

RAMSEY'S Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1811.

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COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEBRUARY 27.

Before the Lord Elders and a Special Jury.

THE KING vs. BURY.

The Attorney General addressed the Jury. He said that it was his duty to file an information in this case against John Bury, the printer and publisher, and Light-Hum, who, together with John Hunt, was proprietor of the weekly newspaper called the Examiner, for a libel inserted in that paper on the 24th of September last, which was calculated to create dissension in the minds of the soldiers of this country; to instill into them a belief that they were treated with extreme severity, such as must be disgusting to the feelings of all honourable men; and that the treatment of Boonparte towards his troops, which in this country was pretended to be regarded with such horror, was preferable to that which by military code was prescribed towards our own soldiers. A publication of this kind could not possibly have any other effect than to produce dissension among those who were already in the ranks of our military corps, and to prevent and deter them, who were otherwise well disposed to follow them, to engage in a service where they are certain of being exposed to such barbarity, insult, and degradation. The consequences which must evidently result from these effects lead to the destruction of the country. In considering the publication in question, it would be necessary for him (the Attorney General) as the Defendants had selected for their motto certain words spoken by him on a former occasion, when another paper was tried for a libel of a similar tendency, to call the attention of the jury to the circumstances of that case. The words of the motto were—"The aggressors were not dealt with as they deserved, but with refractory troops."—Signed by the Attorney General.

180,000, the ordinary militia to about 50,000, besides all our regular forces. Now, he would ask the Jury, if fair discussion had been the defendant's object, would they have collected all these cases on punishments into one mass, and have omitted to state the numbers from among whom those objects deserving punishment had been selected? This, however, was only the introduction, the theme on which the author loved to dwell. The Attorney General then proceeded to state the libel, and asked why the Author or publisher meant to introduce it? The publication in question represented the corporal punishments inflicted by our military code to be as exquisite as ever had been devised by the horrors of the infliction. The Attorney General admitted that the punishments might be severe, but still they were necessary, and it was by no means essential that they should be called up to unsolicited observation, or that the necessity of adding to them additional severity should be enforced. The libel went on to represent, as the most heart-rending of all exhibitions of this life of Hell—an English Military tortoise. Boonparte, the Writers declared, God was no friend of their's; but, if they came to balance accounts with him, how would the matter turn out? He would his armies by force—to do we—we bogged our soldiers—he did not—he did, indeed, sentence his refractory soldiers to imprisonment even in chains, and in aggravated cases, even to death. Who, however, the Writer of the libel argued, would not rather submit to imprisonment for two years—who would not even prefer death to such heart-rending torture as that which the Military Law of England tolerated?—The only change, the Attorney General contended, which this Author could have contemplated, must have been one which would have added to the number of capital punishments in this country—and how would this writer reconcile such a measure to the feelings of the country at this moment?—But the Author went on to state, that if he were to strike a balance as between this country and Boonparte, he must strike it in favour of the latter;—is the whip cord?—says the publication, it would determine us?—What person who read the publication in question, could fail feeling that the end and object of it was to alienate the minds of the soldiers from the service of the country? Could any thing, he asked, be more decided than this? Every sentence had the same tendency, and they would all be found to be equally offensive. The Jury would hear the publication read, and the Attorney General had no doubt his Lordship would tell them that the publication in question was a mischievous and seditious libel.

libel proved against Mr. Collett and all the others to which the Attorney General had alluded, were distinguished from that publication now imputed to the Defendants as being a libel. The Defendants were conscious that by the present prosecution, and by the interpretation put on their publication by the Attorney General, they had been placed in the very tide and torrent of prejudice, against which it would be vain for them to struggle, did they not expect and hope for the helping hand of the Noble and Learned Lord and of the Jury, to consider their individual case as depending solely on itself, and, as such, to condone them to a safe and honourable issue. It was for the Jury to say if the publication in question was composed and published with the intent charged. If the intention with which it was published was good, or if it was not blameable, say if it was not written with a malicious intention, the Jury must acquit the Defendants. There could be no question more important than this which the Jury were now called to determine, namely, if an Englishman had the right of discussing freely and fully the proficiency and the merits or demerits of any system, or of any measure, connected with the public utility, which might be deemed necessary to discuss questions of public utility, and the right of discussing the conduct of individuals in their treatment of the subjects of such a question, and he might contend also for publishing particular parts of a system. While by these means, he contended for the privilege, as it is only necessary for him at present to argue for the right of every Englishman to discuss any one general system of policy which might have been adopted by the country, and to canvass and point out its impolicy and demerits, as well as the policy and merits of that system. If a man, in such a discussion, felt reluctantly and strongly for the glory and honour of the service to which his attention was directed; if his intention was directed to the army, and the law in the system of our military code some parts and laws which bore no proportion to the general utility of the system, but which speck and blemish, he being anxious to bring the system as a whole to perfection, he desired to be removed; might he not trust our legislation on the points to which he particularly wished to call the attention of those alone who could remedy them? If he regarded the honour of each individual soldier, and thought that by infusing them with such honourable feelings, and convincing them of the necessity of strengthening them, he might be enabled to bring the military system to that perfection which he ardently wished to see it attain, might he not employ fair and free discussion to accomplish this honourable and desirable end? These were questions which the jury had to try on the present record. Many plans for improving the military system had at various times been adopted. One of these, which went to threaten the duration of the service, had been strongly recommended by a man whose memory must be far ever dear to the lovers of liberty in this country. (Mr. Fox). This measure, and also the measure recommended and argued upon in the publication in question had been enforced by a gallant Officer, (Sir R. Wilson) who was now in Court to be called as a witness, if necessary. This gentleman was known to be enthusiastically, he might almost say romantically attached to the military service; he was also known to be a man of high rank, and of great personal services to the King of France; and yet this gallant Officer had no thought that either his loyalty, or his regard and zeal for the military service could be questioned by his publications in strong and energetic language, similar to that on the subject of corporal punishments, in forming a part of the military code of this country, with those expressed in this subject on the 25th of March next. The Learned Gentleman proceeded to read a number of extracts on this subject from Sir R. Wilson's Pamphlet, all of which went to discountenance the infliction of corporal punishments in our army. To the same effect he also quoted a publication by Detachable-General Stewart of the 59th regiment. Such were the opinions of these gallant Officers upon this subject, and the language in which they had expressed their opinions was strong and vehement, as were their feelings on the subject. As they felt zealously, they wrote strongly and boldly; and so had the Defendants done. Did he argue from thence, however, that because those gallant Officers had done what was improper, that therefore the Defendant had a right to do the same? He did not feel this. On the contrary, his argument was as an end, if the publications of those gallant Officers were libels, if so, for him to have quoted them so largely as he had done, would only be an aggravation of his Client's offence. The Jury must see, however, that these gallant Officers were incapable of such an offence, as was well known, enthusiastically attached to the service on some parts of which they commented, did to injure it, but to bring it to greater perfection. If they, then, did not publish their observations on this subject with a libellous intention, were the Jury to infer, without proof of any kind, that the Defendants had done so, or were capable of doing so? On the contrary, did not the whole context of the publication go to prove that their intention was very different? The Defendants had been carefully guarded against being misunderstood, by the introduction of explanatory sentences, which went to show that though he was an enemy to corporal punishment, he did not wish the soldier who violated his duty to go free. It was not out of regard to the military character, that he wished flagging to be abolished. He did not wish that they should escape, but that for their offences they should be im-

prisoned, should even be chained for life, or put to death. To the soldiers, therefore, he held out the language of severity, rather than of leniency for their faults. On the whole, he submitted the Defendants had qualified and explained their meaning, in so tender a manner, that it could be understood by any one, or that it could be productive of any of the mischievous consequences stated to it.

Mr. Attorney General applied at some length, beseeching merited praise on the ability and eloquence with which Mr. Brougham had managed his client's defence, but still insisting on the aggravated nature of the publication in question. Lord Ellenborough informed the Jury, that it was for them to say if the publication in question was of the tendency ascribed to it in the information. If so, they must presume that the defendants in publishing it were actuated by the intent and motive imputed to them. It was by comparing the different parts of the publication together, that the libel could best be enabled to judge of this fact. It had been stated by the Learned Gentleman, who with great ability, eloquence, and magnificence had pleaded the cause of the defendants, that the question for the consideration of the jury was, if an Englishman was to be at liberty to discuss fairly and fully any great and important general subject connected with the Government of this country?—If so, Lord Ellenborough, he should not. But while it was the open to every Englishman to do so fully and freely, it must also be observed that he must do so decently, and with temper and moderation. If he did not, it was the right and privilege of every Englishman to discuss every topic of public importance, not only in private conversation, but through the medium of the press. In proportion, however, to the magnitude and importance of the subject under discussion, it became the duty of all persons engaged in it to guard themselves against the violation of either of public peace or private honours. The law of England allowed to all persons subject the free right of discussion, but they were not to contravert this liberty into a cloak of malice. The country was now placed in an awful situation, all Europe being united against us under a most formidable alliance. It became us, therefore, to be at such an essential point, that, in addition to our external enemies, our opponents, and all our ally in the press of this country. The publications of the two gallant officers which had been quoted, to his high lord had better been submitted to the Ministers of the country in the form of private suggestions. But to those publications no improper motive could be attributed. Imprimatur for the libel must be in the consideration of the Government of the country, and he had no doubt to would the subject of corporal punishment, if the attention of the country was properly called to it. Suppose, however, that the subject of capital punishments were at this moment to be submitted to public discussion, and to be treated improperly, might it not lead to the most dangerous consequences? The publication in question did not appear to his Lordship to be a discussion of that temperate nature which could alone be useful during such a time of public anxiety. The line of comparison drawn between our soldiers and the leaders of Boonparte was, in many respects, false and unfounded. If our system of military law was inferior in every respect to that of our enemy, how did it happen, that on every occasion, when our front had been opposed to his, our army came off victorious?—This seemed to him that there was no superiority in his faith over ours. But if such was the case, he hoped and trusted those whose duty it was to consider such a question, would apply their minds to it diligently and sincerely. He could not suppose that it could be the meaning or expectation of the writer of such a publication as the present to produce such an effect. The only use of the publication, therefore, must be to point out to the Military how much more they were degraded than the Military of any other Power, and of course, to cause their dissatisfaction, on whose services it could not at present depend, collectively and as a people, were we wiser. If, in the opinion of the Jury, this was the tendency of the publication, they must find the defendants guilty. His Lordship confessed that this was the impression on his mind.

The Jury, after consulting for some time, retired, and, when they had been out for three quarters of an hour, sent into Court, desiring to have permission to peruse the newspaper containing the libel in question. This was ordered to be sent to them, and, after an absence of two hours in the whole, they returned with a verdict, finding both defendants GUILTY.

Notably, came on in the Court of King's Bench, before the Hon Justice Day and a Special Jury, an action for breach of promise of marriage and seduction. The plaintiff was a Miss Kenny, of Mountmellick, in the Queen's County; and the defendant a Mr. Patrick Dillon, of Mullicha, near Naas, County Kildare. Mr. Gould opened the case, but the defendant having acknowledged the fact of his conduct, he allowed the jury to bring in a verdict of 2000l. damages, and 60l. costs.

On Tuesday night, about nine o'clock, the sick of a vault in Baggot-street, Cork, gave way, and melancholy to fate, buried in its ruins, a poor man and two children, who lived therein. The husband, a poor cobbler, narrowly escaped a similar death.

PAIS FORT-PANSE

MR. HEAD will sell his interest in the HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILFORD, near PORTLAND. For Particulars apply to Mr. HEAD, at Milford. March 4, 1811.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

IN pursuance of a Resolution now directed by three Commissioners, I hereby give Notice that a Turnpike Road will be held at Kilmeshom, on Friday, the 15th day of March next, for the purpose of ascertaining the Value of the said Road, and for transacting other necessary Business, previous to the next Auction. Signed by Order, MICHAEL BARROW, Treasurer.

March 4, 1811.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 25th of MARCH NEXT, A FIELD containing about 1A. 2R. 7P. parcel of BANGOR, in the Liberties of this City, at present in the possession of Mr. Joseph Knox.—For Particulars, apply to WILLIAM KEARNEY, Esq. Waterford, Feb. 18, 1811.

TIMBER.

TO BE SOLD FOR READY MONEY, ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED FULL GROWN TREES, principally ASH, on the Lands of ABERWILL, within seven Miles of the City of Waterford, Part of the Estate of Lord Viscount DONNELLY.—Written Proposals to be made to Mr. WILLIAM HILL, Donnell, Port Street, Waterford, on Friday, the 15th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, in writing, with the name of the Proposer, and the Purchase will be declared on or about the 17th of the next Month, when Mr. Hill will attend at Waterford for the purpose. February 22, 1811.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 25th of MARCH NEXT, FOR SUCH TERM as may be agreed upon, EITHER IN THE WHOLE, OR IN PARTS, THE LANDS OF UPPER RALLYDUFF, together with the adjoining TURFREY, containing about two hundred and twenty Acres, Plantation Measure, situate in the Barony of Middlefield, and within six Miles of the City of Waterford.—Proposals, in Writing, with the name of the Proposer, to be delivered to Mr. WILLIAM HILL, Esq. Donnell, Port Street, Waterford, on Friday, the 15th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, in writing, with the name of the Proposer, and the Purchase will be declared on or about the 17th of the next Month, when Mr. Hill will attend at Waterford for the purpose. February 22, 1811.

TO BE LET.

ARRIVED in Full Store and Now, per the Admiral Nelson, from St. Lucia, 80 Hogheads, and 300 Barrels MUSCOVADA SUGAR, also 80 Casks and 100 Bags of COFFEE, and 24 Bales of COTTON, which they are now landing, and will be sold on moderate Terms. Waterford, 19th February, 1811.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

AT BALLYVAUGHAN, on Thursday, the 7th of March next, a new Chariot, built by Long, Duns, with Harness; a covered Chair and Harness in good Order, a pair of young well-bred bay carriage Horses, a valuable Mare, two excellent working Horses, all in good condition—Many more Swine, two Ricks of Hay, well saved from English Seed; Oats in Stacks; a large Quantity of Potatoes (two Barrels in Load); some Timber, an English Plough, and Scotch Harrow for four Horses; a Cart; a new Farming Utensils; a Half Lighter, with materials in good order, some South Down Sheep and Cattle, with a Variety of other Articles. Payment, half Cash and half on Bills at 100s. to be paid for Potatoes, which will be sold for the Night.

Also, to be Sold, at Lakeview, on Monday, the 11th March next, a Quantity of Household Furniture—a remarkably handsome Set of plated Dishes and Covers (silver-plated) some Wine, in Bottles; an excellent Cheese, with Harness complete; a Dog Cart; some Farming and Dairy Utensils; Horses and other Stock—and some Potatoes.—Payment as above.

ELECTION.

TO THE GOVERNMENT, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS, OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD, GENTLEMEN, An Election of a Representative for our County is to be held on the 15th day of March next, and it is my duty to give notice to you of the time and place, and to request your consideration as a Candidate for that high Honour. From the friendly reception I have generally experienced, my hope of success is very sanguine; and give me leave to assure you, should my wishes be accomplished, where it is my highest Ambition to succeed, I shall endeavour, by my Conduct, to prove myself not unworthy of your Choice. By an active and honest discharge of my Trust, and by a Line of Conduct consistent to all my Fellow Subjects; by allying Public Amities, and thereby promoting the Prosperity of my Country, and the Strength of the Empire at large, I conceive I shall best merit myself to your future Favour. I wish to be judged by my Actions, not by my Passions.

I shall take the earliest Opportunity of paying my personal Respects to you, and to your Suffrages; and, in the mean Time, I remain, with much Truth, Your most obedient, humble Servant, ROBERT SMITH CARRK, Junior. Castle-Burn, January 24, 1811.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MARCH 2.

Butter, first Quality,	30 00	0d.
second	28 00	0d.
third	26 00	0d.
Yellow (tendered)	about 80s.	0d.
Lard (Bacon)	62 00	0d.
—(Cask rendered)	66 00	0d.
Meat Pork	40 00	0d.
Ref.	32 00	0d.
Osmear,	16 00	0d.
Flour, first Quality,	50 00	0d.
second	48 00	0d.
third	46 00	0d.
fourth	44 00	0d.
Wheat	38 00	0d.
Barley	30 00	0d.
Whist	19 00	0d.
Oats (common)	11 00	0d.
—(potatoes)	12 00	0d.
Malt	35 00	0d.
Coal,	50 00	0d.
Tallow (rough)	80 00	0d.
Butter,	5 00	0d.
Peas,	4 00	0d.
—(quarters)	5 00	0d.
—(pints)	5 00	0d.
Mutton,	6 00	0d.
—(pints)	6 00	0d.
Veal	7 00	0d.
Pork	3 00	0d.
Butter,	2 00	0d.
Whisky,	10 00	0d.
Train Oil,	00 00	0d.

Corn Returns for the week ending on Saturday. 22 1/2 Barrels Wheat, 9 1/2 5 d. 1267 Oats, 0 12 5 d. 1603 Barley, 1 0 7 d.

TO BE LET FOR EVER, FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF MARCH NEXT, (WITH A FINE.)

In the Whole, or Two Divisions, ABOUT NINE ACRES of the Lands of GARRISON, situate in the Barony of Burg, and County of Waterford, within 7 Miles of Waterford, and 3 of Taginmon, on which there is a good DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, fit for the immediate reception of a Gentle Family; also, a GARDEN and ORCHARD, in full Bearing.—Said Lands on good MARLE.—Proposals will be received by WILLIAM DAVIS, of said Place, who will show the Lands, and close with a solvent Tenant, when the Value is offered. Garrison, Feb. 13, 1811.

Atlas FIRE AND LIFE Assurance Company OF LONDON.

President, Sir CHARLES BAYNE, Chairman, WILLIAM GOSNOLD, Esq. M. P. Deputy Chairman, SIMON COCK, Esq. And Sixteen Directors. The President and Directors have appointed Mr. R. FARRELL, Bookkeeper and Stationer, the Commission Agent in Waterford, for effecting Assurances, from Loss or Damage by Fire, or Lives, and on Survivorships from whom printed Proposals containing the Rates may be obtained. The following are among the Advantages to Persons effecting Assurances with this Company, viz. The Return paid in case of Fire, without any additional Premium. That Farming Stock is Assured in 2s. per Cent. The Damage by Lightning is made good—and that Policies are issued, and Endorsements and Surveys made free of Expence to the Assured. For the Dispatch of Business, a Committee of Proprietors is established in Cork for signing Policies, consisting of the following Merchants, viz. Daniel Callaghan, John Carroll, Henry Kelleher, Abraham Linn, Esqrs and Sir Anthony Perce. Committees are likewise formed in Dublin, Limerick, and Belfast. Agents are appointed in the following Towns in the County of Ireland:—Dublin—Mr. Joseph H. Moore, Capel-street. Cork—Edward Daly, Patrick-street. Limerick—John Carroll, Chamber of Commerce. Ennisconny—Thomas Spence, Merchant. Waterford—Richard Farrelly, M.P. for the County. HENRY DESBOROUGH, Jun. Secretary.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

WILLIAM POKK informs his Friends and the Public, that he is now landing, per the Jane, from London, his general Supply of SEEDS, which being procured from one of the first Houses in that Line, and warranted Fresh and Genuine, he can safely recommend as such to his Friends. He has in Store the following SEEDS, viz. SPRING VETCHES, White and Spotted, Peas, Bird and Flower SEEDS, &c. &c. Potatoes also constantly supplied with Green and Black TEAS of best Kind, which he sells by the Pound and upwards—and LUMP SUGAR by the Cask or Hundred Weight—which, on Trial, will be found advantageous both in Price and Quality. An Apprentice wanted. Waterford, Feb. 25, 1811.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH NEXT, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, ABOUT NINETEEN ACRES of the Lands of CHRISTEN FLEDDOM, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, on which stands the shell of a Lodge, and a good Lime-Kiln.—The Ground can be manured with good Sand off the Premises—Also to be let, a House in Waterford, opposite Christ Church, from the 1st of June next, now occupied by JOHN ROBERTS, Esq.—Set in said Church to be disposed of—About 11 Acres of the Lands of Dunhill, in the County of Kerry, to be let, from the 25th March next, on the Possession of Mearney and Walsh. Proposals to be made to Mr. Ardagh, New Street, Waterford. February 20, 1811.

TO BE SET DIRECTLY, FOR A SHORT TERM OF YEARS, THE HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDEN, and LANDS OF PROSPECT, situate in the City of Waterford, in the County of Waterford, containing about 10 Acres, with a Mill on the River, as formerly advertised in the Paper.—Apply to Major TOWN, at said House of Prospect. February, 1811.

FRENCH BURR STONES.

KING and JONES have just landed 680 FRENCH BURR STONES, fit for manufacturing into MILL STONES, which they will dispose of very reasonable at a few TONS OLD JUNK. [At] William Street, Feb. 21, 1811.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS we have received information on oath, that about the hour of one o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the sixteenth day of December last, a number of persons, mostly armed, broke into a house situate in the farm-yard of Towley Blackwood Hardman, Esq. at Carranstown, in the Parish of Duleek, in the County of Meath, and committed various acts of outrage, and fired several Shots in the said house; and one of the said persons then and there delivered a written paper containing a notice of a threatening and malicious tendency.

Now, we the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, being fully determined, as far as in us lies, to bring the persons concerned in the said felony and burglary to speedy and condign punishment, do hereby publish and declare, that if any person or persons shall, within six calendar months from the date hereof, discover any of the persons concerned in the said felony and burglary, or as to that he or they be apprehended and convicted thereof, such person or persons so discovering, shall receive as a reward the sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for each and every of the first three persons who shall be so discovered, apprehended, and convicted thereof.

And we do likewise publish and declare, that if any of the persons concerned in the said offences, shall, within the term aforesaid, discover his or their accomplice or accomplices, so that he or they be convicted thereof, such person so discovering shall not only receive the said Reward, but shall also receive His Majesty's most gracious and free pardon for the same.

And We do hereby strictly charge and command all justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, and all other His Majesty's loving subjects, to use their utmost endeavours to bring the said Offender or Offenders, and every of them, to speedy and condign Punishment.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 16th day of February 1811. W. Tamm. Roden. Erac. De Blaquiere. Frankfort. William Gordon. S. O'Grady S. Hamilton. St. George Daly. GOD SAVE THE KING.

MEASURES RELATIVE TO SUPPRESSED PRINTERS.

An Imperial Decree of the 2d of February, 1811, contains the following regulations:—The Printers retained in Paris are bound to purchase the presses of the suppressed Printers; they shall pay for them according to the valuation which shall be set upon them; within the period of one year, but by no instalments. Each of the retained Printers shall pay one sixteenth of the total price of this purchase. Immediately after the publication of this Decree, seals shall be affixed on the types belonging to the suppressed Printers. They may sell them if they please, provided they are sold only to licensed Printers and Type foundries.

An indemnification shall be paid to the suppressed Printers by those who are retained. This indemnification is fixed at the rate of 4000 francs to every suppressed Printer. It shall form one general fund, which shall be divided among the suppressed Printers, in proportion to the extent and benefits of their printing establishments aforesaid. For this purpose the suppressed Printers shall be divided into classes. This division takes effect from the date of the present Decree, and the indemnification fixed by a commission.

Each of the sixty retained Printers shall pay a sixteenth of the sum total fixed for the indemnification due to the suppressed Printers. Every creditor of the suppressed Printers may object to the amount of the purchase money, for the preservation of his rights. The Commission shall consist of the Inspector of the Imperial Press, who shall preside, of an Auditor of the Council of State, of two Inspectors of Books, and two Licensed Printers. Another Decree of the same date orders, that the Presses Licences shall be delivered to them on payment of the Director-General of the Press. The price of issuing these Licences is fixed at 30 francs for Paris, and 25 francs for the other cities of the Empire.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE POLICE IN HOLLAND.—Many persons, who have been banished in consequence of superior orders, by His Serene Highness the Prince Governor-General. It has been acknowledged that, under any pretext, these Societies could not be considered as a union of friends, or of a family, and that they were directed by a motive of speculation. Such speculations are contrary to the principles of public order; they essentially hurt the revenue of the town of Amsterdam, the interests of the national Treasury, and the advancement of the Arts. Good taste, as well as good manners, condemn them; they, besides, by their multiplicity, render the superintendance of the authorities very difficult. His Highness has deemed that all their Societies should become the object of particular attention, and that the police that those, the inhibition, or appearance of which give reason for just complaints. The Prefect of the Department of the Mouths of the Meuse makes known, by the present, to all editors, printers, booksellers and others, trading in books in this Department, that by a Decree of His Majesty the Emperor and King, dated December 29, 1810, it is ordered—That the editions published in Holland, anterior to the 1st January, 1811, works printed in France prior to the same epoch, and constituting part of a private literary property, shall not be considered surreptitious, if they are stamped before the 1st March next. That in consequence, editors, printers, booksellers, and all others dealing in books, in Holland, who are possessors or proprietors of them, are bound to declare, within the space of a month, from the date of the promulgation of the present Decree, to the Prefect of the Department, who will inform the Intendant General of the Interior of Holland of it, the number of copies they possess of each of the said editions. That the copies of such works must be presented, in each Department, by every printer or librarian before the 1st March, to the Commissary who may be appointed for this purpose, and the 6th page of each copy shall be stamped by him with a stamp prepared for the purpose; after which they may be freely sold throughout the Empire. That the booksellers shall be bound to pay the authors or proprietors the 12th part of the whole of the copies declared by them actually remaining in their warehouses, or at their disposition; and that every month in proportion to the sale they may have, which shall be determined by the number of copies remaining, which they shall produce. In consequence, the Prefect orders all editors, printers, and booksellers in this Department, who are possessors of editions expressed in the above-mentioned Decree, to send to the Prefect before the 1st of this month, a declaration of their form, in which declaration the profession and dwelling of the declarant shall be specified, the title of the work,

FRENCH PAPERS.

ARRIVED to RICHARD FENNESSY, Notary and Solicitor, Barronard-street, per the Jane, Captain Lewis, from London, a fresh Supply of NEW GARDEN, FLOWER, and BIRD SEEDS, best of the SEEDS, Red and White CLOVER, TREFOIL, English HAY SEED, &c. &c.—His Nurseries, as usual, well supplied with the best FRUIT and FOREST TREES, SHRUBS, and GARDEN PLANTS in general. FENNESSY returns most grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their kind Support since his commencement in Waterford, a continuation of which he hopes to merit, by the strictest Attention to their Orders, and the Quality of all Articles in his Line, being determined to offer none for Sale, but such as are of Genuine and good Quality. AT A DWELLING HOUSE at GRAVESH, to be let for the Season, or a Term of Years. Waterford, Feb. 28, 1811.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

WILLIAM POKK informs his Friends and the Public, that he is now landing, per the Jane, from London, his general Supply of SEEDS, which being procured from one of the first Houses in that Line, and warranted Fresh and Genuine, he can safely recommend as such to his Friends. He has in Store the following SEEDS, viz. SPRING VETCHES, White and Spotted, Peas, Bird and Flower SEEDS, &c. &c. Potatoes also constantly supplied with Green and Black TEAS of best Kind, which he sells by the Pound and upwards—and LUMP SUGAR by the Cask or Hundred Weight—which, on Trial, will be found advantageous both in Price and Quality. An Apprentice wanted. Waterford, Feb. 25, 1811.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH NEXT, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, ABOUT NINETEEN ACRES of the Lands of CHRISTEN FLEDDOM, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, on which stands the shell of a Lodge, and a good Lime-Kiln.—The Ground can be manured with good Sand off the Premises—Also to be let, a House in Waterford, opposite Christ Church, from the 1st of June next, now occupied by JOHN ROBERTS, Esq.—Set in said Church to be disposed of—About 11 Acres of the Lands of Dunhill, in the County of Kerry, to be let, from the 25th March next, on the Possession of Mearney and Walsh. Proposals to be made to Mr. Ardagh, New Street, Waterford. February 20, 1811.

TO BE SET DIRECTLY, FOR A SHORT TERM OF YEARS, THE HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDEN, and LANDS OF PROSPECT, situate in the City of Waterford, in the County of Waterford, containing about 10 Acres, with a Mill on the River, as formerly advertised in the Paper.—Apply to Major TOWN, at said House of Prospect. February, 1811.

FRENCH BURR STONES.

KING and JONES have just landed 680 FRENCH BURR STONES, fit for manufacturing into MILL STONES, which they will dispose of very reasonable at a few TONS OLD JUNK. [At] William Street, Feb. 21, 1811.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS we have received information on oath, that about the hour of one o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the sixteenth day of December last, a number of persons, mostly armed, broke into a house situate in the farm-yard of Towley Blackwood Hardman, Esq. at Carranstown, in the Parish of Duleek, in the County of Meath, and committed various acts of outrage, and fired several Shots in the said house; and one of the said persons then and there delivered a written paper containing a notice of a threatening and malicious tendency.

Now, we the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, being fully determined, as far as in us lies, to bring the persons concerned in the said felony and burglary to speedy and condign punishment, do hereby publish and declare, that if any person or persons shall, within six calendar months from the date hereof, discover any of the persons concerned in the said felony and burglary, or as to that he or they be apprehended and convicted thereof, such person or persons so discovering, shall receive as a reward the sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for each and every of the first three persons who shall be so discovered, apprehended, and convicted thereof.

And we do likewise publish and declare, that if any of the persons concerned in the said offences, shall, within the term aforesaid, discover his or their accomplice or accomplices, so that he or they be convicted thereof, such person so discovering shall not only receive the said Reward, but shall also receive His Majesty's most gracious and free pardon for the same.

And We do hereby strictly charge and command all justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, and all other His Majesty's loving subjects, to use their utmost endeavours to bring the said Offender or Offenders, and every of them, to speedy and condign Punishment.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 16th day of February 1811. W. Tamm. Roden. Erac. De Blaquiere. Frankfort. William Gordon. S. O'Grady S. Hamilton. St. George Daly. GOD SAVE THE KING.

MEASURES RELATIVE TO SUPPRESSED PRINTERS.

An Imperial Decree of the 2d of February, 1811, contains the following regulations:—The Printers retained in Paris are bound to purchase the presses of the suppressed Printers; they shall pay for them according to the valuation which shall be set upon them; within the period of one year, but by no instalments. Each of the retained Printers shall pay one sixteenth of the total price of this purchase. Immediately after the publication of this Decree, seals shall be affixed on the types belonging to the suppressed Printers. They may sell them if they please, provided they are sold only to licensed Printers and Type foundries.

An indemnification shall be paid to the suppressed Printers by those who are retained. This indemnification is fixed at the rate of 4000 francs to every suppressed Printer. It shall form one general fund, which shall be divided among the suppressed Printers, in proportion to the extent and benefits of their printing establishments aforesaid. For this purpose the suppressed Printers shall be divided into classes. This division takes effect from the date of the present Decree, and the indemnification fixed by a commission.

Each of the sixty retained Printers shall pay a sixteenth of the sum total fixed for the indemnification due to the suppressed Printers. Every creditor of the suppressed Printers may object to the amount of the purchase money, for the preservation of his rights.

Government, which he thought had put a stop to the execution of the law. This correspondence was withheld to be produced, in order that the Regent and the Ministers might appear in their proper colours. The Right Hon. Gentleman had said, that the papers were not necessary now, though the information might be proper to be reproduced hereafter, if the law should be put in force. But, for his part, he thought that Ministers wished to blink the facts, and that as orders had been sent, under the direction, and as firmly believed, of the Prince Regent, to stop the proceedings, it would hereafter be said, that no information was necessary, because the law had not been acted upon. Mr. Pole considered as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: nothing was done till he arrived in that country. The difficulties in the Catholic Committee commenced in the beginning of January, and no notice was taken of their proceedings, till about the middle of that month the names of the Right Honourable Gentleman and Mr. W. Pole were mentioned; then it became necessary to enforce the law. It was an unfortunate combination of circumstances that the Regency should have commenced with such a measure. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. York) had talked of conciliation; but he remembered the time when Hon. Genl. a Member for Ireland (McPherson), in a most eloquent speech, had stated in that House, that the sentiments expressed by that Right Hon. Genl. if acted upon, would extend the hopes of the Catholics of Ireland. And when a Noble relative of his proposed to extend to the Catholics of England what the Irish Catholics enjoyed, the religion of that Right Honourable Gentleman took the alarm, and opposed the proposition. He denied that the Convention Act had been fitted against the Catholics. Their Committee was sitting in 1793, when, by the King's command, an alleviation of their sufferings was recommended to the Irish Parliament. The Convention Act was directed against, not the Catholics, but Societies for Parliamentary Reform; amongst whom many distinguished men appeared, and amongst others Mr. Stewart, now a Member of that House (Lord Callaghan), who advocated then most strenuously the cause of Reform.

The Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to be very much alarmed at the inflammatory speeches which he supposed would be made by the Catholic Committee; but it did not require the brilliant eloquence of his Hon. Friend to convince them, that if such a spirit was suffered to evaporate, it would harmlessly expire, but if it was controlled, it would excite not a debate, but a conspiracy; it would retire from the open day into caverns, and plot in secret that which it was not suffered to publish openly. He was not surprised at the disposition manifested by the Right Hon. Gentleman towards the Catholics. It was not the first time that a person of ambition like the Hon. Gentleman, having attained the highest object of his ambition, then kicked the ladder down by which he had risen. It was quite natural for the Right Hon. Gentleman, recollecting the example he had set on a former occasion, not to wish the Catholic question to be discussed, lest other Honourable Members should imitate his own in that instance, and perhaps adopt a line of observation, which might not exactly suit his present temper. But for himself, he thought the question might be brought forward, because from every discussion the Catholic cause gained ground. The Right Hon. Genl. though he had travelled much from the question in discussion, had yet admitted, what was a great concession from him, that the Catholics were not rebellious subjects, that, on the contrary, they were as a body, loyal subjects. He congratulated that Right Hon. Gentleman, the House, and the public, on this change from the part of a man, who had risen to power by a speech against the Catholics, and who on a former occasion had not dared to avow himself the avenger of his Majesty in the appointment of that man, as the Privy Counsellor in Ireland (Dr. Duigenan) who had by speaking and writing represented the Irish Catholics as rebellious subjects and traitors to the crown. He could not forget the acts of the Right Hon. Gentleman, when he heard him speak of slavery with which the law was to be executed. But he was still more surprised to have heard an Hon. General under the Gallery (General Loftus) assert, that the Catholics laboured under no restrictions. That gallant Officer was high in his Majesty's service. Was he proud of his rank? Could a Catholic obtain it? And if not, how could the Hon. General say, that the Catholic was not deprivileged? Again, the Honourable Officer had this night opened his mouth in that House as a Representative of the People, which a Catholic was debarred from, and would he justify, then, that the Catholic was subject to no restrictions? Proud as that Honourable General might be of his rank, he could not exceed in talent, in skill, and in military qualities, numbers who were to be found among the Catholics. Good God! could that Hon. General, or the Right Hon. Gentleman refuse this argument? The Right Hon. Gentleman on his own showing was bound both by his allegiance to his Sovereign, and his duty as a servant to the Prince Regent, to give the papers now called for. He contended, that his Hon. Friend was right in saying that the dark pages of the Statute Book had never before been enforced. That act was conceived in the dark bigotry of the mind, in the revengeful disposition of persons, such as those who now lay the Government of this country. (Hear.) The Right Hon. Genl. had said that the law would be administered mildly. How? The law, the whole law, and the rigour of the law must be executed. A correspondence, however, had taken place between the Home Secretary and the Irish

Mr. WHITBREAD rose to order. The SPEAKER said, he was sorry that the Right Hon. Gentleman gave a pledge in words or writing. Mr. WHITBREAD—I do not mean to say that the Right Hon. Gentleman gave a pledge either in words or writing. Mr. YORK again spoke to order. Mr. POKESBY—I contend, that if any person is deprivileged, it is the Hon. Gentleman himself. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had been heard, and I do not see why my Hon. Friend should be denied the same justice. Mr. YORK—I desire to hear the opinion of the Chair. Mr. ASHBURNHAM contended that Mr. Whitbread was perfectly in order. Mr. WHITBREAD—I do not say that the Right Hon. Gentleman gave a pledge in words or writing, but I say he gave a virtual pledge by his acceptance of office. Unless he did the Sovereign was deceived. Mr. YORK again spoke to order. The SPEAKER said, that if a personal altercation was entered into, it must naturally deviate into discussion. He had now made his remark, and would leave the matter to the consideration of the House as it stood. Mr. FULLER rose to order. General LORRUS explained. Mr. FULLER—Perhaps I was not a very proper person to rise to order, but no matter for that. I confess it. When I do get up, however, I speak to the subject, and not to the person. When the Hon. Genl. opposite (Mr. Whitbread) talked about his bond and his feeling on honour and things of that kind, all it came to in the end was saying, for that matter I could suppose any thing I wish. But he has no right to talk of other people, for I never saw a set of men speak out of their office in the way his own friends did. (A laugh.) They showed a great deal of weakness. (Order.) Upon my word, Sir, it is not merely my own remark, I speak on observation. But the Honourable Gentleman has no right to say or suppose that my Right Honourable Friend would enter into a bond. No, he would discuss such a thing. He showed them that in late days, he showed them a spirit, I think, which they felt, and hearily too. (Hear, hear, hear.) As to these Irish affairs that they talk to much of now, why, I remember very well myself about 30 years ago, a set of people coming down to this House just like the Hon. Gentleman, *swearing and swearing, all in a name like a steam engine.* (A loud laugh.) The cry was then, "What you grant Ireland arms to fight for?" Well, we did give them 600,000 stand of arms, and they turned them against us. I have no great faith in Catholic Emancipation—I think that there is a radical and sound antipathy between England and Ireland. (Order.) Well then, try Catholic Emancipation if you think it will do. I care no more for a Catholic than I do for a Chinese. (A laugh.) Give the fellows in their red waistcoats and blue breeches every thing they want. But it won't do. No; let the great men of the country go home in plate of spending its money here—let them regulate their own tenancy and their estates, and not hear of them only through those secondary persons whom they employ. (Hear, hear, hear.) That will do more to conciliate Ireland than all the measures there is so much work made about. As to the Duke of Richmond, I know him, and he is a brave, generous, noble-minded man; and such a man will never descend to oppress those below him. I believe he has tried lenient measures, but they failed; and he was compelled to try severity. I will not vote against the motion. I will wait and not give an impetuous opinion, such as ought not to be given in Parliament.

Mr. POKESBY said, he would have strictly confined himself to a few words on the subject before then, if it had not been for what had fallen from a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Percival) whom he then had in his eye. That Right Hon. Gentleman had said, it was most unfortunate that Irish business was always brought forward in a tone and temper, rather calculated to irritate the feelings of the people of Ireland, than to produce any beneficial effect. (Mr. Pokesby) denied the justice and the truth of that assertion. He did not wish to make use of any harsh expressions, but he must say that such an assertion could only have arisen from an ignorance of the subject. If the feelings of the Irish people were irritated, it was not occasioned by any thing which had been said in that House. Were the people of that country to stand as not to feel their mistreatment until they were told of them? (Hear, hear, hear.) He was astonished at such a remark. The people of Ireland felt their situation—let not that feeling be pushed too far—let it might induce those who were at present well affected to the connection with England, to consider it as any thing rather than a benefit. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Percival) had said, that in the conduct pursued by the Irish Government, the law was with them—and he pledged himself to the fact. But he (Mr. Pokesby) could not so readily agree that the law was on their side; and for that reason, he withheld to have full information on the subject. The Circular Letter of the Lord Lieutenant denominated The Catholic Committee an unlawful assembly—before a single person appeared to have been elected, in the manner specified by the Act. He had not made up his mind as to the legality of such a proceeding; and he would ask, what had been done by those persons that could clearly decide whether their conduct was illegal and whether Mr. Pole was or was not justified. They only asked the House to guide them on the subject. The Right Hon. Genl. (Mr. Percival) had said that when the bill was fairly examined, the Irish Government would be found, not only to have no point of law, but to be imposed on the ground of expediency. But Mr. Pokesby said that although the bill was examined, the Irish Government were completely justified in what they had done. But why did the Hon. Genl. make that declaration with profits of the Act? No, the House were called upon to decide on the subject, with what had been already before them, coupled with the mere declaration of the Minister. But he would not trill to the opinion of any Minister, in the present alarming situation of Ireland. And if more information were not granted on the subject at some future period, the House must come to a decision on the conduct of the Irish Government with the little they possessed. It had been objected that the manner in which the debate was conducted would be productive of mischief in Ireland. That was asserted, he wished the British part of the representation would pay more attention to the affairs of Ireland. It had been common to leave the important business to the hands of a few Irish Members, which, he conceived, was improper and unwarrantable. It would afford a terrible pleasure to the Irish people, to behold the British Members studying their interests—and no act could ever make Ireland a contented country, till her affairs were more particularly attended to. As long as the present system was persevered in, the must continue to be a source of jealousy, suspicion and weakness. The question being called for, Stringers was ordered to withdraw. The House then divided, when there appeared

For the Motion 73
Against it 80
Majority 7
Mr. W. WYNN brought on his Bill for the better Detection of Bribery and Corruption at Elections—which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next. On the motion of Mr. W. WYNN, an account of the Warrants for the Issue of Money under the Sign Manual, since the 25th of October last, was ordered to be laid on the Table. Adjourned till next day.

LONDON.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25.
Wednesday, Feb. 24.
His Majesty continues to go on well.
The King continues to advance regularly in recovery.
We stated on Saturday that the Franchise Bill, with some convays that had lately sailed for Portugal, had been forced back by contrary wind on Thursday. We are concerned to find our intelligence confirmed by the letters of this day, with the addition of some melancholy and distressing accidents. The convoy which sailed with the Franchise was the Plymouth division, amounting to about 7000 men. They sailed on Tuesday, and on Thursday morning they put into Falmouth, with about 20 other vessels, bound for the same destination, making in the whole about 50 sail. They appeared in sight of Falmouth in the course of Wednesday afternoon, and as they expected they would here come in; but as the wind, though unfavourable, was moderate, they attempted to make way. In the course of the night the weather became tempestuous, and it is feared the consequences have been very dreadful. The following accidents are all that had been ascertained at the departure of the post from Falmouth.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Franchise, dated Falmouth, the 25th instant.

"When I left you last I thought we should have a fine passage, as the weather profited well the first day and night; but last evening we got the wind from the S. S. W. off the Lizard; and heavy rain and thick weather with squalls. At three this morning, in the act of wearing, we unfortunately ran down the transport brig John and Jane, William Whistler Master, with 219 of the 11th regiment on board, 14 of her crew, 15 women, and 6 children, making in the whole 254 souls—out of which are saved, Edger Duff, and 22 of the crew; Mr. Whistler, his mate, and 6 of the crew, making in the whole 31 saved, and 223 drowned. I am not competent to give you the minute details of this unfortunate event; suffice it to say, that Captain Allen, his Officers, and ship's company, exerted themselves to the utmost of their power in preserving the lives of as many as possible from the wreck. I suppose the Franchise could not be going round at the rate of eight or nine knots, as they were obliged to run a little before the wind; to clear another vessel. She struck the big with her cutwater right on the beam, which drove her to pieces, and she filled instantly. The rigging of the vessel being fast of the bowsprit kept the wreck under the weather bow, by which means we saved many lives; no boats could be used the sea ran so high. About four o'clock, having got all off the wreck that were living, we cut away the rigging, and made convoy signal to rendezvous at Falmouth, where we arrived at two p. m. The Boatwain of the brig got safe on board us; but recollecting his wife was left behind, and kept again on the wreck, in the hopes of bringing her with him, but was never seen afterwards. In addition to the above we learn that the

Franchise also received some damage. About the same time the American ship Intercoeur, Captain Carr, ran down the Wellington transport, laden with ordnance stores for Malta. The Captain and five men sunk with the ship, five others got on board the American, and are saved. The Plymouth division of transports which was forced back into Falmouth on Thursday last, were ordered to sail, in the night, for the coast of France, and were dispersed. Another large fleet of transports with troops for Lisbon, under convoy of the Commodore, Sophia, and Scilly, were forced into Torbay on Friday evening, and remained there until bound on Saturday. The fleet which lately sailed from Portsmouth for Halifax, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Africa, of 64 guns, has been dispersed. The William, Capt. Brown, one of this fleet, arrived on Friday at Falmouth. She parted on the 4th inst. at which time only five sail of the convoy were together. Sir Joseph Yorke's squadron we confidently hope has escaped the late gales, and arrived safe at Lisbon. It passed by Plymouth from Torbay on Saturday forenoon, and the wind continued favourable during several days after. The Flechon, Capt. Hupker, sailed on Thursday from Plymouth, to overtake and join the convoy which was dispersed. The Flechon is to go to Oporto, and from thence proceed to Lisbon, having money on board for the payment of the British Army in Portugal. The Flechon was also taking a long string of promotions of Officers in the British Army, occasioned by deaths and other changes of war. A vessel is hourly expected at Plymouth from Lisbon. We submit the following extracts from the Lisbon papers, received this morning on the 21st inst. "Extract of an official dispatch from his Excellency Marshal General Lord Wellington, directed to his Excellency Sir J. D. Miguel Pereira Freixo, dated head quarters, Coimbra, Feb. 8, 1811. "During the last days the enemy has made different and many movements in the interior of the province he occupies, but I have not been able to discover for what object these movements have been made. "The pickets and the force of the different corps which occupy many points of his position are the same, and I judge that the movements he has made are only for the purpose of relieving some of his detachments. I continually receive information that the enemy suffer the greatest inconvenience for want of provisions, and that his difficulties in procuring any subsistence whatever daily augment. It is certain that he has received no provisions from the Spaniards, and that he cannot even find in that direction a counter, unless escorted by a strong detachment. "Lisbon, Feb. 10. "Junot is not dead, but very dangerously wounded in the face. "Ballasteros has had a very severe action with a division of Smith's corps. Ballasteros has sent a part of his troops under Caffra to Ayamonte, to embark for Cadiz; he remained at Cadiz with 5000 men, where he was attacked by 6000 French; he fought very bravely for five hours, but was beaten, and retreated across the Guadiana at Marcha, where he still remains. He left his cavalry and artillery at Paymoa. "STIVELL, JAN. 5. "Sault is still in Corona, with part of his troops, in consequence of the heavy rains. In all directions, our waggons and carriages are fast in the roads, with out it being possible to move them. An infinite number of waggons have been broken to pieces, and the roads are strewn with bitum and other provisions with which they were loaded. "A proclamation has been issued, confiscating the property which the inhabitants of Cadiz have in this city. More than two hundred tons of infantry entered this place by the gate of Macaraca. "Monsieurs and other Paris Papers are arrived to the 19th. There is a letter in them upon Junot's wound. The ball broke the lower part of his nose. But it will not, says the French Surgeon, impair his beauty in the least. "Another army is to be formed in Spain, called the army of the North. What a grave Spain continues to be to the French troops! The Duke of Liria is to have the command of this army. "Lord Edward Somerset is appointed Governor of the Iles of France, in the room of Mr. Farquhar, who was nominated pro tempore. "General Brouncker is to succeed the Hon. General Maitland as Governor of Caylon. "The intelligence from the North affishes a more important aspect daily. It is laid in letters from Riga, of the 15th, that Romanow, the great supporter of the French connection, is about to return from the Ministry; and that the Emperor Alexander has refused to permit the importation of goods the produce or manufacture of France. It is also reported, that one of the Aides de Camp of the Emperor Alexander had been arrested and banished to Siberia. It was said he was detected in making disclosures to the French Ministers, at

St. Petersburg, of the plans of the Russian Cabinet. "The same letter remarks, that two hundred tons of tow, for wadding, had been directed to be prepared for the use of the Russian army, a circumstance which was considered as another proof that Russia was on the eve of commencing hostilities against France. The fact may be correct; that tow is preparing for the Russian army, but it may be also equally correct that it was preparing for the armies opposed to the Turks. "It is still much confidently asserted, that a confidential agent from the British Court had made his appearance in the Russian capital, and that he had had conferences with some of the leading men in the Government, by whom he had been received with the utmost cordiality. "Should the above accounts prove correct, our Government will, no doubt, send a strong fleet to the Baltic as soon as the weather will permit, to support any disposition that Sweden, or Denmark, or Russia may once favourably to this country. "Another symptom of a change in the Russian Councils is an invitation understood to have been given to the gallant King of Sweden to proceed to St. Petersburg. It is said that he is to quit London immediately. "FRANCE AND AMERICA. "While all hopes of conciliation with the Republic have vanished, as to ourselves, in the manner we have just stated, a totally contrary system has been pursued by France. A Decree has this morning arrived in town, the substance of which may be stated in a few words. All American produce in France, from the date of this Decree, shall be admitted with the single exception of the article of Tobacco. "In addition to the foregoing, we wish to remark that news from America, by the way of Liverpool, has been brought into England, stating that a Bill has been brought into Congress, prohibiting the arrival of any of the produce or manufacture of Great Britain and her dependencies, and authorizing the President to fit out forty-four armed vessels of 130 tons each, for the purpose of cruising on the American coast, to prevent the entrance of any vessel bearing the British flag. "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY—FEB. 25. Mr. Egges, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported a Bill and an additional Act to the above interposed Act. The following is a Summary of the Sections of the Bill. Section 1. Authorizes the President to declare the Orders in Council revoked. 2. Interdicts all British ships. 3. Prohibits all British goods after the 2d February; with the exception of those coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. 4. All British manufactures forfeited after the 2d February, unless forwarded double its value. 5. All ships, masters, boats, &c. employed, forfeited. 6. All goods omitted in ship's papers, forfeited. 7. Colls goods authorized to enter all houses, ships, &c. and seize wherever found. 8. Goods seized to be restored, if the Orders in Council be repealed before the 2d of February. 9. Goods shipped in England before the arrival of the President's Proclamation, not liable to forfeiture. 10 and 11. Provides form of oath for Masters, &c. 12. Fines to be recovered by action of debt. 13. Forfeitures to be distributed between Officers and Informers. 14. Provides for the distribution. 15. Makes proof by those who claim to prove them not British Manufacture. 16. Authorizes the President to fit out 74 vessels of not more than 130 tons each to cruise to carry this Act into execution. 17. Appropriates money to carry this law into effect. Referred to a Committee of the whole House and made the Order of the day for Monday. The Monitor, Captain Demard, in 30 days from New York, and which arrived in Liverpool 27th of February, brings the foregoing intelligence. "CATHOLIC COMMITTEE. DUBLIN, MARCH 2. The Committee met according to Adjournment, at Mr. Fitzpatrick's, Bunkeller, Capel Street. Major George Bryan, in the Chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last Meeting. Major Bryan then addressed the Committee. Gentlemen, on the last day of meeting I gave notice of a resolution which I had intended to move on this day—it was to this effect—Resolved, That a dutiful Address be presented to the Prince of Wales, praying his Royal Highness to remove his Grace Charles, Duke of Richmond, from the Government of Ireland, as he had endeavoured to impede the undoubted right of the Catholics to petition the Legislature for a redress of their grievances. Since Saturday, I have consulted with several of my friends, who are of opinion that such a resolution cannot originate in this Committee. I have yielded to their opinion, but pledge myself to my Countrymen to bring it forward at an Aggregate Meeting. The Committee came to the following Resolutions. Resolved, that the petition be engrossed, and transmitted to the Earl of Fingal, to be by him handed to the Earl of Donoughmore and the Right Hon. Henry Grattan. That Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland be called at the Farming Repository, in Stephen's green, on Friday next, at the hour of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration a dutiful and loyal address to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that such a Meeting do request the Catholics in their respective Counties to concur in such Address. That the arrangement for collecting the signatures to the Catholic Petition be entrusted to the care of our Secretary Mr. Hay. That this Committee do adjourn to the third Tuesday in April. GEORGE BRYAN, Chairman. Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee are returned to George Bryan, Esq. for his powerful, spirited, and dignified conduct in the Chair. EDW. HAY, Sec. Major Bryan declared that he would bring forward his resolution for the removal of the Duke of Richmond at this Aggregate Meeting. "Waterford Chronicle. THURSDAY, MARCH 5. Since our last publication, we have received the London papers of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,

those of Thursday and Friday being King's Journals. On the evening of the 25th, a long and interesting debate took place in the Commons upon the state of the Duke of Richmond's Commission, and particularly on the conduct of Lord Eldon during that period. Mr. Whitbread moved for a Committee to enquire into the conduct of the Lords for the Report of the examination of the Physicians in the Decree of the motion made, granted by 198 to 81. On the following evening, another debate occurred on the motion of Mr. Ward, for a Committee to enquire into the conduct of the Court Martial of a Coup de Corps of the Oxfordshire militia, which was also granted. The difficulties we are obliged to postpone, as also those extended from dispatches from Lord Viscount Wellington, dated the 9th of last month, which contain nothing of importance. Every other article of intelligence is interesting. That which relates to America presents a serious and melancholy aspect; but the press of matter leaves us no room to call the attention of our readers to subjects to any of the passing events. "TO BE LET, FOR TWO LIVES, FROM TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH NEXT, BALIEN COTTAGE AND OFFICES, without Twelve Acres of Ground, beautifully situated in the County of Wick, within half a Mile of Yalding, in the County of Wick, and quite convenient for Sea Bathing. The Cottage is quite new, the Office is thorough Repair, and the Ground highly improved.—For Particulars apply to WILLIAM LORRUS, Post-Office, Waterford, or JOHN LUXFORD, Fonthill, Waterford, March 4, 1811. "TWENTY FIVE CAPITAL PRIZES IN THE CITY LOTTERY. "THE DRAWING TAKES PLACE AT GOLDWALLS, LONDON, ON THURSDAY NEXT, MARCH 7. TICKETS AND SHARES are now selling by JOHN HAY, Bookeller and Stationer, who recommends an immediate Purchase, as Tickets are remarkably cheap, and the advantage of adventuring very great. A Sixteenth, which costs but Fifteen Shillings, may gain a Thousand Pounds. "HOUSES AND STORES IN THIS CITY, AND HOUSES AND LAND IN THE LIBERTIES. "TO BE LET, for such terms as may be agreed on, from the 25th inst. the House and Store formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Dwyer, in Roscommon, and the House adjoining, which have been lately repaired and improved. The small House will be let separately. Also, to be let, about Fourteen Acres of the Lands of Greenduff, lately held by Mr. Wm. James Esq. who has sold Thirty Acres of the Ground of Belmont, in several Divisions. There are four slated Cottages, one of them of large size, on these Grounds. "Proposals, in writing only, will be received by Mr. NEWBURY, Esq. BALIEN, or at the Bank. The Gardener at Belmont will show the Ground, and HORACE HERRICK, Esq. Mr. THOMAS ANTHONY, architect, John's-street, will show the House and Store in Waterford. Waterford, March 4, 1811. "MR. HEAD will sell his INTEREST in the HOUSE and BUSINESS of MILFORD, near POSTLEA, for Particulars apply to Mr. Head, at Milford. March 4, 1811. "TURNPIKE ROAD. "I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that a Turnpike Road will be held at Kilmacshom, on Friday, the 5th Day of March next, for the purpose of ascertaining the Funds in the Treasurer's Hands, and for transacting other necessary Business, previous to the next Assize. Signed by Order, MICHAEL BARRON, Treasurer. March 4, 1811. "COUNTY WEXFORD. "TO BE LET, FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH NEXT, FOR ONE LIFE, OR THE INTEREST in the present Leasehold, THE HOUSE AND BUSINESS OF PORTO BELLO, with two Miles of Ballinacorney Ferry.—The House is fit for the immediate Reception of a Family.—The Demise consists of forty-one Acres and a half, all good Meadow Ground.—Proposals to be made to ANAN GLADDY, Esq. Porto Bello. February 24, 1811. "WANTED. "A PERSON who can be well recommended, and who has a good knowledge of the Latin, will be of use in a Place, by applying to the Printer here.—None need apply, but those who can be well recommended for Sobriety and Honesty. (To & S) February 18, 1811. "TO BE SET, FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH NEXT, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, THE HOUSE, OFFICES, AND BUSINESS OF BALLYANCHOR, containing about 120 Acres, English Statute Measure.—Proposals in Writing, (if by Letter, Post Paid), will be received by Captain POOL, Bandon, or Wm. POOL, Lismore. (To & S) Ballyanchor, Feb. 11, 1811. "TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th OF MARCH NEXT, A FIELD containing about 1A. 2R. 7P. near BANGOR, in the Liberties of this City, at present in the Possession of Mr. Joseph KNOX.—For Particulars, apply to WILLIAM KESSELY, Esq. Waterford, Feb. 18, 1811. "TIMBER. "TO BE SOLD FOR READY MONEY, ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED FULL GROWN TREES, principally ASH, on the Lands of ARAHALL, within seven Miles of the City of Waterford, Part of the Estate of Lord VILMONT DOWDALL.—Written Proposals to be made to Mr. WILLIAM HILL, Doncaster, Post Paid.—Sufficient time will be given for Manufacturing and carrying away the Timber, and the Purchase will be declared on or about the 17th of the next Month, when Mr. Hill will attend at Waterford for the purpose. February 28, 1811.