1. Be it therefore declared and enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That on every fish indictment or information, that may be filed in future time, shall have a right to determine the law and the fact under the direction of the judge who presides at the entire criminal case, and not, be directed or required by the court or judge before whom such indictment or information shall be tried, to find the defendant guilty merely on the proof of the publication by the defendant of the entire charged to be libellous on the fact indictment or information: *Provided*, nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall be held or taken to repeal or deny the right of prosecuting on the defendant, to apply to the court to have the judgment arrested as to a heretofore been practised.

2. And be it further declared and enacted, That in every publication by the people of the State, *it shall be lawful for the defendant, when the trial of the cause goes to examine to his defence the truth of the matter contained in the publication charged as libelous*; and if the jury shall find the evidence shall not be a justification, rendered on the trial it shall be further made to appear to the court that the matter charged as libellous was published with good motives and justifiable ends.

3. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons who shall after the passing of this act be convicted of writing or publishing a libel, such person or persons shall not be sentenced to an imprisonment exceeding the term of eighteen months, nor to pay a fine exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars.

4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful to prosecute any person or persons *by information* for writing or publishing any libel.

Ireland, according to a recent enumeration, contains 12,001,200. Irish acres, 687,148 nodes, and 5,496,944 inhabitants.

An enormous dictamen having been given in the report of the case of the engagement to which the following official letters refer, we publish them for the purpose of correcting the

The Captain de Frigate Guillet, commanding the frigate La Vile de Milan.

To his excellency, the minister of the marine and of the colonies at Paris.

Monsieur,

I have the honor to inform you that the frigate *La Ville de Milan*, which departed from the French port at Martinique, on the 18 of Plavioie current, on the 27th of the same month, in 23° 30' north lat. and 66° 3' west longitude, from the meridian of Paris, fell in with an English frigate which we often sail to, which I kept at bay, and by 5 hours and longs. 64' we again saw her, pursuing us; being the better sailer, she came up with us at half past 5 o'clock, when the wind at north west; two tier of canon, which we fired, appeared to be the signal of the deficiency of the ship chase, when the came within the distance of three miles. About 3 o'clock, P. M. the wind in the direction, we took her position on our larboard quarter, we maneuvered with our main top fall, to set force her to fight our starboard broadside. Now the cannonading commenced, as very brisk and kept up with the greatest fury. After two hours and a half of continual fighting, all the time under sail, the enemy bore away in order to round the stern of the Milan, who feared that moment to board her on the larboard quarter. Our French flag flew, and their insolence and made themselves masters of the English frigate Cleopatra, commanded by Captain Lewis Davie.

She carries 39 cannon, of which ten are 24 pound carronades on her quarter deck.

We left at Martinique two of our guns for the defence of that colony.

The English frigate has fifty hands more, except the mizen mast. During the fight after the engagement, we experienced a very heavy fire, and the mean and mizen masts of the Ville de Milan were carried away.

We had 13 killed, and the enemy 37. The number of our wounded is 15, that of the English 28.

Eighteen Regulars were landed towards the end of the action. I was wounded by a ball which pulled through my thigh.

We are employed in making jury masts for the two frigates; and it is my intention to leave for Cayenne.

I have the honor to be, with the most perfect respect, *Monsieur*, your very humble and devoted servant,

GUILLET.

On the 4th VENTOSE of the 13th year of the FRENCH REPUBLIC WE the commander and officers of the frigate Lavile de Milan, being at sea in the morning, with our prize the English frigate Cleopatra, commanded by Mr. Rouget, lieutenant de Vaiffas, in latitude 30 deg. N. and long. 65 deg. W., with hazy and lipsky weather and our guns heated, this fet very heavy and continued for two hours through the port holes, which the wind had parts had been greatly damaged in the engagement and boarding of the 28 Ma-lle Plavioie, the boatswain weather would permit us to hoist tether our main mast, and our top gallant mats, but we had taken the opportunity to rig our main yard, and because the wind was fair, we soon with the frigate continued we few two falls, the one to the W. and the other to the N. N. W. both abreast of the Milan, and under full sail. The frigate is wife de Milan being under a foretall, a jib, and a top gallant sail full billed of a main sail, and our mate, the frigate Cleopatra, under a foretall, a frigate, a main sail, and a top sail, we then away to the South east at 2 o'clock P. M.—In the frigate falls which we had been engaged in, we found to our great surprise that which was to the W. N. W. a large ship, and the second to the N. N. W. a frigate, which bore down to our prize which by chance in our wake at half a league's distance. The frigate Milan, we then was offense the ship to the leeward, but making little way, the ceilly crews, the ship, the frigate, the English frigate, come up with and fire upon her, and finding it impossible to defend herself, we thought that the ship charged as libellous was published with good motives and justifiable ends.

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Cast Iron Bridge over the Thames.—The arch of this elegant structure is the fifteenth segment ever built on a large scale, being the figment of a circle of 152 feet diameter, the span of 150 and 180, and the vertical rise or height 16 feet; it springs from sentiments of stone on the piers, and is 30 feet in clear breadth; it consists of 6 ribs, piece of 5 feet affinder, kept in their position by transverse bracing, and by cross pieces, placed from the top and bottom of each arch piece, quite across the bridge; each of the ribs is composed of 300 segments, 3 feet 6 and a quarter inches long at top, and 4 feet 6 3-8 inches at bottom, 4 feet deep, and 3 feet 6 inches wide; they are so formed, for the purpose of introducing dowels 4 1-4 inches wide, and 2 inches deep through their ends, and through the arch-pieces, are call holes, into which wedges are drawn, which bring the whole into close contact, and render it durable from the thaw or thrust of the ice.—The footpaths are filled up with stone, with dimensions of 3 feet 6 inches to the center; the whole is covered with pieces one inch thick, and 2 feet wide, and the arch is formed of 3 parallels, on which the balustrade is placed. The whole weight of iron is 1,000 tons, of which the cast iron is weight 700.—The bridge was call by the Workers of Rotherham, on an improved plan, and the ingenious Mr. Telford jointly has been principally useful to superin his royal letters patent.—Mr. T. Wilson, engineer, of Westminster, undertook the direction of the work; inasmuch as the ingenious Mr. Telford was then in the country. Tomas Wilson, the son of the engineer, was on the spot day and night, and was the person who gave the final direction to the workmen