MELOLOGUE.

This Poem was recited at the Kilkenny Theatre, st the close of the season, June, 1810. We under-Rand that it was written and recited by Mr. Moore, the elegant translator of Ansereon.

TETRATE OF MUSIC.)

There Bleather the language known and felt, Far as the pure air aprendants living zone; Wherever rage can rituse, or pity melt, That language of the soul is felt and known. From those meridian plaints, Where oft of old, on some high tower. The soft Peruvian poured his midnight strains. And called his distant love with such sweet power That when she hears the well-known Lav, No worlds could keep her from his arms away. To those blesk resems of polar night, Where the youth of Lapland's sky, Bide his rapid rein-deer fly,

And singualong the darkling waste of show, As bitthe as if the blessed light Of vernal Phaebus burn'd upon his brow. On Music ! thy celestial claim. Is still resistless, still the same, And faithful as the mighty see To the pole star that o'er its realm presides ; Of human passion rise, and fall for thee.

Liet! 'tis a Grecian maid that sings, While from Hyssus' silvery springs, She draws the cool lymph in her graceful urn, While by her side in music's charm dissolving, Some patriot youth the glorious past revolving, Dreams of bright days that never can return When Athens must'd her place bouch With hands by tyrent power unchained. And braided for the Muse's brow A wreath by tyrant touched unstained, When heroes trod each classic field Where coward feet now faintly falter And every arm was freedom's shield,

(GREEK ATE..)

TORESK AIR, INTERRUPTED AT A TRUMPET.)

And every heart was freedom's alter,

Hark! 'tis the sound that charms

The war-steed's wakening ears-Oh many a mother foldsher arms Round her boy soldier, when that sound she hears And though her food heart sinks with feats. Is proud to feel his young pulse bound With valour's fever at the sound. See from his native hillaafar The rude Helvetian flies to war, Careless for what, for whom he fights. For slave or despot, wrongs or wrights. A conqueror oft, a hero never. Yethvish of his live-blood still, As if 'twe-elike his mountain rill, And guibed for ever ! Oh Music, here, even here,

The soul felt charm asserts its wondrous nower. There is an air, which oft among the rocks Of his own lov'd land at evening hour Is heard, when Shepherds homeward pipe their flocks: Oh, every note of it, would thrill his mind With tenderest thoughts, and bring about his knees The may children whom he left behind, And fill each little angel eve With forsking (farathat ask him. why He wandered from his hutto scenes like these? Value vain. (a then, the trumpet's brazen tour. Sweet notes of home, of love, are all he hears, And the stern eyes that looked for blood before, Now melting mournful, lose themselves in tears

(RENDS DE VACHE, INTERRUPTED BY A TRUM PRT.)

But wake the trumpet's blast again, And rouse the ranks of warrior men Oh War I when truth the arm employs. And Freedom's spirit guidesthe labouring storm, Thy vengeance takes a hallowed form, And like Heaven's lightning, sacredly destroys. Live there around more grateful to the car Of Him I who made all harmony, Than the blest sound of fetters breaking And the first hymn that man awaking From slavery's slumber, breather to liberty

(.DHOE E'TOINTAT HEIWATE) Hark! From Spain, i dignant Spain, Bursts the hold enthusiast strain Like morning's music on the sir. And seems in every note to swear, By Sningoun's ruin'd streets, By brave Gerona's deathful story. That while one Spaniard's life blood beats That blood shall stain a conquerots glosy

(PANISH AIR CONCLUDED.) But sh ; if vain the patriot Spaniard's zeal, If neither valour'sforce, nor wisdom's lights, Can break or melt the blood cemented seal, That shuts to close the book of Europe's rights What song shall then in sadness tell, Of broken pride, of prospects shaded, Of buried hopes remembered well, Of aidour quenched, and honour feded, What mose shall belown the breathless brave. In sweetest dirge at memory's shone ; What harp shall sigh o'er freedom's grave? Oh! Efin! thine.

(MELANCHOLY IRIER AIR, SUCCEPTED BY A LIVELY ONE.) Blest potes of mirth, vespring from Sotrow's lay, Like the blest verper of the bird that sings In the bright sunset of an April day, While the cold altower yet hangs upon his wings.

Long may the Irish heet repeat An echo to those lively strains. And when the strangers ear shall mee That melody on distant plains, Oh I he will feel his soul expand With grateful warmth, and, sighing, say-This speaks the music of the land, Where welcome ever lights the stranger's way. Where sull the woe of others to beguile. Is even the gayest heart's most lov'd employ, Where grief herself will generou'ly smile, Thre' her own teers to abate another's joy.

In addition to the fleet that is to be under the command of Sir James Saumares in the Baltic, a lantly defending, and that he was not alone could foundron, confilting of feveral line of battle flips, dering their prefent difficiles, but that he was look. frigates, and floops, is to be put under the orders who is to hoift lie flag as Commauder in Chiel in the North Bea.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 10, TRISH TYTHES.

Mr. HENRY PARNELL gave notice. that on the 10th inft. he should submit a Motion to the House relative to the collection of the Tyther In Ireland. TRISH COMMERCE.

The CHANCELLOX of the Excusauer moved confideration the propriety of repealing an Act of the 19th of George the Third, prohibiting the removal of veffels from the middle of the firesm, except into the Speaker having left the Chair,

The CHAN, of the Excuse, faid, the Governthe Act already mentioned .- Leave given. SUPPLY .- ASSISTANCE TO THE PORTUGUESE

from the French, having been read.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchanges fooke in fubflance as follows :- In Hong to call the attention | benevolence and national lumatity. (Heat !) - Affistance was given, we should appear sensible of not only congenial to his own nature, but to the but it will be gratifying to the whole English army ; no helitation in going along with me, in the vota feelings of the people whom he represents, and whom for when the English army surrounded Lisbon, it is which I am shoult to move for, namely, that a such he governs, I shall have small occasion to trespass well known that the support of the English officers not exceeding 100,000 be granted o his Royal I am perfuaded, one man in the country who is not refuge in that city, was manifested in the most stri. willing to contribute his thate to carry into effect king manner. (Hear!) Surely, then, the Real this measure, which is equally recommended by con- presentatives of the people of England will not be fiderations of policy and juffice.

I can fearerly conceive any motive to exist for the affillance of any country, which does not exist on the commended to us by our interest, cur policy, and present occasion. Whether we allow ourselves to be guided by a narrow policy; whether we judge important confideration. By one conduct at this of the measure by the rules of a more enlightened | time, we mail not only gain to us the affections of policy; or whether we confider it in the light of a the people of that country, but we shall strikingly moral dutr; al. thefe views combine to recommend | manifest, in the hour of prosperity, a strong contrast it to us for our adoption. If I am affect what are to the conduct of the enemy (Hear!) - I do not | limit the affiftance to fuch a fmall fum. the motives which call upon us to adopt this mes. mean to take notice here of the calumnous reports fure. I answer, first, the wants of the Portuguele people, and in the fecond place, their merits. I nations of the Continent for our armies : and that thould with that affiliance thould be given to a people who have a claim on our aff ctions, and to a people who will be highly gratified by that affillance e and are topics for another day. But I allode to his permore than all I should wish it, because I conceive it perual boast of his merciful conduct towards the peoto be due to our own character. These are motives fingly fufficient to is fluence us, and when combined, ought furely to render the present application fue. General Messena, in his well known address to the celeful. I have in my hand an extract from a letter | Partinguele, Itated, that the armies of Napoleon from Lord Wellington to Lord Liverpool, dated the the Great did not make war upon the people of Por-27th of October last year, mum diately after the bat- | tigal. England deceived them. The nations of tle of Bulaco, which, with the leave of the Houte, I shall read, as it throws a particular light on the nels and prosperity. He wished nothing more than subject now under our confideration. THere he their prosperity. If they wished to enjoy all the read the extract, the fubflance of which was, that advantages of peace; they had nothing more to do unfortunately at the time of the French Invation, the than remain in their habitations. In a well known harvest of Indian corn, on which the mhabitants passage of the Moniteur, it was laid that there was a principally relied for subsistence, was not carried off latelity attending the English armies. When the the ground, and was simult totally deflered to that arms of France were successful, properties were fewhen the French flouid be obliged to wit draw their cure; whereas it England flouid have the fame army from the country, the greatest diffreds would be fuccels, the property of individuals would be confisexperienced by those parts of it through which they losted. And yet in the very next month, according should pala; that as Great Britain had on former to General Foix, the French army destroyed and occasions given affishance to nations in her advance, Ilaid water fixty lengues of territory. We learn also and to this nation in particular, there never was an short an intercepted dispatch from Massena, that the occasion when, from the fufferings and the morts of inhabitants of the country were compelled to ferve the people, that affidance was more necessity; de. the French army under pain of death ; and that barclaring that he fearcely knew of one inflance share barries of fuch a nature were perpetrated, as are to

mending the Poltuguele in a very warm manner to

not call the attention of the House to the modelly

flance to those who feel an interest in whatever con-

terns that Noble Lord, to learn that in the midd of

those great endeavours which he was then making,

repent of it, rod to complain of them." He afterwards makes his memorable remark-" It is to be hoped, that the example of what has in the midfl of all the military arrangements with occurred in this country, will teach the people of which his time must have been so much occupied, he this and of other nations, what value they ought to could spare time to think, and to think deeply, of | place on such promises and affurances, and that there the necessities and the personal accommodation of is no security for life, or for any thing which renders the inhabitants of the country which he was to gal- life valuable, excepting in decided refiftance to the

of the enemy, of the contempt entertained by the

wherever our forces have entered on the Continent.

the termination has been a difgraceful retreat. Thefe

ple under his fway. The House, I hope, will in-

dulge me in referring for a moment to thele topics.

Europe under his powerful Sover-ign enjoyed happi-

this account that their conduct throughout this re-

Navar, Thomar, and Pernee, in which the head

even the lowest individual had had communication be paralelled in no period of history. Lord Wel-

with the enemy convery to the daty which he nived | lington lays, towards the conclusion of his last dif-

to his own forereign; and couch ling with recom | patch-" I am concerned to be obliged to add to

the affillance of Great Britain, when the re-reat of | treat has been marked by a barbarity feldom equalled

the French army flould render to cettary.] I will not never surpassed. Even in the towns of Torres

with which the Noble Lord express a bunfelf on the | quarters of some of the corps had been four months.

with which he had in view that event as it has fince promifer of good treatment to remain, they were

happened. Here there is no anticipation of halliant plandered, and many of their houses defired on

the manner in which it has actually happened .- Alcobaca was burnt by order from the French head

However, it was not with the view of illustrating quarters. The Bushop's Palace and the whole town

extract from his letter, but for the take of adducing | head quarters, thereof the faine fate; and there is

his tellimony to the wants and to the merits of the not no inhabitant of the country of any class or def-

Portugueie people. I cannot help, however, re- cription, who has had any dealing or communication

marking, that it must be a most gratifying vironin- with the French army, who has not had reason to

the merits of the gallant General that I read the of Coyria, in which General Drouet had had his

ing forward to the day when these diffrictes would of our enemy, if it were necessary to do so; but of Admirel Young, lately commanding at Plymouth, be augmented. But if that diffress was a cause and what is wanted is a great and notorious contrast to motive of claim at that period, what must it now be? that conduct, and such a contrast will, I trust, be At that time the Noble Lord had experienced afforded by the rote of this day. Whatever be the

and acknowledged the defects of the Portuguele .- I refult of the events which have taken place in Por-He had then also feen the diffresses which they had tugal; whet'er the retrest of Massens, recording to Inffered from the French army, their country the the expectation of the Noble General, findli be a ferne of plunder and deraffation; but he had not retreat without a return; or whether, as is thought then experienced, as he has recently done, the by others, the hundreds of thousands of the enemy's merits of the military, as well as the general popular forces thall be foon fent back too whether any other tion; nor had be withefied the Icenes of barbarity unforefeen event takes place, this meafure will to which have taken place during the intreat of the equally politics. It will them in a decided manner French army. The diffrestes of the Portuguele were the advantages of British connection compared with now infinitely more fereic than at the period when | French connection (hear'!) But its eff de wif for a Committee of the whole House to take into | Lord Wellington wrete. Were it only therefore | not be confined to Portugal alone ; it will operate to gratify fuch a Commander, it might alone be no generally throughout Europe, and throughout the inconsiderable motive for the Floule to accede to the world. It will show how failely we have been en prefent measure, and that this is earnestly wished for lumnisted, and how little credit is due to the after the legal quays, in to far as regarded Ireland-And by his Royal Highnels, is also a circumflance which tions of our enemy. But in addition to this, we I have no doubt will operate with the Houle in its have to look to a full higher motive. It will mark Sir John Nawfort bore testimony to the readi- favour. It was no unnatural with in that exalted | nur grantude to the superintending Providence of the nels with which the Right Honourable Gentleman Personage, as he had been so fortunate during the great Giver of Victories, who has permitted the spi-(Mr. Perceval) had adopted this measure for the re- | thore period of his Administration, as to witness such rited valour of our armies to accomplish such brilliant a variety of inflances of the most brilliant and herote | achievements, and in whose fight an act of this nature achievements performed by the infrit and valour of may prove not acceptable, and may procure to ba ment of this country had the fincerest defire to re- his armics - (Heart) - Whether we look to the a continuance of his countenance and Support, move every difficulty in the way of a free intercourse | capture of Banda, or the recent almost romantic de- | All these objects combined ought certainly to ope. between Great Biltain and Ireland. He should fence of Anholt-or a more important achievement rate upon us in the strongest manner. It will be therefore move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal for the interests of this country, the capture of the difficult indeed to refist the united current of B Ifle of France-or the fuccels which attended the many motives. From what has taken place in any, British arms under General Graham at the battle of ther house, I can only anticipate one objection to The House baving formed itself in a Committee | Barrofa-or to the last and greatest of all in course, the measure—that the sum to be voted is less than of Supply, and the Miffage from his Royal High- queoce, the execuation of Portugal-events which, the occasion requires - But, I was defirous is nels the Prince Regent for affiftance to the Portu- within fo fort a space, have accumulated Juch a bringing forward a measure of this fort, that a tem. guele, on account of the difference for fered by them make of glory on the country, under the Prince Re- perate view should be taken; that we should not gent that his Royal Highness should be glad also sppear to give away that which was of small value to diffing with his Administration by a great act of to ourselves, but that by the manner in which the of the Houle to the gracious Mellage which has been | The Houle would be celld indeed if they flould re. | the value of what we gave, and of its importance the now read, and to call upon the Houfe to second the | fuse to second so generous a wish. This measure | this country as well as to the country in which it views and intentions of his Royal Highness, views will be not merely gratifying to Lord Wellington, was given. I hope then, that the House will have long on the attention of the Houle. There is not, to the unfortunate people who were driven to take Highness the Prince Regent, towards the affiftance

of the Portuguele, &c. Mr. Ponsonny, in seconding the motion laid that he entirely agreed with the Right Honourable the last persons to give affidance to their difference! Gentleman, and should most cheerfully concur with allies. But if this affillance were not equally re- him in the measure which he proposed. He thought that measure was due to the spirit of the Prince Re our duty, it is recommended to us by another most gent, and to the magnanimity of Great British (hear !). The measure was not more for the honot than for the interest of the country; and the only circumftance which he regretted was, that the valt expenditure of this country was such that it should

The queltion was then put and agreed to unauf-

Mr. LUSHINGTON brought up the Report of he Diftillery Bill, which was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow .-

THE ARMY.

The first battalion of that excellent corps the 63d Regiment, are now on their way from Martinique to Sicily. The 2d Bittalion (600 flrong) are in Guernley, and so it is expected they will have much fuccels when the volunteering takes place, it is thought both battalions will be speedily employed

Wednesday the Mercury man of war failed from Portsmouth for Lifbon; the Mercury had on board a great many Officers going to join the grmys among others Generals Leith and Anlon, with their Tuites.

General Coleman, of Marshai Beresford's Stoff has left town to join the army.

So favourable han the windbeen fince the 2d Battalion of the 1ft Guards tailed from Portlmouth of Sunday laft, that it is expected they have by this time nearly reached Cediz.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Ponfonby has fdeceeded Colonel M. Donald as Deputy Adjutant-Ges neral to the Army at Cadiz, under the immortal

The 11th Light Dragoons, commanded by Lieus enant-Colonel Cumming, are on their march to Plymouth, where, with fome other cavalry, they will be immediately embarked for Lord Wellington's army. We regict that this very fine and eff Aire Regiment, with the Scotch Greys, 3d Heavy Subject of the French retreat, or to the diffinctuels and in which the inhabitants had been induced by Diagoons, and Huffar Beigade, were not, as intended ed, embarked in January. In the purfuit of Mari fena, they would have been of incalculable advanvictories, no boalling of the deftenction of the great | the night the enemy withdrew from their polition; tage to Lord Wellington. The Bays and 68th armies poured into Portugal, but the contemplation and they have force burnt every town and village Light Infantry Regiment will, it is faid, be fent to of the evacuation of that country by the enemy, in | through which they have passed. The Convent of | Portugal.

General Calvert is mentioned as the successor of Bir James Craig, in the chief command of the army in North America ; and Sir George Prevolt is mentioned as the new Commander-in-Chief in the West Indien, vice the veteran Sir George Beckwith.

The dignity of a Baronet will be conferred on the gailant Captain Maurice. The Garrison of Anholt was composed entirely of Royal Marines, at invaluable corps, who, on thore as well as affort, have to often diflinguished themselves.

The Marquis of Tweedale goes out with the dispatches to Lord Wellington.

Dispatches have been received from Lord George Stuart, of the Horatia frigate, frating the arrival of Count Gottorp, in that thip, at Heligoland, This might be enough to flew the adious conduct | where this illustrious personnge was received with every possible mark of respect.

> WATERPORD - Printed and Pullished by the Propriet? ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller, Quay-

RAMSETS Waterford Chronicle

PRICE FOUR-PRACE]

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1811.

[Numsek 11.12]

BRITISH PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

ONSUND Weest, the You Louis SERMON, will be Presched, and a Collection mode, at the Merindett Mrerred Hat or, Bodey's New street, as and of the Fund For the Rel Tal the British Prisoners in France. Donations from those who cannot attend, will be received ar the Bank of Monia, Now post and Co and A the Office of

Waterford, Actil 18, 1811,

County of Waterford PY Virtue of his Majerty's writ Not April 1981 at the Hour of One o'Clark, in the Afternoon, at the County, proceed to sell by Public Cant, the Defendant's Interest in the Lands of Kelichtehane. in and County to Satofathe Plaint. It's Debt and Costs, - Dated this 16th Day of April, 1811.

TO BE SOLD. ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS FHTWHIVE Acres, one Road, six Perches of OAR WOOD, of 43 Years' Growth It lies within a Mile and a Half of Rose, and convenient to the River Barrow -Auntication to be made in Writing, (Post. paid,) to Josuna Movey, Fig. St. Margaret's, Broadway; or, at Rockfield,

In the Matter of JOHN BOXTON. PURSUANT to 20 Order mode of this Matter Design Due the twee twee glab Day of tebrains ton, I will on Monday, the 18th Day of March Levant at One o' Clock to the Attention of said Day at me Chambers on the Inn. Quay, Dublin, set up and let to the his less and farrest Bidder from the twenty offth Dry of Mount Bitton, otherwise Barr, belis, and Parktind, now in the occupation of William Herebery, containing 12A 2R or therealisms, with the Naparte anger; and also, all that the Dischar Hagin and G. rden, with the Apportenance on the Hill District of said Lat It. now in the or cuption of William Grant and also, all that Part of the Lands of Cri I in with the Dwelling House and Appointenances, row in of Waterford, and are Part freid Miner's Property . - Dreek The 1th Day of March, 1811,

87 The shave letting, is adjourned to West raise, the let of M v next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inne Quay, Dublic, - Dated the 18th March, 1811.

WILLIAM HENN. Tor Particulars, apply to Henry Ivie, Solicitor, Waterlord.

JUST ARRIVED,

WM. ROBINSON'S STORES, ADELPHI. 150 Blods, Prime New York FLAXStED,

> 15 Casta BRANDY, REM and GIN. 10 Hbds, Prime Vorgono 10BACCO, 50 Hhds, and Tierers PERMOY PORTER and

Waterford, April 5, 1811.

TATERFORD BY IDGE, -- The PROPRIETORS of the WATERFORD BRIDGE are a quested to weet at the hackings, on Monday, the 22d of Appl next, as in Hour of one o'clock, in order to act the LOLLS of the Bridge, for one year, to commone at the lat of May tree when all who intend to offer for the some are regions

TO BE LET, FROM THE TWENTY PITTH MARCH HETT,

And immediate Possession given,

ROUT Number Acres of the Lands of CHRISTEN DOM in the Jobetters of the City of Waterford, en which stands the shell of a Lodge, and a good Lime Kiln -The Ground can be manuted with good sand off the Pre-1' ... Also to be irt, a House in Waterford, opposite Cont Claurch, from the 1st of Jane next, now occupied by Jone Roments, Fog. - a Post in said Church to be disposed of -Ab on 14 Acres of the Lands of Donkit, in the County at Eilbeuny, to be let, from the Olds March next, now in t - Porsession of Mackey and Walsh Proposals Cobe mad ". Mr. Ardagh, New Sticet, Waterford,

ELECTION.

TO THE GENTLEMEN. CLERGY, AND EXPENDED.

ERS, OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD. GENTLEMEN,

A San Election of a Representative for our County is exproted shortly to take place, allow me to other myself von Consideration as a Candidate for that high Honour. t shope of smeets is very sanguine; and give me leave to e vou, should my wishes be accomplished, where it is | Coals, ----- 4x 6d. - 5a. 0d lo, highest Ambuion to succeed, I shall endeavour, by my Conduct, to prove myself not naworthy of cour Choice. By an artise and from a directorge of my Prost, and by a Bog [Quarters] -- -- - 4 d. - 6 d. Prosperty of my Country, and the Strength of the Empire at Verl. women I wish to be judged by my Actions, not by my I shall take the earliest Opportunity of paving my personal Respects to you, to solve it our buildings; and, in the mean

Your most medient, humble Servant, ROBERT SHAPLAND CAREA, Junior. Cade-Bono, Jone y 1, 1241.

A COMPLETE CO CH PAINTE ?.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS. Warrifold, April 14, 1811

WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LI-QUID BLACKING.

DRODUCES to most enquision Blick Lustre ever beheld, affined popular Neurobment to Leater in perfeetly free from any nameous smell, and will retain its V'r. Court house of Dangstvan, in said | Lanlor and Lord, Wext on Dart, E. ell, and stortlen. Clournel : M. Donald, Luner . L : w. I Kren, Cilling Green, Dublin, and in every Town in the Kingdom, in Stone Botthes. Is 1d 2s and 9s. 9d each Cartin -- observe, now on possibly be Comine, unless

Rester Wassers trigged on the Local, and 14. St. Martin's | chamber in which the Judge holds his fittings, or | beved to be Lord Cochrane, nor perhaps have they Lase, stamped in the Bottle.

KILLEA TO BELLET OR SOLD.

TOLONEL ST. LEGER will let or Sell, the HOUSE well Cropped, with about 10 Accessof LAND, of which a deputy, and employs his time much more luciatively, Leve of 2.2 Year is yet measured .- Colored St. Leger has by practifing as Proctor. The union of thefe two of tenantic .- The House, &c. O in perfect Regard Et La the Recention of any Family - The Situation and is over all I the Olace is well known - Application to be made to Color nel St. Lears, who will show the Prem rea.

CODIANDS to be disposed of, as before Adver-

TO BE LET.

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN. THE I remove CONCERNS, aboved in John-Street, in the Case of Waterford, lardy in the Possession of Thomas Pearson - For Particulars or Fond Bills, which may be had at the Other of this Pener

Amplication to be made to Attion Burnie,

WOOL

THE OAR TOOPS A signate on the Namigable !! Ryss and Waterbird Amir vine 1

Ross, and Abraham Sym-

TO DE IOO.

For one L. - and twent Liste nonse seg baselina

Int Diamon in and totte many Coach House, Barn Daire There is about an Acre and - 11.55 with a noticest Apple Trees. 1 full of

lately land down in Prime ! Lime and Dring -As for Varior for the Borough or 100 within that Borough;

is no better Struction. Proposite in Woung Batton, of Johnstown, F. c.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-A Butrer, first Quality, - - - - - FO OCs Od --- d- - - - - - 0 01. 0d

---- thirds - - - - - - - 0 0 0d. Tallow (rendered) - - - - about 90s. Od. Land (Aske) - - - - - 125 01 - 654 04 ---- (cosh's rendered) - - 66s, 6d - 70s, 6d. Burnt Pigs. - - - - - 43s. 0d - 45s 6d. Mess Pork, - - - - - 35s Od, - 39+ Od. O sincel, . - - - - 161, 0d, - 161 6d ---- second. - - - - 154 04. - 50, (d -- founth, - - - 26e. 0d. - 30a. 01. Wheat, - - - - - - 36 Cd. - 10's ed ' Barton, ---- 150 0d. - 014, 0d. Osts, (common) - - - - 11s, 9d, - 00s, 6d

Burer, ----- 23d. - 52d

Corn Returns for the week ending on Saturday.

LORD COCHRANE.

OF LORD COCHRANE'S ARREST, COMMITMENT,

" MALTA, MARCH 8 .- You will have heard of charge. the loud complaints made in England, on the part of Lord Cochrane and his friends, against the charge argument that this was not a Court of Record .-es of the Admiralty Court of this illand. It feems | The process used on this occasion, added his Lord. one, if not the mair, object of his voyage to this hip, is not conformat with the common poleciples port was, in order to fearch into the abules that may of juffice; I am not allowed the universal privilege prevail in this Court. He arrived about two months of an Englishman-as such I have a right to call our ago in a brig of war, proceeded to Mellins, and had my acculer to fland forth and produce his witneffer, returned about a month.

" One day entering the Admirafty Court, he charges, there hanging, put it in his pocket, and walked away. The Judge, Dr. Sewell, conceiving | arrefred, imprisoned in the common gaol, and pubthis to be an infult on the Court [though not then licly endeavoured to be criminated. Is it fult?] fitting), required that his Lordfhip fould be arrefled. This office flould be performed by the examine my acculer and the witneffee. Without Marshal, Mr. Jackson, but he does his duty by Capacities in one individual is faid by Lord Cochrane to be illegal. His Lordship has hed causes of his own tried in this Court in which Jackson was the Proctor, and the charges made by Jackson seem to have brought on him much of his Lordfhip's in-

" The Deputy Marshal is John Chapman, who is likewile Deputy Auftioneer (the Chief Auftion. eer, who has two-thirds of the profits, relides in England, whilst the Deputy, who has all the lahour, takes the reft), but ne, it feems, was not duly empowered to to act; and his Lordhin carried a pair of piftols in his breaft, and declared he would floot any man who would touch him unlawfully.

" After his Lordship had appeared at all times for about a week in the public firects, the Deputy legislature? It cannot be imagined. Could any Marshal not daring to speak to him, and the Judge intiffing on his sereding him, the Deputy gave up his office. James Stevens applied for, and obtained Act, conceive it to be appertaining to this Court ; his place, worth 300% a year. He was furnished there placed, to the infriegement, and in the violewith his powers in proper form : and in waiting on tion, the direct violation, of an Act of Parliament z Lord Cochrane, who tieft examined his credentials, or that it were any offence to take away fucli docu. he found him fubmiffire. The documents of Ste. ment fo fituated. In fact, this table of charges was vens were figued by Jackforr, and his Lordship wanted this proof of his acting as Morthal. His Lordship was in the Committioner of the Navy's house, France; and was carried in the chair in which he far (for he would not flir though he did not refiff) by Malicle armed foldiers, to a carriage. They would have taken him to an inn, but he would go to the good. He was there visited by numbers of Naval Officers and friends, the former looking on protest against all the Members of the Court, espe-

as 5 Miles him as their champion. " On Saturday the 2d inft, he was brought into Court for trial. The was here attended by Captain manded to prifon. There he remained till two days Rowley, (of the Eagle man of war, the fenior Offi- ago, when he made his escape. He is supported to cei, cer), Commissioner Frazer, and several of the Chief have effected this about twelve o'clock at right; Officers in port. The first proceeding was to read his window overlooked the street, a reasonable heights. the Judge's credentials or power; afterwards the fume two ftories; and that, caffing a double rope charge was read, purporting, That an Officer, in across an iron bar, he flid down, afterwards drawing haval uniform, verily believed by the deponent to the rope away. A reward has been offered for the be Lord Cochrane, on Wedoefday (I believe the | discovery of the aiders in his escape," 13th of February) entered the Registry of the Ad. miralty Court, and there took down the table of charges. He held up the table, as if to cause it to be feen by the King's Advocate, Dr. Monerieff. there fitting; then put it in his pocket, and walked

" This was the charge. The Judge then ad dreffed him, dwelling on the offence, explaining the course which had been pursued with respect to his Lordhip, first, in fending him a monition, requesting him to return the paper within two days, or fuffer the confequence; fecondly, on his non-comphance, in illing the writ of attachment; and finally he directed him to answer the charge, denying or admitting the fame. The accusation was only a depolition or attellation of two clerks of the Court, one an old man, named Barnt, the othern Maliele. His Lordship in reply, wished that his accuser should appear, that he might have the opportunity of crofs examining him.

" The Judge explained that this was the courfe practifed on thefe occations. His Lordship at length uniwered the acculation r . I deny that I tank down the Table of Charges as established by Ad of Parliament, from this Court Room," The Judge observed, that he could not allow any but a dired answer to the precise charge which was made ; adding, that if the charge contained no crime, he fhould himfelf be responsible. After much hefitation ids Lordship faid, . I deny that I took down the Table of Charges from the Court Room."

" Here the marter was brought to an iffue, the The Judge then faid be must administer to him der. The Judge peremptorily required aniwers. His fquadron of the regiment had been for forme time at-

Lordship then declared, if these interrogatories were perfifted in, he should be obliged to protest against AUTHENTIC MARRATIVE OF THE CIRCUMSTANCE | the proceeding which had been used, and was using against him; he denied the authority of that Court ; he disclaimed its competence to take cognizance of a matter made the subject of a criminal

et He enlarged upon this point, making it a chief to identify my person, and to subfluctiate the charge. These persons whose names appear to that document, went into the Registry (an apartment behind the possibly, never before beheld the man they verily bethe Court room), and taking down the table of fince; and yet upon this accusation, founded on a momentary and calual observation, I am pursued it confistent? I have a right to question and crossfuch crofeexamination, it is impossible to establish the negative which I maintain. Against this proceeding I do most folemnly protest. With refpect to the cable of charges described, I have to declare that it is not placed in the fituation in which it is explicitly required it should be placed by the Act of Parliament, George 11. cap. .- It here rung . that the table of charges shall be hung up in a confrienous place in the Court Room of the Court of Ad. miralty.' (He referred and read.) The words cannot be misunderstood to the table of charges is not to be suspended but in this Court-roam, in an open, visible, acceffible place; not in any bye-room or anti-chamber, or in any private or claudeffine places Could it be supposed, that the head of Members of this Court would place a document of fuch importance as the table of charges in any other place then that which was expressly prescribed by this act of one, feeing, in an adjacent apartment, a paper purporting to be a table of charges, and knowing this fulpended in the Regillry inftend of the Court Reom. The Judge colwered, that the Ad directed that the King in Privy Council should aftablift the charger, burthat this had not been done with regard to Male ta. He had, therefore, ordered the charges to be hung up in the Registry, in order to comply as near as possible with the spirit of the Act.

"He was allowed to retire, and make a long cially James Stevens, the Deputy Regiftrer. He was offered liberty on bail, but refused, and was re-

Extract of a Letter from ah Officer of the 13th Light Dragrons in Marshal Beresford's Arifiy, dated Campo Major.

"CAMPO MAJOR, 27TH MARCH. " Having written so far on the 23 l, I was called off to dinner, and was too much under the influence of the fleepy Deity, to continue my letter that night ; the following morning we marched at fix o'clocks and halted near a wood about three miles from Aronches, where we lay out that night; next morning. he whole army continued their route to Campe Major, and having come within about a league of it. he French videttes made their appearance on the opposite hills, at the distance of perhaps four miles. The German Artillery and 13th Dragoons were immediately pulhed on, the Artillery continuing to play upon the enemy for about three hours, whill they continued their retrest :- during this period we were kept in a continued gallop, taking a direction to the left, keeping in a line parallel to the enemy's line of march, with our videties moving on the tops of the bills that overlooked the French, but ourselves not within fight, but just covered from the view of the enemy by the tops of those hills, in order that we might be fecure from the range of their ertillery 1-at length, at the termination of thole three hours (about one o'clock) we had purfued them to closely that the French cavalry, feeing no other alternative, determined to wait our arrival.

"The first thing we faw on our coming to the fummit of the hill, was three regiments of cavalry, Priloner denying the charge, or pleading not guilty. drawn up in a column of regiments, and our two troops (coat had been fent out to fkirmifa) engaged ain interrogatorics, and began to quellion him ref. with the enemy's skinmishers. Our whole force conpecking the matter. His Lordflup did not solwer, fifted of two fquadrons, one headed by Colonel Don but he continued to ofk for the acculer or witheffer. herry, the other by Colonel Muter; -the other

precision it left; but they are followed by the words -- bien ontendu, gu'en conlequence de cette dediretton les Anglais revoqueront leur arrets de Con-Seil, et renonceront aux nouveaux principes de blocus Qu'ile ont voulu etablir on bien que les Etate Unis, c informement a l'acte que vous venez de communi-

moer, feront relloeder leure droite per les Anglaie." If thele words frate nov condition, they frate two the lift depending upon Great Britain, the last up. to the United States; and, as they are put in the delimitive, it would be extravagant to hold that the non-performance of one of them is equivalent to the non-performance of both. I shall take for granted, therefore, that the arguments against my construction of the Duke of Cadore's letter must be moulded Tato a new form. It must deal with two conditions infread of one ; and, confidering them equally as conditions precedent, to be performed (disjunctively) before the day limited for the operative commencement of the French repeal, must maintain, that if neither of them should be performed before that day, the de. crees were not to be revoked, and confequently that, as neither of them has been to performed, the de. by the Government of France, the conclusion is, crees are full in force.

If this hypothesis of previous conditions, thus reduced to the only shape it can assume, be proved "to be unfound, my conf ruction is at once established; fince it is only upon that by pothelis that any doubt can be raifed against the exact and perspicuousaffer. rances that the decrees were actually repealed, and that the repeal would become eff chual on the 1st of November. This hypothelis is proved to be unfound by the following confiderations:

It has clearly no foundation in the phraleology o the paper, which does not contain a fyllable co put hoy conditions before the repeal. The repeal is re prefented as a ftep already taken, to have eff & on a day specified. Critain consequences are indeed declared to be expected from this proceeding; but no dav is given, either expressly or by implication, within which they are to happen. It is not faid-" Lien entendu que les Anglois suront revoque," &c. ; but, " que les Anglois revequeront," &c. indefinitely as to time.

The notion of condition precedent is, therefore to fav the least of it, perfectly gratuitons; but it is allo abfurd. It drives us to the conclusion, that a paleable and notorious impossibility was intended to be prescribed as a condition, in a paper which they men t to be plaufible.

It was a palpable and notorious impossibility that the United States Mould, before the 1st of Novem. ber, execute any condition, no matter what the na ture of it, the performance of which was to follow the afcertained failure of a condition, to be executed by Great Britain at any time before the fame Ift of November. That the act expected from the United States was to be confequent upon the failure of the other, is apparent. It is also apparent, that upon kny interpretation, which would make the act of Great Britain's condition precedent to the French repeat, configuently precedent to the 1st of Movem. ber, (when the icpeal was, if ever, to take effect), that condition could not be fail to have failed before the whole period from the 5th of August to the 1st of November had elapfed.

But if Great Britain had the whole time within which to elect the course which she would purfue, what apportunity would be left to the United States. fequally bound upon this idea of conditions precedent to act their part within the fame period) to become acquainted with that election, and to decide upon and take their own course in consequence; to say nothing of the transmission of such intelligence of it to Europe as would be indispensable to the efficacy of the conditional revocation !

This general view would atone be sufficient to diferedit the bitrary conftruction under confideration, but it will be more completely exposed by an explanation of the nature of the act, which the Ter ter profess to expect from the United States, in cale Great Britain should omit to revoke. This act Is the revival of the Non-Intercourse Law against England -France remaining exempt from it, as well no from the provisions of the subsequent law, commonly called the Non Intercourse Act.

Now, it is too plain upon the face of the lall men. tioned law, (to which the letter exprelsly refers,) to escape the most negligent and unskilful observer, that this revival could not by any industry of chance be accomplished before the time fixed for the coffs. tion of the French decrees, or even for a confidera. ble time afterwards ; it certainly cannot be allowable to affinite that this revival was required by the letter (whatever was the object of the writer or his Go. verment) to precede the ceffation. And if this was not required, it is incontrovertible that the ceffation would, by the term of the letter, take place on the appointed day, whether any of the events disjunctively specified had intervened or not. The field flep towards the revival of the non-luter-

abilied her edica, that they cealed to violate the neut al commerce of the United States. But the letter of Moon. Champagoy left the decrees as it found them up to the 1st of November; and confequently, up to that day it could not, for any thing contained in the letter, be faid that the rights of the American commerce were no longer infringed | If after fome years having been given to the permitby them. A prospective proclamation that they our innovation which these presumptions were to in. would ceale to riolate those rigitte, might perhaps | troduce and support, formething like the fame slacetty be iffeed; but it could fearcely have any fubiliantial should not be diffelayed on feizing an honourable up. operation, either in favour of France, or to the portunity of discharging it for ever, pi j dice of Englands dath the epoch to which it | It is not construct to imagine that it will be dif. lind looked had affired;

in the mode pointed out by the letter, namely, by | not to be millaken. the enforcement of the Non Intercourle Law? The proclamation would work to direct immediate con. its date mult palkaway before the Nob Intercourse Law could revive against her; and when it did so, | cial flag of England. The prodigious expandion the revival would not be the eff- a of the proclama- of the fyltem was far beyond any intelligible (landard | ble ferrant, \(\sigma\) Signed) \(\sigma\) WM. Pinguer ion, but of the continued adherence of England to ion, effectual from its date, had been iffued by the

her obnoxious lystem. Thus, even if a proclama, might be permitted to toffiac, under certain restricresident on the day when the French declaration of epeal came to the hands of the American Minufeer Paris, the intercounse between the United States | pay such duties as the British Covernment should and Great Britain, would, on the 1st of November. have remained in the same condition in which it was found in August. As all this was well underfood that its Minister, professing not to have the American law before him, and to expect only what was con formable with that law, did not intend to require he revival of the Non-intercourse against England as

It is worthy of remark, as introductory to another view of the subject, that even they who conclude not backward to ascribe to the french declaration a purpole utterly inconfiltent with that conclusion. They suppose the purpose to have been to all A the exofting relations between America and Eng-

land, by the only means which the declaration flates-the Act of Non-intercourse. And it is cer. tuin that unless England should abundon particular parts of her lyftem, this was the refult arowedly in view, and meant to be accomplished. But there could be no hope of such result without

a previous effectual relinguishment of the French decrees. A case could not otherwise be made to ekid (as the Doke of Cadore was aware) for fuch an printion of the American law. To pass the law before the revocation of the edica was impossible. With the law in his hands it would have been miracel bus who think it was meant to deceive mult admit was lignorance not to know that it was the exact severte of this which his poper must propose. He would derive this knowledge, not from that particular aw only, but from the whole tenour and spirit of American proceedings, in that painful and anomalous dilemms, in which Great Butain and France, agreeing in nothing elfe, had recently combined to place the maritime interests of America. He would collect from these proceedings, that while those conflicting provers continued to rival each other in their aggression on neutral rights, the Government of the United States would oppose alless importially to both. The French declaration, had either no meaning at all, or it meant to announce to General Armiltong a politive revocation of the French

> I should not forigue your Lordship by pursaing farther a point so plain and simple. I shall, there. Sup can be at no loss for the reason. It cannot be fore, merely add to what I have already faid on this branch of the lubi ct, that the thong and unqua. lified communitation from Gen. Armstrong to me, because your cruizers wifit only to capture, and commentioned in the commencement of this letter, and corroborated by subsequent communications sone of which I now lay before you) may, perhaps, with- iffue of an experiment which yourselves intercept, out any great effort of courtely, be allowed to contain that a mutheritie intelligence? which your which is not obtained because you have rendered it Lordship in in search of. He could scarcely have Impossible. The rest-I which formed the subject of been free from doubt, if the occasion was calculated my note of the 8th follant, and another, more reto fuggeth it; and if he had actually doubted, would hardly have spoken to me with the confidence of suffered, as they ought, to resume their royages

> fuffer me to remind you, that the orders of England offers have been made to the Bouth Government of 1807 did not walt for the practical effect of the to put a practical telt to the dispositions of France Berlin Decree, nor longer till the obscurry in which in this respect, and that those offers have been rethe meaning of that Decree was supposed to be in- fused. Your cruizers, however, have not been volved frould be cleared away by time or explanationable to vifit all American veilels bound to France on. They came promptly after the Decree itself, and it is understood that such as have arrived have while it was not only ambiguous but inoperative, been received with friendship. and raifed upon an idle prohibition, and a yet more | 1 cannot quit this last question without entering was called, was for apid, that it was felt before the hor to what limits the investigation can be practical affertion on the part of Great Britain, of most nominal decrees than Great Britain to

to be an active scourge of the commerce of neutral prefumed against the plainest evidenc of facts. never be remembered without regret and altombment ; but our regret and alloudhment mult increase,

tent, unexecuted, and equivocal menance prefumed

charged with pleasure when it is considered, that, pected.

Let it be admitted, however, that all physical having never been effectual as an influment of holds. There thus difficult a vone hardling as and legal obliacles to the issuing, before the iss of lity, it cannot now lay claim to those other recom- frankies which the times demand, my room November, of a proclamation to take effect immedi. mendations for which it may have herets fore been fubject deeply interesting to our respectives. ately, were out of the way. How would fuch a prized. The orders in Council [of November] have The part which Great Britain may acron this proceeding fulfil of itself the expectation that the possed through some important changes; but they so cannot fail to have important and falting a United States would before the 1st of November, have been steady, as long as it was possible, to the quences, and I can only with that they may United States would be use the tree of two more, mark to be respected by the English," purpose which field impressed upon them a character good. By giving up her Orders in Council, a

In their original plan they comprehended not only France and luch allied or dependant powers as had equences sysinft England. Three months from Indopted the edict of Beilin, but such other nations be might to others, but might to berfail as had merely excluded from their ports the commer of retalition; but it foon appeared that neutrals tions, with all these different nations, provided they would fulmit, with a dependence truly colonial, to carry on their trade through British ports, and to think fit to impole, and fuch charges as Bring agents and other Subjects might be content to make. The United States ableained from this traffic, in which they could not embark without diffionour : and in 1800 the lyfe in thrunk to narrower dimenfine, and took the appearance of an ablolute prohibition of all commercial intercourse with France, Affel in Supporting the Floridas. Holland, and the kingdom of Italy.

condition to be performed before the 1ft of Novem. The prohibition was absolute in appearance, Es not in fact. It had toft fomething of former exube rance, but nothing of former planer; and in the event was foon to yield to the demands of one trade, that the repeal of the French decrees has failed, are | while it prevented every other-controlled and relax. ed and mangled by licences, it did not, after a brief exhibition of impartial Gernnels, affect to "diffres the enemy" by the occlusion of his ports, when the commerce of E gland could adva toyeoutly find us way to them -at length, however, this convenience frems to be emoved to longer; and the Orders in Council may apparently now be confideredful indeed theyought not always to have been confidered) as affeding England with a lofe as heavy as that which they in Il. 2 on those whose rights they riolated. In fuch circumftances if it be too much to exped the redating of 1800, it may bet be hoped that the evidence of the practical effect of the French repeal need not be very firong to be Istisfactory. It is, owever, as friong as the nature of fuch a cale will admit ; us a few observations will show,

On fuel, an occasion it is no paradox to lay, that he want of cridence is it ell endence. That certain decrees are not in force is proved by the ablence of fuch facts as would appear if they were in force -Every motive which can be conjectured to have led to the repeal of the edicte, invites us to the full ex. cution of that repent; and do motive can be imapined for a different courle-thele confiderations are

But further, it is known that American vell-le, and confidedly to England, have, before the tit of November, been vibred by French Privateers and fuffered to pale, upon the foundation of the prospective repeal of the decree of Berlin, and the proximity of the day when it would become ah &c.

If there are not even flyonger facts to thew that the decree of Milin is allo withdrawn, your Lord roved that an American veffel is practically held by France not to be denationalized by British violation, pel the vell-l vilited to terminate her voyage, not in France, but in England, You will not alk for the nor complain that you have not received evidence. after having been flopped and examined by English It only remains to speak of the practical exect of cruizers, have furnish d on that point unanswerable the French repeal. And here your Lordship must proof; and I have ceasion to know, that precise

idle declaration, which France had not attempted to my protest against the pretension of the British Warden, Esq. has been appointed by the President enforce, and was notoriously incapable of enforcing, Government to postpone the justice which it owes of the United States, with the unanimous confest a saft scheme of oppression upon the seas, more destruc. to my Government and country, for the tar- of the Senate, Consul of the United Scates to reside tive of all the acknowledged rights of praceful frates dy juvelligation of confequences. I am not at Paris. than history can pacallel. This retaliation, as it able to comprehend upon what the pretention relle, jury which was faid to hav: provoked it; and yet lubjected. If it were even admitted that France that injury, fuch as it was, was preceded by the was more emphatically bound to repeal her ainew and alarming principles of public law, in the repeal her fubitantial Orders (which will not be adnotification of the blockade of May, 1805, and in mitted), what more can reasonably be required by the judicial decisions of the year before. To uphold the latter than has been done by the former? The the retaliatory orders; every thing was prefumed decrees are officially declared by the Government of course against England would be the proclamation with a surprising facility. Not only was an impo. France to be repealed; they were ineffectual, as a material prejudice to England before the declaration, and mult be inclicatual tince. There is, therefore, nations; but the acquiescence of those nations was nothing of substance for this dilatory enquiry, which | El·lon, Lord Ellenborough, Sir W. Grant, (the if once begun may be protracted without end, or at | Dake of Montrole being ablent, on account of in-The alacrity with which all this was done can leaft until the hour for just and prudent decision has disposition.) palied. But, if there were room to apprehend that | .. We, the Members of the Council, here prethe repealed decrees might have some operation in Sent, appointed to affilt Her Majesty in the cale the Orders in Council were withdrawn, Itill, as | execution of the truft committed to Her Mathere is no fudden and formidable peril to which betty, by virtue of the Statute paffed in the 51st Great Denain could be exposed by that operation, I year of his Majelly's reign, " An Act to provide there can be no realon for declining to act at once ; for the administration of the Royal Authority, and, upon the declaration of France, and to leave it to the for the care of his Majefly's Royal Perlon during future to try no flucerity, if that fincerity be fue- the continuance of his Majelly's illness, and for the

Lis Majefty's health by fuch other ways and means se appear to us to be necessary for that purpole, do hereby declare the flate of his Majefly's health at the time of this our meeting, as follows :the blockades to which my letter of the zife of Se tembercelates, the las nothing to lofe in cluster, " That the indisposition with which his Maor triength. By afforcing to them the will not out

I have the honour to be, with the highest confiden

The most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, &c.

ion, my Lord, your Lordflip's mult obedient han

There is another letter from Mr. Pakper of

Captain Hunn, of the brig Fox, from New Pos

idence, brings the unveloome intelligence that a

Bruift fquadron, with confiderable land forces, but

failed from the Bahamas, for Penfacula; and ac-

counts had been received of the actual landing of

2000 troops. The Covernment at Havannah were

highly incented at the interference of the America

Government, and were preparing to fend a lorger

THE NON-IMPORTATION BILL, WITH THE IL

BY THE SENATE.

and for other purposes,"

att is a Supplement.

VIVED SECTIONS OF THE OLD LAW, AS PASSES

BULL supulementary to the Act, intituled " Anacteon

coming the commercial interestine between the Unite?

States and Great Brits in and France and their dependencia

Brit enafted, de That no vellet owned wholl-

by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which

fall have departed from a British port prior to be

2d of. Feb. 1811; and no merenaudite, owned

wholly by a chizen or citizens of the United States,

imported to fuch well-I, thail be liable to feizure or

fortesture, on account of any infraction or prefume

infraction of the provisions of the act to which the

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in cafe

Great Bintain Thall fo revoke or modify her Edich,

as that they shall ceale to violate the neutral com.

merce of the United States, the Prefident of the

United States that declare the fact by proclamation!

and fuch proclamation shall be admitted as evidence,

and no other evidence Ball be admitted of fuch me

vocation or modification in any fuit or profecution

which may be inflituted under the 4th fection of the

Act to which this act is a supplement. And the

refleichion imposed, or which may be imposed by

virtin of the faid act, shall, from the date of fuch

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that until the

proclamation aforelaid shall have been issued, the

leveral provisions of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th,

An Act to interdict the Commercial Intercourie

oth, roth, and 18th fection of the Act, intituled

between the United States und Great Beituin und

France, and their dependencies, and for other pur.

poles," shall have full force and be immediately car-

ried into effect againft Great Britain, ber colonier.

and dependencies: Provided, however, that any

reffel or merchandize which was in purfuance there-

of be feized, prior to the fact being afcertained

whether Great Britain shall, on or before the 2d of

February 1811, fiave tevoked or modified ber Edide

in the manner above mentioned, shall nevertheless be

reflored on application of the parties, on their giring

bond with approved furctice to the United States,

in a fum equal to the value thereof, to abide the

decilion of the proper Court of the United States

thereon; and any fuch bond shall be confidered is

fatisfied, if Greet Britain fhall, on or before the id

Provided allo, that nothing herein contained be

confleued to affect any frips or reffels, or the cargo

of hips or veffels, wholly owned by a citizen or ci.

tizens of the United States, which had cleared out

for the Cape of Good Hope, or for any port beyond

The Congress of the United States adjourned,

according to the Conflitution, about eleven o'clock

on Sunday night, after a fellion of precifely three

months. Previous to adjournment, David Beilie

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-APRIL II.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

The Earl of WESTMORLAND prefented the Re-

Prefent, the Archbishops of Canterbury and

York, Earl Winchellen, Eatl of Aylesford, Lord

refunption of the exercite of the Royal Authority by

Queen's Lodge, Windsor, April 5, 1811

port of the Queen's Council, touching the fitte of

his Majeftry's health, which was as follows:

the same, prior to the 10 h day of Nov. 1810.

Edicts in the manner above-mentioned.

proclamation, cease and be discontinued.

NEW YORK, MARCHE

December 23, to Nir. Smith, but not important,

ids was afflicted at the time of the paffing of the isid all does full to far exit, that his Majety is not net reflored to luch a flate of health as to be capable or returning the personal exercise of his Royal Au-

" That his Majefty appears to have made matetial progrets towards recovery finer the falling of the act : and that all his Majelly's Phylicians continue to exprele their expeditions of Inch recovery. (Signed) " C. CANTUAR, Elpon.

" J. EBBER. FILENBOROUGE

" WINCHELSEA, W. GRANT." " AYLESFORD. Ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned till Wednelday fe'nnight, the 24th

LONDON GAZETTE.

FORFIGN-OFFICE, APRIL 12

Differtables have this day been received at this Office 'rom Charles Stuart, Efq bis Majefty's Mi. nilter at wilbon, dated the 30th ult. flating that Sir William Beresford having united the whole of his force in Portalegea on the 23! of March, advanced on the 24th, and attacked the enemy with his cavalry on the 25th. They were compelled to aban. | Non-litercourse act as far as relates to B itsfh Con Campo Major, with the lots of fix hundred Goods and British shipping, and a Non-Importa men killed und wounded. On the 26th General | tion act as it respects American reffele. Beresford's head, quarters were at Elvas.

The enemy had withdrawn their whole force, ex cepting a weak picquet, to the other fife of the Guadiana

The Corps under Marshal Soult has halted in the pelghbourhood of Llerena. General Ballafteros had returned to Gibraleon, un the 29th, where his forces had been increased by known in the Indian circles as the conqueror of able. the arrival of fix thousand men under Gen. Zivas, Marshal B ffieres arrived at Zamora on the 5th of

DOWNINGSTREET, APRIL 13.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was yo lenday evening received from Linux Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. by the Earl of Liverpool, dated Goreie, March the 27th, 1811: When I found that the enemy retired with fuch

March with leven thouland men.

c-lerity from Mata, I continued the purfult of them with the Cavalry, and the light division under Maior General Sir Wm. Eifkine only, supporting these troops with the 6th and 3d divitions of infantry, and by the militia on the right of the Mondego; and I was induced to halt the remainder of the army till the topplies, which had been test round from the Tague to the Mondego, thould arrive. This half was the more defirable as nothing could be found in the Country, and every day's march encreasing the dillance from the magazines on the Tagus, rendered the supply of the troops more difficult and precarious; and the further advance of the main body for a few days did not appear to be necessary.

The Cavalry and light troops continued to annoy the enemy's cear and to take prifeners; and the mi-Ima under Colonel Wilfon had an affair with a Ce. tachment of the enemy, on the 22d, not far from Colorico, in which they killed feven and wounded feveral, and took fifteen prifoners. The militia under Gen. Bilverra alfo took fome prisoners on the

veis through the mountains upon Guarda, and the Wm. Beresford, having united the whole of his remainder of the army by the high road upon Celorico. They have fince moved more troops upon Guarda, which postion they will hold in ffrength. Our advanced Guard is in front of Celorico, towards Guards, and at Alverca, and the third divi | killed and wounded; and the whole of their force from in the mountains and occupying Porco Miferella and Prades.

The allied troops will be collected in the neigh. bourhood of Colorico, to-morrow.

took from him 500 prisoners. General Ballafteron had fince retired to Valverde, | Llerina,

P. S. Since writing the above I have received the report of a gallant action of one of our patroles velterday evening, between Alverca and Guarda, under the command of Lieutenant Perfe of the 16th Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant Folter of the Royale, who attacked a detachment of the enemy's caralry between Alverca and Guarda, and killed and wounded feveral of them, and took the Officer aid 37 men prifoners.

The enemy have withdrawn from Pinhef across the Cos.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19

The H-licon is arrived at Plymouth with several ransports from Lisbon, containing fick and con-

In Mobely : having celled before us and examined | We received this morning a Paris paper of the 7th. Prados—the allied army was to be collected at Ce- | for him to oppose. It is even faid that his forces, have

Paris, Arrit 6. se The King of Napies fet out from his dominions on the first intelligence he received by telegraph of the birth of the King of Rome, and has arrived in

" His Excellency Prince Schwartzenberg, charg ed with the delivery of a litter from his Sovereign. the Emperor, and the honour of being admitted | France. yesterday, after the Lery, to a particular audience of his Mejetty.

Mr. Manning, the Bank director, flated to the putting them into circulation at the rate of 50. 6d. each. He thought it right to fay to much, previous to the riling of the House, that the public might be might be drawing Dollars out of circulation, in the hope of their rifing in value, might be affored that their expecta ions in this respect would be difap.

We are happy to flate, that the Doubourdieu French privateer, of 14 guns, was taken on the 10th Jan. by the Pomona frigate, and carried into Malta. and that the Napoleon French privateer of 14 gune, was taken off Malaga by the Dolphia floop of war, and carried into Gibraltar on the 12th oft.

As many millakes have been committed from blinding the old, the new, and the intermediate American prohibitory acts, it may be right to ob. ferve, that under the law as it will now hand, it is

The Directors of the Daft India Company have deferred, on the ground or waiting for further evidence, the decision of the case of Colonel St. Leger, as the ooly one of the suspended officers of the Ma Jeas Effablish neut who has not been reflored to his rank, although perhaps the most meditornus, and Travancore.

Lord Cochrane, we understand, arrived in cown laft englie.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13. DISPATCHES FROM PORTUGAL

The Dapline man of war has arrived from Lifton et has also arrived, after a passage of to days.

By these conveyances dispatches, were wit night office at Linbon, the former dated the 17th and the latter the 30th ult.

The labilance of these dispatches, was communiscated, at a late hour last night, in the following

TO THE LORD MAYOR.

" Fotogra Omers, April 12 " My Lord-I have the honour to inclose an ex. tract of the intelligence contained in the Difp-tch received this day from Charles Stewart, Elq. his Migniy's Minifter at Liebor, under date the goth March.

> " I have the honour to be, my Lord, " Your Lordflip's most obedient and humble ferrant.

(Signed) To the Right How the Lord Mevor, &c. &c. BULLLIAN INCLOSED.

" Fore go Office, April 12, 14 Dispatches have been received by the Marquis Wellesley from Mr. Stewart, his Mejesty's Minister at Lisbon, dated 30th March, ftating that Sir force at Portalegre, on the 23d March, had advanced on the 24th, and attacked the enemy with his caval, ry on the 25th. The enemy were compelled to aban lon Campo Major, with the lofs of fix hundred on this fide of the Guadiana were pursued to Badas oz. On the 26th the head quarters of Marshal Boresford were at Elver and a finall Spanish corps mor, ed towards Albuqueique. The enemy had with. Gen. Ballufteren furprifed Gen. Ramon, on the drawn their whole force except a weak piquet, to the

men, under General Zayas, from Cadiz.

WAR DEPARTMENT, APRIL 12. dated Goveia, 27th March, 1811.

left retreated by Govein, through the mountains dicetions, and thefe of no trivial kind, that Bonatroops. No later intelligence has been troops have fince been moved to Guarda, which it, a part of his troops from the Peninfula, to em. might by this conveyance; but a great number they occupy to flrength. The British advanced guard ploy them in the North of Europe, to meet the French prisoners had arrived at L forn befure the is at Alverca, and in front of Ceiorico and Guarda, florm which seems to be gathering against him is the 3rd divition occupying Porco Miferello, and that quarter, and which it is of primary importance

se Ballasteros suspeifed General Ramon's corpa at Palma on the 10th and dispersed it, taking 500 prifoners. He had fince retired to Valverde, expecting | be true, it will follow, that the retreat of Maffin a to be joined by General Zayas from Cadir with 6000 may, in part, have arisen from the orders of his

* From the North of Spain it has been reported that the Imperial Guard has been ordered to

" A Poliscript relates a gallant action fought by a detachment of Cavatry, under Lieutenant Perfe, of the 15th Light Dragooms, and Lieutenant Fol.

" It aftis the enemy have withdrawn from Pinliel acrofe the Coa,"

Mr. Stuart's dispatches of the 30th, announce that aware of the circumflances, and that perions who Marshal Beresford, having united the whole of his force in Portalegre upon the 23d March, advanced and expectations of Government, is of confidenable with his cavalry and attacked the enemy on the 25th, moment. It is faid, that Maffens has taken up a obliging him to retreat with the loss of 600 killed very strong position between Celorico and Gnarde, reured acrofe the Guadiana,

ters were at Elvas. - Soult's corps is halted at Lle- that the decifive engagement has been for his rena .- Ballafteros has been reinforced at Gibraleon by the arrival of General Zayas with 6000 men."

Burgos on the road to Bavonne.

General Ramon, attacked him furiously in his lines, layed for a fortnight, or longer, but that Minuflers He was afterwarde joined by the Spanish General as he has feen the draft of the Order, which is al-Ziras, with a force of 6,000 men-fo that Bal. ready prepared? fafferon is now at the head of an army of very confi detable force, and he tot any fresh operation .- Ac- about a week. the most injured of all. Colonel St. Leger jis well consts from other parts of Spain are equally favour-

Lifbon, and the printed Journals, are highly gratify. hopes of his recovery .- WEXFORD HERALD. ing. The former that that theo French priloners had . Limbrick, April 13 -A letter, received in menfe. The French lest only 600 in the hospitals | the retreat by the British troops." after a very fhort passage. The Wallinghan, pack. | st Santarem-all of them in the last stages of lick. nefs: for ten days before they broke up, they had been fending off all the fick that could be moved ; received from Lord Wellington, and from our Mil but they left a fine theatre francing at Santarem with complete feeners, duffer, &c. for the English Officers. Massens was fo rapid in his flight that he did not frop at Almeida, where it was thought he would make a ftind, thould be venture at all on fuch a mexture, but puffied on for Cuided Rodrigo, whi.

ther Lord Wellington was purfuing him. Mall-na's army is in the most wretched frate for want of provisions and clother, and particularly shoes, many of the men being obsolutely bareforted. On the other hand, all the accounts we have feen a louste, even in his most painful moments; to his Friends agree in frazing the no army, engaged in active strady and sincere; and mhis dealings upright and honours warfare, was ever in higher health and spirits than that under Lord Willington : to the credit of the Government at home, we flave to add, that never was an army better equipped. We wish that two more brigades of cavalry, which are not wanted at home, had been fent out in January-they would have been of immense use on the prefent occasion.

We have to add, that the fick of the English army in Portugal, is under 2000. The Portuguese army under Marfhel Beresford, as well as the Mi. the Paper. litta force, was capidly increasing in numbers, particlarly fince the flight of the French.

Materford Chronicie.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

The arrival of the mails of the 12th and 13th has left none due.

The London Journals have conveyed a great extent and variety of interesting and important intelligence, to which our limits allow us to do little more toth, at Palma, and dispersed his detachment, and other side of the Guadiana. The corps under Mar. es from Lord Weilington, and from the British Mi than generally refer our readors. The new diffratchshal Soult had halted an the neighbourhood of the miller in Lithon, continue to detail events of the most and I hear that General Zayas had been detached 6 General Ballasteroa returned to Gibraleon, a on which the retreat of Massen began, the tampaign aufpicious and promiting description. Since the day from Cadiz with 6000 men, including 400 cavalry town near Ayamonte, on the 29th of March, where has affumed a character almost without precedent in to be dilembarked at Huelva to join Gen. Ballafte- his force has been increased by the amount of 6000 | the annals of war. The hostile armies have traversed an extent of country of about 200 miles, exposed to " Marstral Besseres arrived at Zamora on the 5th difficulties in their own nature of no common magnit. March with 7000 men. The corps of General tode, and which it was the great object of both to Silveira confequently moved on to Mon Corvo on the aggravate to every possible extremity. In contending against and surmounting these difficulties, the highest efforts of human prudence and "Dispatches have arrived from Lord Wellington, forefight were necessary, and the merits of the Lenders of these great armies, as well as of the " The enemy retreating with great celerity from officers and foldiers who compose them, will not be Moita-Lord Wellington continued the pursuit with doubted but by those who have not the candour to the occupation of William Henebery, containing IAA R. the cavalry and the light division only; they were do justice to an enemy, or whole political prejudices supported by the 3d and 6th divisions, and on the would lead them to detract from that glory which right of the Mondego by the Militia: the reft of has contravened a favourite fyftem, or subverted all the army was halted till provisions could be brought their predictions. What the issue of this mighty | flruggle will be ? - is a question which present ap. The purfuing corps harraffed the enemy's rear, pearances would folve in a manner the most congenial continuing to take prisoners, &cc. The enemy's to the hopes of the British nation. There are in. upon Guarda; the remainder upon Celorico. More parte will speedily recail, if he has not already done

tioned in Salama ca, were on their march to B. vaonne, and that his Imperial Guards had been once niore summoned to his capital. If these things Mafter, and that he neither expects, nor can meet wit',

reinforcements as he purfues his retrograde money ments. If he should either feek, or not be also ; avoid, a battle, the fituation of his army, dimension ed in number and oppressed by the reverest laffe i je. would promife an early victory to that value, House of Commons last right, that the Bank was ter, of the Royale, with a body of French Dragoons, secure it. These things, combined with the infinnow in the course of having a large quantity of Sil of whom several were killed, and an Officer and 37 mation contained in our columns, afford the most propitious omens. Still, it is not possible to lo k to the future but with deep noxiety. It is ufelefrito enter into speculations as to what may have taken place; but the following statement, which there a reason to believe is consistent with the information and wounded. They abandoned Campo Major and where he is determined to make a fland, and that Lord Wellington had refolved to acte to him on "On the 26th, Marthal Beresford's head-quar- front. Under these circumstances, the conclusion is, The Dublin Evening Poft frates, on whot is leave

nates " highly respectable authority," that the Box The accounts from Oporto are also highly gratic lish Cabinet have it in contemplation, in configuence fying. A letter of the 25th ult. from that place, of the hostile mersures on the part of America, to flates that accounts had been received there of the illue another Order in Council, providing, that no enemy having evacuated Salamanca and retreated to produce or property of the United States shall be imported into Great Britain or Ireland in American We have also to notice that a letter from Cadin bottoms, and that the British hopping only is to be flates, that General Ballasteros, with about 5,000 used for the purpose. The same Journal adds -Spaniards, on the 15th March, surprised the French of Our informant mentions that this step may be detook 5: 0 prifoners, and remained mafter of the field. | will ultimately adopt the measure, he has no doubt,

Both Houses of Parliament have adjoured for

We have authority to flate, from a Letter te. ceived from London, that Mr. Alcock's lest for this The flatements contained in private letters from Courty will not be vacated, as the Phylicians have

arrived there a few days before the packet failed .- this City from Portugal, stares, or that Richard The numbers of fick and of prisoners that were daily Burke, late Lieutenant of his Majefly's 45th regia falling into the hands of the purfuing army was in- ment, who went over to the French, was taken on

BIRTH -The Lady of Nuttall Greene, Fig. of a ton MARRIFD, -Sunday last, in Passage, Mr. John Rogers, Surveyor of the Barge, to Miss Mary Haves, DIED. At Upperwood, in the County of K Sketing, at a yer advanced age, I adv Morres, relict of the late Ner Wille lists Morres, Bart and mother to the present Sir W. F. R. Morres - On Wednesday morning last in Carrick, the Him. Mrs. Herbert, mother of the Rev. Nicholas Herbert, at an idvanced age, universally and deeply regretted -On Weda nesday, the 10th inst, at Cloumel, Mrs. Madden, -On Seturday I. t. universally and deservedly regretted, John Prims of Enniume, in the Co. Kilkenny, Eag after a mort painfid. illness with which he had been occasionally afflicted for many years, and which he bore with a pattence and resignation pocults: to himself. To his numerous family who

BRITISH PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

ON SUNDAY next, the Alst Inst. a SERMON will be Presched, and a Collection made, at the Marhopist MEETING House, Bailey's New-street, in aid of the Fund for the Relief of the British Prisoners in France Donations from those who cannot stiend, will be received at the Bank of Messia, Newport and Co and et the Office of

Waterford, April 18, 1811. ounty of Waterford By Virtue of his Majesty's write

Elizabeth Greene, ne directed, I will, on the 26th day of April inst at the Hour of One Pierce Walsh. o'Clock, in the Afternoon, at the Defendant. Court-house of Dungarvan, in said County, proceed to sell by Publis Cant, the Defendant's Interest in the Lands of Kelucfrehune nead County to Satisfy the Plaintiff's Delitand Costs .- Das

ted this 16th Day of April, 1811. N. GREENE, Sheriff, TO BE SOLD,

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS, THAMPLUE Actes, one Rood, six Perches of OAK WOOD, of 43 Years Growth It has within a Mile d a Haif of Ross, and convenient to the River Batrow. Application to be made in Writing, (Post, paid,) to Joseus unn, Tan. St. Margaret's, Broadway; or, at Rockfield, Wexford,

April 15, 1811.

In the Matter of John Bolton, Pursuant to an Order made in this Matter, bearing Date the twenty-eighth Day of February last, I will, on Monday, the 18th Day of March Instant, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Day, at mg

Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, set up a. d let to the nightest and fairest Bidder, from the twenty-lifth Day of March Instant, for such feen, during said Minority, as may se agreed on-all that and those, that Part of the Lands of or theresbours, with the Appurtens ices ; and sho, all that, the Dwelling House and Gerden, with the Appurenances on the Hill Quarter of said Landa, now in the occupation of William Grant; and also, all that Part of the Lands of Cran hans, with the Dwelling House and Apportenances, now in e occupation of Mrs. Band -All which said Lands and cinion are attuate in the Barony of Upperthird, and County of Waterford, and are Part of said Minor's Property. - Dated this 4th Day of March, 1811,

GT The above letting is adjourned to Wednesday, the lat of May next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inns Quey, Dubin -- Os ed the 18th

WILLIAM HENN. For Particulars, apply to H. t. Y Lie, Solicitor, Westford.

the wiferings person to the him of grange