Selkirk by the Hudson's Bay Company.— He had submitted the case to the late at-He had submitted the case to the late attorney general, who had no doubt that the Hudson's Bay Company had no power to Hudson's Bay Company had no doubt that the entered into a variety of details connected with the arrangements of the color power hear granted to them by the crown and took and the submitted the case to the late at the returned the retainer, and had declined to the submitted the case to the late at the returned the retainer, and had declined to the submitted the case to the late at the returned the retainer, and had declined to the submitted the case to the late at the returned the retainer, and had declined to the submitted the case to the late at the returned the retainer, and had declined to the submitted the case to the late at the returned the retainer, and had declined to the submitted the case to the late at the returned the retainer, and had declined to the submitted the case to the late at the returned the retainer, and had declined to the submitted the case to the late at the returned the returned the retainer, and had declined to the submitted the returned never been granted to them by the crown. ny, and took an opportunity of expressing He (Mr. Ellice) had accordingly at the a hope that it would not be understood time given notice that he held to time given notice that he held the grant to be nugatory, and would not respect it.—
He then read a letter from lord Selkirk to all anticipated the scenes witnessed on the his claim was objected to, was determined to enforce it. This letter, written in 1812, declaring his right to be established by the possessed himself of all the private pahad been found that the population of Monday is right to be established by the possessed himself of all the private pahad been found that the population of the possessed himself of all the private pahad been found that the population of the possessed himself of all the private pahad been found that the population of the possessed himself of all the private pahad been found that the population of the possessed himself of all the private pahad been found that the population of the possessed himself of all the private pahad been found that the population of the possessed himself of all the private pahad been found that the population of the possessed himself of all the private pahad been found that the population of the possessed himself of all the private pahad been found that the population of the possessed himself of all the private pahad been found that the population of the possessed himself of all the private pahad been found that the population of the possessed himself of all the private pahad been found that the population of the private pahad been found that the population of the private pahad been found that the private pahad been found show how that noble lord, knowing that red river. Hudson's Bay Company, directed his as gents, where they had the physical means, at Fort William. or by the bribery of his to seize on the timber which others might agents. He wished the question between who might interfere with the fishery, as they would those of poachers. These directions he would show had been fully accut down, and to destroy the nets of those ted up to by the agents of the noble earl.— torney general had been, that though he He then read a proclamation issued by the could bring an action for damages, he He then read a proclamation issued by the governor, Mr. Miles M'Donell, requiring the agents of the North West Company to remove from the places where they had had taken place to be such as deserved the established themselves within the next six character of a civil war. Nothing had months. A second proclamation directed been done that ought to be called a muragainst them having been disobeyed, Mr M'Donell sent a body of armed men to break open the post of the N. W. Company, where they seized 500 bags of provisions. Mr Dritchord the process of the post of the N. W. Company, where they seized 500 bags of provisions. ions. Mr Pritchard, the present petitioning the proceedings which had actually taken north West Company. He was at the ken place, seemed to proceed for the most post which had been opened, and he (Mr part from temporary irritation, and as he Ellice) would say, Mr Pritchard was the had already stated, merited but the charperson who had basely permitted it to be acter of a civil war. broken open—he said basely permitted it, Mr Scarlet said, for had he (Mr Ellice) been in Mr Pritch- which had arisen as to the conduct of the ard's place, having arms in his house, he would have defended the provisions.—

From this time frequent conflicts took place, and if he wished to inflame the case

Which had arisen as to the conduct of the tended to the years had about, and to person called lord Selkirk's governor, he pay 40,000 francs (upwards of 1600l. could not understand how any man of sterling) to Miss Hutchinson, by way of common sense could suppose that this godamages. Against this sentence Gen Sarplace, and if he wished to inflame the case by particular statements of what had been ony. The truth was, that the whole ofe against the North West Company and its agents, he could easily do it. He however would content himself by descri-bing, but in very different terms, the con-Selkirk's offence consisted in his having flict which had unfortunately taken place. established some sort of authority in his He then went into a long statement of the colony. He could not see what offence operations of the Hudson's Bay Company there was in establishing some sort of government. against the North West Company, from ernment or authority for regulating a vil-which it appeared that the former had, af-ter using other means to destroy the trade red river. He concluded by an eulogy on of their rival, proceeded to attack and the general conduct of lord Selkirk in the raze to the ground two posts or fortresses matters in question. belonging to the North West Company.— Mr W. Smith mac The latter to prevent their entire destruct the outrages which had taken place du- er prices. tion, had been obliged to have recourse to ring the contest between lord Selkirk and means of resistance, and these had been the North West Company, and blamed the disingenuously described as having for conduct of government in having postpo-their object the destruction of the colony ned (notwithstanding that nobleman's reof governor Semple. No such thing had ever been intended. A more gross calum, with any opinion respecting the legality of his proceedings, chough they had in the net) a more malicious misrepresentation first instance sanctioned his undertaking. had never been sent abroad than that which made it appear that the men who were conducting a necessary supply of provisions to the canoes, were proceeding to attack governor Semple in his quarters. He was sure that there was no premeditated attempt to disturb the colony. Governor Semple might mistake the object of trusted that this question when it was ernor Semple might mistake the object of trusted that this question when it was those he had pursued, and in the irritated brought fairly before the house would be state of the feelings of both parties, that properly discussed. But he could not which ensued (though he lamented it as conclude without expressing his persuamuch as the hon. baronet could do) did sion, that if government had attended to not appear to him a matter of great surnet applications of lord Selkirk or the North West Company, by sending the in-

had committed, he did not deny. He, for avoided.
one, had been forward to advise those who Mr Ellice explained Mr. Bennet said, he knew the petitioner to be so respectable and honest a man, that to be so respectable and honest a man, that to be so respectable and honest a man, that to be so respectable and honest a man, that to be so respectable and honest a man, that to be so respectable and honest a man, that the was incapable of putting his signature to any statement which he did not believe to be true. He could not but blame the supinethe described the petitioner to have given the colonial department in neglecting results that the head pledged them.

The Paris papers of Monday last have arrived this morning. The following are extracts.

The fellow was no sooner gone, than M. his evidence very fairly in a court of justice, where he had declared that he did not know which party fired the first shot, but of the (Mr Ellice) would contend that lord Selkirk had been the first aggressor, and had carried his aggressions to a height which those of the party opposed to him which those of the party opposed to him had never attained. Lord Selkirk, according to the hon. baronet, had advanced to Fort William, to punish a nest of mur-Mr. Goulbourn said, he was happy to be relieved from the necessity of alluding to the contented himself with arresting those who were supposed to be guilty, though he ought not to have gone so far, as at St. Mary's he was not so distant from York partiality to one part or other; and second-but it would have been easy for him to but it would have been easy for him to call for the interference of governor Gore.

Instead of doing so he had advanced to
Fort William, secured all who were there,
and sent them down the river, a distance and sent them down the river, a distance of 1500 miles, in the most ignominious

Among those thus harshly dealt with was Mr. M'Gillivray, a most honorable maracter. He was treated as a person charged with murder, though it had never been attempted to prefer a bill against him. The earl of Selkirk had besides of the property which he had seized.—
This individual had since brought an action in Canada, and obtained 1500L dama-He did not know that the adminisges. He did not know that an defective tration of justice there was so defective as it had been described to be. The presas it had been described to be. The present was the first occasion on which he had adopted to supply the want of ent was the first occasion on which he had adopted to supply the want of ent was the first occasion on which he had adopted to supply the want of ent was the first occasion on which he had adopted to supply the want of ent was the first occasion on which he had adopted to supply the want of ent was the first occasion on which he had adopted to supply the want of ent was the first occasion on which he had adopted to supply the want of ent was the first occasion on which he had adopted to supply the want of ent was the first occasion on which he had adopted to supply the want of ent was the first occasion on which he had adopted to supply the want of ent was the first occasion on which he had adopted to supply the want of ent was the first occasion on which he had adopted to supply the want of ent was the first occasion on which he had adopted to supply the want of ent was the first occasion on which he had adopted to supply the want of ent was the first occasion on which he had adopted to supply the want of ent was the first sight to the was a shoe make workman, but was over-burthened with a family, and had a hard struggle to live in such bad times.

It seems, on the vessel arriving in Margine to draw the workman, but was over-burthened with a family, and had a hard struggle to live in such bad times.

Satisfied with this account, M. de Sallo assended to the shoe-maker's garret; and he contenting the power on this occasion was the best the warrants by which any of the could have been received at Kernand and directing that he was a shoe-maker of with a family, and had a hard struggle to live in such bad times.

Satisfied with this account, M. de Sallo assended to the shoe-maker's garret; and ker, and a neat workman, but was over-burthened with a family, and had a hard struggle to live in such bad times.

On this the Captain workman, but was obtained to do it.

On this the Captain workman, but was obtai

were all directly at variance with the opin-ion of the hon. baronet, as to the validity of the grant made in favor of the earl of by the agents of the North West Compa-ny, but the moment he landed in Canada, ny, but the moment he landed in Cana

> the two companies set at rest, by a legal could not prosecute him criminally for his felonics. He viewed the proceeding which

> Mr Scarlet said, as to the question fence of the governor consisted in acting under a mistaken idea of the extent of

Mr W. Smith made some remarks on That there was a disposition to disturb structions which were required, the misthe earl of Selkirk after the piracies he chiefs which had occurred might have been

diate redress. He passed a warm encomi um on sir Peregrine Maitland.

Mr. Goulbourn said, he was happy to be agricultural settlement in the interior of North America. But in that intimation there was nothing to give any reason to suppose that the noble lord's projects would interfere with the properties or rights of any per-sons in that country. The noble lord stated that a military force would be desirable for the protection of his settlement. There was bein attempted to Selkirk had besides seized on the property found at Fort William, and not only seized, but appropriated it to his own use. From an unfortunate individual of the name of M'Kenzie, who was frequently in a state of intoxication, the noble lord (or his agents) had absolutely obtained a fraudulent transfer of the property which he had seized.—

the protection of his settlement. There was no unwillingness on the part of government to comply with this request for military force, and the governor of the province was instructed to supply troops. But the governor in reply to this order made such representations as showed the impossibility of complying with it; but he made the only other arrangement which seemed desirable or likely to be effectual. Sir Gordon Drummond (the property which he had seized.—

or the protection of his settlement. There was no unwillingness on the part of government to comply with this request for military force, and the governor of the province was instructed to supply troops. But the governor in reply to this order made such representations as showed the impossibility of complying with it; but he made the only other arrangement which seemed desirable or likely to be effectual. Sir Gordon Drummond (the province was instructed to supply troops. governor) informed lord Selkirk of the reasons which made it impracticable to protect the settlement by a military force, and received a reply in August 1815 from lord Selkirk's agents, approving of the measures which he had adopted to supply the want of military force.

not acted impartially towards lord Selkirk, in choosing him as the first object of legal prosecution. But it was necessary to recoilect that when a warrant was sent to lord Selkirk, instead of obeying it, he imprisoned the person sent to execute it. Where the object was to punish violations of the law, it must be seen that in so flagrant a case it was imssible for the governor to proceed immedi ately to prosecute the offence. The hon. treal were so universally prejudiced on the various questions at issue in favor of one party or the other, that it was impossible to find a grand jury there that could be reasonably depended upon. But there was not the least ground for any charge of partiality against instituted against the judicial authorities.

Mr. Bennet explained. Sir James Montgomery, after what had been said by the hon, member who had sat down, (Mr. Goulbourn) could not help sta ting, that he had refused to him the inspec tion or copy of certain papers. He was by no means satisfied with the cause of delay. Mr. Ellice was glad that it had been pro vided that government had not been a party

to the transactions complained of. The amendment was carried.
Several other motions for copies of papers vere put and carried, as amended.

I'he well known General Sarrazin, was Friday week, for bigamy, having married Miss Georgiana Hutchinson, an English lady, while a former wife was still living. The General was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years hard labour, and to pay 40,000 francs (upwards of 1600l.

London Corn Exchange, July 26. The weather continuing fine, and have ing a large snpply of Wheat from Essex, Kent and Sulblk, produced a great dullness in the Wheat trade this morning, and what sales were made were at a reduction lent accompts, during several years past, of full 2s. per quarter from the prices of and of such a nature as is likely to lead to this day week. Barley goes off very slowly at a decline of 1s. per quarter lower, although the arrivals have not been large for several days past. English Beans support last week's prices; but there is no demand for foreign, although offered on low-

Dr. Smyth's Specific against the contagion of the Typhus, Jail and Yellow Fevers, and Plague.

"Put some heated sand in a small earthen Pipkin; in this place a tea cup filled when warmed a little add to it half an ounce of purified nitre, in powder, stirring the mixture with the small end of a tobac co pipe, or slip of glass; this process should be renewed from time, or if you wish to keep up a constant fumigation, it is only putting the pipkin over a lamp .-For this important discovery the parlia-ment of Great Britain has voted Dr. Smyth

From the London Courier of July 29. City, half past one-Mr. Hase, from the Bank of England, has just now made a communication to the Stock Exchange, that the Bank of England decline taking

on the 10th inst. between the Ministers of Austria, England, Prussia and Russia, on the one part, and Baron de Berckheim, on the other, by which the integrity of the States of the Grand Duke is acknowledged in their fullest extent, as also the order lonial department, his intention of forming an of succession in the Grand Ducal House, without any condition or onerous obligation

The project of a constitution for the Grand Duchy of Hesse is completed, and is about to be submitted to the Prince; the liberal spirit of this Character is much boasted of.

The Emperor Alexander has just secured to the widow of M. de Kotzebue the continuance, during her life, of the salary enjoyed by her husband as a Counsellor of

In the Court of King's Bench, on Friday, Mr. Rhodes a midshipman in the Nany, but who had been a voyage to the East Indies, in the Orwell. as gunner's mate, obtained a verdict of five hundred pounds

This commission was executed as speedily as possible. When the house saw the detailed report of these commissioners, he was sure they would agree that they had executed their duties impartially.

It had been said that the government had not acted impartially towards lord Selkirk in god. For this conduct a jury has made his being brought on board the Orwell, the Captain had him stripped, tied up and flogged. For this conduct a jury has made him pay pretty smartly.

Sir Charles Wolseley is about 45 years of age, middle sized, and long featured.— He is one of the most ancient gentleman's families in the county of Stafford. He has not been in possession of the family estate (about 2000l per annum) long-his father Sir William dying but a short time since. He has lived a good deal abroad—some years in Switzerland; and has been twice married. His first wife was of the Clifford family-and his present one is (we believe) the daughter of an opulent Catho-lic Banker in the neighborhood of Covent Garden.

London, July 20.

Ship Timber-The Commissioners o his Majesty's Navy have not only made contracts with different houses for very considerable quanties of oak timber from he Adriatic, but several cargoes of it have been received at the Dock Yards, where it has been highly approved of, both as to quality and growth for convertion. Deputy Secretary for the Navy Smith. Board, has been for two years past inspecting the different forests from which the supply of oak timber can be procured and brought to ports in the Adriatic; and from ried before the Assize Court of Paris on his reports, and that of the practical ship wrights who attend him, no doubt is enter-

> General Jackson, the soi-disant Hannibal of the West, has to boast of England as his country, though bred to arms in America: being born at Moretonhampstead,

> A general Court Martial has been held in Plymouth garrison, on the Paymaster of the 35th regiment, for supposed fraudua general overhauling of regimental accompts throughout the army!

London, July 10. Accounts from Glasgow received this morning, state, we lament to say, that a morning, state, we lament to say, that a wheat and flour the present year; the wellarge manufacturing house in that city has ther is very fine, and the harvest getting. failed for nearly a million sterling; and it is added, that owing to this failure and some others, from 30 to 40,000 hands are entirely thrown out of employment.

An attachment has been decreed against then Pipkin; in this place a tea cup filled the person of Moore, the poet, for the sum with half an ounce of Nitriolic Acid; of six thousand pounds embezzled by a when warmed a little add to it half an deputy employed by him at Bermuda for By recent as many years.

> INTERESTING RELATION. Anecdote of Mons. de Sallo, the first pro

jector of periodical performances. In the 1662, when Paris was afflicted with a very long and sever famine, M. de Sallo returning from a summer's walk, with only a little foot-boy, was accosted by a man, who presented his pistol, and in a manner far from the resoluteness of a hardened robber, asked him for his money dened robber, asked him for his money—young men of the commune of Haispeicheid.

M. de Sallo observing that he came to the who were burning heath near it. Great ap wrong man, and that he could get little prehensions were entertained of extention him, added, "I have only three pisdamage, but the exertions of the inhabit pay the future instalments on being allowed 5 per cent interest for the advance.)—
The funds have already fallen a half per
cent. Great fluctuations are expected.

The omntum (that is that they will not from him, added, "I have only three pisdamage, but the exertions of the inhabitant af the surrounding country proved successful in extinguishing the fire. One of the incent. Great fluctuations are expected.

The fellow was no sooner gone, than M. de Sallo ordered the boy to follow him, to see where he went and to give him account of every thing. The lad obeyed; followed him through several obscure streets, and at length saw him enter a baker's shop where he observed him change one of the pistoles, and buy a large brown loaf.

With this purchase, he went a few doors farther, and entering an alley, ascended a pair of stairs. The boy crept up after thim to the fourth story, where he saw him go into a room, that had no light but that it received from the noth inst. between the Ministers of Austria, England, Prussia and Russia, on the 10th inst. between the Ministers of Austria, England, Prussia and Russia, on the 10th inst. between the Ministers of the sallo ordered the boy to follow him, to see where he went and to give him account of every thing account of every thing. The lad obeyed; followed him through several obscure streets, and at lengths aw him enter a baker's shop where he observed him change one of the pistoles, and buy a large brown loaf.

With this purchase, he went a few doors farther, and entering an alley, ascended a pair of stairs. The boy crept up after him to the fourth story, where he saw him go into a room, that had no light but that it received from the moon; and peeping through a crevice, he perceived him throw it on the floor, and burst ining through a crevice, he perceived him throw it on the floor, and burst into tears, saying, "There, eat your fill; who happened to be in that part of the mine. to tears, saying, "There, eat your fill; that's the dearest loaf I ever bought; I have robbed a gentleman of three pistoles, let us husband them well, and let me have ho more teazings; for soon or late these doings must bring me to the gallows; and all to satisfy your clamours."

His lamerications were answered by those of the whole family; and his wife having at length calmed the agony of his mind, took up the loaf, and cutting it, gave four pieces to four poor starving children.

The boy having thus happily performation his commission, returned home and gave his master an account of every thing he had seen and heard. M. de Sallo, who was much moved, ordered the boy to call him at five in the morning. This humane gentleman arose at the time appointed, and taking the boy with him to shew him the way, inquired in the neighbourhood the character of a man who lived in such a garret, with a wife and four children; when he was told that he was a very industrious good kind of man; that he was a shoe ma-

plored his mercy, pleading the extreme distress of his family, and begging that he would forgive his first crime. M. de Sallo desired him to make no noise, for he had no intention to burt him. "You have a good character among your neighbours, (said he) but must expect that your life will soon be cut short, if you are so wick. ed as to continue the freedom you took with me. Hold your hand; here are thirty pistoles to buy leather; husband it well and set your children a commendable example. To put you out of farther temptations to commit such ruinous and fatal actions, I will encourage your industry: I hear you are a neat workman, and you shall take measure of me and this boy, for two pair of shoes each, and he shall call

upon you for them."

The whole family appeared struck with joy, amazement and gratitude. M. de Sallo departed, greatly moved, and with a mind filled with satisfaction, at having saved a man, and "perhaps a family, from the commission of guilt, from an ignor death, and perhaps from eternal perdiction Never was a day better begun; the consciousness of having performed such an action, whenever it occurs to the mind of a reasonable being, must be attended with pleasure, and that self-complacency and se cret approbation, which is more desirable than gold, and all the pleasures of the earth.

NEW York, Sept. 15.

By the ship Robert Fulton, Captain Holdridge, who arrived last evening, in thirty two days from Liverpool, we have received London dates to the 9th of August, and Liverpool to the 11th.

The cotton market is represented as steady, and no prospect of decline. American new six per cents at London, Aug. 7, 96 a 99; 3 per cents 61 a 614; bank shares not quoted.

British stocks, Aug. 9-3 per cent consols, 711; omnium; 438 pm,

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11. Our cotton market is very steady, and there is no appearance of any decline, and we have no doubt but 15d will soon be realised for real good cotton, and perhaps more.
But we should caution you against being to
sanguine. The India cotton is a rod overour sanguine. The India cotton is a rod overous heads, and we must act with judgment. The sales, thus far in the present week of all sorts, are 4500 bags. There is little doing in any thing else. Ashes are freely offered at our quotations. Tobacco has improved a little, and we hope may further improve there is no prospect of the ports opening to

Corn Exchange, Aug. 9. The supply of wheat was small his morning, and the prices better that Monday last. Barley went off more freely in consequence of the unfavorable report of the quality of

London, Aug. 3. By recent accounts received from Tripolive understand that his highness the bashaw in addition to his usual bounty, has given or-ders to feed two thousand five hundred peo-ple, in consequence of the high price of pro-

A letter from Stockholm dated July 16, says-'An Englishman of the name en, who has a foundery here, is now bu a steam coach in the manner of the steam boats, which it is expected will be a mo convenient vehicle for travelling by land.

The forest of Bitche was set on fire on the 16th, and a considerable part of it consumed.

through the imprudent conduct of three

London, Aug. 7.

An article dated Irun, July twenty fifth, in dejection and terror.

The fellow was no sooner gone, than M.

Sallo and terror.

reference to the recent events of Cadiz, states, 'that the chiefs of the conspiracy had

This event occurred only half an hour before the pit was to have finished its day's work; otherwise the loss of lives would in all probability have been more extensive. Upwards of twenty men and boys were in other parts of the mine when the accident happened, but fortunately escaped, a few only being slightly injured by the concussion and after damp. Eighteen of the unhappy sufferes have been interred in Gateshead church yard, and fourteer in the change variety. yard, and fourteen in the chapel yard; the

maining bodies have either neen given to their respective friends, or are not yet taken their respective friends, or are not yet taken out of the pit. Amongst the poor unfortunates, were three boys from Whitehaven, who had been taken by their mother, and obtained work, but were soon after disnissed; consequently, their parent applied to those in management, and again obtained employment for her children, just in time to share the melancholy fate that has hefallen them and their fellow sufferers. The same pit, it is said, exploded about four years ago, when considerable damage was done.

Little profession in A

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