

# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,324.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1812.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

## PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, JULY 24.

### RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the committee of the Religious Worship Bill.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in the Committee, objected to the clause exempting from several civil burthens those who, though they preached occasionally, yet addicted themselves to some secular employment. He had no objection to extend the immunity to such as devoted themselves entirely to the work of the Ministry; but those who engaged in other employments ought to bear the burthens of other employments. In answer to a question from Lord Holland, he said, that when a clergyman cultivated his own land, this would not be regarded as an employment depriving him of his immunities; but if any preacher took a lease of a farm, and acted as a farmer, this would be considered as depriving him of the immunities.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL concurred in the objection to this clause.

Lord SIDMOUTH likewise concurred in it; and again objected to the principle of allowing persons to become preachers without any evidence of qualification.

After a few words from Lords HOLLAND, LAUDERDALE, and STANHOPE, it was agreed to expunge the clause; so that the exemptions are confined to those preachers who exercise no other secular employment but that of schoolmaster.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL adhered to the clause requiring the registration of the assembly when the number amounted to 20, and supposed a case in which the assembly consisted of 19 persons. The doors must not be bolted; and by him came three or four bolts, flaming high Churchmen, who went in to see what was doing. Some informer counts the number, and finds 20 or 21; and the place not being registered, he lodges an information, and subjects the preacher to the penalty. This ought to be prevented.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that the Noble Earl had been fond of calling the Church of England men bigots, but he asked him whether he could imagine any Judge could put such a foolish construction on the clause as to convict under these circumstances.

The Earl STANHOPE desired having called all Church of England men bigots, but there might be a sect of the Church of England, as well as of other denominations. He asked how the Judge could possibly distinguish the Church of England men from the regular congregation, if the Noble Lord with his great wit, or any other marked man, went into such a meeting, there could be no difficulty in ascertaining the real state of the case; but it might be difficult in a court of law.

The LORD CHANCELLOR did not think there would be any difficulty in proving the fact.

The clause was agreed to.

Lord STANHOPE, entering next to the clause relating to the jurisdiction of the Church of England, observed that the Methodists belonging to the Church might be harshly dealt with, if this clause were not altered.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY objected to any alteration in this clause; and

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that he would never have promoted the Bill if it had trenchured on the jurisdiction of the Church.

Lord HOLLAND agreed, that if any alteration were proposed to be proposed in this respect, it ought not to be a side-wind, but directly, and therefore thought it fair that the jurisdiction should be saved in this Bill.

The Earl STANHOPE only pointed out these things in order to reserve to himself the right next Session to propose something better. He would therefore only observe farther, for it was a premium upon dissenting, as the Methodists belonging to the Church would naturally be led to turn Dissenters, in order to escape the jurisdiction.

The Bill then passed the Committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

On the motion for the second reading of this Bill,

Lord LAUDERDALE rose to express his most decided objection to the principle of the Bill. It tended to separate the interests of the master and workmen; a result which would be equally pernicious to each. It proceeded upon the absurd idea, that to prohibit a costlier and cheaper manufacture would raise a demand for a finer and dearer article; as if the prohibition to wear worsted stockings would have an immediate inducement to all persons to wear silk. He was convinced that no policy was more mischievous than that which meddled and interfered with the manufacturers of the country; and while he was ready to do full justice to the benevolent motives of the individual who introduced this Bill, yet he trusted the House would not hesitate to express an unanimous opinion that such interference would operate to defeat the purposes which were had in view. He moved that the Bill be read this day three months.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL expressed his entire concurrence in the observations made by the Noble Lord.

Lord SIDMOUTH thought the House should not hesitate a moment to reject a Bill founded on such pernicious principles.

It was then carried *en bloc*, that the Bill be read a second time this day three months. It was of course lost.

### PEACE PRESERVATION BILL.

The House went into Committee on this Bill,

when Lord SIDMOUTH proposed some slight verbal alterations.

The LORD CHANCELLOR introduced a clause, purporting that persons guilty of the offences mentioned in this Bill should be liable also to be tried at common law, as well as on the new statute. Agreed to.

The Report was then made, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

### SATURDAY, JULY 25.

PROMOTION OF WAM PEACE BILL.

Upon the motion for the third reading of this Bill, The LORD CHANCELLOR, in pursuance of the notice he had given, moved the insertion of certain Clauses. It was obvious that officers to which this Bill referred might be committed on the High Seas; and as, in that case, they would not be indictable in any county, they would not come within the meaning of the Bill as it then stood. He should, therefore, propose a Clause to be inserted, making the same offence, when committed on the High Seas, also felony and liable to transportation; and further providing, that it might be tried in any county. In the next place, as he had mentioned before, this was an offence of great magnitude, and in certain cases, under the charge of assisting the enemy, it might be liable at common law to a more serious punishment. He should therefore propose, that other prosecutions for this offence should remain unaffected by the provisions of this Bill, at the same time providing, that if any individual should be tried under any prosecution different from that specified in this Bill, he should not afterwards be liable to be tried for the same act under the provisions of this Bill; and in the same manner, if any one were tried under the provisions of this Bill, he should not afterwards, for the same act, be liable to any other prosecution.—These amendments were agreed to, and ordered to be inserted.

On the motion for taking into consideration the Reports on this Bill,

Lord ERSKINE said, as he had not been present at the second reading of this Bill, and should also be absent on Monday, when it would be read the third time, he took the present opportunity of declaring his assent to this wise and liberal measure of toleration. He had no doubt, from experience, indeed he was convinced that its effects would be found salutary and beneficial, and instead of proving injurious to the interests of the Church, it would establish her foundation on a rock.

The Report was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The Report on the Public Peace Bill was also agreed to.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned till Monday.

### MONDAY, JULY 27.

PEACE PRESERVATION BILL.

Lord SIDMOUTH moved the third reading of the Peace Preservation Bill.

Lord HOLLAND contended, that the principle of the Bill was not justified by the necessity of the case, and that the particular enactments went beyond the principle. It was evident, from the petitions which he had laid on the table, as well as from other circumstances, that the disturbances had lately declined, and as it appeared from recent information, that they had been altogether much exaggerated, he could not see the necessity of going the length of the measure now before them, though he was far from condemning proper prevention. With respect to the Noble Viscount (Sidmouth) opposite, he was satisfied that there was no man in the country less likely to abuse power entrusted to him than his Lordship; he believed the same also of his Noble Friend near him (Lord Liverpool); but he could not forget that there were persons in the Cabinet who had either proposed or been instrumental in enacting measures of a similar character to this in a neighbouring country, measures of which they had respected the bitter fruits. He knew it had been answered to an accusation relative to these measures in Ireland, on the part of those who were instrumental in enacting them, by saying, we know there were great atrocities practised, but we could not help it. Why then this was the strongest argument against the present Bill, against giving a power which might be exercised from whim or caprice, from party motives, or from prejudice, or from an honest but mistaken zeal, to the great oppression and injury of individuals. He should therefore move to amend the Bill by inserting two Magistrates instead of one, and that they should only act upon a reasonable ground of suspicion. He hoped, at all events, that Noble Lords on the other side would agree to an amendment, and not leave it to the delegated power of the constable, who might then go with a mob to the house of an individual to search for arms, from which act the most dangerous consequences might ensue.

Lord SIDMOUTH was rather surprised that the Noble Baron had not, during some of the previous stages of the measure, urged those objections which he now appeared to feel so warmly. He fully concurred in what Lord Holland had said, of the right of Englishmen to have arms in their possession; and with temporary circumstances might call for the suspension of that right. It had been stated, that no outrages had been committed since the 23d June; the details before Ministers were of a different complexion, for evidence had been transmitted to them, that during one night the whole of the arms of a large village had been swept away. Another recent information had occurred in Cheshire. The house of a man of 80 years old was attacked, his thigh and two

ribs were broken, and he was compelled, after a struggle, to yield up his musket; and was now lying in such a state that his life was despaired of.—These disgraceful scenes could not have occurred if the Magistrate had been invested with the whole powers contained in this Act. His Lordship put it to the House, whether the Bill before it went at all beyond what the Report justified, and the circumstances of the times required.

Lord STANHOPE disapproved of the present measure on several grounds, but principally because it was inconsistent with the law of the land, which provided that the Officers of the Hundred should be so sufficiently armed as to quell any riotous proceedings.

Lord DARNLEY thought that if the proper means had been taken to suppress, on the commencement, the disturbances at Nottingham, the riots in other parts of the Kingdom would never have existed.

Lord CAMDEN would not have deviated from his usual course of giving a silent vote, had not some remarks fallen from a Noble Lord (Holland), which it was necessary for him to notice. It had been complained that the conduct of the Government, of which he (Lord C.) was the head, was unwarrantable; that measures of unjustifiable severity had been resorted to. The usual accusation against the Executive Authority of that day was, that steps of a firm and decisive nature were not taken sufficiently early; but for whatever blame attached on either account, he (Lord C.) was perfectly ready to be responsible. He could not, however, in candour, allow that those who were not concerned should suffer unmerited odium. A Noble Viscount (Castlereagh), whose name was always coupled with some epithet of cruelty, when the affairs of Ireland, of that day, were referred to, bore no share of the Government, but was only an active and zealous Magistrate, to whom Ireland was much indebted for his exertions, not only for her tranquillity then, but for her subsequent welfare. The obloquy that had been thrown on that deserving personage was entirely unmerited; and his Lordship rejoiced in having this opportunity of bearing testimony to the acknowledged abilities, and to the mild conciliatory disposition of his Noble Friend.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL concurred most sincerely in the eulogium just pronounced upon the conduct of his Noble Friend (Lord Castlereagh); there is no man who had been more injured in the public estimation, and no man who was less capable of resorting to measures of severity, or even of harshness, unless circumstances compelled him to stifle the private emotions of his nature.

The question, that the Bill be read a third time, was then put and carried.

Lord HOLLAND, after repeating a few of the remarks he had made upon the conduct of the Irish Government under Earl Camden, proposed his two first Amendments, which were agreed to.

A division then took place upon Lord Holland's third Amendment, depriving the Magistrates of the right of search during the night. The numbers were, For the Amendment 6—Against it 17.

The Bill was then passed and ordered to the Commons.—Adjourned.

We agree entirely with Lord Sidmouth in the praise he, on Thursday night, bestowed on the general body of the Magistracy in the "Disturbed Districts;" but we are still of opinion, with Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Brougham, and others, that some particular individuals of this respectable body have carried their zeal and activity to too great a length. We are not sure, if some evil does not at times arise from the junction of the magistracy and military authority in the same hands. We are informed, that many individuals have been arrested in the dead of the night by bodies of Local Militia, who have burst open their doors and rushed into their bedrooms, without producing any thing like a warrant—this we think would not have happened, if their commander had not also been invested with the authority of a Magistrate. It is said, too, that one of the Local Militia, he arrests them.—Thirdly, he resumes his proper character as a Magistrate—receives the accusations, and commits the prisoners to gaol.—Fourthly, he attends at the Assizes, and sits as a GRAND JUROR—and after all, he VOLUNTEERS his services AS A WITNESS on the trials. If this statement be correct, we cannot help concurring in opinion with Mr. Brougham, that this system is "too busy for the people of this country."

In some particular circumstances, the employment of spies may, perhaps, become necessary; but we would much rather see them employed for the prevention of mischief, than for the detection and punishment of individual guilt. What, however, appears to be the fact in the case before us? Lord Castlereagh tells us, as a proof of the organization of the riots, that, at the nocturnal meeting on Dune Moor, near Bolton, which was attended, as has been proved, by ten spies, the destruction of the West Houghton Mill was resolved upon; and he goes on to tell us, as a proof of the accuracy of the intelligence communicated by the spies, that the Mill was subsequently burnt at the precise time fixed at this secret Meeting. We agree with his Lordship, that this is an extraordinary, a very extraordinary fact. It is indeed very extraordinary, that this Mill, which had been guarded for many days before, should have been so temptingly left unguarded at the precise time known to be fixed by the spies for its destruction. If these spies were good for any thing, they were good for putting it in their hands. If the object of the Magistracy, in

employing spies, was to prevent mischief, why was not this valuable property preserved to its owners? Why were not the most active of the plotters (this mischief taken into custody, before the time arrived for its accomplishment? They had already been guilty of an unlawful act, as was proved by their subsequent trial and conviction for treason.—Why then delay their apprehension here or six days, till the Mill was actually destroyed?—*Morning Chronicle.*

On Wednesday night last, about twelve o'clock, John Hincklife, of Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, was roused from his sleep by a loud knocking at the door. On enquiring what was the cause of this, a person without asked if Hincklife lived there? He dressed himself, and opened the door, when he was desired by two men to lead them to a certain place; they then escorted him down a narrow back-lane. He desired to know their motives for conveying him that road; one of the men told him, he heard he had been giving information respecting the Luddites; this he positively denied.—The conversation was interrupted by a horse (which was loose in the lane) galloping near them, which alarmed the ruffians, and gave Hincklife an opportunity of escaping;—one of the men fired at him, and lodged a piece of lead in his eye; the eye is entirely lost, and his head much bruised; he, however, had the good fortune to reach a friend's house. About ten weeks ago, Hincklife had a conversation with a person of the name of Scholefield, who endeavoured to persuade him to be "twisted in" as one of General Ludd's men, threatening, that if he made any discovery of the matter, he would be put to death. Suspicion of course fell on Scholefield, as one of the persons, and on enquiry it was found he had absconded.—*Local Mercury.*

The following is the comparative state of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ending the 5th July, for the last three years, viz.—

1810 - - - Surplus - - -	2,341,000
1811 - - - Deficiency - - -	118,000
1812 - - - Deficiency - - -	318,000

The whole produce of the Quarter ending the 5th July, 1812, was £1,016,000; and for the Quarter ending 5th July, 1812, £3,782,000.

Well might Mr. Vansittart say that our Finances were labouring!

Gen. PHILIPPON.—On the evening of the 25th, the following persons were apprehended at Rye and Winchelsea, which were personated to the principle concerned in aiding General Philippou in his escape from this country to France, viz.—Hugh, the landlord of the Lion Lion at Rye, and the Postmaster of that town; Robinson, the person who, in aid, accompanied the French General from Ostend, and who went with him in the boat to the French shore; Hunter and Turner, the Water-gangers who carried the General over. The track of Philippou was traced to Rye, by the diligence and activity of Vickery and Penick, of the Bow-street Office. The offenders underwent a private examination yesterday at the Bow-street Office, and were remanded to prison for a further examination. It hath appeared from the evidence of one of these men, that a scheme had been laid for entrapping General Serrazin, who was to have been invited to an entertainment, and then seized and gagged, and carried to the coast, in order to be transported to the French shore. The perpetrators were to have had a reward of £5000 sterling for this base business, which was only frustrated by the apprehension of one of the parties, that General Serrazin would be executed on his arrival in France, and to that conscientious scruple he is now, perhaps, indebted for his existence.

FRACAS UPON CHANGE.—Saturday morning, the 25th, Mr. B. an iron-master, attended at the Mansion-house to exhibit articles of the peace against Mr. L. and his brother, ironmongers.—Sir John Ender presided in the absence of the Lord Mayor. Mr. B. stated, that on the Royal Exchange, on Thursday last, these Gentlemen had conducted themselves towards him in a manner so as to excite against him the indignation of the merchants, and that in consequence he was hustled off CHANGE.—He acknowledged that he had been guilty of a heinous offence towards the family; and that he had confessed his sins, and had offered every reparation in his power; and if that was not satisfactory, he was ready to render himself amenable to the laws of his country. Sir John said, that the indignation of the merchants, it appeared to him, had been roused by the knowledge of his (Mr. B.'s) conduct to one body, and drove him off CHANGE. It was therefore impossible that he could hold over the whole of the merchants to keep the peace; but he said, in future, if he should observe any person in the particular aiding or abetting in hustling him on the "Change," he would be entitled to exhibit articles of peace against him.—The following particulars of this distressing affair were stated:—Mr. J. L. carried an amiable woman, a widow, with six children. The third daughter was a lady of about 15 years of age, and esteemed truly beautiful. Mr. B. is a married man about 40 years of age, and was a professed friend of Mr. L.'s family. In November last, when Mr. L. was oppressed by sickness and misfortune, Mr. B. made to him offers of assistance, and manifested towards the family many acts of kindness and attention; but it was under this mask of friendship that Mr. B. succeeded in seducing the young lady in question. As an aggravation of the crime, Mr. B. impressed his wife with the belief that the young lady was ill-treated at home, and prevailed on her to give her an asylum at their house.

WHITE WINE.

HENRY H. HUNT and Co. have for Sale, about 200 Hogsheads of Lisbon, Bucelas, and Calcutta WINE, of superior Quality, two and three years in the King's stores. Waterford, July 25, 1812.

### ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF IRELAND.

[The following abstracts of certain Acts of Parliament, relative to the above Persons, contain information with which it is of importance that they should be made acquainted.]

As several artificers and manufacturers of Ireland have, from time to time, gone into foreign countries to exercise their several callings, contrary to the laws; the following abstracts of Acts of Parliament of this present Majesty, for preventing such practices, are published for the information of persons who may be ignorant of the penalties they may incur by disobedience to them; and it will be observed, that such penalties likewise extend to those who are any way concerned or instrumental in the sending or enticing artificers or manufacturers out of Ireland, or in the exportation of the tools and instruments used by them, as well as to the artificers or manufacturers themselves.

Statute 26 George III. Chap. 17.

"If at any time after the 24th day of June, 1785, any person or persons shall contract with, entice, persuade or endeavour to persuade, solicit, or induce any manufacturer, workman, or artificer of or in linen, wool, mohair, cotton or silk, or of or in manufactures made up of linen, wool, mohair, cotton, or silk, or any other said materials mixed one with another, or of or in iron, or any manufacturer, workman, or artificer, or of any nature or kind aforesaid, to go out of this Kingdom into any foreign country, not within the dominions or crown of Great Britain, and shall be lawfully convicted thereof, upon any indictment or information to be preferred or brought against him, her, or them, in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Dublin, or by indictment at the Assizes for general jail delivery, for the county wherein such offence shall be committed, the person or persons so convicted, shall for every artificer, workman, or manufacturer, so by him, her, or them, respectively contracted with, enticed, persuaded, solicited, or seduced, severally forfeit the sum of £500 of lawful money of this Kingdom, and shall also suffer imprisonment in the common jail of the county where such offender or offenders shall be respectively convicted, for the space of twelve calendar months, without bail or mainprize, and until such forfeiture shall be paid; and in case of a further conviction in manner before prescribed by this act, for or upon a second or other subsequent offence of the same kind, the person or persons so again offending shall, upon every second or subsequent conviction, severally forfeit for every person so by him, her, or them respectively contracted with, enticed, persuaded, solicited, or seduced, the sum of £1000 of lawful money of this Kingdom, and shall also suffer imprisonment in the

### CONCERNS IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD TO BE SOLD.

THE capital HOUSE and CONCERNS formerly occupied as a Bank, and lately held by Sir St. Lawrence Newcott.

The valuable and extensive STORES and CONCERNS at the Adelphi.

Do. in Thomas Street.

Do. in Ballybricken.

Proposals will be received by Mr. REEVES, 10, Clare-Street, Dublin. Waterford, July 11, 1812.

### TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr. DOYLE, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady-lane, lately occupied by Mrs. SHERLOCK. Inquire of MICHAEL DOAN, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

### County of the City of WATERFORD TO BE SET BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

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, 1815.—That part of the Lands in GRACEDALE, called the City part, also the Town and Lands of BALLYRIMONA, BALLYRIMONA-BEGG, and CARRIGRIGHERS, all in the Liberties of this City, being part of the Estate of the Corporation of the City of Waterford. One-third part of the Yearly Rents to which the said Lots or Divisions shall be put, to be fixed off at the rate of sixteen Years' purchase of which five one-half to be deposited immediately in Cash or City Stacks, and the remainder in City Orders, within ten days from the day of the Auction, otherwise the Deposits to be forfeited, and the Premises set up to Contango. All Mines, Minerals, and Royalties, as also the use of the Water on the Premises, to be reserved to the Corporation, and the Fees to pay all the expenses of the Leases, and the Mayor, Recorder, 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 15th day of July, 1812.

JOHN DEMIS, Mayor.

JAMES PAIGE, Auctioneer.

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### common jail of the county wherein such offender or offenders shall be respectively convicted for the space of two years, without bail or mainprize, and until such forfeiture be paid.

"If any person or persons in this Kingdom shall, upon any pretence whatsoever, load or put on board, or cause to be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in Ireland or Great Britain, or to some other of the dominions of the crown of Great Britain, any such tools or utensils as are commonly used in, or proper for the preparing, working up, or finishing of the linen, woolen, or silk manufactures, or any or either of them, or any parts or parcels of such tools or utensils, by what name or names such tools or utensils shall or may be called or known, the person or persons so offending shall, for every such offence, not only forfeit and lose all such tools and utensils, or parts or parcels thereof, which shall be so loaded or put on board as aforesaid, but also the sum of £200 of lawful money of this Kingdom; and in case tools or utensils shall be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall be bound to any port or place in Ireland or Great Britain, or to some other of the dominions of the crown of Great Britain, then, and in every such case, the master or commander of every such ship, vessel, or boat, shall give security by bond in the penalty of £1000, conditional for landing of such tools or utensils at the port or place for which such ship, vessel, or boat, shall be bound as aforesaid."

"It shall and may be lawful to and for any officer of his Majesty's customs of excise in this Kingdom, to seize and secure in some or one of his Majesty's warehouses, all such tools or utensils, by this act prohibited to be exported, as such officer shall find or discover so laid or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in Great Britain or this Kingdom, or to some other of the dominions of the crown of Great Britain.

"If the captain or master of any ship, vessel, or boat in this Kingdom, shall knowingly permit any of the said tools or utensils by this act prohibited to be exported as aforesaid, to be put on board his said ship, vessel, or boat, every such captain or master shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of £800 of lawful money of this Kingdom; and if the said ship, vessel, or boat, belongs to his heirs or successors, then the captain or master thereof shall not only forfeit the sum of £800, but shall also forfeit his employment, and be incapable of any office or employment under his Majesty, his heirs, or successors.

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that any moiety of the respective forfeitures, by this act inflicted upon offenders against the same, shall, when recovered, go and be applied to the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to the use of the person or persons who shall sue and prosecute for the same respectively.

Statute 31 George III. Chap. 23.

"If any person in this Kingdom shall load or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in this Kingdom or Great Britain, or to some of the dominions of the crown of Great Britain, any machine, engine, tool, press, paper, utensil, or implement, used in, or proper for the preparing, making up, or finishing of any of the said manufactures; every such machine, tool, or implement, and every part thereof, and every such model, plan, or description, shall be forfeited; and every person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of £200, to be recovered in such a manner as by the similar offence against the said act;—and in case any such machine, tool, or implement, or any model, plan, or description thereof, shall be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall be bound to any port or place in this Kingdom or Great Britain, or to some of the dominions of the crown of Great Britain, the master or commander of such ship, vessel, or boat, shall give the like security by bond, with the like condition as by the said act is required, in respect of so putting on board any of the tools or utensils in the said act mentioned; and such certificate thereof shall be given as by the said act is required, and every ship, vessel, or boat, which shall have on board any such machine, tool, or implement, or any such model, plan, or description thereof, as aforesaid, before security and certificate shall be given, with all her guns, ammunition, and apparel, shall be forfeited; which forfeiture shall be recovered, and the produce thereof disposed of in such manner as in the said act is directed, in the case of any ship, vessel, or boat, whatever, forfeited thereby.

"And be it further enacted, That every officer of his Majesty's customs of excise in this Kingdom be and he is hereby empowered to seize and secure any machines, tools, or implements thereby prohibited to be exported, as fully as by the said act such officer is empowered to secure any of the tools or implements thereby prohibited to be exported, and such machines, tools, or implements, mod-els, or plans, shall be disposed of as in said act mentioned;

### LONDON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1.

Price of Stocks this day at One o'clock.

3 per Ct. Red. 56 1/2—Cons. 50 1/2—for opp. 56 1/2  
4 per Ct. 72 1/2—5 per Ct. 88 1/2—Bank Stock 21 1/2  
Oma. 2 per.—Bonds 10s. 1/4 dis.—Long Ann. 152  
1-16ths 4—Each. Bills. (34d.) 5s. 3s. dis.—Do. (34d.)

The intelligence of Peace having been signed with Great Britain was received in different parts of Sweden with the greatest demonstrations of joy. It was hailed as an event that must restore prosperity to Sweden, and enable her to resume that eminent station which she formerly possessed. Thirty thousand Swedes were in readiness to embark on foreign service, to the North of Germany we hope and trust. They are to be conveyed by the British and Swedish fleets, and to be commanded by Bernadotte in person.—They will be received by the Germans, and by the Prussians more particularly, as deliverers. May the Swedes again render themselves as formidable in Germany against Bonaparte as they did against Austria under the great Gustavus!

We received this morning Halifax Papers to the 8th of July, from which we have made the following important extracts:

Washington, June 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 9.

MESSAGE OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

I lay before Congress copies of the letters which have passed between the Secretary of State, and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

JAMES MADISON.

Correspondence on the Orders in Council.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, June 4, 1812.

Sir—Since I had the honour of seeing you at your office, yesterday, I have perceived an article in the public prints, stated to be extracted from an English newspaper, and purporting to be an official Declaration of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the Orders in Council will be, and are absolutely revoked, from the period when the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, expressly and unconditionally repealed. A considerable time has elapsed since, by order of my Government, I had the honour of urging to you the expediency of procuring such an authentic act from the French Government, and in all probability the above declaration may have been issued in the confident expectation, that the Government of the United States would have been able to produce it ere this.

At all events, Sir, considering the important nature of the above-mentioned article, and the probability, that I shall have soon to be the organ of some official communication to the American Government in relation to it, I cannot but trust, that no measure will, meanwhile, be adopted by the Congress, which would defeat the endeavour of procuring a complete reconciliation between our two countries.

Should any embarrassments arise in consequence of the declaration on the subject of the proposed revocation of the Orders in Council, above alluded to, resting at present upon a mere statement in newspapers, it will no doubt occur to your recollection, that, on the enactment of those Orders, a measure was taken by Congress for the purpose of meeting them, when they were as yet known but through the public prints. I have the honour to be, &c.

A. J. FOSTER.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, June 4, 1812.

Sir—I must rely upon your candour to feel for the embarrassment into which your Note of this day has thrown me. Willing to comply with the request contained in it, I yet cannot but be sensible that, in making any portion of a dispatch from his Majesty's Secretary of State to me the subject of a correspondence between us, I should not be justified to my own Government. I believe there is no

### example of a correspondence of such a nature, and I should be very loth to establish the precedent.

When I had the honour to make the communication of Lord Castlereagh's dispatch to you, in consequence of its being left to my own discretion to do so, I did it because I had reason to think, from the number of my letters which there remained unanswered at your office, such a communication, if made through a note, might have shared the fate of the rest. You will recollect, that it was at your own request that I acceded to the dispatch being communicated to the President; and that it was also at your instance, as being the only regular way in which the subject could come before the American Government, that I determined to write to you a note founded upon it. You were aware, at the latter end of last week, that such was my determination, which I repeated to you through Mr. Graham, who called upon me the 30th ult. to ask when I contemplated sending it to your office. The notice must have reached you and been read, before any message could have been sent from the Executive to Congress.

I cannot, Sir, consider my Note as liable to the charge of ambiguity, which you now

by on the route of the French armies in Russia. The vents are reduced into leagues, 25 to a degree of longitude, in the proportion of 104 to 25.  
**ROUTE FROM PETERSBURG TO HELSINKI, 15 LITHUANIAN MILES.**

From Petersburg to Narva, a fortress upon the Narva, a river which flows from the Lake Peipus, and empties itself into the Gulf of Finland, 314 leagues; to Dorpat, an University, 77 7-10th leagues; to Riga, a fortress of the first class, on the Duna, 153 3-5th leagues; to Mittau, the capital of Courland, 141 7-10th leagues; to Memel, by a very circuitous route, 199 1/2 leagues.

**ROUTE FROM MITTAU TO KOWNO, IN LITHUANIA.**  
 From Mittau to Szawl, in Samogitia, 20 7-10th leagues; to Kierdian, in Lithuania, 49 1-5th leagues; to Kowno 51 4-5th leagues.

**N. B.** The swampy and clayey soil of Samogitia is the cause of there not being any grand route in a direct line from Tilit, on the Niemen, to Riga.  
**ROUTE FROM RIGA TO WILNA BY WILKOMYZ.**  
 From Riga to Mittau 11 1-10th leagues; to Bausk, on the Aa, 22 1-10th leagues; to Brien, in Lithuania, 32 leagues; to Wilkomyz 55 2-5th leagues; to Wilna, 71 leagues.

**N. B.** It should be noted that a passage is practicable from Wilkomyz to Riga, by crossing the Duna to Fredrickstadt, which would shorten the journey 15 or 16 leagues.

**ROUTE FROM PETERSBURG TO WILNA BY POKOF.**  
 From Petersburg to Pokof, or Plekof, formerly a garrison town, to the south of Lake Peipus, 13 leagues; to Polock, on the Duna, once a fortress, 154 leagues; to Wilna, by various bye-ways, from 207 to 208 leagues.

**N. B.** About half-way from Pokof to Polock, a road branches off, which leads to Dunaberg, an important village, containing between two and 300 inhabitants, with a tete-de-pont; Lunberg is 100 leagues from Petersburg, and only 33 or 34 from Wilna, making the entire distance of 194 leagues.  
**ROUTE FROM PETERSBURG TO THE PROVINCES SITUATED WEST OF MOSCOW.**  
 From Petersburg to Pnok 184 leagues; to Smolensk, formerly a fortified town, by Wilna, to Moscow, 172 leagues; to Mohilev, on the road to Moscow, 180 leagues; to Minsk, 204 leagues; to Kiew or Kiow, the capital of Russia Minor, an important town, containing a population of 40,000 souls, situated on the Dniester, with a citadel, on the way to Lemberg, in Austrian Poland, 380 1-3d leagues.

\* The common French league is to the English marine league as 25 to 20.  
 † The ancient Boristhenes, which flows entirely through the Russian dominions upwards of 500 miles, and falls into the Black Sea near Oczakow.

**THE WAR IN THE NORTH.**

The subjoined Address was issued by the Emperor Alexander to his troops on the commencement of war by the attack on the Russians at Kowno.—

**GENERAL ORDERS OF HIS RUSSIAN IMPERIAL MAJESTY TO THE ARMIES, GIVEN AT WILNA, JULY 13 (O. S.) 1812.**

For a long time past we had remarked the hostile comportment of the French Emperor towards Russia; but she still hoped, thro' moderate & pacific measures, to avert hostilities. At last, notwithstanding all our wishes to maintain peace, we witnessed an incessant repetition of open outrages, which compelled us to arm and to assemble our troops; though still, while we could flatter ourselves with the hope of reconciliation, we remained within the confines of our Empire; and without violating peace, were prepared for defence. All these moderate and pacific measures could not secure to us the tranquillity which we were desirous. The French Emperor, by an attack upon our troops at Kowno, has already commenced war; and consequently nothing farther remains for us, but, while we invoke the aid of the Sovereign of the Universe, the Author and Defender of Truth, to place our force in opposition to the force of the enemy. It is unnecessary to remind our Generals, our Chiefs, and Warriors, of their duty, and of their valour. In their veins flows the blood of the Scythians, so highly renowned of old for their victories. Soldiers! you are the defenders of religion, your country, and independence. I am with you. God is on your side.

**"ALEXANDER."**  
 The following Proclamation has been issued at Riga, declaring that city in a state of siege:—  
 "By an Ukase issued by His Imperial Majesty to the Legislative Senate, it has been ordered, that whenever the frontier Governments are declared in a state of war, they are under the immediate direction of the Commander-in-Chief of the district, whose orders must be implicitly obeyed; in the country case, the inhabitants, and civil and military authorities, shall be tried by a Court-martial appointed by him.  
 "Existing circumstances having rendered it necessary, an Imperial Order declares the city of Riga in a state of war.  
 "The confidence placed by the subjects of Russia in the regulations ordered by their beloved Sovereign, and the zeal they have so often shown in fulfilling such orders, convince the Imperial Government of this new situation of Riga, a lively interest in their welfare; and that consequently they will distinguish themselves in their endeavours to fulfill their duty in regard to this new regulation, as much as lies in their power.  
 "(L. S.) J. Du Hamel, Civil Governor.  
 "Riga, Castle, 11 (89) June, 1812."

**PARIS, JULY 22.**—Intelligence has been received from the grand army, of the date of the 10th July. The headquarters were still at Wilna.—His Majesty continued to enjoy the best health.

**THE SPEECH OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, ON THURSDAY, JULY 20.**

**MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,**  
 In transmitting the present Session of Parliament, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has commended us to express to you the deep concern and sorrow which he feels at the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

His Royal Highness regrets the interruptions which have occurred in the progress of public business, during this long and laborious session, in consequence of an event which His Royal Highness must ever deplore. The zeal and unwearied assiduity with which you have persevered in the discharge of the arduous duties imposed upon you by the situation of the country, and the state of public affairs, demands His Royal Highness's warmest acknowledgments. The assistance which you have enabled His Royal Highness to continue to the honor and glory of the Peninsula is calculated to produce the most beneficial effects.

His Royal Highness most warmly participates in those sentiments of approbation which you have bestowed on the consummate skill and integrity displayed in the operations which led to the capture of the important fortresses of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz during the present campaign; and His Royal Highness confidently trusts that the tried valor of the allied forces, under the distinguished command of General the Earl of Wellington, combined with the unabated spirit and steady perseverance of the Spanish and Portuguese Nations, will finally bring the contest in that quarter to an issue, by which the independence of the Peninsula will be effectually secured.

The renewal of the war in the North of Europe furnishes an additional proof of the little security which can be derived from any submission to the usurpations and tyranny of the French Government. His Royal Highness is persuaded, that you will be sensible of the great importance of the struggle in which the Emperor of Russia has been compelled to engage, and that you will approve of his Royal Highness's affording to those Powers who may be united in this contest, every degree of co-operation and assistance, consistent with his other engagements, and with the interests of His Majesty's Dominions.

His Royal Highness has commended us to assure you, that he views with most sincere regret the hostile measures which have been recently adopted by the Government of the United States of America towards this Country. His Royal Highness is nevertheless willing to hope, that the accustomed relations of peace and amity between the two countries may yet be restored; but if his expectations in this respect should be disappointed by the conduct of the Government of the United States, or by their perseverance in any unwarrantable pretensions, he will most fully rely on the support of every class of His Majesty's subjects, in a contest in which the honour of His Majesty's Crown and the best interests of his dominions must be involved.

**GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,**  
 We have it in command from His Royal Highness to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the present year. His Royal Highness deeply regrets the barter which you have found it necessary to impose upon his Majesty's People, but he applauds the wisdom which has induced you so largely to provide for the exigencies of the public service, as affording the best prospect of bringing the contest in which the country is engaged to a successful and honorable conclusion.

**MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,**  
 His Royal Highness has observed, with the utmost concern, the spirit of insubordination and outrage which has appeared in some parts of the country, and which has been manifested by acts, not only destructive of the property and personal safety of many of His Majesty's loyal subjects in those districts, but disgraceful to the British character. His Royal Highness feels it incumbent upon him to acknowledge your diligence in the investigation of the causes which have led to these outrages, and he has commended us to thank you for the wise and salutary measures which you have adopted on this occasion. It will be a principal object of His Royal Highness's attention to make an effectual and prudent use of the powers vested in him for the protection of His Majesty's People; and he confidently trusts, that, on your return into your respective counties, he may rely on your exertions for the preservation of the Public Peace, and for bringing the disturbers of it to justice. His Royal Highness most earnestly recommends to you the importance of inculcating, by every means in your power, a spirit of obedience to those laws and of attachment to that constitution, which provide equally for the happiness and welfare of all classes of His Majesty's subjects, and on which have hitherto depended the glory and prosperity of this kingdom.

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read, after which the Lord Chancellor said,

**MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,**  
 By virtue of the Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in obedience to the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, prorogue this Parliament to Friday, the second day of October next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Friday, the second day of October next.

**AN ACT**  
 Declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dependencies thereof, and the United States of America, and their Territories.  
 Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That War be and the issue is

hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dependencies thereof, and the United States of America, and their Territories; and that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to use the whole Land and Naval Forces of the United States to carry the same into effect; and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States, Commissions or Letters of Marque and General Reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the Seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods, and effects of the Government of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the subjects thereof.

" June 18th, 1812.—Approved."  
**MESSAGE**  
 To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"I communicate to Congress certain documents, being a continuation of those heretofore laid before them, on the subject of our affairs with Great Britain.

"Without going beyond the renewal, in 1803, of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, and omitting unparalelled wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of her Government presents a series of acts hostile to the United States as an independent and neutral nation.  
 "British cruizers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of Nations, and of seizing and carrying off persons sailing under it: not in the exercise of a belligerent right, founded on the law of nations, against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. British jurisdiction is thus extended to neutral vessels in a situation where no laws can operate but the law of nations and the laws of the country to which the vessels belong; and a self redress is assumed, which, if British subjects were wrongfully detained and alone concerned, is that substitution of force for a resort to the responsible Sovereign, which falls within the definition of war. Could the seizure of British subjects, in such cases, be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged, without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, would imperiously demand the fairest trial, where the sacred rights of persons were at issue. In place of such trial, these rights are subjected to the will of every petty Commander.

"The practice, hence, is so far from affecting British subjects alone, that, under the pretext of searching for those thousands of American citizens, under the safeguard of public laws, and of their national flag, have been torn from their country, and from every thing dear to them; have been dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, and exposed, under the severities of their discipline, to be exiled to the most distant and deadly climes, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors, and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren.  
 "Against this crying enormity, which Great Britain would be so prompt to avenge, if committed against herself, the United States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations. And that no proof might be wanting of their conciliatory dispositions, and no pretext left for continuance of the practice, the British Government was formally assured of the readiness of the United States to enter into arrangements, such as could not be rejected, if the recovery of the British subjects were the real and the sole object. The communication passed without effect.

"British cruizers have been in the practice also of violating the rights and the peace of our coasts. They hover over and harass our entering and departing commerce. To the most insulting pretensions they have added lawless proceedings in our very harbours, and have wantonly spilt American blood within the sanctuary of our territorial jurisdiction. The principles and rules enforced by that nation, when a neutral nation, against armed vessels of belligerents hovering near her coasts, and disturbing her commerce, are well known. When called on, nevertheless, by the United States, to punish the greater offences committed by her own vessels, her Government has bestowed on her commanders additional marks of honour and confidence.

"Under pretended blockades, without the presence of an adequate force, and sometimes without the practicability of applying one, our commerce has been plundered in every sea; the great staples of our country have been cut off from their legitimate markets; and a destructive blow aimed at our agricultural and maritime interests. In aggravation of these predatory measures, they have been considered as a retro-spective effect being thus aided, as has been done in other important cases, to the unlawfulness of the course pursued. And to render the outrage more signal, these mock blockades have been reiterated and enforced in the face of official communications from the British Government, declaring, as it was no true definition of a legal blockade, that particular ports must be actually invested, and previous warning given to vessels bound to them not to enter.  
 "Not content with these occasional expedients for laying waste our neutral trade, the Cabinet of Great Britain resorted, at length, to the sweeping system of blockades, under the name of Orders in Council, which has been moulded and managed as might best suit its political views, its commercial jealousies, or the avidity of British cruisers.  
 "To our remonstrances against the complicated and transcendental injustice of this innovation, the first reply was that the orders were reluctantly adopted by Great Britain as a necessary retaliation on decrees of her enemy proclaiming a general blockade of the British Isles, at a time when the paral-

lyce of that enemy dared not to issue from its ports. She was renounced, without effect, that her own ports, blockades, unsupported by an adequate naval force actually applied and continued, were a bar to this plea; that executed edicts against millions of our property could not be retaliation on edicts of equal impossibility to be executed; that retaliation, to be just, should fall on the party setting the guilty example—not on an innocent party, which was not even chargeable with an acquiescence in it.

"When deprived of this flimsy veil for a prohibition of our trade with Great Britain, her Cruizers, instead of a corresponding repeal of a practical discontinuance of their orders, formally avowed a determination to persist in them against the United States, until the markets of her enemy should be laid open to British products; thus asserting an obligation on a neutral power to require one belligerent to encourage, by its internal regulations, the trade of another belligerent; contradicting her own practice towards all nations in peace as well as in war; and betraying the insincerity of those professions which inculcated a belief, that having resorted to her orders with regret, she was anxious to find an occasion for putting an end to them.

"Abandoning still more all respect for the neutral rights of the United States, and for its own consistency, the British Government now demands as prerequisites to a repeal of its Orders, as they relate to the United States, that a formally should be observed in the repeal of the French decrees no wise necessary to their termination, nor exemplified by British usage; and that the French repeal, besides including that portion of the decrees which operates within a territorial jurisdiction, as well as that which operates on the high seas against the commerce of the United States, should not be a single special repeal in relation to the United States, but should be extended to whatever other neutral nations were connected with them may be affected by those decrees.

"And as an additional insult, they are called on for a formal disclaimer of conditions and pretensions advanced by the French Government, for which the United States are so far from having been themselves responsible, that in official explanations, which have been published to the world, and in a correspondence of the American Minister at London with the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, such a responsibility was explicitly and emphatically disclaimed.  
 "It has become indeed sufficiently certain that the commerce of the United States is to be sacrificed, not as interfering with belligerent rights of Great Britain, not as supplying the wants of her enemies, which she herself supplies, but as interfering with the monopoly which she carries on as war against the United States, would have found in its true interests, alone a sufficient motive to respect their rights and their tranquillity on the high seas; that an enlarged policy would have favoured the free and general circulation of commerce, in which the British Nation, as well as our Nation, is interested, and which in time of war is the best alleviation of her calamities to herself, as well as the other belligerents; and more especially that the British Cabinet would not, for the sake of expressions and surreptitious intercourse with hostile markets, have persevered in a course of measures which necessarily put at hazard the invaluable market of a great and growing country, disposed to cultivate the mutual advantages of an active commerce.

"Other counsels have prevailed. Our moderation and conciliation have had no other effect than to encourage perseverance, and to enlarge pretensions. We behold our seafaring citizens still the daily victims of lawless violence committed on the great and common highway of nations, even within sight of the country which owes them protection. We behold our vessels, freighted with the products of our soil and industry, or returning with the honest proceeds of them, wrested from their lawful destinations, confiscated by prize courts, no longer the organs of public law, but the instruments of arbitrary edicts; or forced or inveigled in British ports to British fleets; whilst arguments are employed in support of these aggressions, which have no foundation but in a principle equally supporting a claim to regulate our external commerce in all cases whatsoever.  
 "We behold, in face, on the side of Great Britain, a state of war against the United States; and on the side of the United States a state of peace towards Great Britain.

"Whether the United States shall continue passive under these progressive usurpations, and these accumulating wrongs; or, opposing force to force in defence of their natural rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events—avoiding all connections which might entangle it in the contests or views of other powers, and preserving a constant readiness to concur in an honourable re-establishment of peace and friendship—is a solemn question, which the Constitution wisely guides to the Legislative Department of the Government. In recommending it to their early deliberation, I am happy in the assurance that the decision will be worthy the enlightened and patriotic councils of a virtuous, a free, and a powerful nation.

"Having presented this view of the relations of the United States with Great Britain, and these accumulating wrongs, or, opposing force to force in defence of their natural rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events—avoiding all connections which might entangle it in the contests or views of other powers, and preserving a constant readiness to concur in an honourable re-establishment of peace and friendship—is a solemn question, which the Constitution wisely guides to the Legislative Department of the Government. In recommending it to their early deliberation, I am happy in the assurance that the decision will be worthy the enlightened and patriotic councils of a virtuous, a free, and a powerful nation.  
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however, neither rescind the blockade, nor declare its non-existence, nor permit its non-existence to be inferred and affirmed by the American Plenipotentiary. On the contrary, by representing the blockading, to be comprehended in the Orders in Council, the United States were compelled so to regard it in their subsequent proceedings.

"There was a period when a favourable change in the policy of the British Cabinet was justly considered as established. The Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty here proposed an adjustment of the differences more immediately embracing the harmony of the two countries. The proposition was accepted with a promptitude and cordiality corresponding with the inevitable professions of the Government. A foundation appeared to be laid for a sincere and lasting reconciliation. The proceeding, however, quickly vanished. The whole proceeding was disavowed by the British Government, without any explanation that could at that time give place to the belief, that the disavowal proceeded from a spirit of hostility to the commercial rights and property of the United States. And it has since come into proof, that at the very moment when the public Minister was holding the language of friendship, and inspired confidence in the sincerity of the negotiation with which he was charged, a secret agent of his Government was employed in intrigues, having for their object a subversion of our Government, and a dismemberment of our happy Union.

"In reviewing the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States, our attention is necessarily drawn to the warfare just renewed by the swages on one of our extensive frontiers; a warfare which is known to spare neither age nor sex, and to be distinguished by features shocking to humanity. It is difficult to account for the activity and combinations which have for some time been developing themselves among the tribes in constant intercourse with British traders and caravans, without connecting their hostility with that influence—and without recollecting the authoritative examples of such interpositions heretofore furnished by the officers and agents of that Government.

"Such is the spectacle of injuries and indignities which have been heaped on our country; and such the crisis which its unexampled forbearance and conciliatory efforts have not been able to avert. It might at least have been expected, that an enlightenment, if less urged by moral obligations, or invited by friendly dispositions on the part of the United States, would have found in its true interests, alone a sufficient motive to respect their rights and their tranquillity on the high seas; that an enlarged policy would have favoured the free and general circulation of commerce, in which the British Nation, as well as our Nation, is interested, and which in time of war is the best alleviation of her calamities to herself, as well as the other belligerents; and more especially that the British Cabinet would not, for the sake of expressions and surreptitious intercourse with hostile markets, have persevered in a course of measures which necessarily put at hazard the invaluable market of a great and growing country, disposed to cultivate the mutual advantages of an active commerce.

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result of un-closed discussions between our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and the French Government will speedily enable Congress to decide, with greater advantage, on the course due to the rights, interests, the honour of our country.

**WASHINGTON, June 1, 1812.**  
**PROCLAMATION**  
 By His Excellence Lieutenant General Sir John Coote, Secretary of War, in and Commandant in Chief of His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies.

"Whereas the Government of the United States of America, by Act of Congress, on the 18th day of June last, has declared War against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and as it is expedient that this Act should be made as public as possible, I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, in order to make known the said Declaration, that His Majesty's subjects, having this notice, may govern themselves accordingly.  
 "J. C. SHERRER, Secy."

**Waterford Chronicle.**

**TUESDAY, AUGUST 4.**  
 The London Journals of Wednesday, the 29th, were wholly barren of important or interesting news. The First Bulletin of the Russian Government brings down to the operations of the Campaign to the end of June. It is no farther of moment, than as it confirms the idea, so long held out, that the Russian mode of carrying on the war is, at least in the first instance, to shun the hazard of a general battle, and as far as can be effected, to deprive their enemy of the means of subsistence. The desertion of 5000 Prussians, the great battle of Poltusk, in which the French lost 7000 or 10,000 men, their rapid retreat from Wilna, and their distress through the scarcity of provisions, are the mere rumours of the hour, which will have their currency and their credit for a time, and then be heard of no more.

"The London papers of the 30th conveyed intelligence of the very utmost importance. On the night of Wednesday last, the Hon. Captain Gardner arrived at the Admiralty from Halifax, with official accounts, that America had declared War against Great Britain. The dispatches were from Admiral Sawyer, and were brought to Portsmouth by the *Jules* sloop of war. On Thursday morning, a Cabinet Council was held on the subject, which continued sitting when the papers of that day were put to press. It appears, however, that measures of retaliation were immediately adopted. About four o'clock yesterday morning, a King's Messenger passed through this City for Cork, empowered to give orders for the detention of all American vessels, and we understand, that the Embargo will be general throughout the British Empire and its dependencies. There are no Americans in this harbour, and we believe, that there are very few in any port of Ireland.  
 "The American official documents will be found at large in another part of our paper. Into these documents we have not room to enter; nor can we venture, with any thing like a confidence of opinion, to pronounce upon their final issue. There are, however, some things which it is most material to lay before the public. Influenced by the irresistible arguments of the Opposition in Parliament, and as the still more persuasive evidence of the public misfortunes of the country, Ministers have approached near to the redress of the aggressions, of which America complains, and to the concession of the demands she has so often fruitlessly made. The first of these advances to conciliation was but imperfectly known to America at the time of her issuing the Declaration of War, and of the second, the repeal of the Orders in Council, she was totally ignorant. It appears from the Message of the President to Congress, that he was nearly as much disatisfied with France as with Britain, and that, whilst he postpones the consideration of circumstances as connected with the former country, he speaks of "preserving a constant readiness to concur in an honourable re-establishment of peace and friendship" with the latter. These are the most favourable features of the whole proceedings, and they are unquestionably worthy of attention. The Declaration of War was signed on the 18th of June, and the dispatches, communicating the repeal of the Orders in Council, could hardly reach America before the end of July, and, perhaps, not quite so soon. This circumstance points to an intervening period of considerable and unfortunate duration.—Still, however, it may be presumed, that no event of great importance, or that will not admit of ultimate adjustment, could have taken place. On these grounds, we still fondly cling to the hope, that America will return to her long avowed principles, and that a knowledge of the concession of these will bring about that cordial union of interests which it is so much to the advantage of both nations mutually to maintain. Our earnest desire to see this happy intercourse firmly established may, perhaps, in some degree influence our judgment, and we may, in the end, find that we were ereed.

"It is, however, incumbent upon us to state, that there are circumstances of a very strong character opposed to these grounds of hope. The speech of the HONEST, or rather of his Ministers, may be regarded as their Girum, from which we may conclude that, besides the right of search and the Orders in Council, there are other demands which are not likely to be conceded, and which may be supposed to make the recourse to arms inevitable. *The Courier* says expressly, "that there are few who will be of opinion, that the repeal of the Orders in Council will satisfy the American Government, or induce them to recall their declaration of War." This avowal may be considered as semi-official, and as proclaim-

ing to the Empire the conviction which exists in the minds of Ministers. If such, then, be the fact, the door of peace is closed, and a war of the most deplorable character is about to commence its destructive career!  
 "The London Journals of Friday, the 31st, added little to previous news, but that little is important. *The Gazette* of that day contains the following article.—"Viscount CASTLERAGH has received, by Lieutenant DONNELLY, of the Victory, dispatches from Edward THROUSTON, Esq. His Majesty's Plenipotentiary in Sweden, transmitting a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between his Majesty and the King of Sweden, signed at Orebro by Mr. THROUSTON and the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers, on the 18th instant."  
 "Accounts from Canada state, that the Americans had made an attack on the British force stationed in Upper Canada, and had been repulsed by a detachment of the 41st Regiment. "This," says *The Courier*, "is the substance of a private letter, and of an official dispatch."

"On Thursday evening, the London Mail Coaches were detained beyond their usual time, for the purpose of carrying with them the necessary orders to the out-posts. On the same evening, orders and instructions were issued to all the Commanders-in-Chief, at home and abroad, to detain and send in all American vessels whatsoever; and, on Friday morning, a general embargo on all American vessels, and on all American property at the Custom-houses, was issued.  
 "It is stated, that Admiral SAWYER had sent a cruiser, to take the three American ships he had released. The Banking-House of Messrs. JOHNS and ALEXANDER ANDERSON and Co. of Philip-lane, London, stopped payment on Friday, but the circumstance does not seem to have produced any great sensation.

"The negotiation between Ministers and Mr. CAMERON is said to have failed. Most likely, however, it will be renewed, and be finally successful.  
 "Twelve sail of American vessels, with their cargoes, have been condemned by Sir W. Scott, Judge of the Admiralty Court. The 20th of May last is the period, up to which Sir W. condemns all American vessels.  
 "The foregoing statements give a general view of every thing of immediate moment conveyed by the London mails of three days. The extent of matter has obliged us to make some postponements, which shall appear with the first opportunity.—No Mail due.  
 "The following promotion, announced in the *Gazette* of the 28th, will afford pleasure to our Fellow Citizens.—36th regt. Lieutenant James Henry Reynolds, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Scott, placed upon half-pay.  
 "We learn from the *Leinster Journal* of Saturday last, that the Catholics of the county and city of Kilkenny have held two Meetings, the first on the 29th, and the second on the 31st of July, on both of which occasions GEORGE BAXTER, Esq. was in the Chair. These Meetings appear to have been preceded by circumstances which must have experienced the severest reprobation of every liberal and enlightened man in that quarter of the Country, as they will do in whatever part of the Empire they shall be made known. The following Resolution, passed on the 29th, will fully explain our meaning:—"It was unanimously resolved that, anxious as we are to do all in our power to preserve the peace and tranquillity of this Country, we feel ourselves called upon to express the strongest indignation and abhorrence at the foul and seditious reports of intended Insurrection and Massacre of our Protestant Countrymen, which have been circulated with the utmost industry through this County during the last week, and intended for the wicked and mischievous purpose of reviving the expiring spirit of Religious Discord, and blasting the happy prospect of the Cordial Union of Irishmen of all Religions Persecutions; and we feel ourselves peculiarly called upon to declare our indignation at the imputation of such atrocious designs on our part, surrounded as we are by Protestants of all ranks, whose early, constant, and liberal exertions in our behalf we recognize with sentiments of heartfelt Thanks and Gratitude."—These declarations point to an accusation of violence, which, whatever contempt they might have felt for the authors of a calumny of so truly infernal a character, it was impossible for the Catholics to remain silent. In so far, indeed, as they were themselves concerned, the calumny could not affect their reputation, or produce even the remotest semblance of belief, except with minds of the grossest bigotry, and the darkest ignorance; but it was their imperious duty, not for themselves, but for the peace of their Country, to bring the occurrence fully before the public. The day is now gone by, and for ever, when such atrocious contrivances could experience success, or escape condemnation, and their exposure is all that is necessary to overwhelm them with merited and lasting infamy. The public expression of abhorrence, on the part of the Catholics, was indispensable on another ground. It is generally understood, that accounts of this fabricated rumour, of the intended murder of the Protestants, was transmitted to Government in anonymous letters, and it, therefore, became the Catholics, not only to repel the stigma as to themselves, but to do all in their power to undo those who have the administration of affairs in their hands.—It is beneath the dignity of a Government even to listen to such worthless and incredible representations, and we are satisfied, that the manly candour of the Duke of RICHMOND will at once spurn them with disdain, and exert itself to bring their authors to that disgrace and punishment which they so well deserve.

The Meeting adjourned from Wednesday, 28th, to Friday, for the purpose of preparing the Resolution. These were as follows:—"That, relying on the justice of our Claims, and convinced, by recent experience, of the advantage resulting from their full, free, and frequent discussion, we are persuaded, that we best perform our duty to the State by seeking the repeal of those Penal Laws which depress and degrade the Irish Catholic, embitter the intercourse of social life, and sedulously affect the security and prosperity of the Empire.—That the Petition, agreed upon at the late Aggregate Meeting of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, placing, as it does, our Claims upon the broad basis of Religious Freedom, has our unqualified approbation, and that the same be now adopted and signed, as the Petition of the Roman Catholics of the County and City of Kilkenny.—That the Earl of OMBAYNE be requested to present our Petition to the House of Lords, and the Hon. JAMES BUTLER and the Hon. FREDERICK POSSEYON to the Commons.—That we cannot sufficiently express our thanks and gratitude to the EARL of OMBAYNE and BERRINGTON, Viscount CHAFFERS, the Hon. JAMES BUTLER, the Hon. FREDERICK POSSEYON, the Hon. CHARLES BUTLER, the Hon. PIERCE BUTLER, the Hon. SOMERSET BUTLER, &c. &c. and the great number of Protestant Gentlemen of rank, fortune, education, and character, in this County, who, in the spirit of genuine patriotism, by either affixing their signatures to the Protestant Petition in our behalf, or sanctioning by their presence the Meeting of this day, have given their highly valuable support to the sacred cause of Religious Liberty.—That we deem ourselves bound in candour to declare our conviction, that our Oaths of Allegiance, which we have so scrupulously observed, our greatly increased and increasing property in the country, and our attachment to the principles of the British Constitution, which must be considerably augmented by our being admitted into a participation of all its blessings, are the best securities which any People can give, or any Government demand to require." JAMES BOWEN, Esq. was then called to the Chair, and the Thanks of the Meeting were given to Mr. BAXTER, for his dignified conduct as Chairman. The Meeting, we understand, was most numerously attended by Protestants as well as Catholics, and some animated speeches were delivered upon the occasion, but no details have reached us.

**English Stocks—July 31.**  
 3 per Ct. Red. 56½—Cons. 86½—For. 99½  
 4 per Ct. 124½—5 per Ct. 118½—Bank Stock—100  
 Ounc. 12 per.—Bonds 116.—Bank Loan—100  
 Bank Bill. (240.) 22. 4d.—(100.) 24½—(200.) 25.

**PORT-NAMES-PASSAGE, AUGUST 3.**  
**ARRIVED.**  
 July 31st.—Earl Sandwich Packet, Liberty, Vahlbiel, Plymouth, ballast; New. Williams, Dublin, ballast; Janny, Coudon, Newfoundland, sugar, oil, &c.; Camden Packet, Supply, Steward and Sarah, Recd. Arr. Coals.  
 August 1st.—William Smith, Harmond, Liverpool, rock salt; Catherine, Francis-Mary and George, Blaber-Fortitude, Griffiths-Alfred, Manoo-Graff and Pegg, Morgan-Spedwell, Dewar-and Victoria, Thomas, Swanes, coals; John Thomas, George Swaneas, culm; Mary, Fisher, Liverpool, ballast; General Goldie, Weth, Whitehaven, coals and iron; Samuel Packet-Two Brothers, Harmond, Holmstead, timber and deals.  
 40—William and Robert, Williams, Barry, coals; Severn, Treacle, Chatham, butter and salt; Giltspur, Bristol, luggage; Quebec, Williams, Liverpool, rock salt; Abduous, Jenkins, Swanes, coals; Rising Sun, Steel, Plymouth, bark.  
**Sailed.**  
 July 31st.—Earl Leicester Packet.  
 August 1st.—Hugh, Mills, Portsmouth, ballast; Agenoria, Treacle, Chatham, butter and salt; Giltspur, Dennison, Whitehaven, ballast; Earl Sandwich Packet; Maria, Jones, Dublin, malt; Charlotte, Hinde, Milford, timber.  
 20—Camden Packet; General Johnson, Cooke, Bristol, sugar, bacon, &c.  
 30—William, Treacle, London, ballast; Warren Bulkeley, Jones, Swanes, ballast; Ann, Good—and Caledonia, Walsh, Arr. ballast.

**MARRIED.**—On Sunday last, Mr. Michael Connolly, of Clonmel, to Miss Eliza Lawton, of this city.  
**TRAMORR RACES** will commence on Saturday or about the SEVENTH of August next. Arrivals large in due time in the Waterford Papers and Racing Calendar.  
**PATRICK POWER, Bellierev,**  
 NICHOLAS POWER, Ballinacull,  
 JOHN ROBERTS, and **Esqs. Stewards.**  
 WILLIAM DELANEY, Waterford, August 4, 1812.

**GOVERNMENT VESSELS.**  
 THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that His Majesty's Cutter the *Bristol Packet*, Georgea GILMORE, Master, will sail for Bristol on the 6th inst. For Passage, apply to