, to be appointed to some employ-

ment. He saw no necessity for the Noble Lord's

motion. Surely they were entitled to expect that

the Government of the United States, before making

such a communication to Congress, would have com-

municated with our Minister there, or with their

which they complained explained; and he trusted

their Lordships would give his Majesty's Ministers

credit for not delaying to put the matter in a right

course in the proper channel. Under these circum-

stances, he could not, consistently with his public

Minister here, in order to have the transactions of

end of that year, the Commander-in-Chief at Bos-

Lord WESTMORELAND entered into a minute defence of the Ministers, whom he considered absolved from all shadow of blame in reference to the transactions carried on by Captain Henry.

There being a loud cry of question, question !-Lord HOLLAND rose and observed, that he should not feel he had done his duty if he suffered enced from both the Belligerents, the Government | their Lordships to divide without offering a few observations upon some points which had been urged by the Noble Lords opposite; and without expressing Mr. Erskine, in consequence, very properly sent an | the deep humiliation he felt at the scene he had witnessed that night, his abhorrence and disgust at this sort of side-wind justification of treachery and perfidy which had been attempted to be set up. They disclaimed all direct justification-they did not at-Sir J. Craig had actually sent an express to Sir G. | tempt to offer any positive defence—but they sought to shelter themselves behind the poor subterfuge of throwing all the responsibility upon the memory of Sir James Craig. Such was their friendship for a der these circumstances of threatened hostility that gallant and distinguished officer-for a man who had adorned the profession to which he belonged! But how could be express his astonishment at the arguments brought forward by the Noble Viscount! Et lu Brute! [Hear, hear!] What! he who had felt so acutely, he who had displayed such sensibility, he who had laboured to arouse every feeling of indignation in that House, and in the country, against the authors of the Copenhagen expedition, now to defend, at least to palliate, a measure certainly not less a violation of every acknowledged law of nations, than of every instinctive feeling of honour and good faith! The Noble Viscount now called the whole business a mere exaggeration, and was surprised that so much fuss should be made about a erident from Henry being recalled by Sir J. Craig, poor harmless man going into a friendly state, preaching rebellion, and fomenting disunion-he never heard of such a thing before! It was altogether inexplicable to him! But did not the Noble Viscount hold up France to the detestation of all Europe? Did he not exhibit her Government in the most odious colours, because an accredited French Consul, at Dublin, was detected in making soundings of the harbour, and in procuring other local information as to its defences? And what could that be called but obtaining necessary information?-[Hear, hear.]-II d the Noble Lord forgotten also the horror in which Sebastiani's mission had been held by the Government of this country? But no matter: it was all exaggeration .-Hear, hear.] One objection that had been strong y urged against his motion was, the impolicy of making such disclosures as the production of papers would lend to. He begged leave, however, to state, that he wished for no disclosures that would unne cessarily affect the interests either of countries or individuals, and he was willing to narrow his motion in any way that would enable him to obtain the specific information he desired. In making his motion, also, he disclaimed any view as to what might be the temper of the American Government; but he must say, that if they or any individual received such an explanation as had been given that day, they could not be expected to sit down very contentedly ith it. Much as he desired peace with America. and much as he deprecated a war with her, he would

not purchase the one or avoid the other at the expense of his country's honour. His sole object in making the motion was to refute the charge brought against the English Government, if it could be done; and if not, to punish those with whom the guilt lay: but, in refusing all inquiry, they were giving the world no answer to that charge. They might say, in that House, it was partly false, or partly true; but such allegation was no solemn and authentic disavowal to America, or to Europe, and it remained, therefore, in fact, unrefuted.

The House then divided, when the numbers were, Contents - - 27-Non-Contents - - 73. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In a Committee on the Irish Distillery Bill, Mr. W. Pole proposed two Resolutions for equalizing the Duty upon Corn and Sugar Spirits. The Excise on the former was removed, and on the latter an impost was made of 3s. 8d. per Gallon.

UNLAWFUL GATHS TO RIOTERS. Mr. Sec. RYDER rose to move for leave to bring a Bill more effectually to present the administering and taking of unlawful oaths. It would be almost sufficient for him to state, that notwithstanding the laws in force, in a rast number of instances unlawful oaths of a most terrible nature were administered to those who were concerned, not merely in breach of the public peace, but in the destruction of all kinds of private property, and even in the assassination of peaceable and industrious inhabitants. The House could scarcely form a distant idea of the horrible nature of the oaths prescribed by these lawless depredators: he would, therefore, read one of them, found upon the person of a man who had been killed in an attack upon the manufactory of Mr. Burton, which the rioters succeeded in burning to

the ground. It was couched in nearly these terms: "I, A. B. of my own voluntary will, do declare, and solemnly swear, that I never will reveal to any person or persons, in any place or places, under | had proved highly beneficial. In his view of the subvernment here never authorized the employment of Craig, entered into a vindication of him in this trans- the canopy of Heaven, the names of any of the per- ject, the clause affording a shelter to the repentant Heavy, nor did they know of his being employed action, declaring it to be his cause, and not that of sons composing the secret Committee, either by criminal was an useful and necessary provider, and

world by the first brother whom I may meet, and of having my name and character blotted out of tr. istence, or never remembered but with contempt and ignoming .- And I do further swear, that I will use new utmost endeavours to punish with death any traitor or traitors, who may rise up against es . pursue with unceasing rengeance.

" So help me God to keep this oath inviolate." Such was the dreadful oath these deluded beings had taken in the Counties of York, Laucaster, and

Chester, and it was with heartfelt regret the Right Honourable Gentleman added, that the consequence had been frequent assassinations in districts, where this heinous crime was before totally unknown. As the former statute was passed in total ignorance of the extent to which this offence would in future be carried, he should move, that it be amended by making the administering or taking of the oath Capital Felony without benefit of Clergy, with a provision, however, that if an individual, who had taken the oath, voluntarily confessed his guilt previous to his being charged before a Magistrate, and swear allegiance to the Sovereign, he should be exempted from the punishment imposed. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the 37th Geo. III. c. 103.

Mr. WM. WYNNE felt it necessary to state his objections to this Bill. The first was, that it was a violation of the known and admired principle of English law, to distinguish between the intention to commit, and the actual perpetration of the crime. His next objection was, that a law was now in existence which had not been carried into effect, but which he believed would be found adequate to the object in view, which made the administration of

an unlawful oath a transportable offence. Mr. HORNER warmly contended against this new attempt to provide by a special chactment against political emergency. He acknowledged and regretted the prevalent distresses; a great part of them no policy could remove, but a larger portion, ha was convinced, was owing to the system of commerce, both domestic and foreign, pursued by the present servants of the Crown. The present was only another instance in which this Government, and Governments like this, thought they could cure an evil of enormous and increasing magnitude, by n few feet of parchment, instead of striking at the root from whence it sprang .- [Hear, hear.]-He had heard, that it was intended to issue a special commission for the purpose of suppressing the alarming disturbances. He thought that such a measure was extremely fit to be adopted; but why, he inquired, was the Act of 1798 laid aside? Why was not the commission to be Issued on the founds. ion of that statute? Why were not the effects it rould produce ascertained before a new and sanguinary enactment were resorted to? Until he obtained some satisfactory information on these points,

he should feel it his duty to oppose the Bill even in

its first stage. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER aid, that no time should be lost in sending down the Special Commission, which met with the approbation of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman. According to his view of the subject, Ministers would not do the duty they owed to the loval inhabitants of the country, if they did not exert their utmost efforts to protect them, by a new law, from the attacks of those who set all former laws at defiance (hear!) What did Gentlemen mean when hey recommended the trial of experiments on the Bill of 1798, at this period? Did they intend that while the trial, that would in all human probability be vain, was making, his Majesty's subjects should be assassinated, and their property demolished with impunity (hear!) If Gentlemen on the other side of the House had possessed any portion of the information that every day reached Government, they sould be the last to recommend such dangerous deavs, while death was the fruit of the desperate machinations of the disturbers of the public tranquillity. Were we to sit down quietly to make experiments when an effectual remedy was in our power? -(hear, hear, hear!) This was not the case of a conspiracy by two or three individuals-it was a combined effect of an immense number, who entered the dwelling-houses, and compelled the trembling inmates to take the terrible oath which had been read. It was a crime little short of treason, or an attempt upon the sacred person of Majesty. It was said by the last speaker, that this was one of the frequent attempts of Government to provide for an extremity by an immediate enactment :- be (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) might with much greater truth assert. that the present was only one of the frequent attempts made by Gentlemen opposite to defeat the measures of Government, the object of which were the security and salvation of the State. (hear, hear, hear!) Much of what had been stated as to the system of internal and external commerce, of Goernment being the cause of the disturbances, would have a most mischierous effect. (hear, hear, hear!) It was, besides, an assertion that was perfectly unfounded; for in those districts where the disturbances were chiefly prevalent, the most active leaders rere known to be persons who were not in want of my of the means of life, but who employed the general opinion of distress to their own advantage, to reate and foment disturbances for which there was little or no cause. (hear, hear, hear!) The Right Hon Gentleman then proceeded to argue that the Bill would be effectual for the purpose intended; and adduced as a proof the Act to prevent the Seduction of Soldiers from his Majesty's Service, which

did not deserve the censure bestowed upon it. He insisted, on the whole, that the present Bill was no more than the loyal subjects of the Kingdom had a right to demand.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that the Chancelfor of the Exchequer had made two attempts that might well have been spared; the one was to combine and mix up the Gentlemen who opposed this Bill with the supporters of the disgraceful disturbances that convulsed the empire-[Hear, hear!] -the other to persuade the nation that those who resisted this Bill did so because it was a measure calculated to support the Law and Constitution of the realm. [Hear, hear!] Upon this unfounded assertion, certain Members, particularly an Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Stephen) and a Noble Lord (G. L. Gower, we believe) set up a cheer as if the mere statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer only was necessary to convince them, that nothing more was necessary to induce the Opposition to open their mouths, because it was a measure beneficial to the country. [Hear! and a laugh.] What was the true ground on which the resistance was founded? Because it was thought that the Bill would be highly injurious in its effects. But, said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, you must not delay an instant, and what was his conduct? Instead of enforcing a law already existing, the vigour of which could be called forth in an instant, he suggested a new Bill, which There was a Court of Proprietors at the Fast India and the Prince Regent, recovered last summer, and would take weeks in debating and passing through Its various stages in both Houses of Parllament .--

[Hear, hear!] Mr. STEPHEN commenced a very warm address, by expressing his astonishment that the measure should be opposed in its very first stage; the common courtesy of the House was neglected by Gentlemen, eager, even at this awful period, to resist the measures of Government. With all his experience in Parliament, and all his knowledge of the lengths to which strong party feeling might drive men, he never saw a case that could be deemed at all parallel to the present.

Mr. HORNER spoke to order, conceiving himself improperly accused of being influenced by party spirit, in his opposition to this measure.

Mr. STEPHEN did not conceive that he had gone beyond the usual rules of debate. He strenuously in listed, that the danger was threatening and extensire; and that the criminals were resolute, and required a strong arm to suppress them, was evident from the fact, that in the attack upon Mr. Burton's manufactory, although eight were killed, and many wounded, yet, on the succeeding day, the premises were burnt to the ground.

Mr. WHITBREAD admitted that his Honourable Friend (Mr. Horner) had no just ground for speaking to order; since the remark that partyspirit had dictated this opposition was a trite observation, which usually proceeded from the most zealous partizans .- [Hear, hear !] - Whether considering the situation and conduct of the Honourable Gentleman who made the accusation, it were at all de-

cent, was another question .- [Hear, hear !] Mr. STEPHEN rose to order, and the Speaker

determined in his favour. Mr. WHITBREAD continued, that, reflecting on all those circumstances, all he meant to say was, that be thought the accuser must be deemed to be quite as much embued with party spirit as the accused .-He did not deny that the motives on the one side of the House were good, and he claimed equal credit for the other, which maintained that the Bill would the Bill introduced long ago? One great objection | Rivoli to action; it continued four hours, when she oit, in his mind, was, that it resorted to the ULTI-MUM SUPPLICIUM for a comparatively slight offence, unless Ministers intended to proceed by re-enacting the statutes of Henry VIII. which directed that for particular crimes the offenders should be escaped into Trieste.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill. COMMITTEE ON THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL. The House, in pursuance of the arrangement proposed by Mr. Brougham on the preceding night, proceeded to call further evidence; Mr. B. Cooke, Mr. Elridge, of Wolrerhampton, Mr. Jos. Stan-

ley, Mr. T. Ostler, and Mr. Joshua Schofield were then examined. On a question put to the last witness by Mr. Stephen, a discussion of some length took place, in which Mr. Brougham, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Tierney took a part. On a motion

of Mr. Brougham for expunging the question—the House divided, For the motion 70-Against it 75-Majority 5

EAST INDIA COMPANY. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. nalow tone of voice, intimated that in consequence if the advanced state of the Session, and various ther important considerations, it was not his intenion to submit any measure relative to the renewal present Session.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. Mr. BRAND rose and observed, that it must h rious to the House, that the lateness of the hour fas such, as to make it impossible to do justice to at important subject of which he had given no-2. He wished that an early day should be named, adily assent to any which might appear to be the

Mr. PONSONBY said that an Hon. Friend of who had given notice of a motion for Friday, had rmed him that he could not bring it on on that day, out material inconvenience to himself. He suged, therefore, that no objection would probably t to fixing that day; which was finally agreed on the understanding that it should take prececo. The House then resumed the examination

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, MAY RECAPTURE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SLOOP OF

WAR APELLES. " Dover, MAY 5 .- His Majesty's sloop of war Apelles went past this morning, dismasted, for the Downs. We must attribute the recovery of her in the first instance to the exertions of the enemy : the Commandant at Boulegne directed 200 soldiers and her off, in which they succeeded; but our brave tars, not willing they should bear away the prize, three boats volunteered from his Majesty's sloops Castilian, Redpole, and Phipps schooner, and made a dash amongst the Frenchmen, who were so much surprised that they made a precipitate retreat, leaving only four on board, who were taken prisoners, and the Apelles was brought off in triumph! On board were a rast number of muskets, &c. which the French soldiers brought with them. Capt. Hoffman, the Purser, Surgeon, and 19 men were taken prisoners; the remainder of the crew, and also the crew of the Skylath, are arrived safe." It was definitively stated by Mr. Perceval last

night, in the House of Commons, that the business of the East India Company's Charter could not be submitted to Parliament in the present Session .- at length, by the exertions of the Earl of Moira, House yesterday, for the further consideration of this business, when some strong Resolutions were adopted against the determination of the Government, particularly insomuch as it goes to admitting the outports to participate in the import trade, and to allow importations to be made in small ships. RIOTS .- We mentioned yesterday, that the exis-

tence of an alarming conspiracy, to throw the counry into confusion, had been detected at Stockport and the neighbourhood. As detection generally has the effect to prevent perpetration, so it has happened on the present occasion. The explosion was to have taken place about the 1st or 4th of May; but it has been happily frustrated, and we are happy to add, that Stockport, Macclesfield, and others parts of Cheshire, where there has been much mischief, are once again in a comparative state of quiet and security. Many of the principal offenders are now n custody, and in consequence provisions are carried to the markets of those towns with nearly the same confidence as usual, " LIVERPOOL, MAY 2 .- Our provincial ac-

counts of to-day do not remove our alarm. Near Wakefield, a woman, who it was expected would disclose some important intelligence, was rescued from two soldiers who had her in custody, and she was almost killed in the affray. A friend of ours near Halifax, to prevent depredations by a lawess multitude, has taken down all his machinery which was operated upon by water-wheels. Ap prehensions were felt that the 1st of May (yeserday) was a day on which serious mischief was ntended—but happily it has been arrested."

The details of the capture of the Rivoli have been received .- They were brought by the Eagle, arriv ed at Bristol from the Adriatic. The action was between the Victorious, of 74 guns, and the Weazle brig; and the Rivoli, of 80 guns, 802 men, Mercure, 18 guns, 143 men, Jean, 18 guns, Mameluc, 10, and two gun-boats. It was fought on the 224 February, in the Gulph of Trieste. At daylight, the Weazle came up with the Mercure and Mameluc, and after an action of 45 minutes, the augment instead of diminishing the evil. If it were Mercure blew up, and three only of her crew were necessary that no time should be lost, why was not | saved. The Victorious at the same time brought the struck, having upwards of 400 killed and wounded. She is a new ship, and had left Venice the day before, bound to Polar, commanded by Commodore Barne, an excellent Officer. The other two brigs

> THURSDAY, MAY T. GENERAL LEFEBERE.

BREACH OF PAROLE OF HONOUR. There is an advertisement in our front page, iouncing the desertion of the French General of

Division, Lefebrre Desnouettes, an Officer of Boinparte's Legion of Honour! from Cheltenham. where he has been permitted to reside almost ever since his arrival in this country, by the intercession of Colonel Macleod, of Colbecks, a Gentleman eminently distinguished for the kindness that he has shewn to the French prisoners in this country, in return for civilities received by him in France, while letained in that country under the arrest made by Bonaparte at the commencement of the war. In addition to these circumstances of indulgence and consequent obligation, General Lefebvre has ever been treated with the most marked politeness and attention by the residents and visitors of distinction the East India Company's Charter, during the at Cheltenham. The breach of parole of which he has been guilty, at best a thing most disgraceful, in aggravated by every circumstance that could enhance its baseness. He was a soldier, for we will not talk of his being Officer of a Legion of Honour, and he broke his word; he was treated with particular farour and respect by the Government, and he forgot the kindness shown to him-disregarded the confidence reposed in him; he was at large in a great degree upon the security of his friend, and he deserted his bail. We do not think very highly of Bonaparte; but we are almost certain that he will send back this fellow to be immured in a British prison, as his conduct deserves, or at least that he will not suffer him to dishonour his presence, by allowing him to appear before him, nor his service by

> * The advertisement is from the Commissioners of the Transport Service, and offers a reward of 20 gui neas each for the recapture of Lefebvre and Amand de Luc, Ensiegne de Vaisseau.

followed by Bonaparte in person, advanced against the House on the preceding day, the British army under Sir John Moore, in the close of the campaign of 1808, just before the commencement of the retreat of the British army. He defended himself bravely, baring his clothes much cut with the sabres of the British dragoous. He was much distressed at the idea, that he would be sailors to proceed to the resseland endeavour to get blamed by Bonaparte for suffering himself to be taken in so foolish a way; and Bonaparte did accordingly blame him in the bulletin relating to the occurrence, although with some commendation of his courage. Besides being allowed to come to Cheltenham, and remain there on his parole, at the request of Colonel Macleod. Lefebyre was allowed to come to London for medical advice; and on that occasion he received polite attentions from several persons of distinction. The Physicians whom he consulted, much to their honour, refused to take any fees from him. General Lefebvre had a watch when he was taken, which he valued very highly: and such was the attention shewn to him, that this watch, after three years bestowed in research and inquiry among the dragoons engaged in the skirmish and afterwards in guarding the prisoner, was, sent down to him at Cheltenham from the Prince by the hands of Major Camac, Private Secretary to Sir H. Wellesley. Gen. Leschvre was a great savourite of Bonaparte, who, we hear, had made him a Count in one of his first creations of his new Nobility: but Gen. Lefebyre did not make use of the title. He was married to the daughter of an eminent banker at Paris, we rather think of M. Peregaux, who is the banker of the English. This Lady had been now above twelve months in England, being admitted to come over and reside with the General at Cheltenham, where she experienced the same polite attention so long shewn to her husband. It had for some time been proposed to exchange General Lefebvre for the Duke of Northumberland's brother, the Earl of Beverley; but no definitive arrangement was come to, nor likely to be. This, however, is no alleviation of his breach of parole, which, in the times that such obligations had their proper value, would not

Materford Chronicle.

permit any Gentleman who regarded his honour to

associate with him; and after the circumstances that

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

be associated with even now. - Pilot.

The London Journals of Wednesday, the 6th, communicated hardly any intelligence, except that of proceedings in Parliament, to the details of which so large a portion of our space is devoted, that we have only room briefly to notice some of the prominent topics of discussion.

In the Lords, Ministers have successfully resisted motion for the production of documents relative to Captain HERRY, but have at the same time disclaimed every thing like an intention of exciting in the minds of the Americans rebellion against their Government. If they were able to exculpate themselves, why not bring forth into open day the evidence of their innocence? What their motives for this silence may be, we shall not undertake to un-Samuel Packet. fold; but we are certain, that the question will not be suffered to pass into oblivion on their unsupported | M again, and it will continue to meet them, till they shall either make their vindication complete, or be made responsible for their conduct. The debate, in the Commons, on the bill for pu-

nishing those who take and administer unlawful oaths, has laid open scenes of horror worthy only of the most rude and ferocious tribes of mankind. It has, also, disclosed more fully, than had been hitherto done, the alarming magnitude of the combinations that have been entered into against the public tranquillity. According to Mr. STEPMEN, a Member of the House, the oath which Mr. RYDER read has been taken by upwards of 120,000 persons. We have no longer, then, to contemplate tumultuous assemblies of men, acting without plan and without concert, but extensive associations, actuated by one common principle of destruction, and united in one great and general bond. These perils have long been foreseen, and long foretold in language which ought to have awakened the Ministers of the State o a deep and provident sense of impending calamity; but the voice of salutary warning was disregarded, and those who spoke the words of truth calumniated as the advocates of faction, and as ignorant of the interests of their country. We do not exult in the accomplishment of their predictions, and ve shall rejoice to hear of the restoration of peace and safety. When, however, we look back on all that has taken place, we are constrained unequivoally to assert, that the measures of Mr. PERCEVAL'S administration have been the source of those embarassments and distresses in which the domestic afairs of the British Empire are now involved. How ar it is possible to extricte her from her difficulties, we pretend not to say, but we must concur with hose able Statesmen in both Houses of Parliament, who have again and again declared, that the present Ministers are wholly incompetent to the task. The London Journals of the 7th communicated

o Parliamentary intelligence of importance, with the exception of notice of a motion with respect to the Catholics. Mr. CANNING stated, that, on the 28th of the present month, he would move for an humble Address to be presented to the PRINCERS-GENT, praying that his Royal Highness would take nto his consideration the situation of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, with the view to ascertain

employing him. General Lefebrre was taken in a | what might be necessary to sence the Established skirmish between the advanced parties of French Church, in case it should be deemed expedient to and British cavalry, near Sahagun, when Soult, grant them further concessions. There is a call of

> The London papers of the above date are equally barren of other news, and, but for the article which respects General LEFERVAR, would not be worth noticing. One Mail due.

The promised Theatrical Amusements for Thursday evening are of a novel and singularly attractive character. The Dramatic productions of Mr. Colman rank amongst the most excellent of the present age, and his new Piece of the African's haz excited the highest approbation, and received the full sanction, after various successive exhibitions, of the best judges of the British Metropolis. It has been for a considerable time in preparation for this Theatre. and a large sum of money has been expended on the scenery, the dresses, the decorations, &c. in order to render it worthy of the Audience. The extraordinary nature of the incidents, and the peculiar habits and manners of the people, cannot fail to excite universal curiosity, and the gratification which will be received will at once combine amusement and instruction of the most interesting description.

A melancholy accident happened on Saturday morning in our river. A boat with volunteers from the militia was upset alongside the packet intended for their conveyance to England, when Staff-Serjeant Daly, and two volunteers from the North Mayo Regiment, were unfortunately drowned .-The remainder of the crew, consisting of three soldiers and the math of the vessel, were happily picked up. Serjeant Daly has left a widow and three infant children to bewall his untimely fate.

BIRTH .- On Sunday last, the Lady of Samuel

Evans, jun. Bsq. of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES—In Dublin, Frederick Lumley, Esq.
of Tukell Gastle, Yorkshire, to Miss C. Beresford, daughter of the Bishop of Kilmore.-On Thursday morning, at the Church of Kilscoran, by the Rev Ralph Boyd, Lau. Toole, Esq. of the Wexford Militia, to Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Jacob, of Kilscoran

DIED-Yesterday morning, Mrs. Proctor, wife of Mr. Proctor, and a Member of the Society of Friends, a whose decease an affectionate husband and a young family, to whomshe was endeared by the best dispe sitions of the heart, have sustained a severe and irreparable loss .- On the 8th, at his mat, Newcastle, in the Liberties of Limerick, after a short illness, Denk we have detailed, will not, we think, suffer him to O'Brien, Esq.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, MAY 11.

ARRIVED. 8th-Earl Leicester Packet; William, Hannington ortsmouth, ballast.

9th-Towyn, Jones, Cardiff, iron : George, Williams, Glasgow, coals, Cork ; Bettey, Siephings, Bristol, m. goods: Auckland Packet. 10th-Two Brothers, Borland, Savansa, timber and staves; Britannia, Bellingham, Cardiff, coals; Caractacus, Jones, Cardiff, iron : Providence, Fox, Meesina, barilla and shumac, Belfast, under quarantino. 11th-Greyhound Packet, Rich, Bristol, luggige

SAILED.

8th-Camden Packet. 9th-Industry, Ray-and Mary Anne, Hamilton,

iverpool, pipe clav: Gower Packet.

10th—Lady Fitzgerald, Dore, Bristol, bacon, flour, &c. t Minerva, Colbrook, Portsmouth, wheat; Alpha, Humble, Ayr, oats: John, Mathias, Swamen, barley, flour, &c. : Grace and Peggy, Morgan, Cardiffand Agenoria, James, Swansca, live cattle, &c. ---John and Catherine, Stett, Bristol, wheat and oats;

11th-Viouel, Roberts, Dartmouth, wheat Sprightly John, Haughton, Dublin, oatment 1from Loudon, Paterson, ballast, Liverpool; Thumas, Drewry, Cardiff, ballast; Prince of Wales, Cooter, Shoreham, oats: Hope, Drewitt, Portsmouth, butter, bacon, &c. : Providence, from Messina, Fox,

barilla and shumac, Bolfast. Wind-N. W. at 8, 4 m

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

NEVER ACTED HERE. ON Thursday Reening, May 14, will be presented an outire new Drama, interspersed with Songs, &c. written by G. COLMAN, Esp. called

THE AFRICANS: OR WAR, LOVE, AND DUTY. With the original Masic-new Scenery, painted by minent Artists, engaged for the express purpose-Dresses, according to the Costume of the Country, and every necessary Decoration, all made from exact models of those used in the Loudon Theatre. To which will be added the admired Farce, altered

From SHARESPEARE, called CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO: OR THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY CART-OFFICE. QUAY. At the Store lately in the occupation of Mr. B. Moore

MARMADUKE NEWPORT informs the Mer-chants, Traders, &c. of Waterford and Kilkenny, that he purposes establishing, on the 1st day of June next, a conveyance of Goods, &c. by Carls, between the said Cities, at the rate of One Shilling and Three Pence per Cwt.-Timber and small Parcels at

The Carts will be dispatched from Waterford Tues ay and Friday weekly, and reach Kilkenny the folwing days; and will leave the latter place Monday and Thursday, and arrive at Waterford on the subse quest days. The Office will daily be open from 9 o'Clock in the morning until 60'Clock in the evaning for the reception of Goods and small Parcels, which will be in charge of a Trusty Person, and well secur-ed from damage by the weather. May 12, 1812.

In the Matter of WILLIAM PRHHELL, A DITORS is requested at Waterford, on Monday, the 18th instant, at Ope a Bankrupt. o'Clock, to take into consideration a proposal made to the Assignees by Merses. Pannaca and Co. of London, for a consolidation and settlement of the cisims

on the different Estates. Waterford, May 12, 1812.