



PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

Lords Walsingham, Bathurst, and the Lord Chancellor, sitting as Commissioners, the Royal Assent was given to the Irish Bog Bill, and several others.

LORD SIDMOUTH presented to the House the following MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCE REGENT.

George P. R. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has given orders that there be laid before the House of Lords copies of the information which has been received relative to certain violent and dangerous proceedings, which, in defiance of the laws, have taken place and still continue to be carried on in several counties in England.

His Royal Highness confidently relies on the wisdom of Parliament for the adoption of such measures as may be best calculated to secure the lives and property of His Majesty's subjects in the disturbed districts, and for the restoration of order and tranquillity.

LORD SIDMOUTH moved, that the Message be taken into consideration on Monday next, when the information would be laid on the table, and that their Lordships be summoned for that day.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORD CASTLEREAGH, at the bar, presented a Message from the Prince Regent, (for which see the Lords' Report) which was read by the Speaker.

LORD CASTLEREAGH moved that it be taken into consideration on Monday. Mr. BROUGHAM expressed his astonishment that, if necessary, these steps had not been taken at a much earlier period; and, if it were intended to suspend any of the constitutional laws, which, even in the worst of times, ought to be maintained, that such a motion had not been introduced before the order for calling over the House had been discharged.

LORD CASTLEREAGH, in a low tone of voice, replied, that the present was not a fit occasion for discussing the subject, and that the information alluded to in the Message would be laid before the House on Monday.

To two questions from Mr. Giles and Mr. Horner, his Lordship answered, that on Monday he should move an address, in consequence of his Royal Highness's Message, and that subsequently (Wednesday, we believe,) he would move, that a Secret Committee be appointed to enquire into the facts. The Irish Excise Bill, the Irish Stamps Bill, the Irish Treasurers Bill, and the Irish Commissioners of Fees Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Pole, the last report of the Royal Canal Company of Ireland was presented, and ordered to be printed; the same gentleman brought in the One and a Half Millions Irish Treasury Bills Bill, and presented a return to the Address of the House relative to Walter Hall, convicted of murder.—Adjourned to Monday.

LONDON.

SUNDAY, JUNE 28.

This morning an Anholt Mail arrived, with letters from Gottsburgh to the 20th inst. They are barren of intelligence. The London and Leith convoys had arrived off the Scaw when the packet sailed.

All the private letters from the North anticipate the speedy commencement of hostilities, tho' it may be observed that Bonaparte has no interest in precipitating them; since his forces are daily increasing by arrivals from all parts of the empire. The letters from Memel state, that the French were advancing, and that their advanced guard was at Pillau, while those from Prussia of a later date add, that their detachments have entered Memel.

Two detachments of marines, consisting of 950 men, passed the French frontiers on the 30th ult. for the North.

At the latter end of last month, trains of artillery, chariots loaded with ammunition, &c. were forwarded from Vienna to Galicia. The expectation of hostilities was in consequence so general, that colonial produce rose 25 per cent.

The Board of Trade has issued the following notification, in consequence of the representation of the merchants, who were apprehensive that, in the event of the commencement of hostilities on the part of the United States, the ships and cargoes about to be dispatched from the ports of Britain, on the faith of the document reeking the Orders in Council, would be liable to capture.

Office for Trade, Whitehall, June 26.—Mr. Lack is directed to inform Mr. Ellwell, that licenses will be prepared forthwith for the protection of American vessels bound from this Kingdom to the United States with cargoes, the property of British or American subjects.

Another official note of the same date says:—Mr. Lack is directed by Mr. Rose to acquaint Mr. Ellwell, that under the Act granting the bounty on printed lines, &c. the exportation must be made out of Great Britain; which, according to usage, must, in the case of the Port of London, be a clearance from the Customhouse.

Saturday an official communication was made to the principal holders of raw cotton in London, informing them that the export of this commodity would be allowed. This concession will produce a powerful effect on a valuable branch of commerce, as there are about to the value of four millions sterling of the article in the markets of Liverpool and London, exclusive of two years' untouched impor-

tation of Surat cotton in the warehouses of the India Company. A private letter from Lisbon, of the 14th, states, that the Allied Army was expected to move southwards, and cross the Gadiana about the 12th; and that Soult, in expectation of an attack, was collecting his troops at Seville.

It was expected in the Portuguese capital, that Marshal Beresford would have a separate command north of the Douro, of about 16,000 men.—It would comprise 13,000 militia, 800 cavalry, and 2,600 Portuguese regulars. It was rumoured yesterday that Viscount Sidmouth had expressed an intention to resign, without, however, withdrawing his support of the Administration in Parliament.

MONDAY, JUNE 29.

We received this morning New-York Papers to the 22d ult. three days later than those we received last Wednesday. They are uncommonly pacific towards this country, and mention the general expectation of a Message from the President to Congress, relative to some creature made by Mr. Foster to the American Government, the object of which was to procure to be the re-creation of our Orders in Council, and the restoration of impressed seamen.

No attack has been made on Canada, and it would seem as if the Americans were more apprehensive of a descent by the Canadians and Indians than the Gen. Consuls of an invasion by the Americans. The following are extracts from these papers:—

New-York, May 20.—It is said that a message of an important nature is to be communicated by the President of the United States to Congress to-morrow (Tuesday), or Wednesday; the subject is said to have reference to the posture of affairs with Great Britain, and some are so sanguine as to say—

That Mr. Foster has tendered a declaration in the name of his Government, openly abandoning all claims to the impressment of seamen on board vessels carrying the American flag.

That the proclamation of — of — concerning seamen is to be recalled.

That the American seamen now on board British ships shall, upon their request, be liberated.

That the principle of blockade by proclamation will be declared void.

That a commission of five persons shall be appointed to decide upon the character of vessels captured under the Orders in Council, and all property not contraband of war to be restored.

That the Orders of Council of November, 1807, and January and February, 1808, and May and June of the same year, will be annulled.

May 21.—Letters have been received in town from Philadelphia, which mention that Dr. Seaybar, a Member of Congress from that City, had written to his friend there, informing him that the President had a communication to make to the House of Representatives of a very favourable nature respecting our affairs with Britain; and that he had this information from the President himself.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA FREEMAN'S JOURNAL. We understand that a letter has been received in town from a Gentleman of high standing in Washington, stating that something very important would be made public on the 20th inst. (Wednesday). It was not known whether it would be favourable or unfavourable, but from the source from which the letter proceeded, it was thought it would be the former.

BALTIMORE, N. Y. MAY 13.—We are informed that General Dearborn waited at Albany from Monday till Friday, for the arrival of troops; but being disappointed, he then departed for Niagara in great haste. Report says the combined Canadian and Indian, headed and led on by Tories, threatened a descent on our frontiers in that quarter; and we are apprehensive there may be something in the report, by the General's departing in such haste.

Saturday morning dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office, from Mr. Thornton, in Sweden. At noon a Cabinet Council assembled, which sat upwards of two hours.

The Swedish vessels capture every French privateer they can find at sea; five, which were fitted out at Danzig and Copenhagen, have been captured within these few days. This looks something like hostility to France.

By letters of recent date from France, it appears that Charles IV. with his Royal Consort and family, left Marseille on the 25th ult. and arrived at Rome on the 19th inst. They are in future to reside at the Villa Borghese.

We understand that the measure to be proposed in both Houses this day is, to refer the information respecting the turbulent proceedings in the manufacturing districts to a Select Committee, upon whose report there may be founded a Bill for arming the Government with more extensive powers—over perhaps to the dreadful length of suspending the Habeas Corpus, and of proclaiming martial law.

The Prince Regent gave a grand dinner yesterday to the Royal Dock, the Cabinet Ministers, and several official Gentlemen.

The Goshawk, of 13 guns, Captain Clowes, sailed yesterday from Portsmouth with convoy for Lisbon, Cadiz, and the Mediterranean.—The Magpie, 18, Capt. De Courcy, sailed at the same time, to see them safe as far as Cape Finisterre.

According to private letters from Lisbon, by the last mail, a fleet of transports was ready to sail from the Tagus with an expedition, consisting of 5000 men, to be ordered with a considerable addition at Cadiz. These troops will, it is supposed, join a junction with the Spanish corps disciplined by General Rebecq, and proceed to the coast of Catalonia, to act in concert with the patriotic armies under the Baron D'Esola and General Lacy. A force from Sicily will, it is generally believed, co-operate in

the plan; the naval part of which will be executed by Lord Cochrane and Sir H. Popham.

We are sorry to find, by advices from Lisbon, that a horrid attempt has been made to assassinate Captain Linzee, of his Majesty's Ship Union, by a seaman belonging to that vessel, who stabbed him in the breast. The wound was at first supposed to be mortal; but we have great satisfaction in learning that, according to the last advices, Captain Linzee was on his passage to England, in the Sabrina, ship of 20 guns, and was doing as well as could be expected. The assassin was tried by a Court-Martial at Lisbon, and executed. He confessed his crime, in which it appears he had no associate, nor had he communicated his nefarious purpose to any one; he could not assign any motive for the act, except some diabolical impulse to commit a murder.

A former mail acquainted us that an expedition was in preparation in the Tagus; and it is now stated that a considerable force, to the amount it is said of 5000 men, had been embarked in that river, and was to be joined by a reinforcement at Cadiz or Lisbon. When the packet sailed, several of the transports were dropping down the Tagus.

The number of French Commissioned Officers and Masters of Privateers and Merchants that have broken their parole in the three last years, ending 5th June, is 682; of whom 212 have been retaken, and 470 escaped. A considerable number of officers have besides been ordered into confinement, for various other breaches of their parole of obligation.

We understand that the Board of Trade, on Saturday, adopted a regulation, by which handkerchiefs may now be freely imported from France into Great Britain for exportation. If for home consumption, the importer will be expected to take in return sugar or coffee.

Copies of the Proclamation for rescinding the Orders in Council, and of the Supplementary Gazette of Tuesday last, have been sent to the out-ports, to be forwarded to the Naval Commanders on Foreign stations.

Mr. Has attended at the Stock Exchange this morning, and informed the Gentlemen that there would be a Lottery of 20,000 Tickets, to be had in two drawings; that no Prize was to be more than £20,000 and not less than £15, and that the Gentlemen in the habit of bidding for the Lottery were to attend on the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday morning next, when he would be ready to receive them.

A French privateer was yesterday (Sunday) off Brighton, among the fleet passing from the Downs; she was soon observed at the signal station, and chased off by one of our sloops of war.

An Anholt Mail arrived last night. The convoys from London and Leith arrived in Gottsburgh Roads on the 17th inst. The following are extracts from the papers:—

PETERSBURG, MAY 16.—The Imperial Custom House has been informed by an Ukase, that the exportation of certain kinds of Russian goods and products will be permitted on paying the custom duties, but at the risk of the owners, nor will the Government receive any complaints in case of their goods being confiscated in a foreign country.

GOTTENBURG, JUNE 20.—The convoys from London and Leith joined at sea, and came into the roads on Wednesday evening; they were becalmed off the Sea, and fired upon from the shore, considerably with gun shot. Several gun boats also put off, but a breeze fortunately springing up, it is supposed they are all safe.

FRIEDRICH OF PRUSSIA, MAY 28.—The Burg Gazette, under date of the 20th inst. gives the following details concerning the march of troops:—"It is now eight days since the 6th French regiment, coming from Ilyria, passed through Burg, with 42 waggons, laden with baggage and ammunition. On Friday last 800 men arrived here of the 29th, with 40 waggons; on Saturday, the 2d battalion, 800 strong, and the 6th of the 1st, with 30 waggons, and the latter with 250. Sunday 800 men of the 66th, and 20 waggons; Monday 20 waggons, conveying convalescents; Tuesday 300 Lancers of the 14th regiment, 400 of the 1st, and 400 of the 29th, with 20 waggons. All these troops in succession passed the night at Burg, and continued their route the following day.—On the 20th the 126th regiment, from Holland, several detachments of cavalry, with two pieces of cannon, three forges, and 50 waggons, laden with bullets and cartridges, passed through our town, and took the direction of Berlin."

BECHARIST, MAY 6.—The troops which are cantoned in the neighbourhood of this place are in a few days to concentrate themselves, and encamp near Prilias, where all the necessary preparations for this purpose have already been made. In the night between the 2d and 3d, a Tartar arrived from the Grand Vizier's head-quarters. He brought the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries information that the cimeter Captain Ischia had entered Tonowa with a corps of 6000 men, and that another corps of Janissaries had arrived at Schumla. It is followed by another corps of Janissaries, who are coming from Constantinople, and proceed by sea to Warna. The troops from Asia have already passed through Constantinople, and are approaching Schumla by forced marches. The Albanese infantry are expected in that town. All the Ajans from Komelia are assembling their forces near Arkopol and Widlin. From all these movements it is concluded the Grand Vizier will not delay opening the Campaign, and that he will advance from the side of Rudschuck."

Yesterday being the last Sunday in the month, the following Bulletin was shown at St. James's Palace:—

Since the last report his Majesty has had an increase of his disorder, which has again subsided.

(Signed by the five Physicians.)

We have, from the County Papers received this morning, extracted accounts of the situation of several districts, where, we regret to state, the practice of stealing arms, administering treacherous oaths, and assembling in large numbers nightly, is carrying on with increasing violence.

THE DISTURBANCES IN ENGLAND.

HEIL, JUNE 27.—Since our last, we committed to York Castle, Betty, the wife of John Wood, of Houlery, near Wakefield, charged upon oath with having, on Wednesday last, at Horbury, assembled with a great number of persons, and riotously upset a cart, containing potatoes &c. which said property was feloniously taken away, and she, the said Betty Wood, addressing the mob, said, "Damn him, let us murder him, and take his stuff from him!" and that she was otherwise aiding, encouraging, and abetting in the said riot. Also, James Houldroy, of Dewsbury, charged upon oath with having, on the night of Monday, the 22d June inst., at the sign of the Black Bull, in Mirfield, confessed he was the owner of a mill on the night it was attacked, that he was engaged in that attack, and that he was near to his fellow-creature when he fell. Likewise, James Hines, charged upon oath with having, on the 22d June inst., in his dwelling-house at Newham, in the North-Riding, one Stockton Bank five-pound note, and one other note of the value of one pound.

SHEFFIELD, JUNE 27.—We are sorry to learn, from the resolutions of the meeting of Lieutenants and Magistrates, that the nightly depredations, and other most violent breaches of the peace, in a great part of the manufacturing districts of this Riding, still continue. The most effective measures are immediately to be taken to stop the career of the lawless offenders.

STAFFORD, JUNE 27.—In the beginning of the last week, a strong body of these deluded men, calling themselves Ludites, surrounded the house of a lady, the widow of an officer, residing in Edgeley, near Stockport, and with horrid threats, demanded entrance, to search for arms. The inhabitants, under an impression of dreadful consequences resulting from a refusal, opened the door, when a number of armed men rushed into the house, and after minutely searching all parts, took away with them eight swords, leaving the afflicted inmates in a state of extreme consternation. The party consisted of from eighty to one hundred, variously armed, and they paid the strictest obedience to the commands of one who acted as the leader, and who was of a respectable appearance. We wish we could, with that degree of justice we owe to the public information, here close this article; but we are sorry to say, the lapse of each day discloses some new object of alarm—some new act calculated to impress upon us the most alarming sensations and apprehensions for the general peace and safety of the country. It has been told, that some assemblies nightly take place in secluded places, to the number of some hundreds, that the oath custom to be administered, and that the names of those who are parties to the nomination and seditious compact are called over at the several places of rendezvous, with all the regularity and appearance of system and discipline.

Huddersfield, June 25.—Last Monday, about midnight, a great number of armed men, with their faces disguised by broad black masks down each cheek and over the forehead, assembled near the dwelling-house of Mr. Fisher, a shopkeeper of Birtwistle, in this neighbourhood, and after firing two guns or pistols, demanded admittance into Mr. Fisher's house, which he refused. They then broke open the door, and two of them rushing into the house, seized Mr. Fisher, who had just got out of bed; they each presented a pistol to his breast, and threatened him with instant death if he stirred a foot. Not intimidated by this threat, Mr. Fisher robed from them towards the door, when he was seized by other six men, who, placing a sheet over his head, face, and arms, kept him in that situation while his comrades ransacked the house, and took from his pocket-book bills to the amount of £116, besides £20 in notes, and some cash; they also took a quantity of money and cash out of a drawer, but to that amount Mr. Fisher does not exactly know. When the depredation was completed, the leader cried out to the guard over Mr. Fisher, of Let him go; don't hurt him; we have got what we wanted, and we will bring it back in three months;—and immediately made off.

NOTTINGHAM, JUNE 26.—The Theatre at this place has been abruptly closed by command of the Town Magistrates, in consequence of the tumultuous proceedings that have taken place on several successive evenings, occasioned by a request made to the Orchestra to play the national air of God save the King. On the tune being called for, it has generally been accompanied with a cry of "hail off," which has produced the most violent opposition on the part of those who are any thing but loyal. In consequence of complying with the request, the Oppositionists answer it with a cry of "Millions before millions," and rising with their hats on, place themselves in a most menacing attitude of defiance. This act of insubordination led to blows, and individuals in the boxes have been obliged to seek their personal safety by leaping into the pit, whilst those in the pit have placed themselves in array against the boxes, and in general contest or tumult has been the result. In several instances tickets have been distributed gratis, to the amount of several pounds, with a view to beat down the loyal party by main force, in consequence of which several officers have been included in the mob, and mal-treated, particularly on Wednesday last, when a number of those desperadoes surrounded

Major-Niger Humphrys, on coming out of the theatre, hoisted him along the streets by his quarters, and threw a bottle in his face, which cut him severely. Brigadier-Major Humphrys is a most gentlemanly character, who had never taken any part whatever in the disturbances, but that he was a military officer was quite sufficient. On another occasion, a party was laid an officer of the 2d Somerset Militia who had been forward in displaying loyalty and loyalty at the Theatre, in the Park, on the foregoing night, and that in a most inhuman manner. Several have been compelled to enter into recognisances for their good behaviour, and two or three are bound over to appear at the Quarter Sessions, for the assault committed on the officer in the Park.—This evening was fixed for the benefit of Mr. Robertson, who calculated upon a net receipt of at least £100; but by the abrupt closing of the Theatre, his benefit is necessarily postponed until after the races, which it is supposed will be a great loss to him.

CATHOLIC AGGREGATE MEETING.

DUBLIN—THURSDAY, JULY 2. The Aggregate Meeting of this day was more numerous attended than any preceding assemblage of the depositaries of the wealth and power of the Catholics of Ireland.—At one o'clock the Earl of Fingall took the Chair, amidst the enthusiastic applause of his Countrymen.

His Lordship, in returning thanks, evinced much sensibility for the very distinguished appointment with which he was greeted. He congratulated the Catholic Body that there was now a prospect, and a prospect that the efforts of so many years would be crowned with success, and that a majority of the House of Commons had pledged themselves to take into their consideration the penal code. This, his Lordship said, he considered would be fully sufficient for it would be impossible for Parliament to consider it, and let it remain as it is. His Lordship, in alluding to his own feelings, said, in the part he had taken, he was not induced by his wish to see his learned friends in stations becoming their learning and abilities, or to see our countrymen, who are so gallantly employed in Portugal, rewarded with the rank in their profession to which they have so gloriously entitled themselves, or by any other object respecting the Catholics themselves. His object was national—and, by the removal of all distinctions, to unite the whole of the People of Ireland in one sentiment of esteem and affection for each other.

Mr. Randall McDonnell very briefly addressed the meeting. He particularly exhorted the Catholics of Ireland to continue their efforts for a repeal of the disabilities under which they labour, and not to relax them from a too confident expectation of success. He then moved, that the Petition of the Catholics of Ireland to the House of Commons be now read—it was accordingly read, and it appeared to be a transcript of the Petition, mutatis mutandis, of the Dissenters of England, to Parliament, for universal Religious Freedom.

The following Resolutions were then proposed, Resolved, That the Petition now read be recommended to the Board of the Irish Catholics, to be presented to the Legislature at the first favourable opportunity, so that the same may be presented before the close of the second week of the ensuing session of Parliament.

Resolved, That the Catholics in the different Counties and Towns in Ireland be again requested to use their best exertions to procure the success of our Petition.

Counsellor O'Connell spoke at considerable length, with his usual felicity of expression, and strength of argument.

Chevalier McCarthy, after an introductory speech, which was frequently interrupted by the most unparliamentary marks of disapprobation and disgust, moved the two following Resolutions, as an Amendment to the second Resolution proposed by Mr. McDonnell.

Resolved, That, with heartfelt gratification, we observe the daily progress of liberality among our Protestant Countrymen—a liberality we consider as an earnest of the speedy fulfilment of our hopes, and ardently hail as the cheery dawn of speedy Emancipation.

Resolved, That, determined to persevere in demanding a total Repeal of the laws and disabilities by which Catholics are affected, we are nevertheless ready to listen to any conciliatory overture, which, by removing the prejudices of many, and the alarms of some, may lead to a final arrangement satisfactory to both parties.

The first part of the Resolutions was highly approved, but the Chevalier McCarthy had hardly uttered the word "arrangement," when the feelings of the People were vented in marks of the strongest disapprobation and disgust.

Counsellors Finn and O'Gorman answered his speech with considerable animation, but the Resolutions were not read from the Chair, as, out of the three thousand Catholics in the House, a single person could not be found to second so insidious and so fatal an Amendment.

Thanks were voted to Lord Fingall.

From the Dublin Evening Post of Thursday. We have just received information, from the best authority, that the Catholics of IRELAND, and with the nobles of mind and of action, which has hitherto distinguished them, and with all the liberality and wisdom worthy of men acting for a great and generous People, had resolved to sink the question of Catholic Emancipation, and to persist upon the principle of the Dissenters for the removal of all disabilities!!! We have not time or room here to express our approbation of this enlightened policy on the part of our Catholic fellow-subjects; it goes to a sincere, a complete union of all sects and parties—to that Christian and Constitutional Union, before which no intrigue—no cabal—no party can stand—before which Bigotry must melt into an "airy nothing," and Intolerance become dumb for ever.

The following letter, addressed to the Gentlemen usually composing the Grand Jury Panel of the County Sligo, cannot be misunderstood:—

Gentlemen, Tenney, June 26, 1812. Having the honour of being a Governor of your County, and for several years a Fellow-Juror, I presume to suggest to you the expediency, at these anxious, and at this particular juncture, of calling a Meeting of the Protestant Freeholders of your County, to take into consideration the measures in favour of the Roman Catholics, which, from the result of a recent debate in the House of Commons, it appears are to be brought forward in Parliament early in the next Session, with the view of instructing the Representatives of your County, and directing their attention to the preservation of the present Constitution, and the security of the Protestant Establishment of these Kingdoms.

I have the honour to be, &c. JOHN IRWIN.

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 4.

Since our last publication, we have received the London Papers of Sunday and Monday last, our Selections from which will be found ample and interesting.

Our Readers will, no doubt, perceive with pleasure, that, whilst the clouds which appear to be collecting in the North of Europe seem ready to pour down fresh calamities on the human race, the last accounts from America indicate the dawn of brighter prospects in that quarter.

The spirit of mischief and insubordination, which has so long existed in various parts of England, appears, instead of having abated, to have acquired fresh vigour. It will be seen, by the report of the proceedings in Parliament, on the evening of Saturday last, that Government mean to adopt some strong measures to repress those disgraceful disturbances.

What these measures may be, we are not enabled to judge with certainty; but the general impression appears to be, that Ministers mean to propose the suspension of that grand bulwark of the liberties of the subject, the Habeas Corpus Act—a proceeding which will be viewed with no small degree of distrust and alarm by every man of constitutional feeling.

On this subject, a respectable London Paper has the following observations:—"We are not disposed to suspect the Ministers, nor any one of them, of having intentionally brought these disturbances to their present crisis, in order to obtain a pretext for arming themselves with extraordinary and unconstitutional powers. But there is no doubt that the want of proper vigilance and exertion in the Home Department has in a great measure created, but certainly cherished and extended, the outrages that have now come to so alarming an excess. We hope that a better system will be pursued in future, and that the country will be rescued from a state which is actually a disgrace to our time, forming a shameful contrast to the general and established character of the state of society in Britain."

Since writing the above, and just as we were going to press, we receive the London Papers of Tuesday, the 27th ult. They contain no foreign intelligence whatever, except a report, to which no credit is attached, brought by the Anholt Mail of Monday night, that a battle had been fought by the Russians and French, but that the particulars were not yet known."

It is confidently reported, that Peace has been concluded between Russia and Turkey. A Mail had arrived from Malta and Gibraltar, but the papers and letters were not delivered.

The information, to which the Regent had alluded in his Message on Saturday, was laid before both Houses on Monday in sealed packets. Addresses, thanking the Prince for his most gracious Message, were voted, and it was resolved that the information should be referred to a Secret Select Committee of each House. They were to be chosen by ballot on Saturday.—No Mail due.

The proceedings at the Aggregate Catholic Meeting in Dublin, on Thursday last, we have given in the fullest manner presented by the Dublin Papers of that evening. We hope to be able to lay a more detailed account of them before our Readers on Tuesday.

Meetings of the Catholics of the County and City of Cork, and of the County and City of Limerick, have been called by public Advertisement—that of the former to be held on Monday, the 10th of August, and of the latter on Friday, the 24th instant.

We are happy to learn there is just published by Messrs. Cadell and Davis, London, a translation, in verse, of the celebrated *Deameron* di Boccaccio, which may be speedily had of all the Booksellers.

LIMERICK, JUNE 30.—Yesterday, at a meeting of the Common Council of this City, held at the Exchange, Alderman Watson was elected Mayor for the ensuing year, and Arthur Breton and Henry Collis, Esqs. Burgesses, Sheriffs.

Last Wednesday being election day in Ennis corporation, the Rev. Henry Fitzgerald was chosen Provost for the ensuing year.

On Sunday morning last, a meeting took place near Patrick's Well, between James Holmes, Esq. and Assistant Staff Surgeon Floyd, the former attended by F. B. Wilkinson, Esq. and the latter by Lieut. Long, of the Queen's County militia; after an exchange of shots the matter was amicably settled.

MARRIED—On Thursday last, Thomas Nevins, Esq. to Miss Fayle, daughter of the late Thomas Fayle, Esq. of this City, and both of the Society of Friends.

DEATHS—In Peter-street, on Wednesday morning, Mr. George Thomas, Bookbinder.—On Sunday morning last, at his seat, Hermitage, County of Limerick, the Right Hon. Hugh, Lord Baron Massy.—On the 20th ult. at Clifton, near Bristol, Walter H. M'Swney, Esq. of Cork.

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, JULY 5. ARRIVAL. 1st—Gover Packet. 2d—Hope, Wilkin, Chatham, ballast, Rom. Sailed. 1st—Neptune, Whiteway, Swansea, ballast; Swan, Colburn, Whitehead, ditto; Nancy, Rummer, Newport, ditto; Gover Packet; Seglans, Huidat, Stockholm, bay salt. 2d—Mason, Revenue Cutters; George, Mauler, Bristol, bacon and butter. 3d—John Edward, Evans—Devonshire, Gibbons, and Jane, Allen, from Cardiff, coals; Cork; Bellairs, from Belfast, Morgan, ballast and passengers; Waid—North at 8 a.m.

YEOMANRY CLOTHS.

P & T. McDUGALL have received from the North of England an extensive supply of SCARLET, BLUE, WHITE and BLACK CLOTHS.—Also BLANKETS, CARPETING, HEARTH RUGS, &c. They have likewise received from London an assortment of fine CLOTHS and CASSIMERS, Beaver and Chip HATS, HOSIERY, &c. &c. which will be sold on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, July 4, 1812.

DOCTOR BRISCOLI begs to inform the Public, that the SACRED MUSIC at the Great Chapel is postponed to a future Day.

TO BE LET, FOR A LONG TERM, THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, IN KING-STREET, IN WHICH DR. HARRIS NOW RESIDES. Waterford, July 5, 1812.

TAKE NOTICE. THAT as a Jury day impudently upon an Inquest taken at Stradally, in the County of Waterford, on the 23rd of March last, in consequence of the death of BARRYMOORE TRACY, have found a verdict of Manslaughter in my own defence—in protecting a Prisoner, whom I had then in legal custody, from being rescued.

Now I, JOHN MOORE, having given Bail before the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford to stand my trial at the next Assizes to be held for the said County of Waterford, for the said Manslaughter, will accordingly attend, and abide my trial for some—where you may attend, and prosecute me if you think proper. July 1, 1812.

TO BE SET, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON, THE HOUSE AND CONCERN IN BARROWBERRY-STREET, wherein the late James BARROWBERRY carried on the Public Business—immediate possession to be given.

4 Houses in New-Street, 3 facing Dr. LAFFRAN'S, and a facing Dr. WALKER'S—Several Lots of BUILDING GROUND extending from the Yellow Road to the ring of the Infantry Barracks. Application to be made to Mr. PETER WALSH, Attorney, William-Street. Waterford, June 19th, 1812.

WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING.

THIS Composition produces the most brilliant Jet Black ever beheld, affords peculiar nourishment to Leather, does not soil the Lining, is perfectly free from any noxious smell, and will retain its Virtue in any Climate.

Sold Wholesale by R. WARREN, 14, St. Martin's Lane, London, and Retail by Arthur Birnie, R. Farrell, and J. Ball, Stationers, Quay, Waterford; Banks, Ross & Taylor, Westford; Farrell and O'Connell, Clonmel, in Stone Bottles, 1s. 1d. half a Pint in Quart Bottles, 6d.

Caution.—The superior quality of this Blacking has induced several base impostors to sell spurious Compositions under the above name, to prevent which, observe none are genuine unless "ROBERT WARREN" is signed on the Label, and "14, St. Martin's Lane," stamped in the Bottle.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

THE COMMITTEE, nominated to collect and appropriate Money for the Relief of the Poor, is laying the following statement before the Public, take the liberty of requesting the serious attention of their Fellow-Citizens to the subject. In consequence of the large Sums expended in the purchase of Old-Meat, in Bounties on Potatoes, &c. the Subscribers already entered into are, as a necessary expedient, whilst a period of nearly two months must elapse, before those ample supplies which the season promises can be brought into the Market.—During that period, the difficulties, which the indigent have so long experienced, and which would be rendered infinitely greater, but for the intervention of public liberality, will still continue to press upon them with severe and painful privation. Under these circumstances, the Committee feel it to be their indispensable duty to appeal to those amongst their Fellow-Citizens who have not previously contributed, and earnestly to solicit from such Donations as their own benevolence may suggest, and the necessities of the times require. The names of additional Subscribers, together with a Statement of the Expenditure, will be published hereafter.</