

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
LONDON, JUNE 15.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

Sir J. Newport rose to call the attention of the House to the subject of our Newfoundland Fisheries.—Before the American war, 16,000 seamen, and 80,000 tons of shipping were employed in those Fisheries; but by the Treaty with America in 1783, they were allowed to disturb the industry of our fishers. By the last war, that Treaty with America was at an end; and he now called on Government to prevent the Americans from interfering again with that branch of our commerce, so essential to our maritime power. He then moved an Address to the Prince Regent, calling on him to protect the Fisheries of Newfoundland from the encroachments of the Americans, by placing a sufficient naval force for that purpose.

General Gascoyne supported the Address.

Lord Castlereagh had a general objection to this Address. He moved the previous question.

Mr. M. A. Taylor contended, that the statement of the Right Hon. Baronet would, if enquired into, be found quite correct.—But he thought there was no reason to complain that Government had neglected the interest of these Fisheries; and he trusted they would never relax in any Treaty with America in their protection of this important branch of our traffic.

Sir J. Newport replied; and the motion was negatived, without a division.

JUNE 16.

Letters from the coast say, that the orders for the embargo were received at Calais on Monday about 12 o'clock. With this order came instructions to admit into France none but certain favourite English Papers. We believe that no more French Papers will be suffered to come to England through the usual channels.

A paper of this morning says—"Yesterday official despatches were received by Government from Lisbon, announcing to them the determination of the Regency not to contribute the Portuguese contingent towards the allied attack upon France. Portugal, that we have saved, is thus the first of the Powers that has fallen off from the Coalition; but so far from feeling gratitude for the services we have rendered, there is no country of whose political views they speak with such jealousy, or whose efforts they are so little inclined to second."

The Flanders Mail brought letters from Ghent of the 11th instant, in one of which it is asserted, that information had just been received of the commencement of hostilities between the French and Prussians to the west of Namur, and that in consequence of this event, the whole line to the North was in movement. But this is not believed.

General Castanos has assumed the command of the Spanish army at Catalonia. In General Orders which he caused to be published at Barcelona, he has forbidden under the severest penalties, any communication with France, and he tells the Catalans, that after having fought like heroes during six years for the independence of their country, they ought to take arms at this to overturn the infamous tyranny of Bonaparte, which again threatens the world.

An article having appeared in some of the newspapers stating, that the Prince of Orange was not so well as could be wished, the ball not having been extracted, we have authority to say that his Royal Highness' wound was not originally considered dangerous, the ball having passed clear through the flesh part of the arm under the shoulder.

The gallant Sir Thos. Picton, so memorable in the Peninsular campaigns, as the leader of what was pre-eminently called the fighting division, commonly known also by the appellation of the right hand of Wellington, received his death wound in the daring enterprise of leading a charge of infantry against a solid square of French cavalry, an enterprise scarcely before attempted, except by Picton himself, who had more than once successfully executed it in the Peninsula.

All the Duke of Wellington's aides-de-camp were either killed or wounded, except Major Percy, who was assisting his wounded comrades at the time he was called upon to set off for England with the despatches, and left immediately with the only clothes he had on at the time. Soon after his arrival in London, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Col.—Yesterday he waited upon the Princess Charlotte of Wales, to communicate the particulars of the fall of her Royal Relative.

Sir W. Ponsonby's death is attributed to his being badly mounted; not having expected to engage before the next day. He was found in a newly ploughed field, with three stabs from a lance in the breast, and his horse standing by the body quite exhausted.

ed. The impetuosity of his men had hurried them too far in their prosecution of a successful charge.

According to private letters Lord F. Somerset was not dead as some had supposed.

Yesterday orders were issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office for the Court to go into mourning on Thursday next, for two months, on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Brunswick.

JUNE 22.

THE WAR.

Yesterday a Cabinet Council was held, and among other important proceedings, an Order in Council for REPRISALS AND LETTERS OF MARQUE AGAINST THE FRENCH, was agreed upon, and signed by all the Ministers of the Council present, in consequence of hostilities having commenced.

JUNE 24.

Many interesting particulars transpired in the debate last night. One of these shews that to the brilliant qualities of the hero, the Duke of Wellington adds in an eminent degree those feelings of sensibility and humanity, that adorn the man. Nothing can be more touching than his letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, upon the death of his brother Sir Wm. Gordon, which was read by Earl Bathurst in his very excellent address to the house of Lords. Both houses of Parliament vied with each other in the unanimity of their votes of thanks to the Duke, to the Prince of Orange, to the other Generals, Officers and Privates of the British army. Thanks were also voted to Marshal Blucher and to his army. A very gallant anecdote was related of this great General.—In the battle of the 16th, he had a fall from his horse, which confined him to his bed; but the moment he heard the Duke was attacked, he headed his troops, and led them in person to the field.—200,000l. were voted for a mansion and estate for the Duke—800,000l. were also voted for captures made by the army when in the Peninsula. Mr. Forbes thought it ought to have been a million. It will probably be raised to that sum, the claims given in exceeding 900,000l. No money will be more cheerfully paid.

JULY 1.

Further Despatches have been received by Government from the Duke of Wellington, dated Cateau, June 22. His Lordship had continued his march on the Sambre. Marshal Blucher crossed on the 19th.—The French army retired on Lave in a wretched state—Numbers desert and go home. The Cavalry sell their horses to the farmers.—The 3d corps, the only one remaining in tolerable order, had retired to Dimont.

His Lordship's last despatch mentions the taking of Cambray by escalade; and that it was impossible for the miserable remains of the French army to make head against the victorious Allies.

Our readers will perceive that the Russians and Austrians have actually entered France, the former are at least two days march in advance, and they have a bulk of Cossacks at their head! Success to them, and "Be their horses sure and swift of foot!"

The Swiss Diet, after first declaring an armed neutrality, have now formally acceded to the Vienna Declaration of the 20th of March: their opposition to it would have been unavailing. It is pleasing, however, to find that Europe is unanimous. Now that Bonaparte is extinguished, we must see of what stuff are his associates, Carnot, Ney, Soult, and Co.

The Paris papers of the 27th contradict the statement of those of the 26th, that Bonaparte had actually set off for Havre, to embark for England.—On Sunday last, he went to Malmaison; and on Monday, the 26th, some of his family and other persons went to see him there. It is added, that "some grenadiers, chasseurs and dragoons, do duty at Malmaison, under the orders of General Beket."—Is this a guard for honour? or to keep an eye upon Bonaparte, that he may not run away? That it was his intention to embark at Havre, we have but little doubt: but we think it possible that America, and not England, might be his intended place of retreat; and therefore that port, indeed all the ports on the west coast, should be well watched at this moment by our cruisers. Indeed, orders, we understand, have been issued to that effect.

We have ascertained the truth of the fact which we stated yesterday, of the arrival of an express from Paris, with letters of the 27th, announcing that one of the first houses in that city was buying up all Bills on London that could be procured: and the opinion among our monied men still is, that these purchases were made for Bonaparte. We cannot therefore doubt, that his intention is, if not hindered, to cut and run; but it is possible that the notices on this subject that have been published in the Paris papers may have been inserted by his own adherents to mislead. And thereby to facilitate his escape. It is also possible that the mo-

ney negotiations might not be far enough advanced to enable him to take his departure at the time first intended, and that sooner than some expect, we may hear of his having preferred England to any other place for his retreat.

A letter from Boulogne states, that Lucien Bonaparte, (we beg his pardon, Prince Lucien,) arrived there on Wednesday, under the assumed name of Count de Chantillon. He is said to have engaged a passage boat for England, with the most unblushing effrontery, and to have put on board his baggage, when an express from Paris made him change his resolution and return to that centre of all that is profound in political science. Probably his friend Carnot intends to make him an Emperor.

The Royalists at Dieppe, Fecamp, St. Valery, and Havre, immediately on hearing of the Duke of Wellington's victory, caused the white flag to be hoisted on their walls; the military, however, pulled it down, and replanted the tri-coloured standard, which again waves over them.—No blood was spilt. The partisans of the Bourbons form in these places an immense majority, and openly avow themselves. They await, with impatience, the final dissolution of expiring despotism. The soldiers dare not fire upon them. The communication between Brighton and Dieppe, is expected to be speedily reopened. The packets are getting ready.

Immediately after this paper had gone to Press, an express arrived in London, which left Boulogne last night. The information by this opportunity is, that all the Newspapers in Paris are stopped printing for the present—the 27th was the last printed; and that the exchange had risen 5 per cent. in favor of England since the last accounts.

Yesterday, at the early hour of twelve o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers, except the Lord Chancellor, who was engaged with the Prince Regent, and in consequence did not arrive at the Council till two o'clock. The Council broke up a little before three o'clock, when Viscount Castlereagh proceeded to Carlton House, to lay before the Regent the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet, and at the same time took leave of his Royal Highness, previous to his leaving England. The Noble Secretary dined at his house in St. James's square, and every thing was ordered to be in readiness for his departure at 8 o'clock. His Lordship is accompanied by Mr. Morier, the brother to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Planta, of the same Office, as his private Secretary; and Mr. Richmond, the King's Messenger. His Lordship, it was understood, proceeds direct to Brussels.

Lord Combermere passed through Canterbury yesterday for Ramsgate, to embark for Ostend, to take the command of the cavalry under the illustrious Wellington; and we are happy to add, that the gallant Marquis (late Earl of Uxbridge) is recovering from his wounds. We are informed from an authentic source, that on Tuesday last he was going on well.

We are happy to hear from Flanders, that Colonel Ponsonby is out of danger, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset had already walked out. The wounded, in general, are doing well.

NEW-YORK, JULY 18.

The ship Live Oak, Yarell, of Scarborough, Massachusetts, from Leith, (Scotland,) bound to New-York, laden with gin, powder, duck, &c. was blown up on Wednesday morning the 12th inst. off South-Hampton, Long-Island. The crew abandoned her the evening before, having discovered her to be on fire, and reached the shore in safety. About 300 pieces of duck, partly damaged, have been saved from the wreck. When she was discovered to be on fire, she was ten miles from the shore, but reached the bar before she blew up. One of her anchors was thrown by the explosion on shore, a distance of a quarter of a mile, and fragments of the vessel a mile and an half.

By the politeness of Mr. S. Hunting, of Southampton, L. I. we are informed of the loss of the ship Live Oak, capt. Yarell, off that place last week. The Live-Oak, was bound to this port, from Leith, with a cargo of 96 pipes of gin, 103 casks of powder, and bales of dry goods, &c. &c. On Tuesday afternoon last, (the 11th inst.) the vessel was perceived to be on fire in her run, (supposed to be from a candle taken below by a sailor to draw gin) and on giving the alarm and making inquiry, the mate cried out from forward that it was impossible to extinguish the flames. The boat was instantly let down, and the capt. with his lady and crew, left the vessel as quick as possible; and hastened ashore, a distance of about 10 miles, and the wind blowing direct-

ly on, the ship drifted after them, and struck on the bar, (about a mile from where the Sylph was lost) a quarter of a mile from the shore. At one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the flames reached the powder, and the vessel blew up, with an explosion that terrified the inhabitants for many miles in the surrounding country, with a shock like an earthquake. One of her anchors was thrown on shore, and some of her timbers a mile and a half from the spot, and 300 pieces of duck and other cloths have been picked up. The vessel belonged to the Captain, Yarell Yarell, of Roanoke, N. C. and the cargo was consigned to some merchant in this city not known, as the papers are destroyed.

JULY 20.

Extract of a letter to a Mercantile House in this City, dated Bartholomews, June 26.

"Guadaloupe has raised the tri-coloured flag.—We are assured that that Island will soon be attacked by the English, who are preparing an expedition for that purpose at Martinique. It appears that V—, and the Planters were for the Bourbons; but General Boyer and the soldiers declared themselves for Bonaparte—and Admiral Linois, after having been under arrest for a short time, also declared himself in favor of the Emperor."

Extract of another letter, dated St. Bartholomews, 28th of June.

The Government of Guadaloupe has raised the tri-coloured flag. Admiral Durham has manifested his dissatisfaction, and it is feared that he will blockade that colony.

The following is the Proclamation of Governor Linois, at Guadaloupe, on hoisting the tri-coloured flag:

Translated for the N. York Evening Post.

IN THE NAME OF THE EMPEROR.

PROCLAMATION.

INHABITANTS OF GUADALOUPE,
The internal tranquillity of the colony, its prosperity, the safety of persons and property, can depend only upon an unanimous co-operation with the Government for the maintenance of order; nevertheless, the District, or rather a part of the District of Petit Canal, dares openly to declare itself against the union of the colony with France, which has sworn fidelity and obedience to the Emperor Napoleon.

Dare any one believe that in retaining the reins of the Government of Guadaloupe under the tri-coloured flag, I can have any sinister intention! Be undeceived, Colonists, who know not my character; I am a Frenchman; I cannot separate my destiny from that of my country, of which this Colony is an integral part; I wish to preserve it to France, to free it from a foreign yoke, if there be an intention of taking possession of it.—If some factious persons are desirous of endeavouring to thwart my designs, let them remove from the Colony voluntarily, and before I take measures to compel them; I am averse to measures of severity, but I request that all those who would enjoy the tranquillity that I am exerting myself to preserve in the Colony, shall acknowledge no other Standards, no other Sovereign than him whom we unanimously proclaimed on the 13th and 19th of June.

All the authorities, the military, the national guards, are immediately to take and sign the oath of fidelity to his Imperial Majesty; all contrary conduct presents dangers and cannot be tolerated.

LONG LIVE THE EMPEROR!!!

Bassaterre, Guadaloupe, June 29th.

The Governor, Lieutenant General for his Majesty, of the Islands of Guadaloupe and Dependencies.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 1.

We learn by a pilot boat, that the British frigate NARCISSEUS, and the brig of war ARROW, are in our offing, ordered here to watch the movements of the French frigate HERMOINE, now in this harbour.

AUGUST 4.

From the Boston Palladium.
We find in the papers the following articles in addition to those which will be met with in our foreign department.

Mr. Vansittart has stated in Parliament, that as Ministers expected little or no effort by the enemy at sea, they calculated on a considerable reduction of the Navy Establishment.

An official order was issued in England, June 16, to discontinue the impressing of seamen till further orders.

In April last, a large mob at Leghorn tore down Murat's Arms from the door of his Consul—and ill treated several persons considered his adherents.

A proposed tax on Cotton Goods in England has been abandoned.

A new expedition has been ordered to be prepared in Spain for its American Colonies. It is to consist of 20,000 men, 1500 cavalry, and a large portion of artillery, with a great quantity of ammunition.