PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 26.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Mr. Whitbread gave notice that he should on Monday name some other day on which he should move for a committee on the State of the Nation, to consider of some permanent measure to be adopted in the event of a recurrence of the calamity with which the country was at present visited.

CORPORAL CURTIS.

Mr. Wardle rose to make his promised motion, relative to the Regimental and general Court-Martial, which had sat at Littlehampton and at Brighton, on the 27th June and 10th July, on Robert Curtis, late a Corporal in the Oxfordshire militia, and to the treatment he received prior to these Courts Martial, pending their proceedings, and subsequent thereto. For the purpose of furnishing himself with the best information he could on the subject of the present motion, understanding that Curtis was at the Isle of Wight, he went to the coast, intending to cross over thither; but as it blew hard, and he was obliged to attend his duty in that House, in consequence of the call of the House, he employed a friend, who applied for, but was refused access to Curtis, by Col. Taylor.—His friend was also informed, that he (Mr. Wardle), had he been on the spot, would have experienced a similar refusal, unless he had put Colonel Taylor in possession of the facts he wished to ascertain. He was also told that two of the witnesses on these Courts Martial, merely for giving evidence for Curtis, on oath, were certainly forced out of the country. He asked what could authorise a Commander, after a cruel sentence, to put such a person in a worse situation than any condemned criminal? In 1808 Curtis entered as a substitute in the Oxfordshire Militia. In the year 1810, he was made a Corporal, and also acting clerk to the paymaster. A stoppage for two pair of shoes, and other regimental clothing, was made, and not accounted for for eight months after the stoppages commenced, and for three months after they had ceased. An application was made by Curtis to his Colonel against the paymaster, but he was told he should be tried for mutiny. He was then confined on a charge of being dressed in a brown coat, and also being found at the distance of a mile from quarters, tried by a regimental court martial, and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks. He appealed to a general court martial, but this right was refused him. He was afterwards brought before a general court-martial on other charges, all arising out of the stoppages objected to, and when so brought up, he claimed a right to have his appeal tried, but this too was refused him. On this second trial he was refused all communication with his witnesses; even the professional person whom he had consulted was denied access to him, till the President of the court martial gave orders to that effect. Two witnesses who appeared for him, were told by the Colonel that they themselves should be tried; they were tried, and on throwing themselves on the mercy of the court were sentenced to receive 500 lashes each, which was commuted into a banishment to a regiment abroad. He (Mr. Wardle) next proceeded to notice the charges against Curtis at this general Court Martial. They were that he endeavoured to excite discontent among the men, and that he spoke disrespectfully of the Colonel and other Officers. He was brought out to be flogged on the 3th of August, and while under the lash, was pelting out of one fainting fit into another—in this way they contrived to give him 200 lashes. He was then taken more dead than alive from the triangles, and rather than undergo the remaining four fifths of such intolerable torture, he gladly volunteered to act in the West Indies. Mr. Wardle then concluded by saying, he had stated nothing but facts which he was ready to prove, and then moved, "That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the facts stated to have occurred respecting Robert Curtis, late a Corporal in the Oxfordshire militia."

Colonel Gore Langton in a short, but animated speech, avowed his earnest wish to further the strictest scrutiny into his conduct, as Colonel of the Oxford Militia. (Hear, hear!). He pronounced it as his solemn conviction, that if the conduct of Corporal Curtis had been passed over with impunity, it might have led to the most heinous insubordination on the part of many of the men. (Hear!) Gracious God! was this a time to encourage disaffection on the part of the men towards their officers:—A motion of this kind went to sap the future discipline of the army. (Hear!) The Hon. Gent. then proceeded to shew, that the grievances complained of by Curtis were, in point of fact totally groundless—no such regulations existing in the regiment respecting either the shoes or the breeches, as Curtis had supposed to exist. He had interviewed himself with Corporal Curtis, and had explained to him that they were not grievances, and had referred him to the book of regulations to satisfy himself. He denied the reward offered for the conviction of Curtis upon the testimony of the affidavit of those persons by whose evidence he had been convicted. He had been thirty-two years in a military line, and he never withheld his just rights from the soldier, nor closed his ears against their just complaints—He had been fifteen years a member of that House, and never before presumed to offer himself to their attention—he had done so now, in what he thought an attack personally affecting him—it was the first time he had been obliged so to trespass on them; and he hoped it would be the last.—(Hear! hear!)

Mr. Manners Sutton confirmed the statement of the last speaker, that there were no such regulations respecting the shoes and the breeches. When Honourable Members of that House choose to make a declaration of their motives, he believed it was not consistent with the practice of the House to throw out any doubts of their sincerity, but sure he was, that if the Hon. Gentleman's intentions were good, he was most lamentably deficient in judgment. (Hear!) Can he induce any one to believe that the interests of the service would be promoted by those who openly seek to promote dissatisfaction in the army, and who shew a willingness to listen to all sorts of loose charges against the Commander in Chief? If these are the sentiments which the Honourable Gentleman entertains of the good of the service, he did not envy him in the possession of them. (Hear!) With respect to the two men, Pellis and Green, who were said to have been forced out of the country on account of having given evidence in this case, the fact was, that these men preferred charges against their Colonel which, on inquiry, were found to be totally destitute of foundation; and as a proper punishment were sentenced to general service abroad.—Another case had been mentioned of a Serjeant who was to receive twenty guineas for the conviction of Curtis. This, on inquiry was found to be totally destitute of foundation. In short, taking the whole circumstances of the case into consideration, it would be found that from beginning to end, never was there a charge preferred to totally destitute of foundation as the present.

Sir Francis Burdett asked, How could the severity of punishment, tolerated by our military system, be justified by any laws, either human or divine? What could justify the infliction of a punishment which human nature was unable to support? He then adverted to the animadversions which had been made on the conduct of the Honourable Mover, and said, that he was unfairly treated in not being allowed to prove his charges. He could not see the danger predicted to the service from inquiries of this nature. On the contrary, he thought it must be a great consolation to the army to think that there is a tribunal to which the common soldier may look up when suffering under oppression.

Lord Somerset stated the particular mode of proceeding at Courts Martial, pointed out by the articles of war, and contended that the present case was every way regular.

Mr. Lockhart said that he was applied to by the father of Curtis to petition the Duke of Cumberland for mercy, and he accordingly did send a petition to his Royal Highness; but he could say that when he did so, neither himself nor the relations of the unfortunate man, entertained the smallest idea that he had any other claim than that of mercy.—He disapproved of many things in the speech of the Honourable Mover of this question, and particularly of what he had thrown out with regard to general service. The Honourable Gentleman seemed to consider popularity as every thing. He wished only, that the Honourable Gentleman would resort to other means for obtaining popularity than by sowing dissention in the army.

Mr. Perceval observed, that the Honourable Gentleman was not authorised to bring forward the matter in that House, unless the means of investigation and redress had been refused in other quarters more competent to take cognizance of the subject. If the Hon. Gentleman, with every opportunity of fair investigation in the regular way, had come here without any just reason, his charges must be considered as inflammatory, and calculated to do nothing but mischief. (Hear, hear, hear!) Then it was to be considered, whether he had any other more regular course to pursue, supposing his object to be the attainment of substantial justice. It might, perhaps, be a little tedious; but he hoped the House would attend to the correspondence between the Hon. Gentleman and the Commander in Chief, and judge from that, whether the former had been under the necessity of coming here for justice.—(Hear, hear, hear!) Mr. P. then read the several letters. The first from Mr. Wardle to the Commander in Chief, stated, the resolution of the writer to investigate the case of Corporal Curtis; and that, for that purpose, he had gone to Portsmouth, and intended to have gone over to the Isle of Wight, where the man was—but that the weather not permitting, that he had sent another Gentleman, with liberty to use his name (a loud laugh, and cries of hear, hear!). The letter further requested that the Commander in Chief would not send Curtis nor the witnesses to foreign stations, beyond the reach of the law, till he (Wardle) had an opportunity of inquiring into the matter (hear, hear, hear!) An answer had been returned by the Commander in Chief, which he presumed would, by any other Gentleman, have been considered a very civil one, indicating a sincere desire to do justice—for Sir D. Dundas requested to be informed of the grounds on which the Hon. Gentleman required his interference; expressing his willingness to interfere, if his interference should be necessary to secure the exercise of judgment in mercy (hear, hear). The Hon. Gentleman replied to this, that the Commander in Chief had given no answer to his letter; for he had not stated whether he would suspend the execution of the sentence of the Court Martial, as he had desired. The answer of Sir David Dundas was, that he could not suspend, without a knowledge of the grounds on which it was required; that he wished to know those grounds—because being responsible for acts of improper punishment, and of omission of a proper punishment, he was obliged to any person who would enable him to make the requisite inquiry (hear, hear!)—The correspondence did not end here;—another letter had been written by the Hon. Gent. to the Commander in Chief, to which he wished to call the particular attention of the House; a letter containing principles, which if acted on, would convert the freest constitution on earth, into one of the most intolerant tyrannies that ever existed—(hear, hear!) The Hon. Gentleman refused to state his grounds, represented himself as engaged in this investigation, not as an individual, but as a member of that body, in virtue of whose vote, the soldier was raised and paid (hear, hear!) If the Hon. Gentleman constituted himself into a walking committee of the house (a laugh, and hear, hear!) demanding a suspension of military sentences, and yet refusing any information to form a ground of that suspension—he would ask, whether that did not constitute the most iniquitious commission—the most abominable tyranny that ever existed? (loud cries of hear, hear!)—The answer of the Commander in Chief was, that he must decline all interference till some grounds were laid before him to justify that interference (hear, hear!)—Such was the correspondence between the Honourable Gentleman and the Commander in Chief in this case; and was it possible for any man in office to manifest a more anxious desire to do his duty? (hear, hear!) But an examination had been instituted, and the result was known.—Something had been said on the imputation of insinuations; why, the Hon. Gent. had insinuated that there was a combination of Officers to prevent a fair investigation! Could any thing be more improper—more mischievous than this? (hear, hear, hear!)—The motives of the Honourable Gentleman in bringing forward these questions might be good, but he must say that the Honourable Gentleman had travelled the worst course if he really wanted redress of an alledged grievance. If this object had been to have a case reconsidered in which he conceived injustice had been done, he might have effected his purpose by stating his grounds to the Commander in Chief. But it appeared the Honourable Gentleman wished to avoid ordinary channels, and come at once to the House of Commons—(Hear, hear!) The speech which he had made here might perhaps in the opinion of the Honourable Gentleman be of some use; but in the opinion of every one else he was persuaded it would be regarded only as a source of irritation and mischief.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Wardle, in reply to what had been stated as to the express orders for the free admission of counsel to the prisoner, Curtis, observed, that these orders, if given, had not been obeyed.

The question was then loudly called for,

A division took place—

For the motion	1
Against it	91
Majority against	—90

[We understand, that while strangers were excluded, Mr. Wardle stated, that he did not intend to call for a division—but that a division was insisted upon by the other side. When the division took place, therefore, Colonel Wardle and his supporters remained within—and the only one that went out, that is, voted for inquiry, was Colonel Gore Langton, the Gentleman principally accused. A loud laugh is said to have followed the declaration of the numbers by the Speaker.]

Adjourned.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-Street, February 26.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this morning received at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Cartaxo, 9th of February.

The enemy continued in the neighbourhood of Badajoz, and have broke ground before the place on the left of the Guadiana, and have thrown some shells into that town. The bad weather, however, has obliged them to draw in the greatest part of their cavalry from the ground between Badajoz and Elvas; and the communication has been re-established.

General Mendizabel sent orders to General Venies to advance, which measure I had before recommended to him; and General Mendizabel himself met the troops at Elvas on the morning of the 6th inst.; they marched on and passed the Caya; and the infantry entered Badajoz and the fort of Christoval on the right of the Guadiana, on the afternoon of the 5th. The French cavalry retired, and passed the Evora, and were pursued by the Spanish cavalry, and a brigade of Portuguese cavalry, under Brigadier General Madden, who took some cattle, baggage, &c.; but the attack, if any was intended to be made, upon the French troops on the left of the Guadiana, was deferred till the following day.

I have received from General Ballasteros a letter dated the 27th January, from which it appears that his action of the 25th was very well contested; that the loss of the enemy, who were much superior in numbers, was two thousand men killed and wounded; and that the retreat of the Spanish detachment was made in good order.

By the last accounts from the frontiers of Beira, it appears that a part of Claparede's division of the 9th corps was still upon Guarda on the 4th instant, with an advanced guard upon Belmonte. This was the position he was ordered to take on the 5th of January by General Drouet, referred to in my dispatch of the 12th ult.

General Foix arrived at Salamanca from Paris, with letters for Marmont, on the 13th January, and I imagine that he yesterday reached the head-quarters of the army. He had with him an escort of between two or three thousand men.

Colonel Grant, who commands the Ordenanza in Lower Beira, has followed to the neighbourhood of Sobugal, the detachment which escorted the couriers which marched from the Tagus on the 4th January, and had taken much baggage from them and several prisoners. On his return, he attacked General Foix's escort, with a fresh detachment of Ordenanza, at Euxabarda, at the entrance of the Estrada Nova; and I enclose his report of the 4th inst. to Marshal Sir William Beresford, and the Marshal's letter to me.

I hear from the enemy's head-quarters that they state they lost 300 men in this affair.

There has been no movement of any importance in the enemy's army since I addressed your Lordship.

Chamusca, February 7, 1811.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the report of Lieutenant Colonel Grant, whom some time since I sent to superintend and command the Ordenanza on the Frontier of Lower Beira, and towards Guarda. The force of the enemy, differently stated, appears to have been between two and three thousand, and was under the orders of General Foix, and apparently to serve as his escort to enable him to join Marshal Massena. Lieutenant Colonel Grant took post at Euxabarda, near the commencement of Estrada Nova, coming from towards Fundao, and under which the enemy was obliged to pass. The success of Lieutenant Colonel Grant, and the loss of the enemy, have been much greater than either the number of men that the Lieutenant Colonel had with him, or than circumstances would have given reason to look for, and will give great animation and encouragement to this nature of warfare in all that part of the country. The people engaged have got very considerable booty, as there is no French soldier that has not much of what he has pillaged about him; and he is always a good prize for his captor.—I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. Beresford, Marshal.

Euxabarda, Entrance of the Estrada Nova, February 9, 1811.

Sir—Be pleased to state to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that yesterday the 4th, a column of the enemy, under the command of General Le Foix, consisting of three thousand cavalry and infantry from Ciudad Rodrigo, passed for the Estrada Nova to join Massena. They slept on the 3rd at Alcaria near Fundao.

On the 4th, with eighty of the Ordenanza from Alpedrinha, I took possession of a height near this village, by which they must pass; a well directed fire was kept up for two hours, and only terminated by the night; the result was 18 killed on the road, a very considerable number wounded, and ten prisoners; several of the wounded were found dead this morning, from the extreme inclemency of the weather; several cars with grain, and a considerable number of bullocks were also taken; and having sent parties to annoy their front and rear, I have reason to think they must suffer considerably ere they quit the Estrada Nova; we lost only one man, with a few horses wounded, amongst them my own.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Grant, Lieut.-Col.

Colonel D'Urban, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Grant to Colonel D'Urban, dated Fundao, Feb. 4.

Have the goodness to state to his Excellency the Marshal, that the result of the affair of the 4th instant near Euxabarda has been more complete than I at first stated, two hundred and seven of the enemy having been found dead on the 2d, in the space of four leagues, a number of whom died in consequence of their wounds, and the inclemency of the weather. Eighteen prisoners are also in my power, and four Englishmen who had entered the French service, in the Irish Legion, to effect their escape, having been five years prisoners; one of them is of the 30th regiment, the others had been fallows. I have also to state that the Colonel of the 70th regiment (French), also the Quarter Master, were found among the dead. The enemy lost the greatest part of their baggage and cattle. I transmit some of their papers and letters.

Cork, March 2.—A circumstance of the most hardened and atrocious barbarity occurred at Glanbulla, near Kilorrery, in this county, on Wednesday night the 16th inst. About the hour of 12 o'clock on that night, a villain broke into the house of William Riordan, and proceeded to the bed where Riordan and his wife lay, and demanded money. He immediately received as much as they were possessed of, which amounted to 19s. After laying the foundation of death upon them not to stir, he searched the house, and destroyed various articles of furniture which he could not remove.—When he had completed the work of robbery, he prepared to leave the house, but he told Riordan, that previously to his departure he must wound him; he would not, however, be said, kill him. After this declaration the sanguinary ruffian discharged the contents of a carbine loaded with slugs at the unfortunate man, by which he wounded him—but mortally wounded him. The wretched sufferer lived for a few days and expired in great torment, leaving a destitute family, consisting of a wife and six children. The horrid murderer hitherto remains undiscovered, but the unhappy victim made his depositions before a Magistrate who attended previous to his death, which of itself will lead to the detection of the miscreant.—Southern Reporter.

Waterford—Printed and Published by the Proprietor Arthur Birnie, Bookseller, Quay.

RAMSEY'S Waterford Chronicle.

Price Four-Pence] SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1811. [Number 11,103

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in a valuable FLOUR MILL, with Extensive STORES, situate in a fine Corn Country, and within 6 Miles of Dublin; or a Farm from 80 to 100 Acres, with a House and Offices, will be taken in Exchange, at a fair Value, any where situate between Ross and the Sea, on the River Suir.—For further Particulars apply at the Printer's.

(6) March 6, 1811.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

A MEETING of the Directors and Commissioners of said ROAD, will be held in the County Grand Jury Room, in the City of Waterford, on Friday, the 22d Inst.

Signed by Order,

MICH BARRON, Treasurer.

March 6, 1811.

MR. HEAD will sell his INTEREST in the HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILFORT, near Portlaw. For Particulars apply to Mr. Head, at Millort.

March 4, 1811.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

IN pursuance of a Requisition to me directed by three Commissioners, I hereby give Notice that a Turnpike Board will be held at Kilmacthomas, on Friday, the 15th 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 Assizes.

Signed by Order,

MICHAEL BARRON, Treasurer.

March 4, 1811.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

(EITHER IN THE WHOLE, OR TO DIVISIONS,)

THE LANDS of UPPER HALLTOWN, together with the Concern of TURBRIDY, consisting about twenty-three Acres, Plantations, Meadow, a more on the Barony of Macmahon, and about [illegible] of the City of Waterford, Proposals, in Writing, will be received by [illegible] Esq. Solicitor, Clifton, Bristol, and Dispositions to Wm. Gray, Esq. Solicitor's

February 14, 1811.

The Sale From and Conference has been put off till further notice.

A PERSON to Join Alone and Son, near the Admiralty Office, from St. Luke's Hill, about 12 o'clock March 4th, LOUISA SOPHIA, aged 3 years, Grey and 100 Bags of Coffee, and 50 Bales of Cotton, which they are now loading, and to be handed to private Teams.

Waterford, 10th February, 1811.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT Ballyhearney, on Thursday, the 7th of March next, a new Chariot, built by Long, Dublin, with Mounting and Chariot Harness, all in good Condition; also one excellent working Horse, all in good condition; also one Spare, two Ricks of Hay, well saved from Eighteen Acres; Oats in Stacks; a large Quantity of Potatoes (see Barley in a Loft); some Timber, as English Oak and South Hammer for Four Horses; Carts, Cows; a new Coal-cart, made by McDougall, of London; several other Farming Utensils; a Half Lighter, with materials in good order, [illegible] Oxen Shoes and Collars, with a Variety of other Articles. Payment, half Cash and half Bankers and Co's Notes (save for Potatoes, which will be sold for the Notes).

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-legged) some Wine, in Bottles; an excellent Chaise, with Harness complete; a Dog-cart; some Farming and Dairy Utensils; Horses and other Stock—and some Potatoes—Payment as above.

FIELDING, Auctioneer.

Waterford, February 25, 1811.

TO BE LET,

For Ten Years, (being the Minority of John Congreve),

FROM 25TH MARCH NEXT,

THE well-placed Yard in William-street, being between the Lane leading to the Scotch Quay and Mr. Chamberlain's House, together with old Houses adjoining and Yard, fronting and Quay, with Stables, Yards, and other Concerns also adjoining. A Map to be seen at Mr. Samuel Roper's Office. An Inclination to be made to Wm. Dorney, Esq. 26, Parliament-street, London, or and Samuel Roper.

February 25, 1811.

ELECTION.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS, OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

As an Election of a Representative for our County is expected shortly to take place, allow me to offer myself to your Consideration as a Candidate for that high Honour. Notwithstanding Prescription I have generally, experienced, in those of my cares, a very sanguine; and give me leave to assure you, should my wishes be accomplished, where it is the highest Ambition to succeed, I shall endeavour, by my Conduct, to prove myself not unworthy of your Choice.

By assiduous and honest discharge of my Trust, and by a Line of Conduct exclusively to all my Fellow Subjects; by allaying Public Animosities, and thereby promoting the Prosperity of my Country, and the Strength of the Empire at large, I conceive I shall best entitle myself to your future Favour. I wish to be judged by my Actions, not by my Protestations.

I shall take the earliest Opportunity of paying my personal Respects to you, to solicit your Suffrages; and, in the mean Time,

I remain, with much Truth,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

ROBERT SHAPLAND CARew, Junior.

Castle-Jane, January 1, 1811.

TO BE LET FOR EVER,

FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF MARCH NEXT,

(WITH A FINE,)

In the Whole, or Two Divisions,

ABOUT Ninety-Nine Acres of the Lands of GARRISON, situate in the Barony of Bargy, and County of Wexford, within 7 Miles of Wexford, and 3 of Taghmon, on which there is a good DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, fit for the immediate reception of a Genteel Family: also, a GARDEN and ORCHARD, in full Bearing—Said Lands abound in good MARL.—Proposals will be received by William Davis, of said Place, who will shew the Lands, and close with a solvent Tenant, when the Value is offered.

Garrison, Feb. 19, 1811.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

A FIELD containing about 1A. 2R. 7P. part of BANDOGH, 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.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST.

THE HOUSES and DEMESNES of ALDERTOWN and PILLTOWN, situate in the County Wexford, on the River Barrow, midway between Waterford and Ross, in a Cheap Corn Country, and having the advantage of a Navigation, and Stream for a Rolling Mill.—Application to the Reverend William Glassott, Ross.

(3) March 1, 1811.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

Or the INTEREST, and all the MACHINERY Sold,

THE Extensive CONCERNS, situated in John-Street, in the City of Waterford, lately in the Possession of Thomas Pearson.—For Particulars see Hand Bills, which may be had at the Office of this Paper.

Application to be made to Arthur Birnie.

September 8, 1810.

LIBERTIES OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE TWENTY FIFTH MARCH NEXT,

For the Term of Six Years,

TWO FIELDS, containing together about four Acres, being Part of the Lands of CLUBBY, at present in the Possession of Francis Shortt.—Proposals, in Writing, will be received by William Christmas, Esq. Emma Vale, Near Arklow; or by Sir Wm. James, Waterford.

February 23, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE THIRD SHARE of about £300 per Annum, arising out of the Paper Mill, and Rolling Mills and Land, together with the Original Share of the Ground, the Wood and Timber growing thereon, to cease at Whitsuntide, 1814, a most beneficial Situation for a Lodge-keeper, and a valuable Sinecure interest.—Apply to Samuel Strain, Jun. Esq. Auditory, or the Printer.

(5) November 24, 1810.

CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD has established its restorative Fame throughout Europe and America: wherever it has been introduced its Sale has been most wonderful; great, the demand for exceeding any Medicine ever published; and the Benefit it has produced to Society; it is not a Day passes Person who has to relieve a single Bottle. It is the only Remedy that will restore to Health those Persons who by an imprudent Indulgence of their Passions have ruined their Constitutions, and occasioned various Effects of the Nervous System, as obstinate Gleets, involuntary Emissions, Excesses, Irregularities or Obstructions of certain Evacuations, Weaken ness, total Impotence, &c. Thousands at this Moment live to praise the Day they first applied to this Remedy, and enjoy the Blessing of Health, who might have dropped into an untimely Grave.—Sold by Ramsey and Birnie, at Half-a-guinea a Bottle—where may also be had, the celebrated ANTI-IMPETIGINES and ABSTERGENT LOTION.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE TWENTY FIFTH MARCH NEXT,

For any Term of Years,

THAT Part of DRUMDOWNEY, called CASTLE JOHN, adjoining the Demesne of Nicholas Power, Esq. Snow Hill, containing between 70 and 80 Acres, on which considerable Improvements have been made.

William Duggan, at the Place, will shew the Grounds.—Also, a RICK of well saved Upland HAY, which will be disposed of.—Proposals will be received by Mr. John King, Waterford.

(4) February 15, 1811.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE TWENTY FIFTH OF MARCH NEXT,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

For Three Lives and Thirty Odd Years,

WOODLANDS, HOUSE, OFFICES, walled GARDEN, ORCHARD, and twenty two Acres of GROUND, beautifully situated on the River Suir, within four miles of Waterford.—Application to be made to Richard Uniter, Esq. at Woodlands.

(5) January 9, 1811.

WOODS.

THE OAK WOODS of STORKSTOWN to be sold, of considerable Growth, and fit for Ship Building, situate on the Navigable Rivers Nore and Barrow, between Ross and Waterford.—Application to be made to Robert Paul, Esq. John's Hill, Waterford; Joseph Deane, Esq. Ross, and Abraham Symes, Esq. Waterford.

(5) January 18, 1811.

HOUSES AND STORE 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 Rose-lane, 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 Gracedieu, as lately held by Mr. Wm. James; also, about Thirty Acres of the Out Grounds of Belmont, in several Divisions. There are four slated Cottages, one of them of large size, on these Grounds.

Proposals for entering into, will be received by Wm. Newport, Esq. Belmont, or at the Bank. The Gardener at Belmont will shew the Ground and Houses there; and Mr. Thomas Anthony, architect, John's-street, will shew the House and Store in Waterford.

Waterford, March 4, 1811.

COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH INST.

For such Term as may be agreed on,

THE following LANDS and PREMISES, the Property of the late Mr. Raymond Lyons, Deceased:—

1st.—Kells, containing 30 Acres, immediately adjoining the Village of Kells, and distant 6 Miles from the City of Kilkenny. These Lands are of the best Quality, and have been highly improved.

2d.—The Mill and Concerns of Archer's Grove, lately occupied by the said Mr. Lyons, comprising extensive Stores and unrivalled power of Water, situated within half a Mile of the City of Kilkenny. This Establishment is so well known, that it requires no further comment.

3d.—The commodious Dwelling house lately built by Mr. Lyons, in Co al Market, with Out Offices and Garden.—These Premises are well adapted either for Business or for the immediate accommodation of a private Family, as the House has just been fitted up in the best Manner.

4th—About 12 Acres of well enclosed Ground, adjoining the New Gool, perfectly well adapted for Building upon.

5th—An extensive Tan Yard, now at Work and in perfect Repair, situated in Irishtown, in said City.

6th—A complete Starch Yard, in Walkin-street, with every Utensil necessary for carrying on the Business in the most Extensive Manner.

7th—A large Concern in Pennyfeather Lane, adjoining Messrs. Brennan and Cotterill's Brewery.

Proposals, in Writing only, for any Part of the above, will be received by Miss Lyons, Rosslagh House, Dublin; and by Mr. Edmond Madden, and Mr. John Meighan, Kilkenny, until the 25th March, when the Tenant will be declared, and Possession given.

☞ It is requested that all those to whom the late Mr. Lyons was indebted, will furnish their Accounts to Mr. Meighan, Kilkenny, acting Executor; and those that remain indebted to the Deceased, are desired to discharge their several Accounts forthwith.

March 1, 1811.

TO BE LET,

FOR TWO LIVES,

FROM TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH INSTANT,

RATH COTTAGE and OFFICES, with about Twelve Acres of GROUND, beautifully situated on the Sea Coast, within Half a Mile of Ferbard, in the County Wexford, and quite convenient for Sea Bathing. The Cottage is quite new, the Offices in thorough Repair, and the Ground highly Improved.—For Particulars apply to William Lumiden, Post-Office, Wexford, or John Lumiden, Ferbard.

March 4, 1811.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH NEXT,

For three young Lives and thirty one Years, in Reversio

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of OAK PARK, (being Part of the LANDS of STORKESTOWN), most beautifully situated on the River Barrow, within two Miles of New Ross. The Demesne contains sixty four Acres.—Proposals to be made to Adam Gierrott, Esq. Portobello, Ross.

(To & 5) January 28, 1811.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MARCH 2.

Butter, first Quality,	£0 00s. 0d		per Cwt.
—— second,	0 0s. 0d		
—— third,	0 0s. 0d.		
Tallow (melted)	about 90s. 0d		
Lard (flake)	62s. 0d. - 65s. 0d.		
—(casks rendered)	60s. 0d - 70s. 0d		
Barrel Pigs,	40s. 0d. - 47s 0d.		
Mess Pork,	37s 0d. - 38s 0d.		
Beef,	28s. 0d. - 34s 0d		
Oatmeal,	16s. 0d. - 16s 0d		
Flour, first Quality,	—s —d. — —s —d.		per Bag
—— second,	50s. 0d. - 54s. 0d		
—— third,	36s. 0d - 44s 0d.		
—— fourth,	28s. 0d - 31s. 0d.		
Wheat,	38. 0d. - 40s 0d		per Barrel.
Bailey,	19s. 0d. - 21s. 0d		
Oats, (common)	11s. 6d. - 00s 0d		
—— (potatoe)	12s. 6d. - 00s. 0d		
Malt,	35s. 0d. - 37s 0d.		
Coals,	5s. 0d. - 6s. 0d.		
Tallow (rough)	8s. 0d - 9s. 6d		per Stone
Potatoes,	5 d. to 6d.		
Beef,	(quarters)	4 d. - 6½d	per lb.
	(joints)	5½d. - 5½d	
Mutton,	(quarters)	6 d. - 7 d	
	(joints)	6½d. - 7½d	
Veal,	7 d. - 8½d.		
Pork,	5½d. - 4½d.		
Butter,	72d. - 37d		
Whiskey,	7s. 10d. to 8s 0d		per Gall
Train Oil,	00l. to 47l		per Ton

Corn Returns for the week ending on Saturday.

2232 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	2 1s 5 d.	
1767 —— Oats,		0 12s. 5½d.	
1603 —— Barley		1 0 7 d.	

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 25.

LORD ELDON,

Mr. Whitbread rose and spoke to the following effect. Mr. Speaker, in pursuance of the notice which I have previously given, I rise to submit a motion to this House, involving in it full consideration in which, I conceive, the feelings and interests of the country are materially interested. For I think it will be allowed, that whatever may have been the character of our political distinctions, history will at least admit, when the party heat of our day shall be consigned to the same silence and obscurity as the party contentions of preceding times—when he who shall write for the instruction of posterity, is removed from the influence of contemporary prejudices, and therefore best calculated to decide with impartiality—such historian will be forced to acknowledge that, notwithstanding any unjust imputation, no people ever evinced, for a series of years, a more loyal feeling of affection and devotion towards the person or government of the present King, than the people of this country. If we look back to the last twenty five years of his Majesty's reign, we shall find that this attachment, not limited to the impressions of his earlier life, or arising from the prosperity of his counsels, but acquiring additional force in proportion to his personal infirmities, and strengthening with his decay. (Hear! hear!) If then the people of this country have uniformly felt the highest interests in the health of their Sovereign—if in the days of his strength, they have rejoiced—and mourned with heartfelt sorrow during the visitation of his distress and sufferings—is it not a duty most imperative in the exercise, for this House to apply itself to the investigation, whether such feelings have not been most shamefully deceived, whether the foulest play here not been carried on, and the person of the King, as well as the attachment of his subjects, criminally abused, in order to accomplish the schemes of certain of his Ministers. (Hear! hear!) If I shall shew that such delusion has been practised, and that neither to the King or to the people has there been fair play extended, in such circumstances it is impossible but that she indignation of the country will be aroused, and that it, with me, will loudly call for a full inquiry into these facts, which the House, by agreeing to my preliminary motion, shall put me into a condition, in my judgment perfectly to prove and to establish. In the year 1788, the period when his Majesty was first afflicted with that calamity, to which he has since been repeatedly subjected, though many rumours were afloat on the subject, the public mind continued for a long time deaf to the statement. Their affection for the King, their fears for the evils which might follow, made the people incredulous as to the existence of the fact; and even when announced by his confidential servants, the country could not give credit to the extent of the extraordinary affliction with which the Monarch was visited. But after it was proved in this House, and Parliament had proceeded to take the measures to provide for the incapacity, the moment it was announced to the two Houses of the Legislature by a Noble Personage (Lord Thurlow) then holding the same high situation which Lord Eldon now fills, that his Majesty was so recovered from his malady as to be expected shortly to resume his functions, the interval required by Ministers was immediately acquiesced in, by the unanimous assent of the Legislature, and the corresponding approval of the country. Whatever heat or dissention the discussions of the question for supplying the Royal incapacity might have produced, were immediately dissipated by the tidings of his recovery and restoration. In Parliament and in the country, the satisfaction was sincere and universal; there glistened in every eye, what was felt in every heart. Twelve years had thence elapsed, when the country learned from the statement of the physicians in attendance on the King, that his Majesty was indisposed. Had the people not been acquainted with the nature of the disease with which the King was before affected, it was utterly impossible to discover the true circumstances of his situation from the bulletins then daily published. It is, however, now notorious, that his Majesty's complaint was mental derangement. Yet, on the 24th of February 1801, when his Majesty was incapable of any act of sound discretion; when, to use the words of one of his Physicians in their examination before Parliament, his judgment was in eclipse; did Lord Eldon, then as he is now, the Lord Chancellor of this kingdom, come down to Parliament, and in his Majesty's name, under the pretext of the Royal command, give the assent of the King to a Legislative measure. At that period also, it will be remembered, a very remarkable political transaction took place—Mr. Pitt, after having directed the affairs of the empire, as Minister, for nearly seventeen years, from circumstances now unnecessary to mention, felt it due to his own honour to resign his seals of office to the King; and was succeeded by a No-

whose of the writer, number of copies to their whereabouts, or to their disposition, the place where, and the time when they were published, as well as the period of their suppression in France.

The said editors, printers, and booksellers, shall be bound to preface the copies which are in their magazines, or at their disposal, to the Commissary who shall be appointed by the Prefect to stamp the said copies, and who shall be sent for this purpose to the places where the said editors, printers, and booksellers, possessors of editions to be stamped, dwell, and draw up the verbal processes necessary, sign, and forward them to the Prefect of the Department.

C. G. Hultmin.

Hague, Feb. 1, 1811.

DANISH DECREE.

1. All Swedish vessels detained on account of the bill of Sale not being on board, shall be released without further process.

2. Every Swedish vessel, detained merely because her destination was an English port, but which is furnished with documents from the Swedish Government, as well as Swedish vessels returning from England, laden with Salt, or which have not actually sailed, shall neither be detained nor confiscated.

3. Swedish vessels, which sailed for England before the declaration of war was known at the Swedish port from whence the vessel was dispatched, cannot be detained, much less condemned.

4. A Swedish vessel cannot be condemned thereby for having sailed in Ballast.

5. Swedish vessels, suspected of having sailed under cover of English convoys, cannot be condemned without proofs the most incontrovertible.

LONDON,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

Windsor, Feb. 28.

"His Majesty continues to go on favourably."

By a vessel arrived at Guernsey from Lisbon, accounts of the 17th have been received, in which time no alteration had taken place in the positions of the hostile armies.

Mr. Pinckney the American Minister is expected to take his departure from this country in a day or two, having had his final interview of business with Marquis Wellesley on Saturday last.

We received this morning a series of New York Papers from the 7th to the 23d ult. containing the proceedings in Congress to the 18th. On the 7th, in the House of Representatives, a Bill, Supplemental and explanatory of the Non-Intercourse Act, was brought into the House of Representatives, read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee. The object of it is to enforce most vigorously the Non-Intercourse Act against Great Britain after the 3d of February instant, in case the latter shall not have rescinded or revoked her Orders in Council.—The Bill was reported on a subsequent day, and it was the confident and general opinion that it would pass.—These papers also contain two letters from Mr. Pinckney, transmitted to Congress, on the 11th ult. by the President. One is a letter from Mr. Pinckney to Marquis Wellesley, dated 3d Nov. last, stating that the Berlin and Milan Decrees had ceased to operate, expressing his surprise that no step whatever had been taken, or apparently thought of, towards the revocation of the British Orders, and requesting an explanation of this backwardness.—The other is a letter from Mr. Pinckney to the American Secretary of State, including a copy of the letter of the 3d to the Marquis Wellesley. It is dated London, 5th Nov. 1810, and concludes thus: "In the King's actual situation, the Orders in Council can scarcely be formally recalled, even if the Cabinet are so inclined; but it does not follow that something may not be done, (though I have no reason to think that any thing will be done) which may be productive of immediate advantage, and at any rate prepare the way for the desired repeal."

Pursuant to a suggestion, which has been for a fortnight under consideration, some Gentlemen, as representing the general body of Holders of Colonial Produce, yesterday waited on the Privy Council.—We understand that on this occasion an application was made for a loan, in the form of Commercial Exchequer Bills, to the amount of not less than two and not more than three millions Sterling. We believe that a definitive answer has not been given on the subject.

We understand that there is no truth in the report of Lord Minto's recal from India.

Mr. Horne Tooke has had a relapse of his fever, and is now confined to his bed, with little prospect of recovery.

Gustavus Adolphus, the Ex-King of Sweden, we understand, has fixed the 12th of March for the day of his departure for St. Petersburgh.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Windsor, March 1.

"The King remains in the same state in which he was yesterday."

This morning we received a further set of New York papers to the 29th January, from which we find that the Bill Supplemental and Explanatory of the Non-Intercourse Act, passed the House of Representatives on the 16th, and that no doubt was entertained but that it would be carried into a law. This certainty had excited a great sensation; and from the severity of the Restrictions, it was generally supposed that a war with England would be the immediate consequence.—Another event has taken place within less spread terror and dismay through the commercial world.—The Bank of the United States is no more.—On the 24th of January, a motion to postpone the Bill for the renewal of its charter for an indefinite period, was carried by a majority of 65 to 64. The New York papers abound with lamentations upon this result. A letter from Wilmington, however, states that it is strongly believed that the principles of the Bill, thus laid asleep, will be revived by the Senate.

We stated last evening in a second edition, that, in the House of Commons, Mr. Whitbread asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if there was any truth in a report he had that day heard; namely, that Mr. Pinckney had been the Regent, and had taken his leave preparatory to embarking for America? He was sorry to said, that he had also heard, that by this interview, all hopes of an amicable adjustment of our disputes with that country were terminated. He concluded by inquiring, whether it was the Right Hon. Gentleman's intention to lay any papers on this subject before the House?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer, stated, that it was true Mr. Pinckney had taken leave of the Regent, *but that it was not true that all amicable discussion between the two Countries was at an end*—on the contrary, a Plenipotentiary was appointed from this country (Mr. Foster), and Mr. Pinckney, left a *Chargé des Affaires*. In his place: of course no papers were as yet necessary to be produced, as amicable discussion yet went on.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, last night, in the House of Commons, stated his intention to bring in a Bill to regulate the duties upon Spirits distilled from Grain and from Sugar, in such a manner as to render it a matter of indifference to the Distiller whether he make use of the one or the other of these materials in distillation.

This morning the following Gentlemen waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to bid for the ensuing Lottery, to be drawn on the 4th of June next, to consist of 50,000 Tickets; when the biddings were as under:—

Messrs. Henley and Polley	£ s. d.
Sewell - - - -	15 10 6
Bish - - - -	15 8 10
Messrs. Richardson and Swift -	15 8 10

The Coalition of Messrs. Henley and Polley, Sewell and Bish, being the highest bidders, were of course declared Contractors.

The King of Sweden passes a few days at Wimbledon with the Prince of Conde, previous to his departure for Petersburgh. Whatever his views may be, they are not *personal* to himself. He has ceased to have any ambition to ascend the Throne of Sweden; but his paternal feelings are still alive; and if any effort is to be made by the Northern Powers in favour of his family, his only wish is, that it should be exerted in favour of his son.

The Estimates of Army Services for the year 1811, presented to the House of Commons on the 20th ult. have been printed. The total number of men for Great Britain is 340,321, including 31,650 in the East Indies; and the expense is 12,083,509l. 4s. 10d. 3 and 3,233,421l. 19s. 3d. for Ireland.—making a total of 15,316,931l. 4s. 3d.

We understand letters have been received from Anholt, which state that Sweden is fitting out an Armament against Denmark.—We understand that Government attach considerable credit to this account.

There have been issued by the Bank, between the 8th of February 1810, and the 19th February 1811, stamped dollars 1,970,274.

The Bank had advanced to Government, on the 5th January last, Malt Duty, Supply, and Loan, in all 3,670,739l.

The whole amount of Silver and Gold, imported and deposited in the Bullion Office of the Bank, between the 30th March 1810, and the 19th Feb. 1811 is—

Silver	£896,000
Gold	174,500
Total	1,070,500

Total estimate for the army this year, 15,316,931l. 4s. 3d.

We understand that the British Government has agreed to take the Earl of Beverley, who has been detained in France since the commencement of the war, in exchange for Colonel Lefebvre, Count of the French Empire, who was made prisoner in a rencontre between the advanced parties of British and French troops near Sabagun, immediately previous to the commencement of Sir J. Moore's retreat.—The arrangement for this exchange awaits the ratification of the French Government. General Count Lefebvre is now at Cheltenham, where he has been; and continues to be, treated with the most liberal hospitality and attention. His Countess has recently joined him from France.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

"Windsor, March 2.

"His Majesty goes on well."

The Dispatch packet is arrived with a Mail from Surinam. We do not understand that it has brought any news of importance.

The Portsmouth letters of this day do not notice the report of the loss of a 74, stated in a letter from that port yesterday. We therefore hope and presume it was without foundation.

A Committee of the Commons, to take into consideration the present state of the Commercial Credit of the Country, was, on the motion of Mr. Perceval, appointed last night. In stating the grounds of the Resolution, he mentioned that he made it rather in compliance with numerous solicitations from merchants of the first respectability, than from any impression on his mind of its necessity. The distress of commercial difficulties he ascribed partly to the causes which occasioned the failures in 1793; but he contended that they were in no degree owing to the state of our relations with America. There seemed to be an unanimous disposition in the House to afford the Mercantile interest all reasonable assistance.

By the New York papers to the 29th of January, inclusive, being the latest from America, we find that the portion of West Florida claimed by the United States has been quietly given up to them.—Some documents relating to this section have been laid before Congress. They are the same alluded to by one of the Members (Mr. Pickering) in a debate on the subject; for which he incurred the censure of the House, and was threatened with expulsion.

The John Adams was appointed to sail with dispatches for England and France, on board of which ship were to take their passage two Passengers, one the son of Colonel Hamilton, and the other the son of Colonel Taylor.

The letters by this occasion announce a number of failures in New York, exclusive of those of which we had previous information. Some of the first houses in that City have suspended their payments. The failures are ascribed in a great measure to the non-renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 11.

"The winter thus far has been here humid and dreary; nor his dreary has been and still is the political atmosphere. The bill to impoverish us by law, by destroying commerce in refusing intercourse with Great Britain and her dependencies; the Bill sanctioning a principle that must lead to a dismemberment of the Union; by the admission of the New Orleans territory into the Union; the resolutions past in secret conclave that beckon to war, labour, misery, and secure only defeat; and the rejected to renew the charter of a bank, the dissolution of which can be of no public utility, but must overspread the country with bankruptcies, distress, and ruin; are subjects on which no considerate mind can dwell without sufficient presentiments. If the present be not, more than ever before, the reign of perversion, ignorance, self-interest, and heedless headstrong party, now, more than ever, will such reign produce immediate calamity, and lead to wide destruction.

I cannot but predict, that if the Non-Intercourse Bill should be passed as reported to the House, its immediate and powerful tendency will be to separate the northern from the southern States; and, notwithstanding the loud and constant declarations to the contrary of many of the southern and western self-styled patriots, many there are who sincerely wish such separation. Within twenty years the waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi will nourish a population superior to that of all the Atlantic States north of the Potomack. And in my opinion the plan of dismemberment is fixed in the minds of many of our southern and western brethren, and few years will elapse before that plan will commence its effect. The commerce of the northern States is an object of cordial dejectation to many of them: to deprede it, is their self-evident object; to destroy it, their apparent wish. The union of the good old United States is not their first love. Would to Heaven it were, and of all! Sanguine prospective fastens on New Orleans as the future seat of the North American Empire. The fertile soil, and climate not generally unpropitious, interfected by the streams of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and other rivers, invite and compel population. For themselves and their sons, the ardent, the influential, and the ambitious, are assiduously laying the foundations for coming aggrandisement, wealth, and authority, beyond the Alleghany; nor do they wish, nor will they brook, the distant, and to them useless, partnership of the Northern States. Think not, however, that these are the sentiments of the best, and the best informed of the slave holding States. The first and the wisest men of Virginia depend for safety more on New York and New England, than on the wisdom of their public councils, or the pretended attachment of those councils to the union.—They wish to see no rust on your arms.

Independent of the measures adopted in secret conclave, the Non-Intercourse Bill, intimately connected with the secret resolutions, is a part of the determined system which, with them, and the dissolution of the bank of the United States, is shortly to change the political face of our country. On a war with England the majority is resolved: Into this war the northern states are to be coerced.—Their commerce must fall. Spies and informers are to be encouraged: Your dwelling-houses are to be entered and ransacked. One half of the citizens are to be in arms against the other. The land forces and the naval forces are to prevent the acquisition of a cent by commercial enterprize. Seventy-five of the vessels of your citizens are to be armed and manned to war upon your merchants. In short, your warehouses are to be closed, and your grounds to lie fallow for want of a market. And all this that these may continue in office, and Napoleon be pacified.

All search is in vain for a just cause of war with England, or the enactment of this Non Intercourse Bill. The President declared by Proclamation, with no evidence of the fact, that the French had ceased to violate our neutral commerce. The British Minister declared that as soon as the French should so desist, the British would follow their example. The Secretary of State has since declared, that the mode only is changed, and the French edicts but nominally repealed. Precluded from all commerce with the Continent of Europe, by the Imperial Conscript, or prohibited with such restrictions that all commercial attempts must end in loss, we are voluntarily preparing for its total prohibition, by forbidding trade with almost all the rest of the world. The Non Intercourse Law can never be carried into effect."

The Catalonian Gazette Extraordinary gives a most agreeable account of the valour and success of the Spaniards in that province, to date to Feb. 7. The letter which we hereto subjoin contains particulars of the general concerns of the Peninsula. Spain, of a very promising nature, which will therefore happy to make public.—The French, after the taking of Tortosa, seem to have shut themselves towards the Interior of Catalonia, Valls, the army of that province had a very brilliant action with the enemy, smoothing to the Lines, who were attacked and beaten completely. At the last review, General Campoverde had 13,000 men fit for battle, and 10,000 in Catalonia will give the French yet a great deal of trouble, and it is not supposed that they will venture to Tarragona; meanwhile, nothing will be feared for Valencia, where the army is about to be re-organising. O'Donnell has been obliged to retire to Majorca, for the benefit of his health. The Central army had made no movement from Baeza and its vicinity, nor were there any French seen on that side than Baza. The want of provisions is severely felt in Catalonia, Guadalaxara, and the Central Army."

This morning the remains of the Duke of Ahuquerque, late Ambassador from Spain, were removed from the Spanish Chapel, Spanish Place, Manchester-Square, for temporary interment in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey; until, with those of the late Queen of France, and other distinguished Foreigners, they can, on a general peace, be interred with their ancestors, in their respective native countries. At half-past one the minute-guns began to announce the commencement of the procession for Westminster Abbey, where it arrived a little before two.

The coffin was covered with crimson velvet, superbly decorated with silver gilt furniture, consisting of embossed rosettes interspersed with nails; the handles on the plates of each of which were richly chased with ducal coronets. On the top of the coffin, in a silver gilt case, the heart of the deceased was placed; and on the foot an urn, like wise of silver gilt, containing the bowels. On the plate was engraved his name and titles.

The Military part of the Procession was Major Leland, and embraced detachments from the Guards and all the other regiments in town.

The carriages of all the Royal Dukes, the Foreign Ministers and Officers of State, the Foreign Ambassadors, and of a great number of Nobility, closed the Procession.—On the entrance of the Procession into the Abbey, the Band played the Dead March in Saul.

Letters to the 22d ult. from Paris, and to the 25th from the coast, were received yesterday. The embargo continued in full force, but an order for raising it was daily expected. Several houses of the first respectability at Paris are stated to have failed.

Accounts of a late date from Hamburgh mention, that an interview was expected to take place at Konigsberg, at the latter end of February or beginning of March, between the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia. The avowed object of the meeting is a marriage of the latter with one of the Arch-Duchesses; we believe the fair Princess whose hand was solicited by Bonaparte.—Although we have no great confidence in the sincerity of these Regal alliances, yet we are not sorry to see His Prussian Majesty form a connection which may secure to him a future asylum.

The 1st battalion of the 60th regiment, at present lying at Jersey, is ordered to be removed to the Isle of Wight, to be in readiness for immediate embarkation for the Cape of Good Hope; to replace the troops gone from that station to the Isle of France. The following Company's ships will take out the 60th regiment, viz. Lowther, Perseverance, Warren Hastings, Warley, Charles, Grant, Marquis of Ely, and Ceres.

The Report of the Secret Committee on the case of Colville, of whom so much has been said, was last night presented to the House. The Report was very short. It stated; that there appeared to the Committee to be sufficient cause for the prosecution and detention of the person in question, but refrained from stating particulars, with a view to the effect it might produce upon the public service. It is said that had not Lord G. Stuart acted with the wise and laudable caution which distinguished his conduct on the occasion, the whole of the force under his command would inevitably have been destroyed by the trap so perfidiously laid for it by Colville, as the agent of the enemy.

It is stated in a letter from Washington, that Mr. W. Alston was violently opposed to M. Randolph's motion of adjournment on Wednesday evening; and as soon as the motion was carried, and they were going out of the House; Mr. A. kicked Mr. R's dogs; and observed, that "puppies would sometimes carry their point!"—This being said in Mr. R's hearing, he immediately gave Mr. A. a caning.

The celebrated Mr. Finnerty arrived here on Sunday afternoon in a chaise and four, accompanied by Shaw and another Officer; and, after dining at the White Hart, was conducted to the Castle, pursuant to his sentence.—He is confined in one of the felon cells, (No. 6.)—LINCOLN PAPER.)

A letter from Mr. Finnerty to a friend in London, says, "My situation here is deplorable; it is in fact, solitary imprisonment."

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

London Journals, to the 3d inst. inclusive, have arrived since our last publication. No Mail due.

The apprehensions, which the recent intelligence from America so naturally excited, have for the present somewhat subsided; but the grounds, on which better hopes have begun to prevail, are of a very ambiguous and unsatisfactory nature. The measures of Congress and the general conduct of the American Executive, in every view in which they can be considered, are far indeed from holding out the promise of an amicable adjustment with Great Britain. These measures and that conduct have, in some of the commercial districts of America, roused a spirit which is little short of civil commotion, and which speaks in a language that menaces the most serious result to the internal tranquillity of that country. It is, however, well known, that a great part of the population, whose interests would not be so powerfully affected by non-intercourse or hostilities with Britain as those of the mercantile body, entertain very different sentiments, and give their cordial support to the policy pursued by their government.—What the actual state of the negotiations at home is, it is wholly impossible even to conjecture. In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 28th, Mr. Whitbread questioned the Minister on this important subject, and alluded particularly to the current report, that Mr. Pinckney had received his final answer, and that that answer was adverse to all hopes of conciliation. The reply of Mr. Perceval, as to any information from—which a certain conclusion can be deduced, leaves the public almost exactly where it was; he said indeed, that no such answer had been given, that an American Charge des Affaires was appointed to supply the place of the Ambassador in carrying on the negotiations, that Ministers were entirely disposed to an amicable termination of existing differences, and that a Minister Plenipotentiary was about to proceed to America. This reply afforded as little satisfaction to Mr. Whitbread as it will to the public, and that Gentleman referred to himself the right of moving for papers on the subject, a right which he thought IT WOULD SOON BE NECESSARY FOR HIM TO EXERCISE. Why the mission of Mr. Pinckney has terminated, is a question not easily resolved; but it will be remarked, and justly, that it is an event of very unfavourable omen. That the British Government has by this time in some measure unfolded to him their views, can scarcely admit of doubt; and the presumption is, that his compliance with these views exceeds the powers with which he is invested, and that he has consequently found it necessary to divest himself of his diplomatic character, and to return to his country. It is, also, probable, that Mr. Foster, the British Ambassador to America, is the bearer of these views, and that their reception by the American Government will bring this long protracted dispute to a close. The issue cannot be foretold; but it may be observed, that there is nothing whatsoever in the general complexion of things which promises the restoration of amity and the establishment of peace. The recent conduct of France, in admitting the ingress of American produce, with the exception of tobacco, augments largely the difficulties in which Britain is placed, and deepens the gloom of her future prospects.

Some late intelligence from Portugal will be found in our columns. The rumours of the distress of Massena's army are again revived. Some accounts state, that he would be compelled immediately to make one great effort, or to retreat, whilst others say, that he had actually broken up his camp from Santarem and moved from his position, that he had left 4000 sick behind him, and that these had fallen into the hands of the British. Common sense will lead to the belief, that the privations of a large an army, occupying a country so long the seat of war and so dreadfully exhausted, must be great even in the extreme: but past experience will induce the public to make large deductions from such statements, and to wait for authentic testimony before they give credit to every floating tale of the hour.

A private letter from Portugal, dated Almeiran, February the 12th, and with the perusal of which we have been favoured, contains information of considerable moment. It comes from a Gentleman whose situation furnishes him with the best means of knowledge, and whose character entitles him to the fullest reliance of the public. The following is an extract from the letter:—

"Our force is 34,000 British, exclusive of those expected under the convoy of Sir Joseph Yorke. The Portuguese regulars are 30,000 effective—so that the allied army, after the arrival of the supplies, will amount to 70,000 men, a force fully sufficient to keep the enemy in check for the present. But the great question is, how long we shall be enabled to procure supplies for ourselves and the already half starved inhabitants. Many are of opinion, that our situation is precarious, and words cannot express the unfortunate and miserable condition of the natives. The amount of the French force is 71,000 men, exclusive of the 9th corps under Drouets, who lately joined Massena with 12,000; also exclusive of a body with Kellerman near Ciudad Rodrigo, supposed to be 12,000, and also exclusive of Mortier's corps, at present before Badajos, amounting to 17,000. After Mortier has reduced that fortress, he will no doubt advance towards Alten, he will oblige one of our divisions to fall back on the line of Almada and Sta Ubes; Massena will consequently be able to cross the Tagus without any opposition, and thereby open a communication with the Alentejo, from which he can have supplies for his army. The force of the enemy amounts in the whole to 112,000 men; against this force we can not act on the offensive, and I fear that Portugal cannot be saved from the hands of the tyrant. Junot was severely wounded, but is not dead. Lord Wellington sent his compliments to him a few days ago, intimating, that he would be happy to give him any medical aid; Junot sent one of his Aides-de-camps with a reply expressive of his thanks, but declining the offered assistance, and mentioning his intention of going to the rear.—This is an odd sort of a campaign—contending armies within pistol shot of each other, doing nothing; but, when we least expect it, an action may take place, and the conflict will then be dreadful."

The arrival of several mails at a time, conveying a considerable extent and variety of interesting intelligence, obliges us to postpone the discussions in the Commons on the state of the King's health in the year 1804. That discussion is of no common magnitude, and we prefer encroaching on the patience of our readers by a short delay, rather than offer it to them in that mutilated form to which total silence would be almost a more desirable substitute. The other proceedings in both Houses are of a nature which admits of a brief abstract.

On the evening of the 27th, Mr. Parnell gave notice in the Commons of a motion, on an early day, for copies of the Orders issued to prevent Officers in the army from compelling Roman Catholic soldiers to attend places of Protestant worship." Sir S. Romilly presented a Petition from the Bleachers in the North of Ireland, praying a repeal of the several Acts making stealing cloths from bleaching-grounds a capital felony, together with another Petition to the same effect from the Master Calico Printers in the vicinity of London, and gave notice of a motion for bringing in a bill to that purpose. Some conversation took place relative to the precedence of subjects for discussion set down in the order-book of the House, but the matter was finally postponed.

On the evening of the 28th, Mr. Grattan, after stating that, in consequence of the sudden reduction, in 1804, of the duties on home-made spirits, from 5s. 8d. to 2s. 6d, per gallon, a considerable loss had arisen upon the stock in the hands of the Distillers, for which they conceived themselves entitled to compensation, moved an Address to the Regent, praying, that he would order such compensation to the Distillers as, upon investigation, they should appear entitled to. A short conversation ensued, in which it was denied on the one hand, and asserted on the other, that the Distillers had sustained an actual loss; but the motion was withdrawn on the suggestion of the Speaker, that it was contrary to the rules of the House that any petition for public money should be received, unless sanctioned by the approbation of the Ministers of the Crown.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill with respect to the English Distilleries, the object of which would be, to place distillation from corn and sugar on an equal footing, so as to make it a matter of indifference to the Distiller, as to price, which he used.—The Bath and Bristol Canal Bill was ordered to a second reading by a majority of 51.—The commitment of the Marine Insurance Bill was lost by a majority of 1.

On the evening of the 1st, Mr. Ward, seeing Mr. Pole in his place, expressed a wish to know, whether he had brought any information relative to his proceeding towards the Catholics of Ireland, which it was his intention to lay before the House? The Irish Secretary observed a profound silence, but Mr. Perceval said, that the matter was now in such a state, that it was unnecessary, he apprehended, to agitate it any farther.—Mr. Hutchinson gave notice of his intention to move, on the 11th of this month, for the repeal of the Convention Act.—Sir John Newport gave notice of a motion for the 4th of this month, for regulating the business of Ireland in the House; he also moved for an account of the duties on Wines in Ireland, and for an account of the produce of the duties on Teas, the produce of the Window Tax, &c. &c in the years 1808, 9, 10. The Report of the Secret Committee on Colville, the foreigner detained in prison, was brought in; it detailed no particulars, but stated generally the unanimous opinion of the Committee, that the circumstances fully justified the seizure and detention of his person. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the appointment of the following Members as a Committee, to inquire into the state of commercial credit: Sir John Sinclair, Messrs. Perceval, Brogden, Manning, Rose, Baring, H. Thornton, Foster, Shaw, Long, Sharp, Irvine, Marryatt, Davis, Scanforth, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Sir F. Baring, and Sir T. Shaw. This motion, Mr. Perceval stated, arose from various applications made to him, in consequence of the losses sustained by the commercial interests of the country. The immediate object of the inquiry is understood to be, to ascertain the causes of the present commercial depression, and to afford such relief as may appear most advisable; but it has no connection with the subject of public credit, as it relates to the State, nor with any of the branches of finance or economy, which, as usual, will undergo distinct discussions. The motion met with some opposition, but finally passed.

These details do not offer any topic of striking interest, but they bear materially on the business of the nation, and are therefore entitled to a due share of attention.

On the evenings above alluded to, the Lords were chiefly occupied in hearing pleadings on appeals and on cases of divorce. On the 28th, Lord Holland, with feelings highly honourable to his character, called the attention of the House to the case of a debtor who had died in the Marshalsea Prison, under circumstances of a nature shocking to humanity: he was confined in a place where there was neither door nor window, covered with rags, to such a state, that he was seen gnawing the refuse bones that had been thrown into the yard, in order to prolong a wretched life! Two inquests, it seems, were held on the body; the verdict of the first was, that the man was starved to death, but the same Jurors afterwards decided, for reasons which the future proceedings may, perhaps, unfold, that he died from want of food, clothing, and Lodging.

The *Dublin Gazette* of the 5th, received since the foregoing articles were prepared, mentions the arrival at Liverpool of the Pacific, Captain Stanton, from New York in 17 days. By this vessel accounts have arrived to the 2d of last month, which state, that the Non-Importation Act had been amended in the Committee of Congress, so as to permit all goods, shipped in Great Britain previous to the 2d February to an entry at the American custom-houses, and that the Bill thus amended, was to have been reported to the House. It was intended to restore the Bank-Charter by the introduction of a new bill.—Orders had been issued by the Executive Government to examine all the dock-yards, and to re-commence the recruiting service throughout the whole of the United States. These things have a warlike complexion.

Accounts from various quarters in the County of Waterford state, that tranquillity is every where rapidly returning, that arms have been in many instances restored, and that a general disposition to furnish them begins happily to prevail. Those taken from the houses of Mr. Barron and Mr. Andrews by the party in which Dower, now under sentence of death, was concerned, have, as is mentioned under authority, been returned and identified.

CLONMEL, MARCH 5.

On Monday night last, another attempt was made to impede the progress of the Mail Coach near Grange; several cars having been placed across the road—we understand however there was no attack made on the Coach. The Dragoons who escorted the Mail, we learn, procured horses in the neighbourhood and brought the cars into Cashel.

On Sunday last, Mr. Edmund Wall of Clogheen having an order of Law to serve on a man of the name of Anglim, with whom he had some litigation, proceeded in quest of him accompanied by his son, and found him in a public house near Clogheen. Wall's son seized Anglim to make him a prisoner, when Anglim resisted, and knocked Wall down, and in that situation Edmund Wall fired, when his shot unfortunately took effect, as Anglim only survived 24 hours.—HERALD.

On Wednesday night last, the dwelling house of John Grady, of Ballinroche, near Patrick's-well, Limerick, was burglariously broke open by a banditti, three of whom, armed with pistols, entered the house;—they forced Grady into bed, covered him with clothes, and fired a shot, which narrowly escaped his head; after which they took him out, placed him on his face and flogged him most unmercifully on the naked back; they then robbed the house of to guineas of cash, 3 pieces of frize, and one piece of flannel.

On the 22d, about 10 o'clock, as a Corporal and four of the South Cork Militia were returning from Nenagh, after escorting O'Brien, a deserter, to that town, they were attacked by a number of Country people assembled near Faha pound; and as we are informed, after being assailed, by a volley of stones, &c. the military were obliged in their own defence to fire some shots, whereby, it is stated, two of the fellows were wounded, and the corporal secured Michael Spellane, one of the mob, who was committed last night to the prison in this City.

Eleven wretched men, convicted of a tumultuous assembly at Nodstown, near Cashel, were on Saturday last brought out to suffer the first of their whippings, when nine of them supplicated to commute their punishment for transportation (sea or land) service and, in conformity with a previous communication made to the Magistrates from Government, the offer was acceded to. The other two received their whipping.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint Joseph Johnstone, of Aughacashell, Esq. to be High Sheriff of the County of Leitrim for the ensuing year.

The following Brevet is shortly to appear:—

Lieutenant Generals H. Spray, late of R. Mar. W. S. Johnstone, do; Sir P. E. Irving, Bart. 6th R Vet. Bat.; George Harris, 73d Ft.; Rich. Vyse, 3d D. G.; Viscount Cathcart, 2d L. D.; B. Tarleton, 21st Dr. Gov. of Berwick; Sir H. Dalrymple, Kt. 19th foot; Gordon Forbes, 49th Ft.; John Floyd, 8th Dr.; Oliver de Lancey, 17th D.; Sir J. H. Craig, K.B. 2d Ft. Gov. of Blackness Castle—to be Generals.

Major Generals to Hon J. Abercrombby, to be Lieutenant Generals.

Colonels to Edw. Howarth, to be Major Generals.

Lieutenant Colonels to Thomas Steele, 50th, to be Colonels.

Majors to John Hicks, 56th regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonels.

Twelve Captains to be Majors.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint Benjamin Bagwell, Esq. to be High Sheriff of the County Tipperary, for the ensuing year.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

LENT ASSIZES—1811.

Co. Wicklow, at Wicklow, Monday, March 11.
Wexford, at Wexford, Friday 15.
Waterford, at Waterford, Wednesday 20.
City of Waterford, same day.
Tipperary, at Clonmel, Tuesday 26.
Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Wednesday, April 3.
City of Kilkenny, same day.

The Hon. Judge Fox, The Hon. Judge Mayne. } Justices.
Mich. Fox, Esq. 61, Stephen's-gr. S
Edw. Lynn, Esq 31, Stephen's-gr. N } Registrars.

The Grand Juries in the several Counties and Cities will be sworn at ten o'clock in the morning of their respective Commission Days, and the Civil, and Criminal business immediately proceed on. Records, Civil Bills, and Appeals, must be entered before the sitting of the Court on the Commission day in each County and City. All Informations and Recognizances must be returned by the different Magistrates to the Crown Office in each County and City, the day before the Commission day.—Any Magistrate neglecting to do so will be fined.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

Co. Clare, at Ennis, Monday, March 11.
Limerick, at Limerick, Monday, 18.
City of Limerick, same day.
Kerry, at Tralee, Monday, 28.
City of Cork, at Cork, Monday, April 1.
County of Cork, Wednesday, 3.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Day, The Hon. Baron Sir Wm. Smith, M. and R. Franks, York-street, John Davies, Merrion street, } Justices. Registrars.

MARRIED.—On the 23d, Emily, second daughter of the Rev. George Mansfield, Dean of Leighlin, to Henry Watson of Leighlin Bridge, in the County of Carlow, Esq.—Edward Beecher, of Rock Castle, Esq. to Mary, daughter of William Baldwin, of Nelson-place, County of Cork, Esq.—At Gairy-founder, the son of Sir Richard Butler, Bart.—To Lester Louis, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Butler, Bart.—In London, the Hon. Captain Arundel, son of Lord Arundel, to Lady Mary Grenville, only daughter of the Marquis of Buckingham. The Lady's Fortune is 100,000l.—At Clonoolty, Mr. J. Cassell, to Miss Murphy, daughter of the late P. Murphy, of Plentown, Clonoulty, Esq.

DIED.—In Dublin, the Hon. Henry Browne, fifth son of the Earl of Altamont, and Uncle to the late Marquis of Sligo.—This Gentleman was in his 73d year of his age; he had a command in the army at the Battle of Quebec, and General Wolfe received his mortal wound by his side, and was by him carried out of the field.—At Ash Grove, County of Cork, Richard Frank Lind, Esq Barrister at Law and King's Counsel.—In Cork, Mrs. Cotter, wife of William Cotter, Esq.—In Grosvenor Square, London, at the age of 86, James Brudnell, Earl of Cardigan, Baron Brudnell, of Deene, in the County of Northampton. His Lordship held the places of Privy Purse to his Majesty, and Governor of Windsor Castle. Having died without male issue, he is succeeded in his title and estates by his Nephew, Mr. Brudnell, one of the Equerries to the Queen.—In Dublin, Mr. Crimpton, the celebrated Performer on the Irish Pipes.—In Dublin, at a very advanced age, Mr. Donald Stewart, many years Itinerant mineralogist to the Dublin Society.—At Carrick-on-Suir, Richard Wilson, Esq of that town.—In Fethard, Mrs. Massey, wife of the Hon. Eyre Massey.—At Cahir, Mr. S Jellico, one of the Society of Friends.—On Tuesday, in this City, Mr Terence Shaw, Architect.

STATE OF THE

HOUSE OF RECOVERY, FOR FEBRUARY 1811.

Patients remaining in the House the 1st Jan	19	Dismissed Cured	26
Admitted this Year	20	Died	1
		Remaining in the House	12
	39		39

Patients relieved at the Dispensary in February 439.

A YOUNG LADY fully qualified to teach the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, GRAMMATICALLY; HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, and NEEDLE-WORK, would accept a Situation in a respectable Family, as GOVERNESS.—Application, (Post paid), to be made to Messrs. WATSON and MAHONY, Chronicle Office, No. 2, Rutland-street, King's Arms, Limerick.

March 8, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in a valuable FLOUR MILL, with Extensive STORES, situate in a fine Corn Country, and within 6 Miles of Dublin; or a Farm from 80 to 160 Acres, with a House and Offices, will be taken in Exchange, at a fair Value, any where situate between Kish and the Sea, on the River Suir.—For further Particulars apply at the Printer's.

(6) March 8, 1811.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

A MEETING of the DIRECTORS and COMMISSIONERS of said ROAD, will be held in the County Grand Jury Room, in the City of Waterford, on Friday, the 22d Inst. Signed by Order,

MICH. SARRON, Treasurer.

March 6, 1811.

TO BE LET,

FOR A SHORT TERM,

FROM THE TWENTY FIFTH MARCH NEXT,

THE OFFICE on the Quay, in which the Business of this PAPER, (THE CHRONICLE,) has been conducted for some Years past, and next Door to the one in which it is now conducted.—The Tenant can be accommodated with some ROOMS in the upper Part of the House, and a KITCHEN in the Rear—Application to be made to ARTHUR SIMON, Waterford, Feb 25, 1811.

TO BE LET,

FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

THE FARM and LANDS of BALLYMOLAL, West, in separate Lots, viz.—The Lot held by Michael Barron, Esq. except the WOODLANDS; the Part held by Thomas Mulcahy; also, that Part held by Thomas Whitty, containing in all about 172 Acres, situated within four Miles of Dungarvan.—Application to be made to George Bosh, Esq. Ducks-pool, Dungarvan.

(Th) December 26, 1810.