[Debate on the Bullion Report continued.] Mr. Ross followed Mr. Hornes: he began by complimenting the hon. Gentleman on the eloquence which he had displayed, and the great knowledge of the subject which his speech had evinced. The view which he (Mr. Role) had taken of the subject was, Bank at that time was not well managed, as they be told, that the coin would find its way abroad in events, would be procured on our internal relations. however, completely different—for, in his opinion, lent money on morrgage at 5, on foreign balls at 41, tpite of law. That might be: but flill he could not But he wifned the House to consider what the flate there had been no depreciation of the Bank Paper in confequence of any excellire illue. He thought the circulation of the country should confist partly of paper and partly of metal; and, if any circumstance occasioned a diminution of the latter, the deficiency fhould be supplied by an iffue of the former. It had been alleged that Bank Notes were not equivalent to money, but he denied the affertion .- They were man, and faid, that in the very festion (7 and 8 of ance to restrain this, how was it that this was not be locked up for two yours in the coffers of the Bank, equivalent for every purpose, except the purchasing | Will. III.) when the Hon. Gentleman afferted that | strongly urged in opposition to the measure? He | without any advantage to the country. By this that of bullion; they softwered for every ordinary occasi- Parliament could not reduce the current value of himself was desirous that easth payments should be re- Bank mult facilitie its profits and incur great expenon of life. The Learned Gentleman had flated, that he (Mr. Role) brought down accounts to the House, that two acts were pailed reducing it to 25s. Yet he was far from agreeing that the suspendion was der what other currency would remain. Either some which at first appeared very favourable for the country, but, on examination, turned out otherwise. - mended to them as an example for them to imitate Honourable and Learned Friend measured bank. Bank, or the country would be deprived of every He could only say, that the accounts were regular. as limiting the iffue of Bank paper. But in this, ly drawn up by the proper officer, and, he had no as in other circumstances, the Learned Gentleman doubt, were perfectly correct. The recent favour. was wrong; for that Parliament, when it allowed tended that they should be measured by gold. The So- that House; that if any very considerable proportion able alteration in the exchange with Portugal, which the Bank to double its capital, also allowed it to vereign had the power of fixing whatever flandard on of the Bank paper were to be drawn to, for ins took place in confequence of the expulsion of the French, afforded a fufficient proof that the circulating medium of this country was not fo completely identified with the course of exchange, as had been offeited by the Learned Gentleman, but that other circumflances had a very powerful effect on it .- of the Directors of the Bank of England to sovert With respect to what the Learned Gentleman had to the flate of foreign exchanges, as well as to the dual might/be compelled by process to pay his debt | sche. The Right flow. Gent, then proceeded to faid as to the opinion of the great espitabile, he must price of bullion, with a riew to regulate the amount in coin, and yet he would ask whether fuch a process illustrate his own propositions. With regard to observe, that he had had much intercousse with gen. of their iffues." But so far from this being neces. had been ever pursued ? He was not aware of a the fish, whatever might be the prerogative, he tlemen of the most extensive capital, and he always fary or wife, were such a criterion to be adopted, fingle infrance. They distinguished depreciation in- thought that without a breach of public faith, no heard them express opinions exactly the reverse of thole flated. It was flated in the Report that the tore, upon whom, from experience, the public of the coin, and what arole from excels; When the fecord he proposed to the House, that the engreat iffue of Bank notes had occasioned the excessive knew they might depend, that the iffues would be ordinary currency was below the appointed flandard gagements of the Bank of England to the pubtile in the price of Bullion, and the depretion of the Exchange; but to prove the fallacy of the affer- foreign exchanges, upon whom they knew not that | among foreigners, and thus the exchange was and nothing but the legal coin; and that the tion, he would read an account made up from the they could have any dependance at all. There was depressed. But an excels of paper would not affect Bank had always, without the intercention of the year 1718, to the prefent time, containing the price of Bellion, the rate of Exchange, and the flue of ences in the exchange. In 1802 the iffices amount and the execute small. Such was the opinion of Sir in the legal coin. In the case of the Bank restricts Benk Notes, for each year. By this it would sp. ed to 17,064,000', ; and in 1800, to only 300,000! Francis Baring, to whole memory he paid a high | tion in 1797, it was the principles of foreign policy pear, that for feveral years preceding the year 1795, more, being 17,344,0001. The confideration for compliment. With regard to the exchange, he connotwith Annding the increased iffue of notes, the rate the house then then was, if this small increase was called | tended that it was perfectly about to reason on that | wats, and the prospect of covation, it became exof Exchange was kept up, and the price of Rulion for. This he contended was the case, and cited point at prefent, as one might do fairly in ordinary | ceedingly important to guard against the danger of was more moderate than it had been at a mitch ear. Sir Francis Baring, who faid, that " with un in- times. The exchange was the laft of the commer- alarm. Whenever, upon the ceffation of holdlitica lier period, when the iffue of notes was comparative. created trade and revenue you mult increase your cold refinements of civilized nations. It depended on circumstances should admit of calling upon the banks Ir willing .- TMr. Rose here read extracts from the circulating medium." Our revenues in 1796, free, uniform, and uninterrupted intercourse. But I it would then be allowed. So far from any thing secount. I ... The next point in the Report of the Bullion Committee to which he had to refer was that In which it was affected, that within a certain | nues were so millions, and the iffuen 22 millions; Tyrant of the Continent, and in fome places entirely | might render it expedient, that the refumption period the priors of all articles of confumption and flue there was no proportion in the relative in- annihilated. Before he entered on a fhort review | fhould take place. The third Refolution was prohad rifen, and gold in common with them. The create of effices and trade and revenue, the latter have of the Resolutions of his Honourable Friend he posed to Declare that the Bank of contrary of this aronge affirmption wer the full, for ing'erfen 24, and the full only ten millions. He would inft touch upon the fulliedt of the temptation | England notes had been always hitherto accepted the price of other keticles had doubled in that time. during which the price of gold had certained flation. Bry. But ic was not only in this country that the price of other articles had rifen, they had alto expeas was evident from an official Agricultural Report only 1131, was last jear paid in gold. In Lancas- It was well known that of late years 15. 16, rency, and while there was no depreciation, because published at Paris in the year 1800, which stated the rife on labour nearly one half, and other matters in proportion .- The Report then adverted to the rife in the market price of gold, and the depreciation of the excliences, which it afcribed to the increate of the circulating medium. To contradict the litter of whom he paid a high tellimony of ap. plaufe, although he contended that he was millaken in his grounds when he affimilated the circumitances of the country in the American, to the circumstan. ces in the Seven Years' war. But ufter, Bir F. of bullion. He then turned to the passage in page ri of the Report, in which it is affirmed-" that the rate of infuiance, and the amount of the carriage of money from one country to another, was the fole indispurable cause of the difference of exchange."-The Right Hon. Gent. on the contrary, contended, that this affection was indisputably untrue, and this he proved from the flatement of Mr. Greffullie, into which he entered in detail, -It went to flew that if MCOO or of filter, or 100 oz. of gold, were feet to Paris, and there fold, the profits on the one, affer paying all charges of infurance and freight, would be 16-on the other 30 percent. Another point at. tempted to be established by the Report was, that the great expenditure of the country during war was covered by the excels of exportation. This, he contended. was as erroneous as the preceding points which he had puticed, and adduced the evidence of a number of years to thew that the polition was unte. nable, and that at times when the expenditure was the greateft, the importations had exceeded the ex. ports,-He siluded to the evidence of " the foreign merchant," given to the Committee, which declared that the iffues of the Bank.had not the flight. oft effect in turning the exchanges againft ung but. no the contrary, that the want of these issues be. do fo. ing to the injury of trade and manufactured, should have that effect. That witness said, the iffues were of no confequence unless the Bank made them in gold. That was to fay, with the friends of the and perfury, by which alone that gold could be turned to the purpole they mught necellary by on the circulation in the sime of King William portance. Yet they had allowed a long interval to had loft its relative value. With respect to the 14th

double the amount of its iffues. Thefe, however, were the good old times to which they were called on to forth for exampler! The next point touched it would not be by the wildom of the Bank Direc-

per was about 24 millions, making together 27 themselves of their advantages. millions; while, before 1798, there was 46 milli- | The Right Hon. Gent. then proceeded to com. one in circulation. If, under these circumflances, ment upon the Resolutions of the Learned Gent. they reduced the Bink Paper, they would check IMr. Horner). To the roth Refolution he object. Baring admitted that the paper of the Bank of Eng. their manufactures, and confequently their exports, ed, in so far as it went to set up a flandard for mea. land was equivalent to money, and to the purchase and render the exchanges full more unfavourable - foring the value of Bank of England notes in bollion.

exportation. His next reference was to the remarks of the application of which was deemed of the last im. of our currency. But he desied that the currency Wateronn-Printed and Published by the Proprietor,

If, therefore, they reftrained the prefent circulating | He would affirm, that these notes were intended as ] ment keep an eye over the iffuce of the Bank, and | completely fulfilled every engagement. To the 11th I too great, let them be reffricted but for his part | Refolution, though he of course could not but ob. ie was only surprised that they had been so much feet, he would observe, that with respect to country forcie, then it ought to do fo ;" and ite (Mr. R.) the excels was of the nature of that described in this fordity. Bullion would be the flandard, and a man preciation took place. It would be found that one tion of them might be productive of the most ferious must go to market with his scales in his hand, and kind of paper supplied the place of another; and inconvenience and danger. after all be liable to endiele disputes relative to the that an over-iffue was replaced by another currency, Mr. Vandittart then moved the Resolutions foraffay and to the price. It they confented to it, or was returned upon the iffuer. Some reftraint, no | merly published. they would thake the long-established law and ulages | doubt, ought to be imposed on the iffues of counand get into inexplicable difficulties. He flood try banks; but it was to be kept in mind that this there not as the advocate for the Bank, but for the | was a point of extreme difficulty. Perhaps the best interests of the public. If the Bank did not do measure would be to prohibit country banks from their duty, he would be one of the hift to compel | entering into any other speculation; but fill this | them; but he would not make them pay in specie, I would be so easily evaded, that no great good could because he knew they had it not in their power to be expected from it. To the 12th Resolution it was not necessary to advert. That the exchange Mr VANSITTART regretted that a Committee, was at prefent unfavourable would be admitted by confilling of fuch respectable Members should have every body, though he could not fee any necessity come to a conclusion to far different from him. But for entering this circumstance on the Journals. The he was more surprized at the manner in which this | 17th was somewhat extraordinary. It admitted that Bullion Report, that they were to encourage fraud had been brought before the country; for a bolder there were other causes co-operating in the present experiment on public and private credit he had ever flace of the exchange; while the main part of the lately arrived, from Portsmouth to the Downs. known. They had suggested a remedy for the evil, Resolution turned on the loss of the relative value

(page 17), and he expressed his surprise where the Jesople; and, from this, he could not help conclude Resolution, he would admit that if the Bank could (page 17), and the expression of interior where the copie, and, from the condition of their iffice, produce at altern. Tounded, as the papers from the Bank completely refult from their own proposition. There were two on in the exchange, then it would be their duty to disproved all that war affirmed relative to the depre- circumstances which strongly tended to corroborate attend to this; but the fect was that the illuss of ciation eriling from an excels of paper currency .- this ides. When they finted that the flate of the the Bank had no effect upon the exchange. With He saw, indeed, that on the margin of the Report exchange might be altered by a repeal of the restrict regard to the 15th Resolution, he had to say, that the authority of Mr. Godfrey and Dr. Drake was tion, how was it that they did not, in the first "the only adequate security against the effects of alarm quoted, but he knew not where they were to be place, propose to repeal the statues against the ex. in such a situation as ours was a restriction. What found .- (Mr. Horner said across the table, " in portation of coin to foreign countries? As to for would be the effects of a resumption? Unless coin Lord Somers's Traces") With Mr. Godfrey's reign autions, the exchange would remain the fame, could be exported, no beneficial effects could be writings he was acquainted. They flewed that the | while the gold continued here. But then he would experienced on exchange; and no effect, at any and on cash accounts at 3 per cent.; and argued, imagine that they could willingly consider at what of things would be in the intermediate interval her that in two years, the interest of money would be a must have its boundation in fraud and perjury - tween the resumption of cash payments, and the reduced by thele operations from 6 per cent.; but Another circumflance was the line which they adopt- time when that relumption was resolved on. The this reduction did not take place for twenty years, ed with regard to the late iffue of Exchequer Bills | Bank would have to provide a quantity of Bullion. and therefore Mr. Godfrey's judgment was not al. for the relief of trade. That iffue was large, and 'by every means possible; and the exchange would together to be relied on. He ridiculed these two must have added considerably to the amount of cire be depressed this latther by these large purchaser of favourite anthors of the Hon, and Learned Gentle- counting medium. If it was of for much import- bullion. In the mean time these nurchases would guineas, if he confulted their records, he would find funed as foon as circumstances would permit. But ces. Now in such a cate he wished them to confi. this was the Parliament which he (Mr. H.) recom. attended with the injurious effects ascerbodto it. His other worle currency mult supply the place of the notes by a flandard by which it was never intended other circulation whatever. He wished to refer them that they should be measured. It was never in, to the opinion delivered in 1797 by a Member of was Tound most convenient for the public : and be- flance, five millione, it would be necessary to have its youd this he knew no fraudard. He (Mr. V.) and place supplied by Come other subditute of paper .those who thought with him contended that paper | Now he would ask, if any thing could be apprehend. upon was, the opinion of Mr. Horner, " That du- had not depreciated. It was well known, that ed in the cale of fuch a reduction without an endiring the suspension of cosh payments, it is the duty though the tender of bank notes proceded from valent, but a general bank-uptcy-of bankruptcies arrest, they were not a legal tender. Any indivi there had been enough already to make the heart to two forts t lirst, what arose from a debasement change could be made in the currency. In his determined, but at the difference of merchants of of the coin, there was a failure of confidence init lie, were to pay their value in the legal coins no luch increase in their iffuce as to cause the differ- the exchange et all, notes the imports were large. Sovereign authority, been willing to pay their value smounted to 26 millions; and the Bank issues at , the state of commerce was the reverse of all this. It in this Resolution going against this principle, it that period were 12 millions. In 1808, the teve. I had been diffurbed by the despotic measures of the admitted that whenever the relations of this country next contraverted the Bullion Report on the subject to which the Bank was faid to be liable to iffue notes and held as coin. It appeared to him confount to of currency, in which Contlemen feemed only to to excels in confequence of the profits derived from the wildom of Perlument, to declare their opinion have inquired for evidence to support their own the practice. He wished to distinguish between the on this subject. The following proposition states, opinions. In the county with which he was best profits made in a fair commercial way by the thirt exchanges were in many former inflances unfarienced a great increase of price on the Con ineut, acquainted, out of the annual revenue of 460,0001. Bank and those arising from the restriction while there was no excels of paper curter the revenue in 1797 was 1,400,000l. paid two- and 18 per cent profit had been made by capita- the paper currency could be convertible into species thirds in specie, and one third to paper. Last year lifts upon pecuniary transactions. The Bank This supersed from the documents on the table. the revenue was 3.400,000! of which only 10,000l, had almost an unlimited command of capital- The then were on to declare, that there were cirwas paid in specie. From this he deduced the ne. and it was natural that their profits should be cumstances now affecting our commercial relations ceffity for the increase in the circulating medium, large. Let Gentlemen consider what profits must with the Continent, which rendered our fituation for otherwife the increase in revenue and trade could not have been made upon deposits to the amount of different from what it was on former occasions, that this flatement, Mr. Rose referred to the evidence of have been upheld. If he book the circulation in eight millions. Yet these were all fair commercial the same effects could not follow. While the Cons Mr. A. E. Goldsmidt and the late Sir F. Baring, to coin at this moment at three millions, it would be profits, and the Directors would not have done just tinent was open, he edmitted, that there was a conan extravagantly high rate; the circulation in partice to the Company if they had neglected to avail timus tendency in things to correct themselves; that the exports and imports would bring things about to their regular channel; and that the exchange could not fall below a certain degree, because the profit on importing would gradually tend to raife it. But these circumstances were now altered, and here it might be observed, that nothing formerly was like the prefent importation of coin. He had finally medium before they provided another, the measure, a representative of the legal coin, and nothing else; | proposed, that the fituation of the country was suffo far from being falutary, would be most permicious. and fo long as the Bank of England notes did not ficient, without any alteration in our currency, to It would not admit of any decrease. Let Parlia- fall below the value of that coin, the Bank had affect the rate of exchange. Under the present circumflances, could we forefee what events might happen during the three years to come? Would our military operations be finally triumphant? confined. Sir F. Baring had faid-" when the bank paper there were many inflances in which it had Would our trade flourish? Would our internal flate Bank could conveniently resume their payments in been carried to excess; but yet be could not think be the same. Would we be in a state of greater contended, on this principle, that it would be most | Resolution, nor was to be cured in the way there | Under those circumstances, and entertaining such miguffifiable to fix a time for them. It they were pointed out. The confequences of these indifferet views of the subject, he could not coincide with the to adopt the measure recommended by the Commital adventures were indeed frequently to be deprecated ; propositions which had been brought forward by the tee, it would go to an unmenfureable length of sb. but full nobody would fay that any thing like de- Hon, and Learned Gent, and thought that the adop-

Mortier, it is afferted, is recalled on account of fome differences between him and Marshal Soult .-A full expectation prevailed among the English oons at Cadiz, that the belieging army before the place would abandon their fortifications. fome night avobrable to their purpole, and make a precipitate retreat. The whole garrilon, and the fhips in the Bay were on the watch to make fuch a movement as destructive as possible to the enemy.

The Rover, 18, Capt. Finley, is appointed to protect the Midas and Sovereign East Indiamen,

ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller, Quey-

## RAMSEY'S Waterford Chronicle

RICHMOND. &c.

V upon oath that between the hours of eight

ad nine o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday the

5xth day of April laft, as John Davis of Great Bri-

tain-flreet, a person in the employment of Messes.

John Hutton and Sons, coach makers, was paffing

regular apprenticeship to the trade or business that

And whereas it appears by further information

upon oath laid before us, that on the morning of Sa-

turday the twenty feventh day of April laft, a

number of new carriages in the lofts or warehouses

and the lining and cushions torn and cut in a number

And it also appears to us, by information upon

oath, that threatening anonymous letters have been

he then followed of coach harnels maker ;

RAICE FOUR-PERCE ]

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1811.

[Number 17.1 ch

Founds of the City

NOTICE IS HERFBY GIV
EN, that I will, on Saturday

NE THIRD SHARE of about £300 per Annum,

at the of May instant,

TO BE SULU,

NE THIRD SHARE of about £300 per Annum,

at the OpenThird Share of the Ground, the bineen the Hours of One and Two o'Clock in the Aftermann, SET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, to the best and highest Bidder, at the Exchange in said City, for the term of 99 years, to commence from the 25th of March last, SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND, situate at Ballybric ken, lately in the possession of John Jackson, Fig and his Understenants -Alia, a LOT or PIECE of WASTE GROUND in the Reic of the 'inday School; and likewisea Patt of the TOWN WALL in Patrick-Street, near the old Gool. The Rule and Conditions of the Cant, and Surveys of the Premises, to he seen at the Mayor's Office Deted this 18th day of May, 1911,

CORN. BOLTON. MAYOR :

AUGTION OF VALUABLE FURNITURE. A T the Mouse in which Mr. Kenny Scott lately resided. the Knitte Eurniture of said House, principally New, and many Articles of English Manufacture, all of the most va-Justile description consisting of Mahogany Dining Tables, Sideboard, Escrustore, Chairs, Library, Wardrobes, four, Quest and Camp Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Sophes, Window Curtains, &c. &c .- A valuable Plate Fleeter Machine and Air Pump, with complete Apa. Lating for Medical and Experimental Purposes; a good Collection of Books, and an excellent Atlas - And at Y o'Clock, on Wednesday, the 99d Instant, will be sold, two ne libred Saddie Mares, and a Fashionable Curricle, nearly new, with Harness for a Pair, - Immediately afterwards, the her, convicting of Port, Sherry, and Madeira, in Bittle .-The furniture may be viewed from I till 3 o'Clock, an Finday and Saturday preceding the Auction, and the Horses and Curreclemay now be seen, by supleing to Mr. Thomas Mevins, King Street, Waterford.

The section to begin each Day at 12 o'Clock ; and ap proved Bella on Dublin, at 3 months, will be taken in pay ment, for any sum exceeding thirty Pounds Stetling. Waterford May 11, 1911

TO BE SOLD,

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS. WOOD, of 48 Years' Growth It betweeten a Me and a Half of Rose, and convenient to the River Barrow .-Application to be ande in Writing, (Post, paid,) to Johan. Among Forg. St. Margaretta, Broadway, or, at Rockfield

TO BE SET, FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS.

() THE INTEREST SOLD, of Mr. Type's Hou William-street, with Cosch-House and Stable, --Application to be made to Major I voo, Mer Sanvar States.

NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS

MUST ARRIVAD to M. P. and M. FARRELL & well assorted Corgo of the above Atticles, which they will Self on the most reasonable Perms -Kent HOPS in Pockers.

Waterford, Ist May, 1811.

By Authority of the Prince Regent. RIBHUR BIRNIF bery leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he is now selling TICKEIS and of five pounds; and to every ordinary Seaman to SHARES for the COTTERY, which will be drawn the entering himfelf, and not above the age of 50, nor

under the age of 20 years, a bounty of 21. 101. THE KING'S BIRTH DAY to every able bodied Landman not above the age of The Scheme which has been fixed upon, is the best that could \$5, nor under the age of 18 years, to entering him

possibly be adopted; it is as follows :

		out the		
4	Prizes o	€ 20,000		<b>∡</b> 80,000
? 1	-	1000	-	21,000
53	•	100	-	16,000
60	-	50	-	3,090
1,000	-	25	•	25 000
1,000	-	?9	•	20.000
3,003		16	•	<b>32,</b> 00 <b>0</b>
20,000	Tickets.			£ 200,000

## WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-MAY 4.

Butrer, first Quality, £0 00% 04
trond 0 0s. 0.1
third 0 0s 0d
Tallow (rendered) about 90s, 0d,
Lard (flake) 671 Od 651 Od. Sper Cwi,
(casta rendered) 00t. 0d - 10t. 0d
Burnt Pigs,
Man Pork, 315 Od 360 Od.
Beef, 23x Od, - 11x Od.
Oatmeal, 14s. Od 17s. 6d.
Tlour, first Quality, s -d d. ]
arcord, 4h. Od 59. Od
third, 361. 0d - 401 0d. Per Bag
fourth, 25s. 0d 30s. 0d.
Vibert, 36, 0d, - 40, 0d)
larley 18s. Od 23s. Od.
Cas, (common) 11s, 9d, - 60s, 0d   per Bar-
(potatoe) 121, 9d, - 001 0d, f rd.
M t, S5s, Od, - 3Fs Od
To de, 4 8d 51 0d
Takew (rough) Re od - 9, 83
Position, 5 d. to id. [ per stone
w.c . [ (quar-is) 4 d 6 d.)
Herf, :\[ \left\{ (quarters) = 4 \ d = 6 \ d \\ \left\{ (points) = 5 \ d = 7 \ d \\ \right\} \]  Mutton, \[ \left\{ (quarters) = 6 \ d = 7 \ d \\ \right\} \]  Verify: \[ \left\{ (points) = 7 \ d \ \ 8\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
1 (quarters) 0 d - 1 d
1 (joints) 7 d 84d per 1b.
Veal, 7 d Hyd
Pork, 3 d 141.
Butter, 98d 32d
Whaker, Bs. 2d, to Ss 6d. per Gall
Train Oil, 451 lot, per lon.
Company of the state of the sta

Corn Returns for the week ending on Saturday. 100 Barrels Wheat, 172 — Ont, 199 — Beiley Averaging { 0 001, 04, 04d, 0 12v, 64d. Wood and Timber growing thereon, situate at Whelan's Bridge, a most beautiful situation for a Lodge thereon, and a valuable rising interest - Apply to Samuel Serie, Jun Esq.

Attorney, or the Printer.



others 9 Guineas, and a Crown to the Groom Good Grass, and proper attendance to Mares, at la. Id.

YOUNG SWORDSMAN TO BE LET TO MARES THIS SEASON.

WHIS beautiful Bay House was got by Swordsman, Dam by Old Bagot on Greens's Arshin Mare he he ow Porc Years old, in great bloom, and very promising He was never trained, nor lad a gallon, of course his

physicked. He will cover at Johnnown, ness Coppoquin; Bred Mares, Six Guiness, all others Two, and a Crown to The money to be paid before service, as the Groom is

his Maj-fly's Naval Service, and should convey such

S-amen and Landmen on board any of his Majel

ty's Ships and Veffels, or to any of his Majetty's

Sea Officer's employed, in raifing Men, will expire

on the rift Day of December next ; which Bonn.

ties and Rewards are as follows, that is to fav-

To every able Seaman not above the age of 50, no

under the age of 20 years, who should enter him-

fell to ferve in his Majelly's Royal Navy, a bounty

felf, abounty of 300. ; to every Perfon or Perfone

who shall discover any able or ordinary Scaman or

Seamen who may have concealed him or themfelves.

Majefty's fervice, by any of his Majefty's Officers

employed to raife Men, a reward of three pounds

for every such able Seaman, and fifty shillings for

every fuch ordinary Seaman, fit to ferve on board

his Majefty's thips, to any Person or Persons who

shall procure the voluntary fervice of able or ordi

nary Seamen or Landmen fit for his Majelly's fer

vice : and shall convey them on board any of his

Maietty's Ships or Veffels, or to any of his M -j-fty's

Sea Officers employed in raifing men, a reward of

three guiness for every lunh able Sesman, two gui

next for every fuch ordinary Seaman, and one gui-

nex for every fuch Landman, together with an al.

lawance, at the rate of one penny per mile, for each

able Seaman, ordinary Seaman, and Landman, for

every mile fuch men may respectively travel to the

nearest of his Majetty's ships of war, or nearest place

of relidence of any of his Majefty's Sea Officers

employed in railing Men; provided fuch man fitall

be found fit for his Majesty's service, and there shall

not be reason to suppose that he is an Apprentice.

And whereas it is expedient that the fold feveral

bounties, rewards, and travelling allowance should be

continued to be paid for some time longer, his Royal

Highoels the Prince Regent, in the name and on

behalf of his Majelly, and by and with the advice of

govern themselves accordingly.

lately addressed to, and delivered from the Post-office n Dublin, with the post mark thereon, to the faid At the Court at Carlton House, the eight Day of Meffre. Hutton und Sone, to deter them from con. February, 1811, tinuing certain persons therein named in their em. PRESENT.

His Royal Highne's the Prince Regent in Council. And whereas from the threats contained in the WHEREAS the time limited by his Majetty's Order in Council, bearing date the faid letters, the persons to whom the same were so addressed and delivered are in dread that the writer 15th day of November, 1800, for the payment of the bounties for the encouragement of Seamen and their aiders and abettors therein concerned, may Landmen to enter into his Majeffy's Royal Navy. and the rewards for discovering Seamen who may conceas themselves, so that fuch Seamen should be taken for his Majetty's fervice; and also the rewards to Perfore who should procure the voluntary fervice of able and ordinary Seamen and Landmen, he fo

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council being letermined, as far as in us lies, to bring the perpetrators of the faid during outrage, and writer or writers, suther or authors of the faid anonymous tetters, respectively, to speedy and condign punish. founded, in which 12 or 15,000 children were ment, do hereby publish and declare, that if any person or persons shall, within the space of fix calendar months from the date hereof, discover any of the perion or perions concerned in all or any of the aforefaid offences, fo as, that he, the, or they e apprehended and convicted thereof Juch person r persons to discovering shall receive ar a reward the ium of TWO HUNDRED POUNDE for each of the first three persons who shall be so prosecuted Mr. Luncaster, before the financial part of the un-

And we do also publish and declare, that if any f the person or persons concerned in writing or fending the faid letters, or in the perpetration of the other offences herein before mentioned, or any of them, shall, within the time aforesaid, discover his, ney, said, he considered Mr. Lancester as having he, the, or they be profesuted and convided, as aforefaid, fuch person or persons so discovering shall not only receive the faid reward, but shall also receive his Majetty's must gracious pardon for the

And we do hereby ftrictly charge and command Constables, and all other his Majesty's loving sub. ects, to use their utmost diligence in discovering and apprehending the faid offenders, and every

Giren at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 4th day of May, 1811.

W. Tuam. Annefley. Charles Kildare, Tyrawly. Henry King, Wm. Saurin, S. Hamilton, GOD SAVE THE KING-

## LANCASTERIAN MEETING.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting the friende of the Royal Laucasterian System for the education of the Poor was held on Saturday as the Freemafon's Tavern, at which were prefent the Dukes of Kent, Suffex, and Bedford : the Mar. quis of Laufdamne, Lord Keith, Mrr W. Adem, Mr. W. Smith. Mr. Horner, Sir Samuel Romilly. his Prive Council, doth therefore order, and it is ! Mr. Brougham, Mr. Abercromby, Mr. Wilbrahereby accordingly ordered, that the payment of ham Bottle, and feveral other diffinguished indivithe faid bounties, rewards, and travelling allowance | duals.

be prolonged and extended to the 41ft Day of De. The Duke of Bedford flated from the Chair, i cember, 1811, inclusive, and that the same be paid in a nest and elegant speech, the object of the meetthe manner specified in his Majesty's several Procle- ling. It was for the purpose of receiving an account mationsnow in force for the encouragement of Samen of the flate of the inflitution, and taking fuch meaand Landmen to enter into his Majefly's Royal Navy, fures as might tend the most effectually to promote and for the discovering Seamen who may conceal its extention. It was needless, be faid, to dwell themselves, and for giving rewards for procuring on the merits of the lystem, or to observe that the education of the poor had a uniform tendency to motion, that fo long as fuch contests of benevolences the voluntary fervice of Seamen and Landmen; whereof all Perform concerned are to take notice and bring about a proper fabordination, and well regu. faould continue to saimate our noble families, this lated morality; that it was to be confidered as the | country would continue invincible,

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland. | chief fource of a nation's ftrength : and that where A PROCLAMATION. it was neglected, we could only expect milery and poverty throughout the main body of a nation. The prefent was no party queltion-all ranks erers TYTHEREAS we have received information interested in it, from the Monarch on the Throne

ter; and the wife expressed by his Majelty ought along the faid ftreet, he was attacked by a number ever to be gratefully remembered, " that he hoped of armed men at prefent unknown, who wantonly to fee the day when there would not be a child in and inhumanly knocked him down, and then and his dominious that could not read the Rible." there best, and cut him in a fevere and violent The Duke of Kent then role, and ftated the famanner, whereby the faid John Davis loft a great distriction which had been experienced that morning. quantity of blood, and was left completely fenfe. in examining the Free School in the Bornigh Road. lefs; and while the faid persons were firthing at the He also stated the success with which the Lancasfaid John Davis, they repeatedly called him " a terian lystem had been introduced into the regiment Colt," meaning thereby that he had not ferved a

to the meanost individual of the community. There

could be no greater proof of the lineers defire of

his Majesty for the good of his people, than the

manner in which he had patronifed Juleph Lancal-

diffused throughout the army. Mr. Lancafter read a report of his progress in invention of his fritem, the difficulties which he had to encounter, and the extention to which it had been carried in England, Seotland, and Ire. of the faid Meffre John Hutton and Sone, were land. This report, which we understand is foon to found very much cut and injured by fome perion or be printed, could not fail to be gratifying to every persons unknown, the pannels thereof defaced by | person who beard it ; and it was more particularly marks made upon them by fome tharp inftrument, intereffing from the vein of enthulisam which run through it. Mr. Lancafter flated that a confiderable of places, by which the faid Meffre, John Hutton damp had been thrown on the undertaking, from a and Sons have fultained injury to a confiderable malicious report which had been circulated in a very

confident manner, that His Mojefly had withdrawn

of Royals, and the probability that it would foon be

his patronage from it. Here the Duke of Kent role up, and observed, that there could not be the fmallest ground for this report; that in the prefent unfortunate flate of His Majesty, no person could take it upon him to flate this as from command ; but he would venture to far, that up to the commencement of the illusia nothing had eleaped his Majefty which had the leaft tendency to warrant fuch a report ; and he would further venture to fay, that he was convinced that fo or authors of faid threatening letters respectively, and long as Joseph Lancaster went on in his present course, abstaining from all party subjects, his attack or jojure them in their perfons or pro. Mejefty would never withdraw from him his cours-

> A Report of the proceedings of the Trultees of the Inftitution was also read, in which it was libted, that in 1010. Mr. Luncufter had eravelled no fele than 3775 miles ; that Bity new Ichools had been taught; that means had been taken for carrying the invention to Africa ; that it had been introduced with fuccels into various parce of North America, and there was every reason to believe that it would be introduced into South America. The Trusteen finted the great increase of their advances over their receipts, amounting to no less than \$000h which fufficiently accounted for the embarraffment felt by dertaking was taken off his hande .- One fact deferves to be mentioned, for the credit it reflects on an humble individual, whose name ought to be recorded t A baker, to whom a confiderable fum had been long owing, instead of expressing impatience for blombs left he would give him the half of it.

Mr. Adam communicated to the meeting the wife of the Prince Regent to promote the object of the feltom : that his Royal Highness would be highly gratified in receiving, from time, an account of its all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffe, Beiliffe, propress 3 and that he had been authorised to frate. that from henceforth his annual fubficription would be doubled .-- Mr. Adam alfo ftated, that he had a farther communication from the Prince Regent, which he would bring forward at the dinner on Friday next.

> On the Motion of the Marquis of Landowner Mr. Adem was requested to communicate to the Prince Regent the high fense which they entertained of his countenance and fupport ; and the Duke of Kent and the other Members of the Royal Family received the thanks of the Meeting.

The Duke of Kent moved a Resolution, declars ing Joseph Lancaster the benefactor of the nations and that he merited the approbation and support of the empire at large.

Mr. Lancester, in thanking the meeting, feid. that whatever good he had been enabled to do was owing to his father, who had supported him from his mall income when he was carrying through his plane. He faid he would never reft while be had firength remaining, till all the youth of the kingdom were educated.

A number of Refolutions were funceflively adopt. ed, expressive of the various advantages of the system -and the Meeting closed with an expression of their thanks to the Duke of Bedford and Lord Somer. ville, for the countenance and fupport which they had from the beginning bestowed on Mr. Lancaster. It was observed by the Duke of Suffex, who made the



That the apportunity of withdrawing the Spanis Troops during the night was loft; and on my ob. rifk of attack from the enemy, 'a very centrary opinion was mainthined. In point of fact, no enemy wer appeared during feveral days employed in bringing off the wounded and burying the dead .-It may be proper to remark on the reports published (4,500 men of Villat's division), that by the con. current teftimody of all the French Officers here, General Villat's division had charge of the whole. line. What then must be the strength of that divi-"Non, to have shorded 4,700 men to Santi Petri "slone ? In order to eltablifb, by auflientic documente, Tacts which may have been disputed, and to eluci. date others, I inclose by way of appendix, the reports of various Officers of the division.

I have the honour to be, With the greatest regard, Sir. Your most obedient humble fervant, T. GRAHAM, Lieut, General.

P. S. I muft add this pofteript, diffinally to de. by my having spoken at head quarters, in the evening of the 5th, of lending for more troops or for provisions from the Ifle.

My visit was a very short one, of mere ceremony. I may have asked if the Spanish troops expected rions of persons-cobblers, from masons, chimney were arrived. This error must have arisen from the difficulty of converling in a foreign language.

With this I fend you a fketch of the ground, &c. of the action of Barrofs, by which it will be feen how impossible, according to my judgment, it would be for an enemy to expose his left flank, by making a could possibly higher respect all or any of their direct attack through the wood on the Bermeja po- | Lordhips than himfelf, yet there were many among "fition, while that of Barrofa was occupied in force | them whom he should not like to see commanding ar. by the allied army.

We have not received the appendix alluded to by the gallant General,

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 9.

The Slave Trade Felony and Irish Loan Bills were read a third time, and paffed.

The Earl of LAUDERDARE took the opportunity of the full attendance, to require fome explanation from Ministers respecting a point which he deemed | tent and meaning of them; acd, he believed, that of confiderable importance. After adverting to certeinproceedings of the Boards of Treasury, of Trade, and of Excile, he faid he understood that many Diftiflers were acqually vet diftilling from fugur, on the faith that an application would be made to Par. | also the act of the 19th of his Majelle. These | tentees of Dinry land. liament in their favour, with respect to the duties. He therefore wished to be informed, if Ministers had given notice to those persons, that the application to Parliament in their favour had not been successful, and, that the law of the land, with respect to dif. rillation, mult be enforced. He felt this was an extraordinary question, but these were extraordinary Trufted it would not be deemed an improper one. at Earl Barnurer, in a low tone of voice, replied to what had fallen from the Noble Earl. We could only distinctly hear, that it was proposed to bring In a Bill of Indemnity.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE, in reply, observed, that this was the first case of the kind that he remembered; and added, that if a Bill of Indemnity were brought in, as mentioned by the Noble Earl, cate flould be brought figned by at least fix houlebe should oppose it in every stage in that House.

Earl BATHURST role to explain. The revenue, he observed, was duly taken care of. Those Distil. | as endowed with sufficient abilities for the purpose. lers had entered into a bond for the payment of the The Noble Viscount then adverted to the various higher duties, if called upon to do fo. The case exemptions enjoyed by diffenting Ministers of vaci- angry impression. His Honourable Friend on his was far from being other inftances.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS The Order of the Day, upon which their Lordthips were fummoned, being read.

Lord Viscount STDROUTH role, pursuant to the notice he trad given, for the purpose of introducing | the Established Religion, and instanced the contrast | to say, that he appealed not to their indulgence, but a Bill, the principal object of which was to prevent the abuses of the Acts of William and Mary, and of his prefert Majesty, and to extend and render more affectual those Acis as far as relates to Protestant diffenting Ministers. The subject before them was one, he thought, which fould be an object of anxjoue folicitude to every individual of whatever fect or | was confidered, one bundred additional Churches | could fay for a fact, that Mr. Kemble would rather persuasion he may be, in the country. He meant | would scarcely be sufficient. What he proposed now the correction of the abules of thole important acts. | was, that the Bill he had the honour to brefent The dignity, the honour, and the functiny of the Afteradverting to the effects of the Reformation on reading. He then moved, " That this Bill be now the ecclestratical policy of the country, his Lordship | read a first time," referred to the principles and policy of the Acts of Toleration, which were chiefly established at the faid, that even what had fallen from his Noble the operation of those Acts as applicable to Protes- necessity existed for the desired interference. The to the Magiftracy for licences to act as religious individuals were to infruct others in their religious teachers or Ministers in their respective congregati- | duties. He, on the contrary, held it to be the right one. Thefe provitions, however, he finted, bad of erery man who thinks he can inftruct his fellow. received a novel interpretation, within the last thirty | greatures, fo to inkruct them. For the measure it. or forty years. It was well known to the Magif. fell, he did not think a fulficient cafe was made out, trates, and to those who were conversant in the as the existence of any real practical evils or inconvehulingle of the Quarter Bellions of the Peace, that | nencies, to require luch an interpolition on the part fications be what they may, let his ignorance or in- | teachers of late years, which he did not feem to refrom a chimney or a pillory, was at liberty to repair and make the was at liberty to demand a certifi. whether right or wrong, wife or unwife, always spoke eternal disgrace to the judgment which refused them name of which is for obvious reasons conceased, it tities when we was called the New Lon. learnt the following very important intelligence; that tate of his having to qualified himself; and then to from printiple. But on the present occasion, he did a limited one. But the Bill was called the New Lon.

frime was not against the law! Religion," said count had gone far enough. They did not, or would disrespectful to the parties concerned; but if ther a the immortal Bacon, " is the main flay of a well or ort, touch the real flate of the question. They must come to Parliament, they should not come in mas. Serving, that, after luch a defeat, there was no dered commonwealth." Nothing could be of more know, or if they did not know, he would tell them, querade. They never had an id-a of building it deep importancethan that religious instruction should that in most parts of England, where the parishes did the City, for they knew they would not be permited not be contaminated at its source, and that its not could to more than a thousand souls, the places If it did not transgress the orders of the House teachers should not be men of tainted or immoral of worthip, exclusive of private houses, baros, &c. principles. Those facilities were an inducement to were as three to four to those of the Established that was the case or not? crafty and defigning lodividuals to impofe upon the | Church ; and that if Scotland and Ireland were to relative to the enemy's number at Santi Petri ignorant and unwary. For the correctnets of his be included, the proportion between the Diffenters Starement, he would appeal to every officiating Ms. and the Established Church would be found as two to a Theatre in the city. offtrate at the Ouarter Seffions. Neither was there to one. The tide was running that way, and who any attestation offered as to the moral or intellectual | could flop it? competency of those applicants they demanded their certificates upon their taking the oaths, &c and to be printed. thefe were given by the Jultices under the idea that they had no power to refuse them. It was not to the characters of those individuals, as general mem.

bers of fociety, that he objected; Itill lefs to their

tenets, or modes of Taith. It was the felf, sppoint.

ment he thought dangerous, and their taking upon

as religious inftrudors, that he thought objections.

ble. This he held, was admitted under a falle inter.

pretation of the Ads of Toleration. The spirit of

But under the Acts as now interpreted, all defcrip.

[weeps, excommunicated clergymen, and fuch per

fone, were held as admiffible. Again he meant no

reflection on the occapations of these persons, but

they afforded throng prefumptive evidence of their

unfitness to perform the sucred functions. No man

mies, in the place of Lord Wellington or General

Pellew. But the practices which he complained of

were not conforant to the true fpirit and meaning of

the Ada in question; and he felt confident. If

fuch were stated from authority, their Lordships

would not liefitate to interpose, in order to prevent

franding such was the prevalent interpretation of

the Act, there were parts of the kingdom where

different opinious were held respecting the true in-

fuch a fentiment was held by fome among their

Lordships. The Noble Viscount then referred to

the provisions of the act of William and Mary, in

were held to apply to the cafes of Diffenting Minif-

ters only, not to all persons indiscriminately, who

there were inflances of fuch persons being resuled

because they could not shew that they were teachers

of congregations; but in the great generality of

cafer it was otherwife ; and they were called upon

of laws of fo much importance. It was incumbent

meaning of those acts, and to point out particularly

the species of evidence to be required from the ap-

plicants for licences, as to their competency. What

he propoled was, that in all fuch cafes this fhould

appear ? that fome evidence of their moral and in.

tellectual fitnels thould be required; that a certifi-

keepers, who had known the applicant, and knew

him to be a person of a sober life, and confidered

Quakers and proceeded to confider some of those

increase, of late years, of different from the Ella-

if its increased fize fince the reign of Oueen Anne

fould be read a first time, then printed, and it would

On the question being put, Lord HOLLAND

the continuance of fo enormous an evil. Notwith-

The Bill was then read a fieft time, and ordered

The House went into a Committee on Lord Redefdale's Vexations Arreft Bill, when after a con- the boroughs in Ireland were not taken away with versation between Lord. Ellenborough, Holland, out compensation by the hand of iron justice. He Moirs, Stanhope, Redefdale, and the Lord Chancellor, it was agreed that the principle of the Bill be had experienced, and referred the House for an foodld be, that 151. foodld be the lowest arrestable opinion of the case to his Hon. Friend on his right themselves, merely upon their own motives, to act | fam, and that the Bill be continued for five years.

On the motion of Lord Stanhope, that Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes (which are excepted in the Bill), be also raised from to to 151. The those did not go to authorise incompetent persons to | House divided .- For the amendment 1 .- Against offine the facred functions of ministers of religion .- It 7 .- Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-MAY 9.

LONDON THEATRE BILL Mr. Mallish moved the lecond reading of the

London Theatre Bill Mr. WHITBREAD faid lie was not furprifed at the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, notwithstanding what had paffed on that day fix weeks ; but he | Lords of the Treasury to relieve certain persons difwas fure that when he heard the reasons upon which an application for further delay was grounded, he any Dill to day; yet he had no objection to flating would have no objection to agree to its postponement Graham, or leading on fleets to battle in the stead of Lord Gambier, Sir J. Saumarez, or Sir Edward to another S-ffion of Parliement. The object with which it was postponed on that day fix weeks was. that the Committee engaged in investigating its affairs might be enabled to flate to the House whether there was a probability that Drury-lane Theatre would be reconftructed. That Committee had proceeded in its enquiries, and had come to a Refolution; that all obstructions to its reconstruction were removed; nay, they had proceeded to far towards the completion of the object, that a plan had been drawn out which was likely to meet with numerous Subscribers, and every thing was going forward in regular progress to its success. He hoped by the beginning of next fellion to be able to flate politive. illustration of the position he had laid down a and In that a new theatre would be erected by the Pa-

Mr. Brown gave full credit to the flatement of the Hon. Gentleman, but, ftrong #s it might spchoic to take those functions upon themselves; and pear, it fell far thort of that degree of certainty which the House had a right to expect.

Mr. PATER Mook's full that the Committee of which he had the honour to be Chairman ) had two points to confider; the fielt was the amount times; and with reference to the circumstance, he to svert the evils resulting from the uncertain state and nature of the claims upon the theatre; the 2d, the probability of its being rebuilt. He could afon the legislature to declare the real intent and lure the Houle that the obffscles to the rebuilding were entirely removed a and as to the undertaking of it, he hoped they would give another year for the commencement of the fplendid ftenchurer which It was in confemplation to erect. He moved that the second reading should be postponed till that

day three months. Mr. SHERIDAR faid, he was grateful for the civility and attention he had experienced from both fides of the House, and felt it a flattering tellimony. that though he had beenfor many years a decided party man, he had also conducted himself as to leave no ight hand (Mr. Whitbread) had preffed for the in. dulgence of the Houle; and his Hon. Friend becaules which were held as contributary to the great | hind him (Mr. P. Moore) had folicited its favour, lectors. under the circumitonces of the cale before themblified Church; He adverted particularly to the but, with all the gratitude he felt for the personal want of a sufficient number of places of worship for civility of individuals, he must be still proud enough between the measures adopted in that relpect, in the strictly and folely to their juffice. It had been faid reign of Queen Ann, when the erection of fifty new | that boxes could not be had, and that the tale of I churches was refolved upon in the then compara, the town was perverted. The first he hoped to retively small fize of the metropolis. With respect to medy if they would give him time; and as for the the present number of churches in the Metropolis, | second he could say, that if the taste of the town | was perverted, it was not by the Managers: He act on his own two legs than bring the hories to per. Militims .- [Hear, hear, hear,] form on four. The tafte of the town was diffipated

by luxury, and by the difinclination of the people in Bullion Report. national religion were involved in the confideration. be for their Lordships to name a day for the Jecond high life from taking that rule in the Theatre which they were accustomed to take, and not by any mil. conduct on the part of the Managers themfelves. It had been faid that there was but one Theatre; but in fact there were two, and one of thole two was exactbera of the Revolution. He dwelt principally upon Friend impressed more strongly on his mind, that no ly of the size which excluded cavalry, and enabled every one to hear and see ; yet that Theatre was de. tant diffenting Ministers; and described their provi. | whole seemed to go upon a fundamental error, that | ferted. He recollected that when the play of De Bone with respect to those individuals who applied it was only by the permission of Government that Montford, by Mile Bailey, was brought out, the account, or that the affair has been greatly exaggemost admirable acting of Mr Kemble, and the most rated. fplendid decorations of scenery, were insufficient to support it, and it failed, he thought, to the dif. prace of the public taile. What he flood upon was that if a third Theatra should be thought necessary, he, and those for whose interests he contended, had the war with that Power. In consequence, he is the power to erect it; and he was confident no right | bufily occupied in railing contingents and armaments the general understanding and practice was, that any of the Legislature. His Lordship then referred to would be taken by that House from any individuals, perfon whatever, let his moral or intellectual quali. Tome valculations as to the increase of differting without proper compensation being made. Application had already been made to the Privy Council on has brought fome interesting intelligence, the partic morality be what it might, whether he descended gard as a missortune, or an alarming confideration. the subject, and the present applicants appeared to culars of which have been transmitted to us by our Earl STANNORS acquiefeed in every thing that him the most out of favour in the whole field. The Plymouth Correspondent. to the Quarter Seffions, and there to take the oaths had fallen from his Noble Friend (Lord Holland.) object of the present application westo upset that de. and make the declarations required by the Sta. The Noble Lord, on whatever question he spoke, termination, and obtain a perpetual patent, as an

no and preach any doftrine he pleafed, provided the anot think that his Noble Friend or the Noble Vif. don Theatre Bill. He did not mean to far any a much, he would affe a worthy Alderman whether

Sir James Shaw faid, the Corporation of tha city of Landon disclaimed giving any countenant

Mr. Sharidan faid, this was a firing ground it. agreeing to the motion before the Houf; and he was fure that if ever the city should be inclined at have a Theatre, compensation should be made to those with whose interests he mult interfere. Erek concluded with returning thanks for the kindness hand (Mr. Whithread), whole characterwas a flami and guarantee that Te would not lend himself to any unworthy purpole.

After a few observations from Mr. Dent, Mr. C. Johnstone, and General Phipps, The House divided, when there appeared For

the Amendment 80-Against It 23-Majority tor Amendment 5 % DILTILLERIES?

The CHAN, of the Excuso. (adverting to the Report of the Committee sprointed to fearch the Lords' Journals on the Bill relating to Diffillers) in timated the necessity of introducing another Rib to smend the 48th of the King, and empower the tilling from fugar. He did not mean to bring it that he intended a temporary fulpersion toward Ireland, the Intercourse between England and that country being brought directly under confideration. Sir John Newport expressed his approbation of such temporary suspension.

Mr. W. Poza brought in the Irifh Militia Volunteering Bill; which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a fecond time on Monday, an

Mr. W. Pour obtrined leave to bring in a Bill for making provision for the wives and families of lergeants, corporals, diummers, and privates, in the Irish militia. The fum of 74 ocol. was allowed for this sublistence, and his object in this Bill was to alter the exilling law to us to impole scheck and guard upon the frauds committed under it to a very great extent. Another object was, to continue the right of relief to the families of militiamen who had been balloted, and not to volunteers, though it was not ntended to take the benefit from the wives and child dren of fuch volunteers as now enjoyed it. On the whole it was hoped that an improvement would be made by affimilating the Irish to the English militia; by correcting frauds, and faving an expense to the

Sir J. NEWPORT agreed that the object in view was very definable, and gave it his approbation,-He, however, repeated his former loveeltions of he injurious tendency of drawing distinctions be. tween the Militia and regulars, and pranting to the former benefits not enjoyed by the latter, who were lo glorioully supporting the cause of their country in the field. Tois would operate against filling up the Regiments of the Line from the Militia and the necessity of some provisions was peculiar to Ireland; where there were no regular establishments as in this country. He again expressed his approbation of the plan, and hoped that the parties would be end. little trouble so possible from the distance of the Col.

Mr. W. Pola oblerved, that this Bill did in & great measure a.Timilate the Militia to the Regulars, as in neither were the wives and families of Volunteers entitled to the Sprovision. He thanked the: Honotirable Baronet for his loggellions, and would be hoppy to have his further opinions on the Bill in its progress. He would take care that the relief flould be attainable with the fealt noffible trouble.

Mr. Secretary RYDER gave notice, that he would; on Tuesday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill to authorife the interchange of English and Irish

The House then went into a Committee on the

LONDON.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

A Mail from Anholt arrived this morning, and as has not brought any confirmation of the Colberg action, we suppose either that there is no truth in the

" CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 13. " The Grand Seignior has rej-Aed the propositions of peace which the Court of Ruffia lately made to him, and perfifts in the refolution of continuing

of every description. A veffel arrived at Plymouth, from Bayonne;

e By a veffel just arrived from Bayonne, the

a great number of French troops had been detached, pal regulations lately made by the Emperor of Rusfrom the French armies in Spain nearest the Pyre. ha will injure the manufacturers of Lyons : these nees, to join, it is supposed, the French armies in the are individual losses, and I shall endess our to make North of Europe, which clearly makes it appear, up for them; but the exports for Ruffia, which did that Napoleon's subjugation of Spain is at present unt exceed 29 millions, or from one to swo per cent.

.. A Gentleman who came in the above veffel change my general line of policy. Bates, that the manner in which the march of the . "Ruffia has paper money, so has Austria, and French troops is conducted, is in a very cunning way. England is even encumbered with it. France is the These troops arrive at Bayonne at midnight, stay richest country in the world, her territorial rethat night and the following day to refresh themselves, fources are immense, and the has plenty of money. receive clothes, those, &c .- the cavalry, forage, According to an estimate which has been made, up-&c. On the second night, they murch from Bayonne | wards of a millard enters France by contributions of as if for Spain again, after having quitted the town : | war. I have 200 millions in my private Treasury at on the road they make a counter-march, and pro. the Thuilleries. I receive 900 millions of impost ceed through that part of France fecretly to join tions paid in crown pieces (cent ), of which a very their comrades in the North of Europe. The mile- Intell portion only flows from foreign commerce. ry of the French merchants at Bayonne, and the | " I have been told that in confequence of some pearest commercial towns, is in the extreme."

A Jamaica Mail arrived this morning. The Mariner, Kitchen, from Lirerpool, arrived at Jamaica I shall encourage these branches of industry. Chethe 13th March; on the 4th, ten leagues to the mistry is now making such rapid progress that it is eastward of Deseads, she was boarded by the Cha. probable that it will produce a revolution equally rybdia brig of war, who was informed, that five extraordinary in commercial relations, with that ocheavy privateers, manned with Frenchmen, and most casioned by the discovery of the mariner's compals. of them twenty guns each, equipped in American poets, were cruizing in that latitude, and that feveral | time commerce, nor colonies, but I must renounce vessels of war were on the look out for them.

We have received Mexican Gazettes to the 23d January. On the 16th a decilive battle was fought physined a complete victory over the Revolutionilis the remainder disperfed,

SATURDAY, MAY II. STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK. Cons money 61 to for recount, 65 t. 4 per Cent 7941 -5 per Cent Navy 9644 Excheq. par to 1s. prem .- Bond's 19s to 20s prem.

ADDRESS OF NAPOLEON TO THE MERCHANT OF FRANCE

A Gentleman, who left Bayonne a few days ago, has favoured us with a copy of the following most important Document, which has obtained an extensive circulation on the Continent. It is the Roply of the French Emperor to the Address prefented by a Deputation of Merchants on the Birth of the King of Rome. The Address itself must have been conclied in the language of complaint. as will be evident from a perulal of the Emperor's reply which embraces a great variety of topics, and may be regarded as a fresh Manifesto against Eugland. It will excite much interest among Readers ! of all classes;

" Gentlemen-The Decrees of Milan and Berlin are fundamental laws of my empire, with respect to neutral navigation; I regard the flag as an exten. from of territory - the power which fuffers it to be violated cannot be confidered as neutral. The fate of American commerce will be foundecided. I shall favour it, if the United States will conform themselves to these Decrees; in the contrary case, their ships shall be driven from the ports of my Em-

" Commercial relations with England must cease I tell you plainly, Gentlemen, that those merchants who have bufinels to lettle, and debts to recover in that country, ought to do fo as foon as possible .-I gave this advice on a former occasion to the merchants of Antwerp, and they have profited by it.

" I wish for peace, but not a patched one (paix platree); I wish for it most fincerely, and of luch a nature as to afford me sufficient guarantees; for I shall never late fight of Amiens, of St. Domingo, or of the losses which Commerce has experienced fince the last declaration of war. I would not have concluded the peace of Tillit-1 would have gone on to Wilna, and even farther, had it not been for the promise made by the Emperor of Russia to bring about a peace between France and England. B. fore the union of Holland with France, I made would not even liften to them.

"The Continent shall remain that against importations from England; and I shall continue armed cap au-pied, to enforce the execution of my Alecrees. and to relift the attempts of the English in the Baltic. Some fraud still exists, but it shall be entirely annihilated. I know who are the encouragers of English commerce—those who think only of evading | command of the troops in person.—The opening of end in bankruptcy; but, if they succeed in fecuring themselves from my douaniers, my sword will reach them, fooner or later, in three, four, five, or fix mouths, and then they will have no right to complain.

"I have an ear for the counting houles of my merchants 1 know that they loudly complain of my measures, and say that I am ill-advised. I do not find fault with their opinions, because they are not placed in a fituation of which they can fee and cal. Cilate like me : thofe, however, who have lately arrived from England, and who have with fled the effects which have begun to be produced by the interruption of commerce with the Continent, cannot refrain from faying that it is possible there may be good resions for my conduct, and that I shall ultimately attain my objects.

44 In my Empire the Inland commerce has rifen beyond 14 millards, and it is from that we ought to infer its refources and profperity. I know that Bourdeax, Hamburgh, and other ports, fuffer from the interruption of maritime commerce; the munici-

\* I his must allude to the mission of M. Labouchere, which finaled in the French Cabinet.

on the total male of circulation, cannot fetter or

receit experiments. France will be coabled to difpente with the fugar and indigo of the two Indies. "I do not mean to fay that I want neither mari

them for the present until England in her politics returns to reasonable and just principles in which I can diffate peace to her. If I inherited the throne of at the bridge near Calderon, in which the Royalifts | Louis XV, and of Louis XVI. I should have been compelled to beg peace on my knees from England: They had 12,000 men killed and wounded, and but I have succeeded to the Emperor of France; 1 have united to my Empire the mouths of the largest rivers and of the Adriatic, and nothing can longer hinder me from confiruting and arming a fleet of two hundred thins of the line. I know that the English will have better Admirals, and this is a great advantage; but, in proportion to the frequency of our fighting with them, we shall learn to conquer them. We shall lose the first, second, and third battles, but we shall gain the fourth, for this plain and obvious realog, that he who is itrougelt mult ultimately fulljugate the weakeft.

"I had no idea that the deluge of English ma outs Aures, which overwhelms, the markets of South America, was to be so speedily followed by ruinous confequences, but I had accurately calculated on the nullity of the returns from thele markets. The inlets for Colonial produce on the Continent being once well closed, the English will be obliged to throw into the Chames the lugar and indign for which they have exchanged the fruits of their induttry, and which once furnished them with confi. derable refources

" Here, as well as in England, the manufacturers have made imprudent and foolish speculations, not having learnt to proportion their industry to the de. mands of the confumer. The English Government have given them great affidance-I have also granted affiffance to fome, and I shall do much more; but I do not think it prudent to encourage principles equally bad as they are dangerous. It is not enough to manufacture-we must also know and pullels the means of felling, and not manufacture ten yards of cloth, when we cannot fell four. It was not difficult to forelee, that after 20 years of war and misfortune, the confumpt of the Contineit ought to be much diminished, and that many perfore who used to wear four force of clothes a year, now wear only one or two. Commerce is an honourable avocation, but its effentials are prodence and econon.y. You mul be wife, Gentlemen-A merchant ought not to gain his fortune as a general does a battle-He ought to gain little at a time, but conflantly,"

London, charged with pacific overtures from the French government: He came last from Vieuna, and has been in town for feveral days.

We are happy to lay before our Readers the Yol lowing letter, announcing the arrival of our fleet in fresh overtures of peaces; but the English Minister lowed by very important occurrences. Denmark and the Baltic; an event that will, we believe, he fol, Sweden must fhrink into themselves at the view o our naval force; and we find that the very notice o its approach was fufficient to alarm the inhabitants of both countries. They immediately thought we had a great military force on board. They poured troops down to the coast, and the accounts from Stockholm talk of its being Bernadotte's intention to take the the laws, and by a feries of extravagant operations the Ruffian Ports to our commerce will, according to fome letters. be the immediate confequence of our appearance in the Baltic. PATRACT OF A LETTER, DATED GOTTENBURGH.

> " The fleet is arrived in this harbour under the command of Sir James Saumarez, and the natives are not a little alarmed for the fafety of this place, and their ships of war at Carlscrons. Troops are march, ing from all quarters to the les coalt\_

" The Government has ordered the cargoes the visible detained at Carlicrona in the fall of the year to be landed and carried to a place of lafety in the interior.

" Bernadotte intende leaving Stockholm for Cariforona, and will vifit this place before lie re. turne."

The enemy have four fail of the line nearly ready for fea at L'Orient. They are the Marengo, Veteran, Eylan, and Guilemar. They had been manned n various ways, particularly from the feamen landed at Morlaix from the Mauritius. Breft is supposed to be their destination.

has been solemnly disavowed in the Moniteur, as having ori- of three shilling and eighteen-pence pieces. Direc. in arms. tions have been given to the Mint for that purpole.

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

The London Journals of the 10th conveyed intelligence which may be regarded as a direct refutation of the rumoused conflict at Colbung. German pa. pers, which are wholly filent on the subject, were received on the morning of the day just mentioned; and it is added, that accounts to the goth ultimo had reached Government from the neighbourhood of the frene of action, in which there is not the flightest notice of the occurrence. The 16th and 26th of April are vaguely affigued as the days on which the transaction took place; but the more recent news render b th flatements totally incredible. The most important article communicated by the

alluded to, relates to Turkey and Ruffis. It is again expressly afferted, that the GRAND Stonor has rejected the propositions of peace made by Russia, and that he is determined to profecute the war with augmented energy. This war, it is generally believed, was undertaken by Russia at the instigation of Bonaparte: and it is somewhat surprising, that Alexander should now be desirous of abandoning a contest in which he so eagerly engaged, and which would appear to have been concerted between him and his ally at the treaty of Tillit. Nor is it lefe extraordinary, that Turkey should at prefent decline that pecification for which, but lately, the fo earnefly fulicited, and towards which her formidably encreating inteffine commotions ought naturally to bend her most anxious wishes. These circum. frances lead frrongly to important conjectures, but which it is in the mean time necellary to entertain in no higher character, as they are not fupported by that fireigth of evidence that would entitle them to a more confident reception. It may be, that Bonaparte has disappointed the expectaci. one of Ruffis, or that he has even failed, either from incapacity or from delign, to fulfil his contracted ftipulations. This, combined with various other causes that have at different times been enumerated, may have produced a change of policy in the Court of Peter Burgh, and diffee led the delution by which it has been to long led aftray. The refolute difposition of Turkey in the profecution of the war may, alfo, without any very beloous encroachment on probability, be supposed to have resulted from Bonaparte's influence at Conftantinople, exerted with a view to weaken the contending Powers, n order that both may ultimately become the orey of his ambition.

Thefe conjectures, particularly as they regard Ruffia, continue to derive support from the general complexion of Continental communications. The ides of an approaching war between France and Ruffix is almost every where prevalent in the North of Europe, and the various movements of troops, together with other military preparations in those quarters where hofulules are likely to originate give the anticipation a firing claim to attention. It is, befider, faid, that the French forces ore lecretly but rapidly withdrawing from the Peninfuls, and that Bonaparte is himfelt making preparations for his departure towards Germany. Letters from Ruffia are represented as staring, that was is resolved upon ; ind accounts from Stockholm add, that there has been a ferions dilpuie between Alexander and Bona. parte, and that hospilities will be the inevitable conequence. Other accounts, again, affert, that a reconciliation has taken place, and that preparations were making at Prierlburgh to receive General Lau. rifton, the fuccessor of Caulincourt, with friendly and diftinguished honour. These adverse lintements It is reported that there is at prefent a perfan in are incapable of reconciliation; and it can only be marked, that the balance of probability exhibited by them is on the fide of war. On the iffue of fuch contest, it were ifle to speculate, as no rational calculation can be made on that topic till the nature and extent of the new combination against Bonsparte, if such be in truth in agitation, shall be fully and accurately afcertained-

There are no recent accounts from the Peninfula. Those brought by the Seaflower, which is now faid to have left Lifbon on the 1ft of this month, finte, that Lord Wellington had returned to Celorico, and that it was not his intention to beliege Almeida, but to perfift in the blockade, in order to avoid deftroying the works of that valuable fortrefa. The debate on the Bullion Report, To far as Mr.

Horner's Refolutions are concerned, was closed on the evening of the igth. The first division took place on the first Resolution, when the numbers stood thus; for it, 75, against it, 151; majority 76. This divition decided the question as to all the other Refolutions except the last, upon which an other division took place - for it 45-against it 180-majority 135. The debate is continued in our columns of this day. As it advanced, it affumed those features which will be found deeply interesting even to general readers. The Resolutions on both sides were published prior to the commencement of the proceed ments, said on by an Act of last Session. ings upon them; to which it may be at times necellay for the reader of the speeches to recur.

General Graham's letter uguin summons the public attention to the battle of Barrola. It may be onfidered an official document, and so one of a cha. racter peculiarly interesting and important. It dislafes truths of a ferious and painful nature, while it urnishes an infrance, which fortunately but rarely occurs, of an officer being forced to vindicate himfelf from the afpertions of the General under whom he ferred, and who ought for ever to have retired in A new coinage will speedily appear, confishing shame and confusion from the light of his affociates

The Law Officers of the Crown are faid to bave

Riven it so their opinion, that the Regent, as a Sovereign Prince, cannot, confiftently with his rank in the State, accept the freedom of any Corporate Body whatfoever. The intention of the City of London will thus be fruftrated.

Thus far the London Journals of the 10th have rarried us. Those of the 11th have added communications of very confiderable moment. The Britch fleet has arrived in the Baltic, and its appearance has produced the most ferious alarm. The d him of the Expedition has not vet transpired a bit it is realonably conjectured, that there is much more in view than the mere protection of British trade. Ita arrival will probably foon determine the question of a Northern war. Information from Sweden flater, that General Boron Armfelt had been arrefted at Finishing, a country feat belonging to Baron de Annour mail, which brought the foreign papers Geer. There were found among his papers feveral letters from the Ruffian Miniftry, as well as a written outh of allegiance to the Emperor Alexander, figued by Armfelt. Bernadotte left him his choice either to take his triel as a tractor, or elle be fent out of the country. He preferred the latter, and was accordingly fent under a guard to Finland .-The Swedish Government bas iffued orders to the Lords Governors of the Provinces, to cause all Prusfian velicia to be unloaded, and the cargoes conveyed into the interior; the execution of thele orders had commenced at Carlsham, and with such promptitude of exertion that even the military were employed to affift. Various caufes are affigued for this meafure : fielt, that it is in order to prevent the goods falling into the hands of the English, and next, that the thips and cargoes might not be confidented in the Proffian ports. The first caule is probably the true

> The Address of Bonsparte to the Merchants of France, if genuine, and as yet there are no grounds for suspecting its authenticity, cannot but be confidered is a document of the utmost magnitude. It repeats the views of Napoleon to often announced, disclosed iew deligns, and throws around the whole a tone of multerable decilion. Amidft the various observation one to which it might well give rife, our (page only permits us to remark, that the alloft one to Ruffia, at though nothing absolutely concludes can be drawn from them, are by no means of a very friendly call. Some of the London Journals state, that life Majefey had made no advance to recovery during ome preceding days.

The Members of the Common Council of London ave voted their Thanks, and a fword, value 200 ruineas, to Lord Wellington;

The Lafe India Company have entered into a reolution to apply to Parliament for leave to raife the him of two millions feerling on bonds. In the course I the proceedings on this occasion, it was frated has Bullion, to the amount of a million feerling, was ipeedily expected from China.

The buffnele transacted in Parliament on the evening of Friday was not important. The Infolvent D. btor's Bi'l, after fome opposition, passed through a Committee of the Lords. In the Commons, the proceedings were chicky confined to matters of rou. ine. The Irif Militis Familie's Providen Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading n the 224 inft. Sir John Newport poftponed bie notion ou frish Breweries till this day, Mr. Perce. ral moved various Refolutions relative to Diltilleries. which were meant as a substitute for the Bill laft in the Lards. One of his objects is, to impale a ety of four pence halfpenny per gallon upon worter wash made for foirite distilled from grain in England. This duty would amount to one shilling and elevers pence three faithings on the gallon of Ipirits, and was calculated to produce to the revenue the fum of 400 0001. Mr. Perceval at the same time gavo notice of a motion for Monday last, for leave to bring in a Bill to falpend for two months the fpi. it intercouele between Britain und Ireland. He allo intimated an intention of impoling a tax of te. 114d. on spirite in Ireland se w countervaling duty, declaring his readinals to attend to every fuggeflion on the subject, and to adopt what. ever might be moft beneficiel. Bir John Newport faid that, in order to do away the difficulty se to drawbacks, there ought to be a law to make every person, who claimed drawbacks, shew, that he paid so much duty as the drawbacks claimed amounted to. Mr. Vauft tart's refolutions on the fubjech of the Bullion Report have not vet been tok. en into confideration .- No mail due.

The Dublia Evening Post, which arrived yester. day, afferts, on the authority of a Gentleman from Bayonne, that the French troops are not retiring from Spain, but that, on the contrary, reinforce ments, provisions, &c. &c. are conflantly palling towards the Penialula.

Mr. Shaw has presented a petition to the House f Commons from the Proprietors of Newspapers in

County of the City OFICE IS HEREBY GIVof Waterford N, that I will, on Seturday, the eighteenth day of May fostert, between the Hours of One and Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, SET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, to the best and highest Bidder, at the Exchange in said City, for the term of 99 years, to commence from the 25th of March lest, SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND, situate at Ballybricken, leady in the possession of John Jackson, Reg and his Under-tersons, Also, LOT or PIECE of WASTE GROUND et be Rese of the Sunday School; and likewise a Part of the TOWN WALL, in Patrick-Street, part the old Gaol. The Mules and Conditions of the Cent, and Surveys of the Premise; to be seen at the Mayor's Office.

Dezed this 14th day of May, 1811. CORN, BOLTON, MAYOR