

DEBATE—Continued from first page.

Sir H. PARNELL observed, that if the Right Honourable Gentleman had suffered him to proceed, he was about to state, that though he did not mean to renew the discussion on the general question...

Mr. PEELE moved the reading of the Standing Order, by which all Bills having for object the alteration of the religion established by law must first be submitted to a Committee of the whole House...

The SPEAKER said, he had always understood that it was the practice to originate measures of this description in a Committee of the whole House...

After a few words from Mr. Sergeant Best, Sir Henry Parnell, and Mr. Peel, Lord Castlereagh rose to deprecate the manner in which this subject was introduced to the House by the Hon. Bart. which he considered as little calculated to promote the success of the cause...

Sir HENRY PARNELL said, having been called on by the present Petitioners to the House to bring the subject before Parliament in the way which he had done, in the discharge of his duty, he considered himself bound to attend most assiduously to the feelings of the Petitioners themselves...

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to propose certain resolutions, the object of which were to reduce the duties on spirits in Scotland from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. per gallon; certain regulations were also to be made, by which the use was to be permitted of stills smaller than those now allowed by law...

Mr. C. GRANT remarked, that it was of the greatest consequence to the Highlands to put an end to the illicit distillation which was so destructive to the morals of the People. Actuated by this opinion, the Highland Gentleman had made a representation, praying the reduction of the duty to 5s. a gallon...

quest for the maintenance of Catholic places of worship, or for purposes of education, it was liable to be construed as a request for superstitious uses. The next Resolution was to punish the disturbance of the celebration of worship by any Roman Catholic Chapel...

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that the arguments of the Gentleman on the other side would go to reduce the duty upon spirits not only to 5s. a gallon, as some of these Gentlemen professed to desire, but even so low as 2s. or 3s. But the fact was, that if the duty on spirits were reduced in Scotland, it must be equally reduced in England also...

Mr. W. SMITH gave notice of a motion for tomorrow for the production of further Papers with respect to Excesses in Aid.—Adjourned.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE. It is with extreme regret we have to announce the indisposition of the amiable and much-beloved Princess Charlotte, so as to confine her to her chamber at Camelford House. Her Royal Highness, we are sorry to learn, has been afflicted with a cold for several days past, which presented her with a fever...

Her Royal Highness, about the middle of the 2d Part, found her indisposition increase, and returned to Camelford House, accompanied by her Royal Consort. Dr. Baillie and Mr. Walker were sent for, and they have pronounced, that her Royal Highness has a very bad cold, accompanied with some fever; but it is gratifying for us to add, that they are not apprehensive of the least danger.

Her Royal Highness had a vein opened yesterday in one of her arms, enjoyed a comfortable sleep, and was in consequence much better. The indisposition of her Royal Highness soon circulated in the higher circles, and numbers flocked to Camelford House in the course of yesterday to make inquiries; the answer given was, that her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte had got a very bad cold, but was better yesterday. They left their names with the Porter in his Lodge; none were admitted into Camelford House, except the Royal Family.

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Mr. C. DUNDAS spoke in favour of the reduction of the duty to five shillings. Mr. V. FITZGERALD observed, that the reduction of duty in Ireland to a very low rate had rather increased than diminished illicit distillation. Mr. J. P. GRANT thought the reduction to 6s. 4d. a gallon too small, as the illicit spirit was sold at 6s. It was absolutely necessary to put an end to the practice of illicit distillation, which had increased to such a height, as to set the laws at defiance...

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ing four prisoners, who were about being lodged in Halsted House of Correction, for destroying some machinery at Sible Heddingham. One of the constables, who was conducting them to prison, having taken shelter in the house of a tradesman, it was furiously attacked, and the windows of the shop, &c. broken, and otherwise destroyed. The mob then continued their outrages during the remainder of the evening, by an almost indiscriminate attack upon the windows of the principal inhabitants. The next evening they collected in greater numbers, many parties having been observed to join them from the neighbouring villages, armed with bludgeons, &c.—In order to prevent a recurrence of the daring and wanton excesses which took place on the preceding evening, the Halsted Cavalry were under arms, when the Riot Act had been read, made several charges on the mob, but without effect, as the insurgents retreated into the church-yard, which rendered their efforts to disperse them fruitless; and having been violently resisted by stones, &c. they found it necessary to retreat; upon which the same scene of breaking windows ensued, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants. Early the next day a party of the 20th dragoons arrived from Colchester. The respectable tradesmen and inhabitants, to the amount of sixty or seventy, came forward, and offered themselves in aid of the civil power, by being sworn in as additional constables, and in the evening divided themselves into companies, in order to guard the avenues of the town, and prevent any suspicious persons from entering it; by which judicious measures no assemblage took place—all was quiet and tranquil, and from that time there has not been the slightest appearance of tumult or disorder. In justice to the inhabitants of Halsted, it ought to be observed, that a very few of them, and those of the very lowest order, and consisting chiefly of women and children, were at all concerned in these disgraceful excesses, the mischief having principally arisen from some misguided persons collected from the neighbourhood.

EDINBURGH, JUNE 3.—About five o'clock on Friday afternoon, a most distressing accident occurred within a quarter of a mile of Bathgate, on the road leading to Linlithgow, and nearly opposite Bathgate House, the seat of Mr. Marjoribank, Robert Mickle, a servant of Mr. George Simpson, farmer, Easton, and tacksman of extensive lime and coal works in the neighbourhood, had been directed by his master to carry with a horse and cart a considerable number of barrels of gunpowder, for the use of his lime quarries, to the place which he occupies as a depot for that article. Mickle, at the place above described, was sitting on one of the shafts of the cart. From causes yet unknown, the gunpowder took fire, and, shocking to relate, exploded with a tremendous noise, so much so that some of the people in Bathgate declare it shook their houses. The unfortunate man who drove the cart was thrown into a clump of planting in Mr. Marjoribank's lawn; the body of the cart was driven from the wheels, and the horse ran furiously to Bathgate with the body of the cart, where it soon alarmed the inhabitants, who ran to the spot, and discovered Mickle literally burnt to a cinder, scarcely a vestige of his clothes having escaped from the fire. When found, he was alive, but insensible, and was immediately carried to Mr. White's, Glenmavis, an adjoining farm-house. Medical assistance from Bathgate was soon procured; but, notwithstanding every effort, the poor man died in about an hour and a half after the accident, leaving a wife to lament his loss. The horse was also much scorched. It is understood there were about nine barrels of gunpowder on the cart at the time of the explosion.

BIRTHS.—In Dublin, the Lady of William Allen, Esq. of Trillick, County of Meath, of a son and heir.—At Chesham, the Lady of Captain Rockett, of the Royal Navy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—On Sunday, in Clonmel, by special licence, Mr. T. Gamble, of Maria Anna, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Wilkinson, formerly of Waterford.—At Butevane, in the County of Cork, Lieut. Henry Davy, 5th Regt to Ellen, daughter of William Eames, Esq. of the above place.—In London, James M'Lean, Esq. to Harriet Jane, daughter of the late Captain Henry Carey, and niece of the Right Hon. Henry King.

DEATHS.—At the Cove of Cork, Captain Bartholomew Collins, R.N.—On Monday last, Mrs. Nagle, the Lady of Pierce Nagle, Esq. of Anahy, in the County of Cork, and, on Tuesday morning, near Malinbeg, Mrs. Hickey, relict of Michael Hickey, Esq. of Kiltinan, and sister of Pierce Nagle, Esq.—At Upstreet, near Mrs. Henneker, widow, who was in perfect health not a quarter of an hour before her death.—At Kiburna, whilst smoking his pipe, William Cole—William Robinson, Esq. of Stone, principal Clerk of the Grand Trunk Canal, whilst putting on his coat.—At Castle Willington, County of Tipperary, the seat of her son in law, Mrs. Gouge, relict of the late Robert Gouge, Esq. of Traverston, and sister of Robert Mansell, Esq. of Limerick.—In Belfast, Mr. John Sloan, Purser, Royal Navy.

PORT NEWS.—PASSAGE, JUNE 10. ARRIVED. The New-Speith, Patrick, Llanilly, Capt. The Mungall Packet, Passage Revenue Barge. The Mungall Packet, Passage Revenue Barge. The Mungall Packet, Passage Revenue Barge. The Mungall Packet, Passage Revenue Barge.

CHILMARKET, JUNE 10.—We are concerned to state, that a riot commenced at Halsted, in Essex, in the evening of the 25th ult. by the mob liberating four prisoners, who were about being lodged in Halsted House of Correction, for destroying some machinery at Sible Heddingham.

REWARD.

County of Wexford. WHEREAS Information has been given to the Oath laid before us, that several atrocious Outrages have been committed lately against the House, Person, and Property of GEORGE ROBERTS, of Rosetown, in the County of Wexford, Esq. by the repeated breaking of his Windows, and discharging Guns, loaded with powder and ball, into the said Windows at night, intended evidently for the murder of the said Mr. Roberts, or to discourage him from holding certain Lands lately taken by him; and whereas also appears, that on the night of Wednesday last, the 29th ultimo, while several Shots were so discharged into the Bed of the said GEORGE ROBERTS, Esq. a felonious Notice was posted on the Walls of his House, threatening Death and Destruction against him, unless he would immediately surrender certain Lands, lately taken by him; Now we, the undersigned MAGISTRATES, PROSECUTORS, and other JURYMEN of that Neighbourhood, feeling justly concerned at such murderous Outrages, and fully determined, with every necessary sacrifice of Person and Property, to put a decisive and speedy period to such infamous Proceedings, do hereby pledge ourselves to pay the Sums severally annexed to our Names, to any Person who shall, within six Calendar Months, enable us by secret or other Information, to bring to the due Punishment of the Offenders of the said Offences. We also declare, that on the slightest Repetition of such Outrages against the Person or Property of the said Mr. Roberts, or of any other Person under such circumstances, we will apply to Government to put under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Bill the Barony or Baronies in which such offences shall occur, a measure which will involve the innocent as well as the guilty—and which, besides the other rigorous effects thereof, will subject the Lands of the Barony to a rigorous tax of Five Shillings per Acre, in addition to its ordinary Taxes. And we earnestly exhort the peaceable part of the Community, as they value their own Prosperity, to co-operate with us, by every practicable effort, in suppressing this beginning scandal to our hitherto quiet and respectable County.—Given under our hands at New-Ross, the 1st day of June, 1816.

- Marquis of Ely... 250 0 0
Lord Spencer... 250 0 0
Charles Tottenham... 250 0 0
Rev. John Kennedy... 250 0 0
Wm. Glascock... 250 0 0
Thomas Handcock... 100 0 0
George Robbins... 100 0 0
Joseph Robbins... 50 0 0
John Kennedy... 50 0 0
J. Sankley... 50 0 0
John Lash... 50 0 0
M. B. O'Brien... 50 0 0
Richard Henry West... 50 0 0
Nicholas Sweetman... 50 0 0
Oscar Coleghill... 50 0 0
Francis Long... 50 0 0
H. B. Tottenham... 10 0 0
M. G. Fitzgerald... 10 0 0
Thomas Surrage... 10 0 0
J. Huston... 10 0 0
Sutton Fizzell... 5 0 0
John Boyer... 5 0 0
Edmond Hill... 5 0 0

THE LORD LIEUTENANT, for the better discovery and bringing to Justice the Persons concerned in committing the Outrage mentioned in the foregoing Advertisement, is pleased hereby to promise a Reward of FIVE POUNDS to any one of the Persons concerned therein, except the Person or Persons who first told the name of Mr. Roberts, who shall, within six Months from the date hereof, discover his Accomplices, so that they or any of them be apprehended and convicted of the Offence aforesaid. By His Excellency's Command, W. GREGORY.

FREEHOLD ESTATE. TO BE SOLD. UNDER AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT. FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND ENCUMBRANCES. Either together, or in such Divisions as may be agreed on.

ABOUT 400 Acres of the LAND of FAITHLEIGH, in the County of Waterford—200 Acres of which now produce about 250000 years. The remainder of the Lands is unimproved.

TO MERCHANTS, CORN DEALERS, &c. H. HAPPEL, POWER, &c. have to inform those who are concerned in the following Rates, which will include Postage, &c. on all sorts of Flour, Meal, and other Goods, and also Monthly Storage and Hire, from the 1st of any charge.

W. H. BARNES, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE SOLD. THE INTEREST IN PART OF THE LANDS OF WILIAMSTOWN, in the County of Wexford, containing One Hundred and Eight Acres, and producing a clear Profit-Rent of 250 12s. 5d. per Annum. These Lands are held for Lives renewable for ever, at a Pepper-Corn Renewal Fine, are within Four Miles of New-Ross, and are let to improving Tenants, who have lived on them for upwards of Twenty five Years.

TO BE LET, FOR BUILDING GROUNDS. THAT PART OF THE DEMESNE of NEWTOWN (the Provincial School of the Society of Friends), called the Five Acre Field, fronting the Passage Road, near the Black Swan, in the Vicinity of this City. It is a good situation for building, and commands a beautiful View of the River Suir and adjacent Country.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th INSTANT. DWELLING HOUSE in King's street, lately occupied by Mr. EDWARD PULLAN. The Store is admirably situated, and the House in excellent order, and fit for the immediate reception of a genteel Family.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR. BY THE EFFICACY of BOURNE'S INFANTILE RED PILL, the old British per se, is assisted by the invaluable Copious Directions therewith given. For Bilious Complaints, Nausea, Impurity of Blood, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, and Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, the Medicine is particularly adapted; it promotes digestion, prevents an accumulation of Bile, and will remove a train of Disorders that result from a corrupted state of the Blood; Scurvy and Herpes, are produced from Impurity of the Stomach, are removed by its use, and it is particularly recommended to those who have freckles, or Pimples going abroad, and should never be omitted after any excess.

ANTI-IMPETIGENS. The celebrated ANTI-IMPETIGENS, or SOLE MORS' DIETARY, without Mercurials, or any deleterious preparation, is the best and safest medicine for the cure of the Scourge, Scalding, Impetigo, and all Disorders originating in an impure state of the Blood, being gradual, gentle, and almost imperceptible, in their operation; the best substitute that has ever been discovered for that dangerous mineral, Mercury, softening the Blood, and stimulating it to expel all its acrid and impure juices, giving strength and tone to the Nervous, circulatory, and nutritive Systems, and Mind.

WHERE MAY BE HAD, THE CELEBRATED ABSORBENT LOTION, For removing all Kinds of Pimples, Tetter, Ring Worms, Carbuncles, &c. from the FACE and SKIN. Beauty shall be soothly to the strapping's light. And gives it a new and unknown before.

TO STAND AT NEW-ROSS. At Five Guineas Blood Steers—Two & a Half Guineas Calves—2s. 6d. the Growers. Beautiful, high bred, CHESTNUT HORSE—BARRISON, got by Renbrence's Dam, bred by Mr. Barrison, of Grand Dam, Freehold, by Mr. Barrison. He covered in Season 1815. He is a fine full grown, and his Stock is uncommonly large and promising. He is 7 years old. Won the County Race at New-Ross, beating 10 others, and was ranked as the best Horse in England until he was captured.

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MEMEL CROWN TIMBER, &c.

COURTENAY & SON are now landing, from the NINA, direct from Memel, a Cargo of CROWN TIMBER, STAVES, PLANK, and LATHWOOD, which, with their Stock of NOHWAY TIMBER, they offer for sale on moderate Terms. Waterford, 6th Mo. (June) 8th, 1816.

TO BE SET. THE HOUSE and CONCERN late in possession of Matthew JACKSON, situated in Cook lane Application to be made to WILLIAM HOWARD, Waterford, January 23, 1816.

WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING. PRODUCES the most brilliant Jet Black ever held, preserves the Leather soft and prevents it cracking, does not soil the Laces, and will retain its virtues in any Climate. Made by R. WARREN, 14, St. Martin's Lane, London, and sold Wholesale by WHITE and Co. and Retail by BIRNIE, BULL, and FARRELL, Waterford; BANKS, ROSE-GOMMAN, FARRELL, HOWARD, and CAWORTH and SPOWELL, Dublin; and in every Town in the Kingdom, to Stone Buildings, 15, 2d. (4 P.M.), 14, 1d. (4 P.M.), and 7d. each.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JUNE 14. Butter, first Quality, (new) 90s. 0d. second, 85s. 0d. Tallow (rendered) 76s. 0d. Lard (blake) 43s. 0d. Suet (casks, rendered) 47s. 0d. Sugar (first Quality) 14s. 0d. Flour, first Quality, 25s. 0d. second, 24s. 0d. third, 23s. 0d. fourth, 22s. 0d. Wheat, 25s. 0d. Barley, 10s. 0d. Oats (common) 11s. 0d. Malt, 25s. 0d. Cattle, 2s. 4d. Tallow (rough), 2s. 0d. Potatoes (quarters) 4d. Beef (quarters) 5d. Mutton (quarters) 5d. Pork (quarters) 6d. Butter, 18s. 0d. Bran Oil, 2s. 0d. 4 boxes, 2s. 0d.

LONDON. MONDAY, JUNE 13. 3 per cent. Cons. stock 4 per cent. 75 1/2 Do. for Ac. 64 1/2 5 per cent. 84 1/2 3 per cent. Red 63 1/2 Ounces (money) — pr. PRINCESS CHARLOTTE. The answers yesterday to the numerous inquiries was, that her Royal Highness was better than on Saturday; that she had had a good night's rest; but was much incommoded by a cough.

There was a report yesterday, that her Royal Highness's complaint was the measles; but we understand her Royal Highness had that disorder some years ago. The following is the information, or bulletin, communicated to the anxious inquirers this morning:— Her Royal Highness had had a very good night, and was much better this morning.

Her Royal Highness continues to be attended by Dr. Baillie, Surgeon Keat, and Mr. Walker.—Prince Leopold is constant in his affectionate attendance upon his Royal Consort; he has only left Camelford House twice since he died with the Duke of Gloucester on Thursday evening. Saturday afternoon he went to Carlton-house, and saw the Regent, previous to his holding a Court, when he reported fully to his Royal Highness the state of his Royal Daughter's health. Yesterday his Serene Highness rode out on horseback for about an hour, attended by Sir Robert Gardiner. The Prince Regent called on Friday afternoon, on horseback, at Camelford House. The Royal Family do not call, as so visitors are admitted to her Royal Highness's Chamber; the Royal Family, however, are constantly attending with the most anxious and affectionate inquiries. It is the medical gentlemen's opi-

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PARIS, JUNE 5.—Yesterday came on the trial of General Bonnaire, Ex-Commandant of Conde, and his Aid de Camp Mielton; the former charged with having ordered or authorised the death of Colonel Robert Gordon, in violation of the law of nations, and disregarding the sacred character of the flag of truce with which he was invested; and the latter with having taken an active part in the murder.

The whole of the first day was occupied in the reading of documents and written evidence. The papers first read were two memorials, addressed to the Minister at War by two brothers of the deceased, Lieutenant James Gordon, of the Artillery, and Lieutenant Gordon, of the Dutch Naval Service, charging the Prisoner with the murder of his brother. On the 4th of August, General Bonnaire, the Prisoner, of whom the Minister at War had in consequence demanded an account of his conduct, transmitted a report, in which he asserted, that Colonel Gordon had observed none of the forms requisite in flags of truce. He was taken for a crimp, wishing to introduce himself by stealth into Conde. "The troops," he added, "were indignant, and demanded an order for his being shot. It became necessary to calm the effervescence of the exasperated soldiery. He was a man then justly considered as a traitor. Such were the reasons for which this man, who had placed himself without the law, was shot."

The depositions of three witnesses, examined by order of the Prefect, were next read. They stated, that when the unfortunate Gordon made his appearance at Conde, he was in uniform, wearing a blue great coat. He was arrested and brought before General Bonnaire, who, after having read his papers, and torn a part of them, said, "It was you who played the traitor in such and such an affair." He then tore off his epaulettes, his cross of St. Louis, his fleur de lis, and gave orders for his being shot. One of the witnesses, being asked whether the deceased was regularly tried by a military commission, replied, that General Bonnaire, after conversing a moment with Gordon, caused him to be shot by a battalion which had come from Paris. It was further stated in these depositions, that when Gordon was arrested, Bonnaire at first thought of releasing him, and firing upon him a gun loaded with chain shot, when he had got a little distance. However, on second thoughts, he said, "could he not be placed in a safe prison?" to which Mielton replied, "the safest way is to shoot him instantly." This horrible advice was taken, and Gordon received one shot in the belly, and two in the breast. His executors divided among them one thousand two hundred francs, which he had on his person.

The public order issued on the occasion by Gen. Bonnaire is as follows:—"One of the traitors, who deserted the French army on the 16th and 17th of June, made his appearance before the fortress as a crimp and a spy, the bearer of incendiary proclamations (viz. copies of that of Cambry); he has undergone the fate which he deserved."

Next was read the report of a Court of Inquiry summoned at Lille on the Prisoner. They gave it as their opinion, that, even supposing Colonel Gordon was a traitor and a spy, General Bonnaire had exceeded his powers, which did not extend to life and death. They recommended, therefore, that Bonnaire, Mielton, and those of the soldiers who had treated Col. Gordon inhumanly before shooting him, should be brought to trial before a Court-Martial.

The next document read was a letter from the Prince of Orange to the Duke of Feltre: it contained the following passage:—"Colonel Gordon did not set about making the summons with proper caution. A detachment and a trumpeter were given him at my advanced posts near —; but instead of taking them with him, and approaching the fortress with the trumpeter, he left them at Fresnes. From thence he proceeded quite alone. On his arrival at the first posts of the enemy, he announced himself, and was introduced with the works by the orders of General Bonnaire, who spoke to him. He was very ill received in the first instance; then he was struck with fists; and, in fine, was shot without sentence of a Court-Martial, or the least appearance of trial."

From an examination taken at Conde, it appeared, that when the unfortunate Gordon was aware of the fate preparing for him, he invoked French humanity and honour. General Bonnaire whisked merely, that a cannon shot should be fired upon him in the air. He did not order his assassination, but did nothing to prevent it.

After reading these documents, the Court adjourned. The trial, it is supposed, will last four days.

Waterford Chronicle.

WATERFORD, JUNE 13.

The London Journals of Monday conveyed very little French intelligence of value. In Paris, the Police is extremely active, and it would seem, that the Court rests upon their zeal as the best foundation of its safety. Philosophical points have been regarded such a system as dangerous to every Government, because it is hostile to the principles of liberty, and awakens distrust and hatred where it would be wiser to endeavor to inspire confidence and attachment. The frequency of arrests is almost beyond belief; they occur within the very precincts of the Palais Royal, often at the theatres, and without discrimination to persons of all ranks and pursuits. Lately, several arrests of the proscrib-

ed who are at present in different parts of Flanders, were taken up on suspicion of circulating the publications of their masters, and of being the instruments of sedition and revolt. To repress such efforts, is the duty of the Government, but indiscriminate proceedings of this nature must lead to pernicious consequences. In the ardour of a false piety, the Court is eager to resume the most insignificant ceremonies of former times. With some of these the nuptials about to take place are to be granted, and, for that purpose, antique records have been searched with a laborious industry which would have been meritorious, if its object had been the virtuous deeds of Henry IV. Printed instructions, addressed by a Priest to his brotherhood, and enjoining the refusal of absolution, or extreme unction, to the purchasers of national domains, in case of perjury against the rights of proprietors, were suppressed by the Minister of Police. This prudential measure was, however, disapproved of, the work re-claimed, given up, and distributed according to the original intention of the fanatic by whom it was composed. In the mean time, while this worse than nonsense is tolerated, what inhabitant of France shall dare to publish, may even to breathe, a single sentiment of that national liberty which is the inheritance and becomes the dignity of man? Our readers recollect the horrible assassination of Colonel GORDON, who was sent as a flag of truce to the Governor of Conde. The trial was proceeding in Paris before the Council of War of the Marechal-de-Camp, and the Sieur MIELTON, Ex Aid-de-Camp, charged with having issued the orders for the perpetration of a crime of which the most untutored barbarians could hardly be guilty. It is a remarkable circumstance, that MARIA LOUISA, Duchesse de Parma, has an accredited Envoy at Paris, although her Duchy is not recognized in the Royal Almanac. Over whose interests, then, is this Envoy appointed to watch? His nomination cannot have been the sole effect of MARIA LOUISA's power, and it is to be presumed, that the Court of Paris reluctantly permits his residence at the dictation of Austria. There is no end to the mysteries of the times, but their development will come. The Courier says, that the interest state of France becomes more tranquil daily, the KING's power more consolidated and confirmed, and the KING himself more and more convinced of the necessity of a prompt, vigorous, and decisive system. This is very much like recommending the system of BONAPARTE to Louis; but, says the Examiner, it is quite clear, that the political ferment in France increases every day, and that the People in that Country, prizes all over the Continent, are buckling up their nerves for a new struggle.

The Petersburg Gazette contains the Treaty between Russia and Prussia relative to Poland.—Russia cedes certain districts to Austria in Eastern Galicia. Cracow is declared free and independent, but it would require more than common penetration to find out the value of that independence.—The Duchy of Warsaw is united to the Russian Empire, those parts excepted which are ceded to Prussia, and, to complete all, the Emperor of Russia has taken the title of Czar King of Poland.—Here, then, for the present, rests the fate of a People superior in all that is truly great to those by whom their freedom was extinguished. In the future convulsions of Europe—and it requires no prophetic powers to speak of future convulsions—the Poles may regain the station among nations of which they were most sacrilegiously deprived, and the descendants of those to whose ancestors they became bond-men may be made to tremble at their name. Retributive justice often falls upon the innocent, and the ignorance of man may wonder at the ways of Providence; but there is a retributive justice upon Earth, and the human arm cannot stay its progress. "The exile on the rock of St. Helena speaks volumes of wisdom, and Praga and Warsaw may yet pay the funeral rites to their murdered children, and sing the song of liberty in temples dedicated to the God of Mercy, without insulting the ear of Heaven by the thanksgiving of those who iniquitously shed the blood of man.

The war in South America continues to rage with augmented horrors. The Spaniards and the Patriots are fighting through an extent of country of more than a thousand leagues, and with a degree of ferocity on both sides which equals the most tremendous records of human destruction. Instances of individual generosity may sometimes throw forth their cheering light amid the darkness of the storm, but almost all the charities of nature appear to be expelled from the heart, and to put the feebleness of age, the tenderness of infancy, and the defencelessness of sex to the sword, is exulted in as if it were a triumph in the field of battle. The revolution, which, for a few times, was confined within the limits of some Provinces, is now general. The character of FERDINAND went before his troops, and these troops, wherever they have been able, have written that character in the indelible records of useless cruelty. The banner of religion is carried before them, but there is no LAS CASAS to put most to death is the most deserving servant of the new Pizarro, who, nursed in vulgar and cruel brutal life, thinks it a merit to extirpate those of the same Faith with zeal beyond that which his prototype exercised against the innocent idolaters in the land to which nefarious ambition directed his invasion. The war promises to prove of long duration, but where is the heart that does not wish success to attend those who are struggling for that liberty which is so justly dear to man?

There are other points connected with this subject, and, to the British Empire, even of national importance. We do not now speak of the advan-

tages of a free Government to South America, and of British commerce with that immense country. To these things we have often heretofore adverted, and we touch at present upon other matters. That the North American are secretly aiding the South American, is a circumstance no longer to be questioned. Accounts, recently received from Boston, mention, that private individuals were fitting out an expedition to succour the independent party in Chili. That the American Government itself will, at no great distance of time, become a partisan in this mighty contest, seems probable in every point of view. The Courier talks of the fitting out a powerful fleet by America, and of war between that country and Britain. To the former, a contest with the latter cannot be an object of desire at present, and, perhaps, such a contest is regarded by it as a matter of inferior moment, compared to the other designs which it may have in contemplation. Should union take place in the whole of the New World, what may not Britain have to deplore?—But we set aside the consideration of this question, and turn to some articles of intelligence which have recently appeared. The Portuguese have conveyed to the New World about ten thousand of those troops who so eminently distinguished themselves in the Peninsular war, and more are about to follow. The support of the rights of FERDINAND of Spain is the ostensible object, but the King of the Brazils will not neglect, if the arms of FERDINAND should be successful, the aggrandizement of the country over which he reigns, and thus a severe deduction will take place from the interests of Britain in a quarter where she ought to be not a little anxious to establish her influence, and towards which, as far as we know, her attention is not in any shape directed. By the orders of FERDINAND, many of the ports of South America have been shut against the British, and, in not a few of them, British property has been sequestered, and British Merchants have been thrown into dungeons. We allude not to Carthage, but to new transactions. If these things be not an infringement upon the independence and glory of the British Nation, we are ignorant of what is meant by the independence and glory of Nations. It is probable, that Ministers are not indifferent to such occurrences, and that they are pursuing such measures as may be proper on the occasion; but it is not the less necessary, that the Public should be informed of what is going on. Whatever may be about to happen in Europe, it is evident, beyond all doubt, that the affairs of the New World are fast assuming a magnitude, which Britain, if she duly weighs her own interests, must bend her most serious consideration.—This is of far greater moment than all the contemporary squabbles about the exploded doctrine of legitimacy. In other words, divine, hereditary, and indefensible right, and the Nation at large ought to look to it.

The plan of Gas Light is gaining ground in England, and it is a plan of the utmost utility; but the freedom of British subjects and the principles of the Constitution may, it seems, be infringed by what originates in the Laboratory of the Chemist. A clause in the Gas Light Bill authorizes the Company who have brought it forward to send persons into any private house supplied by them with Gas, to inspect the machinery, and to ascertain the quantity of Gas consumed, or for any other purpose, design, or intent, and, if refused admittance, they may, on application to a Justice of Peace, obtain a distress warrant to levy the penalty on the goods of the owner!!! This is an infringement upon the property of the individual, and a trading Company assumes the power of domiciliary visits, and the Castle of JOHN BULL must open its gates to the imperious mandate of the most subservient porter. It may be said, that the Company ought to have a right to look after their property—but no claim of interest, unconnected with the violation of the laws, can justify so enormous an infringement of domestic privacy. "This extravagant," says a London paper, "and we may say insolent, assumption of power, by a trading company over their customers, in our belief, as new in the legislation of any other country as it certainly is in that of England."

The Courier represented the Liverpool Election as closed by the resignation of Mr. LEXLIAN.—That contest, however, appears to be going on, and Mr. CANNING was making the most flourishing speeches about the duty of a politician to accept of office when called to it by his Sovereign. In his estimation, such a politician, on such an occasion, has no right to refuse, whatever might be his public or his private principles. It would afford our readers little instruction to give the speeches at Liverpool of an orator who has been speaking all the way from Lisbon, and who has said nothing but what he has said a thousand times before; and yet there is one short paragraph, which it may be worth while to insert, as it points out a very praiseworthy obedience to authority, and a most Christian abjuration of all personal animosity:—"Gentlemen," said Mr. CANNING to the Electors of Liverpool, "whatever difficulties I may have felt on former occasions, when, for instance, at our first meeting, I told you, that I had twice declined office in the course of that year—public reasons I have none for declining office now, and motives of personal feeling, if then I had any, have long been wholly at an end." The first part of these observations is not easily reconcilable with his present proclaimed obedience to Royal authority.

For ourselves, we have no objection that Mr. CANNING should be returned for Liverpool, because he is pledged, not by the ephemeral declamation of the orator, but by written documents, to support the complete emancipation of the Catholics. His

enemies are easily closed but here his friends must be unalterably—at least it is indelibly—fixed. According to the last accounts, the votes are thus: For Mr. CANNING, 550—For Mr. LEXLIAN, 370. Considerable ferment existed in Liverpool, but no serious consequences had occurred. The Prussian States are not to be regulated by the Laws of Nations, and Lord EXMOUTH's Treaty has been broken almost as soon as it was concluded. An English brig has been seized at Oron, and the Captain and Crew, together with the English Vice-Consul, have been sent prisoners to Algiers. In the same port, two Gibraltar vessels shared a similar fate. It would appear, that these ruthless enemies to the Treaty for the purpose of getting British vessels within their grasp. There is, then, but one course to be pursued against such men, and that is, the destruction of a power which cannot be reclaimed. That they have so long defied the trade of Nations, is a disgrace to Europe, and especially to the name of Britain.

The state of affairs between France and Sweden is a subject of serious consideration. Should a hostile disposition be the result, the other Powers of Europe will be involved in the warfare. It has been conjectured, that this is the first out-breaking of an extensive chain of policy, in which most States than France and Sweden are concerned.—Jealousies every where exist, and an approaching call to arms is strongly indicated by a general augmentation of military strength upon the Continent.

A letter from Rome states, that there were serious disturbances in the vicinity of Bologna on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May. The peasantry assembled to the number of some thousands, and, on the ringing of the tocsin, laid waste all the fields of rice, under pretence, that they infected the air.—"It is only 15 years," says the same letter, "since the cultivation of rice was introduced into this part of Italy. It is a culture attended with great inconvenience; but such acts of violence are extremely reprehensible, at a period when so great a death prevails in Italy." An Italian Journal could hardly venture to say more, but the reader of the information will be apt to conclude, that the peasantry had other views than the destruction of a few fields of rice.

The Prince Regent packet has brought from Lisbon seven of the crew of the Hinchinbrook packet, which was wrecked near Cape St. Vincent.

Letters from Brighton mention, that Mr. N. HUTCHINSON, brother of the Officer concerned in the affair of LAVALETTE, had reached that port from Paris.

The riotous disposition in the west of England has not subsided. Accounts from Houlton reached London on Monday, stating, that great consternation again prevailed in that neighbourhood, and that another house, situated on the Exeter road, belonging to a farmer, had been wilfully set on fire and burnt to the ground. The Committee assembled in that town, appointed to prevent occurrences of this kind, had come to the resolution not to allow the fire-engines to be taken from the place, on the ground, that artifice might be employed, by the alarm of fire, to remove the engines to a distance, when the incendiaries might take advantage of the absence of these machines to destroy the town. Public worship, and other public meetings, had been almost wholly suspended, and the people had been employed in filling every vessel with water, every one being apprehensive, that the flames would make their appearance in his own dwelling. Last week, a conflagration was discovered in the middle of the town of Bow, in Devonshire, fourteen miles from Exeter. That house and four others were consumed. Every exertion had been made to take up the offenders, but without effect.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Earl GREY gave notice of his intention to present the Petition of the Catholics of England on Tuesday, immediately after Lord DUNLOP's motion had presented that of the Catholics of Ireland. A Resolution has passed the Commons, by which it has been agreed, in compliance with a conference held with the Lords, that it is expedient, that effectual measures should be taken to arrange the Statute Laws under distinct and proper heads. This will, indeed, be a Herculean task.

In the Report of Parliamentary proceedings, inserted in our last publication, it was stated, that Lord STANFORD moved, as an amendment to the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill, that the summary mode of ejectment should be limited to the Head Landlord, he to detain out of such special lands as belonged to the occupying Tenant.—That Lord REYNOLDS continued, that the amendment would totally defeat the object of the Bill—and that it was rejected. There is complete inconsistency between the words ejectment and detain, and both remedies, we apprehend, could not be restored to the Report, which, of course, was extracted from a London Paper, was given in precisely the same form in two or three of them. In advertising to the subject on the same occasion, under the Waterford head, we extracted from the Courier a very different statement, which was also published by some of the contemporaries of that Journal. By that account, on the motion of Lord REYNOLDS, the amendment of summary ejectment was confined to the immediate Landlord of the occupying Tenant. It was our intention to have contrasted these different statements, but, in the hurry of publication, that duty was neglected. They are quite irreconcilable, and it is not in our power to say where the truth is to be found. We understand, that, in England, the remedy of ejectment is general, and we should rather suppose, that, as such was the principle in the original Bill, it has not been altered by the Lords—at least, we hope that it has not been altered.

The following most extraordinary and mysterious intimation, sent forth by the Courier, appeared in part of our last publication:—"We shall soon lay before the British People a series of letters of the utmost importance. They are of a nature to excite one feeling throughout the Country of surprise and indignation. We shall select for their publication a period when the attention of the Public is not occupied by important business in Parliament—for it is our wish, that these letters should occupy their undivided attention."

The mail of Tuesday was due when we went to press. A variety of highly respectable communications, very different in their views, have reached us relative to the Butter Trade in this City, and we have not been inattentive to them. As matters now stand, it is probable, that the grounds of complaint will be removed, or satisfactorily explained, and we do not feel it necessary for the present to enter into the subject. It may, however, be useful to the Public to learn, that the Taster of the Butter and the Deputy who acts for him are bound by the following solemn oath:—"I, A. B. do swear, that I will diligently and faithfully execute the office of public Taster of Butter in the City of Waterford, during the time I shall continue in said office; and I will taste and truly try all Butter required to be tasted in pursuance of my office as Taster of Butter; and in all other respects, to the best of my skill and judgment, I will truly execute my said charge."

The Price of Butter yesterday, in our Market, was 95s.—first quality. An Hon. Esq. has left his name at the office of this paper, offering a Reward of £20, in conjunction with the Magistrates and Gentlemen of the County of Wexford, for such information as may lead to the due punishment of the persons who committed the atrocious outrage against the house, person, and property of George ROBBIUS, of Rosetown, in the same County, Esq. Monday night a number of fellows attempted to stop the mail-coach from Dublin to Cork, at Killgate, near Naas; the Coachman having called upon one of the Guards for a blunderbuss, it went off, and unfortunately killed the former; upon the spot being fired, and the approach of the Limerick mail, the robbers decamped, otherwise they would have met with a proper reception from the guards and passengers.

Want of room has excluded some local articles, to which we shall attend on Tuesday.

The Treasurer of the Sick Poor acknowledges to have received from Mr. Edward Duncan Ten Pounds, being the produce of a Play (after paying expenses) performed at the Little Theatre, New Market-house, Waterford.

STAMP RECEIPTS, BILLS, &c.

The following are clauses from the Stamp Act, relating to bills, receipts, &c. which should be generally known:—"XII. And be it further enacted, that no receipt shall be received in evidence as a discharge, or as any proof of the payment of any sum not actually expressed and specified therein, unless such receipt shall have the proper stamp for a receipt in full of all demands."

XIII. And be it further enacted, that all duties which shall at any time be charged on bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, orders, or receipts, shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be paid by the person or persons giving the same respectively: provided always, that if any person shall, on paying any sum of money, demand a receipt in full of all demands, the person so requiring the same shall be liable to pay to the person giving the same, the difference (if any) between the duty payable in respect of the sum so then paid, and a receipt in full of all demands; provided always, that every receipt or other discharge, given by any officer of the revenue on payment of money for or on account of any duty on dwelling-houses, in respect of hearths or windows, or on coaches and other carriages, or on horses, or on male servants, shall be written or printed on the proper receipt stamp, according to the amount of the sum to be paid, and that the duty on every such receipt shall be paid by the person to whom such receipt shall be given by the officers of the revenue."

XIV. And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, who shall have occasion to pay any sum of money to any person or persons whatsoever, whether for himself, herself, or themselves, or any other person or persons, body or bodies public or corporate whatsoever, to bring and tender, as part of the sum so to be paid, a piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, of such size, and duly stamped with the proper stamp, denoting the duty payable on a receipt for such sum, and to require a receipt thereon, or on some other piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, duly stamped, and thereupon the said piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, so tendered, shall be received in the payment of such sum, as if the same were lawful money, to the amount of such duty, and the same shall be a good tender to that amount."

XV. And be it further enacted, that every person or persons receiving payment in Ireland, either by money or by any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. XVI. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. XVII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. XVIII. 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And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LIII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LIV. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LV. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LVI. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LVII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LVIII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LIX. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LX. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXI. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXIII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXIV. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXV. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXVI. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXVII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXVIII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXIX. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXX. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXI. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXIII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXIV. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXV. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXVI. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXVII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXIX. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXX. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXXI. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXXII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXXIII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXXIV. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXXV. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXXVI. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXXVII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill of lading, draft, or draft, promissory note, or note, or in any other security given for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds. LXXXIX. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall, in any bill