BRUL, T. BYRNE. Mr. Topping flated, thas this was an action o demiger, brought by mr. High bell, a respectable merchant of this city, rgainst mr. Nicholas Byrne, the fole proprietor of the paper called the Morning Poft. The defendant was charged in the declaration, with publishing a falle and scandalous libel to the injury of the plaintiff's feelings and character.

The learned counfel, after fome general observations, went into the history of the transaction .-About the period when the arrest of fir F. Burdett engrofied fo much of the public attention, a correfpundence, chiefly confifting of letters and documents under the name, of Roger O'Counor, had appeared in Cobbett's Political Register. An article appeared in the Morning Poll of the 15th of last May. purporting to be an abstract or report of the speech of the attorney general for Ireland, at a time when a motion was made in the Irish House of Commons, relative to mr. O'Connor and other flate prisoners. The speech comprehended several letters, frewing the connection between the Irift ftate prisoners and fome persons who had attracted the attention of the government in this country. These letters were followed in the article by comments on the characters alluded to, and the comments, attached to mr. Bell's name in the article, was, that he had been confined on a charge of high treason, in England, in February 1798. This was totally untrue ; and yet its effect upon the character of a peaceable and respect. able man muft bu moft ferious, if it were not done away by the meafures which were now adopted, at once to eleur the plaintiff's character and to punifi the defendant .. He (Mr. Topping) knew very little of the Maning Poft, so it feldum fell in his way ; but it who apparent, that the circulation of fuch charge, in London, must be highly detrimental to any man, in a country where reputation was the great treafure of a man. But the character of a due regard and obedience to the laws and government thider which he lived was most effential, and it was that important branch of character that the flander of the libeller was intended to cut away. In the prefent inflance there could be no defence, though there might be a feeble attempt at jufffication .-But that would fink under the advocate, and the firry would only have to conflder, what should be the compensation to the plaintiff. The cause was from many circumstances a fingular one; but not the least of its fingularities was, that it produced the attorney general in the new character of defender of a grofs, malicious, Aunderous libel. That learned counsel had been used to other exertion of his great powers : he had now to act the part of one Screening the malevolence of the libeller. At other times that learned consiel was feen, preffing in different direction, and muft ring the whole of his Riength to beat down the cause of the accused. Of thefe efforts, he must fay, in the fentiments of Shakef-" Oh! it is excellent

".To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous

However, in the prefeminflance, even his nowers muft fail ? defence was a new field to him ; he multinaw, perform on a new inflrament; and he would pribably be as awkward a performer upon that ashe was upon the flagratet cale, yefterday.-The present case was, on the part of the plaintiff. of the impleit order. A reputable man had been aradusada the upury hadbeen offered through a medium that must make it moll extensive. A com-

A person from the flamp office attended to prove

the paper of the 17th of May. The part of the article to which the counsel fo the plaintiff particularly referred, was a letter from mr. Arthur O'Connor to bie brother, mr. R. "O'Comior, mentioning that he had disposed of some, property to fir " Francis Burdett, and pointing outthe present plaintiff as the agent to whom he had left the conduct of the fale, and other particular bu. Ynefr of the same kind. This was followed by the comment of the Irifh betbrier general, that the per- lire. fons who were alluded to in the carrespondence were of the most suspicious order, such as Sweeny, a state prisoner, Hugh Bell, a man who had been arrested

the Morning Post of the 13th of May last. The attorney general, on the part of the defendant, laid, that as the counsel for the profecution ind thelettes to give a fimple Hatament, it should to the court, I owe it to myfelf." be met, on his part, by a limple defence. The of particular malice against the plaintiff. When an should go to as little length as possible. pecalion which was probably fresh in the memory of Mr. Topping. My lord, I have the highest man of mampe a hed loyalty. Those corresponds profession, I owe it to myself, to throw off to degraonces were canvalled in the different public priote; ding an imputation as that thrown upon me by the merita, gave its readers a report of a speech spoken thinks to brow-best me into submission." by an emineut law officer in the house of commons | Mr. Topping proceeded :-He had but few opverted on. It was merely in a cuffory and ac. or profethonal life. He had not charged the attor- fundamental to admit of their receiving even the ta-

without any peculiar mark of malice, but merely as a him with malignly; and the fudden built of the part of the current paragraph. If the printer had learned countel's opinion was perfectly uncalled for exercifed any thing like thought up in the subject, he by any thing which had occurred. He had only would have omitted the plaintiff's name. The whole faid, that the learned counsel mun find himself in a flatement was taken from a paper openly published, new situation; that defence of libel must be lefs jal-bad, on the 2d inflant, and of which colone! openly circulated, and yet untainted by the plaintiff leady to him than its acculation. A few hidicrous | Wikinfon is prefident, is diffolyed, and the prefiin his zeal for vindication. If there ever had been evil in the thing, it had been done, and had passed practice on the stageolet, and no observation had spective stations and corps forthwith. away in the years which had fince paffed. This was to be looked to, and to be the great confiderati- had thought the attorney general one who prefled on with the jury. The trial of the malicious inten- the feverity of the laws against the unfortunate pertion lay with them: for the charge of malice was fons who incurred their punishment-if he had puly to be substantiated by proof of intention. It thought him malignant to that degree- he could not was in this fenfe that he (the attorney general) was have affociated with that officer; and yet they walkinclined to judge of the language which had been led home fide by fide yesterday. He fmr. Topused by the learned counsel on the opposite side .- | ping) was not fond of speaking of himselt; but he It was impossible not to consider it as extraordinary, must be allowed for once to tay of himself, that he a desire to propose to the cortes a resolution, the as very extraordinary and ftrange. The proper name for a charge of that nature coming against a person it from no man.

is his (the attorney general's) fituation, was, flanerous and scandalous; but as there was, it was to be prefumed, no malicious intention, it should receive no answer. What I was the charge of profel. fional feverity, of pushing hard against the persons fendant; but the warrant only was, on sulpicion of accused of libel, to be laid upon him? The whole high treason. It was certainly improper, that a course of his professional life was before the morld. He was known from his boyhood, and there was plaintiff's was; but the jury would take it into their not an hour of his life that had a flain upon it; he ferious confideration in apportioning the damages, and never pressed the law; he would have made no how the evil was palliated, by its having been done other reply to the fingular and most unnecessary ex- to long fince, by the confideration of the rumour reflions which had so hastily escaped the counsel on having extended as widely as probably it would ever he opposite side. It was to be prefumed, there was extend. The Dublin Journal came over to Lonmalicious intent in this; and the plaintiff in the don, and was probably fometimes in the hands of cafe ought to feel in the same way. There could the present jury; so that the additional circulation e no intention to injure him; the publication of the by the Morning Post could not have the effect of paper was for a purpote with which he had no poffi- much additional injury. A verdict mult be found ble connection. There was no imputation of treason | for the plaintiff. meant now to be fixed on the plaintiff. He was exonerated from it, and of course the injury was no- plaintiff-Damages 500!. thing. It would be admitted, that loyalty was a valuable part of the character of a British merchant,

would proportion their judgment accordingly. Mr. Palley, from the fecretary of ftate's office was called to give evidence of the warrant for acrestng the plaintiff, in March, 1708.

or of a British man; but the jury would consider the

defire to injure, and the injury done. If they came

to the question of damages, they would make it a

fhors one. The case seemed clear, and the jury

The warrant was read; it directed that mr. Hugh Bell, of Charter house square, should be arrested or suspicion of high treason. The warrant was figued by the late duke of Portland. Mr. Pafley knew nothing of the trial of Arthur O'Connor, at Mail-

Cox, a king's messenger, had received the war rant on the 6th of March, 1798. He accelted mr. Bell at eight o'clock in the morning of the 7th of March. He fearched the bureau and defks for papers, and, intercepted the prisoner's letters. A eleven, he conveyed his prifoner to the fecretary of flate's office : mr. Wickham was there ; did not think he faw mr. Canning. About half past one priforer was discharged from before the presence of the privy council. Witness had then nothing more to do with him, and heard no more of him till this time. "Mr. Topping, in reply, could not reprefe his aftonishment at the manner in which the attorney general had taken up words which he had used in the opening flatement. It was not becoming a man, to bring his personal feelings before the court; but he would be unfitting his flation he would be wifitlying the gown he wore, as king's counsel, if he co 'd be filent under the language which the attorney a penfeilon for that injury was lought of the jury, and neral had used. No ; he was not to be deterred, he There could be no doubt that they would do what | was not to be influenced by the cultus infrantis trean- | Gowdie published to the army the following copy Scaudalous and Handerous

> torney general think, he was to fland up, and to Like a Colorius, whilst other 4. Were to walk under his bure less, and peop should

" To find themselves dishonourable graves No : life was not to be endured on fuch a covenant. To use the words of the great poet again,

" I had as live not be, salive to be " In awe of such a thing as myself." The attorney-general should be made to feel this. It should be a lesson to him the longest day he had to

Lord Ellenborough-" Mr. Topping, it is per haps better not to pursue this line. The words which occurred could not have been meant to flrongly as in Liondom, in February, 1798, on a charge of you think: They merely passed as things of that high treaton, &c. This report was re-printed in kind generally do; it is painful when they excite fuch notice as at prefent."

Mr. Topping .- " My lord, the language was not to be endured, at paffed over. I owe a viudication

Lord Ellenborongh ..... I know mr. Topping. eirenmitantes of the publication were few, inartifi- there is no malignity in your disposition. I cannot cial, and fuch as must perfectly do away the charge | doubt that; but it is better that things of this kind

the jury, mr. Roger O'Connor had brought him- delerence for the court; and I will not enlarge on Telf into the public eye by certain correspondences, what has been faid. But I know that what passes governor-general in council should withhold their it become the habit of his friends to talk of him as a here must go furtheto the public; and I awe it my approbation from several pasts of these proceedings. and among the reft the Murning Post, not having, attorney general. The fentences shall be brief and probably, the fame entire faith in mr. O'Commor's few. But I mill not fink before any man who

of Ireland. The report touched upon some wir portunties of addressing a jury, and he now could knows, have discharged their delicate and distressing cumitances of his connection with persons not not suffer any thing like a stain to be fixed on him. I trust, with a pure and conscientions regard to the highly reputable as loval or honest subjects .- The noble judge upon the bench had known him This report was taken from the Dubin Journal of from his youth up. He had nothing to conceal council has only the more to regret, that the points fome years back. The jury had already heard from any man; there was sithing which could au- on which the judgment of the vourt have been how far the present plaintiff's name was animade thorife infulting language in his professional habits, thought to be erroncous, were too important and

collental manner; without any peculiar allufion, new general with perfecution; be had not charged ; oit fanction of public authority. I have the loneur allutions had been made to bis want of eafe and dent, members, and evidences, will return to their ice been made that ought to have diffurbed him. If he would fasten an unjust charge of no man, and bear

Lord Ellenborough briefly flated the evidence. If it had appeared that the warrant was on a charge of high treason, the inflification would have been made out, and a verdict must have gone for the deperson's name should have been introduced as the

The jury, without leaving the box, found for the

EAST INDIES.

GENERAL ORDERS. Head-quarters, Choultry plain, April 1, 1910.

Further extracts from the confirmed proceedngs of the general court-martial, which affembled at Bangalore on the 1th of November, 1809, and of which major general Ward is prefident, are pub-

Major David Courtenay Kenny, late commanding 2d battalion toth regiment native infantry ordered in arrest by the officer commanding the army, charged with the following

Corresponder mutiny and sedition, in having founed in ort dancero is and alarming mutiny and sedition, which ik place in the garrison of Sering spream on and betwier thin day of July last and 24d of August following, du-

ysote and served on the public treasury.
By order of maj. gen. Gowder, commanding the army. Fort St. George, (Signed) T . H. S. CONWAY. Adjutant general of the army

nor Kenny is guilty of the charge preferred against him, orb being a breach of the articles of war, and subversive and order and military discipline, they do sentence his aid major Kenny, to be eathered HENRY WARDE, major general and

President, Confirmed.

The general court-martial, of which major-gene-

In diffolving the general court-martial of which I fleations of applaule. major general Warde is prefident, major general concurrence in the fentiments of his lordship in council, as they relate to major-general Warde, and the officers composing the general court-martial of which he was prefident.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT. TO MATOR GENERAL GOWDIE, COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF.

Para, 1. I am directed by the honourable the governor general in council, to acknowledge the recent of your letter of the ad inftant, and to convey to you the thanks of his lordship in council, for the immunication of the proceedings on the feveral trials therein referred to, and for the information, that it is your intention to diffolie the general court martial at Bangalore.

2. In conveying to you the entire concurrence of the governor-general in council, in the propriety and wildom of every mealure you have adopted, and in the juftice of every opinion you have expressed, relative to these proceedings, his lordship in council cannot but deeply lament; that the most effential interests of the public should have required, that both the officer commanding the army, and the

e. His lordship in council it, however, assured, that he only anticipates your fentiments when he adds, that, in performing this painful and ungracious duty, he has done the fulleft luffice to the unright and honourable motives of the respectable officers who compoled the court, and who, he well dictates of their own minds; and his lordfhip in

(Signed) A. FALCONER chief feet, to gov.

Fort St. George, 2d April, 1810. The general court-martial, affembled at Walia-

SPANISH GRATITUDE.

MONUMENT OF GEORGE III, AND THE BRITISH

CORTES-SITTING OF NOV. 19.

Senor Perez de Caftro, addreffing the cortes, looke in lubitance so follows : - " i have long tele adoption of which appears to me very proper, because t is very just : but the important offans which have occupied your majefty fince your inflallation, and the multitude of occurrences, if not fo important in themlelves, yet at least all springing from the wish o advance in the grand career of the falvation of the ount: v. have hitherto prevented me in spite of mytele. I mean to focak of the gratitude which the Spanish nation feels for England, its generous ally. The whole world knows how much we are indebted to her illufatrious forceign, as great in his fentiments towards the Spaniards, he determined in his purpose to prorect their facred caufe. There is not a patrior, who, to to fpeak, does not feel his tentibility excited when contemplating the abundant supplies of troops, arms, thips, and money which the generous British nation has freely beflowed on Spain from the moment at which it beheld our heroic resolution. Donations, praifes, enthusiafmy all have been lavished by the English people on their ally; and posterity, painting in majeffic colours the heroitm, the conflancy, and fidelity of Sonin, will place in the fame picture the unbounded renerolity and truly inimitable exertions of Great Britain in our behalf. England knows our gracitude, the whole world knows it; it is operaven on our bearts; our past governnents have repeated it on every occasion that offered; but it is just, it is necessary, that the whole nation, that is, the cortes, who reprefent it in the fullest manner. thould tolernly mainfell it, by roting an eterual monument of national gratitude to the worthy head of their great nation. Thus shall we perform a facred dury; thus we shall give a public proof of one of thole virtues, which greatly characterile the noble nation whom we reprefent. I mean gratitude. Let us declare at the fame time, that we will never lay down our arms till we have feen fecured our independence, the integrity of our territory in both hemifpheres without difmemberment, and our lawful king free. Let us run the painful but heroic and gloriwhich period the garrison fried on the transport forms one course of our holy war, always in good underour course of our holy war, always in good underwhich mide us fo generously; and may that union be as eternal, as the ties are facred and fincere which

my idean, They permittion to read the heads of a decree, conformable to what I have fuggefted." The motion was approved of by acclamation .-The decree was then read, which was also carried by acclamation, without the alteration of a fingle al Warde is prefident, is diffulred, the members and word. Joy was depicted in the countenance of all evidences will return to their respective flations and the spectators, and the gratitude which filled their botoms was displayed by the most affecting demon-

bind us to our ally, by the last treaty of the rath

January, 1809. My wish is, that fince such are

the vows of the whole nation, its representatives also

may fanction them. If the cortes think fit to adopt

a The cortes general and extraordinary, actuated moll facred majelty George the Third, king of th United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the most generous interest he has displayed, and for the important affiftance he has afforded the Spanish nation, in liberally supplying her with arms, money troops, thips, and flores, from the first moment the provinces raifed the loud acclaim of independent and fidelity to their legitimate fovereign king Ferdi nand VIIth, infidioufly enfoared, captured, and in fulted by the most unprincipled sufurper of the throne of France, Napoleon Bonaparte :- here by decree, that a public monument shall be ereftto his majefly George the Third, in tellimony the national gratitude of Spain, not only to an gull, generous fovereign, but to the unconquerab English A ation, for the ardonr and patitoulin ft has extinced in the glorious caute of Spain. T cortes at the same time declare, that the Spanis nation will not lay down her arms until the has feen ed her independence, the absolute integrity of t Spanish monarchy in both worlds, and recovered for her lawful forereign, Ferdinand VII. activ always with the concurrence, and in the most perfe armony, with the king of Great Britain, in pu vance of the first amity, and the perfect and ind oluble alliance, folemnly flipulated in the treaty the 14th of January, 1809. The council of reger will take care to make known to his maiefty. pecting the most folemn and appropriate manner nich the same can be executed, and will also so mit to the corres the plan which it thinks will he belt for carrying fuch national intention into ect. The council conceives it proper, with a vi o the attainment of the defired object, that this

ree shall be printed, and publicly circulated. (Signed) "LUIS DEL MONTE, Presid " MANUEL LIEXAN, Secret " Royal Is'c of Leon, Nov. 19, 1810"

WALL TORD - Printed and Published by the Propri ARTHUR BIRNIE, Booksdier, Quay.

## RAMSEY'S Waterford Chronicle

PRICE FORE-PENCE]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1811.

INUMBER 11,076

cale of defeat, they may not be unwilling to be-

queath a difturbed country, as " a bed of roles" to

CATHOLIC MEETING:

A Meeting of the Catholic Committee tock place

A proposition was made by Mr. Byrne, that cer-

tain gentlemen, whom he named, of whom Mr.

Reegh was one, should be deputed to still Lard

Fingal in the management of Catholic affairs in Eng-

land. Mr. O'Connell followed Mr. Byrne, and

ftered, that so he had very little doubt but that Cu-

tholic Emancipation would be acceded to, it might

London, to prepare, revile, or exemise ony bill

that might be intended to be prefented to parliament

and two Catholic Lawyers, the whole to form a

of the Catholic Petition in Parliament, but that they

Mr. Owen O'Connor was of opinion that Gy

would be too many, and moved as an amendment to

Mr. Plunkett seconded the amendment, which

. Mr. O'Garman then proposed, that the answer

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29.

on Sunday laft. Major Bryan in the Chair,

repole on .- Dublin Correspondent.

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 29. Come of a Seter from Admiral Sir Roger Corner Bart Commanifer to Chief at Portsmouth, addressed to John Wilso Croser, Lag, daied the Loth imstant

Sig-I include a letter which I have received from Captain Grant, of the Diana, informing methat the boats of that flip, under the command of Lientenant Royer, had increeded in fetting fire to the enemy's Lieutenant M. Curdy, captured, in the Cove of Sifrigare la Elizar which was reported in his letter. transmitted with mine vefterday, as having run or there to the northward of Tatihou in attempting to escape from La. Hague.

I cannot avoid expressing my extreme latisfaction that Captain Grant, after liaving for long and arduwally watched this frigate to prevent her escape, has by his perfeverance and judgment at length accomplifted her destruction, and it appears by this report what the conduct of Lieutenant Rows, and the other withcers and men employed under him on this occasion, has been highly meritorious.

I am, Sir, &c. ROGER CURTIS. His Majesto's ship Diana, off La Hogue,

Six-Since I had the konour of addressing you by The Vautour, I have afcertained that the enemy? from working during the falling tide to fave the fines, and that the thip was to completely billed that there appeared little chance of their being able to save the hull : however, as I once already had been deceived in my expectations of her being deftroved. I determined to rifk the chance of the boats being able to let her on fire, which fervice was generally von funteered, notwithflanding the flip was completely under the fire of heavy batteries, and three armed beier leine witim hail of her. I anchored immedately after dark, and gave the charge of the boats to hentenant Rowe, of the Diana, in the barge, Luho I knew would execute it if poffible. ) Mr. Bean the gunner, and Mr. Noble, the boatfwain, who slways volunteer; Lieutenant Sparrow went in the gir to reconnoitre and watch the brigs, to prevent furniles and Mr. Knocker, mafter's mate, went in the cutter, and, as the fervice required the leaft possible loss of time, they took no other materials than two kegs of the combustible matter received. from the Roman, and am happy to fay that, though the water was nearly up to her quarter-deck, we had the fatisfaction in an hour from the time they left this ship to fee her completely on fire. The batterice and brige immediately opened a heavy fire of sound and grape, and as our people did not leave the frigate until the fire took effect, it is with ex-

with me in thinking, that this fervice was most which will make many happy perf

Captain Collier very handlomely offered the boats of the Cyane to affirt but as it was not to be done by force, I deemed it best to fend the boats of this thep only.

Although there had been boats confrantly emplayed about the enemy's trigate fince the ranon fline, they had not cleared any part of the

I have, &c. (Signed) CHARLES GRANT. Admeral S.: Roger Courts, Bart Combiguides

o of a letter from Sir Richard, Goodsein, Keats, K. B. son come to Admiral See Charl's Coden, Bart and tranmoved in John Wisson Course, Trage

H + Marcy's Ship Millord, Cadir Bay, Nov. 24 Sir-Having observed the enemy to have collectdieveral granshoats in the river of Santa Maria, i from no tabjet to bombardment, at a properties tide vollerday. I placed the mortar and howitzer ate under the able direction of captain Hall, which ( whilst the Devastation, 'Hinnder, and Etne, th one dividing of the Spanish and two dividious of aguille gun-boats, under the zealous command of kept his Grace's account, 6001, per annum. pt. in Thomas Fellows and hentenant W. F. Carfoccefsfully drew the attention and fire of Fort stalina) threw, feeringly with confiderable effect

We have not yet afcertained what has freen the image or loss on the part of the enemy, but we annum. re unformately on this occasion to lament the ath of two highly effected and respectable young ficers, Lieutenant Thomas Worth and Lieutenant on Borkland, of the Royal Marine Artillery, ofe isfess the theme of univertal regret. Mr. And in all, it appears, he has diffributed

killed and wounded, on a fervice, the execution of which merits my warmelt praife. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. G. KRATS. Rear Admiral Otway has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter he had received from las, giving an account of the boats of that this, having on the 13th inftant, under the direction of terang, on the conft of Norway, two Danish cutter privateers, one of four guns, and the other of two. lic. The principle, upon which administration has

BONAPARTE AND THE SWEDISH MINISTER.

Extremely irritated by the lofs of the Isle Bouchon, (feeing it thus every day become more difficult to make good his promife to France of preferving her colonies), as well as by the relifance which he has met in the Peninsula, Bonapate fent for the baron Lagerbielke, the Swed fh minifter at Paris, and in presence of Chempagny alone, spoke to him as follows : - " The election of the prince of Ponte Corvo to the throne of Sweden has also restrained my just refertment against your court for the last 3 months. It has not ceafed to give provocation to France fince 1809; at one time preventing England from making peace for three years together; and at another, feeking the alliance and protection of frigate was fo far embayed and protected by Tatihou, France in order to defert it afterwards. I knew and the batteries on the north shore, that nothing (adde 1 Bonaparte), how to provide against the hatred of Gustavus Adolphus, he was my declared enemy ;-while the prefent government of Sweden has only fought my friendship for the purpose of recovering Finland, an event that will never take place. It has befides continued to trade with Great Butain. n contravention of the treaty of peace with France. by permitting colonial produce to be introduced into Sweden for the purpole of being afterwards re-ex. ported to the Continent !

. In confequence of all this,' continued Bonaparte, my Minister at Stockholm has orders to demand, that war he declared against England-that English manufactures be buint and that colonial produce be intijected to a duty of 50 per cent.; and in cafe of refusai, he must quit Stockholm immediately .-It is I who order it - fuch is my pleasure.

Whenever the Baron de Langerbielke attempted o reply, Bonaparte ordered him to be filent, eryer . Hold your tongue!"

The French Government cannot proceed to burn he English menofactures, and to impole a duty of fifty per cent, on colonial produce, without first conroking the States of the realm. The Baron De Langerbjelke having mentioned that objection to Binaparte, received for answer-" Let me hear no more of these jilly (the expr. filon is much more comfe, in the French ) laws of Sweden." - Courier.

THE DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY

We are happy to hear that the duke of Oucensall employed under him, and I hope you will agree berry has made a dilpolition of his valt property left the two children of the earl of Yarmouth 450,000l. and to the earl himseif his house in Picca. As a proof of this, we select the following pessage dilly, and his house at Richmond.

To the Duke of Samerfet to oool, to the Duchefs the fame; and to each of his children a large

To Mr. Dauglas, 150,0001. To Colonel Thomas, 20,0001. To Mr. James, 10,0001.

To Lady William Gordon, 10,0001. To Lady Hamilton, 20,000l, and 7000l. a year

To Sir James Montgomerie, 10,000l. To Mr. Pere Eifer, 50001. Countries of Dynamore, 10,0001.

Lady Ann Hamilton, 10,0001. G-neval Charles Crawford, 10,0001. General R. W. Crawford, 5001 per annum. Hon General Richard Fuzpatrick, 5001. per annum for life

Governors of the Lock Hospital, 35,0001, Governmen of St. George's ditto, 1 90001. Governors of Middlefex ditto, 10,0001. The Cheque Clerk at Mr. Coutts' Bank, who

To different Hospitals, 70,000. Mr. De Bois, House Steward, for thirty years,

Introduced the list among the gun-boats and about His faithful Head Groom, John Randfordplace of confinction, ustil the wald coming in 2001, per annum, with all his horfes and carriages. on the wellward, made it necessary to move them Mr. Burrell, confectioner - 2001, per annum. His Footman, Michael, who had been in the conflant habit of uting the catheter-2col, per

> To his Italian Footman-tool, per annum. To Signor Saltpento, formerly Leader of the Band at the Italian Opera Haymarket-1001, per

most Hawking, Millhipman of the Norge, alto | \$,400,000l in ready money. There are three Execugash leamen wounded, confinutes our loss in and Mr. Douglas.

INTERNAL DISTURBANCES.

In our last sedition, we alluded to those internal diffurbances, which agitate this unfortunate and feemingly devoted country. It is impossible to confider the subject, including se it necessarily does, Captain Monke, of his Majesty's late ship the Pal- | a retrospect to pass, but not very remote times, without shuddering at the " dreadful notes of preparation," which appear to finke every eye, and every gar, but those, that thould be confiantly openand watchful for the peace and welfare of the pub-

been accused of conducting the affairs of Ireland, that of follering afpirit of difunion among its inhabitants, ferme to liave had no little influence upon them in the present instancey and it has been be necessary to have some of the Catholic lawyers in urned sgainft themfelves by thole, whole invereft can be promoted only by the promotion of mounding and confusion. While the pretended hostility of the for their relief; and he proposed, that as it was to be apprehended that Mr. Keogh's ill state of health would prevent his attendance, that Sir Edw. Bellaw. Shanavelle and Caravate to each other lafted, go. rernment took no effectual fleps to reprefe it, and it is no wonder if the magistracy, destitute of its natwo Catholic Merchants (one of whom, Mr. O'Con-nell proposed, fabold 6e, Mr. Randall M. Donnell) tural support, funk into supinenels, or was paraly fed into inactivity. But the deception is fuid afide, because no longer deemed necessary, and a deputation of fix perions, 'thould attend the progrets peace, hostile to public tranquillity, has been anunced between the adverse parties. Curps of mould be reflricted from agreeing to any sculefiellipensantry are carrying on military operations al flipulation as the price of Emancipation, roughout the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, imerick, and the adjacent parts, as if they were acting under the fanction of the laws. Syftematic Mr. O'Connell's proposition, that the number emp robbery fupplies them with arms, and their depreshould be substituted in place of fix. dations are carried on with little or no appearance of tumultuary violence. All field sports are given was also supported by Mr. Bytne and Mr. Lynch, over : the fowier is fure to be despoiled of his gun : whereupon a debate took place, in which Doctor and, unless a speedy and effectual check is given to Sheridan, Meffis. Huffey and Mahon, supported the fairit of infurrection, the country, the country Mr. O'Connell's propolition. Mr. O'Corman exof Ireland, will prefent the most dreadful of all spec- pressed his differt to both the original Motion and tacles, an armed penfantiv and a difarmed genthe Amendment; the Bufincle, however, was poll-

poned for further confideration. The configuences of fuch a flate of things are oo obtique to require being pointed out to our of the earl of Donoughmore to the address which had caders. Indeed, they have already begun to mabeen presented to lim, flould be publified, which nifest themselves. Very lately, a fellow, in the was unanimonfly sgreed to. And the Committee neighbourhood of Clogheen, told & Gentleman, adjourned to Saturday hext. whom he met hunting, that if ever he heard again of his dogs and hories going over other men's grounds, he would thoot him." Our Correspondent\_ upon whose accuracy we have the bell reason to depend, adds, " the hint was eff-ctoal," and this alone den ouffrates the flate of terror and humiliation, to which the natural guardiens of

down the Mountain-road of Kilcash, Lobserved,

in the conduct of the driver, which denoted that

he was not free from apprehension .- I diftincily

ing of thele words, until we arrived at Clonmel, in

that the three fellows, who had the arms on the Moun-

tain-road, withed rather to pick a quarrel, than to

foon took us beyond the reach of their violence."

of which no public notice is taken-

Some flight robberies of money, we underftand,

.. What is government about ?" is the universal

which attempt, by the way, we might have been

MAJOR SETTEN IN THE CHAIRS the public peace, the Country Gentlemen, are re-The Committee met for the purpose of appointog proper persons to take charge of the Patition. Upon a rough calculation, it is computed that The Secretary read the following letter from the upwards of ten thousand thand of arms are in the Earl of Donoughmore to lord Fingal :--hands of the infurgents in a fingle diffrict of the " MY DEAR LORD. County of Tipperacy. They are evidently subject " In afferting in my place in Parliament, the un. to a degree of controul, partaking more of political doubted right of my Catholic countrymen to a comrestraint than military discipline. The secret powplete participation of the privileges of the Conftitutier, by which their movements are directed, has not, on-in claiming for them their full share of political as may be naturally imagined, influence enough to power-I took my fland upon the fame ground upgellautly and well executed; they have brought off bestowing it all upon one. We learn that he has ver that may be, from occrsional acts of violence, important class of his Majesty's subjects. Arguing which do not appear to enter into the general fystem. | the case, upon such principles as these; I was prepared to offer no new conditions on their part, who from the letter of a Gentleman travelling in that part | had already fo fully affured their loyalty to the King of the country, directed last week to this office. and their fidelity to the State. " We found nothing to moleft us, till we took a post-chaife at the Nine-mile-house for Cloumel, about 5 o'clock on Saturday evening; when, in going

" It is truly gratifying to me to have obtained he approbation of thole who placed their interefta n my hands under circumftances of paculiar difficul-7. How greatly have they overrated the humble notwithstanding it was dark, some anxious vigilance endeavours of their advocate, by the valued teftimoor of their regards and confidence, which your lordfhip has done me the honour of communicating to heard an acquaintance of his, with whom he had a me in terms of personal kindness towards myself fhort conference, reply to some question, they have and those who are most dear to me, for which I canbeen firing feveral flots, and those three have fire- not too firongly express my warmelt acknowarms. We remained ignorant of the precise mean- ledgments.

I have the honour to be. &cc. " DONOUGHMORE." " To Earl Fingall, &c."

ntercepted, if a gun or pillol, which had been napped at us, had not luckily burned priming only. The letter being read, the Committee request-Mr. and I faw the flash from infide a hedge ed that the proceedings of to-day should not be reon the road file, as diffinely as I fee the paper, on ported. which I am now writing. We found, upon inquiry,

In the County of Meath there have been a great nany depredations perpetrated lately by a bandir. shoot us at once. They were, in some degree, in- ti stilling themselves Jack Carders. On the night toxicated, and ripe for battle; and, in order to of the 15th ult. they attacked the farm-yard and provoke it, they flung Rones at the chaife. The offices of Mr. T. B. Hardman, and fired feveral river, who law all this, haltened his speed, and shots into the house of his bailiff, and having forcibly entered it, threatened to fhoot him, beat him feverely, and then in the most savage manner, ow and then take place; but they appear not to | feraped his back with a wool card. After this e taken to supply individual rapacity, but to de- maltreating the bailiff, they cut down 250 young ray, and indeed they avow the purpole, contingent | trees in the plantation, and destroyed several gates. expences. Under the incitement of drunkenness, &c. &c. They then left a written paper with the however, fome very wanton murders are committed, | bailiff threatening all persons who should take lands over the heads of others, in the counties of Dublin. Meath, Louth. When they departed, they took question in the country. As far as the term may, with them five mares and one horse, which were be confidered to imply the ministry, the autwer to afterwards found on the hill of Bellestown.

a cleatis, which, with four Spacific and four tors the Earl of Stair, Sir James Montgomerie, ministers are employed upon a very different subject, and carried away from the estate of George Palmer, the question is more easy than saturaftory. The On the 8th ult, five large of trees were out down how to overcome their adverlaries; to whom, in | Efq. near Caftlebellingham.

The great feel was delivered. Under thefe circum- sulated by the noble carl [Liverpool] on the other fully to his dominion or that of the prince of the specific state of the sp Rancou there was then no alternative—they had no file. The noble earl had afferted, that no avertuent Wales? Or that it is to be permitted that the mold lay, that if there exists a near there was then no alternative—they had no file. The noble barl had afferted, that no avertuent Wales? Or that it is to be permitted that the mold lay, that if there exists a near there was then no alternative—they had no file. PROWER, no authority to legiflate, and they adopted could be made in the courts of inflice against may no ferious and Toletm functions of the government are That mode under the circumstences which appeared firement having the great feal affixed to it—that, to be administered by a dangerous and desperate finding the courts of policy for the circumstences which appeared firement having the great feal affixed to it—that, to be administered by a dangerous and desperate firement having the great feal affixed to it—that, to be administered by a dangerous and desperate firement having the great feal affixed to it—that, to be administered by a dangerous and desperate firement having the great feal affixed to it—that it is to be administered by a dangerous and desperate firement having the great feal affixed to it—that it is to be administered by a dangerous and desperate firement having the great feal affixed to it—that it is to be administered by a dangerous and desperate firement having the great feal affixed to it—that it is to be administered by a dangerous and desperate firement having the great feal affixed to it—that it is to be administered by a dangerous and desperate firement having the great feal affixed to it—that it is to be administered by a dangerous and desperate firement having the great feal affixed to it—that it is to be administered by a dangerous and desperate firement have a firement having the great feal affixed to it—that it is to be administered by a dangerous and desperate firement have a to them the mult beneficial to the flate—they adoptfuch an inflerement could not be doubted—and that faction, who wish to overturn the conflictions which were vested in him—he should be country so the representative of the forereign, he withheld from it every function in his power, and But my land .- The was admitted as far as it went, to be a conclusive argument. The precedent of 1788, my lords, I content, in all its points and bearings, is the only one which, under the prefent and precifely fimilar circumitances, legally and conflitutionally governs our proceedings. It was amply and

recognized and confirmed by that iffeed in the cufbille, for which petitions had been prefented in the until the houses of lords and commons, upon a full and ufual way, and fome of thefe were confiderably ad fatisfactory proof of the fatt, have declared that his miffions to which the great leal was affixed, not on forming the duties of his office."-The resolution The personal authority of his majesty, but on that of | would then stand thus; the two houses only, held to be invalid or illegal, or not fanctioned as it afterwards was, what muft have become of all thuse various sets to which I have al-Inded? If ever it were thought doubtful, all those proceedings must have fallen to the ground, and must have commenced anew. But the fact was the reverfe ; all thele bills were taken up in the frages in which they were found by the fecond commissioners, under these act., so passed, a considerable portion of property was now held. These circumstances, proved that a full parliamentary authority, duly fandtioned by the king, was given to the proceedings adopted, in the first intrasce, by both houses-indeed, it was constituting it a complete act of parliament.-With this great and incontrovertible authority Before inir eyes, can we helitate a moment as to the course of proceeding we ought to pursue Upon this view of the cale, my lords, I am at a for to conceive how there can exilt any difference of politions. As to the question of future proceed. inge, I mean not at prefent to observe. I wish that the question of the resolutions now before you should rest upon its own merits. I chink they involve one of the greatest and most important questions ever difcuffed in parliament-they involve the most effential rights of the legillature-they involve the most effential rights of the throne-and in these considerations they involve every thing most facted in the religion of the country, and every thing appertaining to the move, rank and property of the ecuntry. Their adoption would, in my established conviction, afford the best fecurity for the welfare and prosperity of the coun. try, and off and the most effectual protection to the rights and interests of all. Under the Te impressions, and upon the grounds apon which I have trespassed no the committee at fuch length, I feel myfelf per. feetly warranted, no well as actuated by every confi. deration of duty to my fovereign and the country, to call upon your lordships, by your vote, to give these resolutions the great Senction and authority of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."-The noble lord then concluded with moving the three e-folutions which had been previoully adopted by the Houle of Commons, and which we have already given in the former debate upon the Subject of the regency in that house. the king, was put and carried,

duty of the two bouter to supply the deficiency.

red it on the exigency of the case. Another the king James the Second, that great law authority, rule the country?—(Hear, hear, hear)—He would be expressed. Another the law authority and authority. dance, my lords, adduced to the mode of proceedwho, their lordships would recoiled, had been exwhat a state of the mode of proceedwho, their lordships would recoiled, had been exwhat a state of the mode of proceedwho, their lordships would recoiled, had been exwhat a state of the mode of proceeding by address, is the well known case of the Triffs pelled from this country for his mis-government), had tions, how could they extricate themselves from the chands of ministers, decked out with the mackery ing by sources, is the well known care of the Trim pelled from this country for his mis-government), had tions, how could they extricate themselves from the chants of mental surhours the partie of mental surhours the partie of the mental surhours the parties of the mental surhours the parti varried away with himthat symbolor authority, which collemns in which they were placed :- He would cor power, the gandy thitelor metric surfacely :- was an badoubled proof of its wonderful value !- (A : alk them whether the government of the United : "Hess, hear )- The law had humarly provided in on the mode of address ; out to the immortantor was an badoubled prost of its wonderful value !— (A sik them whether the government of the United [712em, hear ]—I the law har normalized prost of its wonderful value !— (A sik them whether the government of the United [712em, hear ]—I the law har normalized prost of its wonderful value !— (A sik them whether the government of the United [712em, hear ]—I the law har normalized in the prost of its wonderful value !— (A sik them whether the government of the United [712em, hear ]—I the law har normalized in the law har normalized in the law has normalized in the law has normalized in the law har normalized in the law has normalized in the l peared to him that an averment might be made material points of dispute that at present existed bepreserve to sum that an averment might be made material points of dupute that at present extined beeven against the authority of the great seal. He tween these countries, with the usurpers of the gopower of the king, and speaking by the origin of did not think the noble earl (Liverpool) was a vectoment of this country?—He would ask them, the confliction—the legitimate and asknowledged thief, but he would suppose him to be one for a how they should proceed in determining the line of guardian of the rights of the people. He could not few minutes, and that he had stolen the great seal conduct which should be pursued to reference to the from the pocket of the noble lord fested next to present state of the Brazils; when the Spaniards, the precedent which it efforded them, without viotry in 1799, viz. that this very proceeding of the name of the nam parlirment of Ireland, in 1788, by the mode of ada penilion as large as the great leal could give—and, whom this country was connected by the closely ries confliction, as much from the intrinsic ments it urers, was urged as an argument for the union, a pention as large as the great lead could give—and, whom this country was connected by the clotest ties consistence, as much area the instruction as large as the great lead could give—and, whom this country was connected by the clotest ties consistence, but possessed as from contrasting it with others; for the instruction, as the legislatures in their separate state finally, as fix that seal to a pardon for having commitmay, on the occurrence of fuch sherent, chooses ted these acts—Could there be so averment made he felt himself exhausted, and he should trespals it. had spent eighteen years of his life upon the Could be felt himself exhausted, and he should trespals it. against such proceedings? That was the law of Hellonger on the patience of the house. However, near, and field before the hydra of revolution as it Different person to the time office of regent in tre- against such proceedings? That was the law of the longer on the patience of the notice. 120 wever, and he had uniformly observed, that its land, from that chosen to fill the same office in Eng- the Learned bird—who, however, was not so learn. In justice to the dignity of that house, he must dehowever, call their lordfhips attention to the act of mere fuspension of the executive sunctions, but an into disrepute, and that one of the leading causes of the 6th of Anne, providing for the secution of the unrepation of these functions; and that they owed it crown; they would there find a clause relative to the great feal, both with regard to the appointment of paule before they decided upon the question before lords justices, and in ordinary cases; and he hoped them—for it would stand upon their records, and the British constitution, and faid that he felt himself James the Second to the provisions of an act of parliament.—The act alluded to explicitly faid, "And which had elapfed fince their first adjournment, and former memorable occasion, when he exclaimed. both houses by a considerable majority. In addition to what I have already adverted to on this now in being, shall be used until the freeessors to the those adjournments and the reports of the physicians; head, is the confideration that in pursuance of the crown give an order to the contrary." How long in fact, they had made it appear, that derangement. refolutions of both houses, parliament was opened then was the great feal to be confidered effective? by commissions under the great seal, on the 3d of Why, simply, until an order to the contrary was as to express little more than the superiority of one February; and it is well known, that towards the given by any fucceffor to the throng-and there was man's intellect over that of the other. It the reclose of that month his majelly happily recovered; an end of the validity of the great seal. Nor was and on the roth of March, parliament regularly there a necessity for the monarch to use it when he investigation of the past, but to make a provision opened by a commission, under the accustomed formalities, the commission being signed by his majesty. Same act says, "That he may use any seal he plea-By the first commission, I should state, that the cause | fer, and which shall have the effect of the ordinary of the meeting of parliament under fuch circumstance great feal." - With respect to the resolution, he was duly fisted. In the regular and ordinary agreed in the propriety of it as far as it went; be pale of inferting the following :commillion for opening the fellion on the roth of cause the law, in ordinary cases had settled the suc-March, the former commission was referred to and cession to the threncon the heirapparent-but he did recognized, as appeared from the this lord chancellor's speech to both houses, in the name of ha whom the kingly power should be delegated in case | behalf of his majesty, during his majesty's induposition. majety; the former commissioners were continued of the monarch's illness-and consequently none but in the commission of the 10th March, and the acts the representatives of the people had a right to conand proceedings under the former commission were fer that power. The resolution, however, he thought incomplete, and the would show how it ought to be Tomary way, and figured by his majefty himfelf. In remedied. The amendment he was about to fubmit the interval between the commissions, a variety of to the house, would follow the last word of the relegiffeire proceedings had taken place, as private fointion before them, and was as follows : - " And

" That i is the opinion of this committee,

" That it is the right and the duty of the lords spirit and temporal, and commons of Great Britain and Ireland now assembled, and lawfulty, fully, and freely represen all the estates of the people of this realin, to provide the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Dival authority, arising from his majesty's said ind aposition, in such manner as the exigency of the case may appear to require; and until the house of lords and commons, upon a full and satisfactory proof of the fact, have declared that his and were afterwards passed under its authority, and majesty is a fer recovered as to be capable of perturing the

The question was then put on the which was negatived without a division. LORD HOLLAND merely role to frate his feelings

on the occasion, and not to enter into the merits of resolution, which was simply a repetition of that brought forward on a former occasion, - Some per fone thought the heir apparent had a right to the of. fice of regent-fome thought the right to appoint was vefted in the two houses of parliament - while others denied that principle, and afferted that it reverted to the people at large. All these jarring opinions, these metaphysical niceties in discussion, refolved themfeltes into arguments of logic and gram-But all men knew that there could be but one regent, and the universal wish was, that the regal authority should be conferred on the heir to move the previous question on the 2d resolution; and should that motion be acceded to, he would then

.. That the lords apritiual and temporal, and commons Great Britain and Ireland, in parliament assembled, shoultake such measures as the axigencies of the case require; and that there measures should be in conformity with the principles of the constitution."

The question was then put on lord Holland's notion, " That the house do refume;" and negatived without a division .- The original resolution was of course carried.

by bill, was then moved by the earl of Liverpool.

The 3d resolution, that the two houses proceed Lord HOLLAND stated, that he rose for the purpole of moving an amendment on the resolution. The tilt resolution, declaring the incapacity of taken place, and from the course of proceedings that bill, his royal highness said that they would usurp he and those who acted with him had thought pro- a power which gave them the means of any future Upon the 2d relidution, that it is the right and per to adopt. But why had he made this flate- occasion of selecting any person according to the ment? Because he had daringly ventured to act will of the selecting party-they might disregard the precedent of parliament, without the authority of the country—they might prefumptuoully affirme firsted regency, should the continuance of his many Lart Standors neggeou to be understood, took, the precedent or parliament, without the authority of the country—they might prelumptuoully affined regency, modification in objection their offered to their of a legitimate administration. Does the noble the exercise of the prerogative, in order to fanction left of the previous the first the standard of the previous the standard of the exercise of the prerogative, in order to fanction left of the previous the standard of the stan in objecting to the recontion their energy to the agriculture auminimization. 17 see the noble the exercise of the prerogative, in order to fanction jetly a creation of the field in a local magnitude that it is a matter of indifference to the most dangerous and desperate measures. As to we feel it a duty we owe to his majesty, to our local dangerous and desperate measures.

not mean to specie it on any of the grounds recept. This houle, and to this country, whether they are I the reflictions which it was in the convergintion of concluded by moving as amendment, " That all the

"That an address be presented to his myol highness the prince of Wales, requesting him to take upon him the exer cue of the royal power and authority of the United King

The Duke of Normoux supported the amend-

The Duke of Sussan rule and faid, that he felt t incumbent on him to claim the attention of the house, while he adverted to the extraordinary cir. cumilances in which they were placed. The royal Vanced in their progress. Were the former com- majesty is so far recovered as to be capable of per- functions had been suspended for a considerable dy for this suspension, the ministers had proceeded to usurp the authority which had been suspended. and to hold out to the house and the nation that they were justified in this usurpation ?- But he would ask, what connection exilled between them and the king in his present calamitous fituation? He would affe. whether it was possible that he could have a free will who. boldly acting under the shadow of royal authorny, had reforted to every expedient of desperate and stoprincipled ambition to maintain them. pointed by general Armiltong. The American he would fay, their fyftem was a rotten fabrie, with no foundation in the conflitution, with no right de- to that flation. Verbal afforances of the perfect rived to it, either from law or precedent. They should have the opinion of the king, and were anfwerable to the grand tribunal of the empire. But could they say that they had adviled their measures in conversation with the king, or that his majelly would have approved of them? -On the contrary, he felt confident that his royal father had too fincere an attachment to the onflitution from which he derived his right to the feveral American vessels were destroyed. The loss throne, to fanction any violation of it .- (Here his | was estimated at half a million of dollars. royal highness was so much affected that he could not proceed for many minutes.) - He proceeded to observe, those great and sapient ministers, who so apparent. He would, therefore, feel it his duty boldly trampled on the rights of the crown, and the rights of the people, had reduced themselves to a dilemma from which it required all their ingenuity to extricate them; for, if they had acted, they had affamed a power; and if they had not acted, they had allowed the functions of royalty to be suspended-and in either case, they had been guilty of aregihe had as much feeling as any nable lord, or as Lord Burgherlh fays, that the retreat of general any member of the royal family; but deeply as he was affected by the calamitous fituation of his royal father, he could not allow his feelings to get the better of his reason-what affected the king aff-cted the country; he trufted he was poffeffed of warmer zeal and greater defintereftednefethan any of his mejelly's ministers; and he exhorted their lord-His lordship, after taking a long and able view of ships to defend the crown against the felf-assuming the circumflances which bore upon the quefflon, power of those men who were anxious to make use concluded with the following observations. The of the urgency of the occasion, in order to build noble lord (Liverpool) had ftated, that no inconve- their own power on the ruins of the conftitution !nience was likely to refult from the delays that had (Hear, hear.) - In referring to the proceeding by

se of this realm. FREDFRICK WILLIAM FIMARD

opener Peneval, &c. &c. &c.

fert him when he deferted that Conftitution, to which he was attached by every tie-to which his family owed their fuce filon, and his country its

prosperity, its power, and its greatness !" Lord MULGRAVE Supported the resolution. We are obliged here to close the report of the debate for be present, in order to give it winn to the following stricles of intelligence. Lord Holland's motion for an address, &c was negatived by 100 against 74. The resolutions were then carried, and the house adjourned at half part three coocick]

LONDON.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29 We have received New York papers to the 30th laft ; and it is faid that by a more recent arrival at Liverpool, from Baltimore, an account has been received of the opening of Congress on the 4th inft. with a copy of the prefident's speech .- The papers flate, that gev. Armstrong, previous to his leaving France, received an official note from the duke of Cadore, infilling, as a condition of the abrogation of the obj-ftionable decrees, that an act of congrefs should be passed, relinquishing all sequestrations of French property under non intercourse law. It was underflood that bena fide produce of the United States was to be admitted into France without impediment, but that infular or colonial produce would be subject to confiscation. It was supposed, that the revocation of the decrees only extended to France and Spain, and that Italy and Holland were not comprehended in the terms of it. It is afferted, that when the feizure of the property in Sweden became known at Paris, general Armstrong called on the prince of Ponte Corvo, who faid, that all genuthe power which they had usurped? But minister immediately availed himself of this permissi-

> nadotte to gen. Armstrong, before his departure for Sweden. The effect which these communications of general Armstrong have had upon the president is not known, as the substance of the president's speech has not transpired .- New York papers mention that dreadful gale of wind had taken place, in which

Lord Burghersh, eldest son of the Earl of Westmoreland, arrived on Wednelday last from Liebon. He is, it is faid, in possession of Lord Wellington's views and ideas on the flate of the war in Portugal, for the purpole of a full and free communication to government. As we stated in former papers, there appears no probability of a general action for a confiderable time. The enemy is fafe from attack to his polition along the Tagus, behind Santarem, and he will not be likely to refume offenfive operations until he shall have received ample reinforcements. had received of the force of the allies, which threw him into a panic, and he fled with the utmost piccipitation.

We have been favoured with a literal copy of the proteft, by all the royal dukes, against the propofition fubmitted to the prince of Wales, for limiting and reftraining his royal highness in the exercite of the prerogative, while called upon to discharge as regent the royal authority: The protest and auswet

will be read with the most lively interest. " Sir-The prince of Wales having affembled the whole of the male branches of the family, and hav. lng communicated to us the plan intended to be propoled by his majelty's confidential lervants, to the lords and commons, for the establishment of a re-

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK AIDI PHUS FREDERICK WILLIAM FREDERICK. night, 12 o'clock, Dec 19, 181J."

is mejetty's royal family upon the throne of this majority in the floule of Lords.

ment, that the measure which they have thought conflictutional speech of the Duke of Sussex. his Majefty's recovery, his warmest acknowledge: Resolutions of the Lords were to have been commuments for the additional proofs they had given of nicated to the Commons on Monday at a conference. of his dominions; and that the uninterrupted confimeatures which were grounded on those principles, entitles his Majefty's fervants, in their judgment, meabures had the fauction of his royal approbation. .. 1) ..... ne word, Der 20, 1810."

" His Royal Highmen the Dukcot York, &c. &c. The second secon Elaterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3.

English Journals of the 28th and 29th-None due. The plans of ministers with respect to the regency have at last undergone a discussion in the House of Lords, It was evident to the most superficial obferrer, that these who call themselves the servants of the crown were not over anxious to encounter that discussion, and that they persponed it as long as cir. cumstances would allow, for the purpose of giving to their views all the support which could be derived from extraneous and adventitious occurrences. The relati has at once disappointed their expectations, proved the validity of their fears, and given a reviving energy to the drooping hopes of the nation. dred, whilit leventy four appeared in theranks of Oppolition, continuting a greater minority than ever voted in the House of Peers against Ministers. During one discussion on Mr. Fox's India Bills, 87 peers voted against the persons in office, and, during an other, 95; but in these two infrances proxies were admitted, which was not the cafe in the debate of Philitiday; fo that in this respect, as in almost every thing that belongs to them, ministers stand in a fituation of which there is no precedent example in the history of their country. It is, however, of more importance to look a little into the nature of their majority of twenty-fix, by which they were enabled to carry those resolutions by which they hope to prolong the enjoyment of power and emolument. It this majority are to be reckoned Lord Grenville, Lord Stafford, and five of their friends, with Lorde Borringdon and Roden. These noblemen, although they felt themfelves bound, on what they believed to be conflitutional principles, To support the mode of proceeding by bill, are hoftile to the ministerial doctine of restrictions, and will oppose it in its future progress. This circumfrance will take nine from ministers, and give the fring number to their adversaries, which is equive. lent to a deduction of eighteen from their numerical trempth. But this is not all. The duke of Devouthire, and two more peers, now on their way to London, are to be added to the opposition, tinues as well as he was vellerday.37 which, combined with what we have just frated, will reduce the majority to the infiguificant number of fire. There is, allo, another material confideration. Those who reflect on the uniform hiltory of folling greatness, will forcibly remember, that it is ufost for its allies to defert it in the moment of its

mont need, and to join thole frandards which pro-

common bit of all who have balked in the fundhine

of Commons met for a fort time on the 28th. On public prints. Its bearing, however, on the comthat occasion, Mr. Therney affeed Mr. Perceval, mercial interests of these countries may in some degree whether the mealure to be brought forward on the be anticipated from mr. Gallatin's answers to certain 31th, would be exactly the fame as hall been flated inquiries of the American merchants, as given in the to the House? To this the Chancellor of the Ex- Dublin Correspondent of Tuelday laft, and of which cheques replied, that, generally, there would be no the following is the substance. All goods, importalteration, but that, probably, there would be a ed from the dominions of Britain and arriving within difference with respect to the limitations, that Tome | the United States subsequent to the 2d of February alteration would also take place as to the cullody of next, will be forfeited, if the British edicts have not the King's perion, and that provition would be made been revoked. Mr. Gallatin also flated on this of tomelines, occurring in the hurry of printing, and not observed until several numbers were struck and not observed until several numbers were struck point, that if no knowledge of such revokation be and not observed until several numbers were struck and not observed until several numbers. The fe intended alterations, fo far as their nature can like male branches of the royal family, against for the intended alterations, fo far as their nature can limported as aforefaid will be liable to feizure. In the male branches of the rolling against a here intended alterations, to far as their nature can imported as atorelaid will be liable to leizure. In the majefity's confidential fermet be deemed of any value the case of vessels, with cargoes of British goods, he measures which his majority a communitie ier- yet be conjectured, cannot be deemed of any value | the case of vessels, with cargoes of British goods, and have thought it to be their duty to com- when put in competition with the extraordinary prin- calling within the waters of the United States for orants have thought it to be then unity to come when put in competition with the extraordinary plin- | calling within the waters of the United Statesfor or-Vales, as intended to be proposed to the two cate a conviction, that they have gone too far, and Vales, as intended to be propored to the two care a conviction, that they have gone too far, and course law, Mr. Collatin was not to explicit, but online of parliament, for the establishment of a wifly to diminish the formidable character of that faid, that such cases would be left to the courseto furfee of parliament, for the continuance of a with to dimining the formation to the furfee regency during the continuance of his opposition to which they look forward. How the decide, that the law would be rigidly enforced, and apply's ererdo-be-lamented indisposition; and contest will end, cannot be foretold; but its present ting that their royal highhestes consider these aspect strongly justifies an expectation, that the bill heafurer as periectly unconstitutional, and coursely will not even pair the crouse of Commons, while it dered as the purpoles of the American government, by and fibrerlive of, the principles which feated is alm oft to be believed, that it will be rejected by a land as the lentiments which the prefident will deliver Our limits have obliged us to postpone part of

of preservations without hole of time to turday. What we have given of it will be found with the United States and the British empire. The abmit this communication to those or time to throwy, result we have given of it will be counted that the Onited States and the Dritin empire. The his majelty's fervants, and deeply as they la- deeply interesting, especially the candid, manly, and Correspondent has, also, given an other piece of im-

contrary to that which it has been their anxious on- 28th, except Mr. Perceval's reply to Mr. Tierney's been accepted by the prefident, or at least, he has dearour should belong to it, they must still, howe- question. On the same day in the Lords, Lord Lier, have the confulstion of reflecting, that the verpool's three Resolutions were passed without di-, have the conduction of reacting, the sin response three techniques were pented infinitely in the American government, includes upon which they have after, obtained visions. On that occasion, Lord Ecskine, who had be deemed satisfactory to the American government, menting upon which cory have acted, outsided, rithous. On that occasion, short scribble, who had been obliged by illness to leave the House during the location prevent the operation of the non-intercourse been obliged by illness to leave the House during the of Parliament, in the years 1788 and 1789; that discussion of Thursday, took the opportunity of state those Houses of Parliament had the high facisfaction ing his decided and unqualified preference of the of receiving, by the command of his Majelly, after mode of appointing a Regent by Address. The The English Journals of the 28th, almost entirely

dence which his majetty was pleased to repose, for a Nuction packet, after a passage of 12 days from Calong ferres of years, in the persons who proposed the diz, reached Cawfand on Monday week. She is Stated to have brought accounts that, when she lest gence to which we allude says, that the non-inter-Cadiz, it was currently reported, that the Toulon | course law, as revived on the first of last May, aphill further to conclude, that those principles and fleet had not to fee, in consequence of which one return to England, were detained. Cadiz was fupputed to be the object the fleet had in view; but the thips with cargoes may proceed to Britain as herewhole fratement was very generally differedited .-The STAR of the above date fays, that Schaftisni, with his divition of about 10,000 men, And arrived before Cadiz a few days before the Nocton failed, and that the enemy's force was thus augmented to nearly 30,000. They were aftively employed in throwing up works, and it was apprehended that a Since our last publication, we have received the debarkation would be attempted on the Isle de Leon. and other small crast for that purpose. General dently stated at Washington, that Mr. Pinckney was Blake had arrived at Codiz by water, to affirme the about to return, and that he would be fueceeded by - Agenoria of Barntaple, Criffiths—Jane of Fowey, Jolly office of prefident of the regency. His defeat by zun-boats which remained at St Mary's. This expedition which was composed chaesty of British, succeeded in driving three of the boats on shore and de-Broying them; but, unhappily, three British officers, with feveral leamen, are faid to have loft their

lives in this fervice. moreland, arrived in London on the 26th from Lis. bon. The intelligence he has brought is very diffe- with the Regency of Old Spain. Elio, late goverrently reported, or rather conjectured, for nothing of nor of Monte Video, and a man hostile to the new an official character had transpired. It is, however, order of things, has been appointed to the Viceroyunderstood, that he had been entrusted with confi. | sity of Buenos Ayres, as successor to the deposed dential communications from lord Wellington ref- | Cineros. This would at first view indicate the tripecting the Bowsh semy, the fituation of which is faid to have been rendered rather diffreffing, not mereby the long continuance of unfavourable winds, England, But by the politions of the enemy, which made it a certainty, 'So fays the Star ) that no milis combined force of the enemy to have become fo formidable, that lord Wellington appeared to have no alternative but that of retreating from his politine, or hazarding a general battle against superior umbers. Lord Burghersh is faid to ascribe the retreat of general Gardanne to falle information relative to the force of the allies.

The following are the latest bulletins:-Windsor Cuttle, Dec. 28. .. His maj fly has been rather better through the

last twenty four hours " " Windsor Cartle, Dec. 29. " His maj-fly has paffed a good night, and con-

"H. P. REYNOLDS. " HENRY HALFORD. OM BAHATE " W HEBERDEN" 0 R W111.1S

In the debateon Thurlday in the Houle of Lords, the marquisof Landdownell steda report, se that, withmile a more flattering career of glory. Nor will in thele fewdays, agrofs abuse as to the cate of his ma-Mr. Perceval and his triends be exempted from the jefty's perfor had taken place, by which it wasevert of greatuels, only to encount ribe evils of a reverse rie do the public know of the former now acting.

try, and to ourfelees, to enter our memu protheir language is, Ministers have testified in equivotheir language is, Ministers have testified in equivotheir language is, Ministers have testified in equivotheir language is, more testified in equivotheir language is the equivotheir rainst measures we consider perfectly uncomits. Their language is, primite is have tettined inequivo. Speech of the American prefident, delivered on the cally interest of the American prefident, delivered on the said they are contrary to, and subversive of, cally implement of apprehension. They have an ineeting of congress, had been received in Liverpool. Instruction which fested our family upon the colour to their measures of rests of rests of the floor of the colour to their measures of rests of the floor of the dered as the purpoles of the American government, obvious, that, without the repeal of the British Orders in Council, there can be no amicable intercourse ditions proposed by France to Americais, that Engthing of moment occurred in the Commons on the land shall repeal her blockades. This condition has made it the basis of his proclamation, so that a formal repeal of the Orders in Council of November, will not that the Orders in Council of November 1807 were

done away by the order of blockade of April 1809, and that a repeal of the paper blockades of Britain, as the American government denominates them, is the principal thing demanded. If this laft flatement their zealous concern for the honour and interest of occupied with the debate in the Lords on the precedtheir Zeasons concern for the minute and interest of occupied with the demand in the Dords on the precess occupied and interest of quentual typhis Crown, and the fecurity and good government ling night, have communicated no intelligence but lit announces a presty full understanding between what may be briefly noticed in this place. The France and America, and throws still more serious obstacles in the way of adjustment between England and the latter country. Another part of the intelliplies only to the exclusion of the British flag from the waters of the United States, andto the prohibition of the import of all British goods, but that American tofore, even if the hould not revoke her blocksding orders. It may, however, be remarked that, if reconciliation does not take place, the British government will in all probability refort to measures which will put a period to the trade which America would thus wish to preferre. Mr. R. Smith is faid to have religned his office of secretary of state to Mr. Munro, in confequence, as was imagined, of the question between America and England, and it was confithe hon, de Witt Clinton, as minifter plenipotentiary Schastizni is confirmed. An expedition, composed to Britain.—A dinner was given to general Armof small crass, had attempted to destroy some French | strong by two hundred citizens of New York. The in West Florids.

> dependencies, had formed Juntas on the plan of the coals and eartheuware : Prince of "ales, Swaams, Boyle, Revolutionifts, and had difclaimed all connection umpli of the friends of the Mother Country ; it is, however, as the Traveller remarks, by no means calculated to appeale the general discontent, and may probably greatly accelerate the progress of the resolution. In the beginning of November, the Caraccas were in a frate of total diforganization, and tary operations would occur for a ruinous length of a counter-revolution was daily apprehended. Many The private accounts from Lifton represent families of rank and fortune had removed with their poetable effects to literations of lefs infecutity. In truth, when the philanthropift contemplates the map of the World, he can hardly find a country on which he can repose his mind and say, " hete dwell happiness and peace." Yet, semen so the times are, were the affairs of the Britis Empire conducted with equity and wildow the might full franch from in the midft of conflicting elements, and furrive with glory the wreck of furrounding nations. A requisition, signed by fifteen Aldermen, has been feut to the Lord Mayor of London, requesting him to convene a Court of Common Council on the earliest possible day, for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing the Lords and Commons on the most constitutional means of amply and sufficiently supplying, in the person of his Royal Highnefathe Prince of Wales, the afflicting incapacity of his Majelty to discharge the necessary duties of

the Regal Offices-The requifition is dated the \$7th of luft month. The difference of opinion subfifting among the oppolition, on the queltion of appainting a regent by bill or by address, is not to be regarded as of any rumoured his life had been endangered." How lit- ultimate moment, as their fentiments are in perfect unifon on every other effential point. Lord Hol-

and to ourfelves, to enter our folemu pro- | Already, indeed, however high and triumphane! It has been reported in feveral journals, that the pland flated on the night of the 28th that though a

The Betley, one of the regular traders between Waterford and Briftol, arrived here on Monday about two o'clock, after an unufually quick pallage of 26 hours. Capt. Stephings brought with him & London paper of Friday last, which conveyed to this city the fift accounts of the debate in the lords on the preceding day, and which was looked for with

an anxiety proportioned to its importance. In our last publication, an accidental transposition of somelines, occurring in the hurry of printing, paragraph after the word patient. This correction will make the whole plain to those into whole hands the erroneous copies may have fallen.

Last Thursday night, at a very late hour, the house of mr. William Harvey, at Coleville, within half a mile of Clonmel, was attacked by a number of ruffians, who broke in through one of the windows, and committed the most wanton and excessive depredations. After fatisfying themfelves here, they proceeded to the part of the dwelling occupied by one Fleming, who had the care of the place for mr. Harvey, and fummoning him to come forward to a window, they immediately fired four fout at him, but fortunately without doing him any injury. Fleming, inflantly returned the fire, from a weil loaded piftol, and fhot one of their deluded wretches dead on the fpot ; the others immediately fled.

On Wednelday last, in the morning , four ruffi. ans attacked the house of mr. John Barnes, at Graigue, which they fearched minutely for arms ; breaking open doors, truuks, hoxes, &c. but a fonof mr. Barnes having fet off to Ballypatrick for milita. ry affiftance, the fellows, fearing the arrival of the army, decamped without any other booty than an old rulty bayonet. At parting they fired a flot at

THE YOUNG GENTLEMEN of the WATER. FORD ACACEMY will resume their Studies on Tuesday, the 8th Instant-Mr. ARDAGH trusts the Improvement of his Pupils will

be found by their Parents adequate to the pains bestowed on them. In his exertions he as assisted by three Centiemen emineutly qualified to instruct them in the RNGLISH and FRENCH LANGUAGES; also, in MATHEMATICS, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, NAVIGATION,

ecc ecc.

Gentlemen fitted in the most expeditions insiner for the University, Army, Navy, and Compting House, ... There are at present a few Vacancies.

WATERFORD PORT-NEWS.

ARRIVED.

99th Gower and Samuel Packets. 30th-Robert and Helen of Dumfries, Liverpool, coals and carchenware, for Ross; Mont Corms e Almos, of and from Lubon, Joze Porers, fruit ;-Hebe of Bideford, Carder, Swansen, coals; Nantwich of London, Herbert, Falmouth, ballest; Alfred of Bideford, Maine-Charlotto of Bideford, Lowther-Sarah Ann of Padatow, Phillips-Venus of Bideford, Lowther - Ceres of Pwilhely, Watking Dyer and Mermaid of Barmouth, Williams, Cardiff, costs and Iron ; Auckland Packet, Richards ; Active, of governor of the Miffifippi territory is reported to and for Waterford, Paymer, merchants' goods; Swan of have marched 15,000 men against the revolutionists London, Evans, Portsmouth, ballast; Flora, of and for 31st-Steady, Dartmouth, Bully and Dunster Caule,

Letters have been received from Buenos Ayres, ballast; Joseph, Venn, fish and oil; Elizabeth, Hughes ated the 26th of September, and conveying the important intelligence, that Chili, Lima, and their Surprize, of and from Bristol, Dore, merchants' goods

29th-Feme, Williems; Mary, Huht; Adament, Leisk -Rio, Smith ; Von Oist, Moore; Mary and Betty, Bia. ber? Eleanor and Grate, Brown, London, provisions, &c. ; Pliza, Rendale-and Brothers, Griffitha, Portamouth, provisions; Dispatch, Beech-and Klissbeth, May, Shoreham, trovisions; Reliance, Chichester, Beale, bitter, bacon, &c. -All under convoy of the Earl Spencer, hired king's cntter, libut, Bathwell :- Nanty, Lisbon, Bowsdale, barley -nd Librement, Lishon, De Silvs, wheat, &c.

30th-Gower Packet, Grey. 31st-Providentis, Lisbon, Burs, butter: Samuel Packet, Jenkilis. Ist Jan - Wind NNE.

In England, the 24th inst. the Rev. Joseph Christopher

Res, of Christendum, near Waterford, to Miss Eliza Rum-ney, niece of Robert Rumicy, Let Warden, Northum-TO BE SOLD, SNOWHAVEN, BANK-HOUSE, &c. &c.

AS BERRYOFORS ADVERTISED Waterford, August 1, 1810. BENNETT'S WORM POWDER.

The Public are requested to take Notice, that the time particularly recommended for the general use of BEN VETT'S WORM POWDER, is Spring and Autumn .-Its great Effects are too well known. Part in everyof the Kingdom, to make comment necessary. Raissay and Binnin have just received a large Supply of this invaluable Manicana They are constantly supplied with the following Gandane. Madicine's

Dr. James's Analeptic Pills, Duto of Peppermint, Anderson's Pills, Dino of Pennytoyal, and Tever Powders, Marshell's Cerete, G doold's Vegetable Balsam, Release of Liquorice, Riga Balanti, Gowland's Lotion. Huxham's Tincture of Peru

vian Bark,

Aromatic Vineger, Suer's Opodeldock Leake's Patent Pills Lozenges of all Rinds, &c. Bu. Bu.