TO THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

The Miberal conduct of the prefent Administra. vien ferme to demend more confideration and saxi. Organist ecr than you have hitherto evinced; their hufeility to your religion is not only not difguiled but made mmstter of boaft by the leader of their party. lo fuch a frate of things, I would fabrain to you, whe. ther the fit bation of your ecele haltical efrabliforent may not be well worthy of ferious reflection. The fortunes of war prevent your enjoying the pions af. Strance of thole Catholic countries which, until very letely, provided or educated Paltory for your Church. Your own loyal disputtions exclude the polibility of your accepting any fupport from the common enemy, or the countries lubied to his con. To long supported you and your accestors under the I think the collection of the subscriptions might be pared for fuch extremnies? Is not your Ecclefial. rate the Catholic population of Ireland when I eftiits permanency are fo very flender.

Thefe two lacts being eftablished, ist, That the provided the end shall be attained.

would be unressonable to expect a subscription from | tend very much to the promotion of public confidence rach individual, I would propose to raise the sum and liberality. required, from the fiftieth part of the population, or goo,coo, in the following proportions:-

Subscribers Annual Subscription - 1000 0 - 9500 0 0 - 1000 B. D - 1250 0 0 135630 M

Subscriptions as might reasonably be expected, the like what is here recommended? That which next confideration should be, how such a fum would ha bed similed. I would propose to educate 500 Support. My object it, to prevent the arrival of an age wide thereby a regular annual Supply of 100 priests ultimately involve the Covernment of the country in not to be adopted ! for the milion of heland, or one priest annually for 45,000 fouls. I would estimate the expence of the establishment according to the following rates : Diet for LOO Students at & 95 fer

Ditto for 26 Superiors at #25 bet Repairs, improvaments, &c. Books for Library Pjesident Vice President

Two Assistant Deens at \$50 per Professor of Speculative Divinity

Physics and Mathematics
Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethiol

Sin Annietant Lecturers, at Albpen Masses of English and Elocution

- Chare & Ceremonie

Two Assistants, at £50 per Four Assistante, & 230 per.

Five Assistants, at £ 90 per Eigh Charwomen, at 150 per Expences of Collection and Management of the

By comparing the estimate of receipts with that trout, so that you must now look to home and to of expence, it will be found that there is a ba. home only, for the Ideprove of that religion which lance infavor of the receipts amounting to 6421, 78.4d. prefinde of the most unnatural and unchristian laws entrusted principally to the parish priests, who could that ever harraffed a people. How have you pre, collect at the fame time that they would receive their own dues. If we average the population of rical Establishment at this moment completely de. each house at five persons, then the Priest would pendant on the mercy and captice of a party arow. only have to apply to every third family for a little edly holfile and sotorioully bigotted? And after more than a shilling each year or elle the families the lote miferable mutilation of the grant to the might agree to pay the subscription in turn every Maynouth School, can you have any difficulty in third year; or perhaps they would prefer paying ad. sawarfe you? The truth to, thele fanctified Mi. answer the same end. The Parith Priests could misters think they have you and your religion now in | hand over the money to the Master of Conference n trup, and I for one finit not be furprifed to find of the Dennery, who would deliver it to the Arch. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the next Sel. bishop or Bishop, so the case may be, and the latter fron of Purliament, declare, that principles of econos, would transmit it to the Treasurer of the Effablishmy oblige the Ministry, if not completely to stop, ment. In the discharge of this trust, it house, of at least to sufpend any grant for fuch purposes; or, course, be expected, that the Clergy should be an in other worde, to crush that School which, he lifted by the respectable part of the Laity, who fays, he regrets having ever been established. It might contribute their affistance in various ways, must be evident to any person who takes pains to which could best be devised by the inhabitants of be informed on the subject, that it is impossible for each parish. The great object of both Clergy and To limited an establishment as that of Maynooth to Laity should be, to demonstrate to the lower orders provide a sufficient number of pastors for the Catho. of the people, that the subscriptions required are not gates. lie Church in Ireland; I apprehend I do not over intended for the pocket of any individual, but for the maintenance of that religion to which they are mate it at four millions and a half of fouls, and I fo fondly attached ; and if fuch a feeling was once ! imagine I average the annual supply of priests from generally established. I should not entertain the Maynooth pretty fairly, at forty, or one pileft to smallest doubt of the ultimate success of the plan, "x12,500 fouls, a very inconfiderable fupply, it must particularly when the Yam proposed to be raised

year for each Catholic in Ireland The internal management and discipline of the present supply in insufficient -and secondly, that Academy Sould, I think, be entrusted to and rethe profped for future provision depends on the Mi- gulated by the Archbishops and Dishops exclusively, nifter of the days Lam convinced I shall have the each of whom should be a Member of a Board of concurrence of every friend to Catholic faith or ne. Management, which should be affembled, at least tional morality with this conclusion, that it is right once a year, at the Academy. I would refer the that fomething should be done to obviate the effects | management of the fund of the Academy to a Com. necessarily resulting from Euch a defective and prece. | mitter, to be composed of fix of the Bishops, to be rions fulply of clergy men, and to infure a permanent | chofen by ballot among themfelver, or in any other providing of paleors for a Church whose faith is pro. manner they may think more proper, together with felled by fo large a proportion of the population of twelve Laymen, who should be known to poffels the the illand. For thele purpotes I would propose a confidence of their brethren, although it would per-National Academy, for the Support of which I haps be confidered an inviding modertaking to name would sely so the religious feelings of the Catholics | those whom one would consider moR eligible to such of Ireland: I am aware that many persons will, a figuration-nevertheless I should seel no difficulty in without further inveltigation, pronounce the impol. recommending to public notice the following Noble. fibility of any success attending such an undertaking ; men and Gentlemen-Lord Fingal, Lord Ffrench. all that is requested is a patient examination-if my | Sir Edward Bellew, Sir Thomas Elmond, John luggestions should be considered omerfonable, they Keogh, Owen O'Connor, George Bryan, Daniel will of courfe be rejected ; but if my apprehenfions O'Connell, Randall M'Donnell, Nicholas Mahon, thould be confidered well founded, I truft fome good James Bernard Clinch, and Ductor Sheridan. From may be effected by this address, even though the a Committee to conflicted, I am convinced the Cap riichfar plan I fall propole may not be adopted, | tholics of Ireland fhould have every resion to expect which is a matter of very triffing importance indeed, a faithful attention to the trust reposed in them-I think, however, it would be advilable that the Com-I suppose the Catholic population of Ireland to mittee should publish annually a general report of

> Having given this general outline of my feelings on the fubject-I will now submit to your care and patronage this most truly important caule. Recollect, it is the cause of your holy and ancient religion; recollect, that your ancellors facrificed their properties, their liberties, and fome of them their lives, in tupport of that religions in despite of the most fan. guinary perfecultions. They have transmitted it to you pure and unfullied. Do you think the inheritance worth preferring? last your wish to fend it down to your children, as pure as your fathers tranfmitted it to you? If fuch be your defire, you will not hallily reject my fuggestions : I entreat of you not to treat the fubi-et with indifference, but let each of you ask himself in private, would it not be wife, or rather is it not necessary, to do something propose to do, every lover of focial order must warmly the general rain, and therefore it is nearly as much those Catholias whose religious perseverance obtain. it certainly is not a hasty measure-(a laugh). ed for them the applaule of the Christian world, you

your religious establishment unimpaired -and; if you

700 tors, on those very men, aguinft whom you are, i mittee was the flate of the penal laws in 1788,... every day and every hour, exprelling a just indigna- It was here, smidt the enormous male of dilabilities

ion for their bigoted bulliby to your religions presumption, for venturing to offer any suggestion that part altogether. The remainder is corrected fence in, that I have acted under the influence of a we will have it before next Saturday. As to oppoprinciple which good men have ever recognized. Ition, I can hardly think it possible, unless I footh every individual, however humble his trustifications, Inpport of the common cause.- I have the honour I am fure that their hearts will be so wrong with in My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your very humble fervant. A LAY CATROLIC.

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

The Right Bon, the Earl of Fingal in the Chair-The Secretary, Mr. Hay, having read the mi, nutes of the preceding Meeting, Lord Engal afk. ed what was the other order of the day, or what bu finels was before the Committee. His Lordfin

observed, that if it were intended to examine the printed report of the Sub-Committee, the meeting hould be confidered as of a private nature, because the very object for reviling the report would be de. fested, if the remarks which must occur, during the escersaining the real dispositions of the Government each house every year; any of which modes would investigation, should make their way into the public

Counfellor O'Connell Rated, that the report was not ready for inspection, as the whole had not been for their country. But if we continue thus thanks printed. He proposed an adjournment till the folowing Saturday, when he expedied to be able to lay the printed copies on the rable.

Mr. Colligan .- My Lord, we have been regre arty lummoned here to-day, and when we come here the receipt of the drafe. we have nothing to do. The public are quite vexed with this proceeding. For my part, I am fired of it and I therefore think, we ought to adjourn for three mouths, or until the return of the Dele- Hay, Comfellor O'Connell declared, that it was

Mr. Colligan feid that he only gave an opinion. Counfellor O'Connell .- The proposal of my worthy friend, who feems pathetically to derdore the want of a Tubied of discussion, may be made with more propriety after the report of the Sub be acknowledged, particularly when the hopes of smounts only to Tomething about three farthings a Committee field be submitted to the inspection of the General Committee. I have another objection, of a public mature that every man who deals of which I am fure my Hon. Friend, in his accus, omed politenels, will feel the force. I therefore A him, whether it would be treating with proper reremony thole Gentlemen who have devoted their time to the fervice of their country, if we should adionro for three months without thinking it worth or while to investigate the result of their labours .-Indeed, the principal argument of the Gentleman than the confciousness of having benefitted his feems to be the want of fomething to employ him, country. Indeed, if any man should devote himself. but, I am fore, this is the only Saturday he had canfe to complain.

> Mr. Huffey .- We ought to adjourn for a week or a fortnight, when the report will be ready for

Conntellor O'Connell .- There is no difference of opinion amongst us. We are all agreed as to the ecessity of meeting again, in case the Parliament hould not be disposed to complete the emancipation of the Irin Catholics. We have now the peti. | bours of Mr. Hay. tion, which is to be prefented to the Legislature ready, but it has been confidered necessary to ac company that Petition with a flatement of the it is our duty to give the fullest information on the Another meeting of the Committee will therefore necessary to afford an opportunity for you adoption or rejection of the flatement. There is no occasion for harry—till the Petition is discussed n Parliament a confiderable time must elapfe. In the interval we can prepare the report, and when rendered accurate, it can be fent to the Noble Lord

Mr. Cornelius Knogh .- Now this is very polite-now this is very candid in the Gentlemen .-They tell us that my Lord Fingal need not remain in Dublin, as they will transmit to him the report, But I ask, is it proper that Lord Fingal should be his absence?

and flate whether they have any objection that the flatement should be properly arranged. As yet no | which had been offered to us, was fresh in the recolgentleman has opposed the principle of offering to lection of the People-while the matter could create the confideration of Parliament a fair, honeft, and any feverifh feolation in the country, or disturb the accurate statement of our various disabilities.

Dr. Kengh-Yes, yes; many condemn the whole Andenta in the academy, and would expect to pro. of irreligious and immoral anarchy, which would of the proceeding-it was a hady measure and ought lider the subject coolly and deliberately, with all the

Counsellor O'Connell .- The gentleman is cer the cause of the Protestant as that of the Catholic tainly mistaken in his view of the subject - it is not which I now advocate. On this occasion, however, a hasty measure, for one of the charges brought 12:500 I do most willingly declare, that my principal anx. against us by my friend opposite (Mr. Colligan) lety is engaged for the purity and permanency of the | which the Doctor offered to fecond, was that we Catholic faith in Ireland. If you are defirous to have had tired the public by protracting the butiness yourselves considered the inheritors of the blood of week after week (a laugh) It may be a wrong but the Sub Committee, was postponed to that day Mr. Hussey .- We are not confidering what we

will determine to follow their example by preferring | can agree to, but what we cannot agree in. Counsellor O'Connell .- If delay has occurred 200 are determined; you must succeed. Above all, I it is not imputable to us. The report is out of the do molt earnelly befeech you not to lose aght of hands of the Sub-Committee, and it is in the hands this most important and most melaucholy fact, that of the Printers. However, I can affure the Comthe Catholic Church in Ireland is, at this moment, mittee, that it will foon be ready for delivery .-200 an humble dependants for the providen of its Paf- What had occupied the attention of the Sub Com-

and punishments, that we might have been innethe-Peshops I may become the object of charges of rate; but it has been thought proper to leave out the fach a fullech. All I can fay in my own de- and if there be not a confpiracy among the Printers -that, in times of danger, it becomes the duty of suppose that we were destitute of sympathy for the fullerisigs of our country. If there be only the toms to render the contribution of his mite towards the mon feelings, which are characteristic of Irifluten. dignation, that they will adopt the report on the full light by acclemation."

Mr. Huffey moved to adjourn until Saturdae

Mr. Malion requelled to be heard, as he was commifficmed by Lord Netterville to Beliver to the Committee a draft on Lord Ffrench's bank for 766 He moved that the Secretary frould be directed to write a letter of thanks to Lord Netterville for that donation, being the lecond time which his Lorddla had inhieribed this liberal form.

Mr. Coffigan-I object to a letter of thunke. have subscribed tol. and according to this princiule, that the Committee is to thank every perfect who fubfcribes toh a letter of thanks may be feel to me who am an humble diffiler. At this res von will have coo letters to lend, and the people will think that we only meet to vote thanks to no other. I would ant give s vote of thanks for the kind of thing, as our thunks floudd be referred to thole persons who might person some fignal service ing one another, we will be confidered as a parcel of burbers fathering and thaving each other.

It was then agreed, that Mr. Hay would write a politic letter to Lord Netterville, acknowledgise

A long defaltory conversation took place relative o inbicription-but an alluson having been made to the zealous and difinterefled exertions of Ma difcredit to the Committee that his meritorion conduct should have remained to long univenited It was his intention to vote for a more Tolid proof of their gratitude to Mr. Hay for his exertions. than what he had received in the efterm of his countryment. There had been fo much traffe introduced in the affairs of the State-there had been fuch barter pervading every transaction in politics was in fome danger not to have the fair motives of his actions properly appreciated, at The conduct, however, of their Secretary, was above the common infpicion, as he had uniformly devoted himself to the fervice of the Catholics from motives of the molt difinterested natures within out ever Tecking or expecting any other reward. to the larvice of the People, what can be expect but the columnies of every hireling in the pay of the Government. Mr. O'Connell therefore gave notice that he would move in the Committee, that a handfome gold cup should be presented to the Secretary, Mr. Hay, as a small mark of their gratitude for his eminent ferrices.

Me, Malion did not think that a trifle of that meture was a fufficient recompense for the arduous la-

Mr. O'Connell agreed with Mr. Mahon, and gave notice, that he would, on the next day of meeting, more that fome mark of Catholic gratitude be Brievances under which the People luffer, because bestowed on our most excellent Secretary, which may be fuited as well to the dimnity of the Catholic Subject to the Parliament and people of England .- Body as to the faithful and useful exercious of Mr.

meeting will be the last day on which the Committee thall meet previous to the discussion in Parliament on our claims, I intend to call the attention of the Committee to a subject of the greatest importance. It is my intention to propose to the Committee the adoption of fuch meafures as may be necessary to bring again before the Houle of Commons, the con. fideration of the Convention Ad, or of the Illeral ule made of that Act. We forgive the bailth, the illegal and arbitrary act of those men The Catho. lice of Ireland forgive them - Here Major Bryan the bearer of a statement which is to be discassed in and other Gentlemen declared they forgave them -but it is a principle in nature, which unhappily Counfellor O'Connell.-The very best way to | we find too often confirmed by experience, THAT be quite candid on the fubject is to come forward THE INTURED PARTY MAT PORGIVE, BUT THE INTURBE MEVER FORGIVES. - While the infult harmony prevalent in it at the time, I was unwilling to prefs it on your confideration. We can now con lober ileady attention of men who know they have rights, and with all the manly firmness of men interested in the peace and prosperity of the country.

Mr. O'Connell concluded by declaring his intention of bringing the subject forward, if their Petition to the Parliament should not succeed.

The order of the day for receiving the report of

Lord Fingal having left the Chair, and Major Bryan having been voted into it, the thanks of the meeting were given to Lord Fingal, for his proper conduct in the Chair.

Committee adjourned to Saturday, it'h M'ay.

WATERFORD-Printed and Published by the Proprietor *ARTHUR BIRNIB, Bookseller, Quay.

RAMSEY'S Waterford Chronicle

PRICE FOUR-PERCE]

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1811.

[NUMBER 13,120

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

DROPOSALS will be received by the REGULATING COMMITTEE, to Supply the Infirm Side of the House with SWEET and SOUR MILK, for Twelve Months,

Commerce immediately.

ALSO, by the SELECT COMMITTEE, to Supply the Vagrent Side with said AR FICLES for the same Term The Quantities required daily for each Side may be known by Applyi g at the House to MRs. Catorn, for the Infirm Side; and Ma. Fat rus for the Vagrant Side,

Proposals must be Sealed.

Waterford, 3d May, 1811.

County of the City OTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 8th day of May, Inst, between the hours of one and two "Clock in the afternoon, the Sweeping and Cleansing of the acceral Streets, Lanes and Passages in this City, will be Set in aix several Lots or Divisions, by Public Auction, at the Exchange, for the Term of one Year, to commence from the Ist day of May inst. The Terms and Conditions will be then tioned at the time of the Auction - Daved this 3d day of May, 1811. CORNELLUS BOLTON, Mayor.

TO BE SOLD,

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS, FINELVE Acres, one Rood, six Perches of OAK WOOD, of 43 Years' Growth It lies within a Mile and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the River Barrow .-Application to be made in Writing, (Post, paid,) to Jossova NUNN, Esq. St. Margaret's, Broadway; or, at Rockfield,

SUPERFINE SPANISH WOOL CLOTHS. PLAIN AND STRIPED KERSL MERES, &c. &c.

TAMES LENIHAN has just received a large Supply of the above Goods, of the best Quality, in addition to his ormer Stock, with a Variety of IR ISH CLOTHS, &c. &c. will be sold at the most reduced Prices, for ready Money. Broad-street, Waterford, April 20, 1-11.

BENETT'S WORM POWDER.

FETHE Public are requested to take Notice, that the tim Butticularly recommended for the general use of BEN-NETT'S WORM POWDER, is Spring and Antumn .-The great Effects are too well known in every part of the Kingdom to make comment occessiv .- ARTHUR BERKIR has just received a large Supply of this invaluable Manicina. He is constantly supplied with the following Ganuina Ma

Dr. Jainei's Analeptic Pills, and Fever Powders, Godbold 's Vegetable Balsam, Baltam of Lequotice, Gowland's Louisa Haxham's Tincture of Peru-

Essence of Coltsfoot Ditto of Peppermint, Marshall's Cerate. Iromatic Vinegar ter's Opodeldock. cake's Parent Pills. Lorenges of all kinds, &c. &c.

KILLEA TO BE LET OR SOLD.

YOLONEL ST. LEGER will Let or Sell, the HOUSE Land LANDS of KILLEA. from the 25th Day of March Inst. consisting of a HOUSE, walled-in GARDEN, well Crapped, with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which a I ears of 25 Years is yet mexpired .- Colonel St. Leger has The 19 Acres of Ground, which he will set with the House, or reparate.- The House, &c. is in perfect Repair, fit fo the Place is well known, - Application to be made to Colonel St. Leger, who will show the Premises.

TO BE SOLD.

FRAHE OAK WOOD of Cariglooney, containing about Twenty Acres, (plantation measure) and of about 28 Years Growth, the joint Property of SIMON NEWPORT, SA MURI BOYCE, and the Representatives of the late MAURICE Bisnor Alinkster, Fagis, satuated on the bank of the nasigable River Nore and Barrow, midwas between Ross and Waterford, in the County of Kilkenny, Proposals i writing, (only) will be received by Simon Nawrort, Adelph Terrace, Waterford, Esq. the Rev HENRY ANNESLEY, Newpark, Kilcullen, and Simon BLACKMORE, Bishop's Hall, near Waterford, Fag, who will send a Person to she the Wood - Proposals will be received as above until the 16th May next, when the Purchaser will be declared if the

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of bis Workip the Mayor of faid City

FINE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (autakenby Ac of Parhamentan form the Assize), was last Week 451, 3d. per Borrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shilling per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household

WHITE EANGED, HOUSEHOLD the or de | The condit | The or de Two-Penny, Four-Penny 0 14 6 1 6 2 1 13 0 1 6 2 1 2 1 3 7 2 11 5 All other Sorts of Losves are to weign in Proportion

-and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread migst be marked with a W the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H .- and the Weight most likewise be imprinted upon each Losf, other wise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekl, Returns, on every Saturday before Twelve o'Clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for Regulating the Assize of Bread 4 Penaltics will be levied according to Law

CORNELIUS BOLTON, Mayor.

WANTED. FOR FOUR OR FIVE YEARS.

TROM 2200 to 2400, for which good personal Secu rity, and a Morrgage on Houses and Premises in Wa erford, will be given .- Apply to Tandy and Son, Lady-

By Authority of the Prince Regent. 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

THE KING'S BIRTH DAY. he Scheme which has been fixed upon, is the best that could possibly be adopted; it is as follows:

th of June next, being

4 Prizes of \$20,000 are \$80,000 1000 -100 5.000 25 000 £200,000

is the Price of Tickets will certainly rise, an early purch

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-MAY 4.

| Butrer, first Quality, 60 000 Od] |
|--|
| second 0 0s. 0d |
| third 0 00 0d |
| Tallow rendered) shout 90s, 0d. |
| Lard (flake) 692 Od - 652. Od (|
| (casks rendered) 66s. Od - 70s. Od per Cwt, |
| Burnt Pigs, SHs. Od, - 49s 6d. 1 |
| Mess Pork, 311 Od 361 Od. |
| Beef, 24 0d, - 41 0d |
| Ostmest, 14s, Od, - 17s, 6d |
| Floor, first Quality,dd1.1 |
| record 480, Od 59 (d) |
| third, 362 Od - 404 Od Per Bay. |
| founh, 25, 0d, - 30, 0d, 1 |
| Wheat, 36 04, - 40. 0d 7 |
| Berlm, 18s Od 23s. Od. |
| Osts, (common) Ils, yd, - 00s Gd (per Bar- |
| (potatoe) 120, 9d, - 000 0d (ret.) |
| Malt |
| Coals, 49 6d, - 54 0d 1 |
| Tallow (rough) % Od - 9. 3d.} |
| Potatoes, 5 d. to 7d. Per Sione |
| Beef, {(quarters) 4 d 6 d } (joints) 5 d 7 \}d |
| (joints) 5 d, - 7 d } |
| Mutton, ((contr) = 5 d 7 d.) |
| (1) |
| Vest, 7 d 8jd |
| Pork, 8 d - 441, |
| Butter 98d - 39d |
| Whiskey, BE 2d, to Be Gd Ber Gall |
| Гена Oil, 451 10s, рег Гон |
| Corn Returns for the week ending on Saturday. |
| 4! Bairela Wheat,] [1 17a, 9d. |
| 606 Orts, Averaging (0 19s, 04d |
| 600 Barley 10 19. 10d. |

FRENCH PAPERS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

O HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL MAJOR OFBERAL.

Monfeigneur,-In the early part of February, buille was observed in Cadiz roads. The English had been, doubtlels, a great while ready for the Expedition which they niedlisted; but they were thwarred by the violent and continual rains which fell about the end of January, and during great part of the month of February. There rains renered impracticable all the roads by which they with d to approach us.

On the 27th of January, a frong Spanish column iffuing from the mountains, attempted a coup-ac main upon Medina Sidonia i it was repulled. The enemy appeared to attach importance to the acqui fition of that post a the occupation of which would have given them facility in mancharring on our rear by concealing from us all their dovements, and i reely communicating through the mountains with the parties which they would have been able to throw nto the country between Xe es and Seville

About the end of February, a convoy of 200 fail of transports, which contrary winds had long detained in the roads, let fail, und directed their courle towards Tarifa.

General Caffagne, who occupied Medina Sidonia vith three battalions, and the 5th regiment of chalcurs, informed me, on the 2d March, of the march of the combined Anglo Spanish army by the valley of Barbatte, upon Cala Vieja and Meditia,

The 4th corps, which is not feriously employed ad it in its power to fend me a part of its force. -I entreated M. the General Sebastiani to ma. nouvre by Eftepona, in order to alarm the enemy, and place him in danger, should be execute a novement upon me; that corps, to numerous and in fuch good condition, has not been of the leaft

I ordered from Moron a battalion of voltigeurs which M. the Marchal Duke of Dalmatia had placed there, directing it to march by Arcon apor Medina, where it would join General Coffagne.

A firong party of the Allied Army forced a piquet of the 2d dragoons, which was at Vejer, to was overthrown, and General Ruffin took poll flion eracuate that position and retire upon Conil.

completely manifest, I made the best errangements | The Spaniards, under the orders of Lapens, were which the feeble means I had at my direct disposal at the head, and firougly engaged with General placed within my power, for opposing the effort | Villatte. The cannonada and fire of musicetry were which the enemy was about to make.

the lines which are fo extended, I affembled ten | The English formed the rear guard, and according battslions of the 1ft and '2d divisions, with which, to their buftom, they wished to place the Spaniards on the 3d of March, I marched to take a position at the form-house of Guerra, the intermediate point between Medina and Chiclana; and whence I had it in my power to bear upon the enemy, in tale he his dispositions, and I could fee, that inflead of being chofe to advance by either of thele points.

From the 2d to the 4th there was some indecision in the movements of the allied army.

On the evening of the 4th, I ordered General posted himself fince his arrival.

At three in the morning of the 5th, General Caffagne acquainted me that the enemy had evacusted Cafa Vieja, and appeared to be concentrated

On the 2d of Murch, the Spaniards had passed over from the IDe of Lean some troops from that side of the canal of Santi Petri. I ordered General Villatte to take advantage of the night to attack thefe troops, and drive them into the fea. Two companies of viltigeurs of the ofth regiment were from the lines of Santi P. tri. After overthrowing the advanced guard, they arrived without firing a at work. Our voltigeurs feeled the worke, fell with the baronet on the workmen, who carried their muskets flung at their back, and put them into diforder. That very night the enemy had thrown acrofs a bridge of rults; some voltigeurs penetrated to the other fide of the bridge, and returned again with the Spanish troops, who hallened to the efficience of their people.

Thefe two companies, which were beaded by the Colonel of the 95th, re-entered their camp with # number of prilouers.

The Spaniards, by their nwn acknowledgment, had 150 killed, and 200 drowned.

This combet, which took place under the conof the Iffe of Leon, does benout to the voltigeurs fo great, that as foon as one line was averthrown, of the ofth; they displayed on this occasion as it was replaced by another. Our fuldiere fouglie much comborfe as courage,

General Villatte addressed to me on the 4th, that I to make a movement on his right, and to order learned the establishment of this bridge of rafts, General Ruffin to draw closer from his left. After which permitted the enemy to connect the opera- two hours and a half of extremely hard fighting; tions of the troops left in the life with those of about three in the attenuon the firing egaled or

and the report of General Callague, who informed westo take Chiclain and turn our lines. On our me that the enemy had not made his appearance may fide, I gave up the hope of deliroying him ; a hope the fide of the Acala and Medina, made me prefitme which would have been abfurd from the mornene that it was his lutention to march by his left, in when I learned that his force amounted to 25,000 nerter to furprise and cut off the troops of the 3d men, among whom were at least 8000 of the bett division, which were in the lines of Santi Petri, to troops of the English, in the number of which latt march fo that direction upon Chiclapa.

I made my arrangements for furpriling the enemy

n his march, and fruffrating his expectations. At five in the morning of the cth, the ten bettaone of the 1ft and 2d divisions fet out from the farm house of Guerras and marched towards Chi- the country, and all the reports addrelled to the

General Coffigne received orders to march to us. On my arrival at Chiclana, I ordered General corps, that whole army would have been defillatte to withdraw from our lines at Sauti Petri the two battalions which might have been endanwered, and to unite them to the reft of his division, -flin-d to attack the heads of columns of the allied my at the moment of their appearance.

I was in the belief, from all the information ould collect, that this army confifted of 8000 Spaniarde and 4000 English. Even this was double the numbers I could oppole to it; nevertheless I had conceived the hope not only of frustrating its projects, but of destroying it; it was with this feeling that I manenvred. The enemy was in full march ; his heads of eo-

mns had arrived near our lines of Santa Petri, and his rear guard was on a height near the fea beach. about a league from our lines, when I advanced by the woods which are in front of Chiclans, upon his 300 killed and 1,400 wounded. The enemy took right flank and almost upon his rear with the Im battelions of the aft and 2d divisions.

The troops of General Cassague did not yet make their appearance a a long quarter of a league feparated me from the every; and without attacking him, I gave him time to concentrate his troops, and to arrive upon the division Villatte. I thought I ought not to let flip to fine an opportunity; and I advanced towards them.

The division Ruffin, forming the left with the 1ft regiment of Dragoons, took a direction by the extremity of the height on the fide of Conil, and the division Laval marched ftraight to this height, upon | combined efforts. which the enemy appeared inclined to await us .--He there kept his ground for a few moments-he of the height. I then repaired to this height, whence The intentions of the Allied Army being now I perceived the dispositions of the enemy's army,-

extremely brilk. I discovered, upon feeing their After leaving the necessary troops for guarding lines, that they were at least 15,000 in number .in the post of danger, and expose themselves as little as possible. - By the movement which I had made, I advanced upon them. The English General mad-4000 firong, as I had supposed, they were ut least Soon-To that they alone, without including the Spuniards, were ftronger than myfelf. I had then reason to be convinced that the army which I had Cassagne to march a ftrong party of observation upon to fight amounted to at least 22,000 men. I in-Cafa Virja, a point where the enemy had firongly | flantly refolved to fend orders to General Villatte to oppose the passage of the enemy, to prevent him from advancing on Chiclans, and to confine bim to the left of the riviler.

From the height whence I had driven the enemy to Santa Petri and to Chiclane, the country is entirely covered with pine woods, except a few hun-

I repaired to the division Laval : I caused it to be formed, und fome moments were ibent in waiting for the artillery. As foon as the enemy had got knowledge of my march, they made a helt, and ordered on that fervice ; they marched at midnight | placed themfelves : the Spaniards on the left, the half of the Englifh on the right ; and the other half, forming a fquare, was opposed to General Ruffin, that at the tere-de-pont, on which the enemy were | The English touched upon the fee. This line was nearly contiguous.

As foon as the artillery arrived. I directed Genera! Laval against the left of the English corps and the right of the Spaniards, having General Villatte on my right, who was brilkly engaged with the left of the Spanlards, and General Ruffin on the left. who occupied the heights ; his left refled on the fee. and his right was leparated by an interval of c or 600 toiles of interfected country, from the left of General Laval. The Bring fuceffity by commenced along the whole of the line. The enemy perceiving that to combat for victory was no longer the marter in question, but for its very preservation, fought with courses, supporting a fire which brought fluit fire of the fort of Santi Petri, and the batteries down his men by hundrede. But his numbers were like lions. A Spanish corps had galand she right of It was only from the account of this offsir which | General Laval; a circumftatice which determined me both fides, the enemy gave up the project which his The establishment of the bridge of Santi Petri, movements for two morths had in view, and which

were feveral curps of the guards. L repeat it, the enemy's army amounted to 22,000 men, including 8,000 Bugliff infantry, 700 Spanish cavalry, and 300 English horse. Infor mation from the prifquers, from the lubsbitants of leave no doubt with regard to this number. Hed I been only sided by a fourth part of the ath

We have taken 3 pieces of cannon, 3 Colonels 100 officers, and 600 foldiers, moftly Spanish .-The Spanierde have fuffered greatly ; their lofe is reckoned at 2,000 men ; but the lofs fuftained by the English has also been very considerable. The most moderate calculations make it amount to 2,500 killed and wounded. General Ruffin, being wounded with his fharp.

fhooters, has been made prifoner. The 8 h, 24th, 54th, and 94th regimente, difinguifhed themfelves.

General Roulleau, an officer of the greatelt merit. and Col. Autie, were killed.

Our lose is very confiderable, taking lato view the fmall number of our combatants. We have bud. no prifoners, except about go men who were feverely wounded.

A battalion of the 8th, having clierged in a woody ground, and their engle bearer having been killed, we have not found their eagle again.

While the enemy were marching upon Chiclens, the info gents from the mountains the w themselves upon our cear by Arcos and Medina sall the points of our line were attacked; but the valour of the It corps prevai'ed over the numbers of our enemies. The inhabitants of Andalufia can hardly conceived how fuch small numbers were able to refut fo many

General Cassagne, with the garrison of Medina did not serive till two hoursafter the action. I om with refpect, &c.

The Maskal Duke of BELLUNO. Puerto R M, March &

IMPERIAL DECREE.

At the Palace of the Thuilleries,

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c. lize upon the Continent of nor Empire, fugar, indi. Louisa Tolimer writing. go, cotton, and divers other productions of both

Upon the presentation which has been made to us Louisa Tolimay were. The waiter and Hardivil- grant to his faithful merchants licences, according of a confiderable quantity of fugar of red beet, refin- fier's two fons ran up itais. They were obliged ed, christalized, and having all the quaftice and to fine open the door, a fofa having been placed properties of cane fugar;

And, likewise, upon the presentation, which I'm been made to us in the Council of Trade, of a fhrieking, and the blood flowing profulely from her great quantity of indigo, extracted from the plant | bolom. She fpoke a few words; the only ones paffel, which is produced in abundance in the that could be diffinelly heard were " Oh, the mon- titude, &c. Southern departments of our Empire, which indigo | fler: the wretch !" She made figus to one of Harpossesses all the properties of the indigo of the two diviller's some to cut the lace of her gown, which

Having region to expect that, by means of thele two precious discogeries, our Empire will be soon words, " My dear ;" she kiffed his bands in testirelieved from the necessity of exporting annually one mony of her gratitude, and expired a few minutes bundred millions, to supply the consumption of sugar laster. and indigo;

We have decreed, and do decree no follows --32,000 hecteres of lend, for the cultivation of red beet, proper for the production of fugar

Art. 1 .- Our Minister of the Interior will fettle those departments, where the cultivation of tobacco | ing feveral times if the was dead. was established, the lands of which are, by mature, more favourable to the cultivation of red beet. .

Art. 7. - Our Prefects thall take proper measures in order that the quantities of foil, sllotted to their respective departments, fiell be in full cultivation this year, or, at the lateft, the year following.

Art. 4. There shall be fet apart in our Empire a determined number of hectures, for the cultivation portion to the quantity necessary for our manufac-

Art 5. The Minister of the Interior will make diftribution thereof, among the departments of the departments beyond the Alps, and those of the South, where this species of cultivation was once car. ried on to a great extent.

Art. 6. Our Piefects fhall take proper meafines, in order that the quantity of ful allosted to their fee | ed frendy and firm, give way, the confequences of veral departments shall be in full cultivation at the italiciesse; which pertend greater calamities, and the very lateft by next year.

the zih of May, the fittest place for the establish differente, and from commerce will only be known ment of fix experimental schools, where pupils that! to have once existed. be taught the manufacture of lugar of red beet, conformably to the process recommended by the of her productions, can only carry on a maritime Chemiffer

Art. 8. The Commission thall likewise, and pre. vious to the fame date, defignate the fitteft places for the eftablishment of four experimental Ichools, where pupils diall be taught the manufacture of Neutral Bugs disappear one after another. Indigo from pallel, according to the process, which the Commillimers have sporoved.

kmown to the prefects the places where such schools | England grants no licences for the Baltic, unless it shall be established, and whither pupils destined is for corn. All these confiderations make us justly -- for inflenction me to be fent. Landed proprietors | appreliend that no welfel will arrive during the next and Agricultufilly, who may wish to attend those leafon. We leave it to the wildom of your Excelschools, shall be admitted there.

brought to perfection the process of the extraction | than, as well as the impossibility in which Governs with the direction of two of those experimental abroads Schools.

to be given to them the necessary sum of thoney for the formation of those ethablishments, which from fliall be taken from the fund of one million, which we place at the disposal of our faid Minister, in the budget of the prefent year, 1811, for the encouragement of the munufacture of lugar of red beet, and indigo of pallel.

Art. 12.4-From the 1ft of January 1813, and in France. bbon the report, which shall be made unto us by our Minister of the Anterior, Sugar and indigo of East or Well Indian produce shall be prohibited, and couffdered as merchandize of English manufacture, or pro- rif of the 10th of December. The neutrality of project of deferting their ships, and of shewing themcreding from the trade of England. Art. 13 .- Our Minister-of the Interior is charged

with the execution of the prefent Decree.

(Signed)

Paris, April 21. Cabriel Kablinfici, aged 23, born in Ruffian Po. to be left in the licences for the name of the Captain, | Peninfula, and the Imperial Eagle will fly upon the land, convicted of having stabbed Louis Tolimay, the vellel, and the flag. who kept a ready made linen shop, on the adof Feb. was executed on Friday, at the Grove. The following are the particulars of this horrible affair, the merchandize imported by the lame hoence. - Whoe- might have entered Portugal, but they did not wish

effects of jewlonly it would feem : On the 3d of Feb. he apprized Limita Tolimay; tegrity of the existing law. The advantages re- b-caule the climate is faral at that leafon; because that he expected her company at dinner, as he was fulling from such a measure are evident -Thole only madmen, such as those who direct the English to let out on his return to Ruffin on the following houses which have yet the means of entering into en. | Government, would in the months of August and day. She returned for anlwer, that the had two terprizes, not reuturing to do it from a har of loting September expose an army to perish in the laude of persons to dine with her, and that the could not meet | their property by the propagation of a system of | Estremadura .- (Note, the French in 18 to entered him till the evening. Kablinfici appeared very dif. confiscation, will find in licences a fecurity and en- Portugal in August, and were beaten at Busaco in Tausfied with this sulwer, and defined the person who couragement for following a branch of trade, from September.) brought it to tell her, is that he expected her at which as present they are excluded by existing cir. feven in the evening without fail." After dinner, it cumbances. Foreign merchandize will arrive boldly, excuse, of Generals who are beaten, or who are ren. appears that Louisa Polimay went out, and at eight and the price will be lowered by the confiderable dered unable to attempt any thing. Would not one o'clock the slighted from a job-coach, with Kablin- diminution of freight and infurance, which will be fuppole that Lord Wellington commanded an army Octobe me sugared from significant from the boule one of the immediate confequences. The manufact of 300,000 infantry and 40,000 cavalry? When that government had received intelligence of the will be nourified a General has an army to confiderable, the procuring render of Badajos to Maishal Beresford. No with a room on the first floor. Kablinski ordered and edic haged by the facility of procuring, at a rea. of provisions may give him some trouble, but cannot count to that effect has however been receited the

Louisa Tolimay did not taste a morfel. He then | are threatened to be entirely deprived by the actual ! called for coffee and a half-bowl of rum punch .--Soon after be afked for a bowl of wine punch. This laft did not pleafe bim, and be had another half bowl of rum punch. He preffed Louisa Totimay to drink, but The refused. About nine o'clock he Upon the report of the Commission named for the lasked for pen, ink, and pager, which were brought purpole of examining the means propoled to natura. him. The waiter having gone up foon after, found heart all which interests general welfare and the ad.

At a quarter after ten fome drendful fhrieks were vered Louisa Toliman stretched on the floor, and peremptory. he did, and with the affiftance of a foldier he placed her on the fola. She could only utter the following

Kabliniki was in the lame room, Itretched on his face, and endeavouring to ftab himfelf with a knife Art. 1.- There shall be set spart in one Empire, | which he held under him. He, in fact, inflicted | guiness. two wounds upon himfelf, one of which only pierced the integuments. The other was thirty millimetres deep, presenting a furge prifice, from whence iffeed the distribution of these 92,000 hectures among the a great quantity of blood. He afterwards threw his departments of our empire, taking into confideration | Knife reeking with blood, at Louisa Tolinay, ask-

RUSSIAN TRADE.

The following memorial has been prefented by the merchants of St. Peterfourgh to one of the Mi. infers of the Emperor of Ruffia :-

Sir-Notwithstanding the advantages might have been expected for our trade from The of pastel for the production of indigo, and in pro- wisdom that directed the manifest and tarif of Dec. 10. 1710. The events of the prefent times mult neefferily counteract these views, and prevent their falutary effects. Commerce has attained a period of which the annals of former times cannot furnish us Empire, taking particularly into confideration the with any example. The rigour with which it is almost every where punished, caples an electric reaction, the shock of which is painfully felt in every part of the mercantile world.

We have been pillars of commerces which appearmeans are swallowed up in the torrent of cataltro-Ait. 7. The Commiffice fall designate, before plies. Confidence is destroyed, credit falls into

> Ruffie, which by her fituation, and by the nature trade, in more than any other country, affected by the most beinas pronounced against trade. Amsterdam and Hamburg, the only axis on which the commerce of Ruffit turned, no longer exift for her.

The United States have threatened to recellablift the Non-Intercourse .A. if England will not recall Arang. Our Muister of the Literior shell make her Orders of Council before the 2d of February .lency to calculate the confequences which a continu-Art. 10. M. flieurs Barruel and Ifoard, who ed flagnation of trade will produce on the receipt of

more and more (wallow up national riches.

There is a means of oppoling a dyke to the calathe more admiffable, having been already adopted pears he has neither spice nor correct information.

fis, at their request, licences to import permitted flips. It were to be wished that the British Camerchandize in neutral vellels according to the ta. binet may perfift, as they have commenced in the Thips might be proved by only flewing the act of felves upon the Continent. We may then forestel property : the merchandize imported by favour of the humiliation of England, and the conclusion of kind, the rule required is fixed in their minds a licence should not be liable to any other examina- a peace before the expiration of one year. tion of paper or document, either of itsowner or origin, with regard to local diftance; blanks ought ever efforts they may make, will be driven out of the

Whoever demands a licence thould bind himfelf to export in Russia produce alone, the amount of does not make use of licences, continues in the in- it; because it was then the month of August; alluders of which, it appears, he are but little, and fonable piles; their necessary wants, of which they absolutely stop his progress.

fituation of things.

It to only by this measure that the homely commodities will find a fure opening by the return of thips arrived with licences, and which without them

would never have gone into our ports. Knowing liber much your Ex elleney line of vanages of trade, we request you to do us the favour of laying before the Throne our mult respectful theme of Joseph Lancaster, for the education of heard, from the room in which Kablinski and request that his Imperial Majetty would deign to to the above mentioned principles, and in as short a time as pullible, as the lezlonis to much solvanced ro finite open the door, a fota having been placed a time as pointine, as the transmission the door, a fota having been placed that this measure can only be of tife if it is quick any upon it which his own memorable speech to

In Supporting our request with your wildow your Excellency will abquire a new right to public gra- vitely finer than the celebrated with of Henry en

LIAMBURG, APRIL O.

The Correspondenten of Thuilday contains the following article :---

" While on every fide punishment is inflicted upon the authors, publishers, and hawkers of pamphlets and libels, it could hardly be supposed that mi. his country, and it is under that impression, the ferable chaplodiffs could full be tempted to stake infert an epitome of the plan of Lancaster, as their property and their lives against English bridged from an admirable a ticke on the laboration

articles differed by hatred and malevolence, and who may not immediately have an opportunity of a which it is impossible not to know by a particular ruling this valuable article, this brief riew of La

ly furnished forme choice morfels in this line, and cal- persons of very moderate means may carry it is culated to draw down upon their authors rewards execution. of a very different kind from those that they are looking after.

" It would be fome hing, if any kind of reliance could be placed upon the affertions contained in those writings. But what are we to think of people blind enough to talk about bank uptotes at Ham. | matters' falaries, he employed the side boys to burgh and Altons, drawing at the fame time the fift in teaching. The next great expensed a school molt flattering picture of the prosperity of England. Arises from the consumption of books and matrix while it is well known that the quick succession of for writing a to diminish this cost, J Lincisher failures in London has carried terror into the heart troduced the admirable method of making a com of all those who have been sools enough to trust their of boys read from the same lesson printed property to the speculators upon the Thames.

" It is a confequence of this fatal bludgefs, that the Gozette of Bavreuth expects to amole its fub- whereby not only the walle of that expensive an feribers in laying before them the enumeration of is laved, but any number of boys are enabled to fer the multitude of confinners of articles produced by and write the same word at the same time, without English manufactuer.

or millions of confumers, and there are 15 in the tion, ninetern being title while one is employed; three kingdome: what more is wanting?

" Some day or other, this writer will, no doubt. inform us that two or three millions of those v. Hale | quives the failure of one hoy to be corrected by f Burdand, will come and eleablish her empire upon the Continent of Europe.

But, in the mean time, it is much to be noprehended that the author, who is a fubject of the Confederacy of the Rime, after having latigued the fluggeflion of a method whereby restling alone the pity and contempt of the public, will finish by drawing down upon himself some marks of the refeatment of his Government."

FRENCH PREDICTIONS

The following Notes are extracted from THE boys furnished with flates, the words and figureses Monitaurs, published in Oct. 1800 :

м Остовек 11, 1809 . Lord Wellington has drawn himfelf out of this critical fituation by - precipitate flight, and by abandoning his hospitale, his wounded, his horses, and part of his equipages. Neither he nor General of fugar from red beet, That be specially charged ment will hid itself, of fulfilling its engagements Moore has displayed that forefight which is a clea. whom can read and the other 29 can write the racheriffic To effential in war, and which prompts to | nine figures, and underftand notation, a key is gire We content ourselves with explaining, in a few do only what can be sapported, and to undertake to the reader, consisting of the following words, " for Ar. 11 .- Our Minister of the Interior fiell cruse words, that the prolongation of things in their pre- only what presents the greatest number of chances of column 7 and 4 are eleven, set down 1 under the ent frate must inevitably drain the fources of general foccels. Sir Arthur Wellesley has not wrinced feven, and carry t to the next fecond'column t velface, paralize industry, unherve agriculture, and more talent than the men who direct the Cabinet of and three are nine, and one I carried are ten, St. James's.

We with that Lord Wellington may command and 2 are feven, and one I carried are 8; total mities with which we are threatened to be overring the English armies. From the character of the that is, incences 3 it is simple, efficacious, and feems | man be will experience great cheastrophe. It ap- one." After each boy has written the two lee

Themistocles advised the Authorium to aban-Government might grant to all merchants in Ruf. | Con the citadels, and to take refuge on board their

. 4 Before one year is elapfed, the English, whatfortreffes of Lifbon."

а Остовки 19, 1809. . The French, afterhaving beaten his rear-guard;

The pretext of wanting provilions is always the

16 The frantic, ignorant, or criminal men, have thrown fo many brave fellows into certain d ger, deferve not only their animadverfion, but it of the generous of all countries."

RDUCATION OF THE POOR

The Edinburgh Reviewers speaking of the its cal opposition which has been urged again a poor, very torcibly observe, a how much mon. hightened and rational anthority have we in the duct of the King of England—the petros of Lancallrian (yttern! - and how noble is the tons author of the lystem afforded. We allude to the alted faying of his (which we own finkes to a France) that he hoped to fee the day wherevery child in his dominions should be able to read he

Phie fentiment is indeed noble, and if generals extended would, in process of time, itdirts many c the miferies of the frish people to contribute this important end is the duty of every true kon the Education of the Poor in the Ediahoreh P We remark, however, here and there certain view, No. 33. for Notember, 1810. To the caller's plan may prove not merely analig, bor, "The Gazettee of Gotha and Leiplick have late- flow Rive; the scheme is so clear and so seable, is In 1798, Joseph Lancaster begunto executer

honourable proteffion of a tebool-mafter; his me was from the beginning to teach reading, salan ing, and arithmetic, to the children of the lown orders, and to fave the first great expense of shoot large characters and fulpended on the

and the no lefe ufeful fubilitute of flites for pap the o flibility of one being little while the other it " According to its account, there are in India | work, or rather, as in the ordinary mode of these the fame degree of afertelele is kept up by the m third of reading, as it were all together which ! next, for the take of taking his place, preventing possibility of idleness or mattention. His next !towards the accomplishment of his grat and bene cial purpose was his mode of teaching seithment rendered fufficient to make any one teach arithmen The invention is an fimple as R is efficacions; it can fifts in giving to one boy who can read, a writer of printed particular, if we may fa (peak, of the ma ration in cyphering, which is to be performed, makibe him diffinctly read over to any number ven to him thus, the leffen is to be in addition

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and in order to teach this leff in to 30 boys, on down o and carry I to the next third column: figures 801; total in words, eight hundred # 294 and 507 one under the other, the reader take the above key and reads it audibly, while each of the 29 obey it, by weiting down no it directs; etc boy also reads over the fum total after the reader finished, and be then inforcts the flates one of the other; the whole are thus knot perpetual awake, and by repeated leftons of the into the details of his discipline we cannot now enter which are devifed with a thorough knowledge of ! Subject, derived as much from long experience from just and even phitosophical reasoning, whe 800 or 1000 children are to be inftruded by mafter, it was neceffary to effablish, and he has con pletely established a discipline which enables his thority to reach all over the body, and supplyt want of actual inspection, and this object is attime by applying to his school the organization of any ment, and its evolutions under the word of committee

LONDON. MONDAY, APRIL 29 STOCKS THIS DAY AT INFLINE O'CLOCK Three per Cent 646 | Five per Cent 63# Long Ann 7911

It was confidently reported on Saturday en amounts to more than a mere rumour.

enemy is feen repairing or firengthening his works. from Madrid.

Lard Wellington was daily expected at Lisbon, to arrange the future operations with the Regency. even the air of movelty to recommend it.

infl. accompanied by Letters from Koningsberg and HAD NOT PERMISSION TO ENTER IT. Menel to the 7th inft. Their contents are of much importance. The Ruffiens at length appear to be fully sensible of approaching warfare with France. Continent of Europe, and the numerous setimations, the mystery in the dangers, which have ever followed They have formed an army of observation in Poland, both in point of fact and in point of reasoning, given | the oppressor and the desp t, and which will conti. A circumstance which will naturally excite many in consisting of 50,000 men, and countermanded the of others apparently about to take their turn in the | one to be his inseparable attendants till time shall have | tiefactury reflections in the public mind. march of feveral corps towards the Danube. A revolutions of the age, have awakened in the public run its race. Do be then believe, it may be asked, park of artillery has also arrived; and, in addition | mind a strong and not unnatural feeling of anxiety | that France and her dependencies are about to throw to the Imperial Guard', which were under orders to and expectation. Rumours have long been current, off the roke of the usurper, and to affert the dignileave Petersburgh on the 10th inft. drafts have been that the courts of Paris and Petersburgh do not ty and the privileges of their nature? Account for made from the troops in Finland, and not more than now entertain towards each other that high-toned the conduct of the man who holds them in the chains 4000 would be left in the garrifons there. Pruffia, and indiffoluble friendfhip which was mutually (worn of fervitude on other grounds proportioned to the in the event of a war between France and Rullia, at Tillit on the alter of ambition. These rumours extraordinary phenomenon of his inactivity, and we would, it is thought, be constrained to join the here not, indeed, received that confirmation which shall abandon a solution which ignorance of such ed the Elbe.

touten seare of are."

Biagge Bathoult.

St. James's Palace :

" The King is going on well.

Eliaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 4.

The London Journals of the 30th are ftill due ;

Phole of the 20th arrived yesterday by Dublin. The arrival of the Intelligent gun-brig from Liabon is contradicted by fome of the London pa.

form a junction with Ballasteron, which, if effected, would give the Spantards an army in Andalufia of new properd to the Cortes, viz. to have three ar. mice, of 20,000 each, railed in Spain, disciplined with the troops under his command, he accored Bat. the chief command, which the latter refused, and the breach enfued. In this frate of affairs, Government raised Blake to the command of the intended expediof the Cortes had been imprisoned in the Calile of should experience the same fate on the entuing day.

We have received letters from our squadron at , by the Cortes was, to secure their persons from ar .. his throne, and that he finds it necessary to watch , rity which the Seelings of nature, and the different Cadiz, dated to late as the 12th inft. They re. reft. The name of the member impriloned is not at home with a justous eye and a vigorous of reason assum to them of less moment. Still it present the scene there as very inactive : nothing mentioned. The Duke del Infantado was appointed arm. Why, but for some suck imperative cause as is to be taken into sections confiderations that the transfoiring, except a few shells being sometimes | Captain General of the Province of Catalonia. King | this, has be neglected to reinforce his armies in Spain | power of Bonaparte is sounded on the basis of deep thrown from Pontales to Matagorida, whenever the Joseph was supposed to be preparing for his departure and Portugal? Why has he so long suffered these and able policy, that he has thrown around it a se-

Some accounts from America, to the 31st March. repeat the rumour of a French iquadron being in the phetic boaltings of speedy subjugation into falshood quest can be achieved by no other means, but by We have received Paris papers to the \$2d infrant | West Indies, but to which no credit is due, and and to shame? It is idle to say, that the pleasures those of holding out to the nations of Europe a betinclusive. They contain General Victors report of) it is now aftertained, that the report of the capture of domestic life have swayed his mind to this unex- ter order of things than that which has hitherto re-Barrola; but this being the third rethon of the fto. of the Cork fleet was the fabrication of the Mafter peared course of action, that for these has barter vailed-by giving them unreserved and farthful as. ry given by the French Government, the fallehood of a veffel, for the purpose of securing a good mar- ed an ambition of which there is no example in the furance, that Fazanosa will be the reward of their and milrepresentation with which it abounds has not ket for his cargo. A French privateer, chased by history of those who have oppressed the human race, labours. Ou these grounds, and on these alones a British cruizer, obtained shelter in the port of and that he is now refulsed to sit down contented may Europe yet hope for its redemption. We have received German Papers to the 15th | Charleston on the 27th March; the BRITISH SHIP | with the Cominion and glory he has already acquir-

former power: not fewer than 40,000 French claims implicit reliance; but it is difficult to believe, grounds alone prompts us to advance. Are the subtroops are affembled in Westphalia, ready to occupy | that they would have been so frequently repeated, | jefts of Bounparte able, it may fill further be in. her territories in case of refusal, or to support her and in forms to exactly slike, if they were totally dured, to redeem themselves from the thraldom in the event of alliance. Within the last three | without foundation. Till of late, too, the official | in which he has involved them? The answer to months more than 1000 pieces of artiliery have pals. | Journal of France has contradicted them with as | this quellion is eafy. The combined will and the much eagernels as others have contributed to their | concerted efforts of a people are irrefiftible; and EXTRACTOR A LETTER DATED OFORTO, APRIL 16. circulation. A filence on this head, therefore, of the mighty fabric of Imperial dominion, may be " Nothing particular has latterly occurred. Fire, confiderable duration, may be fairly, though not ab. reduced to nothing in a much fhorter time and quent fkirmiftes have taken place on the feontiers. Inhitely, confirmed into an admiffion of their validity. with a far lefe wafte of thature and of blood " Almeida was full occupied by the French on When Alexander entered into the bond of union than were expended in its firucture. There the toth inft. Brennier commands in it; he has with his new affociate, he was deceived by a policy is a point beyond which men will no longer fubmit oily 800 men, but plenty of provisione. The last the was unable to penetrate, and utterly ignorant to suffering a and, when once they have resolved to accounts trace that place to be completely block of those views which have fince in part unfolded break their chains, there is no barrier that can with. themfelves, and which evidently menace the curtail. I and the torrent of their physical and moral ener-"The mal tis under Gen. Silveirs have returned ment of his power, and the ultimate fecurity of his give. Binaparte, it is true, has able Generals and to th ir homes, and the division of Oporto, under existence as an independent Sovereign. Had be numerous legions attached to his cause-bound to it, General Grant, are expected here in a few days. | forefeen, or even fulp Ard, that his ally would speed we will admir, by ties not easily and not readily to "The French have raifed a corps of 2,000 Por- dily place a king of his own creation on the throne of | be diffulred ; but they are the ties of interest and tiquele, chiefly composed of boys from eleven to Sweden, that he looked forward to the Subjugation not of virtue, and it is possible to conceive that the of Denmark, and to the polleffion of all those places | affections of his adherents may be made to flow, and We made cland that the speaker of the House of | in the North which could contribute to the accome that speedily too, in a very different channel. They Commons will retire from the Chair of that House, | plishment of his boundless projects-lad he antici. | are soldiers of fortune, but they are also men ; and which he to ably and honourably fills, at the end of pared fuch events as thefe, it is not to be imagined, the feelings of men have never yet been wholly obthe prefent S flim. He is to be called up to the char he would have formed a lengue which portend, literated from the human heart. If the flandards of House of Lords, by the title of Baron Kilbrock, ed his own ruin, and which was recommended by freedom shouldonce be raifed in the countries of their and with the appointment of speaker of that Houle. no tie of rirtne, and no injunction of pendent policy. Little, it may be fairly prefumed, that they will not to shirt the Lord Chancellor, retaining his prefent How he actuarly feels at prefent, is more a matter the wholly infentible to the wine of kindred and of talary of 60001, a year. Three Gentlemen, all of conjecture than of fact; but the prefumption is, patriotifm, and that they will contribute to the exremountly qualified, are mentioned as Candidates for that he cannot be fo totally infatuated as to regard tiction of that lystem of conquest which must fail the Chair of the Houle of Commons, riz. Mr. the near and formidable approaches of France in any whenever they withdraw from its support. Whether Charles W. Wanne, Mr. Vaufitiait, and Mr. other light than as unequivocal proofs of intended fuch events as thefe are about to happen, or not, i bolility, -Sweden, betrayed by those who ought to a question which time only can unfold; but it is have protected her rights, is at the feet of Bonaparte; | neither impossible, nor even improbable, that they Yellerday the following Bulletin was flown at but it is impossible to conceive, that her people are | should be reafter frand enr. Iled on the history of the the willing flares of the new dynafer, or that they altonihing period in which we live. It is at leaft would not make an effort to throw off a yoke to in- | evident from many circumstances that have of late fillioufly and fo inglorioufly fixed upon them. The | made their appearance, and especially from the causes only rational explanation that can be given of the showe enumerated, that public expectation begins departure of her exiled king from England is, that to be directed to fach a revolution of principles his journey is connected with fome defign in agita- upon the Continent. This expectation may indeed tion, but not yet matured, for the reftoration of his have no other foundation than what realon may power. Domark has experienced from France ra- fuggeft. It is known, that the fubjects of ther enmity than friendship; and it is plain, that the Binaparte are every where bleeding under the dreads fell greater aggrefitions, and that the would wounds of injultice and ernelty, and it is not uneven refort to a new alliance with England, if the | natural to imagine, that the time is at no great difcould hope by Juch a connection to maintain the in- tance when they will turn with retributive vengeance pers, abile others continue to affert the fact. It tegrity of her kingdom, - In flates that do not hold on their destroyer. The events in Portugal appears, however, that the Antelope, merchantman, fo high a name as those already mentioned, and have directed his name and his armies of half their has brought accounts from that capital to the 19th which are more immediately under the controll of terrors, and it is not to be supposed, that the lesson ultimo; but they have not conveyed any intelli. France, the proofs of discontent are more clear and inculcated by the differenceful defeat of his vanuated gence of importance. It was reported in London, con lafter, although any exertions they could make | defigns will pass without efficacy through profirate the number of 4000, were prisoners of war, that forell the aggregate of more extended enmity to the despair; and it may animate them to those efforts to Olivenza had also fallen, and that an engagement common enemy. Of Austria, full a power of which they have been long summoned by all that is had taken place between Marshal Berceford and great magnitude, it is difficult to speak with cere valuable upon earth, but from which the utser hope. Marthal Mortier, in which the latter was der taluty. Her fovereign cannot be ranked in the lift leffness of success has huberto referained them. A Seared, but that the flaughter was great on both of foldiers or of flatefmen. His mind is feeble, and fleuggle of this defeription-not originating in the fides. For the prefest, these things are to be apprehension of the issue of every contest feems to weak cabala of courts who subjected to the manager gaided as more rumours. Of Marthal Berel, have suspended all his faculties the very moment in ment of leaders whole only recommendation is the bord's motions particularly nothing is known with which it was commenced, and to have divelled of pride of heredicary greatness-not controlled by their efficacy the vast resources which were at his pernicious selfishness and worthless jestoustes-but Accounts to the 14th ultimo bave been received command. Now, too, he is united to Benspatte from Cadiz Another expedition, under the command by connections of a domestic nature, and which contemplating pure and univerfal liberty and of General Blake, amounting to 14,000 men. Bri- are more adapted to his disposition than the cabinet with and Spanish, was expected to fail on the above or the field. Still, however, such ties have usually findice so its grand result-such a struggle so day, the object of which was imagined to be, to been found incapable of reftraining the views of the this would finally triumph over means of far greater rulers of nations, when their aggrandizement and magnitude, and military talents of a fill more their glory havited them to a different course of ac- formidable character, than even Bonaparte could 27,000 men, ready to act under the orders of Lord | tion ; and it may be, that even Auftria would wil- | bring into the field of combat. Hitherto, the Wellington. His Lordship is faid to have made a lingly hail and support the means which bore the victories of this man have been over sovereigns promite of refloring her to what the buce was and Statelmen; if Portugal be excepted, he what the must full feel fome desire to be .- The dif- has yet to learn what a people united, and deby British Officers, and to be under his own com. positions of the Dutch nation are easily ascertained; termined to be free can achieve. Whether mand. The Cortes, according to report, rejected and the late disturbances, although, as far as has yet experience has or has not at length taught So. the proposal. On the arrival of Zayan at Cadiz, appeared, neither extensive nor important, afford vereigne and Statesmen that wildom by which unequivocal evidence of the fentaments that univer- the glory and happinels of nations can alone be fe. latteron of difaffection to the Regency. It would fally exist among them-of a determined resolution, cured; is a question on which we shall not enter ;appeter, that Zayas flood higher in military rank | should the opportunity ever offer, of rescuing them. | but sure we are, that the cause of nations will invariably profper, if it be guided by the hands of pruthan Ballafteros, that he had confequently requelled | Islam from the bondage imposed upon them by their dence, justine, and liberty. These observations from to be justified by the

oppreflor. fituation of the countries we have named. We now | remarks, to excite too fanguine expeditions in the tion. The discontents in Godiz are said to run so turn for a little towards France, in order to apply public mind. The views presented in what we have light that, had it not been for the presence of the particularly to that Government. Reports said are, indeed, sanctioned by some of the most dis-British, the French party, whichis very strong, would have lately been affort, that murmurs and diffur- tinguished Members in both Honfes of Parliament, have long fince delivered up the city. A member bances had there also occurred. Of this there is no and who, upon other occasions, maintain very diffe proof; but there is fomething to inexplicable in the rent political principles. They are also supported St. Sebastian, and it was intended that two more conduct of Bonaparte, during a period of shout by every impartial conclusion that can be drawn twelve months, as to lead at times to conjectures, from the flate of the Continent, as far as an enflav-It will be recollected that one of thefirst laws passed that he does not feel himself securely seated on ed press permits it to be divulged. Nor is the author

countries to fet his power at defiance, to cloud the corrity which will require the highest efforts man can I folendor of his military fame, and to convert his pro- | put forth to fubdue and vanquish, and that this con. ed. Those who know the nature of man will not be dispuled to acquiesce in such an explanation of his

The Address of the City of Weaminfter to his Royal Highnels the Regent has appeared in the The events which have recently paffed on the conduct. They will rather look for an elucidation of London Gazettes. It could only have been authon. ed in this manner by order of his Royal Highards-

> ORIGINAL POETRY. BY THE AUTHORSES OF RAFFINS.

TO MARY. Ah, simple maid ! that gentle breast,

he pilling now of peace and rest. May heave with woe, may swell with care-May prove the pangs of fell despair ! Then let no vagrant wishes find An entrance to thy apotless mend.

My a nect, my artless Mars

For, should'st thou quit the mountain side, Where tranquil now the momenta glide, And mingle with the rich and vain, Who scorn the daughters of the plain, The unsuphrationed beart May change its present can for amert.

My sweet, my artless Mary Then let not pride's fallseinus ray Seduce the from the humble way Ambaino dazzles in destroy, And wealth but seldom leads to lay The gote and gemather shine so fair Too often hide a heart of care.

My bweet, my artlets Mary Ah! let not goody toys ensure Sell not content for empty glare Here bealth is found in every gale Fair virtue loves the quiet vale She flees the senselest, giddy throng, To dwell the sylvan groves among,

Safe in the shade, the fragile flow'r Enjoys the sun, imhibes the show'rs Z xpandtite nilken borem fair. And with its fragrance loads the air a But, to mother soil convey'd, lis sweets decay, Its besones fade,

Take now the moral of the lay : Ah! never discontented stray from that safe path where proce presides To flaunt where empty pomp resides Then leave with scorn their hapless prev. My aweet, my arties Mary

Then through the day no longer bright, And the long dark and weary night,
Thou'der glow with rage, would'sechill with fears ; The histographe be dim'd with fears ; Shan'd by the good, thy hours would be Devoted all to misers !

My sweet, my artiess Mary

Thy alter'd form and beetle check Consumption's rapid strides would speak ; Gaunt poverty, with squalid face, Would chill the heart in every places No tests would pitying fall for thee Except the tears that fell from 'me, My sweet, my artless Mary

For I, whatever illa befall, Should Inve thee, the' despis'd of all ; Would moved the feet the hade the Would try to lure thee to thy home, And, if affection could not save, Would sink with thee into the grave! My sweet, my artless Mary

PROPOSALS POR PUBLISHING BY BUBICAIPTION, THE POETICAL WORKS OFJULIA OFSWANSEA. AUTHORESS OF ZAFFINT.

CONSISTING OF TELEGIES, TEPIGRAMS, SONNETS, IMITATIONS, Ac. Mc This Work shall be handsomely printed on fine Pover, nd a good Type, and shall be put to Press as soon as One undred and Pifty Names are procured, PRICE HALF-A GUINRA

founded on the great and eternal balis of human

right conducted by wildom and valour-and

It is not our wift, by thefe hafty and defultore

Five Shiffings to be deposited at the time of sobscribing, and the tempinder on the Publication of the Ware Subscriptions received by the Aurmonass ; and by Joss Buck, P.inter of the Work, Waterford

County of the City DTICE is hereby given that on of Waterford ... Wednesday, the 8th day of May, Inst, between the hours of ope and two o'Clock in the afternoon, the Sweeping and Cleansing of the Several Streets, Lanes and Passages in this City, will be Set in six several Lots or Divisions, by Public Auction, at the Exchange, for the Term of one Year, to commence from the ist day of May inst. The Terms and Conditions will be mentioned at the time of the Auction - Dated this 3d day of CORNEILUS BOLTON, Meyer.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

NO POSALS will be received by the REGULATING COMMITTEE, to Supply the Infirm Side of the House with SWEET and SOUR MILK, for Twilve Months, to ALSO, by the SELFCT COMMITTEE, to Supply the agrant Side with said AR LICLES for the saide Term. The Quantities required daily foresch Sidemay be known Applying at the House to Mas. CALBER, for the Infini side; and Mr. Faurus for the Vagrant Side. Proposals must be Besled.

Waurford, 2d May, 1811.