

mit to justice." Witness also saw Mr. Dowling, whom he knows searched the pockets of the prisoner, and take from one an opera glass, which he handed to witness; and afterwards a small pistol, corresponding in size with that which had been taken by Mr. Burgess; this he understood to be loaded.

Mr. Dowling was then called; he produced the loaded pistol, which he had taken from the small clothes pocket of the prisoner, and which he had kept in his possession, and had never lost sight of, though he had put it into the hands of a Member at the bar of the House.

The papers, as brought from the prisoner's lodgings, were produced, tied in a handkerchief, by Vickery, the Bow-street officer, and consigned to the charge of Lord Castlereagh, in order that they might be submitted to the Privy Council.

The examinations having been brought to a conclusion, the Prisoner was asked what he had to say against the fact with which he was charged, and again cautioned by Sir J. C. Heppeley not to say any thing that would be injurious to himself.

The Prisoner spoke to the following effect: "I have admitted the fact—I admit the fact; but wish with permission, to state something in my justification. I have been denied the redress of my grievances by Government; I have been ill-treated. They all know who I am, and what I am, through the Secretary of State and Mr. Becket, with whom I have had frequent communications. They knew of this fact six weeks ago, through the Magistrates of Bow-street. I was accused most wrongfully by a Governor General in Russia, in a letter from Archangel to Riga, and have sought redress in vain. I am a most unfortunate man, and feel here, (placing his hand on his breast) sufficient justification for what I have done."

Here Lord Castlereagh interfered, and informed the prisoner that he was not then called on for his defence, but merely to say what he had to urge in contradiction to the fact with which he was charged. Any thing he might feel desirous of stating in extenuation of his crime, he had better reserve for his trial.

The Prisoner said, "Since it seems best to you that I should not now explain the causes of my conduct, I will leave it until the day of my trial, when my country will have an opportunity of judging whether I am right or wrong."

Upon being again questioned, he replied, "I admit the fact;" which admission was accordingly entered upon the record. The Bow-street Officers were then called in; and the prisoner having been permitted to dress, was handcuffed by Vickery and Atkins.

Mr. Whitbread then suggested the propriety of the prisoner's being conducted down stairs, by one or two of the Magistrates and the officers, his commitment to His Majesty's jail of Newgate having been previously made out; and that the gentlemen present should remain in the room, that no crowd might lead to confusion below. This plan was acceded to, and the prisoner taken out.

The Coroner's Jury have brought in a verdict of *Wilful Murder*, and Thomas C. Brookbank was bound over to prosecute.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Extract of a Despatch from Lord Wellington.

"Despatches have been received from the Earl of Wellington, dated Niza the 16th April.

"Soult had collected his army at Villa Franca, on the 8th of April; but hearing there of the fall of Badajoz, he retired in the night towards Andalusia. His rear was closely followed by the British cavalry, under Sir Stapleton Cotton who came up with 2500 of the enemy's horse early in the morning of the 11th, near Villa Garcia.

"Sir Stapleton Cotton fell upon them with two brigades, commanded by Major Gen. Le Merchant and Col. Ponsonby. The French were overthrown, and driven in great confusion to Llerena. They sustained a very considerable loss in killed and wounded, and we made about 150 prisoners.

"On the part of the British about 50 were killed or wounded—among the latter is Major Prescott, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, (slightly) and Lieut. Walker, of the same regiment, (severely.)

"The enemy's forces retreated after the 11th from Llerena, and have evacuated Estremadura entirely.

"Lord Wellington had not heard from General Ballesteros. The Conde Penne Villamur had approached Seville by the right of the Guadalquivir, and skirmished with the garrison on the 5th, and obliged them to retire within their works.

"Lord Wellington had accounts from Ciudad Rodrigo up to the 9th, when the enemy still kept the place blockaded, but had made no attack.—They had not repeated their visits to Almeida, where they suffered some loss in reconnaissance upon the 3d of April.

"Upon the 7th, most of Marmont's troops moved from near Ciudad Rodrigo toward Sabugal, and their advanced guard entered Castello Branco on the 12th, but evacuated it before day-light, on the 14th, when General Alten's hussars, and Colonel Le Cor's brigade of militia occupied the town.

"Lord Wellington is moving towards Castile, and his advanced guard reached Castello Branco, on the 16th April."

MAY 12.

A Despatch has been received from the Earl of Wellington, dated Alfaytes, April 24.

"His Lordship's army having continued its march in the direction of the above place, the enemy retired before him, and their rear guard crossed the Agueda upon the 29d, retreating upon Tormes.

"A body of Portuguese militia having been collected at Guarda previous to the Earl of Wellington's movement to the northward, Marmont had marched against them on the 4th of April, with considerable force, which obliged the militia to retreat; and their rear guard having fallen into confusion, about 150 of them were made prisoners.

"Upon the 15th the enemy moved towards Gen. Wilson's corps, at Lagiofa, and drove in his out posts, but on that night began their retreat, while General Wilson re-occupied Guarda upon the 17th of April.

"While Marmont collected his forces for this temporary incursion into Portugal, General Abadia had moved a Spanish corps into Leon, and had obtained some partial successes, Don Julian Sanchez had likewise been very successful in Castile against the enemy's convoys and communications.

"It appears that General Ballesteros did not enter Seville during Soult's absence from that city."

FUENTE GUINALDO, APRIL 29.

The enemy have continued their retreat since I addressed your Lordship on the 24th inst. No movement has been made to the south. General Drouet was still, by the last accounts, at Fuente de Ovejuna, in Cordova. The Conde de Penne Villamur has returned into Estremadura with the troops under his command.

MAY 16.

The trial of Bellingham took place at the Old Bailey yesterday—the Judges were Sir James Mansfield, Barons Graham and Smith, and Mr. Justice Heath—by nine o'clock the Court was completely crowded; as soon as the Judges had taken their seats the Prisoner was brought in; and the Jury empanelled—the Junior Counsel having opened the indictment, the Attorney General rose, and after stating the horrid circumstances of the murder, went into an examination of the witnesses, whose evidence was nearly similar to what has been already published;—after the examination of the witnesses on the part of the Crown had been gone through, the Prisoner was called on for his defence:—He addressed the Jury—alluded to a plea of insanity made by his Counsel, and stated that he was perfectly ignorant of his being so—entered fully into the particulars of his treatment in Russia, and imputed the neglect of redress in that country to the conduct of Lord G. L. Gower and Sir S. Shairpe; and stated the means he had taken to interest His Majesty's Ministers in his favour.—He said that he should have been happy had the fatal ball lodged in any other man's breast than that of Mr. Perceval—for whose death, from the bottom of his soul, he felt more grief than even the members of his own family; he concluded by saying that the Jury could not find him guilty—as *malice prepense* had not been proved against him, which was necessary to constitute the crime charged in the indictment.

Some witnesses in behalf of the Prisoner were then called—they stated his having appeared insane at some periods of his life.

The learned Judge recapitulated the evidence—afterwards the Jury retired for about ten minutes, when they returned to the box, and gave in a verdict of—*GUILTY*.

The Recorder then addressed the Prisoner—stated the atrocity of his crime; and, in alluding to the object of his vengeance, he said—"in defying Mr. Perceval you robbed charity of one of its warmest patrons—religion of one of its firmest supporters—domestic life of one of its most endearing characters—and his country of one of its brightest ornaments." He afterwards sentenced him to be hung on the Monday following.

DIET OF SWEDEN.

Extract from the Speech of the King.

"I have called you together at a moment when great and important occurrences out of your native country, seemed to threaten Europe with new misfortunes. Guarded by her situation from the forced obligation of paying obedience to foreign sway, which possibly might not accord with her own interest, Sweden has every thing to hope from unity, valour, and conduct, every thing to lose if she gives herself up to intestine divisions and unwise fear. It is by the bond of unity between me and you, by my son's sword, rich in honor, by the valour of our youth in arms, by the powerful will of the Swedish people that, the prosperity of your laws and the honor of your liberties are secured. It is by the high and valuable example of an undisturbed confidence between the King and subjects, by firm and manly decisions in the midst of tempestuous times, that the powers of Europe should be convinced that the independence of Sweden is not solely defended by the seas which surrounded her coast, at such a decisive moment for proving the general sentiments, when it may be probable that foreign calculations have been made, with intent to destroy my exertions and yours. I ought to endeavour to shake off every thing that might have effect on the freedom of your deliberations."

FROM NEW-LONDON, JUNE 17.

FROM CADIZ.—Arrived here on the 14th inst. brig Pocahontas, Williams, 35 days from Cadiz. News of the Embargo was received there two days before Capt. W. sailed. Flour was quick at 19 dollars, and was expected very soon to be upwards of 20. The French continued occasionally to throw a shell into Cadiz. It was expected that St. Lucar and that neighborhood would soon be evacuated by the French for want of provisions, as they were in distress, and means of supply cut off by the Spaniards.

FROM A BALTIMORE DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

INDIAN MURDERS.—Some additional murders have been perpetrated by the Indians in the most barbarous manner on some families near the Tennessee river. An expedition or two, if well conducted, against the Indians, would soon make them willing to bury the tomahawk. Governor Harrison's ill-judged *unlawful* warfare, has served to rouse and inflame the savages, not to intimidate them. We ought to have treated the aborigines with *justice and humanity*; and if British presents and intrigue overcame our kindness, then ought we to have attacked them with celerity and fury. As yet, we have done NEITHER!—*Whig*.]

Mr. Lloyd yesterday presented to the Senate, and Mr. Quincy to the House of Representatives, of the U. States, a Resolution of the House of Representatives

of Massachusetts, passed June 2d inst. expressing their opinion, "That an offensive war against Great-Britain, under the present circumstances of this country, would be in the highest degree impolitic, unnecessary and ruinous." Also, a Memorial of the said House of Representatives passed by a majority of one hundred and sixty-six and addressed to the Congress of the United States, on the same subject.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 2d June, 1812.

CASH

WANTED for BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn on the Right Honorable the Paymaster General, and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at Thirty Days Sight.—Tenders for Sums, (not less than One Hundred Pounds Sterling) will be received at this Office.

WILLIAM HANDFIELD SNELLING,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

SAINT JOHN, New-Brunswick, 21st May, 1812.

WOOD.

WANTED for the use of the ROYAL ARTILLERY in this City, One Hundred and Twenty Cords of good Merchantable Fire Wood, to be delivered at the Artillery Fuel Yard in the Lower Cove.—Sealed tenders will be received at this Office on or before the first of JULY next.

ROBERT PARKER, Ordnance Storekeeper.

JAMES CODNER

Has just received by the last Vessels from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, a seasonable and elegant assortment of GOODS, now opening for Sale at the most reasonable prices, comprising the following articles, viz.—

SUPERFINE and other Cloths; Cassimeres; Plaids; Flannels; Sheetings; White Cottons; Dowlas; Duck; Oznaburgs; Irish Linens and Shirting Cottons; Bedtickings; Brown Holland; White and colored Cambrics; Lustre for gowns; Long Lawns; Lenos; Muslins; Dimities; A handsome assortment of Printed Calicos and Shawls; Handkerchiefs; Checks and Striped Cottons; Ribbons; White Chapel Needles; Pins; Tapes; Bindings; Threads, Sewing Silks, and Cotton Balls; Ladies fashionable Straw and Beaver Hats and Bonnets, with feathers, &c.; Lace Caps and Pilgrim Tippets; Worsted and Cotton Sandalls; Fashionable silk trimmings; Shoes and Gloves; Fine Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Cotton Night Caps; Mens' and Youths' superfine and coarse Hats; Silk and Cotton Braces; Fashionable Waistcoating; Ready made Pantaloon; Best Calf Skin; Morocco ditto; Suararrow Boot Legs and Boot Soles; Patent Shoe Blacking and Heel Ball; Perfumery; Loaf Sugar; Poland Starch and Fig Blue; Scotch Barley; Mustard; Black Pepper; Ginger; White Wine Vinegar; Powder and Shot; Fine Sallad Oil; London White Lead, and Yellow Paint and Paint Oil; Crown Glass, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10; Cutlery; Hardware; Ironmongery, &c. &c.
St. John, June 1, 1812.

JOHN ROBINSON,

Has Received by the AUGUSTUS from LIVERPOOL, and PEGGY from LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDISE,

Which he is now opening for Sale on reasonable terms, viz.

SUPERFINE and Coarse Cloths; Red and White Flannels; Flax and Tow Oznaburgs; Irish Linens; Shirting Cottons; Printed Calico and Shawls; Corded and India Dimities; White Jean; Fustians; Clouting Diaper; Towelling ditto; Table Cloths; Dowlas and Raven's Duck; Brown Holland; Long Lawns; Lenos and Muslins; India Silk Handkerchiefs; Black and colored Barcelona ditto; Black and white Crape; Ribbons; Sewing Silks and Twist; Men and Boys Hats; Black Pepper; Loaf Sugar; Salad Oil and Fish Sauces; Stationary, and many other articles.

SAINT JOHN, 29th May, 1812.

WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co.

Have Imported in the Ship TRUE BRITON,

Capt. KIRBY, from LONDON.

A General Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, which will be opened in a few days, and Sold on the most reasonable terms.

Saint John, 15th June, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. JAMES JONES, residing near York Point, in this City, are requested to call upon the Subscribers to liquidate their Accounts and Notes of Hand, which are lodged with them to collect.

LEONARD & JARVIS.

Saint John, 25th May 1812.

N. B. Persons in Waterborough and Sheffield indebted to the said JAMES JONES, are hereby notified that unless their accounts are paid by the 20th July next they will be indiscriminately put in suit.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 11, 1812.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LAD about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the TALLOW CHANDLER BUSINESS—inquire of ASA BLAKESLEE.

St. JOHN, JUNE 22, 1812.