[Debate on the Bullion Report continued.] Mr. Huskinson faid, that not with flanding the Table speech of the Hon. Gentleman who opened this debate (Mr. Horner), he could not bring himfelf to give a filent vote on the occasion. He confessed to the Honle, that he felt himlelf Ishouring under a principles were the fole foundation of the money lyf. tleman (Mr. Vansitiart), who had advanced opini. one which shook that system to its very balis. Those bilinging the House to the brink of a precipice. Yet it. As the standard was a word often uled in this they did allo in the Roman and other ancient fistes. Strange and absurd. But to establish his position still gold and filver being commodules. The depreciamore strongly, he begged leave to recal the attenti- tion they meant was in the currency of the country, on of the Committee to the fact of the gold coin in measured as it were by itself, and not by any grac. er a legal tender of payment, if the guinea fell under | no a ground by Gentlemen on the other fide. When the weight of 5 dwts. B grains ; and at that period he was afked what was the prefent depreciation, he tender, when it was reduced under that weight, by the realm. If that decretiation proceeded from de. a scale of diminished values, in proportion to the di- basement of the coin, he would detect it by reference minution of weight. In like manner he affirmed that to the Mint; and if from papel iffues, he would de. reference to gold-as a commodity. - As for gold, I oz. of gold for 15 1-5th ozs. of filver, while on ble Friend who closed the debate last night, when its value could be measured by no other com. the Continent s ox, of gold could be obtained for the asked them whether they would acknowledge modity but by the other precious metal-filver. When fearce, thase mere tigled dear pand not exist in any country two currencies of different ed that the word was not used in any of the publi-

when plentiful, chesp ; because other commodities | values, as that at the highest value only would re. | cations on the Report of the Committee. The were with reference to them higher or lower, but main, and that at the lowest value immediately dil. question was simply this-were Bank notes or gold with regard to one another they ever maintained the appear. But the Report went still farther, and to be our standard? This should be answered 1fame proportion and value. It followed obviously evinced, that even if there was but one kind of coin and if none but Bank notes were to be our standard. from this, that nothing could be more abound than in a country, if any part of it was debaled, the pure be it so, and call a guinea the 31 40th part of a two. to ascertain the standard by the numerical quantity part could not remain in the country. This was pound note, and not a pound note the 20-21st part in circulation. If gold was scarce, a lesser quant made clear by what happened in King William's of a pound of Bullion. The Honograble Gentletity would fusfice for the fame purposes, and with- time, and the recoinage of filver at that period .-- man then refuted the arguments on the abstract na. out inconvenience or difference to the public. For The Mint kept coining, and as fast so they issued ture of a standard, and would be glad to know from instance, suppose ten millions of coin, and that one their crowns, they were melted down and exported, them whether there was such a thing as abstract day called for the circulation of one million of it- because filver was more valuable on the Continent payment for an abstract dinner ? With respect to great difficulty in fishing to recur to principles siresif that ten millions were reduced by schrolity to five than it was fixed at in this country with reference the means of the Bank to refume cash payments, he dy lo fully and luminoully flated, and to details on millions, the circulation required for one day would to gold. At this moment they had the filver de- believed that they possessed a large quantity of gold. which these principles were founded; but, anthese Ail be one-tenth, or only half a million, as the price preciated 25 per cent, and the gold at its full fland and it would be remembered, that they were ready of every commodity, with reference to gold, would ard, and was it possible but that the latter would be to resume their cash payments in the Ochober of the be decreased one half. It was, therefore, idle to withdrawn from the country. Yet Gentlemen talk. year in which they had been suspended. If they trusted they would extend their induigence to him, talk of absolute deficiency or excess of currency .- ed of the Bullion Committee going to repeal the looked at the great change in the scale of profits while he endeavoured to refute the Right Hon. Gen. There could be no fach thing; there could be no laws, or infligate by a new coinage to fraud and now made by the Bank, he thought that that me excels in money. But the same arguments would perjury. Why did they not know that the laws oreale of profit might open a way for enabling the not apply to the iffues of the Bank. If by an act were of no avail to prevent the exportation of coin, Bank to refume their cash payments. When Pargentlemen accused the framers of the Report with of Parliament the balf guines should be ordered to said that their very existence was the source of that liament had given to them in the Restriction Ada recommending bold and rash experiments, and with pass current for a guines, and the paper should be- fraud and perjury ?-When the paper, or either of letter of liceace to suspend their engagements to the come fill more deteriorated, the consequence would the metals in coin were deteriorated, it was evident | public, he thought that it was not asking too much no one opposed the motion for the appointment of be, that the prices of all articles would be doubled. that whatever was pure and flandard must disappear, of the Bank to require of them to make use of the this Committee, and thole who were appointed liad and all contracts would be vitiated ; yet it could not It was impossible to prevent the exportation of gui- profits arising out of that suspendion so as to ressort 'po'choice left but to do their duty, and make up be faid that there was any excels in the currency .- ness, on which there was a profit of 25 per cent. them to that fituation which would render the contheir opinions from the belt view they could take of When Contlemen talked then of no excels in tale, when it could not be prevented when the profit was | tinuation of that fulpenhon no longer necessary. the evidence before them. It did not, therefore it was idle and futiles. Until the Benk reffrictions only five per cent. The only remedy was to reffore [[Hear ! hear ! h feem to him to be fair to charge any errors in the were imposed, ho man knew the amount of notes if- the coin to the full and standard value. The Hon. profit let them use it in replacing themselves in their report in this manner upon those who had only acted lued. It was all with the Directors of the Bank; Gentleman then went into an examination of the former fituation. The Hopourable Gentleman conscientionly in the discharge of their duty. And and he would be obliged to any of these Gentlemen | conduct of the Bank, in railing the price of dollars | then proceeded to shew that he had been singular in indeed the expression of an opinion on this important to inform him what the secret was by which they from 44. 64, to 58. 6d. and combated the arguments | none of the opinions he had advanced upon this suke Subject who colled for by the attention it had excited could guage the public wants soon Excileman would adduced of their not being the coin of the realm .- Ject. These operations might be wrong, but they out of dows among the public. He now came to guage a cafe, and only iffue precisely what was ne- If a foreigner (faid Mr. II.) were to alk the nature | were not new. If he was in error, he was in error, he was in error. the confideration of those first principles to which he cessary? He now entered into an explanation of of the coin of England, litt value and denominations, with Burleigh with Bacon with Mr. Lock with had alluded. He held nothe first of these, that the the fignification appropriated to the word " excels" he would be toke that each shilling confided of the | Sir Isaac Newton-and with Mr. Pitt 2 and if the only current legal coin of the realm was gold and fil- by the Committee, at least by himself in agreeing | fixty-second part of a pound troy of filver, and that | Right Honourable Gentleman and the Bank were ver of a certain fineness; and, 2d, that the quanti- with their report. He took it for granted, as it each pound truy of gold was to be divided into mul- right, they were right with Mr. Lownder, and sy was afcertained by weight, and that weight was neither had been not could be controverted, that the tiples, bearing a proportion of as guineas and a Mr. Law-for precilely the fame principles, theo. the only flandard. It followed from these two prin- coin of this or any other country had no value but half to each denomination and that to guard again ty, and doctrine, were maintained by both. It ciples, that the coin of the realm was deteriorsted in with reference to the gold or filver it or they con. the possibility of taking this coin at a lower rate had been faid by one of them, that at one period as much as it fell thort in that flandard weight, and tain. He also affumed this other proposition, that than was fixed by law, it was governed by weight, The price of flandard filter had rifen 77 pence per was pedect in proportion as it approx mated towards | the paper currency had no value but with reference | and that only. Being told this, he might next be | ounce. What was flandard filver? He could not to the coin it represented. The necessary conse. informed, that foreign currency of 40. 6d. possed understand what was meant by standard filverdiscussion, it might be well to define what it meant. quence of these two propositions was, that the cur. for 5s. 6d. and if he asked how this was possible, there was, in fact, no such thing-but it had been The Bandard meant no more than the quantity of rency in coin and paper could not exceed what would after the definition be received, he could get no more than infinuated, that the wealth of the country gold and filver coineds. At an early period in our have been the circulation in coin alone; and if it did other softwer than that our filver currency was fo depended on the continuance of this depreciated hiltory, the very names of wind denoted this fact, as exceed that circulation, the excels must lead to a d-based, that the proportion between the foreign currency. This could not conflicte the wealth of proportionate depreciation. It was obvious that the coin and it was thus preferred. But how could our any country; it could never be the wealth of this Their names were the names of weights by which value of the money of any country was in the in. gold coin be deteriorated ? The fact was, that in | - It every ninepenny shilling could be convert. other commodities were purchased -as for inflance, verle ratio of its quantity. The value in currency answer to this quellion he must be told, that we had ed into coin of the first slandard of weight and finethe livre of France; the mark; the pound; the being only the quantity of coin; it being measured no gold coin; and it necellarily followed with respect | nels; they could not make the wealth of the country. thilling; and the penny, or penny-weight of this by that flandard, could not be depreciated. But to its substitute, the paper currency, that a Bank | The wealth of a country confided in the number of country and that the flandard was the quantity, the paper superadded to this circulation was at once note of 20% must bear a proportion to the filter coin, her industrious people; [Hear, hear, hear] in was farther shewn by the Act of Henry III, in the proof and measure of the depreciation it occasi. which was admitted to be deteriorated in the ratio of the wildom of her laws, in the impartiality of their 1266, which declared the flandard of wheat, when oned, as paper had no value but with reference to 91, to each shilling. The result of a fair inquiry administration; in the lecurity of her liberties; in ever the loaf of bread weighed 16 pounds, 16 fhil. coin, and coin no value but with reference to the on this fubject was, that whereas the price of gold the buoyant vigour of her public spirit; and the unlings. And when coins coafed in some measure to flandard. Here the Hon. Gentleman ftrengthened had been formerly rated too high, it now was rated faded splendour of her national character. These retain these appellations, it appeared from many an- the opinion he maintained by the authority of Lord too low; the proportion of gold and filver was as were indeed the flerling qualities of which the real cient proclamations, that the coin was full ordered Liverpool; yet the new doctrines which they (the 12 to 1; and it followed thence that no gold could wealth of nations was made up, and in which this to be of full weight : or that, if it fell flort of that, Bullion Committee) were charged with broaching, remain in the country. It flood thus at this mo- country was then, and he trufted would continue an allowance should be made for such deficiency in were those of the laws of the realm, of Lord Liver- ment-that if a man having four dollars, worth 22 long, proudly and enviably rich. (Hear, hear 1) the tale. But, without going back to remote pe. | pool; and the dictrines of the most esteemed authors | fillings, he might purchase one pound and two | He concluded by an earnest exhortation to the Chan. rious, was not the Hon; Gentisman awere when he on political economy. It followed from what he shillings ; but it would not be worth so much in the flated that the value of the shilling was not ascertain- had stated, that the paper currency representing markets of Europe. He would suppose the case of this great and important question. For his own parts ed by its weight, but fixed under the prerogative of | colo, which was not convertible into coin, or into | an English merchant wanting to pay sool, for which | let whatever might be the prefent fate of the question, the King, that by an Act paffed fo late as the 14th fuch quantity of gold as that coin would procure, he got a Bill of Exchange, 100 ounces of gold in on adverte decision now could tempt him to despond. of his present Majesty, " An Act for weighing gold was depreciated. One of the witnesses had stated; Amsterdam, and employing a Jew agent to procure and filver colo, &c." it was required that there that a twenty fhilling hote did not represent that it for him, this agent would procure 130 ounces of should be weights for guinessand skillings according to quantity of colo, but of other commodities; and gold for the sum; and as 100 would liquidate the the established standard at His Majesty's Mint .- this was one of the arguments on which the Gentle- debt; 30 ounces would remain to himself .- This Could they then be told that the base coin now in men opposite laid great stress. But after all it re- happened every day, and must continue to happen circulation, called a fhilling, but which he called a folved itself into the same conclusion, for let them while the present system continued .- [Here the counter, was the legal coin of the realm? He affert. take it fo-the other commodities represented by this Hon. Gentleman read a document to flew the naed that it was but by possessing its full weight that note had only value in reference to gold and filver, ture of the traffic carried on in Guineas.]-The only pliment of 77 men : the Scylla failed on Friday the it could be so considered; and in confirmation of his and thus the metals were removed but one degree reason why gold was exported was, the high preflatement road the Act by which filver is declared from the note. Much perplexity was introduced mium on it above the value in the marker. In the not to be a legal tender for any payment above 251. Into this discussion, not by the report of the Commit- time of King William; a guinea; if good, was the And now when the shillings were as base and deteri- tee, but by the comments on the subject of depreci- standard; after which time, guineas tole in value orated as they were in King William's time, to st. ation made by those who espoused the other fide .- as the filver deteriorated, and were, at different gue that they were good and legal com, was most | The opinion of the Committee turned on the fact of | times, current at 25, 26, and tos.; and yet, not-1774, which was declared by statute to be no long. ral cause, such as the Increase of taxation, ascribed | Liverpool, that if the people were obliged to take it was fill further in contemplation to make it legal would say it was with reference to the legal coin of to because it was allowed to find its own level; and now, except to the amount of 251, when it was te- teet it by reference to the flandard which mealured | would not find the fame benefit they now did; and celved as a token, not as a coin, filver was not a le- all other commoditier. Were the coin deteriorated it would tend to facilitate the return to cass paygal tender, though taken in tale at with reference | 25 per cent, then the coin would be to the flandard | ments. He was aware that it would in that cale to its weight. The price of any commodity could what the paper was to the coin. In 1696 the lilver be necessary to repeal the Act of Geo. I. which only be afcertained by fome reference to another | coin was much deteriorated, and what was the con | operated at prefent as a penal law, and yet was encommodity or substance generally acquiesced in by sequence ? Parliament and Government proceeded tirely without efficacy, for it was notorious that mankind; and whatever commodity it was to which | to reform that debasement. Could any one fay but | there were daily and hourly instances of guineas bethis reference was made, that configuratly became that both the filver coin and the paper were now de. ing offered for fale-there were agent all over the money. By this reference any commodity might be- teriorated 30 per cent .- the depreciation in the kingdom, and they were fold at the rate of half a come money and gold, and from their intrinsic qua. notes arising naturally from the depreciation of the crown per guinea. What was the public estima. lities beedme the general frandard by such reference | currency ? No creditor of the Bank of England | tion in Ireland ? Was it not true that rents were throughout the civilized world .- But in this point | could obtain in payment any thing but Bank of stipulated by leafe to be paid in guineas, and he could not altogether agree with the Honourable England notes. For this there was no remedy .- landlords obliged their tenants to purchase gui. Gentleman (Mr. Horner), that gold and filver were But by law they were not firstly a legal tender, near for the purpose. These were unpleasant made money by the common confent of mankind; though they amounted to it in effect from va. facts to state, but he could not shut his eyes on the contrary, as he had faid before, it was from rious causes, and from being taken at par in the against them .- The Honourable Gentleman then their intrinsic qualities, and they were money whe- receipt of the revenues. The Honourable Gen. proceeded to animadvert on the danger results that coined or uncoined. From their premifes it was | flemen then referred to the able report made in ling from the power of varying the denomination deduceable, that as measured by other articles, their | 1717, which clearly flated the cause of the great of the currency; and faid, that when copper coin fedreity or abundance must increase or decrease their exportation which then took place in filver to was first introduced, Government were so aware of quality .- The price, a word they must often use, have writen from the Mint price of that metal not this, that the inscription it bore " for change and the price of any article was nothing more than the being in proportion to the Mint price of gold. " tharity," was an evidence of it. He was inclined value of every other commodity measured with a The Mint price of filver was only at the rate of to agree in the interrogatory put by his Honoura-

141 024. of filver. This facwed that there could that there existed any standard at all, and he believ.

withflanding the unfavourable flate of exchange at those periods, the gold did not leave the kingdom. On this fubject, it had been laid down by Lord the gold coin in 160% at the old flandard, they would have melted it down; but it did not happen if was worth while to confider whether it was not better to let guiness pale current at the rateable value of the currency of the country, as the coiners

cellor of the Exchequer to look again and again at [Fo be continued.]

On the oth arrived at Plymouth his Majefty's thip Scylla, Captain Atchifon, from the coaft of France, with her prize, the French national brig Le Canoniere, Monfiedt Schilde, Commander, of 10 ad inft, on a cruize to the well ward; and on the following day about so o'clock s. M. the Isle de Busbears ing W. about feven leagues, the discovered a fleet of ection of the above vessel, when she immediately bore down and attacked the latter, and a smart ection commenced, which was continued in a molt pirited manner for a fhort time ; the Scyllathen anged along tide her, and the ftruck her colours; the ter a desperate desence, in which her commanders one midshipman, bontiwain, and three leamen, werd killed, and one midshipman and ten seatten wounded the loss on the part of the Scylla was not id fevere t the had one midshipman and four feamen wounded, two of whom are fince dead. The Canoniere was only three hours from Perras, bound to Breft : when the ftruck flie was a complete wreck; and shortly after it was thought she was in a finking state; her pumps were kept constantly going, and on her arrival in Plymouth harbour the water was above the cabin floor. Four of her contoy ran on fhore to prevent capture; and were loft; another called Le Jean Josef, with a cargo of wheat; was afterwards taken posseision of by the Scylla, and is

It is understood that one motive for the immediate departure of Mr. Fosler to the Republic is the intelligence which has been received of a prodigious activity in the American ports to fit out privateers in the French name and under French colours, but actually supported by the property and navigated for he interest of Republican owners. As the law now tands between the United States and this country, we are very apprehensive that any negociation on this subject will beineffectual, and the mischief may be to an incalculable extent.

The Duchels of Bedford is establishing school for girle at Woburg, on the Lancasterias plan, and in which the new lystem of needle. word, invented by the Milles Lancasters, will be

WATERFORD-Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller, Quey.



RAMSEY'S Waterford Chronicle

Paics Four-Pauce]

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1811.

[Nonaux 11,1 5]

NEW FLAX SEED

which will be sold on ressonable Ferms.

HOPS FOR SALE

OSEPH KNOX has 47 Pockets heat KENT HOPS, just arrived, per the Flora, which he will dispose of on Waterford, May 17, 1811.

SILK MERCÉRY,

LINEN DRAPERY, &c. &c.

JAMES WALL

RESPECTEULLY begin to inform him Friends and the Public, that he has just received an Extensive Assort-Tient of SILK MERCERY, LINEN DRAPERY, &c &c. All of the present Stock are entirely Fresh, New, and Pashionable Goods; purchased at the best Manifecturing Houses, and will be disposed of on very encouraging Terms. Wathford, May 14, 1811.

NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS

TUST ARRIVED to M. P. and M. FARRILL & well washing Cargo of the above Articles, which they will Seil on the most reasonable Terms-Kent HOPS in Pockets

Waterford, 1st May, 1811.

By Authority of the Prince Regent, RTHUR BERNIE begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he is now selling TICKEIS and SHART , for the LOTTERY, which will be drawn the

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

	20	HY.M.E.		
4	Prizes of £	20,000	27.5	∡ 39,000
7.1	-	Loga	-	24, 600
39	-	100	-	16,000
~60	_	50	-	3,000
1.000	_	25	-	2 5 000
1,000		20	-	20,000
9.000	-	16	-	52,000
20,000	fickera -			£200,000

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD THE ASSIZE OF BREAD

By Order of bis Workip the Mayor of fail City

FERRITE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour fastakenby Act of Perlament to form the Assize), was last Week And the Barrel, bendeson Allowance of Eight Shilling Princer, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged For the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household

WHITE RANGED, HOUSEHOLD Two-Penny, 0 7 3 0 11 0 Four-Penny 9 14 5 1 6 0 1 19 6

Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W the Pinced with an R and the Household with an H .- and the eight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, other was to be serred. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Whost, Mesl, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly. Returns, on every Saturday before Twelve o'Clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Floor bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for Regulating the Assize of Bread as Penalties will be levied according to Law

CORNELIUS BOLTON, Mayore

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-MAY 18.

Butter, first Quality, a 20 00x 0d]
second 0 01, 0d
thirds 0 0 t 0d
Tallow rendered) about 90s Od
Lard (Bake) 624 Od - 654 Od . Sper Cwt.
(c. w. a rendered) 64s, 0d - 70s, 0d Fre Cwt,
Burne Page, Ses. Od 43s 6d.
Mess Pork, 31s Od 36s Od.
Beef, 234 Od, - 414 Od
Oatmeal,
Flour, brat Quality, d d.
per Bag
third, 36s, 0d - 40s 0d.
fourth, 26: 0d 50s. 0d.)
Wheat, 36, 0d, - 404 0d]
Parley, 184 Od 23x, Od
Cats, (common) = = = = 11s, 9d, = 00s, 6d per Bar-
= (potatoe) = 12s, 9d, - 00s 0d (rd.
A dt, 30x, 6d, - 38x 6d
Cods, 4s 6d, - 5s 0d
Talow (rough) = = = = 8, 0d = 9, 9d } per Stone
counters, h 0 of to (d.)
Beef. (quarters) 4 d 6 d
(joints) 5 d, - 7 dd.
Mutton, { (quarters) 6 d 7 d
[1]ounts] 1 a. Bigh >per 1b
Verl,
Pork, 3 d $-4\frac{1}{2}\delta$,
Burer, 28d 32d.
Military, and a man Ba, 2d, to Ba fid per Gall
Train Oil,
Corn Returns for the week ending on Saturday.

TO BE SOLD.

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS. THE ARRIVED to Henry H. Hunt and Co. a small | Tawe LVE Acres, one Road, six Perches of OAK | and I conceive it cannot be confirmed to extend to | Yindependent of the obvious confirmed on after the Stay | WOOD, of 43. Years' Growth It lies within a Mile | this cafe. and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the River Barrow .--Application to be made in Writing, (Post paid,) To granta Nunn, "aq. St. Margaret's, Broadway; or, at Rockfield,

KILLEA TO BE LET OR SOLD.

MOLONEL ST LEGER will Let or Sell, the HOUSE | ver mentioned. and IANDS of KILLEA, from the 25th Day of March Inst. consisting of a HOUSE, walled-in GARDEN. well Conned, with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which a Lease of 25 Years is vet unexpired - Colonel St. Leger has also 19 Acres of Ground, which he will set with the House or separate, - The House, &c. is in perfect Render, fit for

DUBLIN,-MAY 9.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH. THE KING T WALTER COX.

Motion for a New Trial,

Cox, I am to apply to your Lordships to fet aside | tried in Dublin, in any of the Courts, in this Hall. | on was one of considerable length and comprehension, the Verdict for irregularity on these grounds-fielt. The Statute begins by making regulations for the because the July that tried the cause were not bal- qualifications of Jurors-and it does expressly ex- Mearthy was remarkable for his great feature, bulk, lotted for, according to law; and, secondly, be. cause several persons were sworn on that Jury whose solely confined to counties at large. names were not returned to the venire.

Mr. Perrin was proceeding to flate Mr. Cox's Jultice, who faid, the Court could not hear the moion in the obsence of the Prisoner.

Mr. Perrin - If fuch be your Lordships opinion, refer your Lordships to s cafe, reported in Strange, where the Court of King's Beach in England dil. penfed with the prefence of the Defendant.

Attorney General-Your Lordships will please to recollect, that when the motion in this cafe was made for a conditional order. I conferted to the Term, to receive the lemence of the Court, Defendant's being brought up by win of Habeas Corpus. - Countel for Mr. Cox have not thought proper to refort to that method, and I therefore given the Balloting Att, no rater could, in point conceive that the motion should not be got sid of law he regularly granted. I state this point made them cry for marcy, and then let them off.

Chief Julice .- In the ablence of the Defendant we can do nothing for him; we certainly cannot hear proceedings against him; at present, there is no motion before the Court. Mc. Perrin-We shall undertake to bring up Mc.

Cox in the course of the day. The Court ordered the motion to frand over.

from the New Prilon to the Court of King's Bench, Your Liedships will observe, that by the roch of fize and apparent scrength, as the object upon whom by West of Habeas Corpus, and the Court, after | Charles I. ch. 14. fect. 2 and 3. it is enacted, that | M ndiza might mole confpienonsly display his fci. remanded, and to be brought up again on Saturday. a full jury thall not appear before the Juftices of rounding of miliage. A row was accordingly when Judgment would be given, and the motion for Affize or Ni's Pinn, &c. the fame Juffices, on re- kicked up, and a fet-to took plece between Mendo. the new trial disposed of.

SATUEDAY, MAT, II. from the New Prifon, by writ of Habeas Corpus,

to hear the judgment of the Court. Chief Juliac - In this cafe, we have looked into the Ballotting Act, for much relied on by Counfel for the Defendant, and we are all decidedly of opinion, that it bears no relation to this cafe.

The objections taken to the verdict are two fold -First, that the Jurors were not ballotted for according to law, and, fecondly, that feveral perfone were fwom whole names were not returned in the venire. It is Gugular that the objections, on which this motion is founded, and brought before 19, are an affidavit of the Defendant, flaving those case, should be airefted. facts on his bearfay and belief, namely, that there was no balloting, &c ; but not one fingle fact con. tained in the affidavit is politively (worn to, and therefore, according to the ordinary rules of this Court, this circumstance slone would be sufficient to will give the Count-I for the Crown time to consider gling in value to dilengage himself, to the barrier warrant us in refuling the motion.

But Supposing the facts to have been positively fta- | difficulty in it whatever. There are a great many ted in the affidavit; supposing that there was no ballotting, and that Jurors were fworn who were not returned in the venire, yet thefe objections were of fuch a nature, as if made on the trial below, they might have been remedied, and the universal principle of law is, that no person shall be permitted to take advantage of his own wrong, by referring captious observations, which he might have made at the trial, until he comes forward to fer afide the verdict. - The party has a right to apply to the Court above, either to let alide the verdict, or to move in arrest of judgment 1 and taking into our consideration all the facts of this cale as laid before us, it is my opinion, that in point of law, the defendant can neither fuftam the one or the other.

fee, whether the law requires that the Jury Bould be I whether a relección be awarded in the city of Dub. balloted for. I have read the Act of Parliament, I in. The practice of all the Courts of this Hall,

With respect to this motion for letting alide the the Defeodant. I wift to be informed, whether it verdich, it is not grounded, in any refpect on falls be the intention of Mr. Con to fubmit any affidar ? positively sworn to, and it is observable, that no me. rits whatever are even fuggefted. It therefore ap, pears to us that the application is made, more for the take of form, than of obtaining fultice. The action was for a melicious libel, and it is freed, saif it were between party and party, and the King la ne.

The objection here is grounded on the Balloting Ach, and it is faid that this does not reach the cele of the King. But although the King is neither Statute, yet he may, if he pleafes, take the benefit of each of those Acts. It was laid down by Haw, for the embarroffments brought upon him by both. king, that the King may have a trial of Nife Price. It is but justice to hie furriving friends to fay, that Mr. Perrin-In this case, on the part of Mr. Yand, in my apprehension, it does not apply to cales cept from its operation, counties of cities, and is

[Here his Lardship rend Gerent fections from the Statute, observing with peculiar force of reason- I so gifted, he was by his matural desposition exoffi lavit, when he was interrupted by the Chief ing oneach, for the purpose of establishing this propolition; namely-That the suthority and operation of the balloting Act of Parliament was limited. haved, his sintimacy in his prime of life, of the exclusively to connties at large, during the Affixes, he motion must be deferred till Mr. C x shall be and therefore that it had no relation, nor could it be brought up by Habeas Corpus; but I beg leave to confirmed to comprehend, in its provision, counties of con-send concluded by observing, that in this cafe there was no ground laid to fulfato the motion, either in arrival of judgment, or for a new Trial.]

His Lordship then ordered that Mr. Cox should e brought up out he last dog but one of the present

Mr. Perrin .- My Lorde, it fo ikes me male forcibly, that on the confirmation your Lording line now, in order that we may not, on a future day, be | telling them that they ought to be much obliged to precluded from moving in arrest of judgment.

to access the judgment, we shill hear you now.

Mr Perrin .- My motion, in arrest of judgment, is grounded on the conficuction given by your Land. heard on both fides, and Mr. Cox was brought up lame county, at the faid Affizes, or Nift Pring, as Gentlemen, who can from all parts of the gardens pannel, and their names annexed to the fame."

under these circumitances, that a " tales de circum | combatante; and when Mr. McCarily, apraged stantibus" would be awarded; and that therefore by the blows he had received, preffed for the the case below ought to have been adjourned, " Pro renewal of the combat, they endeavoured to defects Turateram" -and I conceive if your Lord. | quiet him by telling him, what it feeing he did thene thall concur with me in opinion, that the " rales | not know before, that his antagonist was the " in. de circumstantibus" was irregular, and not contor. mable to their rovifions of the Statute, they you will | Ind !" This information, however, had a very have no doubt in deciding, that the Judgment in this diff rent eff & on Mr. M. Carthy from whit it was

aufwer given to Mr. Perriu's argument.

think that there is any difficulty in this point, you he feized him in his arms, and carried him, itrugamony them.

Here the Solicitor General read extracts from the Act of Parliament, and confidently relied that it could not have been the intention of the Legisla. ture to exclude counties of cities and towns cor.

Mr. O'Connell for the Defendant, infifted that the Court must exclude two branches of the preamble of the Ad, and determine that thele two had no meaning or application, if they should consider that this act extended to counties of cities.

Chief Juftice-There is no difficulty in this quel.

tute) is a full answer to the argument by Counsel for

in mitigation of punishment. Mr. Perrin unswered that it wan, The Court then ordered that notice be lerved on Thuilday next, and that Mr. Cox mould be brought

FELIX M.CARTHY, ESQ.

Yelterday morning dies, after a tedious illneis;

up to receive fentence on this day le'unight.

which he bore with the greetest fortitude, and combound by the Statute of Westeminster, nor by this | placency, Felix McCarthy, Efg. long well known for his eccentricity and benevolence ; and latterly But the case of Dobbin, &c. has been cited to flew, they were not unmindful of him in his fufferings ; that the King, having thought fit to refort to a trial | and a Noble Earl, in particular, whose name is uniat Nifi Prins, that balloting ought to have been re. formly afficiated with every thing generous not forted to-end it is relied on that this cafe rune pai, only came forward in the most liberal manner to his rallel to that. But this cafe is widely different from | prefent aid, but also exerted his influence successful. that of Dobbin's, for this reason, that Dobbin's case ily to provide a comfortable establishment for the rewee cried at an Affices, in a County at large .- | mainder of his days, if Providence had not cut them The Balloting Act was made, and its authority Mort. Mr. M. Carthy was the author of few ral Atends only to counties at large, at an Affixes ; pamphlets upon subjects of temperary interest at the periods when they were written. His fast producti. upon the queltion of the Catholic Veto. Mr. and fittength ; which, being united with a guyrage no lefe lingular, reindered him extremely formideble when provoked by infult, though, like most men, tremely placed, good humanared, and forbearing,-Many extraordinary feats are told by those who profilment, no lets fevere than fingular, which he nflicted on the pegulance of thefe who were to file ly and fo miliaken as to falien quarrels upon hims Among these was the breaking of the jawbene of a Lifeguard's man, who moved him off the pave, ment in St. Martin's lage; and knocking tope. her the heads of two young fprigs of pogilifin, sho effeiled him near the wall that formedy froud front of Buecleugh houfe, Whitehall ; thefe youths, Mr. M. Carthy took one in each band, and holding them at acm'e-length, to that their blows could not reach him, defined them together till he him that he did not faith with throwing them over Court .- Sir, it you have any prounds for moving the wall. But the most celebrated of their affairs was a rencontre with the celebrated Mendons at Vouxhall, during the period when that celebrateed hero of the fift held the proud fration of what is thin to the flatute, namely, that it does not iclate | called-" The Champion of England." Mendo. to counties of ci ics. I conceive that the power | za was taken to Vanahall for a freak by a pertype At about two o'clock mr. Cox was brought up of awarding a tales, is liable to the fame objection. amateurs, who felected Mr. McCarthy, from the quest made, &c. shall have authority to command | 20 and Mr. M. Carrny, in which Dan had the adthe Sheriff, &c. by the nomination of the Justices | vantage, but without making any material impres. This was a motion for a new trial. - Counsel were of Affizes, to impannel fo many able perfons of the | from on his robust and hardy opponent. But the thall make up a full jury, which perfore to be to on hearing the affray, trenguizing Mendoze, and named and impanuelled finall be added to the former | thinking it unfair to fuffer say ones of whatfoever apparent lirengeh, unleles profest d pugilife, to be Now, I submit to your Lordships, that it is only involved in a cont-ft with him, separated the vacible pugilife Mendoza, the champion of Eag. intended and expected to produce. With a fury Mr. Inflice Day faid, he should wish to hear an | which it was impossible to restrate, he burit through the circle that for rounded him, and rufb. Solicitor General-If your Lordships should ing upon Den, to defiance of all his efforts of art, it. For my part I do not conceive that there is any at the entrance, over which he fluor him with a force that shoulfhed the beholders, to a confiprovisions in this statute, as to the power of the derable distance among the crowd, exclaiming Sheriff and the means of returning the Jury, and the all the time against his impudence for prefuming only providing for awarding a rales is introduced to obtrude himfelt into a respectable place of ample ment, and to infult Gentlemen, and to anforce quarrele with there when he did get in. Mandous's friends, it may be supposed, did not complain of the chaltilement he had received ; nor were those who introduced him forward to relent or notice the puis madversions mit upon his conduct, not only by Mr M'Carthy, but by the company in general. Vauxhall has in confequence remained free from the annovance of professional bruizers ever fince, altha the science has so far spread in a general practice as to become nuitance in almost every other public place .- Although Mr. M'Carthy was thus fuccels In realouing ou this case, it is first necessary to tion-the point comes simply to this, sixuely, ful in puglistic tests an England, he had in his care



LUNDON.

MONDAY, MAY 13

The following Bulletin was shewn yesterday at St. James's Palace :--" Windsor Castle, May 12,

" His Majeffy continues much in the same flate By laft week." The Thais floop of war failed on Saturday from

Portland Roads with a convoy for Africa. The Thracian floop, of 18 guñs, Captain Hart arrived at Portsmouth, yesterday, with dispatches

from Gibralian The outward-bound East Indiamen, which failed Bately from Portfmouth with the Acethula, had not cleared the Channel on Saturday.

Torbar, May 11 .- The Arethula frigate failed this day with the East Indiamen, but are now re. turning, owing to contrary winds

The Alphea, serived at Plymouth on Saturday. in five days from Corunna. She has brought leveral -paffengere, by whom it is learnt, that feveral hundred Spanith Officers were there idling their time in all forte of gambling, infread of joining their respective regiments. They state ulso that the late gallant Sir John Moore's monument, being ot wood, was decaying fall.

COWES, MAY 11 .- The American frigate Effex, with Mr. Pinkney and his family on board, which failed on Monday laft, but put back again, failed this day at two o'clock, with the wind at S.E.

The convoys which have been for some time as. fembled at Portfmouth, awaiting a favourable wind, have all finited for their deltinations, with the ex ception of the laft fleet of Eaft Indiamen, which for Jamaica.

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 12. The wind having get round to the cultward, and with every probability of lafting, all the convove are failed, except that for Jamaics, under the Alemene, 36 gunt, Capt. Graham; for Nova Scotin, under the Cyane, 28 gune, Capt. Collier ; and that for Guernley under the Primrole floop of war .- The concove for the Mediterranean and Portugal; for Newfoundland, Onebec. and the Lee. ward Islands, are got clear off under the charge of the Raidbow, 16 giffin ; Alert, 18 gune; Spithre, 11 gans t'and Promethelie, 16 guns.

We mentioned some time fince, the reseipt of intelligence from France, by a cartel from Morlaix. unnouncing the capture of two French frigates in the Mediterranean, and the destruction of some others which were in company. We are happy to be enabled this day to confirm the fact, on the authority of official intelligence received by the Government .-A telegraphic dispatch from Portsmouth, announced the fact last night, and this morning, the Officer charged with the details arrived, and the following sommunication was fent to Dorde :-

The Amphion, Cerberus, and Active frigates, fell in with five French !rigates in the Mediterranean, two of which they captured, and destroyed the

The failure of the house of Pierlot and Co. at Paris, has deeply affected feveral of the Generals and creatures of Bonaparte. This concern was incontestibly the richest in specie of any in Paris, and it was even supposed in the world .- Some ellimate of its wealth and prefumed stability may be made from this circumflance, that the motorious Bouriehne deposited nearly balf a million sterling in it, the for turn one very ill. They had speculated langely upon the fuccess of the invaling of the Peninsuls.

The letters received from the Baltic, unnouncing the arrival of Sir James Saumarez in that fee, frate has at length failed, yefterday morning. Among that apprehensions of an invalion were felt both by Sweden and Donmark, and in the former very active preparations were made to repel an attack. Count Von Essen, whose appointment we before mention. ed, was engaged on this fervice in the vicinity of Gottenburgh, and precautions were taken both with respect to the ships of war and the mercantile vel. fela and their cargoes in the port of Carlfcrons. Ber. parlotte, we are fold, was to quit Stockholm on the 6th of this month to electroin the competency of the der the command of Col. Buchan, of the 4th Foot. fortifications on the coast for the defence of the

Letters from Sweden Speak of the affembling of an immenfe Ruffian force, no lefs than 120,000 men, COURT OF ENCHEOUER CHAMBER, LONDON, in Poland. The Continental papers have never contuined the flightest allusion to lo important a fact : but the private communications are not to be entirely difbelieved on that account.

In the ablence of any further intelligence from the Peninfula, we Brefent our Readers with the following communication from Plymouth, which feems to contradict the repairs which live been some time in cir. gulation of the Prench troops being withdrawn from Spain. Our Readers will, however, no doubt ob. ferve that the following statements are rather at va. as Stoney Stratford, in the faid county, five guineas riance with the appearances of war held out in the of the current coin of this realm, and giving for the North:

er An American Gentleman, la passenger on board

reinforcements passed through for the French ar I chap, 2, and 5th and 5th of Fdward IV, chap, 19. the warranty given het re ha arrival from Guene mies lo Spain; together with immerse supplies of by which it was declared, that any person might ex- and he contended that notwithstanding it had he clothing, provisions, specie, and stores of every 'e. change gold for filver, or filver for gold, or for gold tasted and approved of by Mr. Gamier, (at rmiss, feription.—He fays the rattling of the waggons and filter, so as to make no profit therefrom, more wine cooper, by delire and on behalf of the Last through the place and along the roads wes incellent, than it was current for in this country; but that any blayor), that full the original warranty not bere night and day. He further states, that no French person convicted of giving or paying for such gold or borne out by evidence on the trial, that the Controops had returned that way, except invalids; and fiver mo e than it was current for, to his own be- should not let the verdick fland, of these there had been several thousands, during neut, profit, or advantage, thould forfeit the amount the last two months. He supposes, also, that du. of the money so exchanged, should be imprisoned one by Mr. Goold, on behalf of the Paintiffs, who the last two months. The supportes, and, that day of the same at the pleasure of the King, appeared on trial and in answer to the Bill filed moderate computation, at least 40,000 Spaniards and that one half of the forfeiture should belong to against them in aid of evidence, had in their original had been marched through, to be fent to the interior the informer and the other to the King. troops being ordered to return from Spain, feems to ever, were proved, and the Jury found the defendant | vels for the purpoles of the Lord Mayor, by refer army in Spain this Summer."

&c. They have removed feme field-pieces from St. Ana to Chiclana, and our edvanced polls often exchange flots with their front.

46 Intelligence of the 18th, from the army formng the expedition under General Blake, flater. that on that day, the Armament anchored off the er Ist Bigence has been received in Cadin from

and Mortier had formed a junction ! " The Cortes have decreed the fale of the royal palaces and feats making part thereof, in the prorinces which are not occupied by the enemy .as may fall into his bands as a banditti,"

TED THURSDAY (P. M.

et I am this inftant informed that a letter has full brea received. (via Falmouth) by a naval officer of this place, from his brother in Portugal, who holds an important fituation in the British army. I have not feen this letter, but am given to under. flund that it bears dute the 2d influnt. It takes no notice either of the fall of Almeida or Bidijon, but Rates that the heavy rains which had fallen, had fwoln the rivers and obstructed some of the roads fo materially, as to prevent the advance of the army for a fhort time, and suspend the meditated opera. ions. A finall detachment of the allied army that had advanced towards Ciudad Rodrigo, had been withdraun, in confequence of the approach of a large French force."

A paper of this morning fays, and we believe with truth, 4 that there is foundation for the flory of the affair at Colberg. The Piench are actually faid to have made the demand of being permitted to pale through the town, and General fruit of his corruption and exactions while he was in Blucher refuled the paffage under the pret-xt that office in Hamburgh. The house of Pierlot was, I he had not received orders. No attempt was made In fact, the depot for the produce of all the rob on the part of the French to force their way, and berien that the military ruffians, this called Marshall no blood was spilled. But we hear that Bonaparte fel need not be anxious to prove that money was Generals, in Binsparte's employment, have lisstaken up the refulal as an infringement of the money. committed upon the wretched inhabitants of the treaty of amity existing between him and the King Continent. The affaire of this house bre expected of Proffia pand that the Prufian Minister has been t ordered to quit Paris."

fleer, which has follong been detained at Portsmouth,

many other Officers, there go by this fleet-Lieutenant General Hill and fuite.

The Hon, Major General Campbell and fuite. Mejor General Hodgson and suite: Colonels Duchan, Watfon, and Middlemore.

Majors McPherlon, Bevan, Butler, Montgome The detachments of regiments which have en barked for Portugal, are formed into a Battalion un.

LAW-REPORT.

MAY II.

THE RING T. WEIGHT. All the Judges affembled to hear a special argument on the point whether it he a mildemennone to give more than a Bank of England Note of Il. and 19, in exchange for a guinea.

Mr. King flated this to have been an indictment tried at the 'Midfummer Affizes for the County of Buckingham, in the year 1810, charging the defendant with teking in exchange from William Salter, same five one pound notes of the Bank of England, of the value of 51, a fiver dollar of the value of 50. and 30. 94. in filver and copper; being 34, 9d. more the Rolein Chorn, detained and fent into Plymouth | than the current value of the whole, or at the rate | last Term before Judge Mayne, and a most respect. two things-fielt, that in the outrage which subscient by the Shannon and Amazon frigates) who havefided of 9d, more than the correct and legal coin of each able Special Jury. upwards of 3 months at Dayoune, and which place guines. The indictment charged, in different counts. by only left the 28th ult. informs us, that during the that the defendant had thereby afted in violation of argued by Mr. Whitestone, that the Champaigne tion ;- and secondly, that he was not himself con-

have been altogether erroneous. This Gentleman guilty; subject, however, to a case which had been sence to that of a former parcel be had tailed, sold had frequent opportunities of converfing with French referred, by certain points, for the confideration by the Plaintiff to the respectable house of Sound Officers, and other intelligent persons of that no. of the Judges, and to which he (Mr. King) should and Co. tion: and they all concurred in one general fenti. now beg leave to call their ferious attention. He Mr. Gold contended that, in point of law the ment, namely, that the Emperor Napoleon would should argue, 1st, That the term " Exchange" verdict could not be shaken, in as much as all these rather facilice his Crown than shandon his deligns in the Acts, and in every Act in which that word facts appeared on the former trial, and that it also on the Peninsula. On the contrary, a very general was used as applicable to the country. appeared that Mr. Gautier had fully communicated Oblition prevailed, that he would, in person, head his applied totally to the conversion of one species of to the Lord Mayor the quality of the wine before com into another . - 2d. That Bank notes are net. he ordered it home, and that in the Charge of the Some Cadiz Papers have been received, from ther within the common law, or statable meaning of learned Judge Mayne, these points were fully prowhich we have made the following extracts: the word money, as used in the Act of the 5th and to the Jury, as also the entire of the bill and answer. CORTES ._ " In the Sitting of the 20th (April), oth Edward VIth ._ \$1, That the Words value, communications from the General in Chief of the profit, benefit, and advantage, refer to coin only. Army were read. It appears the enemy labour in- and to no other thing whatever .- 4th, That the and ability, on the leveral points before night had ceffantly at their works at Fort Louis, Cabezuela, 5th and 6th of Edward VI, was only a temporary Mr. Whiteflone, and particularly endeatoured in flatute, or that it was repealed by the oth and oth of Cirow a fligma on the evidence given by Mr. Caro Wm. III chap 17, or by the 7th and 8th of Wm. III. chap. 10. and 10 .- and 5th, That the pro- pear by an affidavit now before the Court, middle clamation in 1717 is contrary to law, maxmuch as the Lord Mayor, to have been given in error, and it is contrary to the provitions of the oth and Si'r of which Mr. Gautier had fince expressed his fotos Wm. III. chap. 19. fec. 12 -If he should succeed Torre de la Umbria : when the troops, with their in any of those points, then he would be entitled to are to be dispatched in a few days, and the trade gallant Commander, effected a landing, and cofurl- have a verdection the defendant. The Learned Coun. ed the national flag, under a discharge of artillery. fel begun to take a view of the different fratures. from the time of Henry III, when gold was hill in Ganfen of the 10th, importing that the enemy land | troduced into this country as a medium of circula- trial under any conditions they might think fit. abandoned Marbella, accompanied by fereral of the I tion, when that Monarch, in order to reconcile inhabitants, and proceeded in the direction of Se. his fulliects to the innovation, and to induce them ville, where it was confidently faid, Soult, Victor, to take it, found it necessary to appoint an Exchanger, who should receive all gold coins at the value at which each had been flued, thereby them. It been usual to being forward affidarita from persons domains, with the exception for the prefent of the ling plainly, that this only applied to the exchange of one kind of cointo another. In all the flatutes from that period, down to the 25th of Edward III, and Soult has republished his ferocious proclamation, in to the 5th and 6th of Edward VI. which was built ing given it, but on the contrary it was the find which he threatens to treat fuch Spaniards in aims on that of Edward III. the language was equally nointed and dillinct, and all went to this, that a per-EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PLYMOUTH, DA- fon having coin of any one denomination, might bring it to the Exchanger, and haveit exchanged for other money of equal value. When in the 5th of Henry IV merchandize came to be introduced, then a clear diffinction was also introduced into our flatutes, and while the words exchange and exchanged were retained in transactions as between one species of coin and another, the word " employed" was used as to dealings in which coin was placed against merchan- I to Mr. Gautier, attended on his behalf, to declare dize, or any other commodity. Exchange, indeed. could not be better illuffirited than by likening it to the term excambion uled in exchange of real property. and for land in the one, and colo for coin in the other. It might be fail, however, that the notes of the Bank of England were to be confidered as coming within the legal alonging of money. That he denied. The meaning of the word money was list feverity, as the writer of the letter in question as clearly defined, and as well known, as that of any term in our language. Judge Blackflone laid it if ever there was a cafe which called for exemplary down, that no king could make any other money than of gold and filver. Lord Coke held, that the money of England must be either gold or filrec." Again he faid, "no money is current within this realm, but the King's own coin."

Chief Jostice Mausfield faid, the Learned Coun.

Mr. King continued, faying that he only wished o shew that nothing could be money that was not to co nomine. If Bank notes were to be effermed By our port letter, we have heard that the large money, they could be held to be fo only by implication King Charles II, ordered a great number of farthings to be coined, and by proclamation, had ordered that they should be received as coin of the realms Mr. Juffice Hale, however, held that conditional order for a Criminal Information against these farthings were only made current by victue | Brian Maguire, Efq .- He flated that there were of the King a proclamation, but that they did not come within the statute of treasons, so as to make it a capital crime in any person to counterfeit them. This was a firong argument to shew that not even by the King could the money of the country be exended beyond gold and filter; and, if fo, no pile

> Sir James Mansfield here interrupted the argument, on account of the latenels of the hour, and the cufe was ordered to be farther proceeded in on Mels room of the 7th Dragoons. Mr. Brian Ma-Saturday next at one o'clock.

> > DUBLIN, MAY 14.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-MAY II.

Croker, Darling and Co. Plaintiffs; Nat. Hone. Esq. Lord Mayor, Defendant.

This day came on to be heard, in full Court, an application on behalf of the Defendant, Nathaniel have them out, and let them cannonade a little."-Hone, Elq. at prelent Lord Mayor of the City of Some time after this communication, Mr. Vernet Dublin, to fet afide a verdict obtained against him was put under an arrest, and he then resolved that by Croker, Dailing and Co. merchante, to recover the peace fould not be violated by him. Mr. Mathe amount of a large quantity of Champaigne fold guire was not a principal in this affair, and I have by them to faid Hone, which cause had been tried his letters verified by affidavit, which demonstrate

On behalf of the motion for a new trial it was the basel motives-without the flighted provincelast three weeks of his residence theres very large | the flatutes of the 25th of Edward III. flatute y. thus fold did not, to point of quality, accord with | cerned either as principal or friend. His letter it

This was very forcibly and ably contended against warranty expressly described the quality by reference of France. The ftory of a part of the French | The defendant pleaded not guilty; the facts, how- to Mr. Gautier, who was to be the Judge of HE for

Mr. Johnston, on behalf of the Lord Mayor, in reply to this flatement, infilled, with his blust force tier on the former trial, which he flated would an for and a willingness to smend. This being a cir. cumitance of some importance attracted; e particular attention of the Court, which induced Mr. Johnstone to rely upon it with much force of ingenuity and perfeverance, calling upon the Court to grant a new

Mr. Joy thortly replied, confining himfell to the observations on Gautier's testimony, which he flated were most completely unfounded, and that he order to put it to before the court, he would had not interested, have tendered one from Mr. Gautier, denying m. It politicals that his exidence was piren in error, or that he ever expressed any regret at havtenth, and that in the original bargain he had afted under the direction of Hone, in golak to take the wine-that he had faithfully rejected to him ne quality-that he had recommended his buying it, as the wine was at that time france-that he had talted it fome time after in the Lord Mayor's cellar, and found it equal to what was ourchafed. Here Mr. Joy finted, that so this affidant could not be correctly off-red without permillion of the Court-Mr. Jones, a most respectable Atterney, and agent thole facts in open court, and also to praduce & letter written by the Lord Mayor to Mr. Gutier,

ofter the trial. Mr. Joy paring gone thus far, flated to the Court that as they could now have no doubt upon their minds as to refufing a new trial, he earneflie called upon them to mark their uccifion with pecuwas himself fitting to a judical fituation, + fo that cofts, it was this. He flated, his clients were not dlipoled to prefe this further by reading the letter in quellion. He contented himfelf with praying the marked judgment of the Court, on all the facts of the cale-whereupon the Court were pleafed upantmoully to direct the application for a new trial to be refuled with full cofts.

t Lord Mayor of Doblin, and one of the Pelice Magic.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

TERMER . MAGUIRE.

The Solicitor General, on the part of Wm, Verner, Efq. Capt. in the 7th Dragoons, applied for feveral affidavite filed on which he remunded his motion; but he did not think it necessary to trespais on their Lordships time, by stating them at full length. The facto were briefly thefe .- On Sunday evening, the 21ft of April Iaft, Mr. Verner happened to have some difference with a Mr. Nugent ; the vate company could have a right to substitute any next day he was walking through St. Andrew-firest, when he was met by a Mr. Long, who faid to him -Captain Verner, I want to speak to you-where are you to be found ?- Mr Verner replied at the guire went to the Mels-room, and he there met & Mr. Weildman, an Officer. It appears, and should have been flated to you before, that Mr. Verner had never had any communication what. ever with Mr. Maguire in the course of his life. Mr. Maguire, on meeting Mr. Weildman Eddreffed him in these words !- " Sir, from the circumstances which possed last night, there must be a meeting .-It is a pity to let them kill each other-but we must

quently took place, Mr. Maguire was actuated by

have laid me in Newgate-whereas, be it known to cipal or second. I heard of the meeting, and went to fee it, just as I would a cock fight or boxing and speak in future with caution. " While I do not offend, neither you nor your

4. I understand that you had the affurance to de-

and is couched in thele words : -

Police shall take liberties with my name. If you do, I shall most certainly resist you. I am well acquaint- the statement. ed with the laws of my country -and equally well with the liberty of the fubject - and if any one fhall usjuftly attempt to affault me, I shall shoot him or them on the ipot.

" B. MAGUIRF, Lieut. Col. P. A. The Solicitor General Inid, he would abt trouble their Lordflips with frating more of this odious letter. It appeared that on the following Sunday pla. cards were posted up on all the conspicuous places in and round the city of Dublin, and it is for the cfr. enlation of those that he called on the Court for a

was to the following ell. a: " Coward ! - John Nelfon having waited on the ground to meet a boalting rafeal, Captain Verner, of the 7th Dragoons, and he not appearing-I now polt him as an infamous coward and rafcal," &c.

criminal information. The substance of these placards

He confidered Mr. Nellon zon week inftrument

The Solicitor General Stated Several other facts in that country. from the affidavits, and concluded by observing that

Julios fail, that he hoped some triend of Mr. Ma, guire's would show the court he was infane.

Thursday week, his Royal Highnels the Prince | cultibs. - O. e mail due. Regrent held a court at Carleton House. About two o'clock his Royal Highnel's left his private rious hypothetical arguments with a view to prove apartments, attended by Colonel M'Mahon, Gen. that the ADDRESS of BINAPARTE to the MER Turner, C.d. B'oomfield, and Lord Forbes, and CHARTS of FRANCE is a mere fabrication. Thele proceeded to the audience room, where Mr. Lan. arguments it is necessary briefly to notice, as they eafter was introduced to his Royal Highrels by the will be re-echoed by those who have neither the in-There arrendered one of them took off Mr. L. I lents nor themoderation of their author, and who are but by his permiffion, he being one of the Society of 1 in the liabit of fetting forth the lebours of others as Friends, commonly called Quekers. Mr. L. pie. their own, and of determining every doubtful point lented to his Royal Highness the plan of his schoole ; with that arrogant time of decision which is at once and, a plan for a large building, upon an extended an evidence of their own ignorance, and a groft in. feate, for a school-room. They were most graci. fult on the judgment of the public. The Curars. only received, and his Royal Highnels was pleafed PONDENT fays, in the first place, that it is not the on expression approbation, and promised his patro- practice of Bonaparte to conceal his speeches .nage and support. It being contrary to Mr. L's Many of his speeches have, indeed, been publish. religious fentiments to knell, he was allo excused ed; but it does not follow from this reasoning that this court enquette, which is cultomary, when any the whole of them have been given to the world .thing is presented to their Majesties or the Prince | When the extent of his Empire and the adulation which

The Dullin Correspondent lays, that a Court ult of the trial foodld be known.

United States, it having been discovered, that a that, if his words were few, his meaning at least | cellency the Duke of Ricomond, sent an express, disorder prevailed on board that ship, by which \$50 | was extensive. of the crew were incapacitated. The difference is In offering thefe remarks, we do not intend hoficalled the influenza, and its effects are not confider- tively to fay, that the document in question is au- fiderable quantity of arms, have been daily given up ed of a dangerous or permanent nature.

their Lordships would perceive that it was not his brought forward his Resolutions relative to to the question, by admitting or denying the whole intention to apply for a criminal information against the Bullion Report. Sir John Newport post- account-and here we leave the matter, Mr. Nelfon-that it appeared Mr. Magnire had left | poned till next Seffion his bill to enable Landtown, and under these circumstances he had to ap- lords in Ireland to seize growing crops for rent due. ply to the Court for liberty to labititude leavice on Mr. Perceral intimated his intention to impose his him at he holdings, and that the ferrice of notice proposed duty on the flock of spirits already disalled on his wife at his ludgings might be decreed good on hand; bur, on fome observations from Mi. Rowan, Esq. He sell at the storming of Patamos Whitbread, he promifed to give the subject due The court granted the motion, and the Chief confideration. Mr. Whithread gave notice of a motion for the 30th of this month, for the eftabishment of a permanent measure for a Regency, bearing the promife of future distinction and fanie. in case of any future suspension of the Royal fa-

The DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT has adduced va almost the certainty, is, that he has received many

Chaterford Chronicle.

Addresses, and delivered many Replies, which have never feen the light. The Correspondent in the next place, after frating the equivocal policy his SATURDAY, MAY 18. therto pursued by BOHAPARTA towards AMERICA. The articles of intelligence communicated by the after-it Is it very probable, under such circumstan-London Journals of the 13th may be cally enume- cee, and after having repeatedly flattered the AME. rated. The account of the British fleet having en, RIGANS with the repeal of the BARLIN and MILAN tered the Baltic is now frated to have been prema. Decrees, that he would openly pronounce those ture. Not more than half the force, defined to act very Decrees to be the fundamental laws of in that lea, had arrived in Gottenburgh Roads at his Empire with respect to neutral navigation, and the beginning of the prefent month, and Sir James then make to abrupt, to direct, and to holtile an Saumariz had, in confequence, not proceeded far. application of the principle to the conduct of the ther. Rumour and speculation continue at work | AMERICANS?" In answer to this objection, it is on the approaching flate of affairs in the North, only necessary to recoiled, that Bonararra has on but without offering any thing on which the judg- many former occasions not only-declared the Dement can with confidence rely. That fomething is crees alluded to be the fundament laws of his Emin agitation, is the prevalent conviction, and the pire, but has also directly applied that principle to opinion is infiffed by every fucceeding account .- the conduct of the AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. He Even the affair at Colberg is once more repeated, has, it is true, promiled them the repeal folicited, though in a different form. It is politively afferted, but that promile was on the condition that they that the French had demanded permiffion to enter | should cause their Flag to be assersetted, that town, and that General Blucher, under pre. and this condition is in precile conformity to the ADtince that had received no orders, refused com. DRESS delivered by him to the MERCHARTS. The pliance. No attempt was made by the French to CORRESTORDERT maintains, in the third place "employ force, and no action took place. It is, | That it can scarcely be believed, that BONAFARTE however, reported, that Bousparte has confirmed would allow any class of his fully ets, and more parthe refusal into an infringement of the treaty exist. . ticularly Mexchanes, to accost him in the laning between him and Pruffia, and that the Pruffian | grage of complaint, that he should confess his know. Minister has received orders to leave Paris. This ledge of their murings against his measures, and is a circumstance which must foon be ascertained one that he should tell them that he did not find fault way or other, and which will remove all those doubts with their opinions." The conduct of Bunaparts which feem fill to be suspended over the subject. Is not to be judged of by rules common to that of The THRACIAN floop of war, which failed from other men, and the Coursespondent itself admits

Gibraltar on the 24th ultime, has brought home an the possibility of such an occurrence, even whilst it account of a gallant achievement performed in the regards it as too extraordinary to be expected. If Mediterranean by his Majesty's feigntes ACTIVE, it be true, that the Merchants embraced the mo-AMPHION, CERBERUS, and the Acorn floop of ment of congratulation to paint their miferies war. The particulars of the action have not yet and to implore an alleriation, the condescen-

andereifed to Mr. Magrath, a Magifirete of this city, appeared, and it is only generally frated, that thefe fion with which they were heard may have of the times. The Rev. Charles M Dermott, Pareilels tell in with five French frigates in the ricinity been the result of that domestic selicity which filled rish Priestof Knockroenery, respectfule from his age, of Corfu, that, after an engagement of confidera- the mind of him whom they addreffed. It was, character and fituation, conceiving it his duty to ble length, they succeeded in taking two of them, besides, previously known to be the intention of the suppress immorality, admonstred & copple, shorth clare, that if you had met me yesterday you would and completely destroying the other three, that Du- French Marchants to try what effect could be. Roman Catholica, who lived in a state of xpocubic BOURDISC Was the French Commander on the oc. | produced by laying a detail of their fufferings before | usge; after many remanfirances, they were at you, and all other persons, that I was neither prin- casion, and that Captain Hosta, of the Amphi, latheir Massier; and it is also known that even the length married by the said Mr. Ai'Dermott, Havon, had his arm fo feverely wounded as to render Dutch Marchants, despifed and degraded as they ling fived together nine or ten munths, the husband amputation necessary. This account, which in have been, have transmitted to Paris a memorial, thought fit to leave his wife and go to England,match. It only remains to me to advile you to act | lubftance arrived from France some time ago, is now in which they apply for licences to trade to | The wise and her friends, not pleased at this separate. given by the English Journals without the slightest England in certain articles. The Connessondent on, applied, it is said to Sir Edward Coston, a intimation of doubt as to its truth. Nor does concludes its observations by remarking, that Bo. Magnitude of that county, and swore the was comthere appear to be any good ground for questioning TAPARTE would not have spoken in so pelied, against her will, to merry. The motives of Martial is litting at Cadix on La Pena, and that ever been the practice of Bonaparte to affect neighbourhood. The Megistrate on this was please he was divested of his guard of honour until the re- concidencis of language, and those who enter into ed to illue a warrant against the Rev. Gentleman, Mr. Prockney hasfre-landedfrom the Ffen frigste, with attention the able freech of Mr. Hufkillon, re. in which he intended to have proceeded to the ported in this day's paper, will readily conclude came to the knowledge of Concentration in Exect.

Ishencie, or to detract from the respectability of a to various Magistrates of this county, and that those The flatements relative to the King are contra. Journal to whole information we are frequently in- Journal to whole information we are frequently indictory, the Carrier announcing progrellive convaies debted; but merely to flow, that the point cannot conce, while fome Journals speak of encreasing bo. at present be decided with certainty. The Star, Chonnel Hirald. dily infirmity and of other unpropitione Tymptoms, from which it was extracted, spoke of its extensive It will be remarked, that the bulletin does not ad- | circulation on the Continent, without expressing the mit of the most favourable construction. | Jeast doubt of its being genuine. Previous to its ap. It is faid that orders have been filled by the persance in that Journal, the Courier had given Boards of Treasury and Admiralty to the Custom- | fome parts of it to the public with equal confidence He considered Mr. Nelson as a week instrument | Boards of Areainty and Antonially to the Condon papers of the 12th are | which will be sold on resionable Terms. |

The hands of this greater delinquent, whom it was house efficers in all the out, ports of Great Britain, of their truth; the London papers of the 12th are | which will be sold on resionable Terms. |

Which will be sold on resionable Terms. | Whitestard, May 18, 1811. order to oreferre the peace and tranquility of this war, fleitly to enforce the provisions of the 48th of circumflance. Whence, or how, it originated, is not city. Mr. Magnire, on the day when those placards | the King relative to emigration. It is also faid to afcertained. It it was actually addressed to a mercantile made their appearance, walked about the firects of be in the contemplation of Government, to prohibit holy, it is probable, as it has not appeared in the this city with a great bludgeon under his arm; and the cleaning out of any veticle with emigrants for | French official Journal, that it was afterwards this city with a great bludgeon under his arm; and the clearing cut of any velicle with emigrants for | French official Journal, that it was afterward? OSEPH KNOX has 45 Pockets best RENT HOES, there is an affidavit which fixture, that he had met America during the present state of affairs with that taken from memory by some one of them, and thus just arrived, per the Flora, which he will dispose of on feveral persons, whom he thus accolled-" Captain country. To this account a judicious piece of in- fent abroad into the world. If it be a fabrication, encouraging Terms. Verner is a raical and a coward, and I affert it." formation is added for those who may have it in it is an ingenious one, as it has exhibited the Mr. Magnire did not ftop here-he thought proper | view to emigrate to the United States; the Non- | character of Bonaparte with even dramatic pre. to enclose copies of this tile placard not only to Lord Importation Act, lately passed by the American Cifion: If the document be genuine, it is, we Harringt in but to every military mels in this city. Legislature, prevents emigrants from being landed again repeat, a document of a most important nature. When it shall reach France from England On the evening of Monday, Mr. Vanfittart | the Monitour well probably then at least put an end

Amongst the gallant youths of Ireland, who have died in the cause of their country, is Frederick Hamilton Rowan, third for of Archibald Hemilton on the coalt of Catalonia, on which fervice he had volunteered from his own thip, the Tigre. His cha. rafter in represented as bold and generous, and an

EXTRACEDINARY FRAUD .- We present to our aders a circumlance of the most curious kind. which, from the peculiar flrangenets of its pature, particularly intereffe the mercantile world. , A deep and well executed fraud and forgery has a few days fince been detected, which had it palled much longer unnoticed, might have been productive of the most ferious leffer to the fair trader; the following are the particulars: Early in April left, a man came to ! e office of Meffin, Meade and Fennell in Limerick, RAMERY and BIRNER at Is. 1st per Buttle. with a parcel containing bank notes to the amount of 1021, which were enclosed in a ticket requiring a Bill on Dublin for their amount at 91 days-be. ing afferd who he came from, he unfwered in an equivocating kind of manner that he did not know the person who sent him, but he believed his name to be Jemes Harneit, the bill was accordingly given him, and no further question asked. About the 20th of Public, that he has put received an Extensive Assortthe fame month, the fame man came again with ban notes to the amount of 1071, fimilarly included, and for a fimilar purpole; he likewife got a bill for them, which he faid was for a Mr. John Ryan,-On the 2d of May, a different man made his an. pearance at Mestes. Meade and Fennell's, who handed alfo a packet containing notes to the amount of 105l incloled in a docket, which wasin the fame band writing of the former dockets, that required also a bill in favour of a Mr. Mourice Pitzgerald, the bill was as usual given for a root. On the 7th of May. a man applied at the Charleville bank to get the laft of these bills discounted, which it appears had been altered from 1051, the fum for which it was originally drawn and accepted, 101951. I Something fulpi. cious appearing both in the messenger and letter he rought, induced the Rev. Jonethan Bruce to whom e prefented it, to stop the messenger and bill until e learned the refult of an enquiry, for which purpole he dispatched a mellenger to Limerick with a letter to Meller, Mende and Fennell, by which means this deep laid artifice and villainous scheme was infrantly discovered; and on receiving their answer that the bill was a forgery, the fellow was committed to prilon. It is greatly to be dreaded that the chain of miscreants whose agent he is, have taken in by thefe means some of the country bankers, and in all probability they have altered the two former bills of April sa well as this last one -it appears that they employed fome strong acid to expunge the original fum, and then imitated in a most masterly manner the handwriting of the drawer. Too much praife cannot be given to that active and worthy magistrate the Rev. Jonathan Bruce, by whole uncommon alertness and perspicuity this during and barefaced fraud had been arrested, a fraud which if not timely checked and discovered, might ere long have injured many a fair trader .- LIMARICE ADVERTISER. A transaction which lately occurred in the coun-

ty Rolcommon, gives us a new proof of the liberality

thight and delicate a manner of the paper mo. | compulfion, it feems, were, that the Priest had in. ney with which England is encombered. It has lifted on their marrying, legarating, or quiting the the topic on which he has touched, or who perufe who, in confequence, was lodged three days and nights in Rolcommon guals. As foon as the matter

ordering the immediate liperation of the clergyman. We learn with great fatisfaction, that a very con. are continuing to bring them in vaft numbers .-

NEW FLAX SEED.

UST ARRIVED to Henry H. Hunt and Co. a small Quantity of Prints New FLAX Sabb, waitsing.

HOPS FOR SALE

Waterford, May 17, 1811,



FOR BRISTOL.

THE SALLY PACKET, WILLIAM ELMES, MASTER, Will in Uner: Wednesday, Wind and Weather permitting.

FT For Passage, apply to the Master on Board. Waterford, May 17, 1810.

JUST ARRIVED. A FRESH PARCEL, MUCH IMPROVED. OF THE BRITISH LIQUID BLACK NG.

▲ MONGST the boasted or attempted Improvements in which it has been preferred to increase the Elegance and Comforts of polished Society, the Proprietor of the BRI-UH LIQUID BLACKING confidentially offers to the hild ca Composition, the effect of which shall prove by Fact what they have been so often amused with in Promee. The Properties of this Liquid Blocking are such as need be at tried to evince their Supplicative: The Preservation of I cather, the Deepress of its Colour, the Glommess of gr ish, and above all, the abiliute Cleanliness of its Use ombine to place it beyond any competition. To be had of

CID, for BOOT-TOPS, Comperior to any ever invented.

SILK MERCERY. LINEN DRAPERY, &c. &c.

JAMES WALL

of SILK MERCERY, LINEN DRAPERY, &c &c. All of the present Stock are entirely Fresh, New, and Fa. bionable Goods; purchased at the best Manufasturine fours, and will be disposed of on very encouraging Terms. Waterford, May 14, 1811.

TO BE LET.

AND IMPEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, Or the INTEREST, and all the MACHINERY Sold, THRE Extensive CONCERNS, situated in John-Street, in the City of Waterford, lately in the Possession of homus Pearson .- For Particulurs see Hund Bills, which may be had at the Office of this Paper.

September 8, 1810. WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LL

Application to be made to Atthur Birnie.

OUID BLACKING. PRODUCES the most enquisite Brack Lustre ever beheld, afforde peculiar Nourishment to Leather, is perfeetly free from any nauseous smell, and will relain its Virturs in any Climate. -Sold Wholesale by M. Warren, 14. it. Martin's Lone, London ; and Retail, by A. Birn. e and J. Buli, Booksellers, Quay, Waterford 4 . W. Banks, Ross; Taylor and Lord, Wexford; Dart, Rarrell, and Gordon, Clonmel ; M'Donald, Limetick ; and Keen, College-Green, Dublin, and in every Town in the Kingdom, in Stone Box.

des, In Id In and St. 9d. each. CAUTION-bierve, none can possibly be Genuine, unless CORERT WARREN Issigned on the Label, and 14, St. Martin's Lane, stamped in the Bottle.

> KILLEA TO BE LET OR SOLD.

OLONEL ST. LEGER will Let or Sell, the HOUSE and LANDS of KILLEA, from the 25th Day of March lust consisting of a HOUSE, walled-in GARDEN, well Cropped, with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which a Lesse of 25 Years is yet unexpired .- Colonel St. Leger has also 19 Acres of Ground, which he will set with the House, of teparate, The House, &c. is in perfect Repair, fit for le Reception of any Family .- The Situation and Beauty of he Place is well known. Application to be made to Colonel St. Leger, who will show the Profinises. . .

Killes, March 15, 1811.

