

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, JULY 28.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Appropriation Bill, Half-pay Officers Bill, Assessed Taxes Allowance Bill, Coffee Bill, Medicine Duty Bill, his Majesty's Stock Transfer Bill, White Herring Fishery Bill, and Volunteer Agents' Bill. Commissioners, Lords Eldon, Walsingham, and Harrowby.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, JULY 28.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to several Bills, for which see Lords. Sir FRANCIS BURDETT brought up a petition from H. Hunt, Esq. of Honkham, Sussex, the unsuccessful Candidate for Bristol, complaining of H. Davis, Esq. the other Candidate, at the late election for Bristol. It stated, that a great number of outlaws and felons had been employed by him, under the name of bludgeon-men, or constables; that large sums of money were given to those ruffians, to induce them to beat and intimidate the friends of the petitioner; that various assaults, and murder, had been committed by these persons; that great part of the Guildhall, at Bristol, was blockaded, and free ingress and egress allowed to the friends of H. Davis, Esq. while the friends of the Petitioner had to run the gauntlet through these ruffians, and were frequently knocked down by them; that the Petitioner daily protested to the Sheriff against these proceedings; that these ruffians threatened to set fire to a powder magazine near the town, which threat was made use of as a pretext for calling in the military, contrary to law; that the oaths were illegally administered to the electors, and various acts of bribery were committed by H. Davis, Esq. and his friends; and that the Poll was closed a day before the proper time. The petition prayed that the matters be taken into consideration.

The SPEAKER desired Sir F. Burdett to fix a day nominally, which would enable him to renew the motion next session.

Sir F. BURDETT named this day three weeks. Sir F. BURDETT presented also a petition from T. Doxy and W. Langwell, freeholders of Bristol, to the same effect as the petition of Mr. Hunt. Referred to the same day as the other.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Sir F. BURDETT began by remarking, that since public grievances demanded public remedies—and grievances were never more numerous than at present—and since, notwithstanding a little success lately in the war in Spain, the country was never more pressed with dangers, foreign and domestic; he had, under these circumstances, thought it his duty, before the close of the Session, to attempt to draw the attention of the Regent to the state of the country. It was impossible to go through all the grievances which offered themselves to his view: he must be content with stating those strong points of abuse which weighed most upon his mind, as a source of dissatisfaction with the people, and of consequent danger to the existence of the country. The first class consisted of those inroads upon the Constitution, which had of late years become so frequent and habitual, as to awaken little consideration, and began to seem, from use, as parts of the Constitution. He alluded to the departures from the old Common Law of the land. The Judges on many occasions, especially where the freedom of the press was concerned, construed the law in a manner unfavourable to the subject; but the principal abuse was the stretch of power assumed by the Att.-Gen. in issuing his ex-officio Informations, contrary to the usage of the common law. It was contrary to such Informations had in former times been issued, but it was on small occasions where the law seemed, de minimis non curat lex, applied; and unless Sir W. Blackstone was mistaken—and, indeed, he understood, that now he was said to be so—they were justified only by the overbearing necessity of the case—and where danger might occur from delay. Whatever might be the origin of this power, the practice of late must have been such as to disgust the minds of all fair men, and to convince them that it had extended to an unexampled degree. This power of bringing persons to trial—of putting off the trial—of loading the party with fines, at pleasure—with all the other powers possessed by the Att.-Gen. were too dangerous to continue without amendment in a free country. He had himself occasionally attended some trials on ex-officio Informations, and it appeared to him, that the Att.-Gen. was the master of the Court, laying down the law, and that every dictum he uttered was conclusive. On the trial of that unfortunate man, Bellingham, the Att.-Gen. for the first time in a case not of treason, challenged eight of the Jury. Even the prisoner was not allowed to challenge, except on reasonable ground assigned, while the Att.-Gen. possessed a prerogative power. Such a power appeared to him unconstitutional, and tending to corrupt justice in its very source; it went to do away the effect of the trial by Jury; for, though it left the form, it destroyed the impartiality of that tribunal. Such was one abuse. There were other grievances of a different description. We had been threatened with the necessity of rigorous measures, and exertions to support the labouring finance of the country. At the present time, when taxes were

at such a dreadful height, it would be better for Government to make some exertions of economy, at least before they called upon the country for fresh sacrifices. It appeared to him, from considering the financial reports, that immense sums of money had been prodigally expended. Some of the most striking items of expense he would mention. The sinecures in Scotland and Ireland amounted to £392,000; the losses of the Irish Union, which were to be compensated, were reckoned at £100,000, among which losses was a curious item of £20,000 to be paid to the Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; the charge for pensions on the Consolidated Fund was £382,000; on the Post-office, £13,000; on the Excise, £14,000; on Scotland, £19,000; making altogether about £952,000. Besides this, there was a charge of £161,000 to French and Dutch loyalists, and the public were still encumbered with the loan to the Emperor of Germany, who was now at war, in alliance with our enemy: there were grants also to the Duchess of Brunswick (£8000 per annum); to the Duke of Brunswick Oels (£4000, besides his military emoluments); to the Prince of Orange (£10,000); and to the French Protestant Clergy of £1000. All these sums were granted to Foreigners, without any compensation of service, and amounted to the sum of £2,143,000. All this was independent of the sums granted to the Royal Family out of the Droits of the Admiralty, and of the sum advanced to the Duke of York, during the Administration of Lord Sidmouth. Besides this, there was a charge of £968,425 for the foreign corps, and of two millions for the East India Company. But there was one item, which he never contemplated without jealousy and terror: it was the item of £176,000 for secret service money. He knew not whether this money was employed to purchase war, as in the mission of Mr. Henry, in America; or to procure spies and informers, to instigate men to the commission of crimes; but whatever were its uses, it was to be looked to with jealousy and suspicion. There was a charge likewise of £100,000 for the poor Clergy of the Church of England, who, in his mind, ought to be assisted by their richer brethren. At any rate, the distressed manufacturers were full as much entitled to public compensation for losses occasioned by public measures. He objected also to the Commissioners employed to examine the Public Accounts, who had never produced a saving sufficient to pay their own expenses for six months, and whose duties ought to be performed by the House of Commons, which would save a large sum to the public. He objected also to the grant of £8000 to the Board of Agriculture, and of £65,000 for roads and bridges in Scotland, a sum greater than the land-tax of that nation; to the sum of £28,000 for a New Mint, and of £38,000 for improvements about Palace-yard and Westminster Abbey, which last expense he apprehended should be defrayed by the Debt and Sinking; at any rate, the subject ought to be referred into the House of Commons, and to be inquired into. He objected also to the grant of £20,800 for a Royal Military Canal, and of £5100 to the Prince of Wirtemberg, who was an ally to Bonaparte. All these items amounted to about nine millions, exclusively of the Civil List, which was one million more. He did not think the King had made a prodigious bargain by accepting one million in compensation for the Crown-lands; but those lands were so negligently managed, that instead of producing, as they might, more than a million, they seldom averaged more than 50 or £60,000. He objected to this establishment of a Civil List, which made the Crown seem a great overgrown pensioner on the public; and thought the dignity of the Throne would be better consulted, if the Crown lands were restored; for now the House of Commons was enabled to assume an uncontrolled and unconstitutional power in the nation, and to keep the Crown under perpetual apprehension of the People. He had been frequently called an enemy to the constituted authorities; so far from it, he was ready to support the constitutional authority of the Crown, which had been trampled upon by a vile borough-mongering oligarchy, which could do as it pleased, and by its jobs and corruptions palmed the efforts of our army and navy. Many Gentlemen had said that they could not see what good would be produced by a reform in Parliament. If he thought the good were merely speculative, he should not press the subject; but he was convinced that reform alone could stop that source of corruption which he complained of; and which was so prevalent, that the most honest Minister could not support himself by his talents and integrity, but was forced to have resort to sinister means to maintain his power. While, therefore, he was anxious to uphold the constituted authorities of the country, he was also most anxious to put an end to this corrupt and pernicious oligarchy, and therefore particularly wished to call the Regent's attention to this subject. He wished, also, to express his opinions on the overtures of peace lately made by the French Emperor to our Government. He could not understand the ground of their rejection. It was necessary to talk of a Treaty between us and Ferdinand VII.—Such a Treaty could never have existed, as Ferdinand was never accessible, and, besides, was not the legitimate King of Spain. It seemed to him of little importance whether Spain was governed by a Joseph or a Ferdinand. Of this he was sure, that in April, and before there was any prospect of a war of Russia with France, such an offer as that recently made by the French Government would have been thought far more advantageous than could reasonably have been expected. The question therefore was, whether the war was to be continued, merely to place Ferdinand on the throne, while it was confessed that our finances laboured, and that nothing but the most rigorous exertions could support them; and this, too, when we seemed on the eve of a war with Ame-

rica. If the war in the Peninsula should fail; or if the disastrous result, which, from former experience, must be expected, should happen as to the Russian war, a heavy responsibility would be upon Ministers. For his own part, notwithstanding the confident expectations held out in the newspapers, and he supposed promulgated by Government, he did not think the event would be as predicted. A recent attempt had been made to form a new Administration, but it had produced nothing but cabals and intrigues. The very men, whom the House had lately pronounced incapable, were now carrying on our affairs, with the addition of an American war, and all the other difficulties in which the nation was involved. In him, however, these things produced little surprise; he expected nothing from any particular set of men, while the present system continued; all Administrations must, in his mind, be nearly alike, while not only the People, but the Sovereign, were governed by an oligarchy, arising out of the borough system. He wished to press upon the attention of the Prince Regent the necessity of doing away the power of an oligarchy, who, by means of the borough system, trampled equally on the rights of the People and of the Throne. To this oligarchy he had no invariable hostility upon the altar of his country. Before he concluded, he must shortly advert to one subject that had been mentioned the other night by the Member for Bedford. It had been the will of Providence, that the country has been more than once placed in a situation which suspended the whole Constitution—now it was within the compass of possibility that we might be deprived of the Prince Regent also. Amidst such a calamity, we should have no Government whatever; and it might happen at a period when we were surrounded with the greatest dangers and difficulties. If that House had any foresight, it should provide against an interregnum of this sort. It was well known, that about the commencement of the present reign, his Majesty was once very ill; and an Act was passed, founded on this very consideration, to provide for the management of the Government in the case of such an emergency. Why a similar measure was not adopted now, was to him a matter of surprise; unless, indeed, that House wanted, in case of any such event, to keep the Government in its own hand, and the Crown in a state of abeyance. The Princess Charlotte had now arrived at triper years; and for the purpose of averting any such dangers, an Act might be passed for establishing a regency in her name. The great cure for the dangers of our situation proposed by Lord Wellesley, certainly a Statesman of no small eminence, was the carrying on the war in the Peninsula with greater vigour. Undoubtedly a laudable and protracted warfare was the worst policy that could be pursued; but was that the only punia which his Lordship could recommend? It was unaccountable that a Statesman should overlook all the internal evils under which the country laboured—it was like prescribing great exertions to a patient whose vitalis were fatally affected. Another set of Statesmen had proposed the repeal of the Orders in Council, and the emancipation of the Catholics, both very good things; but they still did not, in his mind, touch the radical cause of all our grievances. On this subject he had endeavoured to explain the ideas which he entertained; and should now conclude with moving an address to the Prince Regent, comprising all the topics which he had touched upon. The Hon. Baronet then read his Address, which was an epitome of his speech; but no person rising to second his motion, it of course fell to the ground.

Mr. BARRING rose to move for a paper, to the production of which he believed there would be no objection. He conceived that it would be extremely beneficial to the finances of the country, were the measure of the redemption of the land-tax more generally facilitated, and opportunities more generally given to others, besides the landholder, of purchasing such land tax. The Landlord had now the option of redeeming it at 15 years' purchase; but, considering the security on the land which was afforded the purchaser, he had no doubt that, at present, the capitalist would give 25 years' purchase, if the landlord declined to redeem. He signified his intention of bringing this subject before Parliament next Session, if Ministers did not take it up. He then moved for an account of the amount of Land-Tax redeemed, and the amount of Stock in the hands of the Commissioners for such redemption.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER was glad the attention of the House had been called to this subject, which was of great national importance. Some measures upon it had already been adopted by Ministers; and he hoped they would be extended next year, upon the mature consideration of Parliament.

Mr. CALCRAFT wished merely to observe that, as the law stood at present, if a landlord declined redeeming his land tax, any other person might come in and buy it for him. Such things happened every day; and the only difference was, that the landlord paid the land tax to this purchaser, instead of its being paid to Government. The Hon. Baronet had therefore deprecated a practice which took place every day.

After a few words from Mr. Baring, the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

A new writ was ordered for London, in the room of Lord G. Bessford, appointed Comptroller of the Household; also for the county of London, in the room of Sir C. Stewart, appointed Croom of the Bench; and for the borough of Ashburton, in the room of Mr. Sullivan, appointed a Commissioner of Taxes.

Mr. COCHRANE JOHNSTONE, in rising to move for several accounts relative to Army Agents, should be fixed upon for the payment of public money. Immense sums were advanced to Agents for the payment of the army; and one agent, Mr. Greenwood, had no less than 176 battalions under his management. He had the highest opinion of that gentleman, and knew him to be a man of honour and generosity; but what security had Government in case of his failure or bankruptcy? He wished that some measure should be adopted with respect to the regular army, similar to that which Ministers had passed this Session relating to the Agent General of Volunteers, by which a saving of £30,000 or £34,000 was effected for the country. He attributed the great agency of Mr. Greenwood, not so much to the circumstance of there being forty-five Colonels of regiments, Members of Parliament, as to some higher authority. He then moved for several accounts of the sums advanced to Agents of the Army, Marines, Artillery, and Ordnance, and of the balances for and against the public and the agents.

Mr. LONG observed, that a branch of the War-Office was actively employed in adjusting the accounts alluded to, and that the present Secretary at War was giving very particular attention to the subject. He must state, however, to correct any misapprehensions which the Hon. Gentleman's speech might excite, that very considerable sums of money were due from the public to several agents, and Mr. Greenwood in particular; and that an office similar to the Agent General of Volunteers could not be instituted in the army without altering its whole constitution.

After some observations from Mr. Dent, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Rose, Mr. Long, and others, the motion was agreed to.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore carried on by the subscribers, under the Firm of DAVIS & NEWSOM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. An Account of the Partnership will be settled by SAMUEL STRANGMAN DAVIS, THOMAS WILSON NEWSOM, Waterford, 8th Month, 1812.

TO BE SET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the tenth day of August next, at the Exchange, between the hours of Twelve and One, for the Term of 99 Years, commencing from the 25th of March, 1813—That part of the Lands of GUY EDIE, called the City park, also the Town and Lands of BALLYNEONA, BALLYNEONA-BEG, and CARHIGG, all in the Parish of the City of Waterford. One-third part of the Yearly Rents to which the said Lots or Divisions shall be entitled, to be paid off at the rate of sixteen Years' purchase; of which lines one-half is to be deposited immediately in Cash at City Seal, and the remainder in Sixty Orders, within ten days of the day of the Auction, otherwise the Deposits to be forfeited, and the Premises set up to Contain. All Mines, Minerals, and Royalties, as also the use of the Water on the Premises, to be reserved to the Corporation, and the Tenants to pay all the expenses of the Leases, and the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Town Clerk's fees, 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, 1812.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARD, and OFFICES, situated in the Main-Street of the Town of CARRICK-O-SUAIR, lately occupied by WILLIAM SWYER, Esq. deceased. On this House and its OFFICES no Expense was spared to have them rendered convenient and comfortable. THE FURNITURE of the House may be had at a Valuation.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARD, and OFFICES, situated in the Main-Street of CARRICK-O-SUAIR, late in the possession of LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, Esq. deceased, with an extensive TAN-YARD, DRY HOUSES, MILL, and BARK HOUSES, CELLARS and STORES. It for immediate work.

THE CAPITAL HOUSE and CONCERN formerly occupied as a Bank, and lately held by SIR SAMUEL NEWSOM. The valuable and extensive STORES and CONCERNS at the Adelphi.

THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr. DAVIS, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady-lane, lately occupied by Mrs. SIMON. Inquire of MICHAEL DOWDY, next door to the latter House.

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TRAMORE RACES will commence on or about the SEVENTH of SEPTEMBER next. Arrives at large in due time in the Waterford Papers and Racing Calendar.

TO BE SOLD, AT TORRIN, which is situated on the Black Water, and near Cappoquin, a large quantity of very good OAK, ASH, ELM, WALNUT, FIR, SYCAMORE, &c.—Proposals, in writing, will be received by HENRIARD MURKAY, Esq. Mount Rivers, Cappoquin, July 14, 1812.

TO BE LET, For any Term of Years that may be agreed on, and IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARD, and OFFICES, situated in the Main-Street of the Town of CARRICK-O-SUAIR, lately occupied by WILLIAM SWYER, Esq. deceased. On this House and its OFFICES no Expense was spared to have them rendered convenient and comfortable.

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TO BE LET, either in the whole, or in Lots, from the 29th September next, for 3 Lives or 21 Years, the LANDS of BALLYROBBIN, within the Liberties of this City, containing about 200 Acres. Proposals to be made to Mr. ABRAHAM BIGGS, of Mr. THOMAS QUINN, Waterford, June 11, 1812.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, in the County of Kilkenny, TO BE LET, as herebefore advertised. Apply to EYRE WILSON, Attorney, Williams-street, Waterford, June 27, 1812.

TO BE SET, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, THE HOUSE AND LANDS OF DUCKSPOOL, now in the possession of GEORGE BOATE, Application to be made to him at Ducks-pool, or Williams-street, Waterford, July 20, 1812.

WATERFORD IRISH PROVISION AND CUREY STORES, TO BE LET.

LARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, as convenient as any in IRELAND, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of PROVISIONS and reception of COWS, and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, thereby saving much labour and preventing injury to the Casks.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, AUG. 1.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 31st July, 1812, present his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

It is this day ordered, by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the territories of the United States of America, until further order: and his Royal Highness is further pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice aforesaid, to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever, belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, now within, or which shall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within any part of his Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board all such ships and vessels; and that the Commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers do detain and bring into port all ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, or bearing the flag of the said United States, except such as may be furnished with British licenses, which vessels are allowed to proceed according to the tenor of the said licenses; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the Commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers are hereby instructed to detain and bring into port every such ship and vessel accordingly, except such as are above excepted: and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the forty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the better protection of the trade of the United Kingdom during the present hostilities with France, a power is vested in us to grant licenses to vessels to sail without convoy, and we have, in pursuance of the said Act, granted sundry licenses accordingly; and whereas we see fit to revoke certain of these licenses, as hereinafter specified, we do hereby revoke and declare null and void, and of no effect, all licenses granted by us to any ship or vessel to sail without convoy to any port or place of North America, Newfoundland, the West Indies, or the Gulf of Mexico, which ship or vessel shall not have cleared out before this revocation shall be known to the collector or other officer of the customs of the port at which such ship or vessel shall be.

Given under our hands and the seal of the Office of Admiralty, the 31st day of July, 1812.

MELVILLE, Wm. DOWETT, Geo. J. HOPE.

To all whom it may concern, By command of their Lordships, J. W. CROKER.

WHITEHALL, JULY 29.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hath been graciously pleased to give and grant unto Richard Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, his Majesty's royal license and

permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Royal Persian Order of the Sun and Lion conferred upon him by his Majesty the King of Persia, as a testimony of the high regard and respect which that Sovereign feels for his Lordship's character; and to command, that the said royal concession, together with the relative documents, be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

FRENCH PAPERS. PARIS, JULY 23.

SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY. WILNA, JULY 11, 1812.—The King of Naples continues to follow the enemy's rear-guard. On the 5th he met the enemy's cavalry in a position upon the Dwina. He caused it to be charged by the brigade of light cavalry, commanded by General Baron Suberbie. The Prussian regiments, the Wirtembergers and Poles, which form a part of this brigade, charged with the greatest intrepidity. They overtook a line of Russian dragoons and hussars, and took 200 prisoners, with their horses. When they arrived on the other side of the Dwina, they broke down the bridges, and showed a disposition to defend the passage of the river. General Count Montbrun then brought up his five batteries of light artillery, which, during several hours, carried destruction into the ranks of the enemy. The loss of the Russians has been considerable.

General Count Sebastiani arrived on the same day at Vidnoie, whence the Emperor of Russia had departed on the preceding evening.

Our advanced guard is upon the Dwina. General Count Nassouty was, on the 5th of July, at Postaroi. In order to pass the Dwina, he proceeded six miles farther on the right of the King of Naples. The General of brigade, Roussel, with the 9th regiment of Polish light cavalry, and the 2d regiment of Prussian hussars, passed the river, overthrew six Russian squadrons, made a great number, and took 45 prisoners, with several officers. General Nassouty praises the conduct of General Roussel, and mentions, with commendation, Lieut. Burke, of the Prussian hussars, the Sub-Officer Kransse, and the hussar, Lotze. His Majesty has granted the insignia of the Legion of Honour to General Roussel, and to the Officers and Sub-officers above-named.

General Nassouty took 150 Russian mounted hussars and dragoons prisoners.

On the 3d of July, the communication was opened between Grodno and Wilna by Lidia. The Hetman Platoff, with 6000 Cossacks, when driven out of Grodno, moved towards Lidia, and found there the French posts. He decended to Lidia on the 5th.

General Count Grouchy occupied Wiltchew, Traboni, and Soubotnick. General Baron Pagol was at Perleba; General Baron Bude Sout was at Blackstou; Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl was in advance of Bobrowitzki, pushing heads of columns in every direction.

Platoff retreated precipitately on the 6th, to Nikolow.

Prince Bagration having set out in the beginning of July from Walkowisk on his route for Wilna, was intercepted in his march. He turned back with a view to reach Minsk; anticipated there by the Prince of Eckmuhl, he altered his direction, gave up his intention of proceeding towards the Dwina, and moved towards the Boristheue, by Dobruisk, across the marshes of Beresina.

Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl entered Minsk on the 8th. He found there considerable magazines of flour, hay, clothing, &c. Bagration had already arrived at Nowol-Swogiew; perceiving that he was anticipated, he sent orders to burn the magazines; but the Prince of Eckmuhl did not give time for effecting these orders.

The King of Westphalia was on the 9th at Nowogrodek; General Regulier at Koniha; magazines, baggage waggons, quantities of medicines, and straggling parties, fall into our hands every instant. The Russian divisions are straying in these countries without any previously arranged route, pursued on every side, losing their baggage, burning their magazines, destroying their artillery, and leaving their places without defence.

General Baron Colbert took, at Vileika, a magazine of 300 quintals of flour, a hundred thousand rations of bread, &c. He found also at Vileika a chest containing 200,000 francs, in copper money.

All these advantages have scarcely cost the French army a man. Since the opening of the campaign there have been but about 30 killed in all the corps, about 100 wounded, and 10 prisoners, whilst we have already taken from 2000 to 2500 Russian prisoners.

The Prince of Schwartzenberg passed the Beg at Drohitchsch, pursued the enemy in different directions, and made himself master of many baggage carts. The Prince of Schwartzenberg praises the reception he has met with from the inhabitants, and the spirit of patriotism which animates these countries.

New-York, July 22.—The news of war produced a bustle on Saturday more easily imagined than described.

Commodore Rodgers sent the Argus to the Hook, with orders for the Congress and United States frigates not to come up.

The President went down at five yesterday morning, in company with the Powhattan. Mrs. Moreau is passenger in this vessel.

Commodore Rodgers has here under his command the frigates President, United States, Congress, and Essex; the sloops Hornet and Argus.

Two more Prussian regiments had deserted from the French.

The letters further state, that the coast of France is completely drained of troops, and that Bonaparte has issued a great number of new licenses.

A Heligoland Mail arrived this morning.

At a meeting of the planters and merchants interested in the sugar trade, held at Mason's hall, Barbadoes, on Tuesday, August 20, the following resolutions were passed among others.

That the distresses of the West India planters have increased to an extent hitherto unexampled.

That the abolition of the Slave Trade to be a measure founded on the general principles of humanity, and therefore not to be shaken by considerations of lesser importance.

We are informed, on good authority, that in Germany the Public Authorities have issued Decrees, prohibiting, under severe penalties, all conversation respecting the war.

The last boats which arrived brought different rumours of an engagement having taken place between the Russians and French, in which the latter had 6000 killed, and lost 80 pieces of cannon.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to command, that the clothing of the trumpeters and buglers of regiments shall in future be of the same colour as that worn by the privates of the regiment.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen.

Having been represented to the Commander-in-Chief, that many Paymasters of Regiments are engaged in commerce and business of a private nature, his Royal Highness judges it necessary to declare, that he considers all such avocations incompatible with their regimental duty; and he commands that Regimental Paymasters shall, on no account, engage, directly or indirectly, in traffic or commerce of any kind, but shall strictly confine themselves entirely to the duties of the station they hold in their respective corps.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen.

An Order has been transmitted from the War Office to all Commanding Officers of Regiments, enjoining them to see their respective Paymasters complete before they affix their signatures, which is not to be considered as a mere matter of form.

The 56th regiment are on their way from Harsham to Guernsey.

The 102d regiment, now a fine strong battalion, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, late of the 52d, have sailed for America.

Mr. Redmond, Inspector of Hospitals, is appointed head of the Medical Staff in Canada; he is to be replaced at Portsmouth by Dr. Somerville.

Report says that a new Commander-in-Chief is going out to the West Indies in room of Sir George Beckwith, who, it is added, is coming home.

The following is a correct statement of the force in Nova Scotia and Canada:—Detachments of the 2d Battalion of the 8th, of the 98th, and 99th regiments, and the 10th, with a French corps, are at present stationed in Nova Scotia.

We have been favoured with the following private letters from the Army in the Peninsula:—

"Head quarters, Buda, July 5, 1812. We are now six days march from Madrid; but Earl Wellington will make no movement towards it while Marmont continues to occupy Valladolid.

"We hear this day, that, in consequence of an alarm of the landing of some English sailors and marines in the neighbourhood of St. Andrea, Bonaparte's Corps, in the Asturias, has marched for that place."

We copy the following paragraph from a morning paper:—

"A report of a very singular nature has been communicated to us, which we in like manner communicate to the public, but without in any degree pledging ourselves for its truth.

"The accounts received by Government from the Baltic, the 23d ult. and they mention nothing of it. We hardly think any later news could have reached Holland on the 29th ult."

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Great Britain 1,573,314 Spain and Portugal 5,122,372 France and Italy 1,122,537 To all other countries 1,624,720

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The latter hay-harvest is scarcely yet finished in many parts; the quantity as great as ever known, but part of it damaged, and of inferior condition.

The stoutest wheats have been a good deal beaten down by the rains and thunder-storms, whilst the light crops upon poor lands have been apparently improved.

"On the 29th, Lord Cathcart and suite arrived at Yarmouth, and embarked the day following on board the Aquilon frigate for Russia, where his Lordship goes in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary.

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the incapacity of the former, and both conveying ancient animosity into mutual friendship, had come to a full understanding as to the plan of alternate lead in the Commons, (like, say, London Journal).

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intrinsic merit, although that was too obvious to be denied, but because the menacing motions of Mr. BERNADOTTE would have overwhelmed its protectors with defeat, and rendered their retirement from office unavoidable.

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ly ascertained. This plan is understood to have been acceded to by Government, on conditions of bonds being granted, to the value of ship and cargo, and no vessel shall fraudulently leave the coast, and make for a port in the United States.

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At the Emu-Lilien Assize, JAMES BARRI, Esq. and others, indicted for the murder of FRANK O'DONNELL, at Enniskillen, on the 29th of May last, were acquitted, after a trial of very considerable interest in itself, and of much importance to the public.

The following communication, with which we have been favoured, contains some particulars of an interesting nature, and not generally known.

The details of it shall appear on Saturday. The Writer is an Officer of the 59th regiment, who, although not yet eighteen years of age, has travelled over several countries with the British Forces, and been employed in various severe and dangerous services, particularly in the retreat with the illustrious Moore, in the assault and fatal Expedition to Walcheren, in the capture of the Isle of France, at Iliastava, and at other places. The letter, from which the substance is an extract, is addressed to his Father, in this City:—

"Near Batavia, 21st December, 1812.

"The climate of this country is extremely unhealthy, in as far as respects the European Dutch and natives, who die of what is called the Batavia fever, in great numbers, but I have real pleasure in stating that, up to the date of my letter, no British Officer has been affected by it, and but few of the men. Before our arrival in the island, the inhabitants had no surgeons who knew how to treat a fever suffering under this complaint. Our mode of living, and other circumstances, relieve us from any apprehension of danger from it. All the Officers who were wounded in the Expedition to Batavia, have effectually recovered."

Yesterday, at a Meeting of the Common Council of this City, HENRY SARGENT, Esq. was elected an Alderman, in the room of the late HENRY ALCOCK, Esq.

Price of Irish Stocks—August 5.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Bank Stock, Government, Grand Canal Loan, &c.

BIRTHS—The Countess of Caledon, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES—In London, C. Wolsley, Esq. eldest son of Sir W. Wolsley, Bart. to Anne, youngest daughter of the late A. Wright, Esq. of Henrietta street, Baker.

DEATHS—At Haverfordwest, after an illness of only two days, a boy named S. L. Philips, Esq. Banker, of that place, whose long life was distinguished by irreproachable integrity, and a strict regard to all the moral and social duties.

At the Court House, in the County of Limerick, Bridget, fifth daughter of the Rev. Joseph Lyre, Rector of St. Giles's, Heading, Berks.—The Rev. Charles Prowell, to Cecilia, youngest daughter of Sir W. Wolsley, Bart.

At the Court House, in the County of Limerick, John Deane, Esq.—At Kinsale, Richard Lewis, of the City of Cork, and father of Van Amburgh, Esq. of the City of Cork.

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