and confiscation, the approach upon the high seas, within one hundred Italian miles of the shores to which that claim is made to apply. The relations of the United States with his Imperial Majesty have always been of the most friendly character; and it is the earnest desire of the Government to preserve them in that state. It was expected, before an act which should define the boundary between the territories of the United States and Russia on this continent, that the same would have been arranged by treaty between the parties. To exclude the vessels of our citizens from the shore, beyond the ordinary distance to which that territorial jurisdiction extends, has excited still greater surprise.

This ordinance affects so deeply the rights of the United States, and of their citizens, that I am instructed to inquire whether you are authorised to give explanations of the grounds of right, upon principles generally recognised by the laws and usages of nations, which can warrant the claims and regulations contained in it.

I avail myself of this occasion to assure you of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Chevalier de Poletica, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia.

(TRANSLATION.)

The Chevalier de Poletica to the Secretary of State.

SIR—I received, two days since, the letter which you did me the honour to address to me, on the same day, by order of the President of the United States, in answer to my Note of the 11th current, by which I discharged the orders of my Government in communicating to you the new regulation adopted, by the Russian American Company, and sanctioned by his Majesty the Emperor, my august Sovereign, on the 4th (16th) of September, 1821, relative to foreign commerce, in the waters which border upon the establishments of the said Company, on the north-west coast of America.

Readily yielding, Sir, to the desire expressed by you in your letter, of knowing the rights and principles upon which are founded the determinate limits of the Russian possessions on the north-west coast of America from Behring's Strait to the 51st degree of north latitude, I am happy to fulfil this task by only calling your attention to the following historical facts, the authenticity of which cannot be contested. The first discoveries of the Russians on the north-west continent of America, go back to the time of the Emperor Peter I. They belong to the attempt, made towards the end of the reign of this great Monarch, to find a passage from the icy sea into the Pacific Ocean.

In 1728, the celebrated Captain Behring made his first voyage.

The recital of his discoveries attracted the attention of the Government, and the Empress Anne intrusted to Captain Behring (1741) a new expedition in these same latitudes. She sent with him the academicians Gmelin, Delile de la Crayere, Muller, Steller, Fisher, Krasilnicoff, Kraschenicoff, and others: and the first chart of these countries which is known was the result of their labours, published in 1758. Besides the strait which bears the name of the chief of this expedition, he discovered a great part of the islands which are found between the two continents. Cape or Mount St. Elias, which still bears this name upon all the charts, was so called by Captain Behring, who discovered it on the day of the feast of this saint; and his second, Captain Tchiricoff, pushed his discoveries as far as the 49th degree of north latitude.

The first private expeditions undertaken upon the north-west coast of America go back as far as the year 1743.

In 1763 the Russian establishments had already extended as far as the island of Kodiak (or Kichtak.) In 1778, Cook found them at Ounalashka, and some Russian inscriptions at Kodiak.—Vancouver saw the Russian establishment in the bay of Kinai. In fine, Captain Mirs, Portlock, La Peyrouse, unanimously attest the existence of Russian Establishments in these latitudes.

If the Imperial Government had, at the time, published the discoveries made by the Russian navigators after Behring and Tchiricoff, viz. Cblodiloff, Serebreanicoff, Krassilnicoff, Paycoff, Poushcareff, Lazereff, Medwedeff, Solowieff, Lewasheff, Kremtsin, and others, no one could refuse to Russia the right of first discovery, nor could even any one deny her that of first occupation.

Moreover, when D. Jose Martinez was sent in 1789 by the Court of Madrid, to form an establishment in Vancouver's Island, and to remove foreigners from thence, under the pretext that all that coast belonged to Spain, he gave not the least disturbance to the Russian colonies and navigators. Yet the Spanish Government was not ignorant of their existence, for this very Martinez had visited them the year before. The report which Captain Malespina made of the results of his voyage, proves that the Spaniards very well knew of the Russian colonies; and in this very report it is seen that the Court of Madrid acknowledged that its possessions upon the coast of the Pacific Ocean ought not to extend to the north of Cape Blanc, taken from the point of Trinity, situated under 42 deg. 50 min. of north lat.

When, in 1789, the Emperor Paul I. granted to the present American Company its first charter, he gave it the exclusive possession of the north-west coast of America, which belonged to Russia, from the 55th degree of north latitude to Behring's Straits. He permitted them to extend their discoveries to the south, and there to form establishments, provided that they did not encroach upon the territory occupied by other Powers.

This act, when made public, excited no claim on the part of other Cabinets, not even on that of Madrid, which confirms that it did not extend its pretensions to the 60th degree.

When the Government of the United States treated with Spain for the cession of a part of the north-west coast, it was able to acquire, by the treaty of Washington, the right to all that belonged to the Spaniards north of the 42d degree of latitude; but this treaty says nothing positive concerning the northern boundary of this cession, because, in fact, Spain well knew that she could not say that the coast as far as the 60th degree belonged to her.

From this faithful exposition of known facts, it is easy, Sir, as appears to me, to draw the conclusion, that the rights of Russia to the extent of the north-west coast, specified in the regulation of the Russian American Company, rest upon the three bases required by the general law of nations and immemorial usage among nations—that is, upon the title of first discovery; upon the title of first occupation; and, in the last place, upon that which results from a peaceable and uncontested possession of more than half a century—an epoch, consequently, several years anterior to that when the United States took their place among independent nations.

It is moreover evident, that, if the right to the possession of a certain extent of the north-west coast of America, claimed by the United States, only devolves upon them in virtue of the treaty of Washington, 1819, (and I believe it would be difficult to make good any other title,) this treaty could not confer upon the American Government any right of claim against the limits assigned to the Russian possessions upon the same coast, because Spain herself had never pretended to such a right.

The Imperial Government, in assigning for limits to the Russian possessions on the north-west coast of America, on the one side Behring's Strait, and on the other, the 51st degree of north latitude, has only made a moderate use of an incontestable right, since the Russian navigators, who were the first to explore that part of the American continent in 1741, pushed their discovery as far as the 49th degree of north latitude. The 51st degree, therefore, is no more than a mean point between the Russian establishment of New Archangel, situated under the 57th degree, and the American colony at the mouth of the Columbia, which is found under the 46th degree of the same latitude.

All these considerations united have concurred in inspiring the Imperial Government with an entire conviction that, in the last arrangements adopted in Russia relative to her possessions on the north-west coast, the legitimate right of no foreign Power has been infringed. In this conviction, the Emperor, my august sovereign, has judged that his good right, and the obligation imposed by Providence upon him to protect, with all his power, the interests of his subjects, sufficiently justified the measures last taken by his Imperial Majesty in favour of the Russian American Company, without its being necessary to clothe them with the sanction of treaties.

I shall be more succinct, Sir, in the exposition of the motives which determined the Imperial Government to prohibit foreign vessels from approaching the north-west coast of America belonging to Russia, within the distance of at least 100 Italian miles. This measure, however severe it may at first view appear, is after all but a measure of prevention. It is exclusively directed against the culpable enterprises of foreign adventurers, who, not content with exercising upon the coasts abovementioned an illicit trade, very prejudicial to the rights reserved entirely to the Russian American Company, take upon them besides to furnish arms and ammunition to the natives in the Russian possessions in America, exciting them, likewise, in every manner, to resistance and revolt against the authorities there established.

The American Government, doubtless, recollects, that the regular conduct of these adventurers, the majority of whom was composed of American citizens, has been the object of the most pressing remonstrances on the part of Russia, to the Federal Government, from the time that diplomatic missions were organized between the two Countries. These remonstrances, repeated at different times, remain constantly without effect, and the inconvenience, to which they ought to bring a remedy, continues to increase.

The Imperial Government, respecting the intentions of the American Government, has always abstained from attributing the ill success of its remonstrances to any other motives than those which flow, if I may be allowed the expression, from the very nature of the institutions which govern the national affairs of the American Federation. But the high opinion which the Emperor has always entertained of the rectitude of the American Government cannot exempt him from the care which his sense of justice towards his own subjects imposes upon him. Pacific means not having brought any alleviation to the just grievances of the Russian American Company, against foreign navigation in the waters which environ their establishments on the north-west coast of America, the Imperial Government saw itself under the necessity of having recourse to the means of coercion, and of measuring the rigour according to the inveterate character of the evil to which it wished to put a stop. Yet it is easy to discover, on examining closely the last regulation of the Russian American Company, that no spirit of hostility had any thing to do with its formation. The most minute precautions have been taken in it to prevent abuses of authority on the part of Commanders of Russian cruisers appointed for the execution of said regulation. At the same time, it has not been neglected to give all the timely publicity necessary to put those on their guard against whom the measure is aimed.

Its action, therefore, can only reach the foreign vessels, which, in spite of the notification, will expose themselves to seizure by infringing upon the line marked out in the regulation. The Government flatters itself that these cases will be very rare; if all remains as at present—not one.

I ought, in the last place, to request you to consider, Sir, that the Russian possessions in the Pacific Ocean extend on the north-west coast of America, from Behring's Strait to the 51st degree of north latitude, and on the opposite side of Asia and the islands adjacent, from the same Strait to the 45th degree. The extent of sea, of which these possessions form the limits, comprehends all the conditions which are ordinarily attached to shut seas (oners fermees); and the Russian Government might consequently judge itself authorized to exercise upon this sea the rights of sovereignty, and especially that of entirely interdicting the entrance of foreigners. But it preferred only asserting its essential rights, without taking any advantage of localities.

The Emperor, my august Sovereign, sets a very high value upon the maintenance of the relations of amity and good understanding which have till now subsisted between the two countries. The dispositions of his Imperial Majesty in this regard have never failed appearing at all times, when an occasion has presented itself in the political relations of the United States with the European Powers; and surely, in the midst of a general peace, Russia does not think of aiming a blow at the maritime interests of the United States, she who has constantly respected them in those difficult circumstances in which Europe has been seen to be placed in the latter times, and the influence of which the United States have been unable to avert.

I have the honour to be, with high consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

PIERRE DE POLETICA.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1822.

The Secretary of State to Mr. de Poletica.

Department of State, Washington, March 30.

SIR—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 28th ult., which has been submitted to the consideration of the President of the United States.

From the deduction which it contains of the grounds upon which the articles of regulation of the Russian American Company have now, for the first time, extended the claim of Russia on the north-west coast of America to the 51st degree of north latitude, its only foundation appears to be the existence of the small settlement of Nov Archangelsk, situated, not on the American continent but upon a small island in lat. 57. And the principle upon which you state that this claim is now advanced is, that the 51st degree is equi-distant from the settlement of Nov Archangelsk and the establishment of the United States at the mouth of Columbia river. But from the same statement it appears, that in the year 1799, the limits prescribed by the Emperor Paul to the Russian American Company were fixed at the 55th degree of latitude; and that, in assuming now the latitude of 51, a new pretension is asserted, to which no settlement made since the year 1799 has given the colour of a sanction.

This pretension is to be considered, not only with reference to the question of territorial right, but also to that prohibition to the vessels of other nations, including those of the United States, to approach within 100 Italian miles of the coasts. From the period of the existence of the United States as an independent Nation, their vessels have freely navigated those seas, and the right to navigate them is a part of that independence.

With regard to the suggestion, that the Russian Government might have justified the exercise of sovereignty over the Pacific Ocean, as a close sea, because it claims territory both on its American and Asiatic shores, it may suffice to say, that the distance from shore to shore on this sea, in latitude 51 north, is not less than 90 degrees of longitude, or 4000 miles.

As little can the United States accede to the justice of the reason assigned for the prohibition abovementioned. The right of the citizens of the United States to hold commerce with the aboriginal natives of the North-west coast of America, without the territorial jurisdiction of other nations, even in arms and munitions of war, is as clear and indisputable as that of navigating the seas. That right has never been exercised in a spirit unfriendly to Russia; and although general complaints have occasionally been made on the subject of this commerce by some of your predecessors, no specific ground of charge has ever been alledged by them of any transaction in it which the United States were by the ordinary laws and usages of nations, bound either to restrain or to punish. Had any such charge been made, it would have received the most pointed attention of this Government, with the sincerest and firmest disposition to perform every act and obligation of justice to yours which could have been required. I am commanded by the President of the United States to assure you, that this disposition will continue to be entertained, together with the earnest desire that the most harmonious relations between the two countries may be preserved.

Relying upon the assurance in your note of similar dispositions reciprocally entertained by his Imperial Majesty towards the United States, the President is persuaded that the citizens of this Union will remain unmolested in the prosecution of their lawful commerce, and that no effect will be given to an interdiction, manifestly incompatible with their rights.

I am happy to renew the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Chevalier De Poletica, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia.

(TRANSLATION.)

The Chevalier de Poletica to the Secretary of State.

Washington, March 21 (April 2), 1822.

SIR—I had the honour yesterday to receive the letter which you were pleased to address to me, dated the 30th of March last, N. S.; and not being authorised to continue the discussion to which it refers, I find myself under the necessity of taking the contents of that letter *ad referendum*, reserving myself to communicate it to my Government as soon as possible.

In the meantime I shall take the liberty of submitting to your consideration some observations which have been suggested to me by certain passages in your letter, which require particular notice.

In the first official letter, which I had the honour of addressing to you, dated the 16th (28th) February last, I thought I had succeeded in clearly demonstrating that the rights of Russia to the possession of a certain extent of the north-west coast of America, as far as these rights can be rendered legitimate by the first discovery, the first occupation, and a possession not contested for more than half a century; that these rights, I say, go back to times considerably earlier than the reign of the Emperor Paul I.

When this Sovereign granted, in 1799, to the Russian American Society its first Charter of Incorporation, there had never been a question about abandoning to that Company the right of sovereignty over one determinate portion of the north-west coast of America in all its plenitude. The question was purely and simply of conceding to the said Company a part of the sovereignty, or rather certain exclusive privileges of commerce; and it is in this view that the Acts of 1799, to which you refer, Sir, fixed the limits of the operations of the Russian American Company.

The rights of sovereignty belonging to Russia, could loose nothing of their local extent in consequence of the concessions made to that Company in the reign of the Emperor Paul. That these rights extended, in the opinion of the Imperial Government, farther south than the 55th degree of latitude, appears evident from the structure of the 31 article of the Act of Incorporation, which authorises the Company to form establishments south of the 55th degree of north latitude.

But, what will dispel even the shadow of doubt in this regard is, the authentic fact, that, in 1789, the Spanish packet, St. Charles, commanded by Captain Haro, found in the latitude 48 and 49, Russian establishments to the number of eight, consisting in the whole of 20 families, and 462 individuals. These were the decendants of the companions of Captain Tchiricoff, who were supposed till then to have perished.

With such titles justifying the rights claimed by Russia, you yourself, Sir, will agree that it is perfectly immaterial whether the Russian establishment at Nov Archangelsk be small or large. If the right of territorial possessions were measured according to the dimensions of the points occupied, what would become of those of the United States upon a very considerable extent of the same north-west coast? for the only American establishment ever yet known is certainly very inferior in stability to that of Russia at Nov Archangelsk.

In the same manner the great extent of the Pacific Ocean, at the 51st degree of latitude, cannot invalidate the right which Russia may have of considering that part of the ocean as close.—But, as the Imperial Government has not thought fit to take advantage of that right, all further discussion on this subject would be idle.

As for the right claimed for the citizens of the United States of trading with the natives of the country of the north-west coast of America, without the limits of the jurisdiction belonging to Russia, the Imperial Government will not certainly think of limiting it, and still less of attacking it there. But I cannot dissemble, Sir, that this same trade beyond the 51st degree will meet with difficulties and inconveniences for which the American owners will only have to accuse their own imprudence, after the publicity which has been given to the measures taken by the Imperial Government for maintaining the rights of the Russian American Company in their absolute integrity.

I shall not finish this letter without repeating to you, Sir, the very positive assurance which I have already had the honour once of expressing to you, that in every case where the American Government shall judge it necessary to make explanations to that of the Emperor, the President of the United States may rest assured that these explanations will be always attended to by the Emperor, my august Sovereign, with the most friendly and consequently the most conciliatory disposition. Be pleased to accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

PIERRE DE POLETICA.

WATERFORD:
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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,871. *THURSDAY, MAY* 30, 1822. *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL NEWPORT,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS CHARLES CLARKE and TERENCE CLARKE, of the City of Waterford, Braziers, are severally indebted to the late Bank of WILLIAM, SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, on foot of their several Engagements, in the Sums following—that is to say—the said CHARLES CLARKE in the sum of £260 8s. 6d.—and the said TERENCE CLARKE in the sum of £158 18s. 10d.—and whereas the said CHARLES CLARKE and TERENCE CLARKE hold the Notes of the said late Bank of WILLIAM, SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, payable to Bearer on demand, equal to the several Sums due by them respectively, and they have proposed to the ASSIGNEES of the said Bankrupt to hand unto them Bank-notes of said Firm of WILLIAM, SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, for the said Sums of £260 8s. 6d. and £158 18s. 10d., on condition that the said ASSIGNEES should look to the other Parties on all other Engagements of theirs now in the possession of the said ASSIGNEES, before they look to them for the same—and the said CHARLES CLARKE and TERENCE CLARKE have represented themselves unable to pay the said several Debts at any higher Composition than Ten Shillings in the Pound.

And whereas the ASSIGNEES of the said Bankrupt have caused Notice to be given in the *Dublin Gazette* of TUESDAY, the 21st day of May instant, of a MEETING of the CREDITORS of said Bankrupt, to be held at the ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN, on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, for the purpose of assenting to or dissenting from the said ASSIGNEES compounding and agreeing with the said CHARLES CLARKE and TERENCE CLARKE in the manner and on the terms aforesaid, or compounding or agreeing with them, or either of them in any other manner, or on any other terms—and in which said Notice the several Bills on foot of which the said CHARLES CLARKE and TERENCE CLARKE so propose to compound are particularly specified.

And inasmuch as a great number of the CREDITORS of the Bankrupt in this matter reside in the City and Neighbourhood of Waterford, and it may be inconvenient to them to attend said Meeting in Dublin—the CREDITORS who have proved their Debts under the Commission of Bankrupt in this matter are requested to meet the ASSIGNEES of the Bankrupt, at the late Bank of WILLIAM, SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, on the Quay, in this City, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May instant, at ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, to deliberate upon the subject aforesaid, and in order that such of the said Creditors as cannot attend said Meeting in Dublin may acquire the information necessary to enable them to instruct their Agents to attend thereat, and to assent to, or dissent from, such Proposals, or such other Resolutions, touching the matters aforesaid, as may then and there be suggested for the determination of said Creditors.

TANDYS, and IVIE & MORTIMER,
Agents for the Assignees.

Waterford, May 28, 1822.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL NEWPORT,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS JAMES F. CARROLL, of the City of Waterford, Attorney at Law; DANIEL LYNAGH, of said City, Brewer; ROGER HAYES, of said City, Esquire, for DAVID O'NEILL POWER; the EXECUTORS of NICHOLAS POWER, late of Snowhill, in the County of Kilkenny, deceased; DAVID O'NEILL POWER, of Snowhill, aforesaid; SAMUEL BOYSE, of Grange, in the County of Wexford, Esq.; JOHN MEIGHAN, of Kilkenny, Merchant; the Rev. JOHN COOKE, of Tramore, in the County of Waterford, Clerk; Dame SARAH ALCOCK, of Ballinamona, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, Widow; WM. H. GREEN, of Lota, in the County of Cork, Esq.; GEORGE FREEMAN, of Enniscorthy, in the County of Wexford; CHARLES BIANCONI, of Clonmel, Gentleman, and JONATHAN GATCHELL, of the City of Waterford, Merchant, are severally indebted to the late Bank of WM. SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, in the Sums following—that is to say, the said JAMES F. CARROLL, in the Sum of £204 19s. 3d.; the said DANIEL LYNAGH, in the Sum of £335s. 8d.; the said ROGER HAYES, in the Sum of £588 19s. 5d. for DAVID O'NEILL POWER; the Executors of the said NICHOLAS POWER, the Sum of £581 10s. 11d.; the said DAVID O'NEILL POWER, in the Sum of £272 15s. 7d.; the said SAMUEL BOYSE, in the Sum of £324 0s. 3d.; the said JOHN MEIGHAN, in the Sum of £361 7s. 4d.; the said JOHN COOKE, in the Sum of £38 8s. 6d.; the said Dame SARAH ALCOCK, in the Sum of £102 11s. 2d.; the said WM. H. GREEN, in the Sum of £58 18s 4d.; the said GEORGE FREEMAN, in the Sum of £56 12s 4d.; the said CHARLES BIANCONI, in the Sum of £222 1s. 4d.; and the said JONATHAN GATCHELL, in the Sum of £88 15s. 11d.; and each of the said several Debtors, before named, holds the Notes of the said late Bank of WM. SAMUEL and JOHN NEWPORT, payable to Bearer on Demand, to an Amount equal to or exceeding the Sum so due by him to the Bankrupt's Estate. And whereas each of the before-named Debtors has proposed to the Assignees of the Bankrupt to deliver up to them the Notes of the said Bank, so in his Possession, to be cancelled, upon his being allowed Credit therefor, at the Rate of Ten Shillings for every Twenty Shillings of the Amount of the said Notes, and to pay and discharge in Cash such Balance as will be due by him to the Bankrupt's Estate after such Allowance.

And whereas the Assignees of the said Bankrupt have caused Notice to be given in the *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday, the 21st day of May instant, of a MEETING of the CREDITORS of said Bankrupt, to be held at the ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN, on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, for the purpose of assenting to or dissenting from the said ASSIGNEES compounding and agreeing with the said JAMES F. CARROLL, DANIEL LYNAGH, ROGER HAYES, Executors of NICHOLAS POWER, DAVID O'NEILL POWER, SAMUEL BOYSE, JOHN MEIGHAN, Rev. JOHN COOKE, Dame SARAH ALCOCK, WM. H. GREENE, GEORGE FREEMAN, CHARLES BIANCONI, and JONATHAN GATCHELL, and every or any of them, in the manner and on the terms aforesaid, or compounding or agreeing with them, or any of them, in any other manner or on any other terms.

And inasmuch as a great number of the CREDITORS of the Bankrupt in this matter reside in the City and Neighbourhood of Waterford, and it may be inconvenient to them to attend said Meeting in Dublin—the CREDITORS who have proved their Debts under the Commission of Bankrupt in this matter are requested to meet the ASSIGNEES of the Bankrupt at the late Bank of WILLIAM, SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, on the Quay, in this City, on THURSDAY, the 30th of May instant, at ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, to deliberate upon the subject aforesaid, and in order that such of the said Creditors as cannot attend said Meeting in Dublin may acquire the Information necessary to enable them to instruct their Agents to attend thereat, and to assent to, or dissent from, such Proposals, or such other Resolutions, touching the matters aforesaid, as may then and there be suggested for the determination of said Creditors.

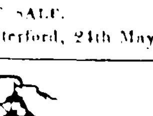
TANDYS, and IVIE & MORTIMER,
Agents for the Assignees.

Waterford, May 28, 1822.

AUCTION OF NEW DRAM TIMBER AND DEALS.

DENIS CANTWELL
WILL OFFER FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, *the* 4*th June next,*
10,500 8, 10, & 12 FEET 3 INCH DEALS,
AND 500 *PIECES OF TIMBER.*
TERMS AT SALE.

Waterford, 24th May, 1822.



FOR
CHARLOTTE TOWN,
PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND,

TO SAIL on the FIFTH OF JUNE NEXT, from WATERFORD, the fine, fast-sailing, first Class Brig the DEVONSHIRE, of Bideford, STEPHEN TOWNSEND, Master, 200 Tons Burden; excellent Accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, &c.

For Freight or Passage apply to

MOORE & LUMSDEN,
Ship Agents, Waterford.

May 28, 1822.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, MAY 24.

The Royal Assent was given to the Employment of the Poor (Ireland) Bill, Silk Duties Bill, Seditious Meetings Amendment Bill, the Dublin Foundling Hospital Bill, and twenty-four local and private Bills.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PEERS.

The Archbishop of YORK presented a Petition from the Archdeaconry of York against the Bill for allowing Catholic Peers to sit in their Lordships House. Similar Petitions, from the inhabitants of the town of Brighton, and from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, were severally read and laid on the table.

The Earl of HAREWOOD presented a Petition from the Manufacturers of Leeds and its vicinity, praying for a repeal of the duty on foreign wool exported. Read and laid on the table.

The Malt Duties Repeal (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and passed.—Adjourned to Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, MAY 24.

Sir J. NEWPORT, in repeating the notice which he gave last evening, of a motion for the 20th of June, on the First Fruits in Ireland, wished it to be understood that it would extend to the consideration of the union of parishes, and some alteration as to the duties of the Clergy.

Mr. GOULBURN gave notice, that on the 6th of June he would bring forward a measure respecting tithes in Ireland.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PENSIONS.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on this subject,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose. He recalled to its recollection the recognition by the House of the debt which had been incurred for the provision for the payment of the naval and military half-pay and pensions, and the civil superannuations. Contracted under the authority of Parliament, the charge of that payment had been admitted to rest upon the good faith of the Nation; and, as being a charge incurred for payment of great and meritorious services done to the Country, was to be held in all respects as binding an obligation as any other contract for which, seemingly, a more valuable consideration had been received by the Public. Without pushing the analogy further, he would also call to mind the recognition which the House had already made of the expediency, if possible, of relieving the direct pressure of this charge, by extending it over a greater number of years. The period chosen was forty-five years. It was considered that though the allowances would diminish rapidly on the scale of years, and leave but a small amount payable at the conclusion of the time, yet the payments even at the end of forty-five years would not be wholly extinct. This was one of the considerations by which the computation had been regulated. It was perfectly understood to be more desirable for the present condition of the Country to have this charge equally distributed over an extended period of time, than to have to suffer a heavier direct pressure, even with the prospect of a more speedy ultimate extinction of it. The pressure must of course become less irksome by dividing it equally on an enlarged scale of years. The object then was to provide for the payment of five millions annually, the present amount of the charge, subject to continual, and in a short time rapid diminution, by adjusting equal and regular payments to continue for forty-five years. The House having agreed to this principle, the Lords of the Treasury had taken measures to communicate with the Public upon the subject. The plan had been thrown open to competition, and fair and full notice had been given that all parties were at liberty to propose for the execution of it. Notwithstanding the attempts made by the Treasury, they had not succeeded in disposing of the scheme. It was reasonable to expect that some one or other of the public corporations would have been willing to contract for it. None of those great bodies had shewn themselves inclined to enter into the speculation. There was in fact no direct negociation had with any parties on the subject. It therefore became his duty to point out what was fittest in such a case to be done, and to shew the advantages which might be derived from not having to deal with one of those corporations. The first advantage that would arise from keeping these transactions in the hands of the Treasury Lords, was (first remarking that the risk in any case must fall on the Public), that whatever profit might be derived from the scheme, the Public would now have the benefit. On the other hand, if the event should be a loss, there would be no addition to the general burdens, and in case of parting with it to a corporation, the loss, if any, must devolve on the Public. He hoped that in point of principle there could be no objection urged to his scheme. He thought that it might be most clearly explained by reading the first of the series of Resolutions which he intended to submit:—

1. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That, for the purpose of apportioning, conformably to the Resolutions of this House of the 3d day of this instant month of May, the burden occasioned by the Military and Naval Pensions, it is expedient that an equal annual Annuity of £2,800,000, terminable at the end of 45 years, should, from the 5th day of April, 1822, be vested in Trustees to be named by Parliament; and that the said Annuity should be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

This Resolution, it would be observed, was the same as the plan first proposed; but as the whole of the loss or gain would fall on the Public, the object in view would be effected in the most economical manner, as it depended on no calculation of chances, and thus avoided the necessity of giving any pecuniary inducement to the parties who undertook the risk. The sum of £2,800,000 had been assumed as the amount of the annuities, though it was lower than that which would have been necessary if the contract had been entered into with any contractors. This sum would make the calculation just, if the interest of money was taken at 3½ per cent., which would give the 3 per cents. at 82. His Noble Friend (Lord Londonderry), when he had first opened the plan to the House, had very properly, in the course of his illustrations, taken a sum which would give no clue to the parties intending to contract. But now that the plan was not to be managed by contract, it was immaterial what sum was taken, except for the purpose of making the produce of the annuities sold meet as nearly as possible the actual charge. He had stated that the sum of £2,800,000 annuities, for forty-five years, was taken on the calculation of 3½ per cent. for the interest of money, or of 3 per cents. at 82. Taking 3 per cents. at 75, which was equal to 4 per cent. interest on money, the amount of annuities necessary would have been £2,862,000. At 4½ per cent. the sum necessary would be £2,902,000; and as 4½ per cent. was the rate of interest on which the 5 per cents. had been reduced, that would have been about the rate at which the money could probably be obtained from any contractors. He had therefore taken about £100,000 of annuities less than any contractors could have taken. This was a circumstance which it was material to bear in mind when they came to speak of the reduction of taxes (*hear!*)—for though he assumed this as the amount of annuity sufficient, it was necessary that they should bear in mind that it was the very smallest sum which could be adequate to meet the charge. The remainder of this plan was very simple. The money to be advanced on those proceedings was to be vested in the hands of trustees, to be nominated by Parliament.—He would recommend the appointment of the great officers in the several departments connected otherwise with the payments in these transactions. He intended to propose the first Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Paymaster-General of the Forces, the Treasury of the Navy, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and, as parties necessarily in frequent confidential communication with the Government, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. He then proceeded to describe the mode of raising the money, and realising the payments, according to the contents of the 2d resolution in the series, which will be found at the conclusion of the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech. The 3d resolution described the precise mode in which the necessary payments were to be realized. It was proposed to provide for these payments either by the sale of the annuities to any practicable amount, or to make good the deficiency by issues of Exchequer Bills, or by giving the trustees power in particular cases, to effect accommodations by the help of credit with public bodies till the sales in anticipation could be completed. The modes of making good the payments were decisive—the principle was simple and uniform. He thought he should best explain it by tracing the transactions of the first year.—The long annuity to be granted would commence in April. The first dividend would be due in October. On the 20th October the Commissioners would have to make their first payment. They would have previously received the half-year's dividend. [The Right Hon. Gentleman went on to compute the probable amount of the payments for the rest of the year, and the resources to be raised for that purpose between the dividend and the issue of Exchequer bills for the deficiency]. If they made ready sales of the annuities, the process would be simple enough, as the yearly payments would very rapidly diminish. He computed that after five years the payments would sink to £4,100,000, and in a short tract of time after that, the annuities in the hands of the Commissioners would be enough to meet all the payments. From that time there would be a growing excess in the hands of the Commissioners which would go to redeem the Exchequer bills, and repay the advances with compound interest made for the early payments. He thought it quite obvious that the fittest persons to whom these transactions could be referred would be those who already had the management of the sinking fund for the public debt. It would be desirable to join this plan with that establishment—(*hear!*)—because in point of fact, this was but a measure for commuting one species of public debt for another. (*Hear, hear!*) He referred to the solemn recognition of the Parliament of the necessity of upholding distinctly and substantially the sinking fund. He would observe, that in the first place, no sum whatever was to be withdrawn from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The five millions left in their hands were to remain unimpaired till the end of a particular time. This debt, on the other hand, provided for its own extinction at the end of forty-five years, and would leave no permanent charge to the Country. Provision was made for the naval and military pensions and civil annuities as they would be in July. There was no provision for the future growing charge of the half-pay. The remission of taxes could not go, therefore, to the whole amount of the immediate saving, because the future growing charge must be provided for. The whole saving would be £2,200,000, out of which a portion must be reserved to meet that growing charge. There was great difficulty in saying what it would be. He proposed to take it at £400,000. The sinking fund was to accumulate till it doubled its amount, after that not to be allowed to accrue by compound interest. This would take place in less than 11 years. By that calculation the annuities would be fully equal to meet the amount of the growing charge on the half-pay and pensions. He proposed to add the £400,000, so reserved to the sinking fund until it should actually be wanted to meet the growing charge of the half-pay. It was obvious that any resources not immediately required for the services, must go to the reduction of the debt funded or unfunded. He thought it best, however, to carry that sum to the sinking fund, to keep in view the principle upon which they were all agreed of upholding that fund, which would for some time to come consist of £5,400,000 yearly. He took the real difference between the dead charge as it had stood and was to stand for the future to be £2,100,000. The charge of the actual payments on the 5th July, 1822, would be £5,000,000; on the 5th July, 1823, it would be £4,800,000; or reckoning strictly, £4,900,000 was likely to be the medium, which should be taken in the same manner on every succeeding year. He proposed a remission of taxes to the amount of £1,800,000, reserving £400,000 to be carried to the sinking fund, till required for the growing charge. He apologised for being thus diffuse, but he had been anxious to put the whole subject in perfect and entire view before Parliament. He had moved to have the Tax Bills referred to the Committee, because the repeal of taxes was a measure contingent upon the passing of his resolutions. He had been particular in choosing that mode of remission most likely to meet the feelings of the Country and afford substantial relief, because if they did not do so, any expressions of condolence or sympathy would be coldly received. As to the taxes most proper to be remitted, there was hardly any difference of opinion in the House or the Country as to the fact, that there was no tax so desirable to be repealed as the salt tax. (*Hear, hear!*) He explained his motives for resisting the repeal of the salt tax early in the Session. He dreaded the effects of precipitancy, and the confusion which would be introduced into the trades connected with the use of that commodity, without any assurance of adequate relief. He was now prepared to propose a remission to a greater extent than that of the Hon. Gentleman opposite. He proposed out of 15s. to repeal 13s. a bushel of the duties. (*Loud cheers.*) Retaining the same duty as on salt in Ireland. In this the Country will enjoy the advantage of equalising the duty throughout the empire. Due consideration must be had not to interrupt or confuse the trade in the articles

ment on the consolidation of the two Exchequer, to renew his services as he had done gratuitously.

Mr. Secretary PEEL, as he had been for six years connected with Mr. Crofton, felt himself called upon to bear testimony to his integrity, ability, and activity. He had retired on a pension after a length of service. The Hon. Member for Montrose was completely mistaken in his assertions.

Mr. HUME observed that there were eighteen persons in the list of compensations on the consolidation of the office; he had mentioned one, but it did not affect the general character of them, because he was in error respecting that one case.

The return was ordered, as well as the two following, on the motion of Mr. Hume—

A Return of the manner in which the vote of £20,000 for civil contingencies in Ireland had been expended.

A Return of the pensions and allowances paid in Ireland out of any fund, excepting the Civil List, during the year 1821.

Mr. BROGDEN brought up the Report of the Irish Poor Employment Bill. The amendments were agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. GOULBURN gave notice, that he would on Thursday next submit to the House a motion on the subject of the Irish Insolvent Debtors Act.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, MAY 23.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the first reading of the Bill for the Employment of the Poor in certain Districts in Ireland.

It was accordingly read a first time.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, he was sure it was unnecessary for him to use any argument to induce their Lordships to agree to suspend their Standing Orders for passing Bills, for the purpose of passing the Bill which had been read a first time on the motion of the Noble Earl opposite (Liverpool). He was as much averse as any man to make a precedent for suspending them; but when the distress of Ireland was considered, and that this was the only mode of relief proposed to be given, and when they had in their recollection that at the commencement of the Session the Standing Orders were suspended for the purpose of coercion, he was convinced they would, on this occasion, agree to their being suspended.

Lord KING was of opinion that the measure proposed by the Bill was not an efficient one, but it would certainly give some relief. The calculation was that there were a million of people in a state of starvation in Ireland, and the sum to be given to them by way of relief, only amounted to £50,000, which was not more than one shilling a head, and that was to be administered by the Government of Ireland by making roads. He knew nothing of Ireland but by hearsay, but he understood that the presentments of the Grand Juries for the same purpose had been made jobs of. A Learned Friend of his, in the other House of Parliament, had been much reflected on for saying that the distress of the peasantry of Ireland was caused in a great measure by the rapacity of the landlords; in his opinion he ought to have gone further, and added the rapacity of the clergy of the Established Church.

The Earl of LIMERICK did not expect to hear such language as had fallen from the Noble Baron (King) which went to exasperate a measure that was intended to soothe all. He had no hesitation in saying, that the charge of rapacity against the general land proprietors of Ireland was false. There might be jobbers in Ireland as well as in England, and he was not the man that would defend them. He was convinced there was nothing that would do more to conciliate the People of Ireland than the present measure, and the generous conduct of the People of this Country towards them.

Lord KING denied that he had made use of any language that could deserve the harsh term given to it by the Noble Earl (Limerick); but if Government took credit for the proposed relief to the People of Ireland, he would say they did not deserve it, for they brought them into the distress they were going to give an inefficient relief to by their measures, which had produced such excessive taxation. The relief proposed put him in mind of a society which was once in London for feeding the poor, the heads of which aided and assisted his Majesty's Ministers in every species of extravagance, and fed the poor they had helped to make so with a penny-loaf per day.

The Duke of ATHOL said he was sorry the Noble Lord who had just sat down should have thought proper to have broken into the unanimity of their Lordships on this subject, particularly when it was known that Government had done as much as could be done in the way of relief, and when every thing was to be hoped for from conciliation.

Lord KING said, as the noble Duke had mentioned conciliation, he was happy that he would have an opportunity shortly of proving his wish, by voting for the admission of Catholic Peers into their Lordships' House.

The Duke of ATHOL said, he would not be dictated to by any man, however high he might be, as to how he should vote on any question.

The Earl of BLESINTON said, he agreed with every thing which had fallen from the Noble Earl (Limerick) in defence of the Landlords of Ireland. At the same time, the sum given he did not think was sufficient to meet the distress. He trusted it would not be made a job of.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said it was agreed by all that it was an advisable measure; but he was of opinion in such a case they ought to act cautiously. In this Country all improvements had been made by individual capital, and not by advances made by Government. Individuals could apply their money as they pleased, and see it expended; not so with Government, they were liable to what was called jobs. He considered that the principles which the present measure went on were doubtful, but, under the special circumstances of the case, he thought the measure necessary. He would have no objection to go further in the way of relief if he could see his way practically clear, but Parliament ought to act cautiously: if practical good should arise from the present grant, although there might be some abuse of it, he would not object to extend it.—This was no party question, but one that called for the helping hand of every person.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE said, he rose for the purpose of expressing his approbation of the measure, but he looked on it as only a temporary measure of relief. He trusted that his Majesty's Ministers would look into the state of Ireland more minutely, and not confine themselves alone to the subject of the want of food, but into the cause of the disturbances, which in his opinion in a great measure proceeded from the tithe system, which required revision. He agreed with every thing that had been said on that subject before the Easter recess by his Noble Friend the Duke of Devonshire. He saw no difficulty in Government taking into their hands the revision of the tithes; he was unfortunately a large proprietor of tithes, but there was not any thing that he would not give up for an alteration in the present system. Before he concluded, he wished to ask the Noble Earl (Liverpool) whether the report was true that had gone abroad, that Government intended to make some alteration in the Window Tax?

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, he could not give the Noble Marquis a direct answer, as it must depend on other measures that were intended to be brought before Parliament; and if they were agreed to, some relief might be given, or alteration made in the Window Tax.

The Earl of DARNLEY was of opinion that the principal evil in Ireland was not the tithe system, but the want of employment for the peasantry, which caused the disturbances from time to time. He could not agree with the Noble Earl (Liverpool) that this was the precise time that the subject of the distress should be taken up; in his opinion it ought to have been done when the measures of coercion were brought forward at the beginning of the Session; the sum of £50,000 would not be an adequate relief, and he wondered that such a sum should have been proposed when a million had been granted for the Caledonian Canal by Parliament, which had been expended.—When the subjects of foreign Governments were in distress, Parliament came forward with relief, and granted £100,000 each to Germany, Russia, and Portugal. He did not blame Parliament for having granted these sums, but he thought they ought to have shewn the same liberality towards Ireland; but even the sum that was proposed to be given, he received gratefully as a boon to Ireland.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, after what had fallen from his Noble Friend (the Marquis of Downshire) on the subject of the tithe system, he would take that opportunity of giving notice, that it was his intention, if there was no permanent measure brought forward by his Majesty's Ministers for conciliating Ireland, he would bring the subject of the state of that Country before their Lordships; he would not now name a day, as he understood their Lordships would adjourn on to-morrow for a few days, but he would renew his notice after the recess.

The motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWN, for suspending the Standing Orders, was agreed to, and the Bill went through all the stages and passed.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE presented a Petition from the Owners and Occupiers of Land in the County of Cork, praying that the importation of foreign butter might be restricted. Read, and laid on the table.

TITHES (IRELAND).

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE said, as his Noble Friend (the Marquis of Lansdown) had given notice of a motion relative to the general state of Ireland, which would of course involve the tithe system, he would withdraw his notice of his intention to bring that subject before their Lordships.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said that the subject of the tithes had been under the serious consideration of the Government of Ireland, and a Bill would be shortly brought into the other House of Parliament on a part of that subject which would give partial relief; other important parts of it were under the consideration of Government for the purpose of giving relief, but they were not matured, and he was afraid they would not, so as to be brought forward this Session.

Lord HOLLAND hoped that the information which had been given to their Lordships by the Noble Earl was not intended to prevent the Noble Marquis from bringing forward his motion relative to the state of Ireland.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL, across the table, "Certainly not."

Lord HOLLAND considered that it would be highly useful to the other House of Parliament, when the subject alluded to by the Noble Earl was before them, to have the recorded opinion of their Lordships on it.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, MAY 23.

Sir J. NEWPORT gave notice of a motion for Wednesday, the 20th June, respecting some part of the Revenue system of Ireland.

STATE OF THE POLICE IN IRELAND.

Mr. GOULBURN rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill upon the subject of the police system of Ireland. He remarked upon the very strong, and urgent, and manifest necessity of providing some more effective means for preserving the tranquillity of that Country. He proposed for the present to content himself with giving a short sketch of the plan which would be comprised in the Bill. It went (as far as the low tone of voice used by the Right Honourable Gentleman would suffer us to collect) to vest the power in the Lord Lieutenant to appoint a considerable establishment of police to act in the counties, with superiors over certain divisions of them, who were to be in direct communication with the Government. There was also to be a power vested of transferring them from one barony to another, and the Lord Lieutenant was to have liberty to appoint proper persons to discharge the duties of a local magistracy in parts where there were no resident gentry to fulfil them. He would confine himself to this short explanation for the present, hoping that the House would not consider his claim to a fuller explanation and discussion hereafter by prejudiced. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill pursuant to the objects which he had stated.

Sir J. NEWPORT professed that he did not feel pleased at the prospect of this measure. He thought it went to increase the evil already too prevalent, of lodging a nominal and corruptible authority with a variety of agents, the responsibility of which would rest no where. It was questionable if the Bill would not go to destroy all hope of reformation in the existing local jurisdictions. He confessed that it was unfair to urge objections to a Bill which was not yet before the House. He thought some measure which would assimilate the magistracy of Ireland to that of England would be far more acceptable. The peace and tranquillity of England were assured by the residence and influence of the unpaid magistracy in a manner of which the Government alone was not capable.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD, thought the thanks of the House due to his Right Honourable Friend for having thus early brought the subject before the House. It was one in which be had for a long time been deeply interested, and he was much gratified at seeing it in such good hands.

Mr. PEEL felt very strong on this subject, and observed that the necessity for such a measure was generally felt and admitted. He knew too much of the candour and good sense of the Right Honourable Baronet opposite not to feel certain that he would look well into any measure so interesting to Ireland, and that he would never consent to oppose it from unfair motives, merely because he was commonly opposed to those who might bring it forward. He observed that all the efforts used by the Government and the country to make the police and constables efficient to preserving the tranquillity of the country had proved unavailing. He could not agree with the Right Honourable Baronet that the Bill was likely to interfere to the prevention of any reform in the local magistracy. He thought that an efficient system of police was all that was necessary to restore the country to peace, and then there would be time and opportunity to correct abuses.

Mr. BROUGHAM asked a question, the import of which we understand to be how many places or appointments the Lord Lieutenant would be empowered by the Bill to create for the several districts?

Mr. GOULBURN, in his reply, was inaudible in the gallery—Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock	India Stock —
3 per Cent. Red 78⅝¾	India Bonds —
3 per Cent. Cons 79⅝	Ex. Bills (£1000) 1 2 pm
3½ per Cent. 89⅜ 89	Long Ann. 19⅝ 15-16
4 per Cent. Cons. 94⅞¾	Cons. for Acc. (July) 79⅝¾
5 per Cents. 102⅝¾	

We have received New York Papers to the 2d inst. and from Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia, to the 30th ult. We extract from them the following articles of intelligence:—

DISTURBANCES AT ST. SALVADOR.

"NEW YORK, APRIL 30.—Capt. Brace, arrived at Salem, informs, that, from the 17th to the 24th February, great commotions and many bloody scenes had taken place at St. Salvador, in consequence of the arrival of an European General to take command as Governor and Military Chief. Supported by the European and Portuguese troops, about 3000 in number, he demanded of the Brazilian Commander the resignation of his authority; and the latter, supported by the native troops and populace, refusing, they were fired upon in the Palace-square, and a considerable number killed and wounded.

"The Brazilians were compelled to retreat to Fort San Pedro, where they remained till the 21st, when they evacuated it, and retired to the country, leaving their Commander a prisoner, who would probably be sent to Europe for trial.

"When Captain B. sailed (on the 27th of February), tranquillity was in a great measure restored, and business resumed; but it was expected the Brazilians would soon return in greater force and attack the place, when bloody work was anticipated."

We have received the Paris Journals of Tuesday last. The news they contain from Spain, if authentic, exhibits the rapid approach which that country is making towards a state of civil war.—In various places there have been direct and sanguinary engagements between the Royalists and the Constitutionalists. It is added, that in nearly all of them the former were triumphant.

The funeral of the Duke of Richelieu took place on Monday last.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

The London Journals of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, have arrived. No Mail due.

WINDOW TAX.

Many interesting articles are to be found in our columns, but the Window Tax exceeds them all in importance, and we shall not touch upon any other topic. A third edition of the *Dublin Evening Herald* enabled us, on Saturday, to communicate the intelligence of the intended repeal of this odious impost to a portion of our readers, and to circulate the happy tidings throughout this City. The Dublin Papers of Saturday conveyed the following documents, which put an end to all doubt on the subject, if any doubt existed. A question is still most anxiously asked—is payment of the tax to be exacted for the current year? It is at present impossible to speak with certainty on this point, but we will venture to hazard the opinion, that the repeal will be retrospective, and that the payment of the tax will not be exacted for the current year. The design of the repeal is the immediate alleviation of the prevalent distress, but that design would be rendered abortive for this year, if the payment were to be required. Ministers are about to adopt a measure gratifying and popular in the very highest degree, and they will not clog the valuable boon with any ungracious reservations:—

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW TAX.

LETTER FROM THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

"*Mansion-House, Dublin—24th May, 1822, Friday Evening.*

"The LORD MAYOR has the proud satisfaction "to communicate to his Fellow-Citizens, that he "has just been honoured with an official Commu-"nication from his Excellency the LORD LIEUTE-"NANT, intimating the gratifying intelligence, "that it is the intention of his MAJESTY's Minis-"ters to propose to Parliament the Repeal of the "Window Tax in Ireland.

"JOHN K. JAMES,
"Lord Mayor City of Dublin."

REPEAL OF THE TAX ON HEARTHS.

We have great satisfaction in stating, that his MAJESTY's Ministers have signified their intention of repealing the Tax on Hearths, as well as that on Windows. The following is a copy of a Letter on the subject, addressed to Sir ROBERT SHAW, Bart. by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER:—

"Downing-street, May 22, 1822.

"Mr. VANSITTART presents his compliments to Sir ROBERT SHAW, and has very great satisfaction in acquainting him, that his MAJESTY's Government, having taken into consideration the representations which he has made to them of the operation and effect of the Hearth and Window Tax in Ireland, and those which have reached them from different parts of the Country upon the same subject, have come to the determination of proposing to Parliament the entire repeal of that Duty.

"From the personal interest which Sir ROBERT SHAW has always evinced in this question, Mr. VANSITTART has much pleasure in making the earliest possible communication of the intentions of Government with respect to it."

A shocking accident occurred on Saturday last, at Newtown Head, at the western extremity of Tramore Bay. Two of the masons employed at the Towers erecting there were in the act of ascending to the top of one of the Towers, by means of the apparatus used in raising up stones, &c. when the old rope by which they were suspended, and which had been badly spliced, gave way at the spliced part, by which the unfortunate men were precipitated to the ground from a height of thirty-seven feet, and so severely injured that their recovery is extremely doubtful. One of them, named Byrne, a native of Wexford, was brought to the Leper Hospital, in this City, on Sunday evening, in a most pitiable state, having suffered a fracture of the spine, besides various other fractures and contusions. The other, named Flaherty, remains in Tramore, of which he is an inhabitant, in a state almost equally miserable. Both, we understand, have large families dependent on them for support, who, we have no doubt, will experience the liberality of the Contractors and the Public.

EARLY VEGETATION.—Several stalks of small Barley, or Bere, well in ear, were brought to our office on Saturday, some of which measured 3 feet 8 inches in height. They were pulled from a full field of this grain, all in the same state of forwardness, situate about a mile beyond Carrick-on-Suir, in the County of Tipperary, between the Clonmel road and the river, and directly opposite Coolnamuck-house. This same field has been for many years remarkable for the forwardness of its crops.

We have been also favoured with a few ears of very forward Wheat, of the Talavera kind, taken from a field at Milton, in the County of Kilkenny, belonging to Thomas Jacob, jun. Esq. which is expected to be fit for reaping, should the weather prove favourable, about the 20th of July.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The examination for Scholarships commenced on the 23d in the University. On Wednesday next that for Fellowships begins. The successful Candidates at both examinations will be announced as usual, on Trinity Monday, June 3d. On the following day the entrance for Sizars will take place; and, in consequence of Monday being occupied with the arrangements for swearing the new Fellows and Scholars, the entrance for Pensioners, which should regularly have occurred on that day, is postponed until Tuesday next.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—We are highly gratified in stating, that that truly pious and worthy divine, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Taylor, brother of the Marquis of Headfort, will be selected by our most gracious Sovereign to fill one of the present vacancies on the bench of Irish Bishops.—*Globe.*

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Percy, son of the Earl of Beverly, son-in-law to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and cousin to the Duke of Northumberland, report says, will have one of the vacant Mitres.—*Ibid.*

The Earl of Glengall has been pleased to appoint the Rev. William Mackesy his Lordship's Chaplain.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—The Lord Lieutenant has subscribed Five Hundred Pounds for the relief of his suffering countrymen.

A French Nobleman, of Irish extraction, Lally Tollendahl, has sent £25 from Paris, to the fund for the distressed Irish.

The Bishop of Limerick has given £30 worth of Potatoes to the poor widows and cotters on his Lordship's property near that city.

THEATRICAL LIBERALITY.—Mr. Kean's Benefit will take place at Drury-lane, London, on the 3d of next month, when the profits of the night, after the expenses, will be given to the fund for relieving the distressed in Ireland. Mr. Kean, in announcing this intention, expresses a hope that his motives may not be mistaken, being "merely gratitude to Ireland, admiration of its People, and regret for their exigencies."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Manor Course, Waterford.

Mr. Pearson's Grounds were crowded yesterday by a vast concourse, of all ranks, eager to witness the promised sports of the day, and their curiosity was amply gratified by an excellent race. The prize was a purse of Five Pounds, the owner of each horse staking Ten Shillings—second Horse to save his stake. Four started, and came in as follow:—

A brown Horse, by Washington, 5 years old, owned by Mr. Walsh, of Ballyvardin, near Bonmahon, Co. Waterford, carrying 9st. 4lb.	1	1
A bay Mare, by Champion, 5 years old, belonging to Mr. Flinn, of Cullinagh, do do.	2	2
A bay Mare, 6 years old, of Mr. Phelan, of Ballyquin, Co. Kilkenny, 9st. 7lb......	3	4
A black Horse, aged, owned by Lieut. Cowell, of the Royals, 9st. 7lb.............	4	3

Capital running between Mr. Walsh's Horse and Mr. Flinn's Mare (the latter the victor on several former occasions). The first heat was won by about a length; the second by about two lengths.

We understand that excellent sport is expected this day, three choice Horses being entered, to carry weight for age as yesterday, for Five Pounds, to be given by the spirited proprietor, Mr. Pearson.

The Running to-morrow, by the beaten Horses, is also expected to be very interesting.

The fine Band of the Royals adds greatly to the pleasure of the spectators.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE,

FRIDAY, MAY 24.—The major part of Monday's supply of Wheat remained over for this morning's market, for which there was scarcely any demand to-day, and only the finest samples could be got off, but which obtained Monday's prices; all other sorts were offered on lower terms, but there were no buyers for them. Fine fresh Barley sold at Monday's quotation, having had but a small quantity of that description at market this week. The arrivals of Oats since Monday have been very considerable, but the finest qualities support their prices; all other sorts may be quoted 1s. per quarter cheaper, as well as Beans and Peas.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of Butter declined on Saturday (as mentioned in the later part of our impression) from 71s. 6d. to 68s.—but gradually recovered again towards the close as far as 70s. Yesterday 70s was the general currency for firsts, but 6d to 1s more was paid in some instances. Weighed at the Crane on Saturday, 285—yesterday, 170 firkins.

There was no market of Grain yesterday worthy of notice, and no alteration could be stated in prices. Other articles stationary.

MARRIED,

In Tralee, on Thursday last, the Rev. Edward Conyers, Rector of Knockane, County Kerry, to Catherine, only daughter of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, of Churchtown, Bart.

Thursday morning, at Glanmire Church, Co. Cork, William John, Esq. of Youghal, to Miss M'Clure, only daughter of Robert M'Clure, Esq. of Trivoli Terrace, near Cork.

On Tuesday, the 14th, at Christ Church, Cork, by the Rev. A. Kennedy, Thomas Fitzgerald Downing, Esq. only son of Dr. Downing, late of Lismore, Co. Waterford, to Mary, relict of Abraham Wilson, of Scart-Barry, Esq. in the County Cork.

DEATHS.

At Ballyquin, County Kilkenny, on the 25th instant, Jane Bunbury, eldest daughter of Bartholomew Dillon, Esq. We lament to say her death was caused by a cold caught by quitting her residence immediately after measles, in consequence of a notice of an intended attack on her father's house to procure arms. Had the misguided assailants ever felt a parent's pang for the loss of a beloved and amiable girl, they would atone by a repentance of their guilt.

Friday morning, at his lodgings on the Grand-Parade, Cork, whither he had gone for Medical assistance, the Right Hon. John De Courcey, Lord Kinsale, Baron De Courcey and Ringrone, by prescription. He was the Premier Baron of Ireland, and a nobleman possessed of every virtue that could distinguish true Nobility. He is succeeded in his Titles and Estates by his eldest son, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. De Courcey.

In India, on the 3d of last October, Wm. Smith, Esq. son of the late Hon. Mrs. Smith, and nephew to Lords Donoughmore and Hutchinson.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Wm. Cantwell, of Clonmel, youngest son of Mr. Thos. Cantwell, merchant.

SHIP NEWS.

The Brig *Ant*, Otis, of Boston, for Liverpool, which providentially escaped destruction in Tramore Bay on the 22d ult. by getting into the small and dangerous inlet of Rineshark, was got off last springs from where she had grounded, reloaded, and proceeded on her voyage the 22d inst. without damage to vessel or cargo.

QUARANTINE.

Copy of a Letter dated Council Office, Whitehall, May 8:—

"SIR—The Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council having had under their consideration your letter of the 3d instant, stating that the Superintendent of Quarantine at the Motherbank, referring to my letter of the 24 of October last, has requested to be informed whether vessels arriving from Cadiz, free from sickness, and with clean bills of health, are still to be placed under quarantine, or whether he is merely to put the questions and receive the answers from the master, as is practised in the case of all other vessels arriving from places not within the Streights of Gibraltar; I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, that the Lords of the Council are of opinion, that, under the present circumstances, nothing more is necessary, with respect to vessels from Cadiz, than to ask the preliminary questions.

"JOHN BULLER."

On the 5th April, lat. 49° 20' long. 50° 30' the *Wilson*, arrived at New York from Dublin, passed several islands of ice. She had a very boisterous passage.

Thirty-six vessels, amounting to 5,990 tons, belonging to Whitehaven, Harrington, Workington, and Maryport, have been lost within ten months.

ARRIVALS FROM WATERFORD.

The Ship *Amazon*, M'Kenzie, which sailed hence on the 20th March, with passengers, for Baltimore, arrived there on the 25th April.

The Schooner *Lady Sherbrooke*, Molloy, which sailed on the 3d of April for Newfoundland, arrived out on the 27th of same month.

Arrived at Liverpool—*Mariner*, Churchward; and *John and William*, Thomas. At Bristol—*Hibernia*, Bailey.

ARRIVALS FROM YOUGHAL.

At London—20th, *Aurora*, Howell; 21st, *Ann*, Rosier. At Liverpool—*Margaret*, Williams.

PORT NEWS PASSAGE, MAY 27.

ARRIVED,

24th—Queen Caroline, Eastaway, Dublin, ballast.

25th—Comet, Lewis, Glasgow, coals; Friends, Elliott, Swansea, culm; Western Star, Duncan, Newport, coals, for Ross; Prosperous, Schollar, Swansea, culm; Victoria, Williams, Courtmasherry, anchor and chains of ship Albion, for Liverpool.

26th—Joseph and Mary, Barry, Youghal, earthenware; Speculator, Taylor, Newport, coals, for Youghal; Commerce, Phillips, Swansea, culm, a market.

27th—William and Mary, Simpson, Swansea, culm, a market.

SAILED,

25th—London, Foss, London, bacon, butter, &c.; Hope, Hannington, Plymouth, wheat, flour, bacon, &c. and put back; Dasher, Bowden—and Susan, Berry, gone to weigh the brig Martha, and both put back; Liver, Redmond, St. Michael's, butter, bread, glass ware, &c.; Hope, Roberts, Bristol, grain; Thetis, Stapleton, Padstow, horses, linen, and ballast.

26th—Hero, Maddick, Swansea, ballast; Maria, Hanson, Pillau, salt; Four Brothers, Murphy, Swansea, ballast; Alfred, Maine, Liverpool, wheat, oats, flour, butter, &c.; Lord Ebrington, Day—and Expedition, Stacey, Bristol, flour, butter, &c.; Mayflower, Davison, Dublin, flour, hoops, &c.; Hope, Hannington, before mentioned; Three Sisters, Sheridan, Bridgwater, wheat, and put back.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of MAGISTRATES appointed to inquire into the State of this City have adjourned to FRIDAY next, at 12 o'Clock, (at the TOWN-HALL) when, and at every subsequent Meeting, (of which due Notice shall be given,) they will thankfully receive any Information upon Oath respecting the State of the City.

WM. MURPHY, Mayor, Chairman.

Dated 27th May, 1822.

TO BE LET,

FOR THE SEASON,

Or for such Term as may be agreed on,

MOUNT AIRY LODGE, at KNOCKMAHON, FURNISHED, with GRASS for a Cow and Pair of Horses.

Likewise, the HOTEL at BONMAHON, with GARDEN, COACH-HOUSE, and STABLING for TEN Horses, together with several HOUSES and TENEMENTS in the Village.

Application to be made to RICHARD ELLIOTT, Bonmahon.

May 27, 1822.

AUCTION OF NEW DRAM TIMBER AND DEALS.

DENIS CANTWELL

WILL OFFER FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, the 4th June next,

10,500 8, 10, & 12 FEET 3-INCH DEALS,

AND 500 PIECES OF TIMBER.

TERMS AT SALE.

Waterford, 24th May, 1822.

GURTRUSH WOOD.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE ACRE OF GURTRUSH WOOD,

NEAR BESSBOROUGH.

Four Months will be allowed for Payment, and Six Months to draw off the Timber and Bark.

GEORGE LYNDON, the Woodranger, will shew the Timber.

Written Proposals will be received by Mr. WALSH, Belline, near Piltown, till the 24th June next.

May 25, 1822.

ASSESSED TAXES.

OFFICES for the Receipt of the ASSESSED TAXES of the WATERFORD DISTRICT, for the present Year, will be held on the Days and at the Places under-mentioned:

	1st INSTALMENT.	2d INSTALMENT.
Excise Office, Waterford	May 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th & 25th.	Sept. 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th & 21st.
Tallow,	June 3d,	Sept. 30th,
Lismore,	4th,	Oct. 1st,
Cappoquin,	5th,	2d,
Dungarvan,	6th and 7th,	3d and 4th,
Kilmacthomas,	13th,	9th,
Tramore,	18th,	10th,
Portlaw,	19th,	11th,
Thomastown,	20th,	Sept. 25th,
Goresbridge,	21st,	Sept. 26th.

WILLIAM HUGHES, Collector.

Excise-Office, Waterford,
May 13, 1822.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL NEWPORT, A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS CHARLES CLARKE and TERENCE CLARKE, of the City of Waterford, Braziers, are severally indebted to the late Bank of WILLIAM, SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, on foot of their several Engagements, in the Sums following—that is to say—the said CHARLES CLARKE in the sum of £260 8s. 6d.—and the said TERENCE CLARKE in the sum of £158 18s. 10d.—and whereas the said CHARLES CLARKE and TERENCE CLARKE hold the Notes of the said late Bank of WILLIAM, SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, payable to Bearer on demand, equal to the several Sums due by them respectively, and they have proposed to the ASSIGNEES of the said Bankrupt to hand unto them Banknotes of said Firm of WILLIAM, SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, for the said Sums of £260 8s. 6d. and £158 18s. 10d., on condition that the said ASSIGNEES should look to the other Parties on all other Engagements of theirs now in the possession of the said ASSIGNEES, before they look to them for the same—and the said CHARLES CLARKE and TERENCE CLARKE have represented themselves unable to pay the said several Debts at any higher Composition than Ten Shillings in the Pound.

And whereas the ASSIGNEES of the said Bankrupt have caused Notice to be given in the *Dublin Gazette* of TUESDAY, the 21st day of May instant, of a MEETING of the CREDITORS of said Bankrupt, to be held at the ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN, on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, for the purpose of assenting to or dissenting from the said ASSIGNEES compounding and agreeing with the said CHARLES CLARKE and TERENCE CLARKE in the manner and on the terms aforesaid, or compounding or agreeing with them, or either of them, in any other manner, or on any other terms—and in which said Notice the several Bills on foot of which the said CHARLES CLARKE and TERENCE CLARKE so propose to compound are particularly specified.

And inasmuch as a great number of the CREDITORS of the Bankrupt in this matter reside in the City and Neighbourhood of Waterford, and it may be inconvenient to them to attend said Meeting in Dublin—the CREDITORS who have proved their Debts under the Commission of Bankrupt in this matter are requested to meet the ASSIGNEES of the Bankrupt, at the late Bank of WILLIAM, SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, on the Quay, in this City, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May instant, at ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, to deliberate upon the subject aforesaid, and in order that such of the said Creditors as cannot attend said Meeting in Dublin may acquire the information necessary to enable them to instruct their Agents to attend thereat, and to assent to, or dissent from, such Proposals, or such other Resolutions, touching the matters aforesaid, as may then and there be suggested for the determination of said Creditors.

TANDYS, and IVIE & MORTIMER,
Agents for the Assignees.

Waterford, May 28, 1822.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL NEWPORT, A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS JAMES F. CARROLL, of the City of Waterford, Attorney at Law; DANIEL LYNAGH, of said City, Brewer; ROGER HAYES, of said City, Esquire, for DAVID O'NEILL POWER; the EXECUTORS of NICHOLAS POWER, late of Snowhill, in the County of Kilkenny, deceased; DAVID O'NEILL POWER, of Snowhill, aforesaid; SAMUEL BOYSE, of Grange, in the County of Wexford, Esq.; JOHN MEIGHAN, of Kilkenny, Merchant; the Rev. JOHN COOKE, of Tramore, in the County of Waterford, Clerk; Dame SARAH ALCOCK, of Ballinamona, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, Widow; WM. H. GREEN, of Lota, in the County of Cork, Esq.; GEORGE FREEMAN, of Enniscorthy, in the County of Wexford; CHARLES BIANCONI, of Clonmel, Gentleman, and JONATHAN GATCHELL, of the City of Waterford, Merchant, are severally indebted to the late Bank of WM. SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, in the Sums following—that is to say, the said JAMES F. CARROLL, in the Sum of £291 19s. 3d.; the said DANIEL LYNAGH, in the Sum of £33 5s. 8d.; the said ROGER HAYES, in the Sum of £898 19s. 5d. for DAVID O'NEILL POWER; the Executors of the said NICHOLAS POWER, the Sum of £531 10s. 4d.; the said DAVID O'NEILL POWER, in the Sum of £272 15s. 7d.; the said SAMUEL BOYSE, in the Sum of £324 0s. 3d.; the said JOHN MEIGHAN, in the Sum of £461 7s. 4d.; the said JOHN COOKE, in the Sum of £33 8s. 6d.; the said Dame SARAH ALCOCK, in the Sum of £102 11s. 2d.; the said WM. H. GREEN, in the Sum of £58 18s. 4d.; the said GEORGE FREEMAN, in the Sum of £56 12s. 4d.; the said CHAS. BIANCONI, in the Sum of £222 1s. 4d.; and the said JONATHAN GATCHELL, in the Sum of £88 15s. 11d.; and each of the said several Debtors, before named, holds the Notes of the said late Bank of WM. SAMUEL and JOHN NEWPORT, payable to Bearer on Demand, to an Amount equal to or exceeding the Sum so due by him to the Bankrupt's Estate. And whereas each of the before-named Debtors has proposed to the Assignees of the Bankrupt to deliver up to them the Notes of the said Bank, so in his Possession, to be cancelled, upon his being allowed Credit therefor, at the Rate of Ten Shillings for every Twenty Shillings of the Amount of the said Notes, and to pay and discharge in Cash such Balance as will be due by him to the Bankrupt's Estate after such Allowance.

And whereas the Assignees of the said Bankrupt have caused Notice to be given in the *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday, the 21st day of May instant, of a MEETING of the CREDITORS of said Bankrupt, to be held at the ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN, on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, for the purpose of assenting to or dissenting from the said ASSIGNEES compounding and agreeing with the said JAMES F. CARROLL, DANIEL LYNAGH, ROGER HAYES, Executors of NICHOLAS POWER, DAVID O'NEILL POWER, SAMUEL BOYSE, JOHN MEIGHAN, Rev. JOHN COOKE, Dame SARAH ALCOCK, WM. H. GREENE, GEORGE FREEMAN, CHARLES BIANCONI, and JONATHAN GATCHELL, and every or any of them, in the manner and on the terms aforesaid, or compounding or agreeing with them, or any of them, in any other manner or on any other terms.

And inasmuch as a great number of the CREDITORS of the Bankrupt in this matter reside in the City and Neighbourhood of Waterford, and it may be inconvenient to them to attend said Meeting in Dublin—the CREDITORS who have proved their Debts under the Commission of Bankrupt in this matter are requested to meet the ASSIGNEES of the Bankrupt at the late Bank of WILLIAM, SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, on the Quay, in this City, on THURSDAY, the 30th of May instant, at ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, to deliberate upon the subject aforesaid, and in order that such of the said Creditors as cannot attend said Meeting in Dublin may acquire the information necessary to enable them to instruct their Agents to attend thereat, and to assent to, or dissent from, such Proposals, or such other Resolutions, touching the matters aforesaid, as may then and there be suggested for the determination of said Creditors.

TANDYS, and IVIE & MORTIMER,
Agents for the Assignees.

Waterford, May 28, 1822.

FOR

CHARLOTTE TOWN,

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND,

TO SAIL on the FIFTH of JUNE NEXT, from WATERFORD, the fine, fast-sailing, first Class Brig the DEVONSHIRE, of Bideford, STEPHEN TOWNSEND, Master, 200 Tons Burden; excellent Accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, &c.

For Freight or Passage apply to

MOORE & LUMSDEN,
Ship Agents, Waterford.

May 23, 1822.

THOMAS & RICH. KEHOE

OFFER FOR SALE,

144 *Chests Black and Green TEAS, (just arrived per the ERIN.)*
30 *Hhds Muscovado SUGAR,*
Patent and Powder Lump DITTO,
Old Cork WHISKEY,
5 *Puncheons MOLASSES,*
20 *Baskets Double Gloster and Berkley CHEESE,*
8 *Bales Black and White PEPPER,*
30 *Kegs MUSTARD,*
20 *Casks Refined SALTPETRE,*
60 *Bags COCOA,*
50 *Barrels Stockholm TAR,*
50 *Barrels Amber ROSIN,*
20 *Barrels PITCH.*

AND THEY DAILY EXPECT THE ARRIVAL OF

40 *Hhds Muscovado SUGAR,*
12 *Hhds. Refined DITTO, Patent and Powders,*
24 *Boxes Yellow CANDY,*
50 *Bags Rough SALTPETRE,*
60 *Barrels TAR,*
50 *Barrels Amber ROSIN, and*
20 *Barrels PITCH.*

Which, with their present Assortment of SPICES, Spanish and E. I. INDIGO, DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c. will be disposed of on encouraging Terms.

Waterford, 6th May, 1822.

☞ *An APPRENTICE wanted.*

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Laid before Congress on the 16th of April, relative to the claim of Russia to certain Territorial and Maritime Rights on the North-West Coast of America.

Department of State, Washington, April 15, 1822.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th February last, requesting the President of the United States "to communicate to that House whether any Foreign Government has made claim to any part of the territory of the United States upon the coast of the Pacific Ocean, north of the 42d degree of latitude, and to what extent; whether any regulations have been made by Foreign Powers affecting the trade on that coast, and how far it affects the interest of this Republic; and whether any communications have been made to this Government by Foreign Powers, touching the contemplated occupation of the Columbian River;" has the honour of submitting to the President sundry papers containing the information embraced by the resolution.

At the time when the subject of the proposed occupation of the Columbia river was presented to the consideration of Congress, at their last Session, the Minister of Great Britain, at two several interviews with the Secretary of State, suggesting that Great Britain had claims on the north-west coast of America, with which he conceived that such occupation on the part of the United States would conflict, had requested to be informed what were the intentions of the Government of the United States in this respect. The Secretary of State declined answering those inquiries, or discussing those claims, otherwise than in writing. But no written communication upon the subject has been received.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[Not having room for all the documents accompanying the report, we postpone all the correspondence with the British Authorities, which terminated, in 1819, in the surrender of a post occupied by them on the Columbia river; and present to our readers the papers which are of more recent date and of more immediate interest.]

(TRANSLATION)

The Chevalier Poletica to the Secretary of State.

Washington, Feb. 11, 1822.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in consequence of orders which have lately reached him, hastens herewith to transmit to Mr. Adams, Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs, a printed copy of the regulation adopted by the Russian American company, and sanctioned by his Imperial Majesty, relative to foreign commerce in the waters bordering the establishments of the said company on the northwest of America.

The undersigned conceives it to be, moreover, his duty to inform Mr. Adams, that the imperial Government, in adopting this regulation, supposes that a foreign ship, which shall have sailed from a European port after the 1st of March, 1822, or from one of the ports of the United States after the 1st July, of the same year, cannot lawfully pretend ignorance of these new measures.

The undersigned eagerly embraces this occasion of offering to Mr. Adams the assurance of his high consideration.

PIERRE DE POLETICA.

Mr. Adams, Secretary of State.

[Here follows a copy of the edict, of which notice has been heretofore more than once taken in the *National Intelligencer.*]

The Secretary of State to Mr. Poletica.

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 25, 1822.

SIR—I have had the honour of receiving your Note of the 11th instant, enclosing a printed copy of the regulations adopted by the Russian American Company, and sanctioned by his Imperial Majesty, relating to the commerce of foreigners in the waters bordering on the establishments of that Company upon the north-west coast of America.

I am directed by the President of the United States to inform you, that he has seen with surprise in this Edict, the assertion of a territorial claim on the part of Russia, extending to the 51st degree of north latitude on this continent; and a regulation interdicting to all commercial vessels, other than R[illegible] penalty of seizure