

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1841.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

No. 11,140.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor held a Court of Common Council, at Guildhall, which was very numerously attended.

The Committee appointed to provide the Box, for the Freedom to be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent delivered a report of their proceedings thereon, together with the communication from the Secretary of State upon the subject, as also his Royal Highness's answer, which was read, and ordered to be entered upon the Journals as follows:—

"I must desire you to communicate my best thanks to the Gentlemen of the Common Council, for their unanimous Resolutions which you have been deputed to present to me, and to assure them, that I derive sincere gratification from these proofs of their attachment.

"It would have given me great pleasure to have complied with their wish, that I should become a Freeman of the City of London, but the obligations which the acceptance of this offer might be considered as imposing upon me, are inconsistent with the station in which I am placed.

"It is this consideration alone which renders it unavoidably necessary for me to decline accepting the Freedom of the City of London. I shall ever retain a just sense of the motives which have dictated the offer, and an earnest desire at all times to promote the interests and welfare of your most ancient and most respectable Corporation."

A Resolution was then agreed to thereon, which was directed to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, to be laid before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.
A Petition and Memorial from Sir Francis Burrell, Sir John Throckmorton, and several other Gentlemen, being a Committee of the Friends of Parliamentary Reform, praying for the use of Guildhall, on the third of June next, for a general meeting to effect that purpose, was presented to the Court.

This petition was read by the Clerk, after which Mr. QUIN rose and stated, that he was totally unacquainted with this petition till this morning, but he found it his bounden duty as a decided friend to the greatest of all political objects, to present it, and to call the attention of the Court to it. He concluded with moving that the prayer of this petition should be complied with.

Mr. FAVEL seconded the motion, and in doing so, he agreed with the mover as to the necessity of Parliamentary Reform, and alluded to the approbation that Court had already expressed of those great Statesmen that supported such a measure, by having erected monuments to Lord Chatham and other great Statesmen, in their Hall. He thought it would do honour to the City of London to have that discussion at that same place where those monuments stood. Upon this occasion, the Livery of London were to pledge themselves to nothing by complying with the request of those Petitioners, who had a great stake in the country. These individuals were only wishing to call the attention of Parliament to the subject of Reform, in order that they, in their wisdom, might apply a remedy. Even if those, who should meet upon that occasion should find that they were mistaken, that Court would have the satisfaction to think that they had been the means of convincing them of their errors.

Mr. SAMUEL DIXON said, he should hold up his hand against the prayer of this Petition, even although the mover had thought no one dared to oppose it. He thought the Court had, upon this occasion, been taken by surprise, as no previous notice had been given of it; although they had formerly determined that such a previous notice was necessary, at least as far as it was practicable. Only those Gentlemen, whose opinions were known to be favourable to the subject of Parliamentary Reform had got notice of this Petition, and therefore he thought there was a degree of unfairness in bringing it forward to-day. It would be sufficient, if they would content themselves with having the Petition read, and appointing a future day for its discussion. They had forgotten to enumerate a single grievance they suffered under the present Representation. If the Petition were signed by those who had a great landed interest, he should only desire that they would take a lesson before they left that bar. When the Revolution began in France, he begged them to reflect, that those, who were concerned in it, were unquestionably men of respectability, and of great landed interest, and with the same good intentions and integrity as those Gentlemen now at the bar. Such characters were only thrust forward to give a degree of plausibility to the movements and proceedings of others who afterwards played their parts against them, and thrust them aside. He doubted not but they should have a little of a Robespierre and a Murat, even in this country. He was adverse to the proposition, and was not to be caught by the flimsy statement, that it was only for this once any meeting was to take place. It would not end upon the 31st of June, but was intended merely to give character to their proceedings. There was no one, he believed, that was perfectly satisfied with his situation, and thanked God that he was a native of this country at the present moment.

Mr. JACKS said, that he would appeal to the sense of the Court, whether it was fair and honourable to introduce a subject of this magnitude in such a surreptitious manner as this had been introduced? He could not see the necessity for giving the Guildhall on this occasion, as there were places enough, without entering the sanctuaries of the citizens of London. It had been stated by the worthy Gen-

tleman, that the Hall was granted for Lotteries and other purposes; but the argument was not applicable here, for this was an occasion of an extraordinary kind. He was willing to allow, that some reform in the representation was necessary, and that it was too much that 70 Members should be returned by Pews; but he did not think that the benefits of the Constitution were to be overlooked in the contemplation of remote and doubtful evils. He saw spots in the disk of the sun, but he would not try any experiment, by which he might forfeit its vital heat and light for so inconsiderable an objection. He had heard of many systems of Reform. Mr. Brand proposed one; Sir Francis Burrell another; another, then another; but among those various systems, which was to be chosen, or what was to be the fixed and permanent standard of Parliamentary Reform? If the advocates of Reform wanted to establish democracy, he thought they need not look further than the present moment. For the most strenuous advocates of democracy might be satisfied in the prevalence of that principle at this moment. But he would ask those reformers, if population, and not property, was to be the basis of representation, a show would it end? Every one knew that the lower orders never thought for themselves, and if they were taught one to think that any principle was right, they would blindly rush forward to attain it. If this petition was agreed to, it was impossible that Molineux and his friends might be the next to apply for the Hall for the purpose of exhibiting there—(Loud cries of Order, order.)

Mr. WHITE rose to express his disapprobation of the language used by the Gentleman who last addressed them, and said that it was highly indecorous and improper.

Mr. JACKS disclaimed any idea of disrespect to the Court, but repeated his objections to the present Petition, which were founded on three grounds, first, that it had been surreptitiously introduced; secondly, that its principle was not worthy of support; and, lastly, that it was contrary to precedent.

Mr. GRIFFITHS maintained, that the prayer of the Petition should be acceded to, and said, that the nation was looking up to their decision on this occasion, as calculated to support the indefensible rights of Englishmen.

Mr. Alderman BIRCH said, that it was not his intention to go into the merits of Parliamentary Reform, but merely to state that the Gentleman, who brought forward this motion, expressed a wish that it should be conducted in a constitutional manner—in that he perfectly agreed with him, and thought that the most constitutional plan would be to take the voice of the people in the several counties.—This Court had its peculiar jurisdiction; and so had the Common Hall; and therefore they should be cautious how they admitted aliens among them, however they might be dignified by rank or fortune.

Another objection against this Petition was, that the Chief Magistrate could not preside there in his corporate capacity, and the Court should pause before they complied with the prayer of the Petition. The precedents were not in point, as the shop tax was a local grievance; but there was a precedent in 1781, which was omitted, and which though directly in point, produced an opposite decision.

Mr. Alderman WOOD said, that it was not his intention to enter into the subject of Parliamentary Reform; but with regard to the circumstances under consideration, he would offer a few remarks.—It had been stated by a worthy Alderman, that there was danger in allowing any Meeting without the superintendance of the Chief Magistrate; but there had been several precedents, not attended with any of the bad consequences which he apprehended in the present instance. In 1781, the use of the Court had been granted to 1, and 56 Common Councilmen against 27, for a purpose similar to that proposed at present. Why not then allow the use of the Great Hall to the present Petitioners, when it was allowed for Lotteries, and other purposes of inferior consequence? (Here the Clerk, at the suggestion of the worthy Alderman, read the Resolutions of 1781, after which)

Mr. Alderman BIRCH observed, that those Resolutions had been rescinded by a subsequent Resolution, which he wished to have also read, and Mr. Alderman WOOD assenting, the Clerk read the Resolution.

Mr. Alderman WOOD then remarked, that though the Resolutions had been rescinded, it proceeded from the mere circumstance of the inconvenience resulting from the frequent meetings of the Delegates, which impeded the business of the Common Council; but this could not apply to the Great Hall, which had been granted for storing rice, and other purposes. It had been observed, that the different counties should express their sentiments in their own districts; but he thought the meeting in the City of London would serve as a stimulus to the rest of the Kingdom.

Mr. SPENCER thought the present question brought unfairly before them, and recommended that it should be referred to a Committee of General Purposes, in order to meet it fairly. The Court had been packed on the present occasion; and if they refused to defer the decision, it would be an argument against them, as it would show an indisposition to meet the question on fair and equal terms.

Mr. WHEBLE said, that the Court had often shown an inclination to grant the use of the Hall for mere pecuniary objects; and it would be highly unbecoming if they refused for such an important and honourable one as the present.

Sir WILLIAM CURTIS said, that Reform was not the present question, but whether or not Gentlemen who were not interested in the City of London, should have the use of the Hall, in order to

agitate a public question—a question of all others most calculated to excite commotion and disturbance. As for his part, he saw no necessity for Reform, and had no hesitation in saying, that Parliament spoke the sense of the People—(A laugh.)—He did think so; and would assert his opinion boldly and fearlessly—(Hear, hear.)—However others differed from him, it was the Chief Magistrate, he declared, that as the guardian of the public peace, he would not consent to this meeting in the Guildhall. He had a great personal respect for the Gentleman who brought forward this motion; but he would say, that it had not been brought fairly forward, nor was proper notice given of it. He meant to say, that the Petition ought to have been brought forward fairly and openly; and on this account he should move, "That the consideration of the present question be deferred until the next Court."

Mr. WAITHMANN said, that some of the objections urged to the prayer of the Petition seemed very plausible; and the worthy Alderman wished to consider it apart from the question of reform, with which however it was intimately and necessarily connected. The worthy Gentleman had shown great integrity in this saving the object of the Petition, which had often been sanctified by the voice of that Court, which had given its decided voice in favour of the necessity of Parliamentary Reform. With respect to what had been said of notice not having been given on this occasion, for his own part he had been as uniform as any one; for if his name had not been annexed to the Petition, he should have preferred another mode of proceeding. It was unnecessary for him to add any thing to what had been so often said on the subject of the necessity of Parliamentary Reform—it was only necessary to say, that they should consider it as a question adopted by themselves. His worthy Friend had alluded to the proceedings of the Court upon a late occasion; but he could adduce numerous instances, in addition to those on the Journals of the Court. He was glad to see, on the present occasion, that there had been no attempt to vilify the characters of the persons who had come forward on this occasion, and that the bad consequences likely to result from the Meeting, were the only subjects of their dissatisfaction; but surely in this case Gentlemen must have forgot their own Resolutions and Acts. The worthy Gent. then went into several arguments in favour of Reform, and insisted on the right vested in the Citizens of London, to express their sentiments on any great constitutional subject. Mr. Pitt, Mr. (now Lord) Grey; and Mr. Fox, had all declared, that without Reform, there could be no salvation for the people; and without it, he would say, that now of the evils which existed could be removed. He therefore hoped no objection would be made to the present Motion.

Mr. DIXON objected to the motion, as got likely to produce any good effect.—He believed this country and its Constitution would remain, after he and the worthy Gentleman (Mr. Waitzman), were gone, and that it would not want the aid of Parliamentary Reform to support it. He thought the constitution was not entirely perfect, but he believed it as perfect as any human institution would admit of being, and he thought it better to bear the evils which we have, than fly to others which we know not of.

Sir CHARLES PRICE said, that he had the highest respect for the Gentleman at the bar, but he was sorry to see them in such a situation. He was sure that their intentions were good, but it was impossible to answer for the consequence of popular tumult, and he begged the Lord Mayor to pause and consider the riots of 1780, before he assented to the present proposition, and the Court to pause before they endangered the peace of the City of London.

Sir JAMES SHAW said, that the question seemed to be, whether they should give up the Hall for purposes wholly unconnected with the City of London. He for one should think it his duty to oppose the motion, which was fraught with bad consequences; nor could any man say that riots would not take place, when the Chief Magistrate was to preside, nor had he a right to delegate this power to any other person without infringing the chartered rights of the City of London.

Mr. WAITHMANN here observed, that instead of arguing the question, the worthy Alderman had endeavoured to intimidate his Lordship, when he could not intimidate the Court. He deprecated the indignity which he had shown to the sense of the people, whom he wished to prevent from expressing their feelings on any grievance which they suffered.

Sir JAMES SHAW asserted that what he had said was strictly the case, that the Hall was for the use of the Livery of London, and not for people from all parts of England. If they wanted a proper place, they might assemble in Copehagen Fields. (Hissing, and loud cries of order, order.)

Mr. DIXON reproached such disorderly conduct, and called on the Lord Mayor to interpose his authority to prevent it.

Mr. GRIFFITHS was sorry to hear from the worthy Alderman sentiments which discredited them, and denied that the Common Hall was solely for the use of the Livery of London.

Mr. SLADE thought that this was a proposition, of so simple a nature, that it could not be refused. It was neither more nor less than to take the sense of the national will expressed 20 years before. The Gentleman who opposed it, generally had expressed themselves friendly to moderate Reform, but they refused to the people the only means they had of declaring their opinions. He concluded by supporting the motion.

On the question being put, the Lord Mayor declared the motion for complying with the Petition to be carried in the affirmative.—On which a division was demanded, and there appeared—

For the Petition, Aldermen, 5; Commoners, 24; Tellers, 2; Total, 31.
Against the Petition, Aldermen, 5; Commoners, 24; Tellers, 2; Total, 31.
Leaving a majority in favour of the Petition of 10.

Immediately after the Court, the Lord Mayor received a requisition for a Court of Aldermen, to consider the propriety of allowing an assembly of persons, from all parts of the kingdom, to be held in the Guildhall of the City, for the purpose of discussing political measures, the proposed assembly not forming any part of the legally constituted authorities of the City.—In consequence of which, his Lordship appointed a Court for Tuesday next.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FRIDAY, MAY 23.

SIR F. BIRDETT, BART. E. G. COLEMAN, ESQ. SERJEANT AT ARMS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Ellenborough sitting. Mr. Serjeant Shephard took his place in the Court, called on him and asked if he had any motion to submit to the Court?

Serjeant Shephard. My Lord, in consequence of what recently occurred in this Court, on the objections in the demurrer in the action against the Speaker, and as your Lordships have given judgment thereon, I am now to apply to the Court to know when it will be their pleasure to allow the trial at Bar in the course of the next term, in the action brought by Sir Francis Burrell against Mr. Coleman.

Lord Ellenborough. I am glad to see, on the present occasion, that there had been no attempt to vilify the characters of the persons who had come forward on this occasion, and that the bad consequences likely to result from the Meeting, were the only subjects of their dissatisfaction; but surely in this case Gentlemen must have forgot their own Resolutions and Acts. The worthy Gent. then went into several arguments in favour of Reform, and insisted on the right vested in the Citizens of London, to express their sentiments on any great constitutional subject.

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NEW HOPS.
60 Pecks of new KENT HOPS, and 20 Bags and 20 Pecks of SUSSEX, ARE NOW FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF JEREMIAH RYAN, RAILWAY-STREET, Waterford, May 30, 1841.

TO BE LET.
OR THE INTEREST SOLD.
A HOUSE and very large SHOP in the Main-Street, Carriek on Suir, formerly occupied by SPENCER and SONS, in the China and Earthen-ware Trade; the situation is convenient to the Market, and suitable for both Wholesale and Retail Business in any Line.—Ladies' Dresses reasonable for ever. Apply to JAMES SHERIDAN, said House.

HOUSE TO LET.
THE entire FURNITURE of said House, most of which is nearly new and Excellent. Messrs. MERRITT—Consisting of an elegant set of MAHOGANY DINING TABLES, SIDE BOARD, CHAIRS, FOUR POST BEDSTEADS, FEATHER BEDS, CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS, SOPHAS, WINDOW CURTAINS, EIGHT DAY CLOCK, Printed Books, various ARTICLES in SILVER and PLATE, TABLE LINEN, BED LINEN, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

TO BE LET.
THE HOUSE in which THOMAS NEVINS resided in KILBEA, with or without a large YARD and COUNTRY HOUSE, on the Quay—Application to be made at said House. May 21, 1841.

TO BE LET.
ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS, FIVE AND A HALF Acres, one Road, six Berches of OAK WOOD, of 4 Years Growth. It lies within a Mile and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the River Mersey—Application to be made in Writing, (Post-paid) to JAMES NESS, Esq. St. Margaret's, Broadway or, at Rockfield, Wexford. April 15, 1841.

TO BE LET.
A beautiful Bay Horse was got by Swardman, Dan by Old Bog, or Gregory's Arabian Mare; he is now perfect, and in great bloom, and is very promising to get useful stock for the Countess. He was never trained, nor had a gallop, of course his Constitution must be better than those severely run, and physicked. He will cover at Johnston, near Cappagh; or, at the Green, 6 Guineas, all others £3. The Money to be paid before Service, as the Ground is accountable. April 16, 1841.

KILLEA TO BE LET OR SOLD.
COGNEL ST. LEGER will let or sell, the HOUSE and LANDS of KILLEA, from the 25th day of March next, consisting of a HOUSE, walled-in GARDEN, well cropped, with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which a Lease of 25 Years is of unexpired Term. The House is a good one, and the Land is well watered, and the situation is very desirable for a residence, or for a farm. The situation and beauty of the place is well known—Application to be made to Colonel St. Lezer, who will show the Premises. Killea, March 15, 1841.

By Authority of the Prince Regent.
MR. 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 adapted; it is as follows—

SCHEME.
Prizes of £20,000 are £20,000
24 1,000 24,000
60 500 30,000
60 50 3,000
1,620 50 81,000
1,400 50 70,000
5,000 10 50,000
20,000 20 400,000
Total Prizes £200,000

As the Price of Tickets will certainly rise, an early Purchase is recommended.

TO BE LET.
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON.
FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.
ABOUT THIRTY ACRES of the OUT-GROUNDS of BELMONT, within a Mile of the Bridge of Waterford, with most beautiful Views of the River, and the various surrounding Improvements. There are two small COTTAGES on some of the Lots. Mr. NEWCOMB will also let about 17 ACRES of the LANDS of GRAVEBURY, with the Meadows thereon, laid out under the Act of Jan. last, the Rent to commence the 25th of March last or without the Meadows from the 29th September next, and Possession given before that day. Proposals, in Writing, will be received by WILLIAM NEWTON, Esq. Belmont, or Bank, Waterford, who has also let the HOUSE, STORE, and KILN, formerly occupied by Mr. J. DRYDEN, in Residence, in this City, and the House in Carriek, lately in the Possession of Mr. J. KILBY, in the Main-Street, adjoining to the Lin.

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Total Prizes £200,000

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DUBLIN, MAY 29.
AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.
Yesterday a most respectable and numerous Meeting of our Catholic fellow-subjects, together with a great number of Protestant Gentlemen, assembled pursuant to a public notice, at the Little Theatre in Fishamble-Street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting Petitions to Parliament, that if it is intended that any Act shall pass to allow the Militia of Ireland to leave their native land, provision may be made therein to secure to them the free exercise of their Religion. The Chair was taken by the

HON. CHARLES FRENCH.
And the business of the day was opened by Mr. O'Brien, who stated the purpose of the Meeting, and concluded by moving that a Committee be appointed to draw up a Petition to the House of Commons, agreeable to the requisition.

Mr. O'Gorman seconded the motion in a very able speech, in which he demonstrated the hostility of the present Administration to the Catholics of Ireland. He said it had been long since declared by the present Earl of Liverpool, then Lord Hawksbury, that he took his stand upon what had been conceded to the Catholics at the time of the Union, and the maxim seemed to be agreed upon "thus far shalt thou go, but no farther," and that the Catholics of this country must remain for ever just as they are.

He deprecated the idea that it should be thought the present Meeting had been called for the purpose of disturbing Ministers; it was no such thing; its object was not to seek a restoration of their rights, but simply to seek for toleration, and to procure for the Catholic Soldier the indulgence of his Religion by a legislative provision, which if it was intended he should have, why not give it him by the sanction of the law, instead of making it a regulation?

Mr. Finlay begged permission to claim the attention of this portion of his Catholic fellow-subjects in Aggregate Meeting legally assembled. It was quite suitable with their wisdom to throw open the avenues of intercourse to their Protestant fellow-subjects; it would serve their cause by giving a way the impatience that the Catholic Bar converted the Catholic cause into a job. It will show the Protestants that the Catholic are ready to receive assistance. It will show England that the cause is not the cause of the Catholics but of Ireland. The situation of the Catholics is at present most critical, the eyes of the Empire are upon them, and it requires great prudence and care lest the weight of their wrongs, acting upon warm feelings, might hurry them forward into acts that their enemies, always upon the watch, might take advantage of. Amongst their enemies the principal were the Government of England and the Government of France. The purpose of the first is to subjugate the Empire, but they should arm themselves with patience for their sufferings, and prudence for their performance. It may be said by Lawyers that it would be very wrong to resist an Act of Parliament; but the measure now under consideration is not yet the law, and if it was, though it would be wrong to resist its operation, it would be perfectly constitutional to expose its errors.—The wisdom of the measure, independent of other objections, is very questionable; it is a most mistaken idea that it would strengthen the Union between the two Countries. Historians say the contrary, and that bringing the natives of two countries in contact together, as is intended by this Bill, will increase animosities, which are always most inveterate between Borderers. If, in the higher circles of England, an antipathy against this Country exists, what can be expected from the lower classes? Independent Members avowed it in Parliament.—Mr. Jekyll, a most eminent Lawyer, in the face of a Court of public justice unprepared, strongly expressed it. Men of opposite parties, and who agree in nothing else, are unanimous when they talk of the Catholics of Ireland. Mr. Belsham, who has been called the Fox Historian, in an Essay upon the Test Laws, calls the Catholic religion a bloody and detestable superstition. If such men as Mr. Belsham so express themselves, what may be expected from the ignorance and prejudice of the lower classes? Under such circumstances it is absolutely necessary that if a Catholic soldier was removed from hence, his right to his religion should be recognized by law, and not made the subject of what is called regulation. The one is a military, the other a civil protection. But if a regulation does exist in England, it is known that it has not answered the purpose; witness what occurred the other day at Woolwich. Even in this country, under the mild auspices of Lord Harrington, it is known what obstacles have been attempted to be thrown in the way of the Catholic Soldier; and how soon Mr. Percival change the good Lord Harrington, and replace him with another of a very different character? And if, therefore, ever in this Catholic country, the Catholic soldier is liable to interruption, what must be his situation in Protestant Eng-

land? Even in Catholic countries, a Catholic Soldier in the English army has not the privilege of his religion. Sir John Stewart did not allow it to him in Sicily, or Sir J. Moore in Spain. Even in Portugal, where the natives are all Catholics; a person of that religion cannot be a Member of the English garrison. But even if the religion of the Catholic soldier was protected by law, its exercise in England would be impossible. There are no Catholics in England, except in the counties of Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Yorkshire; and there is no chapel to be found in those counties that could contain a single company of the Tipperary Militia. There it would not only be necessary to protect the Catholics in their religion by law, but a Catholic Chaplain ought to be appointed to each regiment. This is so reasonable a proposition that it could not be refused, and this concession would cause alteration in the Penal Code, which stands like a fabric composed of cards—touch a part, and the whole falls to the ground.

Mr. Finlay then adverted to the ill success which had attended all applications from the Catholics of Ireland to the Imperial Parliament, and shortly recommended that a Petition upon this subject should be addressed to the Regent who to his honor has no influence in the House of Commons, to commit the conscience of the Catholic Soldier to the protection of the Prince, who will protect "the Prince's own Irish." Mr. Finlay then adverted to the conduct of the Prince since he became Regent. At his first interview with Mr. Percival and his associates, he had the Bots of Fox, and of the late D. of Bedford placed before him. The presence of the illustrious dead ought to have been to them the severest reproach, if feeling they had—ought to have converted their hearts into the same substance as the Bots. Mr. Finlay then proceeded from other acts of the Regent, to show he was deserving the confidence of the Catholics. He was their only hope—they should therefore implicitly depend on him, for if he deserted them, they had but one alternative—Emigration.

Mr. Crogh contended that the measure of interchanging the militia was a most impolitic one; every man would fight best in defence of his native country, and of his own family and home. In the event of an invasion in England, it might be said that the Irish militia fought most gallantly, but unfortunately not being acquainted with the country, was lost in the fens of Lincolnshire. On the other hand, if an invasion unfortunately took place in Ireland, it might be said of the English militia, that they had bravely fought, and would have conquered, but unfortunately they lost their way in the Bog of Allen. Mr. Crogh paid a very handsome tribute to the valor of the 87th Regiment at Barrosa. He said he was proud of his name since Lieutenant Crogh of that regiment gloriously lost his life in the very act of grasping at the French Eagle, than he was even at the services his father had rendered the cause of the Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. Finlay followed Mr. Crogh, and vindicated the Catholic Lawyers from an imputation which had been cast upon them, that they were afraid of entering the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney General for their co-operation with Mr. Pole, in composing the circular letter; he argued that Mr. Percival's enmity to the Catholics was not on account of their country, and that if the Protestants here were the more numerous class, they would be oppressed, and the Catholics would be the favored people. Lord Wellesley had drank the health of the Pope in Spain, and returned home to join the No Popery Administration. The hatred to the Catholic Religion was all hypocrisy—Who are their allies? None but Catholics.

Mr. Martin, Member for the County Galway, then shortly addressed the Meeting. He said that finding himself there, he could not avoid the opportunity of delivering his sentiments, and of assuring them that he would use his utmost endeavour in Parliament to have introduced into the Bill allowing an interchange of Militia, a clause to secure to the Irish Catholic Soldier the free exercise of his religion, and that he trusted that a sufficient provision would be made, so that he should not be obliged to practice his religion by stealth. He said particular care should be taken that the religious scruples of the Irish Catholic Militiaman, volunteering his services under such circumstances, should not be wounded, that it would be most unwise in the English Government to have it thought he was doing by stealth what he ought to do openly and lawfully. Mr. Martin said he wished it should not be incautiously, however, amongst the Catholic Militia that they ought not to volunteer their services to Great Britain;—he did not wish to hear an imputation thrown upon the Catholics, that they were desirous of impeding a measure that was thought beneficial for the Empire, and he hoped that the hostility which the present Ministers evinced towards the Catholics of Ireland would not produce a spirit of retaliation by preventing volunteering amongst the Militia.—Mr. Martin concluded by expressing his admiration at the eloquent display of talents which he had witnessed that day, and which he said made him the

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the soldiers; there would be an Irish and an English party. These gentlemen of Ireland who were sent to such a country, would be taken away, and all those inconveniences were to be raised without the presence of a necessity.

Mr. PARNELL was ready to support the Bill, provided a proviso to give the Catholics full liberty of choosing their mode of worship was introduced.

Lord A. HAMILTON was against the Bill, as being a continuation of progressive encroachment on the original establishment of the Militia.

Lord PALMERSTON argued in favour of the Bill. He thought that it was the most important measure since the Union, and that the Union would not be complete until it was carried.

Mr. WHITBREAD did not rise to oppose the second reading. He was well convinced, however, that the effect of the Bill would be to take the country out of the hands of the Militia.

He would not pledge himself, however, to support the Bill in its further progress, unless the Catholics had in this country the full liberty of worshipping God as he thought proper; and unless this was given, not as a concession, but as a right.

Colonel ELLISON thought the Union ought to be cemented in every way in which it was possible. He allowed that he, as a Militia Officer, might possibly suffer some inconvenience; but still, on a question so connected with public benefit, he was ready to sacrifice his private feelings.

He thought that there ought to be no more distinction between England and Ireland than between Lincoln and Cornwall. Under such an impression, he should vote for a second reading of the Bill.

Lord G. CAVENDISH spoke against the Bill, and Colonel DUCKETT for it.

Mr. W. WYNNE was against the Bill; he thought it a gradual alteration of the militia system—an alteration, which, if continued, would reduce the militia regiment into a feeble establishment.

Mr. Secretary RYDER could not agree to postponing it, because he saw no possible advantage to be derived from such a delay. He had the opinions of many Militia Officers in favour of the Bill, and was of opinion, that even if the Bill were deferred for the sake of canvassing opinions on the subject, that the result would be an accession of advocates for it.

He could not agree that there would be any additional expenses annexed by it to the Officers of the Militia, and thought the only inconvenience would be but a few hours' sail between this country and Ireland. With respect to the Catholic Soldier, all he could say was, that care was taken that he should remain on the same footing as his religion as he did at that moment.

Mr. WHITBREAD wished to know whether this concession was to be made to the Irish Catholic soldier, as an indulgence, or as a right.

Mr. Secretary RYDER answered, that no difference was to be made in the Irish Catholic Soldier's situation in consequence of this Bill.

Colonel BASTARD maintained, that the Militia was originally intended to be a check on the Army. That was now completely lost sight of; and, instead of being a check, they were now made the instrument of increasing the Army.

The question was then put, when the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed for Tuesday.

The Distillery indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Spirit Duty Bill was committed, and ordered to be reported to-morrow.

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

MEETING OF THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

On the 23d, a meeting of upwards of 500 of the Livery of London took place at the Old London Tavern; Alderman Christopher Smith, in the Chair. About five o'clock an excellent dinner was served up. After the cloth was removed—*Non Nobis Dominus* was given in the first style, by Messrs. Inceledon, Dignum, Gibbon, &c. The first toast given from the Chair was—"The King; and may he long reign over a free, happy, and united people," with three times three. "God save the King" was then sung by Messrs. Inceledon, &c. with the following additional verse:

Let us our voices raise
In songs of grateful praise,
For George our King,
May he, by God's command,
Still bless his native land.

"God bless France to make a stand,
God save the King!"

The next toast, given from the Chair was—"The Prince Regent, and may his conduct be ever regulated by the principles of the British Constitution, through which this nation has risen to prosperity and happiness." Tun—"The Prince of Wales's March."—Song, Mr. Dignum—"The Prince and Old England for ever."—This Song was received with enthusiastic applause.

The Chairman then gave, "The health of the Lord Mayor," which was drunk with three—"The next toast was," Lord Wellington, and our brave army in Portugal, and may they continue to either fresh laurels, which they are so worthy to wear." This toast was drunk with enthusiastic applause.—"Song, 'Come to us,' Mr. Inceledon—"Next, 'May success attend his Majesty's Forces, both by sea and land.'—Tune, 'Britons, strike home.'—The next toast was, 'Marshal Bessford and his brave Pupils, not one of whom have been found traitors.'"

The Marquis of Waterford rose to return thanks for his relative, Marshal Bessford. He had already received the thanks of the Livery of London, which he valued more than any other circumstance of his life. The Noble Lord observed, his Hon. Relative

had since that time been engaged with the French in the neighbourhood of Badajoz; and he trusted his conduct, and the conduct of the troops under him, had been such as would not disgrace even the army under Lord Wellington's command.

The next toast given by the Chairman was, "May the efforts of the Spaniards be attended with the same success as those of the Portuguese."—Song, Inceledon—"On board the *Arcturion*."

The Chairman then gave, "Lord G. Bessford, and the Friends of the Constitution in Ireland."

Lord G. Bessford then rose to return thanks for the honour which had been done him; it was much easier for him to return thanks for himself, than it had been for him to return them for one absent. He had always been one of those who had stood forward in support of King, Lords, and Commons; he was not one of those patriots who held forth for the purpose of promoting discussion, his object was unanimity. The Noble Lord here took an opportunity of advertising to the measure now pending, for the interference of the Militia of England and Ireland, which, he said, would have the effect of proving to the Irish that the English did not despise them, and of assuring them that they might have confidence in the English nation. The Noble Lord concluded with giving, "The Independent Livery of London, who signed the Declaration of the 4th of May, 1810."

"Glorious Apollo!"

The next toast given was, "General Graham, and our brave army in Spain."—Song, Dignum, "The Great Nation."

The next toast was, "Sir W. Curtis, Sir J. Shaw, and Sir C. Prier, and thanks to them for their conduct in Parliament on all occasions."

Mr. W. Curtis rose to return thanks for the honour the Meeting had done him; this was a great day; a day on which the City had asserted their independence against those who had asserted what they pleased, and said they were the sentiments of the City of London. What had been the assertions of those persons? They had said that the House of Commons had not the right of committing their own Members for contempt. What had been the opinion of the great Judges of the land on this occasion? Those Judges were above suspicion—they had decided that the House had the power of committing. He trusted, however, notwithstanding these cries, which were continued to do our duty, and prove we were Britons.

Sir Charles Prier agreed in opinion with his worthy Colleague; he had for upwards of 40 years witnessed the efforts of the Livery of London in the cause of constitutional freedom; and he trusted these efforts would still continue. The Hon. Baronet adverted to the conduct of the Prince, which, he said, argued well as to what it would be when he was called to the Throne.

Sir JAMES SHAW congratulated the Meeting on the effects of their assembling this day, especially when he considered that a Meeting, for purposes so very different, had taken place a few days since. He thought, however, instead of Meeting for complaints, as had been the object of that Meeting, they had cause to meet and congratulate each other on the success which we had met with.

The health of the Chairman was then drank, who returned thanks in a neat speech. Several other toasts were drank, and the evening concluded with perfect conviviality and good humour.

DINNER AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR.

On the 23d a Meeting of the Electors of Sir Francis Burrell was held and dinner, together at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Soon after the cloth was removed, Mr. Wischart rose, and having made a few introductory observations, proposed as a toast,—"The Pride and the Hope of Westminster. Sir F. Burrell."

The Worthy Baronet then rose and addressed the Assembly at considerable length. Alluding to the great object which they had in common, he thanked them for the unknown at the time, the unsolicited, and voluntary honour which had been conferred upon him, and declared that he should hold himself ten-fold more guilty than any of those Members of the Legislature who had abandoned their professions, if he could ever be tempted to swerve from that direct, plain, and constitutional course in which he had hitherto trod. After many remarks on the necessity of Parliamentary Reform, a measure which must in the end prove not less advantageous to those who administer the government than to the people at large, he observed, that if the Government, blind no less to the desires and the wants than to the rights and liberties of the people, should persevere in the adoption of measures founded on principles as hostile to the due prerogative of the throne, as to the privileges of the nation, he trusted there was a sentiment in the country which would at length bring those Ministers to a state of retribution. He then proceeded to descend on the state of our representation, and exemplified by various happy illustrations, the impossibility of inducing the Legislature, as at present constituted, to accede to that reform which, whether it was moderate or not, was the reform called for by the laws of England, without the firm and unanimous expression of the wishes and feelings of the nation. The Hon. Baronet then alluded to the conduct of the Prince Regent, which he considered a noble specimen of constitutional feeling, and furnishing a most favourable opinion of his Royal Highness's propensities to that address and tyrannical influence of the Borough Faction, by whose predominating power the rights of the Crown, not less than those of the people, were trampled on and destroyed. After a variety of allusions on the extraordinary doctrine held by Lord Eldon in the case respecting the expense of the Westminster election, he concluded by giving the health of the Electors of Westminster.

Major Cartwright congratulated the Meeting on the increasing prevalence of the principles of Reform. Mr. Sturch proposed the health of Lord Cochrane.

Sir F. Burrell said he was commissioned by his Noble Friend to assure the Electors, that nothing but severe indignation prevented him from attending. The Hon. Baronet pronounced a handsome panegyric on the Character and merits of the Noble Lord.

After a very animated speech from Mr. Alderman Wood on the subject of granting the Guildhall to the Petitioners of Parliamentary Reform, and several observations from Mr. Quin, the Chairman left the room amid a thunder of applause.

The following were among the toasts:

"The King."—The Prince Regent, and his Constitutional declaration, that the Kings Office was a trust for the benefit of the People."—Sir Francis Burrell—"The Lord Mayor."—Requestration about ratification, Defence without Foreigners, and Law without military execution."—The liberty of the Press—it is like the air we breathe, if we have it we die."—Religious Liberty and Sterling Money."

The Bill, now in progress through Parliament, "to permit the interchange of the British and Irish Militias respectively," provided—

That men raised for the Militia shall be liable to serve in any part of the United Kingdom.

That the oath of enrolment of balloted men and substitutes by former Acts, shall be repealed, and others enacted.

That the Regular Militia under this Act shall be raised under the former Act for raising the English, Scotch, and Irish Militia, and the provision relative thereto re-enacted.

That the provision in former Acts relative to granting relief to families of Militiamen shall be extended to the families of persons raised under this Act.

That the force raised shall be called "the Militia of the United Kingdom," and be entitled to the same rank, and subject to the same rules as the present Militia.

That Commissioned Officers disabled shall be entitled to half-pay, Non-commissioned Officers to Chelsea Hospital, and the widows of Officers to pensions.

That the period for which regiments of British or Irish Militia serve in Ireland or Great Britain, respectively, shall not exceed years successively.

That the Regiments of British or Irish Militia having encamped in the other part of the United Kingdom, not to serve again but in rotation.

That no Regiment, Battalion, or Corps of British or Irish Militia shall be called upon to serve in Ireland or Great Britain, until his Majesty's pleasure shall have been signified.

That his Majesty shall be empowered to employ, in any part of the United Kingdom, any part of the present Militia force of Great Britain or Ireland, making a voluntary offer to serve in all parts of the United Kingdom.

That it shall be lawful for his Majesty to direct that a bounty not exceeding shall be allowed to Non-commissioned Officers, &c. making voluntary offers of service.

That previous to the certifying of such voluntary offer, the Commanding Officer shall explain to the men that they are not to be compelled to engage to serve out of that part of the United Kingdom for which they are enrolling and serving, except by their own consent. And,

That all the provisions, rules, and regulations, contained in this Act, shall apply to persons in making a voluntary offer of extending their services to all parts of the United Kingdom, in the manner aforesaid.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

An Anhalt Mail arrived this morning. Troops are proceeding to the coasts of the Baltic, and other measures are adopted, as well to protect the coast from any hostile attempt on the part of the English fleet, as to prevent any friendly intercourse between it and the shore.

The Bill for the appointment of Commissioners, for the purpose of superintending the management of the several endowed Grammar Schools in Ireland, has been printed. The Commissioners are to be a Corporation with a Common Seal, to be entitled "The Commissioners of public Classics (Education in Ireland)." The jurisdiction of the Commissioners will comprise the several Free Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Raphoe, Enniskillen, Carnar, Bangor, Carrystown, all founded by Charles I.; York, Ballyroan, founded by John Preston, Esq.; and Clonmel School, founded by R. and S. Moore, Esq.; but this jurisdiction is not to extend to the schools founded by Erasmus Smith. The rents and profits of the lands belonging to the said Schools, are to be vested in the Commissioners, to be by them applied solely and exclusively to the use and advantage thereof. The Commissioners also to have the superintendance of the Diocesan Schools, founded by Queen Elizabeth, with power to erect new ones, and provide for the maintenance of those already in being, where the present means are insufficient. The abuse and misapplication of the Royal Grants in Ireland, for the benefit of the Clerical Schools, have been long a subject of complaint in Ireland. We trust, that the present measure will prove a sufficient remedy for this long-standing evil. A complete one it cannot be, as the agreements made by the present Masters are not to be affected by the Bill.—Globe.

We have heard with surprise, that some of the Gentlemen, who were appointed, at the late aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, to present

an Address to the Prince Regent, and also a Petition for the removal of the Duke of Richmond, &c. Mr. Pole, from the Government of that country, intended separating the duties imposed upon them. If they should persevere in this opinion, and were to neglect the commands of their Constituents, their authority as Delegates ceases. They represent the people of Ireland—they must act as individuals. We more regret this, as it must create a sensation in Ireland, where the people will not imagine that those, in whom they reposed confidence, have betrayed their trust; for, if we are informed right, some of those who now decline presenting the Petition, attended and voted for it at the aggregate Meeting, where it passed unanimously; nor did they then decline the trust reposed in them by giving an opportunity to the Catholics to elect former men. If the duty imposed upon them was, like some, who not resign their trust to the people, was it from a certainty that another aggregate Meeting would deprive them of the honour of presenting the Address, that they shrink from an appeal to the people? We remember the game played by the seceders, in 1792; and when we recollect the consequences of it, we did not imagine, in the present times, that a similar attempt should be made by the descendants of those very men, which not only weakens the energies, and divide the strength of the Irish Catholics.—Int.

The *Dreadnought*, 28 guns, Capt. Digby, with the *East India Company*, has put back to *Portsmouth*, not being able to proceed, owing to contrary winds.

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all his town. The Prince Regent, we understand, who was to have gone to Windsor this morning, has deferred his visit, and waits at Carlton House.

The Office is arrived. He arrived at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, at eleven this morning. His Lordship lost no time in sending a letter to the Lord Mayor. The following is a copy:—

Dorset-street, May 25.

My Lord—Dispatches have been received from Lord Wellington, dated the 24th and 25th inst., by which it appears that the enemy's whole army, consisting of the 2d, 6th, 8th corps, and all the cavalry which could be collected in Castile and Leon, including 900 of the Imperial Guard, together with some battalions of the 9th corps, crossed the Agueda at Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 24th instant, and on the 25th and 26th made two separate attacks on the British army, for the purpose of relieving Almeida. The contest, though very severe, especially on the 25th, terminated in the complete repulse of the enemy, and the Allied Army continuing to hold its position.

On the 27th, at night, the French army retired from the position which they occupied on the preceding day on the *Dues Casas*. On the 28th, the enemy confined their retreat to the woods between *Gallegos*, *Espinas*, and *Fuente de Honor*. On the 29th, they crossed the *Azava*; and on the 30th the *Agueda*, leaving Almeida to its fate.

In the action of the 23d of May, the British loss consisted of 22 killed and 171 wounded—that of the Portuguese 14 killed and 33 wounded. On the 24th the British loss consisted of 148 killed and 872 wounded. The Portuguese loss 50 killed and 158 wounded. The numbers of the Allies missing on the two days amounted to 316.

The enemy's loss appears to have been very great in killed, wounded and prisoners, but no return has been transmitted of the exact amount.

(Signed) "To the Lord Mayor."

The following Bulletin was issued by Government this morning:—

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Dispatches have been received from Lord Wellington of the 24th and 25th inst., by which it appears that the enemy's whole army, consisting of the 2d, 6th, and 8th corps, and all the cavalry which could be collected in Castile and Leon, including 900 of the Imperial Guard, together with some of the battalions of the 9th corps, crossed the *Agueda* at Ciudad Rodrigo on the 24th instant, and on the 25th and 26th made two separate attacks on the British army for the purpose of relieving Almeida.

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Private Correspondence.

Plans near Almeida, May 8.

The French do not appear to have been materially reinforced.—Report says 5 or 6000 of the Imperial Guard. On the 2d we had a good deal of skirmishing; on the 3th, in the morning, the whole French force were in motion early, and a general attack took place, particularly gallantly contested about the right and centre. We were exposed for upwards of four hours to the hottest fire of grape and shells. Our wounded are considerable, particularly those dangerously wounded. But the victory was ours, and the loss of the enemy terrible. The French, as you will hear, were broken in all their efforts, and have not dared to attack us since. They are to-day retreating. The 71st, 79th, and 92d, had a fortunate opportunity of distinguishing themselves. Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, 79th, is severely wounded; Major Grant, of the 92d, lost his left leg; Lieutenant McNab, 92d, lost his right arm from the socket, and left arm splintered; Lieutenant J. L. Hill, 92d, severely wounded. The 79th had 500 men taken, and 148 killed and wounded.

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

Three Telegraphic Messages yesterday from *Lisbon*, confirmed the glorious intelligence brought to Bristol from *Operto*.

The first message was—"The news from *Operto* in Bristol confirmed."

The second message,—"The enemy lost 7000—see 1940."

The third message,—"Lord Wellington kept the field, and Massena had."

The remainder of the communication was interrupted by a fog which prevented one of the intermediate telegraphic stations from distinguishing the signals of that immediately below it. But this moment it was ascertained that the message was, *Massena had retreated across the Agueda*.

The Officer with the dispatches arrived at Plymouth about twelve yesterday, and immediately set off for London. Plymouth is 245 miles distant; but as great dispatch would be used, the Officer will arrive before our *Courier* paper is put to press. Great anxiety and impatience naturally prevail at every public office. The Ministers are

in a condition to undertake bolder measures with less risk. He has on this occasion, as during the whole campaign, shown that his judgment is equal to his zeal and courage, and by the due combination of these qualifications, he has already achieved so much advantage and glory to himself and the country.

It is reported that Massena hazarded the battle in consequence of positive orders from Bonaparte himself, sent express from Paris. One of them Berthier's Aide-de-Camp, a Baron Le Jeune, is said to have been taken by a party of Guerillas.—He had been sent by Berthier to ascertain the true state and situation of all the corps d'armees in Spain, and he was the bearer of positive orders to Massena to hazard an action, *cuote qui couste*, as the only means of relieving *Agueda*, and as the Emperor could send no more reinforcements at present to the Peninsula.

The Park and Tower guns were fired at noon; and an *Extraordinary Gazette* will be published in the evening.

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Lieutenant *Morgan*, 71st Foot, ditto.
Lieutenant *Inchalt*, 79th ditto.
Lieutenant *Keachenberg*, First Hussars, German Legion, ditto.
Captain *McDonald*, 49th Foot, severely.
Lieutenant *Andrus*, 50th Foot, slightly.
Ensign *Grant*, ditto, ditto.
Lieutenant *Colonel Williams*, 60th Foot, severely.
Lieutenant *Du Chastel*, ditto, slightly.
Captain *Malvire*, 71st Foot, severely.
Lieutenant *Fox*, ditto, ditto.
Lieutenant *McCrane*, ditto, slightly.
Lieutenant *Keane*, ditto, dangerously.
Adjutant *Law*, ditto, slightly.
Lieutenant *Calder*, 79th, ditto.
Lieutenant *Hill*, 92d, ditto.
Lieutenant *Hinche*, 95th Foot, ditto.

PORTUGUESE.
Captain *de Barros*, 6th Cacadores.
Lieutenant *de Moraes*, ditto, ditto.
Lieutenant *Joachim*, ditto.
Lieutenant *de Sampa*, ditto, ditto.
Ensign *Ferreira de Roxa*, ditto.
Antonio *Pinto*, ditto.
Adjutant *Benito de Mombalco*, ditto.

ON THE 26th OF MAY.

10th Hussars—Major General Nightingale, slightly.
Major General Stewart, ditto. Lieutenant Fitzcarran, ditto.
B. F. Artillery—Captain Thompson, slightly.
1st Regiment Dragoons—Lieutenant Martin, ditto.
Lieut. Woolcombe, ditto. Lieut. Forster, ditto.
4th Light Dragoons—Captain Knipe, severely. Captain Mills, slightly. Lieutenants *Gwynne* and *Badcock*, ditto. Cornet Ellis, ditto.
16th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Weyland, severely.
Lieutenant Blaks since dead.

1st Hussars German Legion—Major Meyer, slightly. Captain Gruber, severely. Lieutenant Krauchenberg, ditto.
Coldstream Guards—Capt. Hervey, slightly. Capt. 60th Foot—Major Woodgate, slightly. Lieutenant Wynne, do. Ensign Cox, do.
71st Do.—Ensign Vandeleur, severely. Adjutant Law, slightly.
74th Do.—Capt. Macquere, severely. Capt. Moore, slightly. Adjutant White, do.
79th Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, severely. Capt. Frazer, slightly. Capt. Davison, severely. (since dead) Lieut. Nichol, slightly. A. Cameron, severely. Webb, ditto.—Webb, ditto.—Robinson, ditto. A. Frazer, slightly. D. Cameron, ditto.

82d Regiment—Lieutenant M. Alpin, slightly. Ensign Hogan, severely.
92d Regiment—Major Grant, left leg off. Lieutenant McNab, right arm off.
Chas. 8th—Captain Frazer, slightly. Captain Tomouart, ditto. Lieutenant Blewer, ditto. Ensign Fido, severely.
1st Bat.—K. G. L.—Major Beck, slightly.
2d Do.—Captain Muller, severely. Capt. Duke, ditto.
7th Do.—Ensign Harbell, ditto.
Brunswick Detach.—Lieutenant Zolckofer, slightly.
21st Portuguese—Ensign Francisco de Ponta, slightly.
3d Cacadores—Lieut. John Brennege, slightly.
6th Do.—Lieut. Col. Sch. Ponce, slightly; Lieut. Jos. Sax, slightly. Ensign Jos. Verrica, severely (since dead) Ensign Francisco Prinato, slightly. Ensign Joachim Pereira, ditto.

MISSING.
Capt. Baillie, 16th L. D. Ensign Stodart, Cold. Guard. Lieut. Col. Hill, 3d do. Capt. Andrews, 24th Foot. Lieut. Ryan 50th ditto. Lieut. Roy, 71st ditto. Lieut. Biddan, ditto.

In addition to the particulars communicated in the Official Bulletin, we have learned, from a private letter, the following important particulars:—

On the 9th inst. in consequence of a part of the British army that was employed in the blockade of Almeida, being withdrawn, the garrison took the opportunity of evacuating the town