WILKESBARRE (Pennſ.) Auguſt 20.

On Monday the 15th inſt. the honorable court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. commenced its ſeſſions in this town. On Tueſday, John Dolton, having been indicted by the grand jury for the murder of Amos Holburd, was arraigned at the bar; he pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to priſon until next morning. On Wedneſday at 9 o'clock he was again brought to the bar to take his trial. Mr. Cooper, the proſecuting attorney for this diſtrict, managed the caſe for the commonwealth, and Meſſrs. Wells, Griffin and Smith, on behalf of the priſoner—19 of 31 jurymen were challenged, before a jury was obtained, and the court adjourned in the evening until Thurſday morning. His honor the preſident, ſummed up the evidence in his charge to the jury, and clearly evinced, in his opinion, that the priſoner had been guilty of murder in the firſt degree. The jury retired about ſix hours, and returned declaring they had not agreed, and that there was no probability that they ſhould agree. The court informed them that the laws of the country required they ſhould be kept together, without any refreſhment, until a verdict ſhould be concluded upon; two conſtables were ſworn to keep them together and prevent any nouriſhment being handed them, and they retired. It was now twelve hours ſince they had been in a ſituation to obtain any food. In this condition they were kept till Friday morning, when they returned a verdict of "Guilty of Murder in the ſecond degree." At 3 o'clock, P. M. Dolton was brought to the bar to receive his ſentence, with a copy of which the honorable preſident has obligingly favored us: It follows:

"John Dolton, you have very narrowly eſcaped the gallows, by a moſt merciful verdict, of murder in the ſecond degree. Such, in my judgment is the aggravated nature of your crime, that from every tribunal, divine and human, a total extermination from ſociety, is the puniſhment you juſtly deſerve. "Whoſo ſheddeth man's blood, by man ſhall his blood be ſhed"—is not leſs the dictate of the divine law, than the voice of nature. Never, perhaps, did a criminal ſtand at the bar of an earthly court, of more profligate morals, and blacker malignity of heart. You have murdered Amos Holburd, with circumſtances of cruelty, cowardice and baſeneſs. It is aſtoniſhing your ſlumbers are not haunted by his mangled ghoſt. His blood calls aloud to Heaven, for vengeance on your guilty head—and will infallibly purſue you into the other world, unleſs a timely repentence here ſhall prevent it.

"As to any ſentence this court can paſs, though we deſpair of its producing any good effect, yet we think it our duty to vindicate the injured laws of the land, and to make you feel as far as we can, the conſequences of your murderous diſpoſition and conduct. For the crime of which you are convicted, the law requires a period of impriſonment at hard labor of not leſs than 5, nor more than 18 years. The extreme of puniſhment, always ſuppoſes an extreme of guilt—and as we clearly are of opinion you deſerve to be made an example, the judgment of the court is, that you undergo an impriſonment at hard labor for the term of eighteen years, three whereof, you ſhall be kept in the ſolitary cells, on coarſe diet according to law—that you pay the coſts of proſecution, and ſtand committed, till the ſentence of the court be complied with."

Dolton was this morning taken to Philadelphia to receive his puniſhment.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 16.

Wedneſday arrived a French ſchooner and ſloop, detained by the Racoon brig, the former from Port-au-Prince to Jeremie, with ſundries, and the latter from Port-au-Prince to St. Jago de Cuba, in ballaſt. They left the Racoon in chaſe of two brigs.

Two French ſchooners, prizes to the Port-Mahon brig, arrived the ſame evening. They were taken on her paſſage down from the windward iſlands. She ſunk another, not being able to ſpare any more men.

The French ſchooner La Surveillante, from Iſabella Bay for Cape Francois, with hogs, ſent in by the ſquadron, arrived on Thurſday evening.

Our cruiſers have been very ſucceſsful in their captures, for the adjudication of which, a commiſſion of admiralty was preparing.

July 23.

We learn by the duke of Bronti, that the Emerald frigate has taken and ſent into St. Lucia a French Guineaman, with 135 ſlaves on board.

Sunday arrived at Port Royal the French national brig the Lodi, of 18 guns, but mounting only 8, captured off Leogane by the Racoon ſloop of war, after an engagement of 40 minutes, in which the latter had one midſhipman wounded, and the former 4 men killed and 14 wounded. The Racoon has ſince returned to the north ſide of the iſland.

Tueſday evening, the Leviathan, of 74 guns, captain Dunn, arrived at Port-Royal, having ſeen the June homeward-bound fleet as far as N. lat. 24. A letter from a paſſenger in one of the ſhips, dated the 2d inſtant, mentions, that the fleet at that time conſiſted of 58 ſail, excluſive of the Goliath and Calypſo.

The French ſchooner La Francaiſe, from Port-au-Plate, bound to Cape-Francois, with wood, taken by the ſquadron on the 11th inſtant, arrived on Wedneſday.

The ſchooner Hector, Chriſtie, arrived at Rio-Bueno on the 14th inſtant, in 30 days from New-York. On her paſſage ſhe ſpoke a ſchooner from Barbados, bound to New-York, the captain of which informed that commodore Hood was collecting all kinds of veſſels for an expedition againſt Martinique, and that he had been offered fifty dollars per day for his veſſel, to ſerve as a tranſport.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

Lateſt Foreign News.

LONDON, July 15.

Intelligence of the 5th is ſaid to have been received from Hamburg, which ſtates that on the 3d a convention was concluded at Lauenburg, by which general Walmoden has conſented to the diſarming of the Hanoverians—the privates to deliver up their arms, on condition of their not being ſent priſoners to France: the whole of the artillery of the army to be ſurrendered to the enemy, but the officers of the deſcriptions to retain their ſwords and other marks of rank.

Undoubtedly it is not a very ſtrained ſuppoſition, that they who did not think it expedient to fight for their homes would not fight for their ſwords. But the accounts we received yeſterday do not juſtify us in believing that the Hanovetians will ſuffer themſelves to be diſarmed quietly. General Walmoden's anſwer was, that ſince his Britannic majeſty did not ratify the convention of Sublingen, his Hanoverian army were not further bound by it, and would expend the laſt drop of their blood rather than ſubmit to ſuch conditions. The ſpirit of the anſwer would lead us to ſuppoſe that the Hanoverians would take counſel only from their courage.—The next intelligence from the Elbe, will be of deciſive importance.

Yeſterday a half yearly general court of the proprietors of bank ſtock was held at the bank, for the purpoſe of declaring a dividend. In the courſe of doing this, it became neceſſary for the chairman of the court of directors to ſtate the loſs the company had ſuſtained by Mr. Aſtlett. The actual loſs he ſtated at about 320,000l. about 73,000l. has been employed in ſources from which the directors think they will be able to recover, and they are determined to proſecute to that effect. On the part of the directors, it was ſtated, that the loſs by Mr. Aſtlett would make no alteration in the dividends. That loſs amounted to nearly the entire dividends of the half year; but the affairs of the company were in ſo proſperous a ſtate they would be able to divide as uſual. The chairman then proceeded to explain, that the court of directors were not to blame for the mal-practices of Mr. Aſtlett, who had ſucceeded in making away with the effects of the bank, by interlining ſums, and by calling out falſe ſums when the property was regulated. On this ſubject a very detailed and ſatisfactory explanation was given, in which the mode of doing the buſineſs was fully deſcribed. The directors too relied on Mr. Aſtlett's character and long fidelity. Under all circumſtances, it would have required a ſupernatural power to have at firſt detected him.

July 16.

It ſtill ſeems doubtful whether the Hanoverians have made a new capitulation with the French, or perſiſt in their reſolution to defend themſelves. We fear they cannot long hold out. The ſituation of ſo many brave men is certainly very intereſting to the feelings of every Engliſhman, at the preſent moment. Some reports ſtate that the emperor of Ruſſia is very much diſſatisfied with the conduct of the firſt conſul in attacking Hanover. If he has feelings of juſtice, or proper views of policy, he muſt reſent ſuch an outrage againſt the law of nations, and of that particular arrangement in Germany of which he was one of the guarantees. The court of Berlin, it is ſaid, entertains the ſame feelings; but this is more doubtful.

A report that the Daniſh troops would aſſiſt the Hanoverians in oppoſing the French croſſing the Elbe, ſeems wholly deſtitute of truth.

The government of Hanover is now left to an executive commiſſion of five members, and the ſupreme power is exerciſed by gen. Mortier himſelf. A French commiſſioner is to preſide over this commiſſion, and to lay before it all the reſolutions and orders of the commander in chief.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

A foreign officer of reſpectability, who within the laſt three months entered France by Nice, and left it by way of Fluſhing, gives the following particulars of the diſtribution of the French forces:

At Nice (laſt April) 2000 regulars and 800 national guards.

At Toulon (7000 men had juſt embarked for the colonies) 6000 regulars and 1800 national guards.

At Marſeilles, 2500 regulars and 4000 national guards.

At Bordeaux, 3000 regulars and 5000 national guards.

At La Rochelle, 2000 regulars and 1000 national guards.

At Rochefort (2000 Swiſs troops were expected there, but they had mutinied or deſerted on the way, 1200 regulars and 1000 national guards.

At Vannes, 2000 regulars and 900 national guards.

At Belleiſle, 3500 regulars and 1000 national guards.

At Breſt (laſt May) 500 invalid artillery men were there, beſides, to attend the different batteries at or near Breſt, 8000 regulars and 1500 national guards.

At L'Orient, 1500 regulars and 1200 national guards.

At St. Malo (a camp was ordered to be formed in its neighborhood for 16,000 men) 3000 regulars and 1500 national guards.

At Cherbourg, 2000 regulars and 1000 national guards.

At Honfleur, 1200 regulars and 800 national guards.

At Havre, 2500 regulars and 1600 national guards.

At Dieppe, 1200 regulars and 900 national guards.

At Boulogne, 3000 regulars and 1000 national guards.

At Calais, 3500 regulars and 1000 national guards.

At Gravelines, 1000 regulars and 500 national guards.

At Dunkirk, 3000 regulars and 1000 national guards.

At Furues (invalided) 300 and 400 national guards.

At Nieuport, 900 regulars and 400 national guards.

At Oſtend, 1600 regulars and 800 national guards.

At Antwerp, 1200 regulars and 3000 national guards.

At Fluſhing, 3000 regulars.

At Middleburg (beſides 12,000 Dutch troops in other places in Zealand, and the iſland of Walcheren,) were 3000 French, and 12,000 Dutch—3000 regulars.

In Italy were laſt March (beſides theſe 10,000 Italians of Bonaparte's republic were ordered to march) 40,000 regulars.

In Switzerland, 12,000 regulars.

In Dauphiny, Provence and Languedoc, after a report, were only, beſides national guards, 16,000 regulars.

On or near the coaſt, from Bordeaux to St. Maloes, 20,000 regulars.

From St. Malo to Honfleur, 10,000 regulars.

In and round La Vendee, was a moveable column of 10,000 regulars.

From Havre to Antwerp, not far from the coaſt, 24,000 regulars.

In Brabant, at Bruſſels, or in its neighborhood, a moveable column, on account of Bonaparte's journey, 12,000 regulars.

Along, or near the Rhine, from Huningen to Cleves, were calculated to be at leaſt 40,000 regulars. Theſe troops had orders to approach the Dutch frontiers, or to march towards the coaſt of Flanders.

In Holland were 14,000 regulars, beſides 12,000 Dutch troops were ready to enter Germany under general Deſſoles.

In Hanover, or ordered to Hanover, 66,000 regulars; of theſe 20,000 were cavalry dragoons, or huſſars, to be remounted with Hanoverian horſes.

In all the interior of France, few other troops than gens d'armes, invalids and national guards, are to be ſeen, even in the fortified cities, Beſancon, Mentz, Thionville, Luxemburg and Nantes, and the national guards did the duty at the gates, and on the ramparts; it is unneceſſary to ſay, that by the national guard is meant the *ſedentary national guard* of each city, town or village, *which cannot be commanded upon duty from home*, but when the country is decreed to be in danger.

The number of regulars falls much ſhort of Bonaparte's boaſted five hundred thouſand men; but beſides many thouſands ſent to the colonies, a deficit in the army has lately been diſcovered, according to the report of ſuperior officers, amounting to upwards of fifty thouſand men, and it required all the meanneſs and ſubmiſſion of Berthier, and all the conſul's former obligations to him, (beſide preſent policy) to prevent his anger and fury from reſenting it; as ſoon as the deficit is made up, it is expected Berthier muſt reſign.

General Mounier, at Fluſhingen, ſaid that *at no time Bonaparte had* 400,000 *men complete to diſpoſe of.*

BOSTON, Auguſt 26.

Arrived, ſchooner Britiſh Queen, Carpenter, St. Johns, 6 days.

Same day, ſhip Rover, captain Goodwin, 70 days from St. Peterſburg. Left, ſhip Eagle, of Newport, R. I. Hudſon, to ſail in 10 days. Auguſt 3, in lat. 44, 33, long. 38, ſpoke the ſhip Eſpacia, Keſup, 17 days from New-York, for Amſterdam.

Auguſt 27.

Arrived, the Engliſh brig Marſh, capt. Falle, 7 days from Cape-Breton. Spoke nothing.

Performing quarantine, the ſhip Alknomac, Erving, from the Iſle of May.

The ſchooner Doris, Eldridge, of Boſton, from Barbados and Grenada, was off Grenada, July 25, but not being able to ſell, went for St. Vincents.

Cleared, ſhips Polly, Williſton, Demerary; Betſy, Joy, Amſterdam; Indus, Myrick, Batavia; brigs Henry, Hulen, Weſt-Indies; Polly, Goddard, do. Humbird, Kinſman, Bordeaux; ſchooners Succeſs, Ward, Newfoundland; Mary, Parry, Yarmouth; Mary, Weſt, Weſt-Indies; Nabby, Sprague, do. Orange, Hobbs, Windſor; Venus, Haley, do; Two Brothers, Clemmens, Yarmouth; Unicorn, Caſſel, Weſt-Indies.

Auguſt 29.

GALLIC REPUBLICANISM.

[*The following ſpeech of the firſt conſul of France to his council of ſtate, breathes a ſpirit worthy of its author, and worthy the cauſe which produced the revolution in France; it contains ſentiments, ſo purely* republican, *and ſo nearly allied to thoſe which governed our virtuous and patriotic rulers in congreſs, in annihilating the independence of the judiciary, that we cannot ſuppreſs the deſire we feel of laying it before them, for their praiſe and admiration.*]

PARIS, June 20.

Two days ago, Bonaparte informed the council of ſtate, that he would preſide in it probably for the laſt time before his departure. The ſitting was unuſually long, and the conſul never appeared more lively, tranquil, and affable, than on this occaſion. He addreſſed them by a written ſpeech, which related to a number of political and adminiſtrative topics.—He ſaid,

"Before I commence one of the moſt important journies ever undertaken by the chief of an empire, I think it neceſſary to inform my council of ſtate, that I am perfectly ſatisfied with their zeal and fidelity, on which I have ſtill a further reliance, particularly in my abſence.

"A great enterprize occupies my mind, great ameliorations demand my attention. Without detailing to you, at this moment, a vaſt project, in which I ſhall require the aſſiſtance of your knowledge and your efforts, I ſhall, however, deſcribe to you the different ſubjects which I am deſirous the ſections of the council ſhould deliberate without delay.

"We cannot conceal from ourſelves, that our internal adminiſtration has not that unity and activity which diſtinguiſh our external relations. We are powerful and reſpected abroad, but at home we are timidly irreſolute; obliged to conſult public opinion, without, however, poſſeſſing at all times the means of controling or directing it.

"Why is our progreſs thus embarraſſed?—whence theſe internal diſtractions?—This I have not yet completely diſcovered. Perhaps, enterprizes, which require boldneſs, have been conducted with too much circumſpection—perhaps too much importance has been given to public opinion in circumſtances in which it ought to have been oppoſed or diſregarded. I know not, but it appears to me to be neceſſary, inſtantly to break all the habits which great bodies of the people have contracted by the revolution. Thus conducted to obedience by firm meaſures, they will feel leſs intereſt in the changes which the return of order requires, and we ſhall at the ſame time be more at liberty to attempt theſe changes.

"The French are, in general, of an unquiet and diſcontented diſpoſition. That levity with which they were reproached and which ſome ſkilful miniſters have turned to the advantage, in eſtabliſhing abſolute authority, no longer exiſts. It is replaced by circumſpection and reſtleſſneſs. I have received many reports on the manner in which the people view our adminiſtration, on what they hope, and on what they require. I have almoſt always obſerved a diſcontent without any pretext, or by which thoſe which exiſted were exaggerated. We have not yet advanced far enough from the chaos to which we ſucceeded, and the pretenſions which contributed not a little to produce it, are but too well recollected. Indeed, when I ſee the injuſtice with which our ameliorations are received, and the liberty which is taken with our conduct, I am compelled to aſk myſelf whether we have not been too gentle, too conciliating, and whether it is poſſible for this nation to accommodate itſelf to a temperate authority?

"I am pretty well ſatisfied with the rich proprietors. They have that reſpect and deference for the government which we are entitled to require them. But, perhaps, they have not diſplayed ſufficient confidence—perhaps they have ſhewn little anxiety to involve themſelves in its deſtiny—and, finally, they have, perhaps, made too few ſacrifices for ſupporting it in its embarraſſment: but this is not the proper moment for inveſtigating all theſe ſubjects of diſſatisfaction. It is, however, neceſſary to diſcover the cauſe of this uncertainty and coldneſs in the public opinion, and to remedy it promptly by ſtrong meaſures and vigorous inſtitutions.

"I know, that in general the new government is reproached for its expences.—If, however, the people could reaſon when their wants are in queſtion, it would be eaſy to prove that the expences which are ſo diſagreeable to them, fall in a very ſmall proportion on the public treaſury; but we know that the multitude are incapable of entering into ſuch details. The revolution has rendered them jealous of every thing connected with rank and ſplendor; but to that, it is proper their minds ſhould be habituated. As to the burthen of taxes, I am of opinion, that it is not ſufficiently diſguiſed, and that it may be augmented without being ſo ſenſibly felt. It is the opinion of financiers, that too much is levied on land. We muſt have recourſe to indirect taxation, but that requires an extended commerce; and this war, which I neither could prevent nor delay, has deranged all my plans for the reſtoration of our induſtry and navigation. I hope, however, that with the aid of ſome regular tributes which we have a right to require from our neighbors, either for the benefits which they have received, or which we grant them, it will be poſſible to diminiſh the public charges; but this reſource is not yet fixed, though it has already produced much. But the meaſure, in the execution of which I have experienced real obſtacles, and open diſaffection, is my attempt to increaſe the army to that degree of force which is proportionate to our influence in Europe, and the expeditions I am preparing.

"We cannot ſupport our power without a great military eſtabliſhment. We cannot remain formidable, unleſs we preſent to aſtoniſhed Europe a gigantic army. Military glory has raiſed us to our preſent ſtation, and it is only by a diſplay of military power that we can maintain ourſelves in it.

"I confeſs, that for conſtructing this formidable ſupport of our grandeur, I thought I perceived great facilities in the national character, in the warlike talents of the French people, and in their thirſt of glory and conqueſt, which ſucceſs only ſerves to ſtimulate. In this, however, I have been a good deal deceived. The conſcription was at firſt effected with ſcarce any obſtacle, but not without great murmurs; that inſtitution, which peculiarly belonged to France, ſeems about to fail completely. There is no ardor in the youth, much indiſpoſition in the parents. The government ought, therefore, to direct all its attention to an enquiry into the cauſes which have produced this apathy and reſiſtance. Vigorous meaſures are neceſſary to remedy thoſe evils, particularly, if I do not ſucceed in the efforts I ſtill intend to make in my journey for reanimating that warlike ſpirit, which ſeems about to be extinguiſhed.

"I muſt next notice thoſe ſcenes from which I have experienced an almoſt equal degree of anxiety, which fortunately, however, begin to diminiſh. I mean the crimes of every kind which ſome months ago ſtill aſſailed us. That frenzy of vengeance and pillage has long given me great uneaſineſs, and the ſpecial tribunals, will never be able to protect us from its attempts. Here I muſt obſerve that our judicial organization is bad; the judges are too independent of the government. Their places are not to be for life, and we ought to poſſeſs more means of ſtimulating them, when they are inactive or timid, or of puniſhing them, when they miſunderſtand their duty. The inſtitution of juries, which I have preſerved out of reſpect to thoſe who founded it, rather than from any regard to the public opinion, is uſeleſs, and can never be naturalized among us. Popular inſtitutions will never ſuit France. Every thing which approximates to the people, ſoon becomes either the object of their contempt or indifference. We muſt have ſevere judicial forms, and inflexible judges. Such a reform would be worthy of our meditations. You ought to pave the way for it by your ſpeeches and your writings. Without it there is neither repoſe for us nor ſecurity for the people."

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 31.

The committee of health report, that 1 death and 12 new caſes of the prevailing fever occured during the 24 hours, ending at ſix o'clock laſt evening. The death was that of

Effingham Carter (10 years old) Cherry-ſtreet.

By the committee,

GEO. A. VALENTINE, Sec'y.

Auguſt 31.

In a London paper of the 16th July the French government are ſaid to be in ſuch diſtreſs for money, that they have offered the houſe of HOPE & Co. at Amſterdam, 12 per cent. to advance the 85 millions of livres which the United States have agreed to pay for Louiſiana; but it has been declined under 13, and ſome ſay 15 per cent.

The hon. Edward Livingſton, mayor of this city, has appointed Joſeph Bailey, M. D. to be health officer of the port, in the room of Dr. Ledyard, deceaſed, until the pleaſure of the council of appointment be declared thereon.

Arrived ſince our laſt,

Ship New-York Packet, Webb, 49 days from Briſtol. July 15th, in lat. 35, long. 15, 30, ſpoke a ſhip from Norway for Waterford, out 38 days. 25th, in lat. 48, ſpoke the brig Sophia, from St. John's for Porto-Rico, out 13 days, having on board the officers and crew of the packet Lady Hobart, caſt away on an iſland of ice on her paſſage from N. York. Auguſt 20, in lat. 44, long. 55, ſpoke a ſchooner from Fayal for Halifax, out 33 days.

Brig George, Burnham, 49 days from Oporto. Left there on the 8th July, brig Swift, Floyd, of New-York, for Philadelphia, to ſail in 3 days; brigs America, Houſton, of and for Baltimore, two days; Hero, Warner, of and for Philadelphia, 24 days; brig Induſtry, Parſons, of and for Newburyport, in 10 days; brig Swift, Briggs, of Wareham, for Bilboa; ſchooner Hiram, Warren, of and for Plymouth, in 10 days; and brig Nancies, Warner, of New-York. July 20th, ſpoke an Engliſh cruiſer, who 3 days before had fallen in with the ſhip Friendſhip, Goodrich, from New-York for Gibraltar, out 22 days. Auguſt 14th, in lat. 40, 30, long. 60, ſpoke brig Minerva, Earl, from Norfolk for Briſtol, out 5 days. 20th, ſpoke ſchooner Betſy, Gardiner, from Nantucket for Cape-de-Verds, on a whaling voyage, out 4 days.

Brig Izette, Hopkins, 38 days from Cork. Left there, brig Jane, of Portland, to ſail in 2 days for Philadelphia. A ſchooner from Baltimore, and another from Bath, had juſt arrived. In lat. 44, long. 48, ſpoke the Britiſh ſloop of war Waſhington

Sloop Proſperity, Clarke, 5 days from Duck Creek.

At Quarantine,

Engliſh ſhip Union, Service, 45 days from Greenock.

Brig Tryal, Hoyt, of Norwich, 26 days from New-Orleans. Left there, brig Dyett, Sanford, to ſail next day for this port; brig Hannah, for Philadelphia, in 5 days; and ſchooner Sally, for Boſton.

Engliſh brig Lovely, Wood, 28 days from St. Johns, Newfoundland. In lat. 41, long. 53, ſpoke a French 74 and a frigate in company.

Brig Neptune, Ruſſel, 13 days from Savannah. Auguſt 25th, ſpoke brig Lucy, from Bordeaux, for Baltimore, out 40 days.

Schooner Jennie, Pernie, 7 days from Halifax, N. S.

Schooner Hector, Hurtin, 26 days from Port-Antonia, Jamaica. Left there, Auguſt 3, the ſchooner Succeſs, of New-York, laſt from North Carolina; Nancy, Du Butts, of Alexandria, and ſloop Polly, Hicks, of Newport, to ſail in 2 days. Left at Falmouth, the ſchooner Good Intent, to ſail for this port, in 7 days. Auguſt 25th, off the Cheſapeake, ſpoke ſhip Kingſton, Holden, of New-Bedford, out 37 days from London.

Below laſt evening,

Ships John, D-coſta, from Liverpool; Marion, Seton, from Sumatra.