

on, made him unfit to practise at the bar in any situation.

The Committee, upon the whole, are of opinion, that these, as well as the other charges, are fully answered.

And they beg leave to close with this remark, that admitting them all to be true, there is not among them one that has the least reference to any such Combinations, as the Complainants make the ground-work of their accusation against all the defendant jointly.

There is but one charge in effect against the Collector, which consists of certain declarations made by him at one time to Mr. Hill, and at another to Mr. Steele. These words were made to state, that the Lieutenant Governor was united to them; namely, the Stewarts and Attorney General; and to recommend it to Mr. Hill, to unite with them, that Cambridge and Bowley were to be harrassed, and forced to quit the island; that he, as Naval Officer, could promote, or obstruct his trade.

And Mr. Steele is produced as a witness, to prove other declarations, that, as Hill had refused his aid to the party, he, the Collector, would distress him to the utmost of his power.

These words, if they had been followed by acts, and those acts proved, would certainly have made good the general charge of a factious conspiracy in all the Defendants; but no such are produced before the Committee.

The words, if true, are certainly the evidence of a very corrupt and perfidious heart; and, though they are by no means sufficient to criminate the other parties, would, as against the Collector himself, though they are words and no more, prove him unfit to serve your Majesty in any capacity whatsoever.

But they are as fully and positively denied as they are charged; and, in that case, the oaths on both sides being equivalent, the charge cannot be considered as proved.

Besides, the Collector's denial is manifestly aided by the evidence of Mr. Owen; who says, he was, during Mr. Townshend's visits at Lewistown, where this conversation is said to have passed, in company with the Collector at all times when they were together, at breakfast, dinner, and supper, and never heard one word of politics pass between them.

Upon the whole, the Committee are of opinion, which they humbly beg leave to submit to your Majesty, that the Complaint ought to be dismissed.

The Committee cannot conclude, without taking notice of a very unwarrantable attempt of the Complainants to

introduce a vast body of evidence against the Defendants, which they had no opportunity of answering. When the complaint first came to this Board, with the affidavits in support of it, the Committee ordered it to be transmitted to the island; and the Defendants were, within a certain time, to deliver their answer, together with a copy of their evidence, to the Complainants, who had the liberty of reply; and they were to deliver their reply within a certain time; and then the whole was to be immediately sent over to England. Under this liberty of reply, the Complainants thought fit to load their first accusation with new matter and new facts.

But the Committee have taken no notice of these additional complaints.

His MAJESTY, taking the said Report into consideration, was pleased, with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order that the said several Complaints be, and they are hereby, dismissed this Board.

STEPHEN COTTERELL.

The greatest part of this additional evidence has since been found to be fabricated by the malevolent and unprincipled agents of the Complainants; for, on a very general cross-examination, the witnesses examined by them have deposed, that they never swore, or meant to swear, to the facts contained in the said additional affidavits, brought forward by the Complainants. And it was very unfortunate that these cross-examinations did not arrive till the hearing was over: for they would have disclosed to their Lordships and the world the most malicious and wicked plot, on the part of the Complainants, and their emissaries, to ruin the Defendants, that was ever devised by the malignity of mankind.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

WARSAW, JUNE 23.

A Courier has just arrived here with the news of a victory over the Russians.

General J. Poniatowsky being blocked up in his camp at Lubar by five columns of the enemy, resolved to attack one of them, posted in order to cut off his retreat towards Zaslav. By a very able manœuvre, he pretended to make two false attacks on the flanks, at the very time he contrived a real one on the centre; and after an engagement of nine hours, the Poles remained masters of the field of battle. No less than 4500 Russians were slain on the spot. We lost but 800 men.

The greatest slaughter took place in the regiment of Potocki. This brave corps rushed into the midst of 7 or 8000 Russians, where they made a most horrible slaughter.

Surrounded and summoned to surrender, they still continued to fight and to refuse quarter. Of 800 men, only 150, most of whom were wounded, returned alive.

A large quantity of arms, ammunition, and baggage, have been taken from the Russians.

July 13. We have received accounts here that the Polish army under Prince Joseph Poniatowsky, near Poldonee, has suffered a great loss from the Russians.

On the 7th inst. the Polish army, consisting of 25,000 men, approached the Russians, whose numbers we have no account of, Prince Poniatowsky was just absent; thus the army wanted a head. The Russians no sooner appeared but the Polish national troops were immediately struck with a panic, and put to flight.

Two Polish generals, either through fear or inclination went over to the Russians. A reinforcement of 20,000 men for this army was on the march, and it is much to be apprehended they will meet with the Russians unprepared.

The loss of our defeated army consisted of the whole field equipage, 49 guns, 227 bags of gunpowder, 1475 firelocks, 50,000 cartridges, 24,000 sacks of flour, 5000 of oats, 2500 cart loads of hay, 28000 pieces of cloth, 470 ammunition waggons, and the chest of war; 1635 men were killed, 429 wounded, and 1247 taken prisoners. This affair cost the Russians nothing, since the Polish army made no resistance.

On the 10th of July, the King and the whole corps de reserve that was encamped in the adjacent districts, marched, and fixed their camp in the neighbourhood of Prague (in Poland) on the opposite banks of the Vistula.

MAYENCE, July 20. Their Imperial Majesties arrived here yesterday at ten, accompanied by the Archduke Joseph, with the Prince Royal, arrived at five. The conference is actually begun, and Baron Spielman acts on the part of Vienna, and we hear that overtures of conciliation with France have been made by the Cabinet of London, but probably the force of arms may be tried first; the troops of the two powers extend on both sides the Rhine.

The Austrian camp near Schwertzingen is composed of twelve thousand men.

The Prussian camp is formed near Coblenz, and the first week in August is fixed on for decisive measures.

Four hundred pieces of heavy artillery have arrived at Hebron for the use of the Austrian army.