## THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. PERCEVAL.

It is under feelings of horror, grief, and dismay, that we record an event unparalleled in the history of our country, or, perhaps, of any other—the assassination of Mr. Perceval, as he was entering the lobby of the House of Commons yesterday, at a quarter past five o'clock. Of this atrocious act we thought it our duty—God knows how painful a duty it was! to communicate at different intervals last night as many and as accurate particulars as we could collect. We this day publish more ample details, beginning with the following accounts taken from different Morning Papers, to which we add as many further particulars as we have been able to collect this morning:—

Mr. Brougham had closed his examination, and Mr. Stephen was in the course of his cross-examination of the same witness, when about a quarter past five o'clock, the report of a pistol shot was heard in the House and Gallery; it did not at first interrupt the business of the House—a rush was heard between the door and the bar, and cries of order. A whisper ran round that somebody was shot. The assassin was seized near the fire in the lobby. He made not the slightest resistance, but avowed himself as the perpetrator—said that his name was John James Bellingham, ship-broker, of Liverpool—that he had been travelling in Russia, in the service of Government—and that Mr. Perceval stood in the way of his remuneration, and that thus he had avenged himself.

The villain had kept post near the door, and as soon as Mr. Perceval approached sufficiently near, he put the pistol to his breast and shot him.

The following are Minutes of the Examination, taken before Mr. Aldermen Combe and another Magistrate in the Committee Room, whither the prisoner was conveyed.

### EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

*(From the British Press.)*

The first witness examined was Mr. Burgess, of Curzon-street, May-fair, the tenor of whose deposition was as follows: He was in the lobby of the House of Commons a few minutes after five o'clock, waiting to have an interview with one of the Members. He heard the report of a pistol, saw Mr. Perceval walk forward towards the House door, and, about the centre of the lobby, stagger and fall. He observed the Prisoner, at the same moment, with a pistol in his hand, move towards the Bench near the fire, whither he followed him, and took the pistol from his hand, or from under his hand, on the Bench. The barrel was warm, as if just discharged. He asked the prisoner what could have induced him to commit so vile an act? and he said he was an unfortunate man, and had sought redress from Government of his grievances in vain, or words to that effect. He confessed that he was the man guilty of the deed. Witness then put his hand into the waistcoat pocket of the prisoner, from which he took a guinea in gold, a pound note, a Bank token of 5s. 6d. two of 1s. 6d. a small penknife, and a bunch of keys. He also observed another person take from the person of the prisoner a pistol similar to that which he had himself taken from his hand, together with some papers which were taken from him by Gen. Gascoigne.

The deposition having been read to the prisoner, he was cautioned by Mr. Taylor not to say any thing to criminate himself, and asked if he had any questions to put to the witness. He said, "Perhaps Mr. Burgess was less agitated than I was; but I think he took the pistol from my hand, and not from the bench under me."

Mr. Stephen here entered the room, and mentioned to the Chairman a circumstance, which he considered to be important. He had been informed by Mr. Spottiswood, a Gentleman of great respectability, that he (Mr. Spottiswood) saw two tall men running through Westminster-hall at a time which must have been immediately consequent upon the shot being fired, and who, from the rapidity of their course, he conjectured at the moment were escaping from bail, or from some legal or other restraint. No proceeding took place upon this information.

General Gascoigne was the next witness examined. He deposed, that, shortly after five o'clock, as he was writing in the smoaking room, he heard the report of fire arms—he started up, and said, "That is a pistol; what can it mean?" He then rushed down stairs to the lobby, and was told by the way, that Mr. Perceval was shot. On entering the lobby, he found the prisoner on the bench secured, as we have already described. He also assisted in securing him, and searching his person—from which he took a bundle of papers tied with red tape, which the prisoner seemed unwilling to part with, and which he held above his head, to prevent him from recovering. The pressure was extreme at this time; and apprehending, from an apparent struggle which was made, that a rescue was attempted, or might be attempted, he delivered up the papers to Mr. Hume, and held the prisoner with no trifling force, and never lost sight of him till that moment he was now under examination. He thought it necessary also to observe, that he recognised the person of the prisoner the moment he saw him, but did not at first recollect his name, which he now knew to be Bellingham; he was also aware that he was formerly a merchant at Liverpool.

Mr. Hume, Member for the County of Wicklow, the Gentleman alluded to by General Gascoigne, deposed, that he rushed from the House to the lobby, on the alarm being given; he saw a crowd collected about the prisoner, and saw General Gascoigne take the papers, which he then produced, from his person. He also saw another person draw a pistol from the prisoner's breeches pocket. These papers Mr. Hume then marked separately, with his initials, and having enclosed them in a sheet of paper, which he sealed with his own seal, delivered it over to Lord Castlereagh.

A Messenger was now dispatched to the lodgings of the prisoner, No. 9, New Millman-street, Bedford-row, to secure whatever papers or property might there be found. A messenger was likewise dispatched to procure a pair of hand-cuffs, and the attendance of the Police Officers.

The prisoner, on being asked whether he had any thing to say upon the last depositions, stated, that when General Gascoigne seized him, he held him with so much violence, that he was apprehensive his arm would be broken, and that he then said, "You need not press me, I submit to justice."

Michael Sexton, a journeyman bookseller, residing at No. 12, China-row, Lambeth, deposed, that he was in the lobby at the time the shot was fired. He saw two Gentlemen coming from the House (Lord F. Osborne and Mr. Colborne), and saw them make way, as he thought, for a Gentleman who was entering the lobby, and whom he afterwards understood to be Mr. Perceval. He heard the report of the pistol; saw Mr. Perceval walk forwards to the middle of the lobby, stagger, and fall. He heard him exclaim, "Murder!" or "I am murdered!" and saw him carried into the Secretary's room. He also witnessed the pressure, and circumstances which took place about the Prisoner, and heard him say, "I am the unfortunate man that did it."

Mr. Colbourne next gave his testimony—he was leaving the House with Lord Francis Osborne, and in passing through the lobby stopped to talk with a person who accosted them—at that moment he heard the report of a pistol, saw Mr. Perceval advance towards the House and fall, and immediately ran to his assistance and supported him into the Secretary's room.

Lord F. Osborne corroborated the testimony of the last witness in every particular.

Francis Phillips, of Longsight-hall, near Manchester, deposed, that he was standing near the fireplace in the lobby, when he heard the report of a pistol. He saw Mr. Perceval walk forward, stagger, and fall on his knees, and heard him exclaim, "*I am murdered!*" twice—he rushed forward, caught him in his arms, supported his head upon his shoulder, and assisted in carrying him into the Secretary's room, where he soon after *died in his arms*—it might be ten, five, or fifteen minutes, he was so extremely agitated, that he could not state the precise time. He did not hear him utter a word from the time of his first exclamation until his death.

Francis Romilly, a clerk with a Gentleman at No. 56, Gower-street, was standing in the lobby by one of the pillars on the right of the door of entrance to the House; he saw the prisoner and two other persons standing together on that side of the lobby near the fire-place, and near the door. He saw Mr. Perceval enter, and the door shut. He then saw two flashes of fire from a pistol held above him. Mr. Perceval advanced, and he thought he was not wounded, till, upon arriving in the centre of the lobby, he suddenly stopped, cried out, "I am murdered!" staggered, and fell. He heard the prisoner declare that he was the perpetrator of the crime, and saw him searched and secured.

Mr. Jordan, of Cromwell Cottage, Old Brompton, was the next witness examined. He stated that a few minutes after 5 o'clock he was proceeding up the stone steps, from the place where the Members leave their great coats, to the door of the lobby; Mr. Perceval was immediately before him—he saw him push open the lobby door and enter—almost instantaneously he heard the report of a pistol within the lobby, and rushed forward to the spot. He saw Mr. Perceval walk slowly to the centre of the lobby, suddenly stagger, and sink down. Seeing several persons run to raise and support him, he directed his attention to the prisoner, who was pointed out by some person, who exclaimed "That is the man!" Mr. Perceval cried, "*I am murdered!*" and uttered two groans; he also clapped his hand to his breast, and was subsequently borne to the Secretary's room. In the mean time, witness seeing the prisoner wholly unsecured, and retreating towards the bench, seized him by the collar, and never quitted his hold till he was conveyed into the House of Commons. The witness did not believe that any persons quitted the lobby by the stone steps consequent upon the firing of the pistol, and if any person did leave it, he conceived it must have been by the side door, which communicates with the House of Lords, at which there was considerable confusion and bustle. He saw Mr. Burgess take the pistol which had been discharged from the hand of the prisoner, as well as the other things from his waistcoat-pocket. Upon many Members running from the House, and calling out—"Who did it? who did it?" the prisoner replied, "*I am the unfortunate man—I wish I were in Mr. Perceval's place.*" He repeated, more than once, "I am the unfortunate man." Upon the great pressure around him, he said, "I submit myself to the laws," or, "I submit to justice." Witness also saw Mr. Dowling, whom he knows, search the pockets of the prisoner, and take from one an opera glass, which he handed to witness; and afterwards a small pistol, corresponding in size with that which had been taken by Mr. Burgess—this he understood to be loaded.

Mr. Dowling was then called; he produced the loaded pistol which he had taken from the small-clothes pocket of the prisoner, and which he had kept in his possession and had never lost sight of, though he had put it into the hands of a Member at the bar of the House.

The papers, as brought from the prisoner's lodgings, were produced, tied in a handkerchief, by Vickery, the Bow-street officer, and consigned to the charge of Lord Castlereagh, in order that they might be submitted to the Privy Council.

The examinations having been brought to a conclusion, the Prisoner was asked what he had to say against the fact with which he was charged, and again cautioned by Sir John Cox Hippisley not to say any thing that would be injurious to himself.

The Prisoner spoke to the following effect:—

"I have admitted the fact—I admit the fact;—but wish, with permission, to state something in my justification. I have been denied the redress of my grievances by Government; I have been ill-treated. They all know who I am, and what I am, through the Secretary of State and Mr. Becket, with whom I have had frequent communications. They knew of this fact six weeks ago, through the Magistrates of Bow-street. I was accused most wrongfully by a Governor-General in Russia, in a letter from Archangel to Riga, and have sought redress in vain. I am a most unfortunate man, and feel here (placing his hand on his breast) sufficient justification for what I have done."

Here Lord Castlereagh interfered, and informed the prisoner that he was not then called on for his defence, but merely to say what he had to urge in contradiction to the fact with which he was charged. Any thing he might feel desirous of stating in extenuation of his crime, he had better reserve for his trial.

The Prisoner said, "Since it seems best to you that I should not now explain the causes of my conduct, I will leave it until the day of my trial, when my country will have an opportunity of judging whether I am right or wrong."

Upon being again questioned, he repeated, "I admit the fact;" which admission was accordingly entered upon the record. The Bow-street Officers were then called in; and the prisoner having been permitted to dress, was handcuffed by Vickery and Adkins.

Mr. Whitbread then suggested the propriety of the prisoner's being conducted down stairs by one or two of the Magistrates and the officers, his commitment to his Majesty's jail of Newgate having been previously made out; and that the gentlemen present should remain in the room, that no crowd might lead to confusion below. This plan was acceded to, and the prisoner taken out.

After the examination, the assassin was fully committed to Newgate for trial. A hackney-coach was brought to the iron gates in Lower Palace-yard; but the crowd, which was at first composed of decent people, had been gradually swelled by a concourse of pick-pockets and the lower orders, who mounted the coach, and were so exceedingly troublesome and even dangerous, that it was not deemed advisable to send him to Newgate in the manner intended. We heard, with pain, repeated shouts of applause from the ignorant or depraved part of the crowd, as if they were hailing some oppressed but innocent victim; some of whom even mixed with their shouts the cry of "Burdett for ever!" and attempted to open the opposite door of the coach, as if to give the murderer an opportunity of escape. A party of Life Guards arrived about this time, and formed a semicircle in Lower Palace-yard, by which the mob were kept more at a distance. It was, however, thought more prudent to send him away by another outlet, and avoid all confusion. He was therefore taken out by the Speaker's entrance, and conveyed to Newgate.

He has been a good deal about the House of Commons during these few weeks, and dined several times in the coffee-room. He preserved, during the most part of the proceeding, an air perfectly calm, and the appearance of one under no sort of agitation, but who had deliberately and fully made up his mind to the atrocious act he had committed, and the awful consequences which would ensue to himself. It is said that he has a wife and three children.—Several circumstances are stated relative to expressions used by him recently: among others, one, respecting some allusions lately made by Mr. Perceval to secret assassinations, on which he is said to have observed, that Mr. Perceval should not have that to say for nothing. Various stories are retailed, of his having given frequent proofs of temporary derangement.

To prevent any disturbances from the advantage which the ill-disposed might take of the general agitation, a number of constables were ordered out.—In the City the Lord Mayor adopted similar precautions, by issuing his precepts through the Marshalmen and Beadles, to compel the attendance of all the Constables at the watch-houses, and ordering them to pay special attention to their duties.

### *FROM THE COURIER.*

We have thus, in our preceding columns, given the particulars of that most afflicting event which has filled us with anguish and astonishment.

A Coroner's Jury, of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, summoned for this morning at 11 o'clock, assembled accordingly in the Speaker's Chamber. They then proceeded to Mr. Perceval's house in Downing-street, to which his body had been removed at one this morning, where they viewed the body. From viewing the body they returned to the Speaker's Chamber, where they proceeded to examine evidence. The persons called were the same as those examined last night, of whose evidence we have given so full an account, that it is unnecessary to repeat it at present. It was in substance the same as that evidence. The inquest remained sitting when our Paper was put to press.—Of their verdict there can be no doubt.

Mrs. Perceval had the dreadful intelligence broken to her last evening. She remained insensible the whole of the night. A violent burst of tears restored her senses this morning. All her family are with her.

That the assassin had accomplices, is not believed; the two men who are represented in the examination of witnesses to have been seen running away without their hats, are now supposed to have been going for a Surgeon. Mr. Lynn, who was the Surgeon called in, can easily speak to that point. If it were, as the assassin states, a mere private injury, which he has thus murderously avenged, he would not be likely to have any accomplices.—But it is fit it should be known that against Mr. Perceval, or against the Government, he had no ground of complaint whatever. He had been in Russia, and had some dispute with the Consul at Archangel; he alleges too that he had been engaged in some mission under Lord Leveson Gower. Being a Liverpool man (he had been a ship-broker at Liverpool) he had presented a Memorial to Colonel Gascoygne, the Member for Liverpool, relative to his mission. The Colonel, very properly, informed him, that to present it to Government in the first instance would be useless, because they could know nothing of his claims but from Lord L. Gower; that he should go first to his Lordship, and upon his report the Government would act. But of any memorial, or of any claims, or even of the name of the man, Mr. Perceval was as completely ignorant, as he is now ignorant of all worldly things.

He is said to have been afflicted with insanity, and, for the sake of the national character, we hope he is; for so foul a deed occurs not in our annals. The assassination of the Duke of Buckingham bears no resemblance to this—nor does the attempt made upon the life of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Harley by the Frenchman Guescard; or in both these cases the assassins had previous knowledge of, and believed they had been injured by the objects of their vengeance. But the man had no acquaintance with Mr. Perceval, and had never preferred a request or memorial to him. That his horrible crime is at all connected with any political principles or bias, we disbelieve. Yet in one way recent political events may have instigated him. Insanity is worked upon by external objects and events; such a man, subject to that malady, hearing of any particular outrage, may on the instant be influenced to commit a similar one. It touches a particular chord, and decides him at once.—Thus Hadfield, hearing of the King being shot at in the Park, instantly bought pistols, and attempted that very night his Majesty's life at the Theatre. And in this instance Bellingham hearing of these assassinations in Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, may have resolved to commit a similar crime upon the Prime Minister.

These dreadful acts, unheard of at all, or but rarely, in this country until lately, would almost make one believe that the character of some of our classes had undergone a material change. We have had, in former times, riots, and violence, and disturbances, but no midnight murders, no secret assassinations; and last night, when the assassin was to be taken to Newgate, there were, says a morning Paper, some shouts of applause from the mob. Surely this cannot be: are we to hear this in England from a British populace? Are we to sympathize with assassins? to give all our pity, not to the object thus unseasonably cut off, but to the wretch that has been *the* perpetrator of the deed?

Little or no business will be done in Parliament for some days; it is probable a short adjournment will take place, to afford time for any new arrangements—But neither House, we trust, will adjourn without paying some tribute of respect and regard to the memory of this great and good man—a public funeral, and a liberal provision for his family—it is a large one, and we do not believe adequately provided for. Our Prime Ministers all die poor, but no Minister ever died under such melancholy circumstances.

We here closed our account of the sad and sudden termination of the life of the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval—a life which we had hoped would have been long preserved. But what are the hopes of man! We are doomed to be deprived of our great men when we can least spare them. Pitt was prematurely snatched from us—and an assassin's blow has now deprived us of Perceval. We solemnly declare that we know not that too much good can be said of him, in whatever capacity we view him.—His administration has been one series of triumphs over the enemy, and under no Minister has our military glory been carried to a higher pitch. That his principles were of the purest, his intentions of the most upright kind, have never been denied even by his bitterest enemies, if bitter enemies such a man could or can have. But what we mainly contend for is, that his principles were eminently calculated to enhance the glory and to ensure the prosperity of the country.

Since writing the above, we have to state, that considerable numbers of persons are loitering this morning about the House of Commons and in Downing-street, and we are sorry to add, that upon personal enquiry this morning on the spot, we find, that the mob manifested a most atrocious disposition, that of abetting assassination. When the prisoner was attempted to be put into the coach last night, a great bustle was set up, and an attempt to rescue him. In the most detestable spirit they huzzaed and cheered him, calling out, "Burdett for ever," and execrating the soldiery as murderers. For this spirit in the mob, we are sorry to say, they have received encouragement in high quarters. For it received encouragement in high places, higher they call them murderers in high places, higher characters and higher places have set them the example. That example, in the eyes of an ignorant mob, may even seem to authorise them in abetting assassination, which by their conduct last night they did.

The mob not only execrated the soldiers as murderers, but hissed and hooted the carriages of the Members and other Gentlemen in the most scandalous manner; in consequence of which they were obliged to draw away to Abingdon-street and other remoter places.

### *COURIER-OFFICE, Half-past Two.*

The Coroner's Jury has just concluded its proceedings by bringing in a verdict of Wilful Murder against John Bellingham.

The Jury sat at the Cat and Bagpipes public-house, corner of Downing-street, before A. Gell, Esq. the Coroner. The witnesses examined were Lieut.-General Gascoigne, Member for Liverpool; Joseph Hume, Esq. Member for Wicklow; Henry Burgess, Esq. Attorney, of Curzon-street; and William Lynn, Esq. Surgeon.

Thomas Constantine Brookbank, Private Secretary to Mr. Perceval, was bound over to prosecute, and the four Gentlemen, whose names we have mentioned, were bound over to give evidence on a bill of indictment to be preferred at the next County Sessions at Clerkenwell. The trial will of course take place at the Old Bailey.

## Waterford Chronicle.

*SATURDAY, MAY 16.*

Our columns of this day communicate an act of the direst atrocity—THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, WITHIN THE WALLS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. The particulars of this criminal and lamentable event are given in another part of our paper, and we concur most fervently in every expression of sorrow and indignation, that our age and country should have been disgraced by so foul, so execrable, and so savage a deed! It is, however, most material to state, that the remorseless Assassin does not appear to have been stimulated to the perpetration of his crime by political feelings, or to have had associates in his guilt, but to have been prompted by the supposed existence of personal wrongs; and that, therefore, the murder is chiefly, or rather solely, to be regarded as an act of personal revenge. He imputes to our Minister in Russia the want of protection, or of interference, in a dispute which he had with the Consul of Archangel, by which he incurred a loss of 7 or £8000, but in which the British Government had nothing to do. He was imprisoned in Russia, in consequence of his violence; and, on his arrival in England, he applied to all the public offices for redress, but was told by all of them, that they could not take cognizance of his private affairs. Lunacy is generally resorted to as an excuse, and it is no doubt frequently a true one, of similar instances of debasement of human nature; and, accordingly, we are informed, that he has been confined for some time in a receptacle for the insane. The truth of this statement remains to be ascertained; but the public will not fail to remark the persevering deliberation with which he prosecuted his nefarious purpose, and his resolute assertion of the justice of the act. These things, indeed, are not inconsistent with lunacy, but they demand irresistible evidence before the plea can be admitted. That he is insane, was the prevalent belief in London. He is stated to be a native of St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire, to be about 42 years of age, and to have a wife and a numerous family. He was doubly ironed, lodged in a strong room in Newgate, and attended by two keepers, to prevent him from committing suicide. It is so, poised, that his trial took place yesterday, and that, if the plea of his being insane was not urged with effect in his behalf, he would receive on Monday the punishment of his crime.

The London papers of Tuesday are almost entirely occupied with the history of this tragical event; but the details of the evidence which we have given contrary to our readers every thing of importance. The House of Lords were proceeding on some private bills, when they were interrupted by a repeated cry of—"Mr. PERCEVAL is shot." They then examined some witnesses to prove the melancholy occurrence, and resolved, that an Address should be immediately presented to the Regent, expressive of their horror at the crime, and praying, that His Royal Highness would take the speediest and most effectual measures for bringing the guilty to justice. The Commons were in Committee on the Orders in Council, but the Speaker immediately resumed the Chair on hearing the afflicting intelligence. Proper means were taken to prevent the escape or rescue of the prisoner, and the House adjourned.—Bellingham was then conducted into a large room beyond the termination of the lobby, where Mr. Watson, Serjeant of the House of Lords, Alderman Combe, Mr. A. Taylor, and other Magistrates, assisted in the examination of witnesses.—The deepest anxiety and gloom pervaded both Houses. A Cabinet Council was summoned, and the departure of the Post delayed, till instructions could be prepared for the Civil and Military Authorities in every part of the United Kingdom, in order that seasonable steps may be taken for preserving the peace throughout the country. It was understood, that both Houses would adjourn for about a week, in order to give time for such new arrangements as were rendered necessary. The principal leaders of Opposite sides were to meet the Speaker on Tuesday, for the purpose of making a provision for Mr. PERCEVAL's family. He has left a wife and 12 children, to whom he was an affectionate husband and tender father, and who are plunged into irreparable grief. Lord Arden, his brother, was with difficulty forced from the body, and Mr. Peel and Co. in vain saw the tears bedew Statesman with looks of the profound feeling.

Mr. PERCEVAL was shot on Friday afternoon, about a quarter past five o'clock, as he was entering the Lobby of the House of Commons. The dreadful news spread with amazing rapidity, and, before six o'clock, the crowd collected on the outside was so great, that it was deemed prudent to close the doors of Westminster-Hall, as well as to place constables at all the entrances, to prevent a concourse within the passages of the House. The multitudes continued to augment every minute, and at length it was resolved, in order to insure tranquillity, and produce a dispersion of the mob, that the Horse-guards should be called out. They accordingly left their quarters, and paraded to a late hour. The gates of St. James's Park were closed about eight o'clock, where the Foot-guards were drawn out, and the City Militia and Volunteers were called on to preserve the peace of the Metropolis. The conduct of part at least of the London populace is described in terms which will awaken in every breast, not dead to the feelings of humanity, the most indignant sentiments of horror. They exulted in the catastrophe that took place! We were at first disposed to disbelieve the statements in the *Courier* on this point. We thought it impossible that such things could have been; but we have seen private accounts which place the infamous triumph beyond doubt, or question. A more striking testimony of moral debasement, or a stronger omen of future peril, could not have been exhibited to the eyes of a Nation!

What we have here stated, combined with the details given in another part of our paper, comprehends every circumstance of importance, in so far as they have appeared on the London Journals;—and we have learned, that nothing else of moment was expected to transpire. A Circular Letter was sent from the General Post-Office in London to either Post-Offices. It bore the date of Monday, and was as follows—*Mr. Perceval was shot at the door of the House of Commons this afternoon, and died immediately—the assassin was seized, and acknowledged the fact—he was formerly confined as a lunatic.* At an early hour yesterday we received a copy of this circular from a valuable friend at Milford. The same was, also, received at the Post-Office here; and immediately communicated to the public with melancholy but obliging attention. The full details arrived yesterday about half-past two o'clock, and we were under the necessity of setting aside, till a future opportunity, extracts from the *Gazette*, with other articles, of considerable length.

Having closed, for the present, this sad narrative, it seems almost useless to turn the attention of our readers to other subjects; but there are some amongst them which cannot be wholly overlooked, and which we shall now state as briefly as possible, only premising, that the extracts from the *Gazette*, which we have postponed, relate to the gallant action in the Adriatic, in which the French ship Rivoli, of 74 guns, was taken, to the recapture of the Apollos in the Channel, and to the dispatches from Lord WELLINGTON, of all of which the substance is already before our readers.

On Monday, dispatches were received from Lord WELLINGTON, dated Alfayfes, April 24. They state that his Lordship's army pursued its march in the direction of the place just named, and that the enemy continued to retreat before him. MARMONT obliged a body of Portuguese to retire from Guarda, making about 150 of the rear-guard prisoners. The enemy, however, having retreated, General WILSON was enabled again to occupy Guarda. The dispatches also state, that BALLASTEROS did not enter Seville during the absence of SOULT. There are accounts from Lisbon to the 5th, by which it appears, that Lord WELLINGTON was advancing to Ciudad Rodrigo, and that the enemy were still flying before him. MARMONT's rear-guard is said to have entered Salamanca on the 23d of April.

Captain BUCKWOOD, of the Warspite, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, with dispatches from the Mediterranean, and announcing, according to a London Paper, that the French had raised the siege of Cadiz.

A Savannah paper, of the 26th of March, states, that the Americans had made themselves masters of Amelia Island, that East Florida was in possession of the Insurgents, and that the town of Augustine and the garrison were all that remained faithful to Ferdinand the 7th. Of this statement there seems to be no doubt.

Some of the London papers say, that Congress, on the 15th of March, were debating, whether they should issue a declaration of war against Great Britain. To this rumour, however hostile appearances are, we attach no credit.

The Lords of the Treasury in London have permitted the exportation of Tea to France, at any time within the period of six months.

The riots still continue throughout the disturbed districts of England. The rioters, in some parts, enter the houses by night, in numbers of from 20 to 30, for the purpose of obtaining arms. In one district, they had thus taken upwards of 100 stand of arms. Several shots were recently fired into the guard-room of Colonel CAMPBELL, who commands the Leeds district.

A London paper of Tuesday states, that at one o'clock of that day, immense crowds of people were collecting in Downing-street. No Mail due.

The *Dublin Evening Post* of the 14th states, that, on Tuesday last, the twelve Judges, and the Benchers of the Society of King's-Inns, met to consider the conduct of Mr. MOORE with respect to Byron M'CLELLAND; that the Meeting was occupied for four hours in debating, first, whether Mr. MOORE should not be disbarred, and, second, whether he should not be severely censured for his letter; that the first question was negatived by a small majority, that the second was adopted, that the sentence of censure was pronounced by the Chancellor, and that it was ordered to be read on the first day of next Term, in each of the Four Courts.

At a Meeting of the Catholic Board, Counsellor O'CONNELL stated his intention to move on Saturday (this day) to call an Aggregate Meeting of the Catholic Body.

DEATHS.—Suddenly, on the morning of Thursday last, at the Bridge Hotel, Matthew Scott, of Carrick-on-Suir, Esq.—On Monday last, at her Country seat, Little Chonard, near Wexford, Mrs Hatton, aged 74 years. This virtuous and excellent Lady was endued with the best affections of the heart, and with a vigorous and comprehensive understanding. The upright integrity of her conduct through a long and useful life, her active benevolence, the sincerity and stedfastness of her friendships, and the mild dignity of her manners, attracted the esteem and veneration of society at large, and endeared her to a numerous and respectable circle of connections, whose affectionate reverence for her memory will cease only with their existence.—At his house in Mountjoy-square, aged 82, the Rev. William Digby, Dean of Clonfert, whose distinguished worth and sincere piety secured the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, MAY 13.

ARRIVED,

13th—Montezuma, Crawford, Charleston, timber, tar, &c.

14th—Grower Packet.

SAILED,

13th—Concord, London, Connell, bacon, pork, &c.; Shiloiah, Newport, Carmarthen, barley; Maria, Griffith, Milford, live cattle; Camden Packet.

14th—Mary Hall, Thomas, Swansea, barley; Neptune, Whiteway, Dartmouth, wheat; Friends, Edwards, Liverpool, oats; Greyhound, Rich, Bristol, troops; Aurora, Howard, Newfoundland, provisions, &c.; Earl Spencer King's Cutter, Lieutenant Bothwell, men, Cork.

Wind—N. N. E. at 8 *a. m.*


### *THEATRE, WATERFORD.*

THIS present Evening, SATURDAY, May 16th, will be presented an admired Comedy, called

*MAN AND WIFE;*

OR, MORE SECRETS THAN ONE.

*Performed here only once. With universal Applause.*

To conclude with the celebrated musical Masque, not acted here these Eight Years, called

ARTHUR AND EMMELINE;

*Altered from DRYDEN, by DAVID GARRICK, Esq.*

☞ The new Play of "*The AFRICANS; or War, Love, and Duty,*" having been received with universal Approbation, will be repeated on THURSDAY.

### SACRED MUSIC.

*Just published, Price 10s. 3d.—and sold by*

JOHN BULL, BOOKSELLER, WATERFORD.

THE first Number of MELODIA SACRA, or PSALMS of DAVID, patronized by the Bishops and principal Clergy of Ireland, dedicated to Mrs. PETER LATOUCHE, and arranged by DAVID WEYMAN, for one, two, three, or four voices, with a figured Bass, and separate part for the ORGAN or PIANO FORTE.—This work will be completed in four Numbers. The first, which may now be had of J. BULL, contains useful Instructions to learn the art of singing, and the first fifty of the Psalms in regular order, with different Music to every Psalm. Besides the Psalms, several HYMNS, ANTHEMS, and CHORUSES will be given. Those who subscribe before the 10th of June, and pay for the 1st and 2d Numbers, will be charged only the original subscription price of 12s. 6d. for each part.

### *BOOKS.*

JOHN BULL, Printer and Bookseller, has just imported a vast variety, among which are—*Temper, or Domestic Scenes*, by Mrs Opie; *Self-Control*; Bigland's *Geographical and Historical View of the World*; the *Historic Gallery of Portraits and Paintings*, containing a brief account of the Lives of the most celebrated men in every age and country, embellished with more than 400 fine Engravings; *Lavater*, with numerous Engravings; a Collection of *Voyages and Travels*, from the Discovery of America to the commencement of the 19th Century; Hume and Smollett's *History of England*; *Memoirs of the Count de Gramment*, illustrated with 64 beautifully engraved Portraits, &c. &c.—FRENCH BOOKS—*Itineraire de Paris a Jerusalem, et de Jerusalem a Paris, par Chateaubriand*; *Histoire des Femmes Francoises le plus celebres, par Madame Genlis*; *une Macedoine, par Pigault Le Brun, &c. &c.*

### *PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, STATIONARY, &c. &c.*

JOHN BULL, Bookseller, has just imported the following Articles:—A fresh Supply of GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, direct from the respective Proprietors—PERFUMERY of the very finest kind, from HENDRIE and SON, Perfumers to the Queen and Princesses—STATIONARY, most extensively assorted—A complete supply of Paints, Camel-Hair Pencils, Varnishing Brushes, Brookman and Langdon's Lead Pencils, very best Drawing Papers of all sizes, Bristol Boards, and every Article necessary for Drawing Masters and Pupils—An elegant assortment of Chinese and Egyptian Medallions; marbled, cypress, coloured and gold Papers; Morocco and Scale Papers; ivory, ebony, and fancy Screen-handles—and every thing necessary for Fancy Ornaments—Genuine Essence of Spruce, Scott's Liquid Blue, Nankeen and Pink Dyes, Day and Martin's Blacking, &c. &c.

MRS. HACKETT takes the liberty of acquainting her Friends and the Public, that she has removed from her late Establishment, in the Square, to the House in which the late Mr. Wm. OWENS lived, in Michael-street, where she has for Sale every Article in the GROCERY Line, which she will sell at the lowest prices. Those who buy to sell again will find it their advantage to deal with her.

Waterford, May 16, 1812.

### *NOTICE.*

TO BE SET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange, on Monday, the 1st of June next, between the hours of One and Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Term of 40 Years, commencing the 25th March last, part of the LANDS of PRIOR'S KNOCK, in the Liberties of Waterford, (the Estate of the Holy Ghost Hospital) containing 5a. 1r. 37p. or thereabouts, lately held by JAMES CUMMINS. The Tenant to be declared by the Master of the Hospital, to pay down a year's Rent as a Fine, over and above the Rent bidden.—For further Particulars, apply to SIMON NEWPORT, Esq. Master of said Hospital; or to Messrs. COOKE and IVIE.

Waterford, May 16, 1812.

### *AUCTION OF KELP.*

FORTY TONS of prime Galway KELP will be sold by Auction, without reserve, at ROBINSON'S Stores, Adelphi Terrace, on Monday, 25th Instant, at One o'Clock.

Waterford, May 16, 1812.

### *TO BE SOLD,*

A WELL-SECURED YEARLY PROFIT RENT of £49, for the Term of 19 Years, from the 25th March last, arising out of the Lands of DYSART, situate near the village of Ardmore, in the County of Waterford, and within four miles of Youghal.—Application to be made to WILLIAM BAYLEY, Attorney, Abbey Lodge, Dungarvan.

May 15, 1812.

### TO BE LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

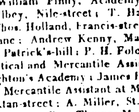
*Handsomely furnished, or unfurnished,*

OR SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE elegant VILLA of MANRRHABON, with the beautiful Plantations, and 80 Acres of valuable, rich, grazing and dairy Land (land tax redeemed and free of hay tithes), situate on the banks of the river Tower, two miles distant from the post and market-town of Llandilo, in the county of Carmarthen, South Wales, close upon the turnpike-road leading to Milford and Waterford; the Mail-Coach passing every day from London. The premises may be viewed by applying on the spot; and the plan and elevation of the House seen at Messrs. PRINCE & KENT's, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, London.

If sold, one moiety may remain on mortgage.

For further particulars apply to THOS. LEWIS, Esq. Llandilo; THOS. HASSALL, Esq. Land-Agent, near Cardigan; or at MEYLERS' Library, Bath.



### *FOR BRISTOL,*

THE fast-sailing Cutter, the BETSEY, THOMAS STEPHENS, Master, will sail on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant.—For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or at the Office of this Paper.

Waterford, May 16, 1812.

### *TO THE PUBLIC.*

AT the last Assizes held for the County of Cork, a Cause came on to be tried, in which JAMES KEARNEY, of Youghal, Merchant, was Plaintiff, and MARK BROWNE, of same place, was Defendant. It was an Action for defamatory words uttered by the Defendant of the Plaintiff. After the Jury had been sworn, and Counsel for the Plaintiff was proceeding to state his Case, an overture for accommodation was made on the part of the Defendant, who expressed his readiness to do away any Imputation which he might be supposed to have thrown out against the Plaintiff's Character; upon which the Plaintiff's Counsel having declared, that his (the Plaintiff's) only object was to vindicate his Character, and not to seek for Damages against the Defendant, who was represented not to be in Circumstances to enable him to pay such Damages, an arrangement was accordingly acceded to, in consequence of which the Counsel for the Defendant, in open Court, declared, that they were authorized by the Defendant, who was present, to say, that the Defendant never meant intentionally to aspersa the Character of the Plaintiff, and that he acknowledged that the several expressions which he was charged by the Declaration with having uttered of the Plaintiff, were wholly without any foundation in truth or fact. The Plaintiff having thus attained the only object he had sought for, by bringing the Action, consented to let a Juror be withdrawn, and in consideration of the circumstances of the Defendant, also agreed to remit a part of the Costs.—This conduct of the Plaintiff appeared to give general satisfaction to a crowded Court, and particularly to those who knew the parties; he having thereby asserted his own Character, without seeking for any vindictive Damages by way of punishment to the Defendant.

☞ *Some misrepresentations having been circulated respecting the proceedings at this trial, I have felt it due to my own character to publish the above as a true and correct Report.*

JAMES KEARNEY.

WE, the Undersigned, request the Parents of such of our Pupils as wish to learn COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS, to *provide them with* MR. DEIGHAN'S *third Edition of his* UNIVERSAL ARITHMETIC. Should we be induced, by Prejudice or ancient Customs, to continue GOUGH or VOSTER in our Schools, to us it may be said, that we wish to deprive those committed to our care of the invaluable Advantages contained in this estimable Work.—GOUGH and VOSTER deserved well in their Day; but their Methods of Calculation are too tedious and elaborate, and which, in our Days, are not admissible in any Counting-House of eminence.—Besides, we deem it reprehensible and incompatible with the honest discharge of our Duties, not to give it an exclusive preference in our Schools.

Cork, April 20, 1812.

*To Mr. Paul Deighan.*

Rev. Henry Creighton, Lavitt's-Quay; John Maginn, Marlborough-street; Denis Sullivan, George's-street; William Finny, Academy-street; Thomas Knight Albey, Nile-street; T. Hamblin, George's-street; Thos. Holland, Francis-street; Denis Tuomy, Mallow-lane; Andrew Kenny, Mallow-lane; James Maguire, Patrick's-hill; P. H. Foley and M. H. Quin, Mathematical and Mercantile Assistants at the Rev. Dr. Creighton's Academy; James Harnett, Mathematical and Mercantile Assistant at Mr. Wash's Academy, Grattan-street; A. Miller, St. Barry's.

WATERFORD.—Rev. Thomas Murphy, Principal of the Waterford Seminary; Rev. John Frazer, Diocesan School; Nicholas Walsh; R. Ardagh; Maurice Hearn; John Carroll; Rev. Joseph Brown.

KILKENNY.—Andrew O'Callaghan, A. M.; George Leech; Terence Doyle Michael.

The above Work sold by Messrs. BIRNIE and