MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

OLD BAILBY, LONDON.

On the 3d, Thomas Bowler was indicted, under the Corting and Maiming Act, for wilfully and maliciously discharging a blunderbuss loaded with bullets at William Burrowes, on the 30th of May Inst, and wounding him in the neck and back with the contents thereof, at Alperton, in the parish of

Mr. Adolphus opened the pleadings, and Mr. Pooley stated the case to the Jury. In detailing the circumstances of the case, he said the l'risoner's offence had come precisely under the terms of the Act of Parliament, and it was for him to shew, that, at the time he committed the crime, he was in that state of mind which could induce the Jury, conscientiously, to abstain from a conclusion of his guilt. He then proceeded to call his witnesses to prove the facts of the case, which are already so full in the recollection of the public, that it would be superfluous to recapitulate them minutely. The Prisoner, It appeared, was a farmer of considerable property at Alperton, near Harrow. On the morning of the 30th of May, at an early hour, he was seen out in the village by his neighbours with a blunderbuss in his hand, and his little gran from on horseback following him. Upon being asked by a blacksmith, what he was going to do with his fire-arms, he said he was going to shoot a dog, and requested that the blacksmith would do something to the lock of the piece, to enable it to do execution. With this the blacksmith complied, when the prisoner, after walking about in the road backwards and forwards, for a few minutes, took the blunderbuss from the blacksmith's shop, and stood under an elm tree by the road side, apparently watching very earnestly for some object that was approaching. Mr. Burrowes shortly afterwards, in a taxed cart, came over a bridge which crosses the Junction Canal, and advenced within a few yards of the Prisoner, who deliberately levelled his blunderbuss at him, fired, and at the same time exclaimed, " There, d-n you." Mr. Burrowes, who observed his motions, and seeing the danger which awaited him, stooped his body to endeavour to avoid the co sequences, and receiving two of the balls in his neck and one in his back, fell, apparently lifeless, over the shafts of his cart. His horse, alarmed with the report of the piece, run off at full speed with his wounded master lying in that position, whilst the Prisoner, after having made his grandson dismount from his own horse, gallopped off as fast as he could. The Prisoner was not apprehended until the 15th of June, when he returned to his own house and was taken. These were the leading facts of the case. The attention of Counsel was chiefly directed to the proof of the Prisoner's sanity at the time of this transaction, to which evidence was examined at considerable length. All the witnesses for the Prosecution agreed, that at the time when the affair took place the Prisoner seemed perfectly cool and collected, and rational. His son-in-law, however, related a variety of instances, on his crossexamination by Mr. Wetherall, which indicated at various periods considerable derangement of intellect? such as various acts of inconsistency in the management of his affairs-sudden loss of memoryincoherency of conversation—rising at unseasonable hours of the morning-dining at unusual hours of however, went to show, that within the last two oths his conduct was perfectly eational, and that of a man whose senses were complete and unimpained; so much so, that on the day next but one to the transaction in question, he made a fresh will. The only motive assigned, in the evidence for the Prosecution, for the sauguinary purpose of the Prisoner, was some displeasure the Prosecutor had given him in the month of March last, by louping some trees which divided their respective premises. The Prisoner was afterwards heard to say in St. James's Market, to a man named William Shepherd, when the latter mentioned that he had bought some hay of Mr. Burrefree, it D-n that Burrowes him-fore long 1'll be

The evidence on the part of the presecution having been closed, the Prisoner was unked if he had any thing to my in his defence; but he said he would leave it to his Counsel, who immediately set up a plea of insmitty. To apport this, his house-keeper, Elizabeth Bargum, a servant amid in his house, and several neighbouring farmers were examined. They stated, that from the time the Prisoner had fallen from his horse, in July last, his behaviour had never been the same as It had been before-that his memory and intellects seemed from that time to the present to have been totally deranged," and that in consequence of numberless flistances of incoherent conduct, by threatening to destroy himself. they were obliged to watch and prevent him from so doing, and that, down to the very-flay on which the crime was committed, they believed him to be lucapable of acting or judging for himself, and to be in a state of constant mental derangement. Mr. Hatt. an Apothecary, who attended him at the time of his fall, Dr. Ainsley, who had attended him since his committed to prison, . Dreg Warburton, a medical Gentleman in the habit of attending persons afflicted with derangement of intellect; and Mr. Web ! surgeon to the New Prison wall Berobyed generally that, from their long experience and close attention to diseases of this kind, and from thein repeated wisitation of the prisoner since his confinement, they believed him tache iona complete affite of mental detice comminced them that, although, the prisoner - Act. The second clause courts, that the certificate | be resorted to; and a thousand times more saluta- | B.R.ME, Bookseiler and Stationer, Quaj-

the death of him; he shan't live beyond the middle

of June, if I die hext morning."

insanity from apoplexy, be apparently rational and consistent upon many points, yet upon some one point, which formed, as it were, the key of their derangement, they were usually without any reason or capability of right conduct, and were apt to form unfounded notions of malice and revenge even against their most intimate friends, upon imaginary causes, and to be disposed to wreak vengeance upon those parties; such they thought might be the situation of the Prisoner. Several other persons bore tes-

timony to his mental deraugement. Sir Simon Le Blanc recapitulated the evidence for the Jury, and laid down the law of the case. If the Jury believed that the Prisoner, when he committed the act attributed to him, was under the influence of any temporary illusion against the Prosecutor, which rendered him tocapable of judging whether he did right or wrong towards that individual, in that case, he was not answerable to the laws of his country. But if they believed that he was capable of discovering right from wrong, and not under such illusions at the time he committed the act, but sensible that he was doing a wrong act. then he would be amenable to the justice of his country, and guilty in the eye of the law.

The Jury returned for about an hour and a half, and returned a verdict of - Guilty .- The prosecutor, who had recovered from his wounds, recommended the prisoner to mercy, because he had long known him as a neighbour.

The Court was immensely crowded during the whole trial, which lasted from ten in the morning until eight. A strong phalaux of legal assistance was employed for the prisoner. He had no less than five Gentlemen of the Bar.

BILL FOR SECURING THE DUTIES ON MALT.

There is a Bill now in progress through Parlinment, for the better securing the Duties on Malt. The preamble sets forth as follows:

Whereas it has been found that the existing reguations are insufficient to protect the Revenue arising from Malt, and that various frauds are practised in respect thereof; the Bill, therefore, enects, that Maltsters shall so construct their cisterns, that the officers may have free access to two opposite sides, and, if of certain dimensions, to provide a ladder and plank to enable the officers to gauge every part of them. If any Malister, or maker of Malt, shall neglect to construct the cisterns for wetting or steeping of Grain, according to the manner and form directed by the Act, or to provide the Indder and plank before mentioned, he shall, for each and every such offerce, forfeit a sum, to be fixed in the Committee on the Bill. The Bill also provides, that Malisters are not to empty their cisterns more than once in four days; and that they shall empty at the same time all their cisterns, hav-

ing corn in steep, at the same time. With respect to the floors, it exacts, that Maltsters shall not have more than five floors of Malt arising from the same cistern, in their Malt-houses, at the same time. The Bill further provides, that Maltsterage to lay the floors of Corn in succession according to seniority, under a penalty, to be subsequently fixed.

A ponalty is also to attach to Maltsters if any inrease be found either on the floor or on the kiln. acceeding the rate of seventeen bushels for every ten hishels of the best cistern or couch gauge.the day; and going to bed at uncommon periods of | The Corn is to be laid even on the kilo by Maltsters, the evening. The testimony of the other witnesses, and in such regular form as may emble the Officers ed injury and neglect. On their approaching, in a of Excise to gauge the same, under a penalty not yet

The Bill next provides, that Maltsters shall not mix corn of different wettings, either on the floor or on the kila; or, if they so offend, shall be for each such offence subject to a poualty. A fine is also to be imposed on Maltsteis for removing malt from the kilu before it is completely dry,, or for asaulting, oppressing, molesting, obstructing, or hindering any Officer or Officers in the due execution of this Act.

The Bill then enacts, that all fines, penalties and forfeitures, imposed by this Act, shall be sued for. ecovered, levied, or mitigated, by such ways, means, or methods, as any fine, penalty, or forfeiture may be sued for, recovered, levied, or mitigated, by any law or laye of Excise, or by action Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, respectively; and that one moiety of such fine, penalty, or forfelture, shall be to his Majesty, his heirs and sucessors, and the other molety to him, her, or them, who shall inform, discover, or sue for the same -Another clause has reference to the 12th of Charles M. and extends the powers of that and other Facise Acts to this Act, and the last clause provides for the commencement of the Act on a day not yet

Soldiers Widows, &c .- A Bill is now in progress before Parliament for extending, for the relief of the Wives and Widows and Caildren of Soldiers on foreign service, returning from abroad, on acacount of the death of their hasbands, or from other chises, and, upon being landed in this country, are destitute of every menos of returning to their respective homes, the provisions of an Act of last ession, entitled . An Act for enabling the wires and families of soldiers embarked on foreign service

The first clause enacts, that when any wives. &c. of soldiers return from foreign parts, certificates shall be given by the Commanding Odicor of the orpy, &c. to which their husbands, &c. belong; or if they land without such certificate, by the nearest, General Officeri; and such equificate shall rangement, even to the present hour, and their prac- entitle them to receive the allowance granted by this decadful than death to the idle and the vicious, may | Printe and published by the Proprietor. ARTHUR

might, as was customary with patients during their | under the former or this Act shall be shown to Ma- 1 ry in point of example to society. In this we are gistrates, who shall make out a route, and give a supported by no less a character than the creat and certificate which shall entitle an allowance of three- good Sir Samuel Romilly, and others of the wisse halfpence per mile for each woman, and one penny Lawyers that ever adorned the Bar or the Bench for each child.

SHOCKING MURDER. ISLE OF WIGHT .- On Sunday se'nnight, in the ifternoon, a shocking murder was committed a Singwood, about seven miles from Newport, atended with very singular circumstances. It appears, from the relation of those most intimately concerned, that Mr. William Hill, shoe-maker, of that place, went to church with his family (as was his practice) and apprentices, leaving his wife, Elizabeth Hill, at home. When they had proceeded about half way, John James (one of the apprentices) returned home, put on his frock and other working clothes, took a hatchet from an out-house, with which he proceeded into the house, and killed his mistress! He struck her on the head, as she was sweeping the hearth, beather down, then took i clasp knife out of his pocket, and cut her throat and head in a dreadful manner. Having accomplished his shocking purpose, heagain changed his clothes, hiding those which he pulled off, and which were all bloody, in the stable. He then set off for Yarmouth, where his sister lives, to whom, and several other persons, he related what he had done, without discovering the least emotion. He returned in the evening to Mr. Hill's house, and found the family in the greatest consternation and distress. After inquiring he cause, he said-" You don't suspect me, I suppose?"-" No," was the answer.-" Then I did t," he said, upon which he was taken into custody and sent to prison. He assigns no reason for his committing the crime; was always, and still appears to be, perfectly in possession of his intellects; his master gives him an excellent character for honesty, sobilety, and orderly demeanour; he confesses that both his master and mistress always behaved kindly to him; and that he never had an angry word with his mistress. Neither does robbery appear to have been his object, as he did not take any thing the woman had about her, nor any thing out of the house. An Inquest was taken on Monday, by Thomas Sewell, Esq. Coroner, when a verdict of Wilful Murder against John James was returned, and he was committed to take his trial at the approachng Winchester Assizes. He was sent off on Thursday. He is about 19 years of age, and had been an apprentice to Mr. Hill nearly five years. The anortunate deceased was about 50 years of age.

MR. MUNGO PARKE. - The doubts which may ave existed of the face of this eminent man are now removed, by the certain accounts lately received from Goree, of his having perished, through the hostility of the natives, on one of the branches of the Niger. The particulars have been transmitted to Sir Joseph Banks, by Governor Maxwell, of Gorce, who received them from Isaco, a Moor, sent inland by the Governor for the purpose of inquiry. In a etter to Mr. Dickson, of Govent-Garden, brotherin-law to Mr. Parke, Sir Joseph thus writes:

" I have read Isaco's translated journal; from which it appears that the numerous European reinve of Mongo Parke quickly and miserably died, leaving at the last only himself and a Mr. Martyn. Proceeding on their route, they stopped at a settlement, from which, according to custom, they sent present to the chief whose territory they were next o pass. This present being treacherously withheld, the chief considered it, in the travellers, as a designcance, he assembled his people in a narrow channel. rows, that some of the rowers were killed. This caused Mr. Parke and Mr. Martyn to make an effort by swimming to reach the shore, in which attempt they both were drowned. The canoe shortly after sunk, and only one hired native escaped. Every appearance also of the travellers was lost or destroyed, except a sword-belt which had belonged to Mr. Martyn, and which Isaco redeemed, and brought with him to Goree."

The history of public executions can scarcely produce an instance where men have met death with more apparent firmness, not to say insensibility, than Thompson and Temple, at Chester, on Monday, the 15th ultimo. They walked from the Castle of flebt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of his to the cart at Gloverstone with a firm and fearless step. In their way through the city, they surveyed the immense crowd with a smiling countenance, and an eye of seeming curiosity. On their arrival at the city gaol, before mounting the platform, they conversed freely together, and Thompson sucked two oranges. It was agreed between them that Thompson should let fall a handkerchief as a signal for the fatal drop to go; but he observed to Temple, " when you feel ready, put your foot upon mine." This he latter did the moment they were tied up :-Thompson then threw the handkerchief from him in manner that would indicate that he meaut it as a challenge! They instantly dropt-Temple scarcev stirred a limb! but Thompson was consulsed for about three minutes, biving to the noose slipping to the back of his neck. Temple, who was a Roman Catholic, died with a key upon one of his tingers. Notther of the unfortunate men uttered a word at the faral drop -thry both seemed impatient to quit this sublumary scene of care and sorrow. Thompon, it is said, has left some important discoveries a the hands of Mr. Hudson. A crowd of ideas force themselves upon us from the above awful cirunistance. When men meet a violent death with ach i difference, does it not strongly prove, what we have frequently advanced, and which has been or gour confirmed opinion, the inefficacy of taking humon life. Surely some other punishment, more

In considering the question, how far Cathelic Emancipation may be compatible with Protestant Security, it is important to examine what are so tually the tests upon this subject already given by the Roman Catholics of Ireland. For this pur pose we refer our readers to the oaths taken at present by the Irish Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity and particularly to that of 33d Geo. III. called the Act of 1793. The following is the extract from the above-mentioned oath, quoted by Lord Holland in his elequent and impressive speech in support of Lord Wellesley's motion on Wednesday last, and further enforced by Earl Donoughmore. It is difficult to conceive what further security can be devised or required of the Roman Catholic by the Legisla-

"And I do swear, that I will defend, to the atmost of my power, the settlement and arrangement of property in this country, as established by the laws now in being : I do hereby disclaim, disayou. and solemnly abjure ANY INTENTION TO SUBTERT THE PRESENT CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUBSTITUTING A CATHOLIC ESTABLISH-MENT IN ITS STEAD; and I do solemnly swear, that I will not exercise any privilege to which I am er may become entitled, TO DISTURBAND WEAKEN THE PROTESTANT RELIGION AND PROTESTANT GOVERN-MENT IN THIS KINGDOM, SO HELP ME GOD,"

The Belfast Chronicle, received in town this day, contains the following letter, addressed to the Editor, which, we presume, and as far as the bonour of the Government is concerned, we should auxiously hope, is actually founded upon facts: " On the 2d instant, the Armagh Yeomanry Corps was inspected by Brigade-Major Hill, after which the Major read a letter from Sir E. B. Littlehales (by order of the Lord Lieutenant), stating, that ten men, whose names are hereunto annexed. shall be dismissed the Corps-with every possible mark of his Excellency's disapprobation, for their very calpable and unmilitary conduct.

"Government having taken up this business so ery properly, and so much to their own henour, I shall at present decline going into the mutinous conduct of those corps on THIS DAY, when they heard the Lord Lieutenant's order read-truth, however, requires me to say, that it was more alarming and dangerous than on the 4th of June last.

" Armagh, July 2. A YEOMAN. 44 Robert Jackson, serjeant; John Brown, leorge Wilton, John Bowling, - Breaks, George Ross, John Anderson, John Smom, George Douglas, Davina Robinson."

The following is the report of Mr. Higgins, the Professor of Chemistry to the Dublin Society, Containing the result of the analysis of the dust which lately fell in the Island of Barbadoes, which he made by desire of the Board :-

DESCRIPTION

"The dust, as it is called, that lately fell in the island of Barbadoes is of a whitish grey colour, and in the state of a very minute powder, ye' rough to the touch. When examined, by means of a microscope, it exhibited the appearance of siliceous translacid sand, of an angular, sharp, and irregular shape, mixed with a great number of brownish, black, and very minute particles, which were strongly attracted by the magnet, and must of course be ferruginous, and low red heat, it acquired a brownish grey colour, and gained about 0,58 per cent. in weight, owing, no doubt, to the oxydation of the iron. ANALYSIS

44 According to my examination, 25 grains of this mineral contain the following ingredients and proportions, viz.

Magnesia a trace 23--50 1-50

25 grains " From the foregoing description and analysis, it is. I presume, pretty clear, that this substance bears no analogy to meteoric productions, but must have been elevated to high regions of the atmosphere by a riolent discharge of the clastic fluids accompanying a volcaro, or by the impetuous action of whirlwinds passing over the surface of a sandy desart, and afterwards wafted along by winds to the district where it was deposited.

I make bold to say, that should this singular phenomenou be the effect of the strong eruption of volcutic games, which probably is the case, the substance in question could not be immediately connected with the source of heat, or with the materials which produced it, more especially as so striking a change of colour as I have already mentioned has been produced by a heat so very moderate.

We are extremely sorry to state that, on Sanday evening last, a most atrocious murder was committed on Michael Higgins, servant to M. Lynch, Esqof Clogh, in this county .- On his return home to his master's house, he was way-laid by some persons, who beat him, without any apparent provocation, in such a dreadful manner, that he survived but a few hours. A reward has been offered by Arthur French St. George Esq. for the apprehension and conviction of the perpenditors.—Gaiway Paper.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

 N_0 . 11,315.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

AUCTION OF TIMBER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, the 90th instant, an excellent Cargo of PITCH PINE TIMBER, recoully landed direct from America, and now lying on the Quy, near the Market-house—to be put up in conse neat Lots. The quality being very good, renders it well worth the attention of those who may

want to purchase. 67 Sale to commence at one o'Clock. Waterford, 7th Month 14th, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

N TUESDAY, the 21st July instant, at the House of the late BENIAMIN Morais. Esq. on the Quar, nese the Adeiphi Terrace, the FURNITURE of said House, consisting of Mahogany and Cane Decougeroom Chairs, Parlour and Bedchamber ditto, Dang and Breakfast Tables, Nobbies, Presses, Forr-post and Campy bedsteads, an eight day Clock, a new Landon-made Piano-forte, Carpets, Looking-Giova Listres, Pictures, Book-Cases, Kitchen Furanture, &c. &c.

Also, withe sold, on Saturday next, the 18th inst. at two o Clock, opposite the Commercial Buildings, a new and fishionable POST-CHAISE and HARNESS The above being all of the best Quality, and to be sold without reserve, will be worth the attention of the Public.

GT Sate at one o'Clock each day. July 14, 1812. JAMES PAIGE, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

BY orders issued, all Persons, who have not their GAME CERTIFICATES taken out (in ten days from the date hereof) will be prosecuted.

TO BE SOLD,

T TOURIN, which is situated on the Black Wa-A ter, and near Cappoquin, a large quantity of very gross OAK, A. H. ELM, WALNUT, FIR, SYCA-M Ptf. No.-Proposals, in writing, will be received by Richard Muschand, Esq. Mount Rivers, Cap-

County of the city of AUCTION, on Monday. the tenth day of August next at the Exercise, between the hours of twelve and one o'Clock in the Afternoon, in several Lots, or Di visions, for the Term of 99 Years, commencing from the Wheat, and March, 1815-That part of the Lands | Wheat, and a control od, a 75s. od. of GRACEDIEU, called the City part, also the Town | Barley, -- - - - - 304, Od. - 344, Od. and Luds of BALLYNEMONA, BALLYNEMONA-BUSIG and CARRIGUHERTS, all in the Liberties of the City, being part of the Katate of the Corporation of the City of Walerford. One-third part of the Yearly Rests to which the sud Lots or Divisions shall be cuted, to be fined off at the rate of sixteen Years' perchase; of which fines one half is to be deposited mine trailor in Cash or City Seals, and the remainder in City Orders, within ten days from the day of the Aiction, otherwise the Deposits to be forfeited, and the Premises set up to Cantagain. All Mines, Morrels, and Royalties, avalso the use of the Water eath Premises, to be reserved to the Corporation, and the Tenants to pay all the expenses of the Leases, and the Mayor's, Recorder's, and Town Clerk's fees thereon. A Map of the said Town and Lands, marked, and laid out in Lots, or Divisions, as they are intended to be set, may be seen at the Mayor's Office .- Dated this 13th day of July . JOHN DENIS, Mayor.

NOTICE.

FETHE PARTNERSHIP, in the BREWING BUSI A NESS, beretofore carried on under the Firm of O'BRIDS and LYSAGR, being dissolved, the several Persons indebted to said Establishment are requested to pay in the amount of their respective Accounts to Mr. DANIEL DORAN, at said Brewery, who is authorised to receive the same, as well as to discharge all Demands against said Firm, by the undersigned Exeenters of the late RICHARD LYSAGH, who have purchased said O'Barex's share therein. Waterford, July 14, 1812. JOHN LYNAGH.

DANIEL MARER N. B. The Business will be carried on as extensive-Ay as usual.

CONCERNS IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD TO BE SOLD.

FEMIL capital HOUSE and CONCERNS formerly Loccupied as a Bank, and lately held by Sic St-MOT NEWFORT. The valuable and extensive STORES and CON-CERNS at the Adelphi,

Do..... Ballybricken. Proposits will be received by Mr. REEVES, 10 Clare-Street, Publin. Waterford, July 11, 1812.

WHITE WINE.

TENRY H. HUNT and Co. have for Sale, about with Hogsheads of Lishon, Bucelas, and Calca-Year WINE, of superior Quality, two and three years in the languageres. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

> TO BE SOLD BY AUGTION. ON TUESDAY, THE TOURTEENTH INSTANT, AT DUCK TOOL.

TITHE, other HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the late H. Greener Boarn, Esqui pleo a CHAISE and pair. of knot draught HOICES-COWS-SHEEP-work-

og HORSE -tarlang UTENSILS, &c. July 7, 1812. The above sale is adjourned until Wednesday.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AT THE EXCHANGE, IN THIS CITY,

On Thursday next, the 16th inst. at One o' Clock, THANK HULL of the FRIENDS, of Liverpool, JANES Cooks, Master, as she now lies stranded in the King's Channel, immediately after which will be sold the Materials of said Vessel, now lying at the Stores of HEXRY H. HEXT and Co. which may be viewed and grape upon them. From his Majesty's brig bethe morning of the Sale. TERMS CASH.

PEARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, July 11, 1812.

NOTICE.

MR. PALLISER'S MOUNTAINS are thickly POISONED, and will continue so throughout the Kilcomaragh Ledge, July 6, 1815-

TO BE LET, THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr Dorun, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Ladylane, lately occupied by Mrs. Sheatlock. Inquite o MICHAEL DOBBY'S, next door to the latter House Waterford, May 28, 1812.

YEOMANRY-CLOTHS.

D & T. M.DOUGALL have received from the North of England an extensive sapply of SCAR-LET. BLUE, WHITE and BLACK CLOTHS .- Also BLANKETS, CARPETTING, HEARTH RUGS, &c. They have likewise received from London an as sortment of fine CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Beaver and Chip HATS, HOSIERY, &c. &c. which will be and Chip HAVE, 1800.

soid on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, July 4, 1812.

WATERLORD MARKET PRICES-JULY 15. Butter, first Quality, - - - - 1194, Od. _____ second, - - - - - 1074, Od. Takow crendered) - - - about 90s, ed. Lard (flake) - - - - O4, Od, - O4, Od. --- (18h4, rendered) - 654, Od, - 664, Od. Burnt Pige, - - - - 00s, od, - 00s, od. Pork, - - - - - - - 004, 0.1. 004, 0d. Beef, - - - - - - - 04, 0d, - 04, 0d, Oatmeal, - - - - - 30, Od. - 31, Od. Flour, first Quality, d. - d. -- second, - - - - 86s, Od. - 89s, Od. ___ third, - - - - - 60s. od - 69s. od. ___ fourth, - - - - 50s, od, - 58s, od, Oats (common) - - - 26s. Od. - 27s. Od. - - 27s. Od. - 28s. Od. - 28s. Od. Tallow rough), - - - 94, 0d, - 104 0d. Polatoes, - - - - - - - 12d. to 15d. (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. (jointe), - - - - 6 d. - 8d. (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d (joints), - - - - - 6 d. - 7d.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiskey. - - - - 114, 01, - 144, 6d. per Gal.

Pork, - - - - - - - - 3 d. - 4d.

Trum Oil, - - - - - £10 00s. -

Butter, ----- --- 18d. - 22d.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 7. Copy of a Letter from Lieuten int Sunmonds, commanding his Majesty agua-vessel Attack, addressed to Rear Admiral Foley, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. His Majesty's gun hrig Attack, Dover

Sin-It is with much satisfaction I have the hoiour to inform you, that, in executing your orders, o cruize in his Majesty's brig under my command, for the protection of trade and the annoyance of the enemy, at six r. m. yesterday evening, Calais Cliff bearing S. by E. four miles, I observed a transport galliot, a sloop, and a privateer, coming out of Calais harbour, and endeavouring to run along shore; perceiving this to be their intention, and knowing that the shewing a disposition to make no immediate attack would cause them all to put back, or run their vessels on shore, I made sail to windward, in the hope of decoying them so far from their own shore as to be able to cut them off. Judging this to be the proper opportunity for such an attempt, I immediately made all sail in shore, and, at halfpast eight, manned and sent the gig away, with six men, under the direction of Mr. Councy, the Second Master, still keeping his Majesty's brig towards the enemy. At twelve, there being light airs, and within half gun-shot of the enemy's shore, the Second Master discovered the galliot in tow of the Mr. Country, undaunted by such an unequal force,

nd under the galling fire of their masketry, immediately boarded the transport, while on the other side she was boarded by the privateer's men; but on the Second Master's having killed one of their menin boarding, they thought it prudent to desist and sheer off, leaving the boat's crew in possession of their prize. She proves to be the transport galliot. No. 637, of 256 tons burthen, manned with 16 nen, and armed with muskers; the privateer was armed with a six-postider, switch, cohorus, and musketry, and a complement of 30 men, commanded by Lieutenaut de Vaisseau Grothe.

has pleased Gon to spare the lives of the little crew that parole evidence would have given them a more than might be absolutely necessary for the peace and

have escaped, to a man, unburt. The gallantry displayed by Mr. Councy and the men employed with him merits any approbation

that can be bestowed on them, for, independent of

the fire of the enemy's musketry, the resel was exposed to the batteries, which kept up a fire of round ing becalmed from the time the boat shored off, I was unable to close with them; my anxiety was great for the fate of the people, but, from my knowledge of Mr. Councy's conduct, since he has been with me. I had great confidence in him. -

I cannot conclude without mentioning the steady conduct of my officers and men throughout the whole of the affair; and had we been so fortunate as to have had a breeze, we, no doubt, should have captured the whole.

I have the honour to be, &c. R. W. SIMMONDS, Lieut, and Commander Rear-Admiral Foley, Commanderiu-Chief. &c. Downe.

CROWN-OFFICE, JULY 1.

Members returned to serve in this present Parliament. Borough of Bodmyn .- The Right Honourable Charles Bithurst, in the room of Sir William Oglander Bart, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Borough of Downton - ir Thomas Plumer, Knight his Majesty's Atterney-General.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-FRIDAY, JULY 10.

AMERICAN NEWS. Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the Order of the Day, to consider the Report of the Secret Commit-

Mr. BROUGHAM rose to ask the Noble Lord especting the recent news from America. It was rumoured that the House of Representatives had moved a resolution for war with England; he withed to know whether Government had received any official intelligence from their diplomatic agent in America. Much alarm had been excited by the report, and he was desirous of giving the Noble Lord an opportunity of making a satisfactory statement on this subject. If war should take place, it was referable, in his opinion, to the Declaration published by the late Government in Auril.

The SPEAKER informed the son, and Learned Gent, that it was not in order to dothe the question with any debateable matter.

Lord CASTLEREAGH was ready to give all the information in his power, though he could not answer for its entire accuracy. Government had received advice from his Majesty's Minister in America, that a warlike motion, the precise nature of which was not known, had passed the House of Representatives, and was carried to the Upper House, where the consideration of it was for some time delayed, and the exact result not known.

Mr. BROUGHAM asked, if this information was official?

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied, certainly, under the explanation already given. REPORT OF THE SICRET COMMITTEE.

On the Order of the Day being read. Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he highly regretted that the circumstances, which had been detailed before the Committee, were such as had impressed Government with an opinion, that it was necessary to apply to the wisdom of Parliament, previous to its separating, to adopt some measures which might have the effect of strengthening the hands of the Magistrates, and for better enabling them to preserve the peace of the country. At one time, Ministers had flattered themselves that this step would not have been necessary, and that the existing laws would have been sufficient; but lately the disturbance had taken such a military appearance - and the auxiety to procure arms had become so visible, that fovernment could not, consistent with its duty, allow Parliament to separate without bringing the subject under its consideration. This opinion had been strengthened by the representation of the Sheriffs and principal Magistrates of the disturbed counties, who had represented that, without further power, they would not be able to support the peace of the country. At the time he was delivering this pinion, he was happy to state that, as far as his bservation went, these disturbances did not arise out of circumstances dangerous to the state, but out of a certain degree of manufacturing distress, and the present scarcity and high price of provisious .-The progress, however, which the disturbance had nade, and the feature which they had taken, was that of the greatest malignity; their nightly meetings, their oaths, their depredations for the purpose of obtaining arms, and other circumstances, certainly now rendered it necessary for Parliament to inerfere. An Honourable Gentleman had, he understood, in his absence declared, that he, as one of an enquiry as he had wished, and as he thought necoustry, to give him information. He (Lord C.) certainly was one of those, who did not consider

I of his Majesty's brig engaged in this contest, who I complete case, than what they had already before them. They had the opinious of the Magistrates and Courts of Lieutenancy of the disturbed counties, and particularly of the West Riding of Yorkshire; but even without this information, he was of opinion, that, from the common information which every man must possess, there was a sufficient case for Parliament to interfere. The Honourable Gent. had also said, that he believed, if Magistrates had properly exerted themselves, no new laws would be necessary. But he (Lord C.) would not allow with exection had been wanting ; " he was prepared to submit to the House, that no exertions on the part of the Magistrates could have put down the present disturbances. Government had been unremitting in its exertions. Very early, a large military force was sent to the disturbed counties : beside this, that most constitutional body, the Local Militia, had been called into service, and in every instance had performed their duty with promptitude, zeal, and fidelity. Government, also, had given extraordinary encouragement to Gentlemen to form voluntary associations, assuring them, that peace could only be effectually restored by the interference of those who possessed property and interest within the county; and lastly, a Watch and Ward Bill had been enacted, for the better maintenance of tranquillity in those districts. The Noble Lord then said, he should in this place wish to call the attention of the House to such precautionary measures as might tend to counteract the evil, which, to his mind, appeared to have arrived to so alarming a height. The law to be proposed would be such as would apply immediately to these particular districts, and he would wish to confine its operation to such a limited term as might, in the wisdom of the House, be deemed barely necessary for its purposes. The measure would include three points t the first was, more effectual proceedings with regard to armsthe second, to provide more securely against tunultuous mretings-and the third, to give a more extensive power to the Magistrates. The first regulation he should propose would be, to invest the Magistrates not only with power to seize arms that were stolen, but secreted arms also. Many of the nhabitants in these tumultuous districts, who were actually well disposed, had refused to give up their arms, unless they were forcibly taken from them by the Magistrates, for fear they should be exposed

to the resentment of the rioters; -he would, therefore, propose to give a power to the Magistrates to take arms wherever they might be found, merely for the purpose of keeping them in safe custody, to be re-delivered to the owners when an alteration in the circumstances of the country should warrant such a restoration of their property. This was the outline of the measure, so far as related to orms. With respect to the next point-the tumultuous meetings, he supposed the House would see the danger, as well as the impolicy, of suffering a numerous army to be assembled in the country, that was not raised under and by the control of the King. In many places in Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, where these tua hill during the time of Divine Service. As soon as such an assemblage was known, the Magistrates might proceed to meet them, might read the Riot Act, and then their power was at an end; for the tumultuous assemblage might move off, and there would be an end of the business for that time. He thought, therefore, the Mingistrates should have the power to disperse them; and in doing so, that such persons as were taken prisoners should be deemed liable to be tried for a misdemeanour. The Magistrates should also have a power to arrest all such persons as they found thus tumultuously assembled. and to hold them to bail, so as to bring them to rial at the next Quarter Sessions; and he would propose, that they should in all such cases be brought to trial immediately, and not allowed the privilege of traversing the ludictment, as they now were, by which means they might defer their trial for two Sessions. Respecting the third part, viz. the enlarging the powers of Magistrates, as the law and the circumstances of the country now stood, the Magistracy were not sufficiently numerous to do the duty in every part of a county; and an offender, by emoving from the verge or confine of one county nto another that adjoined it, was enabled to escape from the Magistrate who pursued him, and by that means to clude the law. He would, therefore, propose, that there should be a concurrent jurisdiction between Magistrates of adjoining counties; so that a Magistrate in one county, having pursued an offender into another county, the limits of the county in which he committed the offence should not serve him as a plea for not being brought to justice in the county there he should be taken, though he had not in that county actually offended against the law. If these disturbances should unhappily continue, such measures as these would, in his opinion, he absolutely necessary. It might, however, be hoped, the Committee, had not been allowed to go into such that from the spring which had lately been given to our manufactures, and from the prospect of an abundant harvest, these disturbances might cease. It was not his wish to resort to any measures farther

After a few observations from Mr. TIGHE. Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. BARING, and Lord CASTLEREAGH, the motion was agreed to.

TRISH TYTHES. Mr. PARNELL moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to exempt portions of land attached to cottages in Ireland, employed in the growth of potatoes, from the payment of trithes.

Sir W. SCOTT opposed the principle of the Bill, and impressed upon the House the duty it owed to take care that private property was not unnecessarily invaded. He contended that tythes were as much the property of the laborious clergy, as the rents of hand were the property of individuals; and if the Honourable Member (Mr. Parnell) was anxious to relieve the cottagers in Ireland, he could do it much more effectually, and quite as justly, by bringing in a Bill to provide that they should pay no rent to their landlords. As the principle of the Bill was altogether unprecedented, as well as impolitic, he moved that it be read a second time on this day three

Mr. BARHAM supported the Bill, on the ground that some alteration was necessary. With regard to the laborious clergy of Ireland, he thought that their engagements were much less arduous than those of the Church in England. Many of those who received large tythes had no flocks, their cure being composed of Catholics. He believed that the exactions were often very severe, and Sir John Newport, on a former night, had mentioned one case of peculiar hardship and cruelty on the part of a clergyman.

Mr. HAWKINS BROWN spoke on the oppogire side. He was anxious that every reasonable relief should be afforded, but was convinced that the present measure was in its principle bad.

Lord DYSALT vindicated the Clergy of Ireland from a charge he conceived to have been brought against them by Mr. Barham, Insisting that the people of Ireland were deeply indebted to them for many of their comforts. Although he was of opinion that the tythes ought not to be wholly abolished, yet he was friendly to a well-digested plan of commutation, by which much benefit would result to the poor of Ireland.

Mr. BARHAM explained the expressions he had need with regard to the laborious functions of the Clergy of Iveland.

Mr. TRENCH, having resided many years in Ireland, and being well acquainted with the real situation of the peasantry of his native country. wished to give some information on the subject to the House. The Honourable Member then preceeded to detail to the House the many hardships his poor countrymen endured, particularly with regard to tythes, and expressed his determination to vote for the Bill, since it would afford them some

Lord CASTLEREAGH professed his willingness and anxiety to promote the happiness of the Irish labourers es much as possible, but he could not consent that it should be done in the way recommended by this Bill, which was laying the axe to the root of individual and unailenable property. Indeed, his real opinion was, that the measure would

not accomplish the desired effect. Mr. TIGHE asserted, that the Clergy in general in the sister kingdom had comparatively little or no duties to discharge, and he enlarged upon the hardwere compelled to pay tythes, though they received no spiritual instruction, and the only ceremony of the church which they attended was, appearing when cited before the Bishop's Court. He insisted, that the Bill now proposed was not unprecedented, and he quoted three Acts of the Irish Parlinment, to shew that benefits to the injury of individual property had been done to the higher classes. He did not see why some mode of indemnifying the rich clergy could not be resorted to; but first he wished that the poor peasant should be relieved from

an unreasonable burden. Mr. WHITBREAD impressed open the House the impolicy of imposing this burden upon the Catholics, since it only served to sow the seeds of disrension between them and the Fatablishment. He dwelt with much force upon the general disadvantage resulting to agriculture from the tything system in England and Ireland, and recommended that the subject should be seriously examined. He thought the condition of the Irish peasantry miserable in the extreme, and quoted the opinion of a friend, with whom he travelled in Poland, who was of opinion that the Polish vassals were in a prefer-

able state. Lord JOCELYN said that on a former night a Right Honourable Baronet (Sir J. Newport) had read a document to the House, stated to be in the hand-writing of the Bev. Mr. Morgan, an Irish Clergy man, in which it was stated that this gentleman had refused to allow the tenants of cottages to dig their potatoes before the season, lest he should lose a portion of his tythe, although they were absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the family of the peasant. His Lordship now produced and read an affidavit from Mr. Morgan's Proctor, denying the fact. The Reverend Gentleman was on his way to London, to justify his conduct.

Mr. WHITBREAD observed that the handwriting of Mr. Morgan to the statement read by Sir John Newport was not desied .-

After a few words from Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Parnell replied at considerable length, and Ma Hume expressed himself in favour of the Bill.

The question was then put, and the Amendment was carried without a division, that the Bill be read arecoud time on this day three months. It was accordingly thrown out. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE. The Hon, H. LASCELLES brought up the Report of the Secret Committee, which was ordered to be read by the Clerk, and is as follows:

" The Committee of Secrecy, to whom the coples of the information which has been received, relative to certain riolent proceedings which, in defiauce of the laws, have taken place, and continue to be carried on, in several Counties of England, (sealed up) were referred-have, pursuant to the order of the House, examined the matters thereof. and have agreed to the following Report: "Your Committee, having examined the paper

and documents referred to them, are concerned to state, that from the several sources of information therein contained, it appears that for some mouths past serious and alarming disturbances, destructive o property, and highly dangerous to private safety and the public peace, have prevailed in a very extensive, populous, manufacturing District, comprising certain parts of Lancashire and of the West Riding of Yorkshise, and certain parts of Cheshire bordering upon Lancashire. ss That the outrages in the above district, brought

to the notice of your Committee, commenced about the end of February last, and continued, though not without occasional variation and temporary abatement, to the latest period (the 23d of June) at which any information has been received. During this period, rioters in large numbers have assembled in the night time; some of them disguised by blackened faces, some armed with guns and pistols, and others with the implements of their trade, to be used as offensive weapons, have broken into various houses, particularly those of the manufacturers who made use of the shearing-frames, have destroyed the machinery, plundered the inhabitants, and burnt their houses and factories, exciting and keeping up perpetual terror in the country, by threatening letters and other means of intimidation, occasionally executing their threats against proprietors and others, not only by the destruction of the property, but by firing into the houses. It appears, also, that in some instances attempts have been made on the lives of those who had been actively employed in endeavouring to suppress the tumults; and the atrocious murder of Mr. Horsfall, a very respectable manufacturer, in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, in the month of April, by four men, who fired at him with slugs in the public road, in broad day, together with the other acts of violence, caused a great and general consternation over all the district.

44 It may be proper to add, that part of the rioters assembled have, in several instances, demanded and obtained money from individuals, by threats

46 Your Committee do not think it necessary to describe the numerous acts of outrage that have been committed, conceiving it sufficient for the purpose of the Report, to inform the House of the general state of the disturbed parts, without any particular detail of specific facts.

44 The object of these lawless proceedings, at the commencement of them, appears to have been the destruction of machinery : But very early in their progress, another object, still more formidable to the public security, has been developed; large bodies of men having assembled in the night, breaking open houses, and demanding arms with threats and violence. This practice has been actively persevered In; and though in some cases the plunder of properand the demanding of arms, yet it is material to observe, that in general these two objects seem exclusivey to have been aimed at; and when these had been ttained, every other species of property, though within their reach, has, in most instances, remained

untouched. " It is stated, that in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, all the arms have been taken; and that in other parts the seizure of them has been considerable; and there is reason to apprehend, that the rioters have different sorts of arms concealed. It appears evident to your Committee, that these outrages have not been committed from any sudden impulse of unconnected individuals, but have been the result of organized systems of unlawful violence; that language of the most mischievous nature has been used among the rioters, and a sort of military training and discipline has been established.

" In making attacks upon houses, they some times appear to have been under the control of leaders, and to have acted upon signals. Rolls have been called over, distinguishing every man, not by his name, but by a number; rockets and blue lights have been seen at night, which are stated, by the persons making the communications, to have been signals made use of by the rioters. It is also represcuted, that there are establishments of committees, under the name of local committees, secret committees, and executive committees; that they use signs and countersigns, to guard them against the intrusion of informers; and that they carry on their proceedings with the greatest secrecy and

It appears also that delegates for various places have been appointed, and meetings of those delegates occasionally held : that there is a frequent communication between the several committees and towns, not through the ordinary conveyance of the Post-Office, but through the medium of delegates; and that the following oath has been extensively administered ·

" A. B. of my own voluntary will, do declare and solemuly swear, that I will never reveal to any peron or persons, in any place or places under the cacopy of Heaven, the names of the persons who compose the secret committee, either by word, deed, or sign : their proceedings, meeting-place, abode, dress, festures, marks, complexion, connections, or any thing else that may lead to the discovery of the same; treaty with the United States, till it should be com- at Santa Martha.

first brother that shall meet me, my name and character blotted out of existence, and never be remembered but with contempt and abhorrence. further swear, that I will use my best endeavours to punish, by death, any traitor or traitors, should any rise up amongst us, he or them and though he should fly to the verge of nature. I will pursue him with uncersing vengennee. So help me Goo to keep this Oath inviolable

" It appears that they who were sworn in were pay the weekly sum of two pence; and that in the ectings of delegates at Manchester, from the neighcouring towns, discord has occasionally arisen, from some of the delegates not bringing from their respective districts the contributions that were due. No vidence or information, that has been laid before our Committee, justifies the supposition, that any iums of money have been distributed among the

" It appears, also, that attempts have been made o create a persuasion amongst the persons engaged in hese disturbances, that their proceedings are likely o be supported by similar combinations in London and in other parts of Great Britain, as well as in reland; and that they are countenanced by individuals of a higher class and description, who are to declare themselves at a future time. But no evileuce has been laid before your Committee to saucion may such reports.

" It appears to your Committee, that even i he cases in which the outrages have been most clearascertained, it has been found extremely difficult ind in some lustances impossible, to obtain evidence as to the persons by whom they were com-

" Of the numbers associated in the different parts I the disturbed district, your Committee have not my information that can be satisfactorily relied ipon; but that it is considerable, the Papers laid before them give sufficient ground to think. Neither can they presume to state, what is the ultimate obect the persons thus associated have in view, nor what precise purpose it is, that these extensive ombinations have been formed. But whatever may e the object, or whoever may be the secret movers, hether these combinations are confined to purposes elating exclusively to trade, or whether advantage has been taken of the distresses of the times to draw ogether, under that preteuce, all discontented perous, with views hereafter to be developed; yet the secrecy and method apparent in the whole arrangement, the system of terror so industriously enforced by threats, assassination, and attempts at assassinaion, the oath administered, the engerness and activity in procuring arms, and the training, before nentioned, are all circumstances which have not failed to impress upon the minds of your Commitee, a strong sense of the danger arising from such ombinations, to the peace and security of the coun-

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER oved, that the Report be taken into consideration in Friday next, when he would move for a Bill or Bills, grounded on the Report.

Mr. PONSONBY wished to know the nature of those intended measures. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER

inswered, that they would be calculated to mee he exigencies of the case. Mr. WHITBREAD, having been one of the Members of the Committee, and having been left in a minority on a question for calling in witnesses. was well aware that the Committee had been in possession of no other evidence but that produced by overnment, and this was not sufficient to just any new enactments. He would, in consequence, protest against any measure of extra-severity, well convinced that the law of the land, if properly executed, was fully sufficient to repress those disorder-

ly meetings. Mr. BATHURST moved that the Report be

printed. Mr. PONSONBY thought it hardly possible that Ministers could have any objection to state the naure of the Bill or Bills they intended to introduce consequence of the Report. It would afford great atisfaction to the public, and suit the convenience f Members.

No answer being returned-

Mr. WHITBREAD said, that far from attributng the silence of Ministers to sullenness, he was conrinced that it proceeded entirely from ignorance.-He was ready to acquit them from any ill temper, but really believed that they did not know what was agreed among themselves.

Mr. BATHURST observed, that the sarcasms o he Hon. Gentleman were not calculated to draw rom Ministers that answer which it was not thought ndvisable to give the Right Hon. Gentleman's (Mr. Ponsonby's) question.

After a few words from Mr. Whithread and Sir Francis Burdett, the Report was ordered to be taken uto consideration on Friday. The House, after going through some routine af-

fairs, adjourned. LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

The following are the documents upon which Mr. laddison's Message was founded: " NEW YORK, MAY 30. Letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State.

" Paris, March 15. " I have scarcely been able to get an interview with the Duke of Bassano for the last 15 days, though he has appointed several. He has disappointed me in most of them, and I am sure with reluctance. Last evening I obtained a short audience, n which he declared that his great work of this after to-morrow to devote himself very much to the Villamour. General Hill's advanced posts were

on the penalty of being put out of the world by the | pleted. And I left him rather with the hope of the full expectation, that he will have it in his twoer to keep his premise."

No. 9 .- Extract of a Letter from Mr. Barlow to De Secretary of State, deted

" Paris, March 16. " Since I had the honour of writing to you you erday, the Moniteur has come out with the Senatur Consultum of which I spoke. This I now enclose This dispatch goes by a safe hand for Bourdeaux there to be confided to some passenger to go by one of our fast-sailing schooners. You will notice that the Minister, in his report, says nothing particular of the United States, and nothing more precise than heretofore of the revocation of the Decrees. 44 This furnishes an additional motive for using all

efforts to get the treaty through, carrying with it an unequivocal stipulation that shall put the question to rest. Its importance is sufficient to warrant my detaining the Hornet.

contracted for before the Non-Importation Law went into operation. " I was questioned by the Duke of Bassano on

peared, and I gave such decided explanations as I hought at the time would remove all uneasines - but I have since heard that the Emperor is not well satisfied. If Congress had applied its relieving hand to individual cases only, and on personal petitions, it would have excited no suspicion.

46 In consequence of my repeated remonstrances n cases of condemnation of American cargoes, on frivolous or false pretences, I think the career is somewhat arrested, and they shew a disposition to revise the judgments. The Betsey, the Ploughboy, and the Aut, are ordered for revision. The Belisarius is in progress, and is likely to be liberated. as you will learn by the correspondence I now have the honour to enclose respecting the case. No. 10 .- Letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Munroe.

I am at last obliged to dismiss the Hornet without the expected treaty, which I should have regretted more than I do, if your dispatches, which I have had the honour to receive by the Wasp, had not

" It really appeared to me, that the advantages of such a treaty as I have sketched would be very great, and especially if it could be concluded soon. " It is true, that our claims of Indemnity for past spoliations should be heard, examined, and satisfied; which operation should precede the new treaty. or go hand in hand with it. This is dull work hard to begin, and difficult to pursue. I urged it a long time, without the effect of an oral answer.--But lately they have consented to give it a discussion, and the Minister assures me that something shall be done to sitence the complaints, and on principles that he says ought to be satisfactory.

to have something decisive to forward by her. hopes of receiving soon some more precise instruc-

tions on these subjects. My communication with England by Morlaix is entirely cut off. It is not so easy to send to London, unless by one of our own publications, as it is to the United States. I now send your dispatches and my own to Mr. Russell by a Messenger in the Hornet, whom I shall desire Captain Lawrence to put on shore, or into a pilotwith Mr. Biddle, will leave Paris this night for Cherburgh, where the Hornet is ready to receive them.''

Dispatches have been received from the Earl of Wellington, dated Salamanca, 18th June :

The enemy shewed some troops in front of the town. but upon the advancing of our cavalry they retreated across the Tormes, and evacuated Salamanca, leaving about 800 men in some forts, constructed upon the ruins of colleges and convents.

and that river, between Zamora and Torp.

"In Estremadura, Major-General Stade's bribody kept by the enemy in reserva fell apon the British before they could form, and retook nearly all

44 P. S. The dispatches received at the Foreign Office from Mr. Stewart contain intelligence from Estremadura of a later date.

witz made prisoners 25 dragoons and one officer." DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST RUSSIA BY

Paris, July 3 .- This day, at two o'clock in the

ing speech :-. I have to communicate to the Senate, by order

" The Emperor did not like the Bill we have seen before Congress for admitting English goods

the Bill, with a good deal of point, when it first ap-

Paris, April 22, 1812.

somewhat abated my zeal in that work.

44 I shall not venture to detain the Wasp more than two or three weeks; and I hope by that time "From some expressions in your letters. I am in

for reciprocal observation.

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JULY 9.

"The Allied Army crossed the Agueda on the 3th June, and arrived near Salamanca on the 16th.

"The allies entered the city, but Lord Wellingon had found it necessary to break ground against the fortified posts still held by the enemy. The 6th Division, under Major-Gen. Clinton, was charged with the reduction of these forts, and the batteries were expected to open against them on the 19th. Marmont's army was retreating to the Douro, and t was imagined he meant to take up a position be-

tide of cavalry (3d Dragoon Guards, and Royal Dragoons) having fallen in with two French regineuts of Dragoons under General L'Allemand near Lierena, charged and broke the enemy's line, but having pursued without sufficient caution or order, a the prisoners Gen. Slade had made, killing and wounding 20 or 30 of his diagoons, and taking prisoners two Lieutenants and above 100 men.

" It appears that the forces under Marshal Soult and General Drouet having collected, had moved forward to Llerena and Santa Ollalla, In consequence of which Sir Rowland Hill had called in all his detached troops, and had assembled the whole of his army at Albuera, where he was joined upon the 18th by four Portuguese regiments from Badajoz, Continent was now finished, and he would be able and by the Spanish troops under the Co de de Penne FRANCE.

The question of Pence or War between these Powers has at length been decided. France has declared War. The following important documents we received this morning in Moniteurs to the

afternoon, the Schate assembled. The Prince Arch-Chancellor delivered the follow

of the Emperor, two Treaties of Alliance, concluded in the name of his Majesty, one with the Emperor of Austria, the other with the King of Prussia ... When our Sovereign, pausing in the midst o victories, terminated the first Polish war, the Court of Russia promised to adopt without reserve the plan wisely combined, for rescuing the Continent from the influence of England, and for bringing back that power to principles more conformable to the rights of

Russia was not slow in departing from this sa-

"The change, on her part, being announced by ortain facts, and the means of negociation being ineffectually employed during the course of the year 1811, the Emperor was bound to resort to measures which the dignity of his Crown, the interests of his People, and the danger of his Allies dictated.

"The Treaties which are about to be laid before you form a step towards the execution of this de-His Highness then delivered the documents refer-

red to in his Speech. REPORT OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIR

TO THE EMPEROR, &c. Sint-The Treaty between France and Russia was a Treaty of Offensive Alliance against England. It was on your return from the conferences of the Niemen, in which the Emperor Alexander said to our Majesty, that he would be your second against England, that you determined to sacrifice the advantages victory had given you, and to pass rapidly from he state of War to the state of Alliance with Russia This Alliance, which augmented for France the means of War against England, ought also to have ecured the Peace of the Continent. In 1809, posever, Austria made war upon France. Russia, a contradiction to the precise text of Treaties, afforded no aid to your Majesty. Instead of the 150,000 men which might have been put in motion. and which ought to have supported the French army, only 15,000 were brought into the field, and

fate of the war was decided. " After this epoch. Sire, the akase of the 19th Dec. 1810, which destroyed our commercial relations with Russia, the admission of English commerce into ber ports, her armings, which, from the comnt of 1811, threatened the invasion of the Duchy of Warsaw, finally the protest respecting Oldenburgh, annihilated the alliance. It no longer existed when, on both sides, armies were formed

by the time they crossed the Russian frontier the

The whole of the year 1811 was, however, spent in conferences and negociations with Russia, in the hope of withdrawing, if possible, the Cabinet of Petersburgh from the war, upon which it appeared to be resolved, and to obtain a knowledge of real intentions. It is proved to the certainty eridence, that that Power proposed at the same time o depart from the conditions of the Treaty of Tilsit. o place herself in peace with England, and to mesuce the existence of the Duchy of Warsaw, making use of the pretext of indemnities claimed for the

Duke of Oldenburgh. "Your Majesty, determined to maintain by arms he honour of treaties, the existence and integrity of the States of your Allies, has felt the importance of uniting yourself more closely to a Power, to which on were already attached by words dear to you beart, and the general political interests of which are the same as those of your Majesty; for this purpose, a Treaty was concluded on the 14th of this

month with Austria. " Every thing promises a long duration to thi lliance. It assures repose to the South of Europe. and promises to France that she shall no longer b isturbed in her efforts for the re-establishment of a

maritime peace. "I am, Sir, &c. Duke of Bassano." By the Treaty with Austria, the latter is to furnish 30,000 men to France. The integrity of the Turkish Territorid in Europe is guaranteed, and he principles of the Treaty of Utrecht are recogniz-

When an express left the French coast, Informa on was received there, that accounts had reached capital, of France and Russia having commenc-

Wiscoski, June 23 .- The Emperor arrived here -day. His Majesty enjoys a state of health which: aligue seems to fortify daily -he shewed, in reviewing the troops, that paternal goodness and military berality, which render this august Chief so dear to French soldiers.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

Price of Stocks this Day at one. per Ct. Red. 5513 | Brok Stock 2184 per Cents, 7144 Exch. Bills par, 1 dis. per Cents, 9514 Omniam 4 3 pm. onr Ct. Cons. 551 Consols for Acct. 571 The Lisbon Mail, and the dispatches from Lord zarded a few days ago, that Marmont would re-

On the 13th of June there was a skirmish of ton's march to the Spanish Capital. It was suppose I confidently hoped, that the conduct of the British orally near Lierena, in which Lieutenant Strenn-ed by his Lordship, that he would take up a posi-Government, in having rescinded the Orders in Countion between Zamora and Toro, on the North of the Douro. But our more immediate attention is fixed, not so much upon the movements between the Tormes and the Douro, as upon the operations in Estremadura. Soult and Drouet have joined, and our last page, extracted from the Patriot. The advanced to Llerena and Santa Ollala; and Gen. Hill has assembled his army at Albuera. There if Soult again hazard a conflict with us, it will not, ment of this description, namely-Heads of a Bill we suppose, he declined by Gen. Hill. There is no for regulating the Baking Trade in Ireland-which great inequality between the nominal strength of the two nunies—the enemy has about 3000 more than our readers. we have, a force which experience has shewn, again and again, is wholly incapable of turning the for-

tune of the day against us. Accounts have been received from the Downs, de tailing the particulars of a gallant attempt of Captain licited additional aid, and we trust that we shall Lennock, in the Raven sloop, off the Scheldt, to destroy the enemy's flotilla, consisting of 14 sail, when attention of those connected with the Districts, menpractising on the 3d inst. close in their own port. He succeeded in cutting off seven, three of which he subject. Much benetolence and liberality have altotally destroyed, the other four sought protection ready been manifested, and much substantial good under a battery. The enemy's naval force, now ready for sea in the Scheldt, consists of 18 sail of the formed; but the means of supply are wholly drainline and five frigates.

The Accounts from Windsor this morning are favourable, stating that his Majesty, since the recent attack, has been in a comparative situation of tranquillity, and that he regularly enjoys sleep, and of the season. To meet that period, is the humane takes reliebment.

Ediaterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

Since our last publication, we have received the London Journals of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, those of the latter day above four hours beore their regular course. No Mail due.

The Parliamentary proceedings, inserted in our want of room has obliged us to exclude, but which we shall take a convenient opportunity of noticing, | ment has uniformly been distinguished by conduct of are of little importance.

The disputes between Russia and France have a length arrived at that crisis, whatever the final issue may be, to which all rational calculations have long directed the expectations of Europe. The humane mind will bewall the new calamities about to be inflicted by restless and insatiable ambition upon a large portion of mankind; but the current will pursue it's course, and lamentation is idle and unavailing. It is said, although not ascertained with certainty, that France has issued a Declaration of War against Russia. There is strong reason to believe, that this is the case, and that hostifities have actually commenced. The French official Document, which | and every recollection of gratitude, which it is in appears in another part of our paper, amounts to a their power to confer. all and unequivocal avowal of the intention of Bonaparte to wage War with Russia, and such declarations have with him ever been the immediate forerunners of action. The motive of these hostilities. ss is clearly expressed in the same Document, is the rejection by the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh of he Continental System of Commerce. In this contest, Prussia and Austrin, if appearances and treales are to be the criterion of judgment, have arrayed themselves on the side of France. Their sincerity, however, is suspected, and a failure in the ortunes of BONAFARTE might induce them openly to resent the degradation they have experienced. The defection of BEREADOTTE from the man to whom he chiefly owes his greatness, if it be genuine, and many things lead strongly to the belief that it is so. s another of those singularities which mark with peculiar features the age in which we live. If reports speak truth, the offers made to him by Bo-NAPARTE, whilst they manifest his conviction of the mportance of Sweden, were of the most magnifient kind, not less than the possession of all Finland, including Petersburgh, Pomerania, Mecklenburgh, and a subsidy of 20 millions of franks per nunum. It is confidently said, that these offers have been rejected by the Crown Prince, and that he is now he firm ally of the enemies of his former Master. How Turkey will act on the present occasion, is not as yet perfectly known. In our paper of the 7th, we stated, on the authority of accounts from

Smyrna, by way of Malta, that Russia and Turkey had concluded their hostilities by peace. Subsequent intelligence seems to confirm this statement, and even to lead to the conclusion, that these two Powers have entered into close and friendly atliance. The treaty, according to some accounts, was actually signed on the 10th of June, at Bucharest. The lapse of a short period will remove every doubt upon this subject. The latest news from Bonaparte left him at Wiscoski, on the other side of the Pergel, and close upon the Russian territories. The next intelligence from Paris is expected to bring accounts of the commencement of hostilitle

The London Journals have couveyed long extracts from the American Papers, of which we are able at present only to insert a small portion. The most important intelligence, however, from that country has been received through the medium of the Cork Journals, of which we shall here give the substance, as commu deated by the Intelligeneer .-The account is from New York, to the date of the 11th ult. A Declaration of War against Great Britain was moved in the House of Representatives on the 7th of Jane, (the Southern Reporter supposes the date to be the Th'of June) which, after an animated discussion with closed doors, was carried in the affirmative, by 79 to 49. On the 8th of the same mouth, this decision was sent to the Senate, ellington yesterday, farour the speculation we where it was rejected by 17 to 15. A general expectation prevailed, that the American arrangement to be made to arrangement.

cil, will produce perfect conditation.

An abstract of a Bill, of considerable moment, will, amongst other interesting articles, be found in Cork Mercuntile Chronicle, of Wednesday last, has furnished the public with another valuable docuwe shall embrace the first opportunity of giving to Some time ago, we alluded to the exertions made

in the Parish of Cloumore, &c. for the relief of the

Poor. The Committee, to whose care the management of the Fund was entrusted, have carnestly sonot be deemed intrusive, in particularly inviting the tioned in the Advertisement, to that interesting has resulted from what has been so honourably pered; the indigent are reduced to a condition bordering on absolute want; and three or four weeks, a period of the severest trial, must still pass over their heads, before they can be enabled to share the abundant fruits and meritorious object of the Committee, and we are confident that those, to whom they have addressed themselves, require only to be informed of circumstances, in order to make ample provision for the urgent necessities that exist. Serious difficulties have already been obviated, and those that remain will be as successfully encountered by the excellent spirit of humanity which so eminently prevails. In the list of Subscribers, we perceive the name of an Oilicer of the North Mayo Militia, a circumstance which it is impossible for us to pass columns, are of considerable interest; those which over without an expression of the warmest satisfac-

tion. The whole of that highly respectable Regithe most exemplary propriety; but their charity to the Poor has exalted them in the public esteem far beyond what we are able to describe. In this part of the country, the Poor can hardly be regarded as having any claims upon their benevolence; nor could the rich expect to see them associated with them in those liberal efforts which the pressure of the times required. These claims, however, they have themselves sanctioned, and in these efforts they have taken a large and generous share. How conduct such as this ought to be publicly noticed by the Citizens of Waterford, it is not for us to say; but we will say, that it deserves every mark of approbation,

A sloop, loaded with potatoes, arrived in this River yesterday, on an agreement with the Committee for the Relief of the Poor to receive the Bouny. This is a seasonable supply, which, combind with thenew potatoes, now in the Market in considerable quantities, will immediately reduce this article of living from the enormous charge of 18d and 20d, per stone to a reasonable price. The holders of old potatoes have but a few days more to pro-

fit by selfish speculation. Port News, and other articles unavoidably post poned, shall appear on Thursday.

BIRTH-At John's-Street House, the Lady of ames no La Poer Porter, Esq. of a daughter

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

THE LAST WEEK OF PERFORMING. MO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) Evening will be presented the new COMEDY of THE SONS OF ERIN. which was received on its first representation with

universal approbation; with a favourite FARCE. as will be expressed in the bills. ON SATURDAY BURNING. FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. CHERRY. and the last Night of performing this Beason, Cos MAN's celebrated COMEDY of

THE JEALOUS WIFE: With a favourite FARCB, and a variety of BNTEB-TAINMENTS, which will be announced in due time. N. H. There will be a Play every Night during the

NOTICE.

BY orders issued, all Persons, who have not their GAME CERTIFICATES, taken out (in ten days from the date hereof) will be prosecuted. July 14, 1312.

TO BE SOLD, T TOURIN, which is situated on the Black We-A ter, and near Cappoquid, a large quantity of very gross,OAK, ASH, BLM, WALNUT, FIR, SYCA, MORE. &c.—Proposals, in writing, will be received

by Richano Muschars, Esq. Mount Rivers, Cap-

poquin.

DAVID RYAN, VHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, BARRONSTRAND-STREET. WATERFORD,

Jaly 14, 1812.

HAS FOR SALK. BLACK WATER CIDER. COFFRE. in Bottles, GLOUCESTER CHEESE, CHOCOLATE. Bottled BEER and POR-With every other Antickn in his Line, which he will

July 14, 1812. TO BE LET. THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MOUNT-VERA NON, &c. as formerly advertised. Application

sell on Moderate Thems.

to be made to Mrs. Watt, Ballybricken, or to Mr.

RELIEF OF THE POCK

THE Committee, appointed to manage the Fund for supplying with Provisions the Poor of the Parishes of Clonmore, Polerone, Balliantarina, Rath-Ryran, Aglis, and Portnascully, together with the Poor of the Foundands of Tubrid, Rathcurby, and Arders, in publicly acknowledging the following Dostatious, have the satisfaction to state, that the Penevolent exertions which have been made flive produc od the happiest effects, in giving sustenance to utim-bers who would otherwise have been reduced to the very last extremity of want. They liave, however, with painful reluctance to add; that the Fund is totally exhausted, and that some time must still clapse; before those supplies, of which the season holds forth so bodutiful a promise, can reach the Poor. Under these circumstances, they feel it to be their indispensable duty, carnestly to solicit and from such Gentlemen as are connected with the districts above named and who may not hitherto have had an opportunity of contributing.

Lord Bishop of Os-Richard Brawderil 20 Jeffery Power Edward Elliott 11 16 3 Patrick Ros. Rev. F. Newport 10 0 0 | James Blawders Ret. J. Blunden 5 13 9 Patrick Whelan Rev.J. Fitzpatrick 5 13 9 | Denis Coghlan Laurence Walsh Rov.J.Filzpatrick 2 5 6 Bridget Cohway Edmond Brennar Michael Waith Peter Walsh Capt. Bucknell, N W. Barron W. Brawders 8 13 9 Officers, Non-com-Walter Walsh missioned officers ohn Blackmore and privates of I. & F. Bowers fantry, two Days' Daniel Osborne 3 8 3 harles Watts

100 Barrels of Potatoes from the Farmers, and some Oatmeal.

For general convenience. Donations will be receive ed by EDWARD ELLIOTT, Req. Cionmore, by Waterford .- Additional Donations will hereafter be pub-July 13, 1812.

AUCTION OF TIMBER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, the roth instant, an excellent Cargo of PITCH PINE TIMBER, re-cently landed direct from America, and now lying on the Quay, near the Market-house-to he put up in convenient Lots. The quality being very good, renders it well worth the attention of those who may want to purchase.

Sale to commence at one o'Clock. Waterford, 7th Month 14th, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

N TUBSDAY, the 21st July instant, at the House of the late Brainin Monais, Esq. on the Quay, near the Adelphi Terrace, the FURNITURE of said House, consisting of Maltogaty and Cane Drawing-room Chairs, Parlour and Redthamber dito, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Nobbies, Presses, Four-post and Canopy Bodsteads, an eight day Clock, a new London-made Plano-forte, Carpets, Looking, Glasses, Lustres, Fisteres, Buck-Caice, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

Also, will be sold, on Saturday next, the 18th inst. at two o'Clock, opposite the Commercial Buildings, a new and fashiomable POST-CHAISE and HAHNESS. The above being all of the best Quality, and to be old without reserve, will be worth the attention of

(37 Sale at one o'Clock each day. July 14, 1812. JAMES PAIGE, Auctioneer

NOTICE.

the Public.

THE PARTNERSHIP, in the BREWING BUSI-NESS, heretofore varried on under the Firm of O'BRIEN and Leunant, being dissolved, the several Persons indebted to said Establishment are requested to pay in the amount of their respective Accounts to Mr. DANIEL DORAN, at said Brewery, who is authorised to receive the same, as well as to discharge all Demands against said Firm; by the naderalgood Executors of the late RICHARD LYBAGE, who leave pur thased said O'Baran's share thecein.

Waterford, July 14, 1912. JOHN LYNAGH. DANIEL MARRE N. B. The Business will be carried on as extensive-

County of the (tip of FFTO BE SET BY PUBLIC Waterford) AUCTION; on Monday, the tentls day of August wifet, at the Exchange, between the hours of twelve and one o'Clock in the Afternoon, in several Lots, or Divisions, for the Term of 99 Years, commencing from the 25th day of March, 1615... That part of the Lands of GRACEDIEU. called the City part, also the Town and Lands of BALLYNEMONA, BALLYNEMONA-BEGG and CARRIGPHERIS, all in the Liberties of this City, being part of the Estate of the Corporation of the City of Waterfurd. One-third part of the Yearly Rents to which the haid Lots or Divisions shall be canled, to be fined off at the rate of sixteen Years' urchase i of which fines one-half is to be deposited mmediately in Cash or City Souls, and the remainder in City Orders, within ten days from the day of the Auction, otherwise flid Deposits to be forfeited and the Premises set up to Cant again. All Mine Minerals, and Regulties, Was also the use of the at on the Premises, to be reserved to the Corporati and the Tenants to pay all the expenses of the Len and the Mayor's, Recorder's, and Town Clerk's thereon. A Map of the mid Town and Lands, n ed, and laid out in Late, or Divisions, as the ntended to be set, may be seen at the Mayor

FRIENDLY BROTHERS.

fice.—Dated this 13th day of July, 1817.

JOHN DENIS, M

THINE MEMBERS of the PRINCIPAT PRIENDLY BROTHERS of SAIN are desired to meet the President at the Burningos, on Rainag, next, the 17 robs o'Clock, in order to settle the Day, and afterwards to dine togeth-Dated this 14th Day of Ju' at an named.

Signed, by Order of the F It is particularly requested, th intend dining will leave their N Commencial Building, on or before that Day, that Dianer may be provided acr

4 KNOT of **PATRICK** Conhencial th instant, at

· 75 1812. M. S. P. K. C. W. Ad spek Contiemen as amerat the Ban of the

Basiness of the