EDINBOROH REVIEW continued, from the CHENTELE OF

"In the fourth place, the obligations to maintain to preferre to the Bilhops &c. all fuch rights as, · by land, do, or Ball belong to them,' can eviwere ectually in force, when the coronation oath relief ; and the laws by which they are to be fer free Sovereign from confenting to any measure by which Tectual that provision, the Catholic petition should 'instantly be granted, and the whole privileges, to claim, that at the time when the present coronation wath was framed and taken by King William, Catholics fat in both Liouses of Parliament in Ireland, and were eligible to all offices civil and military .-The oath was framed in the first year of William and Mary, and Catholics were only deprired of the rights, which they are now feeking to regain, by the acts of the third and fourth of the Sovereigns, and by the first and second of Queen Ann. This question to a very short iffue, and feems to render

any further discussion unnecessary. We may remark, however, in the Yan place, that the question feems to have been practically fettled, tion to contain the fentiments of the budy. The measure being furiously cried out against by those; at Rome with equal cordiality. In Canada, too, at In the course of the present reign, in a way that probability and propriety of such consessions, and who trembled at the thoughts of a real conciliation, this moment, the Protestant King of Great Britain makes it difficult to imagine upon what ground it indeed of a far more extensive (yflem of mutual incan now be supposed attended with any difficulty. dulgence and conciliation, was expetiated upon in who spured at the idea of compromise, and by tor, without producing any scandal or discount The objection is, that to admit Catholics to civil the debates which took place in 1805, and called the ambitious, who fought only for an opportunity in any part of the Catholic Church. The ulagain rights and privileges, from which they were formerly out no expression of j-alonsy or disapprobation on the to destinguish themselves. By their impetantity and short, of the whole Christian world seemed to recognition excluded, is, in an indirect manner, to a tack and part of any of the Catholics. The fubject was again their clamours, they confounded fome, and infected nife the propriety of establishing some such point of expose the Protestant establishment; and that the brought forward in May 1808; and previously to the others; and appearing, by their noile and activity, contact between the two great establishments of go-King, therefore, cannot admit them to fuch privi- discussion in Parliament, Dr Milner, who had been for to be far more numerous than they actually were, vernment and religion, in every case where they leges without a violation of his coronation oath - many years the avowed agent of the Catholic prelates they finally fucceeded in intimidating the prelates were not already in unifon; and the non-existence of Now, if this were the first time that such priviles in this great question, suggested to Lord Genville, themselves into an acquiescence in their absurd op. | any such practice in pull times, in the case of Ires ges had been claimed or granted, we can understand, mr. Ponforby, and mr. Grattan, that some effect might position. that some of the foregoing confiderations might have be produced, by stating to Parliament, more in de-

and are most confident that they would have given | Statesmen who had moved and supported their pereried out that they should be refisted, interest fug. ment. We have reason indeed to believe, that the the fift place, it may be asked, whether the Catho-Refled, that it was bester to foller, to flatter, and prelates themselves were for some considerable time lies are justifiable in the opposition which they have ed to maintain. He retired from office, because their diffent. The true history of the matter we he could not redeem his pleage to the Catholics of believe to be as follows. Ireland; and they, calling themfelves his disciples. contrived, foon after, to step into it, by pledging themselves against them 1

The Catholic bishops are, as every body knows, for this greet measure of conclination, they let them for interfere with that supremacy and independent the Protestant religion n; established by Idao, and, it is perfectly well known, that, since the year 1782, fortunately promised them but too much success. different perfect well known, that, since the year 1782, fortunately promised them but too much success. The 'aws, here referred to, must eicher mean the the Castle. In 1794, an address of thanks was distinction they obtained by their judicious and well- jections, from being elevated to such a fituation. laws which may be successively enacted by the legif. presented by them to his Majesty, on account of the concerted endeavours, naturally excited the jealousy. We do not think, that the pretention was much was framed. If the former supposition be adopted, was founded, in consequence of a direct application had crowned their efforte, produced, in the more there is there the least appearance of Rebeing at 18 then il ere is an end to the quellion; for, the relief from the fame learned body. When the great mea- fanguine and impetuous spirits, a degree of impati- inconfishent with the principles or practice of the Ck from their present disabilities, will then be the laws pation, and aven something mans, was held out debted for their success. In the erowded meetings equivalent, or something a great deal stronger, has according to which his Majelly was fworn to govern to the leaders of that body by the agents of the go. of the Dublin Catholics, accordingly, there had been adopted in almost all the Catholic communities other hand, it be alleged, that the laws referred to water; and accordingly it appears, that, in 1798, bigotted men, who evidently aimed at getting the allo, there was lefs need, perhaps, for precaution or

been necessary, to obviate the scruples in which this till, the proposal to which his constituents had so the business, appears from all that we have been one, of the people and of the government, have his objection has its foundation. But it is perfectly well long agreed, of giving his Majerty a negative or well able to collect of the conduct of that everend Body. known, that, in the course of the last thirty years, upon the appointment of the Catholic hishops; and After thanking their agent and their parliamentary fon, it appears to us, that the proposal for introdus The Catholic fubjects of the King have been admitted; not doubting in the least from the tenor of his in- advocates, without say hint of disapprobation, and to a great variety of privileges from which they structions, that he had full powers to that eff-A, he even intimating individually, as has been rumoured, been hailed with gratitude, as the harbinger and the were formerly excluded 3 and that the remaining did accordingly furnish them with a specific proposal their persuasion, that what had been proposed in signal of improving cordiality." disabilities, of which they now pray the removal, are for that purpose, hearing, that in the event of the their name would meet with that manimous sanc. infinitely fewer in number, and more infignificant in | Carholic Petition being granted, the bishops were | tion, they began, about the beginning of July, to degree, than those for which they are already in | willing, before supplying any future vacancy in take alarm at the clamours which had been excited. debted to the goodness of his Majesty, and the wife their own body, to transmit the name of the pro., by the agitators in Dublin and other populous dom of his advilers. If the coronation outh did not poled forceffor to Government, and, in case of his places ; and, after holding a partial affembly in that reftrain the King from confenting to the repeal of | being objected to, to transmit another and another month, at which they are understood to have been the great mass of penal and disqualifying Statutes in name, till so individual should be found, to whom divided in opinion, they pollponed coming to any 1778, 1782, and 1793, by what casuistry can it be no objection was made. In terms of this suggest determination till ther could take the sends of a ge-Thewn, that it should now restrain him from repealing tion, this proposition was distinctly stated in Parlia. need meeting in September. Before the day of the milerable remnant of that differaceful code, and, ment by the diffinguished persons already mentioned; that meeting, the ferment excited by designing or Inftend of a System fantassically compounded of fair and is noiverfally known to have produced an effect bigotted men had attained a very formidable height; preacher, the Rev. Wm. Bushe, Rector of 6ts Retches of liberality, and fragments of decayed op- much greater than was anticipated by the most sand the presates, appaled at the idea of a schifm in pression, ruling all his people by one consident code i guine advocates of the cause. It is particularly a Church so critically situated, and clinging fondly head of his brave Portuguele regiment, made a charge important to attend to the dates of the proceedings to that popular influence which is the chief reward on the French line, when he received a musicat bill appear to us at once to ob. that enfued. The propolition was announced in of their labours; were induced, on the 14th Sep. vious and fo conclusive, that we really find it ex- Parliament on the 25th of May, 1808; and instantly tember, to adopt an unanimous resolution, setting ceedingly difficult to believe that there will in the became the subject of discussion both in Ireland and forth, that it was inexpedient snot illegal or con-Rôyal breast those scrupies upon the subject of this in this country; and yet, no murmurs were heard trary to their duty) to introduce any alteration in the oath, to which so much indecent, and so much un- against it till after the middle of July; nor was any | canonical mode bothers observed in the nomination constitutional eliusion has been made. We do not disavowal or intimation of diffatisfaction offered by of the leish bishops; and to this determination they know that it is at all lawful to talk of fuch scruples. the presates in whose names it had been made, till afterwards adhered, in a second set of resolutions, We are fure that an honest Minister cannot be in the 14th September thereafter. On the contrary, and an address to the Catholic body at large, which Auenced in his conduct by any confideration of them; the thanks of the Catholic body were returned to the they circulated in February 1810. Such arethe facts relating to the projected greto on way long ago, if they had been combated by all tition; and no hint was given of any diffatisfaction the part of the Crown; and there are only two questhose who are satisfied of their fallacy, and aware of at the proposal, which certainly formed by far the mons that can be raised upon their statement, with the importance of removing them.—But, while duty most remarkable and prominent part of their state. reference to the great measure of emancipation. In

to fall in with them ; and those who boailed of ad- perfectly fatisfied with the proposition; and indeed, made to it; and in the feernal place, it may be askhering to the principles of Mr. Pitt, bought their when it is considered that the whole ten leaders of ed, whether that opposition affords any reasonable power by calumniating that caule, for the fake of their body, who had originally luggefeed the mea. ground for the legislature of this country refuling which helaid down his, and pledged themselves to fure in 1799, were still alive and in authority, it is the prayer of their petitions. In our own opinion, ged to shoot his two chargers, and when he arrived refill those very claims which he manfully acknow- much more easy to believe this, than to understand both these questions ought to be answered in the ne. ledged that both he and they were previously pledge upon what ground they would afterwards intimate gative. The demand of a recto on the part of Government was just and reasonable in itself ; but there feems to be no fufficient reason for making it a con-There has long been in Ireland a desperate and dition of the justice that was due to the laity. dilaffected party, who, without much regard for the Catholic, or for any other religion, are bent upon We come now to the question of Varo-a quest the complete separation of that country from Eng. even the negative interserence of government, in the tion, in our opinion, in itself of no very great im- land; and would not, in general, semple to take nomination of their spiritual chieftans. The powers portance, but momentous at the prefent criffs, from the affiftance of a foreign power to effect that fepa. of bishops are very large in that communion, both the diffentions it has bred among the Catholics them ration. To fuch perfore, the existence of the Ca. over the bodies and spirits of their congregations;

At the very first view, it must appear not a little unreasonable in the Catholice to reget absolutely | with white satin, followed by his Excellenty's private felves, and from the slarms it has inspired in time, tholic disabilities, and of every thing else that was and we are not aware of any other fociety or instituand the apologies for inconfillency it has fuggetted likely to breed hostilities between the two countries, vion that thinks itself intitled to a regular bryanisato others, among their Protestant supporters. Sir was an object of the utmost importance; nor could tion, and to the institution of high offices, without J. C. Hippifley's speech and Appendix, with other any thing be more fatal to their hopes, than the being submitted in some degree to the control of documents that have come into our hands, enable us adoption of a truly wile, liberal, and indulgent po- the supreme government, by which all its members | left the ground. The proceeding on its way to the to give a clear fratement of the facts with regard to licy, by the Government of the country. Beeing, are protected. We are perfectly aware of the firthis project. We shall afterwards venture to make therefore, that this proposal of the vero had produced ritual independency that is afferted by the Catholics, fome observations on the merits of the controversy it a great effect on the boughth public, and promised and by many other selfs of religiousliss; but the to remove most of the obstacles that lay in the way | see in question had not the most semintendency

The Catholic bithops are, as every body knows, for this great measure or continuous, tody to their brethren in each province, and their felves to confider, whether that dreaded event might dance. The bishop, and the bishop alone was in nomination confirmed, and spiritual induction granted not be retarded by existing jealouties and suspicions have spiritual power over his lock; and was 19 & by the Pope-the whole builiness being conducted, among certain descriptions of the Catholics them- rive the whole of that power from the ordinational like the other rites of their religion, without any felves; and in this unhallowed attempt there was the suprefix portion. All that government offcommunication with government. At the fame time, fomething in the state of the Catholic body that un- was, that it should have the means of preventing up government has had an eye on these nominations; The original managers of the Catholic caute were posing its negative prior to ordination and him and that various communications of an amicable na- men of fingular productive and moderation of charac- dering a person, to whose elevation to a firmation of ture have passed between the Catholic prelacy and ter-of high rank and acknowledged abilities. The great influence in society there were strong crass ob. recent relaxation of the popery-laws; and, in the of some men bers of the body, who had not exactly worth infilling upon; but we do think, that it had course of the same year, the College of Maynooth the same qual-sications; and the very success which a folid foundation in expediency and justice. Neifure of the Union was in contemplation, it is equally ence at those flow and regulated movements, to tholic religion. On the contrary, Sir J. Hippifley notorious, that the full measure of Catholic emanci- which, in restry, they had been principally in- bos shown, in the clearest manner, that something vernment, both on this and on the other fide of the recently rilen a fet of roth, turbulent, ambitious, or in Europe. Where the Government was Catholic in the oath were the laws then in existence, and that a scheme was actually under consideration for a State management of this great cause, and in some mea- jealously on either side; and yet it is underiable provifion for the whole body of the Catholic priests fure the command of this great population, into that in Spain, in France, in Naples, in Venice, and hood. At this period, a general meeting of the their own hands; and employed, for the attainment in Tuscany, laws were long ago passed, declaring the rights and privileges of his people, referable to Catholic prelates was held in Dublin in January of this object, the common arts that are reforted to that no papal bull, edict, letter, or decree, though religion, might even indirectly be varied,—then it 1799; which was attended by four mecropolitans, by all who are more delirous of popularity, than relating only to frituals, should have execution and the fix lenior prelates of that Church, who una- fecupulous about the means of procuring it. They within these feveral fraces, until backed and fanction nimonfly adopted certain resolutions, which were flattered and inflamed their auditors, by speaking ed by the Regium exequatur of the civil govern Soon after communicated, both to their own flocks, in exaggerated terms of their wrongs, their num- ment; and by the old concordar between Leo X. which they lay claim, infantly confirmed to them and to the government of this country. Of these bers, and their power; and mingling something and Francis I., as well as by the later covering by the legislature. For it is a fact which has been the most remarkable was, that the proposal of cal- like the language of intimidation with their argue with Bonaparte, the direct nomination of the · lowing government such an interference in the ap- merts and remonstrances, affected a much warmer French bisho pa is vested in the civil government pointment of their bishops as might enable it to be zeal for the rights of the body, and a much more to the utter exclusion of the spiritual power. It fatisfied of the loyalty of the persons appointed, losty determination to bring the cause to a speedy countries, again, where the government is not Ciawas just and ought to be agreed to; and that, iffue, than furted the cautious policy of their more | tholics, some controll, either greater, or equing. to give this principle its full operation, the names experienced leaders. The fuccess of these arts was lent to the proposed were, seems to be uniformly sof the candidates proposed should be transmitted to neither to be wondered at, not, in common times, retained by the government over these episcopal and * government; and that, if any objection was infi- very much to be dreaded. The affembled multis pointments. In Ruffia, for example, a Catholic mated within one month, the electors should again tudes in Dublin might applied the vehement and bishoprick was erected, and the bishop named by * convene, and propose another candidate.' These bombastic harangues of a few ambitious countellors the late Empres, in 1792, and spiritual induction resolutions were put into the hands of his Mas and attornies; but the Catholic presacy and aristo- granted by the Pope without any hesitation or redilemma, it is humbly conceived, brings the whole | jefty's Ministers at the time; and, as they had cracy were likely to maintain a practical accordancy monstrance. In Profile, in like manner, the Roman never been disavowed or complained of by any mem. in the management of their common cause, In this Catholic bistrops of Silesia have always been directly ber of the Catholic Church, were, of course, under criss, however, the question of the ever was sud-nominated by the Crown, ever fince the acquisition flood by all the Parliamentary friends of emancipa- dealy brought under public discussion; and the of that province, and their legitimacy recognised therto looked on each other ; and for this very reas cing such a channel of communication ought to have

[Tale concluded on the first apportunity.]

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BUSHE.

Our gallant countryman, Lieutenant Colonel Bushe, who was taken priloner at the late glorious baitle of Barrofa, is nephew to the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, brother-in-law to the Bishop of in the thigh; notwithfrauding the effusion of bloods he advanced to the very muzzles of the enemy's mula quets. Iword in hand, when he received a bayonet wound in his right arm, entering at his wrift, and penetrating at his elbow; he then was made prifonen, and carried to the rere of the enemy's line; his faithful foldiers teeing their beloved commander take en prisoner, rushed forward, beating down every thing before them, and carried him back in triumph. We have the gratification to acquaint our countrymen, that this gallant young officer, the is but twenty five years of age) is in a fair way of recovery. General Graham, in a letter to Mr. Grattan fays " Bushe behaved heroically-he was dangerously wounded, but is doing well,"

Col. Bushe was in the whole of the ever to be las mented Sir John Moore's campaign; in which he at Corunna, was literally naked .- Dublin Ersa.

Monday morning, about nine o'clock, the remains of the late Turkish Ambassador were interred in the burial ground of St. Pancras, the procession confifted of a hearfe, containing the body, covered carriage, and two mourning coaches, in which were the Priest and the late Amballador's attendants .--Upon arriving at the ground, the body was taken after a large stone, nearly the fize of the bodys was laid upon it; and after some other Mahometan Church yard, galloped nearly all the way.

and the Est C. Heres seems with the see WALLER CORD - Printed and Published by the Proprietes ARTHUR BIRNIE, Books-Her, Quey-

RAMSETS Waterford Chronicle

Paice Four-Pence?

SATURDAY, APRIL 18. 1811.

[NUMBER 11,119

AUCTION OF HEMP AT KINSALE, TOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.

ON MONDAY, THE 15TH OF APRIL, AT TWEEVE O'CLOCK,

AT THE KING'S STORES, AT KINSALE,

BOUT One Hundred and Twenty Tons HEMP, landed 1 out of the Ship Hudson, Captain Bearwick, put into Rinsale in distress, on her Voyage from Riga to New York wordenned as unworthy of Repairs, and sold there)-Ten Guiness per Ton carnest, will be required; and 3 Months Credit, by approved Bills on Dublin or Cork, will be given to the Purchwers of five Tons, or upwards -- Forther Pat, liculars may be had of Captain Bostwick, of John Heard Friward, Kinsale, or of

HARVEY, DEAVES, and HARVEY-Cork, Merch 30, 1811.

ATTATERFORD BRIDGE, -The PROPRIETORS of the WATERFORD BRIDGE are requested to meet at the Buchange, on Monday, the TId of April next. pt the Hour of one o'clock, in order to set the TOLLS of mext, when all who intend to offer for the same are request-

March, 11 1811.

SUPERIOR MALT LIQUOR.

FEW CASES of Prime FERMOY ALE and New AMERICAN FLAXSEED, which will be sold of

Waterford, March 13, 1811.

JUST ARRIVED. WM. ROBINSON'S STORES, ADELPHI, 150 Hbds Prime New York FLAXSEED,

15 Cuika BRANDY, RUM and GIN. ID Hhds. Prime Virginia TOBACCO. 80 Hhda, and Tierces FERMOY PORTER and Two small Cargoes of KFIP, daily expected,

HAY.

TO BE SOLD, A BOYE Twenty Tems of choice well-saved UPLAND HAY. -- Application to be made at Ringville, County GENTLEMEN.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE IST DAY OF MAY HELT,

TTHE HOUSE and DEMESNE of Johnstown, containing 95A 69, 469, 69 ing 25A OR: 20P, Statute Measure, within 5 Miles of Dungarvan, and 4 of Cappoquin, - The House is Space I stensive, and lately Built, consist of a Stable for six Home Coach House, Barn, Dairy, Potatoe House, Fowl House, & There is about an Acre and a Half of Orcharding, planted with choicest Apple Frees, in full Bearing, and an Extensive Kitchen Garden and Flower Garden, on the Land, have been Time, Inely laid down in Prime Heart, being highly manufed with I me and Dung -As for Prospect and Situation, it is unprocessary to Comment -The Fenant will have the benefit of Voting for the Borough of Dungarvan, Johnstown being withm that Borough ; and, if he is inclined to Sport, ther is no izetter Situation.

Proposals, in Weiting only, will be received by Michael Birron, of Johnstown, Eig. (ፔክሌ 3)

> KILLEA TO BE LET OR SOLD.

MOLONEL ST LEGER will Let or Sell, the HOUSE Jand LANDS of KILLEA, from the 25th Day of March Inst. consisting of a HOUSE, walled-in GARDEN well Cropped, with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which a Lesse of 25 Years is yet unexpired, ... Colonel St. Leger his abo 19 Acres of Ground, which he will set with the House or separate. The House, &c. in perfect Repair, fit for the Reception of any Family - The Situation and Beauty of

the Place is well known, ... Application to be made to Colo-

nel St. Leger, who will show the Premiser, Killer, March T.S. 1811.

OODLANDS to be disposed of, as before Adver-tised in this Paper.—Application to be made to RICHARD USSIER, Esq. March 15, 1811.

.K. B. D. A RTHUR BIRNIE recommends a perusal of the under-I mentioned Scheme of the New Lottery, which will

5 found to contain Sixty Capital Prizes, all to be drawn on Unit of JUNE SCHEME 4 Prizes of £20,000 ere £89,000

- 1000 - 21,000 £00 - 16,000 4 25 - 25.000 1.000 % ~ 20 - 20,000 2.000 16 -, 32,000

ARTHUR BIRNIE Begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public flot treat variety of FICKETS and SHARES, in the above how Ty, are now on hate at the FOR I UNAIR OFFICE

SUAT, WATERPIED.

TO BE LET. OR THEINTEREST BOLD, OF MR, BUDD'S HOUSE, ON THE MALL, 6.7 Enquire at and House,

ROM the 25th inst for such Term as may be agreed ipon, Pert of the Lands of STOKESTOWN, in the County of Wexford, late in the possession of Connection WALLACE, Fig and Co. containing about 45 Acres,-Proposals will be received by Rosant Paul, Esq. Johnshill, t Mr. Abhahase Symas, Waterford,

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

PART of the LANDS of CAMBOSS and RATH. QUOLE, being the joint Estate of Samuel and Meaning Hobson and Richard Jose Sanker, tiges contain ing about 500 Acres on which there is an excellent THE.

ERY, actuate in the Barony of Shelmaner, in the County of Wexford, and within three Miles of Taghmon, a good Mar. Symes, Waterford, and submitted by him to the Proprietor

WOODS.

THE OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN to be sold. A of considerable Growth, and his for Ship Building Stuate on the Natigable Rivers. Note and Barrow, between Paul, Fig. John's Hill, Waterford ; Joseph Deane, Fig. Ross, and Abraham Symes, Liq. Waterford. January IS. ISII

> TO BE LET, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

Or the INTEREST, and all the MACHINERY Sold.

THE Extensive CONCERNS, situated in John-Stree in the City of Waterford, lately in the Possession Thomas Pearson. For Particulars are Hand Bills, which nay be had at the Office of this Paper Application to be made to Atthur Birnie,

ELECTION.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLEEGT, AND PRETHOLD-PRS, OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

A S an Election of a Representative for our County is ex-From the friendly Reception I have generally experienced, issure you, should my wishes be accomplished, where it is v highest Ambition to succeed, I shall endeavour, by my orders to prove myself net unwrithy of your Chaice arge, I conceive I shall best entitle myself to your future Faour. I wish to be judged by my Acrions, not by ma

I shall take the earliest Opportunity of paying my persons Respects to you, to solicit your Sulfrages; and, in the mean

I remain, with much Truth, Your most obedient, bumble Servant, OBERT SHAFLAND CAREN, Junior Cartle-Roso, January I, 1811

ONE THIRD SHARE of about \$300 per Annum, manufacture of the Paner Mill, and Boltong Mills and Land, toreiber with the One-Third Share of the Ground, the Wood and Timber growing theiron, situate at Whelan's, Bridge, a most be subful situation for a Ledge thereon, and a valuable rising interest - Apply to SAMUEL SPRIG, Jun Esq. Attorney, or the Printer.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-APRIL 6.

	1	
	tecond 0 01, 0d	
	thatds 0 04 0d	
	Tallow (rendered) about 90s, od.	
	Lord (floke) 624 0d - 651 6d.	
	(casha rendered) 665, 0d - 700, 0d per (Cwr.
	Burnt Pigs, 45s. 0d 45s. 6d.	
	Mess Pork, 35s Od 39e Od.	
	Beef, 283, Od, - 424 Od.	
	(Parmeal, 16s, 0d, - 16s, 6d)	
	Flour, first Quality,d 1.	ĺ
	:-cond, 48, 0d, - 59 Cd	.
	thard, 363, 0d - 40, 0d, per E	lag.
	fourth, 25s. 0d 30s. 0d.	1
	Wheat, 36 Od 40a od]	
	Barley, 18s. Od 21s. Od.	- 1
	Osts, (common) 11s, 9d, - 00s 6d. (per	n.,
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	Malt, SDs. Od 38s Cd.	·]
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i	Coals, 4s 6d, - 5s 0d 5	ŀ
1	Tallow (rough) 8s. 0d 9s. 3d } per Si	
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1	Beef. (quarters) 4 d 6 d)	ĺ
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ı	Mutton, [(quarters) 6 d 7 d.]	Ì
Į	[[]oints] = = = = = = 6 dd	њ. Т
J	Vest, 7 d 84d	
1	Port, 3 d - 144,	- 1
- 1	1	- 1

Corn Resurns for the week ending on Saturday.

Whiskey, - - - - - 85, 2d, to he 8d, per Gall

I cam Oil, - - - - - 001, to 4/1 per I on

Butter, - - - - - - - 28d. - 32d

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1811.

DOWNING-STREET APRIL 6, 1811.

Captain Camac arrived this morning with difpatches from Lord Viscount Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Villa Seca, 14th, and Louzzo 16th ultimo, of which the following are ex-

Villa Seca, 14th March 1811.

The chemy retired from their polition which they had occupied at Santarem and the neighbourhood. in the night of the 5th inft. I put the British army in motion to follow them on the morning of the 6th. Their fi ft movements indicated an intention to

collect a force at Thomas, and I therefore marched ipon that town, on the 8th, a confiderable body of cops formed of a part of Marshal Sir William Be. resford's corps, under Mnjor-General the Hon, Sir Wm. Stowart, which had croffed the Tagus at Abrantes, and alterwards the Zezere, and of the ath and 6th, and part of the aft divitions of infantry, and two brigades of British cavalry. The enemy, however, continued his march towards the Mondego, having one corps, the ad, on the road of Espiritel ; Gen. Loiton's division on the read of Ancian, and the remainder of the army towards Pombal .- Thele laft were followed and never loft fight of by the light division and the royal dragoone and the 1st hustars, who took from them about 200

On the 9th the enemy collected in front of Pombal the 6th corps, with the exception of General Loiton's die finn, the 8th corps, and the 9th corps, and General Monthron's divition of cavality. The htitlars, which, with the royal diagoons and light divitions, were imme liately in front of the enemy's army, dittinguished themselves in a charge which they made on the occasion, under the command of Colonel Atenschildt. A detachment of the 16th light dragdone under Loutenant Weyland, which had been in observation of the enemy near Leyria, made priloners a detachment confilling of 3 a dragoons nithat morning, had followed the enemy from Leyria, and arrived on the ground just in time to offift their friends the huffers in this charge. I could not col. led a fufficient body of troops to commence an operation upon the enemy till the Title. On that day, the 1th, 3th, 4th, 5th, and 6th, with the light divisions of infantry, and General Pack's brigade, and all the Bruish cavalry joined upon the my hope of aut cess is very sanginue ; and give me leave to | ground immediately in front of the enemy, who had

> They were followed by the light divition, the huffare and royale, and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, under the command of Major General Sir William Eisteine und Major General Slade, und made an attempt to hold the ancient caftle of Pombal. from which they were driven; but the 6th corps and General Montbenn's cavalry, which formed the rear guard, supported by the 8th corps, held the ground on the other fide of the town, the troops not having arrived a time to complete the dilpolitions to attack them before it was dark.

Upon this occasion, Lieutenant-Colonel Elder's battalion of Portuguele Cacadores diftinguished

The enemy retired in the night; and on the rath the axth corps, with General Montbrun's cavalry, took up a firong policion at the end of a defile between Redinha and Pombal, with their right in a wood upon the Sonre river, and their left extending towards the high ground above the river of Redinha. This town was in their rear.

I attacked them in this post ion on the 12th with the 31 and 4th and light divitions of infantry, and Bilgadier General Pack's brigade and the cavalry, the other troops being in referre.

The post in the wood upon their right was first forced by Sir William Eraçine with the light division. We were then able to form the troops in the plain beyond the defile; and the 3d division under Minor-General Picton were formed in the ekirts of the wood opon the right, the 4th division under Maior-General Cole in two lines in the centre, having General Pack's brigade supporting their right, and communicating with the 3d division and the light divisions in two lines on the left. These troops were supported in the rear by the British cavalry, and the ift, 5th, and 6th divisions were in referve.

The troops were formed with great accuracy and celerity, and Lieutenant-General Sir B. Spencer led the line against the enemy's position on the heights, from which they were immediately driven, with the lots of many men killed and wounded, and fome pri-

Major-General Sir William Erskine particularly mentioned the conduct of the 52d regiment and Colonel Elder's Cacadores in the attack of the wood; and I must add, that I have never feen the French infantry driven from a wood in a more gallant flyle,

There was but one narrow bridge, and a ford repent of it, and to complain of them. clote to it over the Reduda River, over which our

body of troops to make a fresh disposition to attack the heights on which they had aguin taken post. The 3d division croffed however, and manteuvred egain upon the enemy's left flank, while the light infantry and cavalry, supported by the light divifion, drove them upon their main body at Conde-

The Light Infantry of Major General Pictor's division, under Lieutenant Colonel Williams, and the 4th Cacadores under Colonel de Regon, were principally concerned in this operation.

We found the whole army yesterday, with the exception of the fecond corps, which was fill at Espinhel, in a very strong position at Condeixe; and I observed that they were sending off their baggage by the road of Ponte de Murcella. From the cir. cumflance I concluded that Colonel Trant had not given up Coimbra; and that they had been fo preffed n their retrear that they had not been able to detach troops to force him from the place. I therefore murched the 34 division, under Mujor Genetal Picton, through the mountains upon the enemy's lelt, towards the only road open for their retreat ; which had the immediate effect of dillodging them from the firong position of Condeina; and the encmy encamped last night at Cazal Nova, in the mountains, about a league from Condeixes

We immediately communicated with Coimben, and made prifoners a detachment of the enemy's covalry which were upon the road.

We found the 6th and 8th corps formed in a very Arong polition near Cazal Nova this morning, and the light division attacked and drove in their outpolls. But we could difforfge them from their poations only by movements on their flanks. Accordingly. I moved the 4th division under Mojor Genes ral Cole upon Panella, in order to secure the passage of the river Ela, and the communication with Elpinhel, neur which place Major General Nightingalo had been in observation of the 2d corps lines the 10th; and the 3d division, under Major General Pictim, more immediately round the enemy's left. while the light divilion and Brigadier General Pach'e brigade, under Majne General Sir W. Eiskine. turned their right; and Major General Alexander Compbell, with the 6th divinion, supported the light troops by which they were attacked in front. Thefe croops were supported by the cavalry, and by the 1st and 5th divisions, and Colonel Alhworth's bris gade in referve.

These movements obliged the enemy to abandon all the politions which they successively took in the commenced their retreat from their publica during mountains, and the two corps d'arnice compoling the tear guard were flung back upon the main body at Miranda de Corvo, upon the river Ela, with confiderable lofs of killed, wounded, and

> In the operation's of this day, the 43d, 52d, and 93 th regiments, and 3d Cacadores, under the coma mand of Colonels Doummond and Beckwith, and M.jor Patrickson, Lieutenant Colonel Rofs, and Majora Gilmour and Stewart, particularly diffinguilhed themselver; as also the light infantry batta. lions of General Picton's division under Lieutenant Colonel Williams, and the 4th Cacadores under Colonel de Regon, and the troops of horse setillery under the command of Captains Rols and Bull.

> The whole country, however, affords many adantageous politions to a retreating army, of which the enemy have shewn that they know how to avail

They are retreating from the country so they entered it, in one folid male; covering their rear on every march by the operations of either one or two corpad'armee in the firong politions which the country affords; which corps d'armee are closely supported by the main body. Before they quitted their position they destroyed a part of their cannon and ammunition; and they have fince blown up whatever the horfes were unable to draw away. They have no provisions excepting what they plunder on the fpot; or having plundered, what the foldiers carry on their backs ; and live cattle,

I am concerned to be obliged to add to this account, that their conduct throughout this retreat has been marked by a barbarity feldom equalled, and never lurpaffed. Even in the towns of Torres No. vas, Thomar, and Pernes, in which the head quarters of some of the corps had been for four months, and in which the inhabitants had been induced by promiles of good treatment, to remain, they were plundered, and many of their houses deflroyed on the night the enemy withdrew from their polition g and they have fince burnt every town and village. through which they have palled. The convent of Alcobacalwas bornt by order from the French head quarters. The Bishop's palace, and the whole town of Leyrin, in which General Drouet had had bis head quarters, fhared the fame fate; and there is not an inhabitant of the country, of any class or defeription, who has had any dealing or communication with the French army, who has not had reafon to

This is the mode in which the promifes have been light troops paff d with the enemy, but as the ene- performed, and the affinances have been fulfilled, my commanded thefe pallages with cannon, tome which were held out in the proclamation of the French time elapted before we could pale over a fufficient Commander in Chief ; in which he told the inhabi-

us to a to the will, and calculated, when Lord Headfort retuled, by the advice of his friends, the payment of those billeout of which he had been defrauded, to terrify him into the payment by the molt shominable infinuations ever devifed for fuch a purpole. A letter to Lord Headfort, by a person fub. teribing himfelt " John Yenes," finted, that fome tremie of his held three of his lordfhip's bills for 1 5001 destropon him by Edward Meyer, which they very much withed to get rid of, having lately discovered the Pleyer was a perton notorious forpropenlities the mult unnatural and abominable, and had been twice trimithed under the featence of the law for unactural crimes. It stated, that the writer and his friend "were well fatisfied that his Lordhip was unacquaint. ed with the character of Meyer when he accepted those bills, otherwise his Lordfing would not blend his name on paper with fuch a ruffian's a neither did his friend, who took the bills, not from Mever, know any thing of his character at the time, or they would not have had any thing to do with him. The letter concludes, by offering to introduce his Lordfhip to sman who would lend him so,000l. for any length of time, provided he would agree to pay the 1400l. out of it. This letter was in the land writing of the Priloner, Sedley, and dated from his relidence, No. 5, Gay's Walk, Lambeth, 3.1 of May, 1810. His Lordship treated this letter with the contempt it deserved ; it was afterwards | Chief Kameufki, is very active, and frequently refollowed un by feveral other letters of a like tendeney, figned by the name of John Phillips, dated from No. 14. Swithin's-lane. Lomburd-ftreet, all tending to terrilyhis Lordship in the most infamous way : and the last of which, after endeavouring to induce his Lordship to pay those bills, under a dread of blending his name with that of a man fo implicated Br Meyer, artfully fubmits the copy of a postingbills advertifing the acceptances of Lord Headfort paid by Meyer to Mr. John Williams, and by him to the faid John Phillips, stating Meyer to be a com. mon swindler, notorious for another abominable crime, who never had any relidence at 14, Little Se. Thomas Apofile ; had been twice pillored for the crimes aiready flated, and offering a reward of 201, for his apprehension, payable by the faid John Phillips, at \$4, St. Swithin's-lane. He propules to fend thirty of his own workmen to pafte up ten thousand of their hand-hills all over London and its fuburbs. This by way of affifting his Lorothip. whose consent he asked for the publication, to lay hold of Meyer, and get from him the money to pay his own acceptances, which he gave his Lordfhip in exchange for his ; or, in all erents, obliging him to pay the Bill in Phillips's hands, which was paid to him for a valuable confiderations that endesyouring infiduoufly to terrify the Noble Marquis to pay those bills, under the menaced elternative of paving the walls of the metropolis with 10,000 politing bills, in conjunction with that of a proclaimed fwindler and reputed monfter. Now all thefe letters from Phillins would, he faid, be proved to be in the hand writing of Sedley, and that the drafts of them

were found at his houfe. Here agnin Lord Ellenhorough interfered, and faid, that fill it did not appear that there was any proof of felony songainst Kierulff in this case,

Mr. Alley admitted the cafe as against Kierulff was not quite fo firong as against Sedley and not being able to fustain the felony, he should relinquish that parc of the cafe as to him. If he had fooner feen the indichment, he would have indiched Sedley at the Quarter Sellions as an accomplice before the foct, and Kierulff as an acceffary after it,

Lord Ellenborough repeated his former opinion as to the grievous fraud upon Lord Headforts but the question now to try, was whether a felony could he proved. It would be first necessary to prove the facts as to how the property was obtained, and then fee how the law applied. If the bills were handed to Kierulff merely as a fervant or agent to obtain the money, and he had embezzled them, then the felos ny would be complete; but the fuct of exchanging them for the bills with his Lordship, repelled the charge of felonious taking.

Mr. Alley then declined pushing the profecution farther, after the opinion expressed by his Lordship; and no evidence being offered, the Jury, under the objection of Lord Ellenborough, acquitted the pri foners of the felony.

Mr. Alley immediately addrested the Court, and declared his intention of profecuting both the prifoners at the next Middlelex Seffions for the conspiracy, and therefore moved that they be detained. He afterwards, however, confented to Kieruiff's being Sarged upon his former recognizance, in 8001, un. eil trial of the next Sofficial.

Seilley applied to the Court to be discharged up. on his recognizance, but the Court refused until it should be known whether the Grand Jury should find ther proceedings had yet taken place, he should now or ignore the indictment upon the conspiracy.

Kierufff, who had been put out upon his recogni. zance, appeared to extremely agreated when first put to the bar for arrangement, that be built into tears and was near fainting. He is a man of a gentleman. | boured under great hardship, by having been thus ly appearance, and on being given the choice usual to all foreigners on fuch occasions, preferred a Jury all of Englishmen.

Sedley betrayed no want of firmnels. His coun. bis papers referred; and he himfelf listed, that a to understand; that the question stood for argument printed book had been taken away with his papers in the Exch quer Chamber, under an old Act of printed book nad been tened away much to printed book nad been productive of very injurious effects on the of ineftimable value: but Lord Ellehborough laid, Edward the Sixth; but if a speedy decision did not had been productive of very injurious effects on the be could make no order to restore any papers which take place, he should either propose some alteration mig at tilk the destruction of evidence on either fiele. upon that law, or a repeal of it The papers must therefore remain with the Cie k of them for the purposes in a Committee; and, under concerns, more pecusiarly facumbent, his Lordship added, to interrogated on the subject, the Courts were not all the circumitances, he did not think that a full quinter

by the respectable Magistrate of Union-Hall, who committed him, that a great number of the papers | would probably be decided next Term. On a forfeized at Sedley's house were of fuch a nature, that he felt it his bounden duty to by them before the Secretary of State, in whose possession they now

The indicament against Sedley and his fon, Daro Riesulf and Count Meyer, for a conspiracy, with intent to defraud the Marquin of Headfort, is removed into the Court of King's Beach.

ANHOLT MAILS.

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 20, 30 A. M.

His Royal Majefty was up yesterday afternoon out at feven o'clock was again obliged to go to reft. on account of weakness. His Majefly then enjoyed repose until it o'clock, and huce feet at times, but frequently waked by his cough. His Majelly waked this morning at half past nine, but has fince fallen

SCHULZENHRIM WRIGHL. FRANKFORT, MARCH 3.

They write from the frontiers of Turkey, that the Ruffian army has received new reinforcements. which are arrived in Wallachia. The General in views his troops. They expect at Buchareft the speedy return of Lieutenant General Kameniki, the brother of the General in Clifer. This General har. for a confiderable time, been at St. Peterfourgh, and brings, it is faid, to the head quarters, the plan for the next campaign for the Ruffian army in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLA, FRB. 3. The police has renewed the prohibition of speak.

ng in public places of peace with Ruffis. The Grand Seignor has made another appeal, fimilar to that which his Highness made last year, to all Mullelmen, exhorting them to defend the Booderd of Mahamet and the country.

The capital and army are abundantly lumplied with grain. The greatest tranquillity actually remains in Egypt. Mahomet Pashs (in peace with the Beys) is making preparations to march with a their ordinary course. He did not think that the pa t of his force against the Wechabites, and retake | question could be brought before the House, in the

AnnoLT, MARCH 20.

According to accounts which have reached us from the Swedish coult, it feems that rigorous mesfures are on the eve of being appointed by that Government. Orders have been given for the immediate equipment of all the gun-boats at the leveral porter and on the righ inft. a firong detachment of fearnen arrived at Gottenburgh, for the purpose of ferring on board those at that port; they have knee heen followed by a corps of artillerymen, who are allo to ad on board the gunboats. The garrifon of he above mentioned place is to be angmented, and an additional regiment is to be fent to Marstrand .-One or two letters received from Gottenburgh mention that the above measures are taken in conlequence fan expectation of war with Denmark.

STRALSUND, MARCH 16. In confequence of a Decree of the King's, iffued on the 10th of the preceding month, no traveller i permitted to enter Sweden from Straffund, unlefe he is furnished with a peliport from his Majetty.

HAMBURGH, MARCH 19.

His Maleffy the Emperor and King having gives directions that one frigate, one corvette, and one The Right Hon. Gentleman was millaken, if he brig flould be built at Hamburgh, and that fuch thought he was unprepared to meet the questionpersons as are thereto competent, by their experi, either then or on Monday he was persectly ready to ence and folidity, to deliver them to any navy con. difcuse the subject. It was uncandid to charge him Aructors, are herewith invited to prefent themselves in the office of the Secretary for the Provinonary Council of Aministration, where he will have to inform them of the proportion of the veilels, and of the condition of purchale. The principal of the latter will be that the work should be examined and paid hear) when the fession regularly commenced? at a certain rate for each. The Secretary's office is held in the Arest Hohenbleichen-

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 5.

SALE OF GUINEAS. Lord FORKSTONE observed, that he had formerly nut a question to a Right Hon, and Learned Gentleman opposite (the Attorney-General) relative to perfor named De Youge, who was convicted in the course of lest year for the fale of guiness-and the solver he had received was, that he (the Atformer General) was ready to proceed upon that conviction, when required by the Judget. As no furgive notice, that if there were no decision apon it is the course of next Term, he would proceed to inftr- he might have had some intimation of the intention tute an inquiry into the cause of that prosecution having been fluid. The individual alluded to laprofecuted and convicted of an offence which, if at all against the law, every banker and tradelman in London were guilty of for the last twenty years .-It was evident, too, that the inducement to commit fel, Mr. Adolphus, applied to the Court to have that come was daily increasing. He had been given

The ATTORNEY GRHERAL Stated, that no delay the Court, where the priloner might have ancels to whatever had taken place in deciding the queltion the Court, where the purposes of his defence; but it was alluded to by the Noble Lord, -When he fielt was custion of the subject in a Committee; and, under

relate thole papers now, so he had jult been informed , litting - The chulinels, which was under 'the con- pattendance of Members could be expected on en fideration of the Judges, had not been given up, and looner than the time propeled by the Hon. Gent. mer night, the Noble Lord charged him with having Friend (Mr. Horner) was perfectly willing to les he faid satisfaction, he meant as far as the circummade, Collier was tried and convicted - (A laugh.) REPORT OF THE BULLION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Horner role for the purpole of fixing both the time and the mode in which he intended to bring Lunder the confideration of the House, the Report of the Bullion Committee. With respect to the mode, it had formerly been his intention to have moved at once for the repeal of the Bank Reffric. the subject would undergo a more fair and extended pate a glorious victory on the agth of April the tion Bill : but, on mature confider tion, he thought discussion, by submitting to the House certain Refoliations, which were the refult of the investigation of last Seffion. These Resolutions, he understood, t would be the proper and regular course, to move n a Committee of the whole House. It was, therefore, his intention, if no opposition were manifelled, o lubmit a motion this night, for making the diasuffice on the subject a peremptory order of the day for a future period. He was extremely forry that, without any blame being attachable to him, he had unavoidably been the means of delaying the difcus. fion. The fubicit was one on which he was most anxious the House should come to a finel and conclusive opinion. so far no their opinion could be con. clusive, me foon as possible. He trusted that the delay which his marordable engagements had occa. fioned, would not be productive of any ill confequence, as it had given the public time to pay every attention to the question. The evil was allowed to have arisen from temporary causes-therefore, it was a benefit to have had an increaled time to examine how far the evil was extended or contracted by permitting things during that period to go on in manuer its importance deferred, until after the recefs. He would therefore move "That the House flould refulve into a Committee of the whole House, on Monday the 29th of April, for the purpole of taking into confideration the Report of the Bullion Committee."

Mr Rosk spreed with the Hon. Gentleman on the propriety of debating the fubject in a Committee. He mutt, however, observe, that he had waited with impotience for the discultion, which was of the utmost importance to the nation ... The Hon. Gentleman, before he went to the country, had named a day, and specifically mentioned what he intended to do. He had been pressed by several Gentlemen to being the labit & forward-but full he had put it off from time to time .- They had a right to expect the Hon, Gentleman would have brought it forward fooner. Having given notice for a particular day, he should have adhered to it.

Mr. HORMER faid, if he thought the House greed with what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman, nothing could have given him a greater degree of pain. He feemed to wish, that, at ten o'clock at night, he should bring his motion forward -(No 1 no !) -or at farthest on Monday next. nh having wilfully delayed the discussion, when it was recollected that the fession did not begin until the 11th of February-(No, no.)-What, would Gentlemen contend that a quellion of this description could be entertained before that time-(Hear, How could the Right Hon, Gentleman charge him with a wish to prograssimate, when he (Mr. Rose) himself, after the xith of February, had actually moved for papers on the subject - some of which had been very recently printed. He appealed, not to the indulgence but the juffice of the Houle, at to the degree of propriety with which this acculation had been made, -Surely the delay which had taken place, had not had the effect of changing the queftion in fuch a manner, that these who, last fummer, pledged themfelves to particular opinions, now wished to ablound from them? Circumstances, which had recently taken place, fatisfied his mind as to the motives which influenced the Right Home Gentleman in wishing to precipitate the discussion. At the time when he expressed himself to auxious for the question to be brought forward, it was probable entertained by the Bank to raife the value of their to. kene-He therefore might wish that the discussion fhould first take place-and, arguing on that principle, he mult confese that the Right Hon. Gentleman's exceedingle, this evening, excited tome apprehention, that other measures, of a similar defeription, and equally injurious to the public interest, were contemplated.

The CHAR, of the EXCHEQ, was of opinion, that the agitation of the question, and the Report itself, public mind. The information which the Bullion Committee had received, he was convinced, would not be found fufficient to uphold the opinions contained in the Report. He was friendly to the dif-

Mr. Tinguny observed, he was fure his Hom dropped a profecution commenced against a person before the house the information which had been at. of the name of Collier. - He (Sir Vicary) flated at Inded to. Nothing could be impre defirable than that time that he was ignorant of any fuch proceeds that the principles of the measure should be perfectle ing-but he lpoke with referre, at the Noble Lord known. He was not an advocate for precipitation. had made the affertion with great confidence - He | Whether the Right Hon, Gentleman (Mr. Rufe) had now, however, the satisfaction of stating (when depended on numbers or argument, he knew notes but he feemed to think, to the bufiness were difflance repelled the infinuation against his character) cuffed, it mattered little whether it were understood that, on the very day after the allegation had been or not. With respect to the attack which had been made on the Report, what could the Right How Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) expect to fee in a Report on fuch an alarming flate of affairs? All fides of the house wished the matter to be probed to the bottom ; and when that was done the report was fligmatized as having been productive of bad effects Mr. Tierney then defended the conduct of Mr. Horner and concluded by observing, that the Rt. Hon, Contleman (Mr. Perceval) feemed to a itids victory of paper over gold !- That, of courtes would quier the public mind, and then the cafe againft the Bullion Report would be incontrevertible, -- (A. lengb.) BANK DISCOUNT.

Mr. Hurusson role to move for an arcount of the comparative Discounts of the Bank of England or a certain number of years and he was at a lofe to know on what ground that information could be refused. In the observations he should address to the House, he would be under the necessity of referring to the Report of the Bullion Committee. The Committee had frated as a fact, that if the value of our paper was to be measured by a reference to the value of our coin, then the paper currency was in a frate of depreciation; and that this could not arife from any want of confidence, but was occasioned by a too great iffue of paper money. The Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank, who had given their opinions on the fubject, fixted, that no luch excels had taken place; for the Bank had discounted none but good bills, at a very fliort date, and in mercantile transactions. To learn the truth of this fintement, it was necessary that the amount of these discounts should be known both before and fince the Bank Restriction Ad-that was the object of his motion. The Honourable Gentleman here argued at confiderable length, to flew that the refinction from paying in specie, and the configuent iffue of paper money, had greatly increased the facility of discounting bills ; and by tempting and encouraging individuale, without property, to speculate, produced great milchief to the country. He knew he might be told, in the fathionable phrase of the days that those were the opinions of socculative Politicia ane; but he had the authority of the late Lord Liverpool, who, perhaps, was miltaken when he laid that factitious capital was logurious to a con-

try. He knew it might be faid, that over-ten. ding carried its own remedy along with it; but he was of a different opinion for different reasons ; and this chiefly, that whatever benefit refulted from legitimate trading, a contrary effect mult be produced by forced and unnatural trade. It might be objected, that the information defired was already before the public, through the abuled confidence of friendship; but this he thought on additional reason for acceding to his motion, in order that the Subject might be fairly before the house and he public, inflead of having it appear furreptitis ouffr. It was a matter of public necessity, and not merely a concern of the Bank : and if that language was held in the House, any motion for papers and returns from the bank might be objected to. If he asked the Bank for any particular acurt, fuch so why it refused discount to A. md granted it to B. this would be an interference in its private concerns, but not his motion, which wes nublic and general; and he felt more anxious, as her were in the dark at prefent, and wholly unfupplied with the means of a fair discussion of the subject. The accounts which were before the Houfe were wholly inadequate, and it was fit that fuller me formation Thould be obtained. He knew from comreelation out of doors, that he might be accused of acting with a spirit of harshness to the Bank; but he folemuly declared that he was influenced by no fuch feeling, and he thought those the real enemics of the Bank who would advile a contrary course to what he recommended, and thought that power should be preferred to confidence. On every ground, and particularly from a reference to the flate of commerce, he confidered it effential to form a conclusion founded on facts, and would therefore move-

to That there be laid before the House, a comparative scale of the Commercial Discount of the Bank of England, from the 1ft of January, 1790, to the aft January, 1811, diffinguishing each year.

Mr. MANNING argued at confiderable length against the motion, principally on the ground of there not being any necessity for it, as the Houle was furnished with an account of the iffues of Bank Notes every fession since the Bank Restriction Bill. The payment in sprcie at this time would be nothing lefs than political fuicide; and from every view he had of the Subject, he felt himself obliged to relift the

Mr. Horker supported the motion, on the ground that the Bank departed from the principle laid down by itfelt, that the discount should be regulated by the iffues.

Mr. MARRYATT maintained, that if Parliament protected the Bank, it had a right to investigate its concerns, when the public exigencies made it ireThe Houle then divided, when there appeareder, religned 1

It was lost by a Majority of - 35 The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of and the House adjourned, at One o'clock, to

LONDON.

Mr. Huskisson replied.

Monday.

FRIDAY, APRIL 51

A letter was received this morning at Lloyd's, from Oparto, of which the following is an extractit came by a vellel that has arrived at Cork :-" OPORTO, MARCH 12.

" On the roth infl. came off and landed cash from England, for the Royal Wine Company, and failed again for Lisbon, the floop Helicon, Captain

4 It is generally supposed the French are making movements, and that fome are moving towards the bridge of Marcello; but as yet we have nothing au-

or the is now afcertained that the French are at thentic here. Pombal, Ridinho, and Espinhel."

Letters have been received from the French coaft the aift infl. containing news from Paris to the 16th laft. An order for raifing the embargo in the worse of the French Empire, is faid to have been flued to far back as the zzd. A fingle reffel from France has not, however, fince reselfed a British ort; but this may be accounted for on the grounds that the reffrictions under which veffels are allowed to fail are to numerous and captions, that they oprate as effectually as an absolute prohibition. These leters make no mention of the death of the young Bonaporte. Nothing had been published respecting

the affair at Cadiz, and the retreat of Maffena. The day before yesterday the report of the Com mittee on the duties on timber was received in the Haufe of Commune. We are not fatiafied that we flould comprehend, among the projected Ways and Means, an increase of duty on one of the articles of the full necessity-Norway and Baltic Tumber. The prefent duty on the former is about Q. per load, on the letter nearly ens. The fift, it is faid, is to be sugment if to 21, 170, and the latter to 31. Our doubt se to including it in the Wass and productive under the arrangement furgefied.

Yelterday by appointment, the principal persons concerned in that branch of commerce waved on the board of Trade, who e they met ford Bathment, and Moffie. Percevel and Rife. The Gentlemer that they understood theadvance wastotake place on the 1st of July 1 that the prior act was, according to its terms, to be in operation until the fift of January next, and that therefore they had made their exports, and fettled for their returns in timber, under the full persuasion that the date mentioned in the Statute would be adhered to. They further ob. ferred, that the date of the ift of July, although it would admit of the import of a great portion of the Norway timber without the increased duty. yet that from the obstruction of the navigation of a ferrous injury to the country. On these grounds, they trusted, that at least further time would be granted before the advance should take place, if fufficient fapply could be obtained of good timber from Caunda, to answer all the purposes required. It was intimated that the increase of duty, instead ed. and p iloners. of being postponed longer than the 1st of July, would probably commerce on the 1st of June.

A representation against the iffue of any more Import Licences, figured by most of the respectable | eventy's left, and caused them to remove from the merchants in London, has been presented to the strong positions of Condexa. Lord Wellington Board of Trade within this day or two. They recommend the withholding of the indulgence altogether, so the most likely means to counteract the my's cavalry on the road. The enemy took up a views of the French Government.

THE ARMY.

Very confiderable changes are about to take place at the Hurse Guards. We have feen litts which ling turned it on the right, the enemy were obliged have, during last week, been handed about in mi- to abandon all the politions which they took up in litary circles, and which have almost daily under the monotains, and their rear guard was driven rone fome alteration. - We believe that the following are definitively fixed. There is little doubt of his Royal Highness the Duke of York referming the Thief command of the Army; it is faid that he comes into office in the end of the prefent month.

vice Brownrigge ; Lieutenant Colonei Brown, of the Staff Corps, the road throughout the march from Miranda was the British was conducted with consummate brato be Deputy Quarter Mafter General.

The new Adjutant General not fixed ver, vice Calvert, going on fervice ; Lieutenant General Alexander Hope to be Governor of the Military College, vice Lord Harcourt,

appointed Governor of Windfor Callie: Colonel Drinkwater to be Commissary in Chief,

Deputy Adjutant General in Scotland, vice Tuck.

Lieutenant Colonel Jasper Nicholle, 45th, fucceeds Colonel Farquharfon at the Horfe Guards. We have reason to think that the above is a cor. A life of the principal changes about to take place, and we believe they will be very acceptable in the army. The Prince Regent increases his popularity in the army greatly by the changes. We know for ury appointment in opposition to Colonel Gordon, whose abilities are of the very fish order.

The Court of Directors of the East India Com. folved that they may be restored to their service.

The following explanation is given in The Moraint Chronicle of the mode in which publicity was given to the upright and highly conflictional conduct of the Prince Regent, in relating to function the appointment of General C. Caufurd (husband dego, promifed new impediments to their retreat. of the Duchest of NEWCASTLE, mother of the present Duke, who is just come of age) to the Government of the Royal Military College, in confideration for the support given, and to be given, by that gallant Officer and his connections to the Ministerial meafures in Parliament: -

. We have diffinctly faid, that we received the inselligence from no political quarter whatever, and that we received it in no fectiony. The report has been universal for several days, in all the higher circles ; and from whence did it take wind? From a correspondence which a noble Duke of twenty one years of age, in the indifcretion of his disappointment, has flewn to his friends. Our hested adver. faries call for proots. Here is the proof. We refer them t the Nobleman in quellion. They know him well, and we recommend to them to demand the juf. t firstion of their immaculate Minifler at his hands. Let him fay whether he did not write a letter, complaining of the refusal given to his application ; and et him truly flate to them from whom he received the communication of what paffed at the interview. -Oh t . Not from Mr. Perceval it is obvious ! -Can it be believed that the Prince Regent would tell the Noble Duke? We leave this matter to be fet-Means, arises from the uncertainty as to us being thed among them. It is their own affair. They have provoked the inquiry, and they must not impute to others what lies at their own door. We are fully juffred in sublifing what they had themselves dilcholed; and all that we think it incumbent upon us to do, is explicitly to flate, that if this most important fecret Cehich has filled the nation with joy) has from fuch an alteration of the duties. They faid come to light, it is because an old head is not placed upon young fhoulders."

SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

DOWNING-SIREET, APRIL 5. Captain Cemac has arrived with dispatches from Lord Wellington, daved Villa Sers, 14th, and Luzao, 16th ult, by which it soprare that the enemy retired from their polition at Santarem, and its neigh. bourhood on the night of the 5th, and directed their march towards the Mondego, having one corps on the road of Espinel, General Loison's division or the Baltic, the Mental timber must be exposed to the road of Ancian, and the remainder towards Pom. the new duties; and it being more valuable than the bal. On the 9th the enemy collected in front of other, the impediment to its transmission would be Pombal, where they were attacked with great gallanter by feveral detachments of cavalry and the light brigade under General Pack, and retired in the night. On the 12th they took up . ftrong pofi ion Ministers should think fit to perfere in recommend- at the end of a defile between Redinha and Pombal. ing the augmentation of the duties. In reply to They were attacked in this polition on the 12th, thefe observations, it was faid that the change in and by the light infantry brigade and the cavalry; Mail due. the duty was made on public grounds; that the ob- | the other troops being in referre. The troops form. American Colonies ; and that it was expected a Sie Bient Spencer led the line against the enemy's Government have received dispatches from Lord position on the heights, from which they were imme. Wellington, which fully confirm the previous inteldiately driven, with the lofs of many killed, wound.

> dexa, and the division under Major General Picton appear, that a Gazette of the intelligence had been immediately palled through the mountains on the was immediately enabled to communicate with Coimbra, and made prisoners a detachment of the enepolition at Call Nova on the 11th, and the ath division under Major General Cole having turned their position on the left, and the light division under Bri. gadier General Pack and Sir William Erskine hav- deleribing their respective military efforts; but we back on Miranda de Corro, on the river Ica, with loss of killed, wounded, and prifoners.

On the evening of the 14th, the firong position under Major General Cole. The enemy, upon the retreat of Maffena was matter of necessity, not General Gordon to be Quarter Master General, abandoning it, deftroyed-a great number of carria; of choice, that though ably conducted, it was ges, buried and destroyed much ammunition, and precipitate and disastrous, and that the pursuit of ftrewed with carcafes of men and animals.

The enemy, on the 15th, took up a fifong poition, which they were afterwards forced to abandon British minister at Lisbon, dated the 23d, concur in with confiderable lofe. The Colonel of the 39th frating that the French continued their retreat to. Regt, was here made profouer. In the night the wards the frontiers. Mr. Stewart's dispatches state, enemy destroyed the bridge over the Ceira, and that the enemy every where destroyed their baggage Equilibriums of Hercules, Sampson, and Gladistor, he will retreated to another position between that and the and whatever could encumber their retreat, that they

of the Brard of Ministry Commillion, vice D take the gold and good conduct, without exception, were driven from their position with the loss of fix and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of Ministry and Shimrog Offices. - Places in the Boxesto be taken of the Boxesto of all the troop , Brit ih and Portuguele. The whole | hundred personers, that they reached Galiza on the Cox, Mell .- GT Further Particulars in Hand Bills.

and about 5's men killed-s Major, 8 Captains, on the 20th, that our cavalry and light corps con-18 subalterns, and about 380 men woonded. It tibued in figlit of the French rear-guard, and that appears that Lord Willington had received accounts the movement of the Allied Army along the that Badajox had forrendered to the French on the Skirts of the Estrella, which flack the positions 11th, the garrison prisoners of war.

SICOND BULLETIN.

Dispatches have been received at the office of Mar. quis Wellefley form Mr. Stuner, bis Maietty's Minister at Lithon, duted the 22d of March-thry certain that he has in more infigures than that of frate the army of General Maffens continued to General Craufurd, resisted Parliamentary interest in retreat towards the frontier, and that every march opposition to the military claims of old Officers. It | was facilitated by the abandonment of wounded, the is faid that there is a ftrong ftruggle to make a Trea- | deftruction of baggage, and whatever could encumber their movement. The enemy attempted during the 18th and 10th to make a fland in the Sierra de Moits, but they were driven from that polition with pany having investigated the whole of the evidence the loss of 600 prisoness on the 19th. On the sift respecting the Madras suspended Officers, have re- they reached Goliza. The British head quarters were at Pombeiro on the 18 h, and at Argazil on the 20th. The cavalry and light corps continued in light of the French rear guard, and the movement of the allied army along the fkirts of the Effrells, which flank the politions in the valley of the Mon

Badajok and Campo Mayor had fallen into the hands of the enemy. Marfhal Soult had fublequently moved in the direction of Seville, with part of his

Gen. Beresford reached Portalegre on the goth. -Courisa.

GLOBE OFFICE, Two o'CLOCK

We have this moment received Lisbon Papers, from which we have made the following extracts: 'n LIEBON, MARCH 23.

or Our army full purfues the enemy, who routi. mues to retreat. It is supposed that they will make their fiest stand at Almeida. Their rear confists of \$0,000 men, all that could fight in their army .-Marshal Bereaford's army, confilting of 24,000 men, is units march to relieve Campo Mayor. Por ugal may now be considered as perfectly secure. The to gular post to Oporto is again open."

GLOBE OFFICE, THERE O'CLOCK. Lord Wellington had one officer (an Enfige) kill ed. and 17 Officers wounded. The names we will give in a Second Edition.

SECOND EDITION.

GIOBE OFFICE, Four o'Clock At three o'clock the Park and Tower game fired honour of the fuccels obtained over the every by Lord Wellington.

ofth Foot-Maj e Stewart und & Sabulterns. WOUNDED.

2 Napiers. - Tatal - Killed, 50, - Wounded, 26 Officers, and 380 men. One of the Napier's went out with Sir Juleph Yorke, and had joined the army the day before the

The 14th, 15th, and 16th, were the principal days of fkiconding.

The French jule cannot be afcertuined. It mul have been very great, as the roads were threwad with corcustee of men and horier.

Lord Wellington's Disperches are duted the 16th. from Faver, on the river Ceira.

A private letter from an Officer, but without date, frates, that Maffeon had halted, and that a general action was confidently expected.

dalaterford Chronicle.

Since our last publication, we have received the London Journals of Friday and Saturday-No.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

We are at length enabledy in some degree, to religence of the retrest of the French, and bring down the transactions, that subsequently took place, to The enemy then retired to the position of Con- the night of the 15th of fall month. It does not published in London at the departure of the Post on Saturday evening : but there can hardly be a doubt of the arrival of such an official document by the next mail. In the mean time, the Bulletins iffued from Downing-flreet, which may be prefumed to give the fubiliance of the details faithfully, will be found in our columns. These would afford grounds for much interesting observation, particularly in tracing the line of murch adopted by both armies, and in have reason to suspect that, in some instances, the names of places are not accurately given; while much of that information is wanting which theorigi, nal details may be expected to famish. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to wait the arrival of the Gazette itself. On a general view of what of Miranda de Corvo was turned by a British Corps has transpired, it would appear to be certain, that Berkeley, dated the 18th, and of Mr. Stewart, the

Lieutenant Colonel Farquharfon, 42d, to be i loss in these different actioneamounts to il ree officers | 21st, that the British head-quarters geere at Arganil in the valley of the Mondego, promiles new impediments to the retrest. Argazil [fometimes called Arganil) is about ninety miles dittent from Santarem, in a north eaflerly direction, fo that. from the politions just stated, the enemy must have marched nearly 100 miles from the 5th, the day on which they began their retreat, to the 19th of March .- The whole of this intelligence is unqueltionably of a character highly gratifying to the Bistish Empire, while it points to hopes fill more iplendid and conclusive.

The most important part of the Parliamentary proceedings, conveyed by the London Journals of Saturday, will be found in our columns. Thuse of Friday are almost wholly occupied with discussions on subjects which we can only at present briefly notices In the Lords, a motion by Earl Stanhope, that the Circular Letter of Mr. W. Pole, calling upon the Magistrates of Ireland to at as he required them, was going beyond the Convention-Act, was negatived by 21 against &. Nothing elle of any momentwas done n the Lords. In the Commons, a motion by Gen. Gascoyne, that a Select Committee mould be appoints ed to enquire into the payment of his Majefty's land forces, was negatived without a division. A moth. on by Mr. Perceval, that notice should be given, on the 10th of this month, to the Euft India Company of the expiration of their Charter on the rath of April 1814, was carried without a division. Oa the motion of Mr Barham, + that a Committee be appointed to examine the expediency and practicable lity of Jupplying the West India Islands with free abourers from the Exit, and to report their opinion thereupou," was carried without a divilion, and a Committee according appointed. To this lubject we shall speedily return. In the mean time, we say - LAT THE NATION LOOK TO IT-LET THEM ASE THEMSELVES, IS THIS SCAVERS IN A NEW TORM ?"

The trial, in which the Marquis of Headfort was profecutor, exhibits a feene of a most extraordinary nature. The book of inestimable value, alluded to by the Priliner Sedley, is, it Teems, a printed copy of the report of the Inquiry relative to an illustrious Female, which Inquiry is well known by the name of THE DELICATE INVESTIGATION.

On Seturday morning laft, between twelve and one o'clock, fome villains attempted to break into the dop of Mr. Alexander Hammet, Stepheufireet. They had succeeded in removing the lead which covers one of the bow windows, when they were diffurbed by a person on his way to call up fome men to affift in loading a boat with dung to meet the morning raide. On feeing this man the ufflans made off, leaving behind them two empty Sugar cafee, on which they bad raifed themfelves when removing the lead. He immediately knocked Mr. Hammet up and gave the alarm-but the robbers had eff Cted their elcope.

S. W. Fayle, Tressurer to the House of Industry, acknowledges to have received from the Rev. Dean Lee 461. Its. produced by his fermon at the Cathedral on the 7th inftant, on behalf of the above

The Officers, Non-Commifficere Officers, Drums mere and Privates of the Tipperary Regiment of Mi. itia, have, thro' their Colonel, the Right Honour. able William Bagwell, fublcribed 751, the amount of one day's pay, towards the Relief of the Britifa Pifonere in France .- We have no doubt but other Regiments will follow their example.

LIMERICK, APRIL 6. At a meeting of the Common Council holden yell terday, the freedom at large of this City was unani-"On mired to our fellow-citizen. Lieutegant Colonel Hugh Gough, of the 87th Regiment, for his dillinguished and gallant conduct under General Graham, at the battle of Barrofa, on the 4th March laft : - this tribute of praise to be presented to him in a Silver Box, ornamented with an Engle, as emblematical of that taken by him from the enemy, on the above memorable occasion.

MARRIED-In Dublin, J. A. Phrker, Esq of Leighlin ridge, County Carlow, to Mrs. Sophia Stewart, Widow of late Lieut, Stewart, of the Donegal Militia.

NOVELTY.

PHEATER, WATERFORD, FOR THERE FIGHTE ONLY. SIGNOR BELZONI, THE CELEBRATED PATAGONIAN SAMPSON. FROM THE TREATERS. LONDON.

OST respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, and the Public of Waterford and its Vicinity, that he is on his way to Cork, and intends to ex. hibit on three Nights in this Town, on Essier Mondey, Wednesday, and Friday, - Signor Belzoni will comment Performances with several Experiments on LEGEN DE MAIN, after which will play several Tunes on

THE MUSICAL GLASSES To which will be added, his Offical Experiments, or PHANTASMAGORIA 1

After which his HYDRAULIC EXPERIMENTS of FIRE very and wildom. The dispatches of Admiral and WATER MIXED TOGETHER; also, his correct Delineations of the various PASSIONS of the SOUL. he appropriate Attitudes and Figures, from the Designs of the late Monsieur Le Brun, first Painter of the Academy at Paris. The whole to conclude with FRATE of STRENGTH, by the PATAGONIAN SAMPSON; after several Attitudes and

Doors to be open at Seven o'Clock, and Performance to begin at Holl past Seven -Boxes Ja. 9d .- Pit 2s, 6d aitempted, on the 18th, and 19th, to make a fraud in the Sierra de Moita, but that, on the 19th, they Gallery Is, 3d .- Tickers to be had at the Chronicle, Mirror,