LETTER OF MR. POLS. The Order of the Day upon which their Lord-

thing were fummoned, being read, Earl STARHOFA rule to bring forward his projust heard read the two documents upon which ex- being acted upon might be attended with lamentable give the proposition a decided negative. room for cavil; at least it might have faved many closively he meant to found his proposition. He effects, and where the parties so intersecting may, in [Lord Holland observed, that even if he affected of the observations which had protracted unnerely. faid the motion was in itlelf a very fimple one, and the event of loss of lives, be found guilty respective. It severy proposition laid down by the Noble Early rily the present discussion. which in effect would go to declare, that the letter by of murder, according to the confinction of the who fooke left, who he was far from doing, Itill | Lord Grentille was willing to acknowledge motion imported. It certainly went to reprobate resolution being read, and the question put, the letter upon the account of illegality, and he defied any lawyer whatever to disprove the confiructending that a plain and obvious construction thereof on. The act did not in the leaft degree trench than the Livery of Lordon. The petition be adof grievances; this was exprelly mentioned to the provile at the end of the act : " that nothing therein of his Majefty's fubjects to petition Parliament or entirely coincided with thee of his very Learned | guage of the Act, it must be considered that all per-Friend, the late Mr. Dunning. A delegate was, fons under whatevername appointed, acting as delby his appointment, invelted with some right which | gates, were the persons contemplated in the AA: he did not before pollels, the right of acting for and that would form a Convention under its fair and obin the name or behalf of another; as in the case of vious meaning. If so, could there remain a doubt delegation of power to an Agent to fell out Stock, that when a circular letter was fent round from Dubor any lecond person to do that for another which it lin, avowedly to a certain description of persons in was not convenient or practicable for the principal to | the different counties; calling upon them to elect or do. How was it possible, he would ask, that three appoint persons to act for them in the Committee in millions of any description of people could petition, Dublin, that it was in every view a convention, as but by means of delegation? Each individual could contemplated by the AC? It was therefore is Iv not personally flyn the petition. His Lordship then conceived that such a species of Parliament Should on entered into a detailed description of a popular meet. be suffered to be held ; he mult then say, with re-Ing fome years fince in the County of Kent, at which | frect to the circumfigures myler which the affire he was particularly office; where, by means of de. took place, there could not in effect anile any other legation, and dividing the county into difference of opinion than what arose respecting the the purpole of more eafily foliciting and obtaining exercise of the discretionary power with which the artified by no fewer than feventeen thouland; a illegal body may go very near the wind, when by greater number than was ever known on any former artifice or contrivance it kept out of the letter of the occasion. This was done principally by the expe- law. A question might also arise as to the extent dient of appointing Managers of Petition for the fe. to which an evil should be suffered to run, as to its veral diffricts in the county. This was the mode existence in a small degree, or its proceeding to an which the Catholics appeared to adopt, and he cen. alarming length, with reference to the period when fured the language of the document in quellion as un. It became the duty of Government to interfere, in necessarily offensive to the Catholic Body. Their order to preserve the tranquility of the country. It Meeting at Dublin, was characterifed as an nolawful | was a question of prudence on the part of the Go. affembly ; yet what was the relult? Some civil vernment of Ircland, howfar, as well as at what pe. drates employed by the Government, which was a | be preferable to let the matter die away, fo that the not illegal; if they were in the Right Hon. Gent. be done. But this question was at an end the mo- frequent reference had been made, had not in its did not do his duty ; but so it ended, and Mr. Pole ment it was proposed sucther to extend the body, view the Catholics of Ireland. It had in contemplatook himself back again to this country. He con- by a country representation, by delegates lent from Lion the affembling of any description of persons who took nimier use a gent to meetings of the Cathufica every country in tislend, to do that under the circum- met together for the purpole of electing others who were not contrary to law, but that the letter was ftancerof a patition which had been previously agreed were to interfere in matters of Church and State. It And wantadted by the providence of the act. There to s threefore the only legitimate purpole of the was the nature and intention of such meetings that

of Mr. Secretary Pole, calling upon the Magistrates Act. His Lordship then concluded, by moving a he would feel it his duty to support the motion of the candour and firmels with which the Noble and of Ireland to act as he required of them, was going Refolution for the adoption of the Houle, as above his Roble Frend. The question before them, he Learned Lord had folken of Mr. Secretary Pole'sle. beyond the letter of the act. This was what his flated, in the commencement of his speech. The infeded, was one not ref ecting the exercise of the ter, but he could not concur in the inferences which The Earl of Liverpoor feid, that what had bet upon the legality of those after which Mr. Pole statement leid down by him. He should not now fallen from the Noble Mover applied almost criticaly required the Magillentes of Ireland to do, whether go into any detail of the arguments which mightly tion he should put upon the act. The measure in to the question of the legality of the letter figned by the chromstar ces were such as to justify, within jurged on the present occasion. He would corten question was certainly contrary to the liberties of the Mr. Pole. In the little with which he lest it neces- the meaning of the act, that Gentleman in the theps himself with asking whether, by the mere act of be people, and tended to excite hatred and ill blood. [fary to trouble their Lordlhips on the prefent occas he had taken; whether, in fact, he had called upon ing prefent at fuch an affembly, without voting, or Their Lord hips thould not fuffer fuch a document from, he thould confine himself Reichly to that point, the Magistrates to do that which by the Convention otherwise concurring in the business of fuch a need to remain on their table unnoticed. He would, in The Noble Earl, no doubt, had completely fatisfied Act, or any other law they were entitled to do? ing, could subject a person to the penalties of the the first instance, state his motion to their Lord. biriself that the letter was illegal, considered with It was necessary for every Nuble Lord who should Act? The Nuble and Learned Lord would not Thips :- It was to cell upon the House to resolve, reference to the Act; but he doubted whether the vote for the motion to make up his mind to two dil. furely flate the affirmative. Yet, by virtue of Mr. That it had taken into its most serious considers. Noble Earl would succeed in satisfying any other tind propession, that the conduct of Mr. Pule's letter, any man, merely for the crime of sim tion the Circular Letter of Mr. Secretary Pole to Lordin the Excele of the truth of his position; which Pole with respect to the letter in quellion was not ply being present at such an assembly, was liable to the Magistrates of Ireland, and also the Act of Par. | was, so he took it, that the meetings which that be justifiable ; - and, secondly, that it was necessary be accessed and imprisoned. Their Lordships would liament therein mentioned, being an Act of the ter evidently had in contemplation, were not illegal for the House to come to forme declaration upon it. no doubt feel themselves bound to record on their Lith Parliament, of the 33d of his Majeley, chap, meetings upon a fair confirmation of the Act of Par. His objections to the proceedings of the letter now, fournals their merked disapprobation of fuch an in-29, and that the House thinks it necessary to de. liament referred to. This was the true flate of the in considering the question before them, respected terpretation of the law, and of the dangerous men. clare, that the faid Circular Letter required the question. In considering this, their Lordships would its legality, and had nothing to do with the concerns fore which has been grounded on it. He could not Magistrates to do and perform certain we's of seve. have to consider the objects of the Act in question . of its probleme. And here he felt not a little while help considering such a stretch of power as resorted rity not authorifed by the faid Act of Parliament, It was framed under very fracticular circumflances experffing his fentimentage Memberof that House, to in Iteland, as a frosh proof of a disposition hollike and which if done and performed, would be directly by the I- & Pailiament, and to prevent, in future, in being obliged to fpeak, of a pari at leaft, of the to every measure and demonstration of conciliation contrary to law; and that the faid letter by fo rr. what took place on former occasions, namely, a con. Administration of the Dake of Richmond, one to towards that country. When duly confidered, how quiring the Magiltiztes to zel, required them to at. vention, purporting to represent the Irish people, or whom he had the honour of being nearly related, monthrous must it not appear ! What, make three fack the rights of the people of Ireland, and is any class of them, with a view to obtain alterations | though he had never much performal acquaintance | millions of our fellow fully cits liable to be arrefled therefore and thereby an unjust astempt to invade in things ellablished in Church and State. The par- with, in terms other than of respect one to and imprisoned at the will of a Secretary of Govern. their fiberies; and that the faid letter was directly | ticular circumflances which gave rife to the administration, in other points of view, he | ment ! How would fuch a dectrine found in the contrary to that fuffit of conciliation which ought to were well known. With respect to the question, was happy to paving his tribute of gratitude and ears of Englishmen? How would they relished actuate the Government of Ireland towards the pero how far fuch conventions of delegates would explaule for its moderation, prudence, and mild- a practice? What clamouts would be railed in Eq. ple of that country." This was the motion which | not be illegal by the common law of Irelan', with | nefs. He iele, therefore, not a little in being thus | land, if not three millions, but three-hundred, my, he meant to submit to their Lordstips. The jet of out the introduction of fuch a firtute, he would not called upon to expects in an unqualified manner his if thirty persons were to be arrested, and thrown into it was, Mr. Pole's calling upon the Magistrates to presume to give an opinion. But, he knew, that objection to the letter of a Minister so nearly con- person-such is the difference of opinion between the perform acts of fererity which they were not autho. by the course of all Parliamentary proceedings, there nected with that Noble person a letter which cer- inhabitants of these two parts of the Empire-such rifed by the Act, and that was the true question be. | may be some few casual exceptions, from special cir- | triely called upon the Magistrates of Ireland to act | the different temper of the law as administered refore them. The act in question was underiably a cumflances, to must be was about to flate; but, by in a way they were not authorised by the laws of specting them ! penal distates and it was a fixed principle in law, the general course of proceeding, no petitions could their country. The Att in quellon contained two | The Lord CHAN TELEGE and Lord GRENVILLE that every penal fruitte should be construed strictly. be regularly received in Parliament, except from the clause by the fift, persons fitting in an unlawful | severally explained. His Lordflip then proceeded to an examination of individuals figure them, except in cases where the affembly moder that act, may be proceeded against in The Earl of Bucking Hamshike thought that the lefter, and provident of the ad in question, con. petitions came from Corporate Bolies. A firlking of particular manner. The officers were authorised Mr. Pole had been dealt rather harfuly by during infrance of this occurred not long fince in their Lord. amply bore our the conclusions conclud in his moti. Thips' House, from a body of net less importance to commit or hold them to bail; but, in case of re- | dent, that no measure had been adopted by this 'upon the right of meeting to petition for the redrefs | verted to, purported to be figured by the Lord May. to approhend the perion fo refulling. The Hoble | without the advice and approbation of the Law or, Aldermen, and others, in behalf of themselveand the Livery of Lundon, when the House was of chaile. Would it be contended, that the mere act | pute to him only whatever blame might be thought Thould be conferred to present the undoubted right opinion it was not competent to be received, but as of attending such an affembly as that referred to in to attach to the letter, though, no doubt. Mr. the petitions of individuals figuring, and no others .his Majesty for the redress of public or private The object of the Bill in question, was to declare might be need to bail, or accepted? Might not the the measure. As to the intention of the Convention wrievances." They should attend particularly to the by an Act, that such meetings were illegal; and he proceedings against the feven Bishops be justified on Act, he could considerally say, that it was not lecircumstances of the case, to know whether they believed, that were they to ransack the collection of the lone ground? This would be a falle interpre- velled against the body of the Roman Catholics, but came within the meaning of the act. These were Statutes to and an Act that endeavoured to include tation of the law; and he would affirm, with Lord was passed at the close of a Session, and chiefly di. 'hublicly notorious. The Meetings contemplated by every possible cale, he did not think that any act Canden, that the present case would not be law, rected against the meeting of the United Instinct. the ich were not to be dispersed, only in case of re. | could be found to effential at the one before them. | unless it was made law by the flatute. These post- | from which improper proceedings were to be appre-Their Lordships were not now to be told | None of their Lordships could think that the obvious tions be had illustrated and suffreed on a recent oc- beinded at that time. of the effential difference between delegates and re. | meaning of the Act could be got rid of by a more | cafe in, when he had the Languer of addresting their | Lord GRENTILE disclaimed any intention of presentatives, and managers of petition. With re- change of name, or that such would in the least after Lordships, on the subject of informations Ex Offi- treating Mr. Pole with harshuels or disrespect. There r given tile, Mr. Pole would have been respon- son who adopted it. fish for thefe configuences. He had no helitation | Lord Holland declared himfelf to the in declaring that his conduct on that occasion was | fame effect. improper and culpable. It was a conduct which if | The LORD CHANCELLOR again explained, and which the letter was drawn up, he would not there. | the highest respect. figuratures to a petition; appointing managers of pe. Government of Ireland was invefted. From what Duke of Richmond) fince he has been placed at the Stanhope had prepared for him. Had any other tition, &c. a perition was presented to the Sovereign, | fell from the Noble Earl, it may be inferred that any | head of that Government ; but their Lor. thing | Lawyer attempted to hold a different language, h: directed by his Noble Friend. The LORD CHANCELLOR entered into a variety of argument to justify the general tenor of the letcompliments passed between them and the Migis- riod it should put the law in force? whether it might ler; though he was willing to confess that in some parts of it, the words were fomewhat florenly got confirmation of his averment that the meeting was parties were left in a firmation that no michiel could together. The Convention Bill, to which fuch

were other realons for forming this conclusion .- I meeting was over. Upon this part of the fully & | made them legal or blegal. It inattered to a In the debates which took place on the introduc-, therefore, a doubt could not be entertained, but that what denomination they were known; whether teletion of the Bill into the Inish Parliament, the the Catholic Committee under such circumscances gates, managers, or any other. They would take then Attorney General, in answer to an object became an illegal meeting, within the meaning of the their character from their mode of proceeding, it is tion from Major Doyle, that the Bill would AR. The Just Coveragent, evidently shewed a affembly which these delegates or managers properly operate against the frequent practice of the Quakers | disposition to act with every degree of patience and to elect was an unlawful assembly, for would the fending delegates to represent them in meetings for torbestance, and even indulgence, that could possibly tembly be which should elect them. The el delegates particular purpoles, expressed his opinion that the be expected, but when the mest was thrown all, appoint 4, according to the nature of the eigente-Bill would not affect fuch delegation. Well, then, when they proceeded to the affembling a conven which they floudd have been choice, communicated miled motion on the share subject. He first moved said his Lordship, there are delegates who were ex- stion, unequivocally within the meaning of the art, the legality of their meeting to the bride that the Circular Letter of Mr. Pole to the Ma- empted. A Noble Earl, then prefent, who was at it was deemed, under fuch circumflances, incomis- electing them. Such was the interpretation of the gillestes, of which a copy had been laid before the the time a Hember of the Lish Parliament, as Mr. | tent with the peace of Ireland, to have delayed in , law upon which the letter proceeded; and he could House, fould be read; and it was accordingly read | Hobatt (the Earl of Buckinghamshire) also express. | terfering any longer. The Government proceeded | not consider it as improper, much less as rash and by the Clerk. .. His Lordiff then moved, That the ed a fimilar opinion. He hoped, therefore, his to the exercise of its duty in the most benient many dangerous. When he applied the term florentry to act of the Irish Parliament of the 33d of the King, Lordship would act upon that opinion by his vote ner, and framed its measures for a prospective operation the letter of Mr. Pole, he by no means intended to ch. 29, viz. the Convention Act, be also read; this night. The Noble Earl in concluding, strongly tion. Under these cucumflances and considerations, impute any blame to that Gentleman. The such which proceeding accordingly took place. The No- contended for the illegality of the Circular Letter in he faw no ground whatever for the flatement made was not with him. Perhaps a little more care and ble Earl then observed, that their Lordships had question, and adverted to some inflances wherein its by the Noble Earl, and therefore held it his duty to caution to the drawing it up might have removed all

I discretionary power velled in the Triff Government, I that Noble and Learned Lord had drawn from the

to call upon fucle unlawful meeting to differfe, not | the course of the debate. He was, however, confi fiftance, and in that care only, they were nuthorised | Gentleman, nor the letter in quellion written by him, Lord (Holland) next observed upon the second Officers of Ireland. It was therefore hard to im-Mr. Pore a letter was an effence, for which a mon | Pole, must take his due share of responsibility for

rathurfe and temerity in illining the letter figured by littelf would be completely ufelefa, if no responsibility the Secretary for Ireland; and if the bad confe- were to attach to a person for any mensure which quenessised relulted from it to which, under the cren bore his figurature, and thus openly avowed the milances of the cafe and of the moment, it might | approbation and function of fuch measure by the per-

it did not flir up the people, it at least tended to flir | faid, that furely no hing could be more foreign from up the Magiltrates, to a degree of mischievons and | bismind than comake any unhandsome allusion to the dangerous activity. While, however, he condemn- | Lord Chancellor of Ireland, for whole estimable ed the iping which dictated, and the language in | qualities as a man and a judge he had ever entertained

fore in-plye the whole of the Irifh Government in | Lord Standars, in reply, thanked the Noble an indderirainate centure. He mult do justice to and Learned Lord on the woolfack, for the candour the moderation and impartiality which has uniformly and faitness which he had displayed that night. It marked the conduct of his Noble relative, (the had faved him from the teinining which he [Lord would do well, while they made this just exception, I should have given that Lawyer a complete besting. not to pale unnoticed and uncenfured the inconfide. He rejoiced in having brought forward the prefent rate and dangerous interpretation of the law which | motion. It had drawn from the Noble and Learned had that night been fet up as a julification of the | Lord many uleful confessions; and it had drawn conduct of the Secretary of the Trifh Government, I from his two Noble and distinguished Friends (Lords in iffuing fuci, a letter as that to which the attention | Grenville and Holland) the foundest doctrines, and and reprobation of that House had been so properly the most appropriate observations. He was therefore, determined to take the fenle of the Houle upon the motion. It was to ftrength of argument be

looked, and not to ftrength of numbers. The Houle then divided-Contents 6-None Contents 21-Majority against it 15 .- Adjourned

The American frigate Effex, from Cherbourge is arrived at Cowes, to take on board Mr. Pinknef for the United States.

WATERFOOD-Printed and Published by the Propriet ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller, Quay.

RAMSEY'S Waterford Chronicle.

PRICE FOUR-PENCE]

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1811.

FNUMBER IT 123

TO BE SOLD.

THE OAK WOOD of Canglooner, containing about Twenty Acres, (plantation measure) and of about 28 Your Growth, the joint Property of Sigan Newborn, Sa street Bryon, and the Representatives of the late Maurica Bisnor Anniery, Figs ; situated on the bank of the na Nigable River Note and Barrow, midway between Ross and Wherford, in the County of Kilkenny, Proposals in wiring, (only) will be received by Simon Newbort, Adelphi Terroce, Waterford, Feq. the Rev. Henry Annesist, Newpark, Kikullen, and Shaon Blackmore, Bohop's-Hall, near Waterford, Esq. who will send a Person to shew the Wood - Proposals will be received as allow until the 15th May next, when the Purchaser will be declared if the

Waterford, April 19, 1811.

By Authority of the Prince Regent, RTHUR BIRNIF begs leave to inform his Friends and A the Public, that he is now selling FICKEIS and SHARES for the LOTTERY, which will be drawn the 4th of June next, being

THE KING'S BIRTH DAY.

The Scheme which has been fixed mond, is the best that could possibly be adopted; it is as follows:

SCHEME.									
: 4	Prize	of	£20,000	are	600.000				
21		-	$e^{i\phi_{ij}}$	-	21,000				
232		-	500	-	16,360				
.60		•	50	-	5.000				
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4,000		-	16	•	32,000				
io uno	Ticke	٠.			£200,000				

County of Waterfaid	DY Victive of this Melectris write of Figure 10 at the Crime to
Ebrabeth Greur,	me d rected, I will, on the 26th day
Plantiff.	Sof April and it the Hour of One
Pierce Watch,	In Clock, in the Afternoon, at the
Defendant	Court home of Dispress, in said
	County, proceed to sell by Pul. Interest in the Lands of Keluctiehae

TO BE SOLD,

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS FRAWELVE Acres, one Rood, six Precios of OAK Application to be made in Westing, (Post, paid,) to Joynua Now, Fig. St. Margaret's, Broadway; or, at Rockheld, Reef, (quatters) - - - - 4 d. - 6 d

In the Matter of) DURSUANT to an Order mode in Jone Box row, I this Marter, bearing Date the tweety-eighth Day of February list, I will, on Monday, the 18th Day of March Is could at One o'C'ock in the Afternoon of said Day, at my be extend on-all that and those, that Part of the Lands of M nort Bolion, roberation Berry behr, and Patl field, now in the occupation of William Henchery containing IZA SR. or thereabouts, with the Apparticiances, and also, all the the Dwelmer House and Garden, with the Apportenance on the Hill Quarter of wid Lands, now in the occupation of William Chant; Se'll Also, All that Part of the Lands of Ciahans, with the Dwelling House and Appartenances, nor the ogenpation of Mrs. Band - All which and Lands and Premises are situate in the Barony of Uppenbird, and Count of Waterland, and are Pert of said Milion's Property, -Dated

WILLIAM HENN OIL JOINGLAIR OUTCOME OF the principle of the Calculation of the original value of Chambers on the Ions Quay, Dublim - Dated the 19th grain, compared with that of Sugar, the difference Int of May be that One of Clock in the Afternoon, of my

this 4th Day of March 1811.

TO BE SOLD. NE THIRD SHARE of Short 7300 per Annuen. stiring out of the Paper Mill, and Bolton Mills and Land, together with the One Phys. Share of the Ground, the Wood and Timber growner thereon, sucress to Whelen's, giving the preference to facely a time matter growing Bridge, a most beautifu, situation for a Lod in thereon, and a in the West I dies? valuable raing interests supply to become beens, Jon. Esq.]

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD

FINE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour Castakenby Act of Pathament to form the Assize, was last Week 451. 0d. per Barrel, perider an Allowance of Eight Stoiling

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Six-Penny,							0				

Panged with an R, and the Homeshold with in H acard the " lest, Med, and Dona bought or or I set in a mar

CORNELIUS HOLDER, I was

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

100 Hhds. Prime Superior Cork WHISKEY, 10 Hbds. Prime Virginia FOBACCO, 80 Hhds, and Tierces FERMOY PORTER and

Waterford, April 5, 1811.

WANTED, A COMPLETE COACH PAINTER. COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

KILLEA TO BELLE OR SOLD,

MOLONEL ST. LEGER will Let or Sell, the HOUSE March Inst. consuling of a HOUSE, walled-in GARDEN well Cropped, with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which is Lesse of 25 Years is yet anexpered .- Colonel St. Leger ba also In Acres of Ground, which he will set with the House or reparate. The House &c. is in partiest Report fit to the Reception of any Family - The Situation and Beauty of

nel St. I eres, who will show the Premises.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-APRIL 20.

Butrer, Best Quality, £0 00, 0d --- mond - - - - - 0 0s, 0d -- therds - - - - - - 0 01 0.1 Tallow rendered) - - - - - about 90x, 6id Lerd (94) - - - - 625 Od - 655 Od. (Per Cwt Burnt Pier. - - - - - 181. Od - 151 6d. Mrs. Pork - - - - 35; Od. - 30; Od Beef. - - - - - - Sha Od. - 42s 6d Ormed, - - - - 16s 0d, - 16s 6d Hour, first Quality, - - - s - d - - - 1 - d --- thate, - - - - - 36s, 6d, - 10s 6d, fourth, - - - 96, od - 10, od. Houseters) - - - - - - 6 d -

Corn Returns for the week anding on Saturday. 1.17 Barrela Winter, } Averaging { 194 --- Bailor

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. APRIL 9

DISTILLERY BULL.

Mr. Percevat moved that the House do go in to a committee on the Diftillery Bill Su J. SINCLAIR objected to the principle of the

was greatly in favour of grain, fo that there could be no doubt if the two articles were left without For Patticulars, apply to Hen'y Irae, Solicitor, Wasciford. regulation, that the Diffiller would always use grain in his manufacture. To meet this, however, a duty was proposed to as to give the preference to Sugar What was this but to impole a duty on faccharine metter growing in this country for the purpole of

Mr. W. Smith regretted to fee a matter of this importance discussed in so than a house. The Right Honourable Gontleman oppolite (Mr. Perceval) had on a former night, confidered it as an argument in favour of the prefent measure that he had not been to fortunate as to fecure to it the entire approbation By Order of his War, han the Mayor of faid City- of any one of the three great opposite interests com cerned in it. This, he admitted, was prefumptive but by no means conclusive, proof of the propriety of the measure; for it was possible that it might be Pro Conster, by Act of Parlament, on White and Ringed | to fundamentally wrong as to failin giving lainfac. The the Benefit of the Brit cand Len Shillings on Household tion to every party concerned. He had now at mours server normanner opinion on this ful jeft which went pretty far to they that this was the characteristic of the prefent Bil. The persons concerned in the Corn Diffullery is England, had, within thele lew days, iffued a pub heation, in which they Itate, that they conceive the 87 All other Some of Lower steen weign in Proportion | prefent in after a death blow to their trade. it and bender the two initial Levers of the Barer or Maker's regretted that an Honourable and L. arned Friend Name, the White Bread must be marked warm a W the of his had not fucceeded to having a Committee appointed up trains, to inquire into the necessity of the with the seried. And the several first is said to stream incolure before it should have been held that a fyl-Wheat, Meat, and Floor, are required to make due Weell, tem which had prevailed in this country certainly for and I abandoned. W tim the last faity years there not to the Act of Painment for Registers in A resof Board only been two full enforce of dift if then from grain put in holtile competition with them.

previous to the prefeat talpention. The, he cou-

milt as ever wrote (Dr. Adam Smith) laid it down nurfery for our marine. They all faw how Bonds that there could not be a worse lystem than to use parte valued a West India colony, while he had one. a raw material of a dearer price infread of one which | never sparing a ship or a man to retain it, well could be had at a cheaper rate. Taking off the du- knowing, that without colonies, France, after all. ties from each of malt and fugar, and taking the was nothing, and yet Gentlemen on the opposite si'e malt at 40s, and the lugar at 71s, 5 that, after dea | could be blind to advantages to obvious to that greet docting the duty, left 440. This quantity of logar and wife man-not that he meant to complinent would be found to produce only two-thirds the quan. Bonaparte, whom he believed to be the oreateft vilruy of Spirits which would be produced by 400. Inin on the face of the earth-fa laugh]-but if one worth of barley; fo it appeared that a diffiller who has known to keep fo good a look out to his must ule 66s, worth of sugar to produce the same own interests, thought so highly of these colonies. quantity of spirits which he could produce from 40s. | whit can those persons mean who make so much worth of barley, thus rendering it as apparent as any principle in political economy, that you destroyed cre, and what not? (A laugh.) This talk about 26s. worth of Ingar on every 66s, worth of that com- the landed interests would be attributed to Gentleine. modity which you used in distillation : and whether | but it looked more like country Trwife, diffictived this was thrown into the Thames, or made into with any thing less than flent per Bent for their mespirits, could be of no consequence to the country at large-it was equally a grofs and unprofitable wafte. Thus there was a walte of the national frock of 26s. on every 65s, worth of lugar uled in the distilleries. Suppose this to fall equally on the a fair competition between corn and fugar, they whole country, and that the quantity of grain used would be the last men to oppose it. This was the in the distillation was 80,000 quarters, or take it object of the present measure, and why did they rather according to the late return at 780,000 quar- | eppole h ? ters-this quantity of grain to be used in distills. tion would coft 1,560,000l. To produce the same quantity of spirits from sugar, however, it would be necessary to use as much lugar as would cost two millions fix hundred thousand pounds, thus actually occasioning a waste to the amount of 1,014,000l. in confequence of employing fugar infread of grain in distillation. This was a point to clear, that any Gentleman could eafily fatufy himfeil upon it ; und this was 1,000,000 of money token from the frock annually to support a measure from which no benefit could coffibly be derived. It might be faid, Scot- as to the produce of the ground. He leid always land an Pliclaud ought to be thrown outof confider. ation in making this calculation, and that it ought agriculture of the country. to be confined totally to England. Even in this view of the case, and taking it only at one third, full there would remain a lufe on this head to the amount of \$30,0001. Even supposing it to be necoffeey to tax chie country for the support of the West Ladice, this was not she right manner of tax. Supprising that the diffillery from corn could fupport the daty which was proposed, of 10. Qd. per gallon of wash, he had inquired, and was given to understand, that they would rather pay 2s. per gallon to have the diffellery entirely confined to corn. It necessary for the Right Honourable Quitleman to apply to this meafore to make up his budget, he might be fare of gerting it confined to corn, but not if it was extended to lugar. Mr. Smith then procerdei bo flew that the progressive increase of the importation of lugar from the colouies, for nearly the last fifty years, had been fo great as to glut the market in this country to excels for fome years back. For the five years ending 1765, the footing with grain. But here there was no equaliamount of fugace imported from the Colonies, and it. A bounty was given to the fugar. The fpirite retained for home confumption, was 997,000 cet .- In fifteen years after, the amount for the then year had by that time encreased to 1,500,000 cwt.; for the year, ten years after 1,200,000 cwt. ; and for the five years ending 1795, the importation had amounted to 1,335,000 cwt ; for the year 1806, 2,200,000 cwt.; and for the year 1808, the total amount imported was 3,600,000 cwt, of which 1,300,000 cwt, had been re exported. He illustrated his view of the principle of the mea fure, by supposing a proposition to be made for the purpose of encouraging our filk manufacturers ; and that for the purpole they should be afked to make their ropes and cordage of filk initead of hempwhat would be the difficulty in according to fuch a proposition? Not any difference in point of quality, because filk could make as good ropes as hemp, bu not at cheaply: So fugar could produce as good fpirite as corn but not as cheaply. After fome fur ther oblevations, he concluded by repeating his affurance that it was not his wish to depreciate the interests of the West India Planters-to far from

ment confident with our great agricultural inte. Mr. HIBBERT faid, that the principle might be brought within a much narrower compate than it had been by his Right Hon. Friend. The queftion timply was this. The average amount of their importations of foreign corn for the last it years were four millions; of thele four millions abe British planter affeed but one fifth, and let the agriculturift employ their means and indultry in growing a four fifthe

it, that he wished to give them every encourage.

Mr. W. TAYLOR contended that the Diffillery Laws were originally intended by our ancestors, and thould be looked upon by us as nothing more than a philhed, would have afterwards corrected. branch of the Corn L. wa, Intervient to the paramount off the of the Com Laws, and never to be

I crived, was such a proscription in favour of dikilla- I to put two commodities upon a fair footing. Getion from corn, as should not, without the fallest Hemen should not all & to think so lightly of the linquiry have been infringed. This, however, was Welt India Colonies-they have given more than now to be altered without inquiry, and contrary to | their due share of support in carrying on the war, every found principle. As great a political econo- as affording a market for our manufactures, and a noise about their corn growers, and potatoe grow. mey. (Laughter.)

Lord Binning observed, that certain landowners, who had been Members of the Committee in 1808, had faid, that if the object were to create

Sir John Nawsont accused the Noble Lord and the majority of the Committee with direct'in. confiftency, they having before recommended the fugar distillation only as a temporary measure, founded on an apprelienced fearcity, while they now supported it so a permanent measure, without allegeing any such reason. It was said to be an experiment ; but of what nature ? If it answered in point of revenue, it was to be permanent. The diftillers themselves had faid it would ruin their trade and injure the revenue. It deftrayed all fair reasoning depreceted, and did fo fill, all meddling with the

Mr. Roan fald, that the Legislature had been meddling with agriculture of the country for centuries paft. He faw no good renfon for preventing the use of sugar in the distilleries, when we were importing corn.

Mr. Wuarund admitted the general principle, that the West India colonissa ought to have the advantage over the enemy. But if Gentlemen really thought the question refled upon this argument, they ought to admir fugar into the breweries to the whole extent of the importation. But the millions of acres of waste land-and could importation be needfacy while these were moultivated? The price at which importation was allowed had been fixed too low in 1804, owing to the prejudices which then prevailed-and hence the foreigner had been able in meet our own com merchant in the market. He was not one of those who admitted that fugar onglit to be allowed to be used in the distilleries on an equal

sight be got cheaper from grain in the proportion of 12 to 17, and the bounty was intended to make up the difference. He lind the firongest objection a the measure on principle.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchaquer Isid, it

ought to have been stated by the upponents' of the measure, that fugar was not to be admitted into the difeilleries till barley was at 384. As to the feare respecting the revenue, and the rain of the trade of the distillers, he thought them utterly groundlets. He denied the application of the principle cited com Mr. Adam Smith by the Hon. Gent, oppolite (Smith). Corn and lugar were litted for the difti'ries. But corn was likewife the proper food of man. When fugar then was used in preference, co the Hon. Gentleman had faid, the differroce was not laft, as if it had been thrown into the feat for the corn faved might be converted to human food, which fugar could not. And, befides, there were other circumftances to be confidered-the manufac. tures and other commodities taken by the colondes in

exchange, the flopping, and feamen inpported, &-The House divided, tra Koong into the Committee

In the Committee, Sir J. Nawron , itrough objected to the mealure, as throwing additional oil. ficulties in the way of that intercourse between Gr. at Britain and Ireland with regard to the fourt trade, which was provided for by the Act of Union.

Mr. W. Smirn fild, be apprehended the erroe of his Right tion. Friendwas in diffinierpretting the definient furplus of corn to supply the remaining Act of Union, which had by a blunder in the follow of countervaling duties, given an advantage to Ireland which the accuracy of the Right Hon. Gentle. men under whole aulpices that mealure was accom-

Sir J. Nuwroux replied, that he did not underfland to what blunder his Honourable Friend alfinded. There was certainly a blouder in the feale of Mr. Follar faid, that the mere principle was duties, but it was in favoar of Scotland, and gare

both fides cheered, and the coull & began. . After . fhort ftruggle we dafted through the centre of their column, and of courle left them in our rean apon which both fider wheeled aboot and came to the charge again .- The fight now became a personal conflict, man to man-The French made a fhort fland, but falling in their point they could not long relift the impetuality of our fellows, (who cut them wolike mince mest), and in the most daftardly muner ran off; bere a general pursuit took place, and so we polled the French infantry they gave us a broudfide by which we loft a few men, but not fo many to might be expected, confidering what a mark they had -what made our fituation fill more critical was, that while we followed the main body of their chalry. the greatest part of the last regiment of their column was in the rear, fo that we had to dispose of them also; however, in passing through it to regain their main body, we gave them quite enough of it-We followed those three regimeats to the bridge of Badajoe, a diffance of twelve miles; the flaughter was very grest, but the grenter spart of them threw themselves diff their horses, and furrendered, which we udmitted, luppoling that Marfial Bereuford fent the 3d und'4th to our affillance-We rock 16 pieces of cannon on the way to Badgor, and having killed the aridlery dri. vers, mounted our Men on the horfes, in order to of Badajor, we made a halt to collect our fellows together's on funkmould's aumbers, we found that our whole force now come up was composed of the officers of the two lquedrons who had charged, thole of the ficirmifhing foundron and about thirty privates, the remainder of our men had either Ropped on the road to plus. der, or from not being able to proceed further, their borles being to completely done up-We had not remained above five minutes before the Bridge of previous to our coming up with the cavalry when we the army of Andalulia. first charged them, upened a tremendous are of artillery from the ransparted the town-We of course made off out of range of their guns fleveral thore baving paffed, between no and torn up the ground helted again, and callected our men, who had come had not been paid for fix months, up by this time, for the purpole of fecuring our pri-Toners, which (together with the Txteen pieces of artillery) to the number of one thouland, we carried along with us almost two leagues, not doubting but the 3d and 4th dragoons had been fent to support tie; but what was our affontshment when we per, crived at the difference of about a mile and a half, a Trong column of French infantry, with a regiment of Cavelry in front of them, marching directly in our teeth, on their retreat to Badajos. There was now no other alternative hot flight, and we immediately got off the road and took a direction to our right, werels the country, leaving our priloners and on mon behind as. After croffing an immense extent of country, we fell in with Marshal Beresford's Aid de Camp, who informed us, that he had been fent by the Marshal to see whether there was a vestige of the 13th remaining; concluding, of courfe, that we had been cut off. He conducted us to the British Army to Campo Major, which we reached at nine p'clock, and lay our that night under its walls,-Yesterday we marched into the town, where we continue a fort time to recruit our botles and men. Our lofe is about 70 killed, wounded, milling; and prisoners. Lleutenant Smith wounded mortally, our Adjutant flightly. Prederick ban got a flight cut on his well, which prevents his writing; it is how. ever, of no confiquence. The chains of my helmet faved my life, having received a cut from a fabre,

PLOT DISCOVERED AT LISBON.

which could not penetrate them; our Regiment is

(minuitalized.)

By the Growler gumbrig which arrived last week from Lilbon, we learn that a dangerous plot had been discovered, the object of which was to burn the Bitish hipping in the Tagns. The following general orders were iffued in confequence; by Admi- The 3d Huffars made a fine charge. The lols of is driven out to perifh for want, tal Berkeley :

from each thip every night, prepared with fire ed to 80 killed and wounded. grapaels, o be in three divitions viz .- Fird Divition; Billeur. Cafar, and Mare ; fecond division, Hanpibel, Dreadnought, and Tonnant ; third divition, Impetueux, Zeslous, Audacious, and Abercrombie; fing, rife ; to though every night, and always to right bank, while the 39th and 69th charged him. cular; fo very like " bir dear papa ?"

intelligence has been received of an attempt to be made by the enemy's emissaries, to burn the ships and transports in the Tagus. Bonts or veffels adrift after fun fet to be most carefully examined;

, (Signed) " GRO. CRANFIELD BERKELRY." By a later arrival (the Walfingham packet) we have heard that a party of American failure had lent themselves to this diabolical plot, and that the Americen faipping in the Tagus bal, in confequence,

FRENCH PAPERS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY OF PORTUGAL

Paris, Arrieb. An Aid de Camp of Marshal the Prince of Eleing, has arrived at Paris. The fet out on the 23d of March, from Celerico, which was the head quar-

All the magazines which the army had formed. were entirely exhausted on the 28th Februs ry. The foregers, who were fent twenty leagues from head quarters, no longer brought in any thing.

On the ritof March they were reduced to fublit in the referve of biscuit, which could only furnish is days food, and it was impossible to walt for the harvest, as no resource could be expected from it before June. There remained, therefore, to the Prince of Effling, only three measures to adopt.

One was to attack the English in their lines before Lifbon, but the principles of military tactic forbade this, malmuch as his heavy artillery could not be brought up. __

Another was to pale the Tagub toform a jun Riot with the army of Andalufia, and by that means opening a communication by the great road with Seville and Madrid, finding his brefilery in Badajos, drawing his providions from the Alentefo, changing his line of operation, and maintaining the double tete de pont, which the army had conftructed on the right and left banks of the Zezere, at Pun.

General Eble. with so activity and a true know. ledge of all therefources of his art, which did him the greatest honour, as well as the artillery, was preparing to confirmed 200 boats. We might then, by throwing at once two bridges keroli the Tagus. carry off the combon having arrived at the bridge menacing a passage in front of Punhete, effecting one lower down oppolite Santarem, bearing then lift army at Lilbon, and by a movement upon Ler. ria, oblighing them to recall the divition of General Hill in order to fuccour Liebon : profiting by this deliberation of the friends of humanity. movement to throw over a bridge in the environs of Punhete. The Tages being passed by one or other of these operations, a communication would have been opened with Seville and Madrid, and we Badbios, When the French infantry who had got in might have been reinfarced with all the reinfarces of

The Mild mealure which brefented itfelf win opening a communication with Ciudad Rodrigo. where there were Thors, cluthing, summunition, aitil. before us and having aerived at a civil distance; we lery, magazines, and money for the army, which

on the last measure.

On the 4th, all the baggage and fick were placed on a great number of mules and affes which were with the army; they were lent forward on the road, and gained two marchel. The rear guard was confided to the Duke of Elchingen, who advanced from Levris to Molisno, threstening to turn the position of Certago. On the 10th the rear guard

Our fharp shooters, who remained in front of the own, and the English advanced guard, were engaged, which gave rife to, the combat of Pombal .-Our advanced poffa tetired, and the English advanced guard entered the cown. The first brigade of the first dimen: Our lofe in this combat amounted to & killed and 18 wounded. The English advanced guard had no artillery ; the artillery of our rear guard was in battery, and played confiantly upon them.

On the 11th; the French rear guard was on the heights of Rediulia. The English General advanced with his whole army. At two in the afternoon he deployed about 25,000 men under the fire of 40 of our pieces of artillery; which played with great activity. All the first bort upon the male of the enc. thy, they being nomaffed by any battery. Diforder manifelted itself several times in their columns. About live, their artillery arrived, and they mount- fervice at length expires, finds him worn out with placed by the veffel from Viana. ed some batteries. We saw with pleasure that one Inbour and pisting with disease I but he is now a of their divilious manesuvred on their right to turn | free man !! our left, by the falley of Redinha. We let them do it. As foon as they were fufficiently engaged. the goth and the a7th of the line charged them with the bayoner, and put them completely to the rout. for the support of the man whole vital powers have and artillery continue to be forwarded to the Polith The Buglish Officer who commanded was killed .-

On the 15th, the advanced guard was at Foz de

Our artillery was in a polition on the right bank of the Cours which commanded much of the left The field dielf in to take the guard from Gin let till bank. We engaged the enemy very admitly in an ten o'clerk; fecond division from ten till two in affair of advanced posts, which embarrassed him .-

keep u-head of the flips, according to the tide ; as | The village was taken and retaken feveral times. The English were exposed to the fire of our batteries, disorder prevaile ! in their ranks, and foon communicated itself to the whole of the enemy's line : fa. tiqued with the inconveniencies of fucles position. fome fugitive English serived et Louza and Pinherica The village of Foz de Arome remained with the French rear-guard.

Our lofs amounted to 200 men; that of the enemy to 1,200. An English General Officer was

This was the moment to march against the Englift army, sid to ruin it. This resolution was to in infrant agitated in the French army, but it was the 15th and the retreat had commenced on the 5th. We had only marched one and a half or two leagues per day, and there only remained provitions for two or three days, at a half ration. It was, therefore, impossible to stop; there was not a day to lote, and the army continued its movement.

On the 17th the rear guard had wholly passed the

Infinited by the combata of Pombal, of Redin a, and of Foz de Arome, the enemy no longer hewed himfelf.

Thele three combats were advantageous to the rench army. N. t a fingle cuiffon, not a carriage with baggage mot one fick man, was left behind. It ook twelve days to march from Santarem to the banks of the Alva. All the movements of the retreat were calculated, not upon the movements of the English, but upon the necessity of subiftence.

At length, on the 22d, the army was in the beft polition, and the foldiers in the belt foirits. Convoys had fet out from Salamanca and Ciudad Rolrigos, and every day the acmy received elething. hors, and every thing that was necessary for their

Thus the army of Portugal has lived fix months pon the refources of the country; it has changed to place when all those resources were exhausted, and when the difficulties of transport and of roads left to hope of drawing any thing from the depote. The mouths which precede the harveft are in general the mult difficult for tubliflence, because then the granaries are empty; these difficulties have of coucle existed in a much stronger degree in an enemy's country already laid walte.

WEST INDIES.

A motion made in the House of Commons, refapon the tere of the division of General Hill, which | pecting the transportation of the inhabitants of Batz. the English kept before Punliete, or leaving the Eng. I via from their native (oil and climate to work as free Inbourers in the West Indies, deferves, and we hope will obrain, before its adoption, the most mature

Already, as most of our readers mult know. Chinele been transported to the West Indies Me Tree Tabourers, and the public ought to receive every information respecting the principles on which this ly frem is conducted, the benefits or evils with which is accompanied, and the configuences that may be expected to How from it. When thele points repais the Mondego, bearing upon Guards, and Mall have been well examined and come to be thoroughly understood, we are confident that the remaining virtue of But in will compel it voice to be heard, and defeat their views, whether proceeding from mil ske or delign, which the abeltors of this

On the 3d of March the Prince of Essing decided | measure seem desirous to promote. Every person at all acquainted with the springe and notives of human action, must be aware that it would be fully as reasonable to expect that the andholders of Borain should put themselves to the expense of transporting the inhabitants of Batavia to England, from the mere defire of promoting their happinela and consfort, as to hope that the Colonies | ing failedon the 4th; and brings an account the foodld incur a fimilar expense, in transporting them | Massena's army had been reduced to thirty thousand to the Well oldice, from fimilar motives of humanity.

-This is fell evident. Il transported as free labourer:, equity demands that the lyftem should be such as to insure to these Commanding Officer on the Gueroscy Station; Stating who incur the expense a fair chance to be reimbursed that a vell-I had arrived at Guernsey, from Opoild; their expenditure. How is this to be effected ? How which place the left on the 4th inflant, the Captain has it been executed? The individuals are removed of which flates, that before he failed an account had vision of the Duke of Elchingen charged the enemy | as indented ferrodatts for a certain term of years with the bayonet, and killed and wounded & or 500 When removed to their new country, their fergices the 3 cft ult. made an attack upon the French; and are fold for the agreed term to those who need la. bobrers; and, if the unhappy people furvive the Marshal Ney, the whole of which, amounting to

term, they are then free men ! Let a man of common fense minlyfe fueli a lyftem

A free man !- Can any abule of language be con. reived equal to this? - Free indeed ! - His mafter is now the free man : he is no longer bound to provide 18 per cent. in the course of last month. Troops been exhaufted in his fervice; and the poor wretch frontier; and a war was not only generally, but the English, who were feveral hours under the fire

or The squadran to raw guard with one hoat of our artillery; was considerable. Our loss amount- statement; and let the loud, the irrestitible voice of he having been guilty of the offence of visiting Eng. British humanity be heard so it ought, and this new land; and also Mr. Keifer, at Berlin, who has curse with which our country is threatened will be been charged with the double crime of visiting Enk: averted !- STAR.

The King of Rome, it appears, is charmed whenever he hears any martial airs performed. The also, day, mention, that the Government at Paris had nishing youth, before he is breeched, is expected to refolved not to grant any more licences allowing velocities the morning; and the third division from two till We drew him under the fire of the artillery on the be enabled to command armies, he is, in every parti. fels to proceed to England, unless one-third of the

LONDON.

MONDAY, APRIL 15 Yesterday the following Bulletin was fnewn at it James's Palace : Windsor, April 14, 1911

" The King continues to go on favourable." (Signed by the five Phylicians,) The Adenn, Captain Cator, we underfland, wil

fail in a few days from Port-mouth, with diferent for the Care and the Eall Indies. Another I-tachmert of the Guards, ffour link fred men) will embark shortly from Fortlmouth, to-

The Lisbon Papers of the 57th contain a letter from Lord Wellington to Don Mignel Pereira Faz 122, dated Oliveirs do Hopital, March 21, corret ponding with it diffrach to Lord Liverpool, of its fame date, of which an extract is given in 115 Gazette of Tuefday laft. It contains, boweler. fome palliges which have not been inferted in elle Gazette, and we have translated the following, with which the letter concludes .-

" Your Excellency has probably fren the Imperial Decree, nominating Ma that Beforee Gavernie of the Sinth Government of Spain, which included befides Callile, all the Northern Provinces. Tis troops deflined for that General do not form & con very efficient, noe in eny menner disposable, with the exception of the Imperial Guard, a detachiner if which has been more than a year in Spain, pill: bubly for the purpole of being ready to attend the Emperor, in case he flould find it convenient to V. fit the Peninfn'a.

of I have silo been informed that Marshal Besher has collected at Zamura shout 7000 men, could ing chiefly of the Imperial Guard, and troops his all the garrifons in Caftile."

Our accounts from the United States are-fent Boston to the y h, from Poiladelphia to the S.P. and from New York to the 10th ult. brought by the Adventure packet, Captain Tilley. They We all of an unpleafant nature. His Majefty's fchoober Thiffle, which took out difpatches for America. was loft on the Sch ult. about nine leagues to the Southward of Sandyhouk, during a fnow Rorm = Captain Ogden, of the coth regiment, a patterner on board the Thiffle, carried her, mail and difpliceber. which were preferrest, to New York on the 8th .-Six of the crew perified.

The Non-Intercourle Ac had been carried 7818 offect, and often upon most rigidly against Ergint Several well le that had arrived from this couldity had been feized-one of them loaded with colonial produce had been condemned and fold. French collete of every description were freely admitted, pitvateers were fitting out, and every thing feented it indicate the determination of the violent part 18 force on a war between the two countries.

A confiderable number of transports have arrived it Portfmouth and Plymouth from Libon : foms fick and wounded officers and men have come fit them; among others, Major M Gregor, of Marinin Beresford's regiment who was badly wounded.

Another force will be specifily embarked for Portugal, the infantry from Portimouth, and the St. valry from Piymouth.

TUFSDAY, APRIL 16.

Letters received this morning at Lloyd's Innounce the arrival of two fine from Portugali One of them, the Fortune, Williams, from Lift bon, is arrived in the Thames : but neither the time of her departure nor the news which the billigh are known. The other, the Blagdon, White; His arrived at Dartmouth from Viana in ten dayer HIF; men. - We yellerday mentioned in the greater pill of our impression, that a letter was received at Admiralty from the Dake De Bouillon, the Nati been received there that Lord Wellington had; 38 had succeeded in cutting off their rear-guard linder 8,000 men, and the Marshal himself, were made priloners. Of the arrival of fuch veffel at Guern and lee what it amounts to. Men in the prime of ley, and that he has brought such report, there call life are removed from their native foil to be put it be no doubt, and the account from Viana fliength Free men into the hands of Jinve bolders who are to eas the credit attached to it. Up to the date of copy the benefit of their labours for feeen-perhaps the last accounts from Lord Wellington's army, re-14 years ! and in return to find them in food and ceived by Gavernment, the loss of the enemy had clothes-luch food and clothes as they may think been very inconfiderable; but if its rear-guard 19 proper. The mafter fhall receive the labour of the the amount of 8000 men was afterwards out off, this indented man during his prime. The term of his would account for the reduced flate at which it if

Letters received by the Anholt Mails from various parts of the Baltic, and from St. Petersburgh to the recent date of the 20th ult. frate that the exchange had unexpectedly rilen to ia : an advance of about loudly and confidently tilked of, against France -Let Englishmen think on this plain unvarnished Mr. Droop has lately been arrested at Hamburgh; land, and writing in mysterious characters, bom-

monly called from hand. Letters from the French coaft, received yellet cargo is composed of manufactured file. The matter is also to enter into hande, under heavy penal- ! net, that he will return to the harbour from whence

thips under former licences.

the Light Division of the British Cavalry, dated in great and generous people. That compassionate for the neighbourhood of Celorico, the 27th March, rit, which originated in the Metropolis, and garwhich flates, that a meffage had been fent from evidence of its fincerity and ardour by numerous and Land Wellington to Massenk, informing him, that | liberal donations, has spread itself with an irrelistible it he continued to burn, deftroy, and ravage the and effectival enthulialin, not only over the principal country in the manner he had done, his Lordhip would be diminelf under the necessity of retaliating land and Scotland. The wealthy have largely de

against the prisoners in his possession. nation, to second the benevolent measurer of Go- fruits of their toils; and Religion has given her fa. veroment for the relief of the fuffering inhabitants of cred fanction to these bright and redeeming deeds of that country, by a voluntary subscription in this - mercy. In whatever 'character men may be confi-A meeting for the purpose will take place on Thursday oext, at which the Chevalier de Souza Cout- and universal Parent, from whom all their bleffings tinh, the Portuguele Ambeffidor, will prefide. Thursday Coril Bishopp, E'q. son of Sir W. C.

Bishopp, Batt. was elected a Member for the Bis ful ties to the performance of every social obligation rough of Newport, Ifle of Wight, vice Lord Pal- -whether as Agent's of that Tountain of impartial merllon, elected for Cambridge.

Lord Headley is expected to be returned for Loggershall, in the room of Mr. Everet who has en, of the talents with which they have been entruited cated his fest.

We are authorifed to contradich a paragraph in. erted in feveral papers of the 11th and 12th inft. firming " that a proposition made by Mr. Grant in the Court of Directors of the Eelt India Cumpany laft week, for the continuance of Sir George Bartow in the Government of Madras, was negatived by a great majority"-no fucli question was moved in Court, nor was any decifion puffed upon that quefti. on, or any other relative to Sir George Barlow.

actaterford Chroniche.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

The mails of the 15th and 16 h arrived on Thursday and velterday a confi lerable time before their regular course. - N me due.

Among the articles of intelligence conveyed by the London Journals of the above dates, that which relates to the rear-guard of the French, but which it is nunecellary to repeat in this place, will naturally stiract particular attention. That the ftatement rette on grounds of flrong probabilty, cannot be rectioned, but, se yet, there is not fufficient evidroce to justily a final decision either as to its truth or fallhood. With the exception of this report, no new accounts of importance had reached London from Portugal at the departure of the mail of the 16th. There has been a flight flock of an earthquake at Lifton, which was accompanied with a violent liurricane, leveral transports had loft anchors and cables, and a Portuguele frigate had got on there. The hurricane is faid to have come on in an inflant, and to have cooled as furtdenly, there being a dead calm in a moment of time.

The extract from the Monitour of the oth of the present month, given in our columns, infolds pretty fully the cause of Malfona's retreat. The want of provisions, and the exhausted flate of the country round Santarem, to the extent of many miles, re. duced him to the necessity of adopting one of three mealthes; one was, to attack the English in their Ines before Lisbon; another was, to pale the Tagus and form a junction with the army of Andalulia ; and a third, to repair the Mandego, bearing upon Guarda, and opening a communication with Cuidad Rodelgo. The first of these plane was rejected, becaule the heavy artiflery could not be brought to aA; the fecond was also abandoned, but the motives of its rejection are not fufficiently explained; the third was then refored upon, and immediately attempted to be carried into execution; but, down to the latell accounts from the scenes of action, every effort made by the enemy to repair the Mondego had been rendered abortive by the energy and valour of their opponents. The words of the Monitour. where it lays that, " at Cuidad Rodrigo there were thors, cloathing, aminosition, artillery, magazines, and money for the army, which had not been paid for fix months," merit particular notice. As to the other details in the document alluded to, it is to be observed, that there is much less mitrepresentation than has been usual with this official organ of Bonaparte, and that the whole relation is firskingly mirked by a tone of humility which is new to the Elitor. The lame writer had long ago foretold the conquell of Portugal, and the defirmation of the British army ; the occurrence of such events is within the range of pullibility; but the appointed day is paffed, and the prophet is, for once at lealt, con. vided of falthood. As to the future operations of

M fens, the Moniteur lays nothing. The adjournment of Parliament has furnished us with the opportunity of detailing at large Tome of this de debates which we have hitherto been unable to lefert, unless we had adopted that lystem of inutilanon which would have rendered them totally unworthy of attention.

The Sier has ably anticipated us in the observatione which we provoted to lubmit to our readers, on the new plan of providing Substitutes for the flavel in the West lodies. The article is well entitled to Dirticular attention.

Accounts from America are faid to have been beceived at Plymouth, coming down to the 14th ult. and flating, that a number of British vessels, with their cargoes, have been fold by public auction at New York, Charlettown, and Baltimore Thefe things, if true, give to the relative fituations of Bri. Jan and America the moit ferious algecti. y

BRITISH PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

To-morrow, in the Religious Affirmbly of the he cleared ont, and with the fame number of fea. Mathonians, an appeal will be offered to public men, excepting in the event of the death of any of Charity, in belialf of the British Priloners in France them. This arrangement applies retrospectively to The exertions which have been made in England, and are fill making, in favour of thele unfortunate A laster has been received from an Officer of fufferers, are such as accord with the character of a cities and towers, but almost every village of Engaducted from their abundance; the labourer and the It is the intention of the friends of the Portuguele | mechanic have cheerfully contributed a part of the dered-whether as the children of that benevolent flow-whether as members of the great community on earth, and bound by the most endearing and are and unlimited Goodnels, before whole dread tribunal they are hereafter to account for the occupation -whether as candidates for that unrevealed Country, from whole happy theres infentibility of heart shall for ever be debarred-in all the lighte in which they can be viewed. Charity flands amongst the firt of their duties, the testimony by which the truth o their professions can be appreciated, and the great foundation on which their eternal defficy is fulpend ed. At this interesting point, if no other, at this ground upon which all tread with the feet of equals y, the angry and unhallowed tones of religious contention and hatred must be filenced, and the dic. tree of that brotherly affection prevail which is the chief foundation of focial comfort and felicity .-There is here no subterfuge - no escape from the ommands of duty; there is but one law to all, and hat law mist be obeyed by all; for the feotence of condemnation upon those who violate its injunctions has already iffeed from the lips of Omnipotence 1

that Providence has placed them-and then let them

refule the boon and thut the hand of a zealouscharity

if they can! In the whole compale of human woes,

on calamities can forpale thole which are endured by

the British Prisoners in France 1 in the whole extent

of human obligations, no duty is more impressive or

binding, than that which commands their Country-

men to afleviare their fofferings, to the very us moth

of their power. Amongst their fufferere many are

natives of this city and its vicinities, or intimately

connected with them-a cirucmitance which merits

peculiar confideration, and holds forth an other

inducement to prompt and bountiful exertion. We

thall here leave this labied for the prefent. with the

expression of a frevent with, that the Methodifte,

fetting as they do a most laudable example in this

important caule, may experience general countenance,

and be facceleful to the atmost extent of their ex.

The fervice, we understood, will begin at feven

Humanics his again addressed us on the foregoing

object, in all the warmth of his benevolent heart.

On'r fl-Sion, we are inclined to sgree with him in

his explanation of a particular point; but we that!

ORIGINAL POETRY,

BY THE AUTHORESS DY

ZAFFINI.

HOPE

" Hope springs eternal in the human bleast,"

Midst the wild'rings of wor and the torments of strife,

Oh! what could induce us to arrupgle through life!

If Hope, imiliag Hope! did not brighten the goom!

That darken and sadden our path to the tomb,

make full inquiry concerning it.

clock to morrow evenling, in the Methodist Meet.

pectations.

Who, there are the persons in whose cause the xertions of an active and generous charity are folirited? They are not those, whole mistortunes are ver before the public eye, and who are thempites oble to keep that benefolence alive on which they depend for the removal of their necessities. Neuher ere they those, who impose upon credulity, and who, by falle pretentions and vicious conduct, deferve pu uffment rather than compaffi in. Over the circumtances of the perfore in view no doubt is fulpended. and no plea wanting which can awaken the feelings instifythe liberality of the Man and the Christian. o the purfait of honest industry, or in the defence Their convery's rights, they have been torn from the before of family and friendthip, from the faores of their native land, and made to exchange the bleffings of liberty and home for the forrows of ex. ile and imprisonment! They are deprived of the means of earning a comfortable flubfiftence, and doomed to reft fatisfied on that feathy support of life with which they are furnished by the hands of hostility. The dearest ties of outure are broken afunder; fear roll beineen them and the objecte of their tenderelt affection; days and years pale on in fruiticle delires to be reflored, and hope itself becomes a painful and an illustre dream 1-This is a feeble description of their ficuation; but let the parent, the child, the hufband, the wife, and the friend-let the man and the Christain, lay it to their hearts, and for, what they would feel, if the hand of Providence had fallen thus heavily opon them-let them fay, what they ought to do, in the widely different and far happier condition in which

FOR PUBLISHING AT SUBSCRIPTION, OFJULIA OF SWANSEA. CONSTSTING OF

ELEGIES, | EPIGRAMS, SONNETS, | IMITATIONS, &c. &c.

nd a good Type, and shall he put to Press as soon as One Hundred and Tifty Names are procured, PRICE HALF-A.GUINEA. Five Shillings to be deposited at the time of subscribing

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lum, price Seven Shillings and Sexpence,

EVER INVENTED,

STEPHENSIMPSON and EDWARD WISE, Accounting to

The chaplet that sorrow had steep'd in her tears, Its roses all dropping, all wither'd and pale, Revived by her ath, more dataling appears, Than when it was acatt'ring its balms in the gale.

O ! come, then, Enchantress! and Med on my soul A beam of thy radiance to brighten its woe! And, while thy gry visions illusively roll, I'll worship the spell, though its falshood I know,

For long in my bosom, corrosive and stern, Hath wild disappointment tachted its away : Yet, still to the finger of hope will I turn, That points in the distance an untlouded day.

And will it arrive—that clear, white dawning morn, O'er which no more tempesis of anguish shall rave! Hope whitpers, it will-for, extracted the thorn, Thy bosom shall tranquilly rest in the grave,

And clear shall elemety's morning artise, And bright and unToding the happiness glow t Though lost upon earth, 'swill be found in the skies. Untermished by falshood unfullied by woel WHISKEY

If wise ones should ask-why an Irishman's heart At the sweet face of Woman to quickly takes fame ? Why answer, 'tis whiskey that softens the part, Gives speech to his eyes, and adds life to his Trame. Had Anserron but tasted this Nectar divine, No Odes had be scribbled in praise of the Vine Had the Liquid of Friendship once flowed o'er his tongue Och 1 Whiskey for ever 1 the Grecian had some

Though an Irishman blunders, the cause is quite clear; From frolicksome whiskey dull thinking recedes. Yet, still for distress Pat has Pity's soft tear. And's band to relieve, when necessity pleads, Then bother no more 'bout your Port and your Sletry ; 'I is Whiskey alone makes us loving and merry; Not Claiet ittell bolf auch spirit can five, Och ! Whiskey Golors ! and the Land where we live ! The foregoing Poems are thort specimens, cofn-

ally felected, of a large collection about to be given

to the public, by the Authorese of Zeffini, or Ju-LIA OF SWANSEA. Having been favoured with a fight of the Manuscript, and Imving peruled a con-Berable number of the pieces, we have no belitation in recommending them to that enlightened generoffty, which feels it to be a duty to follor original ge. ins, and to that refined take which loves to traverie the beauties of nature, and to accompany imagination in her delightful, though fometimes fantaftic excussions. The Work in view will efford a banquet to fuch at which, in the prefent frate of Lite. rature, they are but feldom lovited to fit, and which will far more than remunerate any facrifice admission to its pleatures may reg ire. The scenesof nature, and the friest sentiments of the heart are here printed in the limple but genuine language of poetry, while new ideas and new imagery will be found welcome niruders, -Independent of the intrinfic daims of the Work ittell to general patronage, there is a peculiar confideration, which will not fail to operate on many of our renders, who cannot but be eager to promote the improvement and reputation of the City of Waterford. It is rather a remarkable chroumftance, that a native of Eupland fould refort to Ireland for the publication of a new Work, and it is no fmall grathention to perceive, that this City has been lelected for the purpose. The inhabitants, will, therefore, be anxious to countenance the labours of the Printer, as well as to forward the interests of the Author: and we can venture to offere them. that the Work will make its appearance in as elegant a form as could have been executed by any prefa in the English Metropolis .- We shall embrace some other opportunities of making our readers full more intimately acquainted with the Poetry of the AUTHO-SE of ZATFIEL

MARRIED- On Wednesday morning, Richard Read age to Mrs, Shirley --- On the 18th inst. Edmond Charles Cottrell, of New Ross, Esq. to the amiable Miss French, daughter of Anthony French, of the same Town, Esq.

PROPOSALS THE POETICAL WORKS irmetly known under the Signiture of Anne of Kidwelly)

This Work shall be handsomely printed on fine Paper,

ad the remainder on the Publication of the Work. Subscriptions received by the Authokass; and by Jon

Green Forrel, or on fine Paper, bound in Green Vel-

THE READIEST RECKONER

For assisting the TRADESHAN, the Mexchant, THE GEN-TLEMAN. &c. in finding the Amount, at any given Price, of any Number, from Ohe to Ten Thousand. By this novel arrangement, Accounts may be examined with a facility and dispatch, hitherto unexampled; and even the value of the complicated fractional parts, at any price, may, in a moment be determined. Those, who are ignorant of arithmetic may, with the least trouble to themstives, be assured of the corre ties or insecuricy of their statements; and those fully conversant in the matt r, may save of the loss of time, the practice of it occasions.

The whole constructed, and separately calculated, hy Lendon; printed for Suarra and Harras, Proceedilly.

YOUNG BWORDSMAN

TO SELET TO MARES THIS SEASON THIS beautiful Bay Horse was got by Swordsman, Dom by Old Begot, on Gregory's Arabien Mare; 1 . ow Five Years old, in great bloom, and very prom . . .

o getuseful Stock for the Country.

He was never trained, not had a gallop, of governor Constitution must be better than those severely an phyticked. He will enver at Johnstown, near Capping. Bred Maret, 518 Guines), all others Two, and a Ction in

The minney to be paid before service, as the Gracio. 's

April 16, 1811

TO BE SET.

FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, of Mr. Typo's HAve In William-sifeet, with Coach-House and Sonde -Application to be made to Major Typo, Mr. SAMVAL SPATION,

lun. Attorney, or the Printer hereof,

A LL Persons are cautioned not to take the following I? .e. Notes, which were enclosed in a Letter that was in t by the Messenger this Week, as he was taking it to the busy

BANK of TRELAND, No 1719 dated 27th Colo-

ber, 1810. & 5 13 9 Dirro, No. 2053, dated 4th March, 1811. 6 o RIALL'S No 956, dated 20th Sept. 1809 2 5 6 Whoever brings them to STRANGRAH and SON KINY have a N. #. Pryment is stopt at the Bank.

Waterford, April 19, 1811,

TO BE SOLD.

THE OAK WOOD of Cariglooney, containing shing Twenty Acres, (plantation measure) and of abitty and Years Growth, the joint Property of SIMON NEWPORT, SA-MURL BOYCE, and the Representatives of the lafe Maukica BIRROY ANNEXERY. MOOTH I situated by the bank of the ul vigable River Nore and Barrow, midway between Rins and Vaterlord, in the County of Kilkenny. Proposels in writing, (only) will be received by Sixon Nawroat, Adelphi Terroce, Weterford, Rig, the Rev. Hann's Abnustry, Newpork, Kilcuffen, seid Sinfon Blackmonk, Bishop i. Hall, near Weterford, Em, who will send a Person in thew the Wood-Proposals will be received as above until tite 5th May next, when the Purchaser will be declared if the value it offered.

Waterford, April 18, 1811.

TO ARCHITECTS.

County of Waterford A PRESENTATENT habing ary of said County, at the last Amines, Mid in and serd County, *ppositing Commissioners to receive Proposals or entarging the Goal of said Chunty, by building additiand Yords, and making all other Improvements required by the Act of Parliament persed in the 80th Year of his present Visjesty, entitled " An Act for the Improvement of Goals th fretand."

Notice is hereby given, that Proposals, Plans, and Eule nates, for the Execution of setd Works, will be received nd laid before and Commissioners by Mignage Monistra edietary. Said Proposals to be received before the lat das of July next As an Ericoursgement, the sum of Fifty Gue ness will be given for the most approved Plan, and the sum of Thirty Guiness for the Decoud best plan, provided the Persons giving in such Plans, shall not be employed to exel cute the work.

By Order of mid Commissioners MICHAEL MORTIMER, Security . For furfher Particulars application to be mede to MICHARL MORTIMER, Stebhen at

By Authority of the Erfree Report. RTHUR BIRNIE begs leave to inform his Friends and A the Public, that he is now selling TICKETS and SHARES for the LOTTERY, which will be drawn the

th of Janenext, being THE KING'S BIRTH DAY. The Scheme which has been fixed upon, is the best flut could

possibly be adopted; it is as follows: SCHEME. 4 Prizes of #20,000 at #280,000 0001 38 3,000 \$0.000 32,000 20,000 Tickets

£ 200,000 As the Price of Tickets Will Certainly rise, an early purchase recommended.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE 1. 3d. ND Sold by Arthur Birmie, Chronicle Oyyyce, end

A RICHARD FARRELL, MIRROS OFFICE, by whom Bub! reriber's Names will also be received, OF THE MUNSTER FARMER'S MAGAZINE.

OR THE THE REST BOLD.

YOR APRIL, 1811. TO BE LET.

OF MR. BUDD'S HOUSE, ON THE MALL. ET Enquire at taid House.

Waterford, April 9, 1811. TO BE LET

FIROM the 25th inst. for such Term as may be agreed upon, Part of the Lands of STOKESTOWN, in the County of Wexford, late in the pomettion of Countrities WALLACE, Esq. and Co. containing about 45 Acres .-roposals will be received by Rosent Paul, Esq. Johnshill r Mr. Abraham Synke, Waterford.

March 22, 1811.

TO BE LET. FROM THE PIRST OF MAY NEXT.

For such Term as may be agreed on, PART of the LANDS of CAMROSS and RATHS QUOILE, being the joint Estate of SAMUZLAND MEADS Hosson, and Rithars Johns Sankey, Esgri, containag about 800 Acres, on which there is an excellent TTY. BERY, actuate in the Battony of Shelmaiser, in the County Mexford, and within three Miles of Toghmon, & good Market Town,-Proposals will be received by Mr. Assamas frieks, Waterford, find hubinition by him to the Propriessors.

" March 9, 1811.