

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,159.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

ORIGINAL P. ETRY.
BY THE AUTHORESS OF ZAFFINI.
70 ———— ENQ.
"The hands of old eyes hearts;
But our new hereditary hands, not hearts!"
ORIGINAL.

You say that of love you feel not a smatter,
That affection with wedlock has nothing to do;
Gold, plenty of gold, is the requisite matter,
And interest the tie that binds Frances to you.
I confess for myself, I'm a vot'ry of feeling,
Should wish with the man I my days am to spend,
Some symptom of tenderness kindly revealing,
Might whisper my heart, he was more than a friend.
I know 'tis the rule, in the circles of fashion,
To laugh at emotion and nature despise;
But yet I delight in expressions of passion
That crimson the cheeks and inspire the eyes.
It is not by absolute coldness,
For a thousand mere notions can pleasure impart;
A look or a smile, tender meaning conveying,
Though it reach not the head, vibrates sweet on the heart.

Yet, why talk to you, whose whole course of wooing
Has solely been governed by motives of gain,
Whose mind, that one object unceasing pursuing,
Despises as nonsense love's joy or its pain?
Of old, 'twas the heart that in wedlock was plighted;
In these times more enlightened the hand is the prize;
For love, by huge parchments and money-bags
Is freighted.
Spreads his wings, and leaves advice to manage such
ties.

LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

[Further Extracts from the Gazette relative to the late naval action.]
ARRIVAL OF ALLIED AND FRIENDLY VESSELS.
ARRIVED—Killed, J. R. Spearman, midshipman; Charles Hayes of Accom-ditto; Richard Falkland, boatswain; Wounded, W. Hoste, Esq. Captain; T. M. R. Barnard, ordinary midshipman; David Dunn, Lieutenant; Frederick Lewis, Captain's Clerk; F. G. Farewell, midshipman; T. E. Hoste, ditto; Thomas Moore, Captain of Marines; Hon. W. Waldgrave, Volunteer; 18 Killed, 47 wounded.—Total officers and men, 9 killed, 26 wounded.
ARRIVED—Killed, Samuel Jefferys, acting purser; E. S. Daveny, midshipman—Wounded, G. Crumpton, Lieutenant; S. Goods, midshipman—Total, officers and men, 13 killed, 44 wounded.
ARRIVED—Wounded, J. Meares, Lieutenant of Marines; G. Hay, Lieutenant, severely hurt—Total officers and men, 9 killed, 26 wounded.
ARRIVED—Killed, J. George, midshipman—Wounded, W. S. Knappan, Lieutenant of Marines—Total, officers and men, 18 killed, 33 wounded.
ARRIVED—30 killed, 150 wounded.
ARRIVED—Killed, 18, wounded, 47.—Total, officers and men, 13 killed, 44 wounded.—Active, 9 killed, 26 wounded. 44 killed, 33 wounded.—Total, 50 killed, 150 wounded.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Amphion, at the Island of Lissa, March 15, 1811.
SIR—The frigate you commanded in the late action with the British squadron, struck her colours to his Britannic Majesty's ship Amphion, under my command; I was not able to take possession of you at that moment, being engaged with the Bellerophon frigate, but I considered you as my own, and as a man of honour, you must have thought so yourself; I call on the officers of your own squadron, as well as those I have the honour to command, to witness my assertion. You know, Sir, I might have sunk you, had I not considered you as having surrendered, and so might two of my squadrons also. By the laws of war, the Flora belongs to me; and the purport of my present trace is to demand her restitution in the same state as when she struck.—I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM HOSTE,
To Monsieur Peillard, Captain, commanding the frigate Flora, off Lissa.
(TRANSLATION.)
On board his Imperial and Royal Majesty's frigate Danae, in the Roads of Lissa.
SIR—In consequence of the wounds received by Monsieur Peillard, Commandant of his Imperial and Royal Majesty's frigate in Flora, I have had the honour to take upon me the command of his Imperial and Royal Majesty's ships, and cannot surrender to you his Majesty's frigate under the laws to which you refer, because she did not strike her colours as you are pleased to state. His Majesty's frigate had her flag cut by shot. Her state not allowing her to continue any longer the engagement, her Captain thought proper to withdraw from it.—If you should not consider my answer satisfactory, I request you will address yourself to my Government. I have the honour to be, &c.
To Monsieur the Commandant of the Amphion frigate, at Lissa.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Amphion, Island of Lissa, March 19, 1811.
SIR—The letter I had the honour of receiving to-day was neither signed nor dated (I presume thro' mistake); I return it for its signature.
As Captain of the Danae, you will not admit that the Flora struck her colours in the late action, nor did I call on you to do so. No, Sir, I call on Monsieur Peillard, the Commandant of that ship, as a man of honour, to declare whether she struck her colours or not? and if Monsieur Peillard was so severely wounded as not to have the charge of the ship at that time, I look to his next in command for an answer to my letter of the 15th; but I again assert, and ever shall maintain, that, by the laws of

war, his frigate belongs to my Sovereign, and his sword to me; the world will judge between us.—I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W.M. HOSTE,
To the Captain commanding the frigate Danae.
His Majesty's ship Amphion, Island of Lissa, Adriatic, March 15, 1811.

SIR—On my arrival here this morning, I found the remainder of the French Commodore's crew and troops, 200 in number, had retired to Lissa; they were summoned to surrender by Messrs. Lew and Kingston, two Midshipmen of the Active, (who had been left in charge of prizes,) and several men belonging to privates. The summons was complied with; they laid down their arms and were made prisoners of war. The spirited conduct of these young men deserves every praise, nor can I forbear mentioning the dastardly behaviour of a Sicilian privateer brig of 14 guns, named the Vincitore, and commanded by Captain Clemente Fama, who was lying in this port, and previous to the commencement of the action hauled down his colours to a small 1 gun Venetian schooner; this was noticed by every man in the squadron, and I believe there was but one opinion on the subject. Messrs. Kingston and Lee afterwards went on board, took charge of the brig, beat off the schooner, and prevented her from destroying the vessels in the bay.

I have omitted a circumstance in my former letter respecting the Corona, which, from the meritorious conduct of those officers and men employed, deserves to be mentioned. The Corona caught fire in the main-top, shortly after her capture; and the whole of her main-mast and rigging was instantly in flames. Lieutenants Dickenson, of the Cerberus, and Hay, of the Active, with a party of men, were on board her at the time. The ship now presented a most awful spectacle, and I had quite given her up as lost. No possible assistance could be afforded from the squadron, and she had to trust alone to her own exertions; these, however, were not wanting, and by the extraordinary perseverance and coolness of the officers and men employed, the fire was at last extinguished, with the loss of the main-mast, and the ship of course saved to the service. I have to express my warmest thanks to Lieutenants Dickenson and Hay, and the Officers and men employed, and beg leave to recommend them to the Commander in Chief.—I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) W.M. HOSTE,
Captain G. Eyre, or senior Officer.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 18.
Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the ship Jason, off Toulon, the 24th April, 1811.
I have the satisfaction to transmit the enclosed copy of a letter from Captain Bullen, of the Cambria, dated the 6th instant, when Senior Officer on the coast of Catalonia, giving an account of the surrender of Figueras to the Spaniards on the 10th of this month, and the success therein mentioned. Their Lordships will perceive that I have, in consequence of this favourable turn of affairs, increased the force on the coast of Catalonia, in order to afford more effectual co-operation with the Marquis of Campo Verde, (from whom, and as well from Major-General Doyle, I have also heard of the fall of Figueras,) in his intended operations to drive the French from Rosas and the other parts on the coast, and ensure supplies for the Spaniards reaching Figueras, and the other places in possession of our ally.

I should mention to their Lordships that the ammunition with which the stores ship lately captured by the Ajax and Unite was laden, will enable me to afford a succour to the Spaniards in that respect, in compliance with their repeated application.
Cathbrun, off Rosas, April 16, 1811.
SIR—I have great pleasure in sending to you by the Blossom, the important intelligence of the surrender of Figueras to the Spaniards, on the 10th inst. and that St. Phillon and Palamos were taken into possession by the Cambria and Volontaire on the 12th and 14th, the guns all embarked, and the batteries destroyed. I am now on my way to Rosas and Cadepuis, and I have reason to hope the latter place, with Silva, will also shortly be ours.
The fall of Figueras has roused the Spaniards, who are aiming in all directions, and Hostalrich and Gerona are at this moment garrisoned by Spanish troops. The only correct account I can learn is, that four hundred Italians, with two hundred French troops, were left to protect Figueras, and that the former, disgusted with the treatment they daily receive from the French, and being also half starved, opened the gates of the fortress to a body of Spanish troops (apprized of their intention), who rushed into the castle and put every Frenchman to the sword.

At this moment about two thousand effective Spanish troops are in full possession of this important place; and General Sarsfield is on his way with more, as well as supplies of every kind.
The French General D'Hilliers, who has the command in Catalonia, on hearing of the fall of Figueras, has abandoned all his holds in Spain, except Barcelona, and is collecting the whole of his force to attack it, as well as to prevent supplies from getting in; but I can tell a quantity of provisions was concealed in the town, unknown to the French, which have been given up to the Spanish troops in the Castle, who are in the highest spirits possible.
The Tormentor continues to watch Barcelona, and I purpose remaining off here with the Volontaire, ready for any thing that may offer; as under all the existing circumstances, I think it likely Rosas may give up. I also beg leave to inform you, that a large Settee, deeply laden with grain for Barcelona, from Vendue, was the night before last most handsomely cut out from under the Mosch Islands and batteries, by the boats of this ship, led on by Lieutenant Conolly, without a man being hurt.

I beg leave to offer you my congratulations on the fall of Figueras, and the fair prospect it opens.
(Signed) CHA. BULLEN.
Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart.
P. S. Since writing the above, I spoke a small boat from Bogar, which tells me the French Gen. had made a rash attempt to recover Figueras two days since, and lost 700 men.
[Rear-Admiral Orway has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, a letter from Lieutenant Alexander Sinclair, commanding his Majesty's gun-brig Fancy, giving an account of having on the 21st instant, taken on the coast of Scotland, two Danish privateers, one of two guns and 15 men, and the other of three guns and 25 men, and retaken two vessels which had been captured by the latter.

Commodore Pennace, at Gibraltar, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter which he had received from Lieutenant Peter Williams, commanding his Majesty's cutter the Entrepreneuse, giving an account of his having driven a French privateer of six guns and 45 men, on shore near Malaga, and retaken her prize, a Spanish brig.]

SPANISH PAPERS.

[FROM THE CORRESPONDENT.]

SITTINGS OF APRIL 18.—The Committee of Commerce and Marine had thought proper to grant permission to D. Ricardo Mendez to export 1000 head of Merino sheep, the purchase-money being paid, agreeably to the consent given by the Executive Juntas, and because the breed of these sheep is a species of territorial riches peculiar to our climate, and which will not succeed in other countries.— This report was strongly opposed, and ultimately disapproved of. On the proposition of the President, the privileges of the Council of the Mesta were referred to the examination of the Committee of Agriculture.

The Secretary Zumalacaregui represented a grievance, which had been sustained by D. F. Acevedo, in having been confined five days, without cause assigned, in the castle of S. Catalina; and on being let out, he was ordered to leave Cadix in 24 hours, under penalty of being sent to the fortress of Ceuta in case of non-compliance (1). He proposed, that the Regency should be required to explain its motives for such a proceeding. Senior Huerta demanded, that the order of commitment should be also produced, for the sake of greater regularity. This proposition, as well as that of Senior Zumalacaregui, was approved of.

SITTINGS OF APRIL 19.—It was agreed, that there should be printed in the *Diario de Cortes* the plan of a law from the Committee of Justice, containing various propositions, and among others the following:—No Spaniard shall be imprisoned for an offence which merits a punishment *corporis afflictiva*; nor without a previous judicial examination and order, unless he is caught in the fact, *in flagrante*. He shall not be taken into custody, for 24 hours, without taking his examination, and being confronted with his accuser. Whoever is in confinement without cause assigned shall be set at liberty; and the Judge who refuses to do so shall be displaced. No house to be broken into for the purpose of taking some person accused, and in that case the Judges shall do it themselves. No criminal cause to last more than 120 days in the first instance. Every act of progress and judgment shall be public. The accused, the accuser, and the witnesses are to put questions, and to reply to them verbally. Every four months, there shall be printed in the capital list of persons imprisoned, containing the grounds of their imprisonment and the state of the cause. All the tribunals shall make weekly visits of their prisons; and the superior tribunals, by one of their members, shall every four months make these visits in the subordinate jurisdictions. It shall not remain at the discretion of the judge, or of any other person, to punish or afflict persons confined, but conformably to the direction of the Judge. The goods of the prisoner shall not be sequestered, &c.
Other propositions on the same subject were transmitted to the Committee of the Constitution; among others, there shall be no privileged jurisdictions; there shall be one sole jurisdiction, that of the Supreme Tribunals of Spain and the Indies. The ordinary Judges shall be chosen from the inhabitants of their towns; and all the greater *Abolida* shall be suppressed. There shall be Judges to take cognizance of the fact, and Judges to apply the law. Personal rights being the most important, the criminal Judges shall be those of principal importance and rank.

SITTINGS OF APRIL 22.—The Committee of Justice presented the law with regard to the abolition of the torture, which, after a long discussion, and various amendments, was approved of, and is as follows:—The torture is declared to be forever abolished in all the dominions of the Spanish Monarchy, and the practice abusively introduced of what is known under the name of Judicial compulsion, such as manacles, spring-catches, and dungeons extraordinary, however employed; and from whom but a very indistinct account was received of the horrible transaction. The most strict investigation is carrying on to bring the atrocious perpetrators of this foul murder to light, and which, we trust, will be successful.

On the 7th, the body of a woman, who appeared to have been murdered, was found in the Phoenix Park; a man was also found at the same time, who was so desperately wounded, that he lived but a few minutes, after he was discovered, and from whom but a very indistinct account was received of the horrible transaction. The most strict investigation is carrying on to bring the atrocious perpetrators of this foul murder to light, and which, we trust, will be successful.

SITTINGS OF APRIL 25.—The discussion began on the propositions from the Committee of Justice, (1) in the *Causa* of the 15th, similar abuses were noticed, without naming individuals; a circumstance which made us then, and still makes us anxiously look forward to the moment when the Cortes, following their liberal ideas, shall proclaim to the Spanish people the law of *Habeas Corpus*, the only shield of the citizens against such proceedings.

which we have given above, and particularly this:—That no Spanish Citizen be imprisoned unless he have committed an offence deserving capital punishment, or one *corporis afflictiva*.
Senior Ferreras congratulated the Cortes on the whole nation. The bright dawn of the civil liberty of the Spanish people had now appeared. "We are no longer in the period of despotism and arbitrary power, when the Monarch was lord of our lives and property; the evils of which were peculiarly felt by the inferior people, who were called the *Low people*! What ignominy, what a degradation of the human species!
Senior Herminis thought, that in a measure of so much importance, more information and light was necessary than the Cortes possessed; that, if that he could not make innovations on the law, nor publish others, without consulting the Council of Castile, and obtaining their unanimous consent, or at least the consent of two-thirds. He proposed that the matter should be suspended till the Council of Castile was consulted on the subject.

Senior Arguelles attacked with energy the doctrine of Herminis, which he pronounced derogatory to the Cortes, who being chosen by the people, had full powers to make, abrogate, or alter law.—The authority of making laws was inherent in the national sovereignty, and the Cortes were not inclined to strip themselves of that attribute. He resorted to the history of our Legislation, and observed, that the entrance of the House of Austria into Spain, had been the fatal gulph of Spanish liberty; which, however, still preserved itself in appearance after the dispersion of the lords in the reign of Charles V. &c. He concluded by supporting the propositions, as founded in justice and the rights of man.

[This subject seems to have been discussed for several days, but no determination came.]
SITTINGS OF APRIL 27.—Senior Buriell, of the Staff of General Blake, acquainted the Cortes, that that General was in Castilleja, Gen. Zaxaa in Ayamonte, the vanguard under the command of Brigadier Cruz Gill General Lazdizabadi had joined; the artillery and sappers positionally in Huelva till their junction with Ballasteros, who was in Freixal.

CATHOLIC DELEGATES.
It is with much pleasure we announce to the People of Ireland, that the Noblemen and Gentlemen, delegated by our Catholic Countrymen to present an Address to the Prince Regent, and also a Petition for the removal of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and Mr. W. W. Pole, are to be received with marks of high distinction and regard by some of the most illustrious Personages in England. No sooner was it known in London, that the Delegates were about to proceed on their mission, than several Noblemen and Gentlemen, eminent for their rank, their patriotism and their virtue, assembled for the purpose of arranging a public Dinner, to be given to those delegated to lay at the feet of his Royal Highness the sentiments, the feelings, and the wishes of five millions of a loyal and brave people; and, when we see at their head the Illustrations MOYNA, the Public may be satisfied, that every subject embraced by the Delegation from the people of Ireland, meets the full approbation of the Prince Regent, and those distinguished persons in whom he is graciously pleased particularly to confide. The following is the Letter of a valuable Correspondent on this subject:—*Dublin Evening Post*.

LONDON, May 18.—A Meeting took place to-day, of several Noblemen and Gentlemen, at the Saint Alban's Tavern, to consider of paying a mark of respect to the Irish Catholics, by giving a public Dinner to their Delegates, who are on their way over to present an Address and Petition to the Regent.—The 7th of June is the day fixed upon, Lord Moira is to take the Chair, and the following Noblemen and Gentlemen have already signified their intention of acting as Stewards:—Lords Tavistock, Holland, Ormonde, Ouseburn, Donoughmore, Lansdale, Charlemont, Stanley, H. Fitzgerald, A. Ingham, Sir J. Newport, Messrs. Sheridan, Whitbread, Gintian, Coombe, La Touche, Parrill, W. Smith, Tighe, General Ferguson, Mathew, &c. &c. It is expected that the Company will exceed 500 persons.

There is a most extraordinary trial coming on in the Court of Common Pleas, Bolton, viz. the Queen, for 11,000*l.* a charge made for instructions given to the Princesses in writing, drawing, &c. Her Majesty has entered the plea of *Assumpsit*, and also the Statute of Limitations. These have been replied to, and the case will probably be tried in the Sitings after the Term. Mr. Bolton also brought a charge against the Princess Elizabeth for 12,000*l.*; but her Royal Highness has been advised to file a bill in equity against him.
On the 7th, the body of a woman, who appeared to have been murdered, was found in the Phoenix Park; a man was also found at the same time, who was so desperately wounded, that he lived but a few minutes, after he was discovered, and from whom but a very indistinct account was received of the horrible transaction. The most strict investigation is carrying on to bring the atrocious perpetrators of this foul murder to light, and which, we trust, will be successful.

HIGH SHERIFFS.
County of Waterford—Richard Power, Jun. of Clansmore, Esq.—County of Kilkenny—Hon. Pierce Butler.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller, Quay.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE, PLATE, LINEN, CHINA, GLASS, &c.
ON MONDAY, THE 10TH INST.,
AT MR. TOTTERDELL'S, THOMAS-STREET.

THE entire FURNITURE of said House, most of which is nearly new and English Manufacture—Consisting of an elegant set of MAHOGANY DINING TABLES, SIDE BOARD, CHAIRS, FOUR POST BEDSTEADS, FEATHER BEDS, CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS, SOPHAS, WINDOW CURTAINS, FIGHT BY CLOCK, Printed Books, various Articles in SILVER and PLATE, TABLE LINEN, BED LINEN, CHINA & GLASS, &c.
Immediately afterwards, the WINE, consisting of CLARET, superior OLD PORT, and MADEIRA, in Bottle also two FARMING CARTS, and Harness for one Horse.
THE FURNITURE may be viewed on Friday and Saturday preceding the Sale. May 27, 1811.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, the 6th of June next, at 12 O'clock, at the Stores of Mr. JAMES ALLEN, of Youghal, on Account of whom it may Concern, about Five Hundred and Ninety Logs of LIGNUM VITÆ, of different Dimensions—TERMS AT SALE, WM H. HENNIS, Collector, Custom-House, Youghal, May 28, 1811.

FLAX SEED.
WILLIAM ROBINSON has a few Hhds. Prime New York FLAX SEED remaining unsold, which he would dispose of on reasonable Terms. May 20, 1811.

TO BE LET.
THE HOUSE in which THOMAS NAYNES resided in Kings-street, with or without a large YARD and COFFING HOUSE, on the Quay—Application to be made at said House. May 21, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,
ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS, TWENTYVE Acres, one Road, six Acres of OAK WOOD of 45 Years Growth, 4 Acres within a Mile and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the River Barrow—Application to be made in Writing, (Post-paid) to JONAS NEAVE, Esq. St. Margaret's, Broad-way or at Rockfield, Wexford. April 15, 1811.

By Authority of the Prince Regent.
ARTHUR BIRNIE begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he is now selling TICKETS and SHARES for the LOTTERY, which will be drawn the 4th of June next, being
THE KING'S BIRTH DAY.
The Scheme which has been fixed upon is the best that could possibly be adopted; it is as follows:—
SCHEME.
4 Prizes of £20,000 are £80,000
94 " " " " " 1,900 " 4,200
22 " " " " " 500 " 1,000
60 " " " " " 50 " 250
1,000 " " " " " 25 " 1,250
1,000 " " " " " 20 " 2,000
2,000 " " " " " 16 " 32,000
50,000 Tickets £200,000
As the Price of Tickets will certainly rise, an early Purchase is recommended.

NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.
JUST ARRIVED to M. P. and M. PARRILLA well Assorted Cargo of the above Articles, which they will sell on the most reasonable Terms—Kent HOPE, in Packets, also for Sale. Waterford, 1st May, 1811.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MAY 25.

Butter, first Quality, ————	£7 00s. 0d.
— second ————	6 15s. 0d.
— third ————	6 10s. 0d.
Tallow (rendered) ————	about 90s. 0d.
Lard (flake) ————	0s. 0d. — 0s. 0d.
— (crack, rendered) ————	65s. 0d. — 70s. 0d.
Burnt Piggs ————	0s. 0d. — 0s. 0d.
Brown Pork ————	84s. 0d. — 26s. 0d.
Beef ————	0s. 0d. — 0s. 0d.
Oldmeal ————	11s. 0d. — 17s. 0d.
Flour, first Quality, ————	— 4s. — 4s.
— second ————	48s. 0d. — 50s. 0d.
— third ————	36s. 0d. — 40s. 0d.
— fourth ————	26s. 0d. — 30s. 0d.
Wheat ————	23s. 0d. — 24s. 0d.
Barley ————	18s. 0d. — 22s. 0d.
Oats (common) ————	15s. 0d. — 20s. 0d.
— (potable) ————	13s. 0d. — 20s. 0d.
Malt ————	3s. 3d. — 3s. 6d.
Veal ————	4s. 6d. — 5s. 0d.
Cattle (rough) ————	2s. 0d. — 2s. 6d.
Potatoes ————	6d. — 10s. 0d.
Beef, (quarters) ————	4d. — 6d.
— (joint) ————	5d. — 7d.
Mutton (quarters) ————	6d. — 7d.
— (joint) ————	7d. — 8d.
Veal ————	7d. — 8d.
Pork ————	8d. — 9d.
Butter ————	10s. — 20s.
Ton Oil ————	£45 10s. — — per Ton.
Whiskey ————	8s. 6d. — 8s. 6d. — per Gall.
Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.	
785 Barrels Wheat,	£1 1s. 9d.
250 " Oats,	0 13s. 2d.
415 " Barley,	1 7s. 2d.

PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 27.

MR. PALMER'S CASE.
Lord RADNOR rose, and after alluding to the vote which had passed the other House of Parliament last night, reminded their Lordships that that vote was come to, although upon the very evidence given in Mr. Palmer's case, a Committee of their Lordships had decided against Mr. Palmer's claim. He thought it his duty not to let the matter pass over unobserved, but to notice it in that House, for the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE observed, that the proceeding alluded to by the Noble Earl, was inconsistent with the dignity and independence of that House as a separate branch of the Legislature, namely, the voting, by Address, of a considerable sum of money to an individual in a way in which their Lordships could not regularly exercise their controlling or separate power as an independent House. The Commons knew the decision of the House upon the subject, and that decision was on the greater part of the evidence communicated to their Lordships by the Commons. It was a question of right upon which the House (the Supreme Court of Judicature) had decided. The claims of Mr. Palmer had no just foundation; and the bringing forward again the subject so many years after the death of Mr. Pitt, who treated with at least suspiciously. It was what he could not have expected, and he regarded the proceeding as most unjust.

The Earl of MOIRA entertained a very different sentiment from his Noble Friend, as to the case of Mr. Palmer. The procedure in that House upon that occasion was what he highly disapproved. He retained his former sentiments, and never should he bear the subject mentioned without expressing those sentiments. This, however, was a point distinct from that first touched upon by his Noble Friend—a point upon which he would, at present, offer no opinion.
The Earl of HARROWBY expressed his satisfaction that the late proceedings of the Commons had been so properly noticed in that House, and on the earliest possible opportunity. With reference, however, to his own convictions upon the subject, he did not possibly hear what fell from the Noble Earl who spoke last, without entering his protest against it. Their Lordships had decided, after the most full and deliberate consideration of the subject, not only upon the evidence transmitted by the House of Commons, but on further and original evidence laid before their Lordships. He must be allowed to say, it was not without the deepest regret that he ever heard mentioned together, or even in the same day, the proceedings of a vote of money to Mr. Palmer, and the payment of the Debts of Mr. Pitt. He regretted to hear the latter measure so characterised. It was in fact a grateful tribute paid to the memory of the greatest man this country ever produced, by that country which he served!

Lord LAUDERDALE, in explanation, observed, that in referring to the case of Mr. Pitt, it was never his intention to institute any disgraceful comparison between that great Statesman and Mr. Palmer.
The Duke of NORFOLK asked if any notice had been given by the Noble Earl (Radnor) of his intention to bring Mr. Palmer's case before their Lordships that evening.
Lord RADNOR confessed he had given no notice of his intention to mention the circumstance to the House, but had brought it under their consideration merely from what he conceived to be his duty. Neither had he any intention of renewing the question, but should leave it to any Noble Lord whom it might please, to take it up.
After a few words in explanation from the LORD CHANCELLOR and Lord LAUDERDALE, the subject was dropped without any further notice.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 27.
The Six Millions and a Half, and the One Million and a Half Exchequer Bills, the Customs Superannuation, the Irish salt Beef, and the Irish Chocolate Bills, were read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The Foreign Linen Duty Bill was read a third time, and passed.
The Reports of the Canada Run, the Irish Butterage and Prizage, and Foreign Timber Duty Bills, were brought up and agreed to, and the Bills were ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.
Mr. M. MATHEW presented a Petition from the Roman Catholics of the County of Tipperary—Ordered to lie on the Table.
Mr. FOSTER brought in a Bill for imposing a duty on Tobacco imported into Ireland; and Colonel BARRY a Bill to amend the Election Laws in that country. Read a first, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.
The Report of the Committee on the Hat Duty was brought up and agreed to.
Mr. WHITBREAD brought up the Twelve Millions Annuity Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. FOSTER, it was ordered, that the House should to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the countervailing duties on Hemp and Tobacco in Ireland.
Mr. HUTCHINSON postponed his motion for a repeal of the Convention Act to Tuesday, the 11th of June.
PRESERVATION FROM DROWNING.
Mr. WHITBREAD, after stating that several of his Naval Friends approved most highly of the invention, moved to refer to a Select Committee the Petition which he presented yesterday from Mr. Mallison, praying for an inquiry into the merits of his invention for preserving the lives of shipwrecked mariners.
Mr. CROKER did not think the invention possessed much ingenuity or novelty. It was merely a new mode of applying and fastening the corks used by boys when learning to swim. He thought a Committee would lose its time in investigating a scheme, the nature of which was so apparent at first sight.
Captain PAGET spoke in favour of Mr. Mallison's invention.
Mr. ROSE did not conceive that the invention was any thing more than a superior kind of cork jacket, but had no objection to let it go to the consideration of a Committee.
After a few words of explanation from Mr. WHITBREAD and Mr. CROKER, the Motion was agreed to, and a Committee appointed.
MILITARY POLICY OF THE COUNTRY.
General TARLETON suggested to an Honourable Gentleman, whose Motion respecting the Military Policy of the country stood for that night, that it would be advisable, from the state of the House, and particularly from the absence of all military Members, to postpone it to a future opportunity.
Mr. HUTCHINSON acquiesced, and postponed his Motion to Friday, the 7th June.
COTTON WOOL DUTY.
On the Motion for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Cotton Wool Duty Bill, Sir R. PEELE said, he could not help considering the tax as likely to be very injurious, and the present moment as one of the most improper for the imposition of such a Tax. The manufacturers were in a state of starvation, and the effect of this new duty would be materially to aggravate their distress.
Colonel STANLEY observed, that he had made a communication on the subject to his constituents in Laneshire, whose interests were so nearly concerned, and he was anxious that the further proceedings upon it should be postponed for a few days, to give him an opportunity of receiving their sentiments.
Mr. ROSE declared, that if he thought the manufacturers would sustain so serious an injury as that supposed by the Hon. Baronet, he would be the last man in the House to press the adoption of the measure; but when it was considered that the duty was only a penny a pound on an article selling at the price at which cotton did, he was persuaded that the apprehensions of the Hon. Baronet were groundless. Besides, it must be recollected, that the duty was not imposed on all cotton wool imported, but only on that which came from America.
Mr. BARRING objected to the mode in which such duties as the present were insinuated into the House in a manner that escaped attention. He considered that the present tax would be injurious, in as much as it would tend to assist the American manufacturer in the competition into which he had already too successfully entered with us.
The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declared that Cotton had borne a variation of price from a shilling to half-a-crown a pound without any material change having been produced in consumption. It was not likely, therefore, that the duty of a penny a pound would have much effect. A hundred and thirty-six millions of pounds of cotton were imported last year, but of these only fifty-five were imported from America, to which cotton alone the proposed duty would apply.
Mr. WHITBREAD returned Government for not having taken the opinion of the Hon. Baronet, and others who were qualified to judge on the subject, before they introduced the present measure.
The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER repeated that the new duty was not such as could possibly operate injuriously on the manufacturer.—If the whole duty on the raw material were taken off, he was persuaded that not an additional yard of our manufacture would be imported into any part of the world. He had no objection, however, to postpone the Committee on the Bill until to-morrow.
Sir R. PEELE pressed the necessity of giving time for consideration.
Mr. ROSE contended, that he had given sufficient notice of the introduction of this measure.—America had over and over again imposed duties on British manufactures. This country had shewn great forbearance in that respect; and the present measure was for the purpose of encouraging our own shipping.
After a few words from Mr. BARRING, the Committee on the Bill was postponed to Friday; and the Bill was ordered to be printed.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 28.
Mr. LONC moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the 49th of the King, relative to Soldiers' Privileges. About £20,000 had been received from the Prize Agents of which £40,000 had been claimed, and the remainder was intended to be applied to Chelsea Hospital. The amendments proposed chiefly related to making the expense of restoring them more easy to the claimants.
The Irish Hat Duty Waxed Bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.
The Exchequer Bills Bill, and several Loan Bills, went through the Committee.

The Isle of Man Customs, the Isle of Man Sheep Bill, and the Irish Butcherage Bill, were read a third time, and passed.
On the motion for the second reading of the Irish Tobacco Bill, Sir J. NEWPORT moved that it be deferred till Wednesday next. On a division, the second reading was carried by 34 to 10, and the Bill ordered to be committed.
Mr. LOKHART gave notice of a motion, relative to the Tailors Trade, for Wednesday next.
Mr. FOSTER presented a Petition from the Royal Canal Company, in Ireland, praying Parliamentary aid.

The SPEAKER objected to its being received, unless it came recommended by Government, on the ground that it came to ask pecuniary assistance.
After a few observations from Mr. WELLESLEY POPE, Mr. LONC intimated, that the Petition came recommended by Government. It was then received.
Mr. WHITBREAD wished to ask some questions as to seamen's Discharges, and concluded by giving notice of a motion relative to the sale of Old Stores, and the disposal of the Finer of Officers in the public offices.

INDIA AFFAIRS.
Mr. DUNDAS moved the second reading of the India Bonds Bill.
Lord FOLKSTONE said, that the balance was largely against the East India Company, and thought that while it was so, they ought not to be permitted to raise more money on their Bonds.—There was a clause introduced into the Bill, enabling the Company to raise two millions on bonds. This clause provided, that in case they raised the capital required on those bonds, that capital should be applied in paying off those bonds; but the present Bill went to authorise to increase their debt 2,000,000*l.*
Mr. WALLACE said, the present Bill had no other object than to enable the East India Company to raise money on their own credit in the way most convenient to them.
Mr. CREEVEY observed, it was singular enough that the Company, when they had a revenue of seven millions, should have a surplus of one million, while now that they have a revenue of 15 millions, they have no surplus.
Mr. DUNDAS said, the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) had wandered quite away from the subject of debate. The question was, whether the Company were or were not to be allowed to raise two millions on their own credit, not to increase their present debt, but by borrowing money in England, to enable them to pay off their debt in India. Bills of exchange had been drawn on the Directors from India, for which it was necessary that funds should be provided. It was merely a transfer of a sum from creditors, to whom they were paying 8 and 10 per cent. to other creditors in their country at 5 per cent.

After a few words from Lord A. HAMILTON, the second reading was agreed to without a division, and the Bill appointed to go through a Committee of the whole House this day.
MILITIA INTER

Lord ERSKINE said, that the evidence which they had in the multiplicity of Petitions which he had the honour to present to them against the present Bill, left no doubt as to the opinion entertained by the Dissenters on the subject. But it was to be observed that a small part of the Petitions had yet arrived, and that if longer time had been allowed, for times the present number would have been presented. If his Noble Friend would attend but for a few moments, he was confident that he himself would be of opinion that the second reading of the Bill should be put off till that day six months. Their Lordships would have imagined, from the discourse of the Noble Lord, that his Bill was necessary, to relieve the Dissenters from misconceptions in their construction of Statutes so justly called the palladium of British religious liberty. But the Act of the Noble Lord was directly an infringement of the Act, and what it declared was directly an infringement on and contrary to both the letter and spirit of the Toleration Act. The Act was a direct repeal of the most important parts of the Toleration Acts, as they had been uniformly explained for 120 years; and he believed that no Court and no Judges in the country would agree in the construction put on them by the Noble Lord. Would they suffer a Bill to pass declaring that to be law which was not law? It was not only necessary to look into the Toleration Act, but to the Intolerant, which befell down religious liberty that preceded it. The Noble Lord then went into some of these Acts, and concluded with wishing to God that all of them could be buried in eternal oblivion. His Noble Friend had confounded sections in the Toleration Act, which were totally distinct from one another. The Eighth Section was extended only to exempt from penalties. Who were entitled to be exempt? The Acts that no person in holy orders, or who pretended to be a teacher of a congregation, or who should take a general security, not of householders, but in a declaration to be taken by them, were entitled to be exempt from the penalties of the Act of the 17th Charles II. But if they were to adopt the Noble Lord's construction, this Section would be repealed. By the 10th Section, certain exemptions were made for the Anabaptists and Quakers; and by the 11th Section it was stated, that every teacher, or who pretended to be a teacher, or who should take the oath, should be exempted from serving on juries, or as churchwardens, &c. Now supposing that the 19th Act of the King had never passed, the present Bill was directly contrary to this Section. Nothing could be more distinct than the 8th and 11th Sections. If a Preacher uttered blasphemy, whether he belonged to the Established Church or not, the Legislature had provided a proper remedy. In the case of Doctor Winterbottom for instance, though he thought he had been hardly dealt with, indictment was had recourse to. The 10th of the King left those declarations of the Act of William and Mary where they were. Supposing the Petitions out of the question, he asked the law they would make a declaration in the teeth of the law? After a variety of other arguments against the Bill, he concluded with moving, that the second reading should be postponed to that day six months.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, the Bill was no infringement, and he was confident was intended as no infringement on the Toleration Act; but when the Toleration Laws had been made the grounds of different judicial decisions in different Counties, both with respect to the penalties and exemptions, it became necessary to establish their meaning beyond a doubt. It had been said by his Noble Friend (Lord Erskine) if any difficulties should arise, they would at once be settled by a Mandamus; but if such difficulties were only to be settled by a Mandamus, he would venture to say they would never be settled. If the Magistrates of the County A. gave what could not be had in the County B. they would make recourse to the County A. than go to the expense of a lawsuit. The objections stated by the Noble Lord (Erskine) against the Terms of the Bill, were not conclusive against going into a Committee. A curious circumstance happened with regard to himself—when he was drawn for the Militia he was ashamed to avail himself of his degree of Master of Arts, but he was generally pressed to qualify himself by the payment of 6d. as a Dissenting Teacher. Upon the whole, he thought it more advisable that the Bill should not be further pressed at present.

Lord HOLLAND defended his principles against what had been thrown out by the Noble Lord on the cross Bench (Sidmouth). He had been stated to express the most contradictory opinions on the subject. Ist, That he had delivered opinions extremely wide on religious subjects, which, if acted on, would subvert the Christian Religion, and the Government of the Country. And, 2ndly, That the Toleration Laws were abominably intolerant.—Whatever opinions he might have entertained, he would not shrink from, and was ready to maintain; but their opinions were not necessary to those who might join with him in opposing the present Bill.—He maintained that every man had a right to preach as well as print what he conceived was for the good of his fellow-creatures; and that if he should injure the tranquillity of his country, he was liable to punishment, in the same manner as every man was entitled, without a licence, to carry arms, though it did not follow that he was entitled to employ them to the injury of another. If any person thought he knew the meaning of the Scriptures, it was his duty to communicate his opinions. He agreed with Locke, that the Toleration Act was not a complete law, but was the foot-stone merely. There

were two parts of the Toleration Act—the first part was a boon, and the second part was merely an admission of what the dissenters were entitled to.—He did not wonder that the Dissenters misconceived the Noble Viscount's Bill; no person could have imagined from the notices of that Noble Viscount, till they saw the present Bill, that its terms would be what they are. After a variety of other arguments against the Bill, his Lordship concluded with declaring his determination to support the motion of his Noble Friend (Erskine).

Lord STANHOPE never felt more pleasure in his whole parliamentary life than he had done on this very day; and if any one asked him the reason, he would tell them, that it was the immense heap of petitions that was then strewn upon their floor, and piled upon their table, and all against this wretched Bill. He liked this, because a kind of silly talk had been going abroad, that there was no public. He had always thought otherwise; and he saw today that there was a public, and a public spirit. He saw it in the multitude of petitions that had been sent up on so short a notice; and he was rejoiced to find it alive, active, and energetic. He would not talk of the Bill, that was dead and gone; and it would be beneath a man of sense to quarrel with the corpse (a laugh). The Bill was declaratory as well as active, and it was illegal as well as either. He defied all the lawyers in or out of the House to prove that this wretched and unfortunate Bill was not illegal. (Hear, hear.) It would not condemn to argue what was beyond human help. It was all over with the Bill; beyond his must say something on the subject however. He hated the name of the Toleration Act. He hated the word toleration. It was a beggarly, narrow, worthless word; it did not go far enough. He hated toleration, because he loved liberty. There was not a man in that House, not one among the Law Lords, not one, perhaps, among the Bishops themselves, that had read some of our religious statutes as he had. He had nearly three hundred of those statutes; and disgusting, and foolish, and wicked most of them were. There was but one good statute that he saw, and that was a model for statutes; it was the wisest one of religion that he had ever seen. It was a statute of Edward the VI. which abolished the whole set of religious statutes before it—yes, shored them away all at once; it was the best of statutes. (Laughter.) Let the House look to America; no titles were paid there (Hear! Hear! from Lord Sidmouth). Yes, hear! and let the House hear the way the shrewd American reasoned on the subject. In the state of Connecticut, if a man gave the Minister a bond to pay him tithes, the penalty would not be recoverable in any Court of the State. And what did the American say? If the Clergyman does his duty, he will make his people happy, and they won't want bonds and penalties; but if his people are not honest, and won't keep their promises without being tied down by law, why the Minister must not do his duty, and he has no right to be paid. All then, must have a right to choose for themselves in matters of religion, and this is not the first time he thought so. He had made some attempts to remove obnoxious persecuting Acts in the last Session, and he now gave notice he would do the same this Session, and every other Session, and would extend his motions to the repeal of all and every act of religious oppression.

Earl BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, though he did not disapprove of the determination of his Noble Friend (Sidmouth) not to persevere in the Bill, after the opposition that had been manifested towards it, was still convinced that, if the Bill had been suffered to go into a Committee, it would have come out free from many of the objections under which it now laboured, and such a state of improved regulation, as would have reconciled it to many of those who now seemed hostile to its principle and enactments. He could not deny that the Petitions presented against this Bill were numerous, and that they contained a very great number of signatures. He could, however, by no means, persuade himself, that all these who had signed the Petitions were fully aware of that against which they petitioned; or that, if the matter were properly explained to them, they would not support, rather than oppose the present measure. This he knew, that his Honourable Friend, while digesting the present Bill, had received such communications on the subject, as induced him to believe, that in introducing the Bill, he conferred a boon on those to whom it referred, and that there was seldom a measure introduced in that House which had given more general satisfaction. His Noble Friend on the second Bench (Lord Holland) had stated it to be his opinion, that it would be a thing for the advantage of religion that every man who chose it should become a Preacher or Teacher. This was a doctrine in which he could not agree. He thought it would be extremely detrimental to the best interests of religion, and dangerous to the existence of any Government, that this should be countenanced.

Lord HOLLAND explained, by declaring it to be his opinion, that though every one of the numerous subscribers to the Petitions on the Table might not be fully acquainted with every minute bearing of the measure against which the Petitions were presented, yet, there was not one of them who was not aware of the general tendency of the measure, and that it was injudiciously calculated to restrain them in the exercise of their religious doctrines.—As to the statement attributed to him by his Noble Friend (Lord Buckinghamshire), that in his opinion, every person who chose it, ought to be allowed to preach in the mode he thought best, he had not gone exactly that length. He had said, and he still insisted, that the cause of religion would be promoted by allowing all those who thought that

they had a call to preach the Gospel, to do so, to those who liked his doctrines, without disability or restraint of any kind. Earl GREY said, though he perceived that his Noble Friend (Sidmouth) did not mean to press this Bill further, yet, after what had fallen from his Noble Friend also on the cross-bench (Lord Erskine) he could not neglect the question to be put without declaring his unchangeable observations against the Bill, his Lordship concluded with declaring his determination to support the motion of his Noble Friend (Erskine).

Mr. W. BUNDAS fully agreed to the benefits derived by the public from Mr. Palmer's plan; and as a reward for the invention, Government had made him a liberal allowance; but he thought he had no further claim upon the House.

Mr. C. WYNNE could not help doubting the legality of the grant to Mr. Palmer; he thought no Minister had a right to mortgage the public revenue, without coming to the Parliament, to say individual whatever. The House was not to be asked to consider the merits of Mr. Palmer; he did not think it was bound by this engagement, with respect to what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, he (Mr. Wynne) was of opinion no patent would have held good after Mr. Palmer's conduct; he would go further, he thought Mr. Palmer might have been indicted for a conspiracy. (Hear, hear.) The Honourable Member concluded by proposing, that the debate should be adjourned, to give an opportunity of considering Mr. Palmer's claims in all their stages.

Mr. WHITEHEAD noticed what the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said the preceding day, relative to the increasing revenue of the Post-Office, and asked, was it not to Mr. Palmer that the nation was chiefly indebted for this great increase of revenue? When the invention took place, Mr. Palmer was entitled to a patent, not being granted, the public are under an engagement of benevolence to secure to him all the rights the patent would have given. After the House had in 1808 decided in favour of Mr. Palmer's claim, the House of Lords sent the question to a Court of Law, where he could obtain no redress, the Court being shut against him. He was ready to admit, and would not defend, the indiscretion of Mr. Palmer. But it was the duty of the House to grant him some remuneration for his services and his losses.

Mr. DAVIS GIDDY opposed the proposition as a claim of right, but would Mr. Palmer cast his aid to the opposition.

Mr. FULLER never had listened to such jarring arguments on any subject. One Gentleman (Mr. Giddy) had opposed the invention of Mr. Palmer, on account of its simplicity, which was only pulling the letters from the side of a horse into the inside of a coach! Why the simplest mode was the best—he was amazed to hear that invention should have no claim on account of its simplicity. And needed Mr. Palmer to come to the House and demand his due, which had only been denied to him by Mr. Pitt, who lived for the people, nobody else—poor man, he died poor! (Loud laughter.) And should his family and his children be cast on the world?—his daughters would not go off without some fortune. His family would be starved, and he would go out like a candle, leaving nothing behind. They talked much on the business and had never come to any determination. Why did they not refer it to some Court of Chancery, which was able to decide it for them. He was sorry to hear Gentlemen coming this way and that way, exclaiming, what was the word of a Prime Minister? Well, his pledged word was as good as an Act of Lords or any thing else!—(Hear.)—By that narrow policy they were involved in the present war; they would not listen to a man who would have carried your lighted cannon post! He went off to the enemy, who was received with transport. The House was rigidly in its denunciations to men of genius. The method now used of the bomb shells was invented by a friend of his, which when thrown made terrible havoc among the horse! and when some remuneration for the discovery was proposed—Oh! said they, he's a man of fortune and needed it not. Thus did the country go on dislodging her best benefactors, which was like losing a log (a loud laugh) for an halfe penny worth of tar (Loud laughter).

Mr. PERCEVAL contended that, even if Mr. Palmer's invention had been secured to him by a patent, his conduct was such as would have forfeited that patent; and it was on that ground Mr. Pitt resisted the claim. He declared it as his opinion, that the original bargain which ever was entered into, before when he pledged himself to produce the most decisive evidence of its utility. The Petition was ordered to lie on the table, and Mr. Whitehead gave notice of his intention to move that it be referred to a Committee to-morrow.

Mr. FOSTER brought in a Bill to encourage the exportation of salt beef and pork from Ireland—which was read the first, and ordered to be read the second time to-morrow.

Mr. PALMER'S CLAIM. Colonel PALMER said, that the House, in the Session of 1808, had come to a resolution, which was still on the Journals, that Mr. Palmer was entitled to a premium of 24 per cent. upon the profits of the Post-Office, and that the arrears due to him on that account amounted to 54,702l. He then moved—that an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying, that his Royal Highness would be pleased to order the payment of Mr. Palmer's claim, and that the House would pledge itself to make good the same.

Mr. ROSE said, that the allowance of 24 per cent. to Mr. Palmer was intended not merely to

reward him for his plan, but was also intended to insure his services in superintending the plan, and seeing the letters delivered properly; after some time, however, it appeared, that in consequence of some difference of opinion arising between Mr. Pitt and that Gentleman, the latter not only neglected to see the delivery of the letters expedited, but also informed others how they might put the Post-Office to expense, and suggested a mode for delaying the delivery; and this fully appeared from the Report on the subject now lying on the table.

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Mr. ROSE said, that the allowance of 24 per cent. to Mr. Palmer was intended not merely to

the Post-Office revenue to the adoption of Mr. Palmer's plan, and he trusted Mr. P. would not give up his claim to compensation. Mr. RYDER and Mr. CROKER opposed the motion.—Mr. JEVILL warmly defended the conduct of Mr. PALMER.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL argued at considerable length against Mr. Palmer's claims; when the House divided.—For the Address 101—Against it 12—Majority in favour of Mr. Palmer's claim 65. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

CATHOLIC PETITION.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of His Majesty's Catholic Subjects, whose names are thereunto subscribed, as well for themselves as others, His Majesty's subjects professing the Catholic Faith in Ireland.

That, for a long series of years, your Petitioners and their ancestors suffered under the most cruel system of oppression, and that ever afflicted a Christian People. That although we do with grateful acknowledgments, that several of the enactments that oppressive Government have been repealed since the accession of His Majesty to the Throne, yet still continue objects of a most degrading exclusion, not less injurious to the interests of the Empire than offensive to the feelings of your Petitioners.

That, for the last seventeen years, no relief of any sort has been afforded to your Petitioners, though they have, at several times within that period submitted their grievances and their claims to the consideration of the United Parliament; on the contrary, your humble representations were disregarded—our just statements were contradicted, without allowing for investigation of the merits of the case, and without their fellow citizens only by their detestable and offensive opposition to the claims of your Petitioners, were raised to situations in the state of trial, dignity, and emolument: a course of policy which we cannot help considering at the least extremely questionable at all times, but more particularly so when the very independence of the United Kingdom becomes the subject of a national contest.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into any refutation of the several calumnies and misrepresentations which have been circulated, respecting the Doctrine of our Holy Religion; the solemn pledges we have given, the promises we have contrived, the blood we have caused on the clemency of the House, he would load his aid to the opposition.

Mr. FULLER never had listened to such jarring arguments on any subject. One Gentleman (Mr. Giddy) had opposed the invention of Mr. Palmer, on account of its simplicity, which was only pulling the letters from the side of a horse into the inside of a coach! Why the simplest mode was the best—he was amazed to hear that invention should have no claim on account of its simplicity. And needed Mr. Palmer to come to the House and demand his due, which had only been denied to him by Mr. Pitt, who lived for the people, nobody else—poor man, he died poor! (Loud laughter.) And should his family and his children be cast on the world?—his daughters would not go off without some fortune. His family would be starved, and he would go out like a candle, leaving nothing behind. They talked much on the business and had never come to any determination. Why did they not refer it to some Court of Chancery, which was able to decide it for them. He was sorry to hear Gentlemen coming this way and that way, exclaiming, what was the word of a Prime Minister? Well, his pledged word was as good as an Act of Lords or any thing else!—(Hear.)—By that narrow policy they were involved in the present war; they would not listen to a man who would have carried your lighted cannon post! He went off to the enemy, who was received with transport. The House was rigidly in its denunciations to men of genius. The method now used of the bomb shells was invented by a friend of his, which when thrown made terrible havoc among the horse! and when some remuneration for the discovery was proposed—Oh! said they, he's a man of fortune and needed it not. Thus did the country go on dislodging her best benefactors, which was like losing a log (a loud laugh) for an halfe penny worth of tar (Loud laughter).

We therefore implore this Honourable House to comply with the prayers of so many millions of your Majesty's subjects, and not to suffer our extreme and longer to remain in the state of trial, and to extend our applications, that this Honourable House will care and consider the real strength of the nation, and exert a spirit of enthusiastic loyalty in so large a portion of His Majesty's subjects, at a time when every arm and every voice is valuable in the defence of this insulated Empire. We are, therefore, your Petitioners, and we are not entitled to enjoy. Restore then, we most humbly pray this Honourable House, the Catholics of Ireland to a full participation of all the blessings of that Constitution, to the support and defence of which we have so essentially contributed.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22. Government has received no official account of the important events communicated yesterday, but no doubt is entertained as to the discomfiture of a French army.

If the dispatches are sent by way of Lisbon, a day or two will probably be lost in consequence of the state of the wind.

Yesterday the inhabitants of Wind-or and others were again gratified by seeing His Majesty on horseback. His Majesty came out of the Castle at half past twelve o'clock, in very cheerful conversation with Princess Augusta and Sophia and his attendants; he mounted his favourite white horse, Adams, and rode into the Great Park, accompanied by Princesses Augusta and Sophia, Generals Cavoyne, Garth, and Colonel Taylor. His Majesty did not return from his ride till a quarter past one.

Letters from Cadix, to the 10th instant, completely contradicted the statements of the enemy having raised the siege of that place.

It was reported last night, that during the retreat of the French towards Salamanca Massena had been made prisoner.

The Cadiz Gazette, of the 21st of May, contains a letter from General Castanos, dated from his

head-quarters at Fuente del Maestre, April 21, stating, that on the 17th, General Beresford ordered Count de Penne from Villa Franca with the Spanish cavalry under his command, to reconnoitre the Ucegue.

Letters from Coruna to the 14th, afford considerable sanction to our late accounts from France of the return of Joseph Bonaparte to Paris.

CORUNNA, MAY 10.—Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Valladolid on the 27th of April, and set off on his way to Paris the day following. He said on his departure that he would return in two months, but this was not believed. Negrete acts as Regent in his place, and the French report that Berthier is coming into Spain. Affairs are assuming a more warlike aspect under our new Governor, Santocildes, who is indefatigable in organizing the army which did not before deserve that name;—for a more wretched and naked set of men were never seen. The task is a laborious one, but we can already perceive an improvement.

MAY 12.—By the arrival of an express from General Tabuada, we learn that Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Valladolid on the 27th of April, and set off on his way to Paris. This important news the General received from a confidential person at that place, who sent a postscript express with the information.

The following accounts have been received by the Gibraltar Mail: GIBRALTAR, MAY 5. We yesterday received the official accounts of the important successes of the Spaniards in Catalonia, who have surprised the almost impregnable fortress of Figueras, which commands the chief entrance into Catalonia, and who have also taken the towns of Olot and Castellolit, with the whole of the French garrisons, amounting to 200 men. The Patriots, elated with these victories, are driving every thing before them; and the French have not a single gun left on the coast to the East of Barcelona.

The circumstances attending the capture of Figueras were as follows.—Some Catalan soldiers, who the French had forced into their service, sent intelligence to Colonel Roviras, who commanded a body of 1500 Catalonians, that if they would approach the place at night, they would open one of the sally ports to his troops. Accordingly on the night of the 10th of April Colonel Roviras, with his party, entered the Citadel of Figueras, and after putting to death the Citadel sentry who discovered them, he so completely surprised the whole garrison in their beds, that not a shot was fired, or the smallest opposition made; and the whole garrison, consisting of 1000 men and 40 officers, were taken prisoners.

MAY 6.—All accounts from Andalusia represent that that province will be abandoned by the French in a very short period. They are completely panic-struck by affairs in Portugal. It is not improbable that they will altogether quit Spain. Joseph is gone.

All Catalonia and Valencia are in arms. The fall of Figueras has inspired every class with enthusiastic zeal, and not only regiments of men, but of women and children, are raised. The other strong places are or will be abandoned, and that part of the country may be considered as free, as by a Captain who arrived last week, we learn that not only the siege of Tortosa is discontinued, but that the fortress of Tarragona is deserted by the enemy.

The Patriots in Valencia have killed in a month 700 of the French, and on the whole, we may say, without hesitation, that their cause is desperate.

MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON'S COMING OF AGE.

The only son of the Duke of Devonshire entered his 21st year yesterday. This event was celebrated with every demonstration of joy, by open house being kept at every mansion the family possesses in the United Kingdom. At Chiswick, Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Longborough, in this country, and Lismore Castle, in Ireland, old English hospitality will be observed for three days successively. At Devonshire-House, in Piccadilly, an excellent dinner was given to the whole of the domestic establishment, to which were invited all the tradespeople. In the evening their female friends were admitted to a dance, which was succeeded by a supper, composed of every delicacy, with wines of the rarest quality, and, among others, Imperial Tokay was not forgotten.

The celebrated beverage contained in the *Exceles Apostolis* (immensely large beer barrels) was ordered to be dispensed, with a liberal hand, to all comers, at Chisworth, in Derbyshire. It was here that 5000 persons were ordered to be entertained with roast beef and plum pudding, &c. &c. the tenantry in the great court-yard, and the populace within the boundaries of the park.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and Marquis of Hartington, Lord and Lady George Cavendish, Lord and Lady Levison Gower, Lord and Lady Mureth, Earl and Countess of Carlisle, and Lord and Lady Ossington, were entertained with a magnificent dinner, at Roehampton, by the Earl and Countess of Besborough.

The gallant Captain Hoste was not only the eldest of the great Lord Nelson, but they were both born in the same County, the latter as well as the former being the son of a Norfolk Clergyman!

THURSDAY, MAY 23.

We are still without any intelligence from Lord Wellington; but this will not appear surprising when it is considered that the wind has been very unfavourable, and that the Packets which bring the dispatches to this country from Portugal, are stationed in the Tagus. Almeida, the scene of action, is considerably nearer Oporto than Lisbon, which accounts for the information having been first received from Oporto.

We have received papers and letters from France and Holland up to the 17th inst. but they bring no news of importance. Their silence as to the arrival of King Joseph at Paris tends to confirm the opinion which we gave yesterday, as to the improbability of that event having taken place. Marshal Ney arrived at Paris on the 12th, but not in a state of arrest. Private letters mention that all the French troops had been withdrawn from the coast, and from the interior towns of Holland, and had been marched towards Poland. We are rather inclined to suppose that they have been sent to reinforce the French armies in Spain.

Accounts from Malta to the 2d inst. mention, that on the 1st the Redoubt sloop of war, Captain Dunn, appeared off that port, and made signal of an enemy's squadron, consisting of four frigates, which were at the time standing to the eastward; upon which the Victorious, of 74 guns, the Pomonee frigate, and another vessel, slipped their cables, joined the Redoubt, and went in quest of them.

The deposition of the Grand Vizier, and the appointment of a successor, are announced in letters from Vienna. This is attributed to the late Vizier's great age, which rendered him unable to discharge the duties of the military situation which he filled.

We have not paid much attention lately to the letters of our Correspondent from Wind-or, because we knew that every particular from thence is written under instructions. Our private account is, that His Majesty's bodily health, by the swelling of his legs, renders his usual walk inconvenient to him; and that therefore his Majesty has been recommended to take the air on horseback, and this he has done under great precautions.—(Morning Chronicle.)

Amintias was this day at Par, and was expected soon to beat Discount.

PRELIMINARY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, at about half-past two o'clock, as the watchmen belonging to the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields were going their rounds, in the vicinity of the Seven Dials, they were suddenly alarmed at a tremendous noise, and in a few minutes discovered that the house belonging to Mr. Hastings, the sign of King Henry the Eighth, corner of White Lion and Great St. Andrew's streets, Seven Dials, was falling down.

The screams and cries of the inhabitants were dreadful, as most of them were buried under the ruins. The watchmen alarmed the neighbourhood, and in a short time about 500 persons surrounded the spot, many of whom set about digging the unfortunate persons from their perilous situation. An old man with an infant in his arms dead, was the first shocking spectacle that presented itself. The infant had been brought to the House but a few days before he was weaned. The bodies were immediately conveyed to a public-house near the spot. The most horrible groans were heard in the ruins, but in consequence of some timber stopping the way, the bodies could not be got at for some time after. A young man unfortunately received the spade on his skull, and it is feared he will not survive; he, along with four others in a dreadful mangled state, were taken to the hospital, some of them with legs and arms broken. An old woman named Toogood, who lodged on the second floor, being apprised of her danger, threw herself out of the window, by which she was so much hurt as to be taken to the hospital without hope of recovery. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, who kept the House, escaped with some slight bruises, as the front of the House fell first, and their bed-room being back wards they had just time enough to get away. The workmen were employed the whole of yesterday in digging the ruins, as it was not ascertained how many persons were missing.

Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MAY 28. Since our last publication, we have received the London Journals of the 22d and 23d.—One Mail due.

The contest and victory in the neighbourhood of ALMEIDA still rest on the authority of CAPT. HEATLEY. Letters from Oporto, of the date of the 13th, are said to have been received in London, as also accounts from GIBRALTAR, all speaking of the same event. These additional corroborations are not sufficiently authenticated to entitle them to credit.—This observation will equally apply to a few details, unimportant even if true, which have been sent forth from different quarters, and which, for the present at least, can only be regarded as merely fabrications, proceeding from that desire to furnish the public with something in the shape of novelty which so often and so wantonly wounds the feelings of relatives and friends. The validity of CAPTAIN HEATLEY'S statement has been minutely investigated by the LONDON PAPERS, and some of them begin to doubt entirely the truth of it; but their objections depend wholly on conjecture, for no contradictory intelligence has yet been received; and it is useless to enter into an inquiry which in a few days must be determined one way or other.

Accounts from Malta, stating the appearance of a French Squadron in the Mediterranean, afford reason to expect another naval victory.

BONAPARTE pursues his wonted amusements apparently indifferent to every thing that passes.

The proceedings in Parliament, down to those that took place on the 23d, are inserted in our column. Those last were not important. In the Lords, some strong observations were made on the conduct of the Commons voting an Address to the Prince Regent for the purpose of remunerating Mr. PALMER, without adopting the usual mode of a Money-Bill, which the Upper House would have an opportunity of judging on the subject. The vote of the Commons was considered as an encroachment on the privileges of the Lords; but no motion was

made on the question. In the Commons, Mr. FOSTER brought in two bills—the first, granting certain duties on goods imported in Ireland—the second, imposing additional duties on Tobacco in Ireland—both were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on next day. No particular details are given. COLONEL HARRY brought in his bill to amend the acts relative to Elections in Ireland. The Committee of the Cotton Wool Bill, after some conversation on the subject, was postponed till Friday last.

The Lord Mayor of London delivered to a Meeting of the Common Council the reply of the Regent to the offer of the Freedom of the City which had been presented to him. His Royal Highness declined the privilege as incompatible with his present situation. A Petition and Memorial from Sir Francis Burrell, Sir John Throckmorton, and several other Gentlemen, being a Committee of the Friends of Parliamentary Reform, was presented to the same Meeting, praying for the use of Guildhall on the third of June next, on which day the subject is to undergo a public discussion. A motion, "that the prayer of the Petition be granted," was, after a discussion of some length, carried by 50 to 45. An attempt, however, is to be made on Tuesday next to rescind this vote, when a Court of Aldermen will meet to consider the propriety of allowing the use of the Hall for the Assembly of persons for discussing political measures not connected with the City."

The absence of Mr. Grant from the House of Commons, when the first intimation was given of his intention to bring forward the Catholic Claims on the 31st of this month, was occasioned by the death of Colonel Bush—a Gentleman fondly beloved by all his friends, and deplored by his Country as a national loss.

BIRTHS.—On the 21st, at Milford, the seat of her Grace, the Right Hon. Lord KILLON, the Lady of the Right Hon. Charles Vereker, M. P. for the County of Limerick, of a Daughter.—In Kilkenny, the Lady of the Rev. Robert Shaw, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.—In Tipperary, Daniel Hamersley, Esq. to Miss Kivone, daughter of the late Wm. Kivone, of Seacastle, County of Tipperary. Edm. DEATHS.—In Limerick, in consequence of being thrown by an unruly horse, Miss Georgiana Peacock, youngest daughter of Sir Joseph Peacock, Bart.—in Cork, at the age of 80 years, Michael Shanahan, Esq. Architect.—On the 21st, after a few hours illness, at his seat, Castlemary, in the 76th year of his age, Richard Longfield, Viscount and Baron Longueville, Governor of the County of Cork, a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture, and a Privy Counsellor for Ireland. By his Lordship's death a vacancy occurs in the representation of the Irish Nobility, who have having been elected for life one of the twenty-eight Representative Peers of the Union, and dying without issue his title becomes extinct.—On Sunday week last, in Kilkenny, the Rev. Richard O'Donnell, P. P. Dean of Ossory, in attempting to pourtray for public edification, as well as in justice to the memory and friends of the deceased, a character, like his own, resting on the purest virtues, and performed with a fidelity above all hope or fear of interest—we give the faint outline of a picture which the experience of our readers has, without doubt, long since enabled them to trace and admire. It would, perhaps, betoken an unbecoming familiarity in us to approach the Prebend, and affect for the eulogy of our lamented subject any number of those virtues which general persuasion has already identified with his name—his sincerity that scorned the insinuation of disguise—his apostolical zeal that could combat even unto death in defence of truth—his unwearied and assiduous application to the discharge of his pastoral duties—a melting sympathy of heart for the unfortunate of every description—an unostentatious and communicative beneficence towards the famished children of want, who always found his tenderness immediate relief.—These are some of the many qualities that marked the career of him who no less the Citizen and Patriot, than the Christian, whose remembrance will not fade while there is respect for those who love their fellow-creatures here below, and the best proof of whose love are the services they render.