LONDON, MAY 23.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor helda Court of Common Council, at Guildhall, which was very nume-

rously attended. The Committee appointed to provide the Box for the Freedom to be presented to his Royal Highnessthe 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 fol-

" I must desire you to communicate my bes thanks to the Gentlemen of the Common Council. for their ananimous 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 real pleasure to have complied with their wish, that I should become a Freeman of the City of London, but the obligations 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

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

A Petition and Memorial from Sir Francis Burdett, Sir John Throckmorton, and several other Gentlemen, being a Committee of the Friends of Parlinmentary 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

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 Parliamentary Reform, and alluded to the approbation that Court had already expressed of those great Statesmen that supported such a measure, by having erected menuments 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 in 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 con-

vincing them of their errors. Mr. SAMUEL DIXON said, he should hold there had been several precedents, not attended up his hand against the prayer of this Petition, even | with any of the bad consequences which he appre- | tumult, and he begged the Lord Mayor to pause 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 former ly 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 guievance 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 har. When the Revolution began in France, helbegged 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 I their own districts; but he thought the meeting in 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 3d of June, but was intended merely to given character to their proceedings. There was no one, he believed, but was perfectly satisfied with his situation, and thanked God that he was a native | terms.

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 mognitude in such a surreptitions manner as this had been introduced? He could not see the necessity for giving the Guildhar on this occasion, as there were places enough, without entering the manctuary of the citizens of themen who were not interested in the City of Lon- ing the motion. London. It had been stated by the worthy Gen- | don, should have the use of the Hall, in order to | On the question being put, the Lord Mayor de-

tleman, that the Hall was granted for Lottery and I agitate a public question -- a question of all others | clared the motion for complying with the Petition in 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 Peers; 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. M. Brand proposed one : Sir Francis Burdett another-mother, then another; but among those va-

rious systems, which was he to chuse, or what was he to call the fixed and permanent standard of Parimentary 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 reformists, if population, and not property, was to be the basis of representation, where would it end? Every one which the acceptance of this offer might be considered | knew that the lower orders never thought for themselves, and if they were taught once to think that any principle was right, they would blindly rush forward to attain it. If this petition was agreed to, it was impossible to say where it would end; and it was probable that Molineux and his friends might be the next to apply for the Hall for the purpose of exhibiting there—(Loudcries 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 indefeasible

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 mannerin that he perfectly agreed with him, and thought that the most constitutional plan would be to take | and Mr. Fox, and all declared, that without Rethe voice of the people in the several counties .so, he agreed with the mover as to the necessity of [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 Petilion. 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 ntention to enter into the subject of Parlimentary 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 of the Court had been granted to the Delegates, by a majority of 10 Aldermen against 1, and 56 Comnon Council-men 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 Reolutions had been rescinded by a subsequent Resolution, which he wished to have also read, and Mr. Alderman Wood assenting, the Clerk read the

Mr. Alderman WOOD then remarked, that though the Resolutions had been rescinded, it proreeded from the mere circumstance of the inconveninice 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 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 shew an indisposition to meet the question on fair and equal-

Mr. WHEEBLE said, that the Court had often for mere pecuniary objects; and it would be highly unbecoming if they refused it for such an important and honomable one as the present.

Sir WILLIAM CURTIS said, that Reform was not the present question, but whether or not Gen-

most calculated to excite commotion and disturbance. As for his part, he saw no necessity for Reform, and had no hesitation in saving, 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. If he were 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. WAITHMAN said, that some of the object

ions 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 and shown great ingenuity in thus waving the object of the Petition, which had often been sanctioned by the roice 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 uninformed 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 themselevs. His Worthy Friend had alluded to the proceedings of the Court upon a late occasion; but he could adduce numerous instances, in addition to this, from 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 in to several arguments in favour of Reform, and in sisted on the right vested in the Citizens of London, to express their sentiments on any great constitutional subject. Mr. Pitt, Mr. (now Lord) Grey form, there could be no salvation for the people and without it, he would say, that none of the erils which existed could be removed. He therefore haped no objection would be made to the pre-

Mr. DIXON objected to the motion, as not likey to produce any good effect. He believed this ountry and its Constitution would remain, after he and the Worthy Gentleman (Mr. Waithman), were gone, and that it would not want the ald of Parlinmentary 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 erils which we have, than fly to others which we

Sir CHARLES PRICE said, that he had the highest respect for the Gentlemen 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 othe present proposition, and the Court to pause before they endangered the peace of the City of

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

ered rights of the City of London. Mr. WAITHMAN here observed, that instead of arguing the question, the Worthy Alderman had ideavoured to intimidate his Lordship, when he ould not intimidate the Court. He deprecated the indignity which he had shewn to the sense of the people, whom he wished to prevent from expressing their feelings on any grievance which they

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 Copenhagen Fields. (Hissing, and loud cries of order, order.)

Mr. D1XON reproduted such disorderly conduct and called on the Lord Mayor to interpose his authority to prevent it.

Mr. GRIFFITHS was sorry to hear from th Worthy Aldermen 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. shewn an inclination to grant the use of the Hall It was neither more nor less than to take the sense of the national will expressed 20 years before. The Gentlemen who opposed it, generally, had expressed themselves friendly to a moderate Reform, but they refused to the people the only means they had of declaring their opinions. He concluded by support-

be carried in the affirmative: On which a division was demanded, and there appeared-

Against the Petition
Aldermen
Commoner
Tellers
r of the Petition For the Petition. Aldermen Commoners 73

leaving a majority in favour of the Parties of sta Immediately after the Court, the Lord Mayorm ceived 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 holden 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.

LAB.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FRIDAY, MAY 24

IR F. BURDETT, BART, P. G. COLEMAN, FSQ. SER. Lord Ellenborough seeing Mr. Serjeant Shep-

erd take his place in the Court, called on him and sked if he had any motion to submit to the Court? Serieunt Shepherd .- " My Lord, in consequence I what recently occurred in this Court, on the arruments in the demurrer in the action against the Speaker, and as your Lordships have given judgnent therein, I am now to apply to the Court to know when it will be their pleasure to allow the trial at Par in the course of the next term, in the action brought by Sir Francis Burdett against Mr. Coleman? And also what day your Lordships will like. wise be pleased to fix for the trial at har in the acion brought against the Earl of Moira. These artions were both put off at the last term, but under different circumstances entirely. The action against Mr. Coleman was postponed till your Lordships had given judgment on the demurrer in another cause. That judgment has been given. But the action against the Earl of Moira was delayed in consideration of the absence of a most material witness. It is equisite, therefore, that the Court would be pleased ow to say on what days in the ensuing Term those trials may come on at Bar."

Lord Ellenborough consulted a short time with the other Judges of the Court, and said-" It is the wish of this Court to accommodate the parties as much as can be done consistent with the welfare of other suitors; and therefore, in conformity with that, which the Court had signified upon a former day, hey will step a little out of the usual course, and alown day for the trials in the next Term, although it is an issuable Term: but on considering how much it might be inconvenient to others to grant two days n that Term, we can permit but one day, and the Court grants you the fifth day in next Term for both

Mr. Drakard, the printer of The Lincoln and Stamford Journal, was brought up to receive judgment for having inserted in that paper an article tending to injure the military service of the the cornry, and hold the Officers of the army in contempt. in the eyes of the privates. He was sentenced to pay a fine to the King of 2001; to be imprisoned in the gaol of Lincoln eighteen calendar months; and o enter into recognizance to keep the peace for three years, in the sum of 4001, and to be imprisoned till uch fine be paid, and such recognizance entered

The person who was convicted of libelling the Commissioners of taxes in the district of Sheffield caster twelve months.

> DUBLIN-MAY 25. KING'S BENCH.

Walter Cox was this day brought up to receive sentence for a seditions libel; when Mr. Justice Day, after a most able and impressive Address, delivered the judgment of the Court. The Prisoner was sentenced to pay to the King a fine of three hundred pounds; to be confined in Newgate for the space of Twelve months, commencing from the expiration of his present punishment; to find security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in One thousand pounds, and two securities in Fire hundred pounds each, and to be further imprisoned until the fine be paid and the security be given.

Two or three extraordinary Political Letters, written by Mr. Fox not long before his death, are said to have fallen into the hands of a Right Hon-Irish Civilian, through the executor of a Gentleman who died lately in Dublin, and to whom they were addressed; the curious contents of which, it is said, will be disclosed in Parliament next discussion of the Catholic question.

On the 23d, a further argument was heard at Doctor's Commons, on the cases of the American ship Fox, and four others, detained under the Orders in Council. This discussion had been deferred in consequence of a letter from the Secretary of the Foreign Department. The Learned Judge intimated that the decision of the Court would be given en Tuesday next on this subject, which is rendered exremely important by the present situation of affairs with the United States.

His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland has mydifficently subscribed 4000l, to the Fund for the Relief of the suffering Portuguese.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,140.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1811.

TO BE LET.

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON.

in the Possession of Mr. J. KLNNY, in the Main

DOUSE TO LET.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE in Factory-Lane in which Mr. Bunjamin M'Lean lately lived; it is in ve-

v good repair, and will be Set from the 1st of Jone

ext. Application to be made to M. Pitzratrick.

Mall, whose CABINET and UPHOLSTERY WARE-

ROOM, at the NEW Rooms, is at present well supplied

with most Articles in the Trade, and which will be

Sold at the lowest prices for Cash.—Also, a large Assortment of CARPETING, &c. &c.

CARSHORE, a TWO BESOLD BY AUCTION, before Bankrupt. the Commissioners in this matter,

change Coffee-Room, Dublin, at two o'Clock in the

Afternoon, all and Bankrupt's Interest in the HOUSE,

OFFICES, GARDEN, and DEMESNE of COTTAGE.

containing 16 A. & H. 28 P. Plantation measure, on

the Banks of the River, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the

These LANDS are part of CARRICK-PARK, and

are held by Lease for 3 Lives, or 61 Years, from 1st

The situation of these GROUNDS is beautiful, the

HOUSE in perfect order, with all suitable OFFICES,

lent GARDEN, with GREEN HOUSES, &c. 4 the en-

tire Ground well planted, and enclosed with a Stone

Wall. The Bankrupt paid €964 for the Interest in the

Lease, and laid out several Thousands in useful and

permanent improvements. A state of the Title may

be seen at the Bar of the Royal Exchange Coffee-Room, with B. Eggy, Auctioneer, and with Gronge

Ivir. Agent to the Commission, No. 49, Tastle-Street

NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

TUST ARRIVED to M. P. and M. FARRELL, a well

assorted Cargo of the above Articles, which they

will sell on the most reasonable Terms.—Kent HOPS

ONE THIRD SHARE of about £300 per Annum.

and Land, together with the One-Third Share of the

Bround, the Wood and Timber growing thereon,

ituate at Whelan's Bridge, a most heautiful situation

for a Lodge thereon, and a valuable rising Interest.

-Apply to Santific Spring, Jun. Esq. Attorney, or

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

r the INTUREST, and all the MACHINERY sold

FERRIC EXTENSIVE CONCERNS, situated in John-

street, in the City of Waterford, lately in the

Possession of Thomas Pearson.—For Particulars see

land Bills, which may be had at the Office of this

WATERTORD MARKET PRICES-MAY 25.

. . . - 31s. Od. - 36s. Od

____ 04, 0d, ~ 04, 0d

. - 33a. Od. - 40s. Od.

Application to be made to ARTHUR BIRKIE.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - £7 00s. Od.]

..... third - - - - - - 6 10s. Od.

Tallow (rendered) - - - about 90s, Od.

Lard (flake) - - - - 0 - (id. - 0 - 0d.

Burnt Pigs, - - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d.

Jatmeal, - - - - - - 14s. 0d. - 17s. 6d.

lour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - -s. -d

--- second, - - - - 48s. Od. - 50s. Od.

___ third. - - - - - 36s. 0d. - 40s. 0d.

--- fourth, - - - - 464. Od. - SDs. Od.

)ats (common) - - - 12p. 6d. - 00s. 8d.

--- (potatoe) - - - - 13s. 0d. - 00s. 0d.

Malt. - - - - - - - - 35s. 3d. - 38s. 0d.

Conts. - - - - - - 4s. 6d. - 5s. 0d.

Tallow (rough), - - - 8s. 0d. - 9s. 3d.

Potatoes, - - - - - 6d. - to 8d.1

Pork, - - - - - - - - - 8d. - 4 d.

Train Oil, - - - - - £15 104 -

781 Barrels Wireat,]

230 _____Oats.

315 - Barles,

Butter, -------- 20d. - 26d.

f (quarters), - - - - 4d. - 6d.)

(joints), - - - - 5d. - 74d. (quarters), - - - - 6d. - 7 d.

- - - - - - 7d. - 8¥d.

Whiskey, - - - - - - 55, 2d. - 85, 4d. -per Gall.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

(joints), ----- 7d. - 83d. > per lb.

Averaging \

-- (casks, rendered) - 66s. Od. - 70s. Od. (

arising out of the Paper Mill, and Bolting Mills

Waterford, May 20, 1811.

Waterford, 1st May, 1811.

September 8, 1810.

of May, 1801, at the yearly Rent of £95 7s. 8d.

the 15th of June next, at the Royal Ex-

Bankrupt.

County of Tipperary.

Dublin, or in Waterford.

in Pockets, also for Sale.

the Proter.

tr in the Possession of an. Street, adjoining to the Inn.

Waterford, May 28, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

NEW HOPS.

60 Porkets of new KENT HOPS, and 20 Bags and 20 Packets of SUSSEX, ARE NOW FOR SAIR AT THE STORES OF JEREMIAH RYAN,

RALLEY'S-STREET. Waterford, May 30, 1811.

TO BE LET. OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

HOUSE and very large SHOP in the Main Street, Carrick on Suir, formerly occupied by Spracen and Soxs, in the China and Earthen-ware Trade; the situation is convenient to the Market, and suitable for North Wholesale and Betail Business in any Line -Leise -- Lives renewable for ever. Apply to JAMES

Servicen, in said House.

They have also to Let or Sell, a very Excellent WAREHOUSE and YARD, on the side of the River. at Carrick-on-Suir, suitable for the Corn and Coal Buminuss, or any other Trade. Lease-for 700 Years. Carrick-on-Suir, May 24, 1811.

APCTION OF FURNITURE, PLATE, LINEN.

ON MONDAY, THE 10TH JUNE, AT MR. COTTERILL'S, THOMAS-STREET,

FR3HE entire FURNITURE of said House, most o which is nearly new and English MANUEAC-TUBE-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 LI NEN, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

Immediately afterwards, the WINE, consisting of CLARET, superior OLD FORT, and MADEIRA, Bottle ;also,two Farming CARTS, and Harness for one

67 The FURNITURE may be viewed on Friday and enturday preceding the Sale. May 27, 1811.

FLAX SEED.

VILLIAM ROBINSON has a few Hhds, Prime New York FLAX SEED remaining unsold, which he would dispose of ou reasonable Terms.

TO BE LET, WAHE HOUSE in which Thomas Nevens resided in Kunstreet, with or without a large YARD and COUNTING-HOUSE, on the Quay .- Application to be made at said House.

TO BE SOLD, ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS, FINELYE Acres, one Roud, six Perches of OAK WOOD, of 43 Years Growth. It lies within a Mile and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the River Earcov .- Application to be made in Writing, (Postp.id.) to Joshua Nuxy, Esq. St. Margaret's, Broadway, or, at Rockfield, Wexford.

> YOUNG SWORDSMAN TO BE LET TO MARES THIS SEASON.

FERHIS beautiful Bay Horse was got by Swordsman. 5 Dam by Old Bagot, on Gregory's Arabian Mare : he is now Five Years old, in great Bloom, and very promising to get useful Stock for the Coun

He was never trained, nor had a gallop, of cours

run, and physicked. He will cover at Johnstown near Cappoquin; Bred Mares, 6 Guineas, all others 2, and a Crown to the Groom. The Money to be paid before Service, as the Groom is accountable

April 16, 1811.

KILLEA TO BE LET OR SOLD

MOLONEL ST. LEGER will let or sell, th / HOUSE and LANDS of KILLEA, from the 25th day of March just, consisting of a HOUSE, walled-in GARDEN, well cropped, with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which a Lease of 25 Years is yet unexpired. Colonel Sr. Lugan bas also 19 Agres of Ground, which he will set with the House, or separate.-The House, &c. is in perfect repair, fit for the reception of any Family. The situation and beauty of the ace is well known .-- Application to be made to Coonel St. Lugan, who will show the Premises. Killen, March 15, 1811.

By Authority of the Prince Regent.

RTHER BIRNIE begs leave to inform his Priends 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.

3 171704 01	₹.50°000	are	∌ ,50.00
24	0.000		24.00
32			16.00
60			3.00
1.600			\$5.00
1.000			90,00
5.000 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			53,00
50 mm Tickets			₹,500.00

As the Price of Tackets will certainly rise, an early Parchase is recommended.

DUBLIN, MAY 29.

AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS

FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT. OF IRELAND. BOUT THIRTY ACRES of the OUT-GROUND Yesterday a most respectable and numerous Meet-A of BELMONT, within a Mile of the Bridge of ing of our Catholic fellow-subjects, together with a Waterford, with most beautiful Views of the River. great number of Protestant Gentlemen, assembled and the various sucrounding Improvements. There pursuant to a public notice, at the Little Theatre in are two small COTTAGES on some of the Lots. Mr Fishamble-Street, for the purpose of taking into NEWFORT will also let about 17 ACRES of the LANDS of GRACEDIEU; (with the Meadowing thereon, laid consideration the propriety of presenting Petitions to up since the 1st of Jan. last,) the Rent to commence Parliament, that if it is intended that any Act shall the 25th of March last , or without the Meadowing pass to allow the Militia of Ireland to Teare their rom the 29th September next, and Possession given native land, provision may be made therein to secure efore that day. Proposals, in Writing, will be received by WILLIAM NEW FORT, Esq. Belmont, or Bank. to them the free exercise of their Religion. The Vaterford, who has also to Let, the HOUSE, STORE. Chair was taken by the and KILN, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Dwyen, ir Rose-lane, in this City; and the House in Carrick, late-

HOY. 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 Ireand. He said it had been long since declared by the present Earl of Liverpool, then Lord Hawkesbury, 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 thougo, 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; their object was not to seek a restoration of their rights, but simply to seek for toleration, and to procure for the Cathelic Soldier the indulgence of his Religion by a legislative provision, which if it was intended he should have, why not give it to him hy the sauction of the law, instead of making it a re-

Independent Members avowed it in Parliament.—

Mr. Jekyl, a most eminent Lawyer, in the face of

a Court of public justice unreproved, strongly ex-

pressed in 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 up-

on the test laws, calls the Cutholic religion a bloody

and detestable superstition. If such men as Mr.

Belsham so express themselves, what may be ex-

pected from the ignorance and prejudice of the lower

classes? Under such circumstances it is absolutely

necessary that if a Catholic soldier was removed

there from hence, his right to his religion should

be recognized by law, and not made the sub-

ject of what is called regulation. The one is

military, the other a civil protection. But It

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 aurpices of Lord

Harrington, it is known what obstacles have been

attempted to be thrown in the way of the Catholic

Soldier; and how soon may Mr. Perceval change

the good Lord Harrington, and replace him

with another of a very different character?-

And if, therefore, even in this Catholic coun-

try, the Catholic soldier is liable to interruption,

what must be his situation in Protestant Eng-

Mr. Finlay begged permission to claim the attention of this portion of his Catholic fellow-subjects in | Emigration. Aggregate Meeting legally assembled. It was quite uitable with their wisdom to throw open the avenues of intercourse to their Protestant fellow-subjects; it yould serve their cause by willing away the imputaion that the Catholic Bar converted the Catholic cause into a job. It will shew the Protestants that the Catholics 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 Catholies is at present most critical, the eyes of the Empireare 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 Gorerument of France. The purpose of the first is to subjugate the Catholics, and of the other to subjugate the Empire, but they should arm themselves the Catholics of Ireland. with patience for their sufferings, and prudence Mr. Finn followed Mr. Keogh, and sindicated the 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 .-

Catholic Lawyers from an imputation which had been cast upon them, that they were afraid of consuring the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney Gen. for their co-operation with Mr. Pole, in composing the circular letter; he argued that Mr. Perceval's ennity to the Catholies was not on account of their The wisdom of the measure, independent of other country, and that if the Protestants here were the objections, is very questionable; it is a most mismore numerous class, they would be oppressed, and aken idea that it would strengthen the Union bethe Catholics would be the favoured people. Lord ween the two Countries. Historians say the con-Wellesley had drank the health of the Pope in Spain, rary, and that bringing the natives of two countries and returned home to join the No Popery Adminisin contact together, as is intended by this Bill, will tration. The hatred to the Catholic Religion was increase animosities, which are always most inveteall hypocrisy-Who are their allies? None but rate between Borderers. If, in the higher circles Catholics. of England, an antipathy against this Country exsts, what can be expected from the lower classes?

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 endeavours in Parliament to have introduced into the Bill allowing in interchange of Militia, a chase to secure to the rish 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 Milltiaman, 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 inculcated, 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 mensure 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 confluded by expressing his admiration at the eloquent display of talents which he had witnessed that day, and which he said made him the

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 hini in Sicily, or Sir J. Moore in Spain. Even in Porugal, where the natives are all Catholics; a person of that religion cannot be a Member of the English factory. But even if the religion of the Catholic soldier was protected by law, its exercise to England would be impossible. There are no Catholics in England, except in the counties of Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Yorkshire; there is no chapel o be found in those countles that could coutain 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 Chaptein ought to be appointed to each regiment. This is so reasonable a proposition that it could not be refused, and this concession would cause alterntion 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 woon 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. Perceval and his ussociates, he had the Busts 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 receasely, if feeling they had-it ought to have conrerted their hearts into the same substance as tho Busts. Mr. Finlay then proceeded from other acts of the Regent, to shew he was deserving the confidence of the Catholics. He was their only hopethey should therefore implicitly depend on him, for if he deserted them, they had but one alternative-

Mr. Keogh 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 unortunately 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 milltla, that they had bravely fought, and would have conquered, but unfortunately they lost their way in the Boz of Allen. Mr. Keogh paid a very handsome tribute to the valor of the 87th Regiment at Barrosa. He said e was prouder of his name since Lieutenant Keogh f that regiment gloriously lost his life in the very net of grasping at the French Eagle, than he was even t the services his father had rendered the cause of

the soldiers; there would be an Trish and an English party. Those Gentlemen of Ireland who were away, and all those inconveniencies were to be raised without the pretence 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 coun try Gentlemen of England out of the militia. He would not pledge himself, however, to support the Bill in its farther progress, unless the Catholic had in this country the full liberty of worshipping God as he thought proper; and unless this was given, not as a sufferance, but as a right.

Colonel ELLISON thought the Union ought to be comented in every way in which it was possible. sibly suffer some inconvenience; but still, on a question so connected with public benefit, he was ready to sacrifice his private feelings. He thought that land and Ireland than between Lincoln and Cornwall. Under such an impression, he should vote for a second reading of the Bill.

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

Mr. W. WYNNE was against the Bill; h thought it a gradual alteration of the militia system | day on which the City had asserted their independence -- an alteration, which, if continued, would reduce the militia regiment into a fencible establishment.

Mr. Secretary RYDER could not agree to postpouing it, because he saw no possible advantage to be derived from such a delay. He had the opinious 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 to his religion as he did at this 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 RYDERanswered, that no diffe rence 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 accord time, and ordered to be committed for

. 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 22d, a meeting of upwards of 500 of the Burdett. Livery of London took placeat the Old London Ta-

vern: Alderman Christopher Smith, in the Chair. About five o'clock an excellent dinner was served up. After the cloth was removed Non Nahis Doming was given in the first style, by Messrs. Incledon, Dignum, Gibbon, &c. The first toast given from the Chair was-" The King; and may be long reign over a free, happy, and united people," with three times three; "God save the King" was then sung by Mesars. Incledon, &c. with the following additi-

Let us our voices raise In songs of grateful peaise, For George our King. May he, by Goo's command, Still bless his native land, 'Gainst France to make a stand. Gop 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." Tune-" 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 drank with three .- The next toast was, "Lord Wellington, and our brave army in Portugal, and may they continue to gather fresh laurels, which they are so worthy to wear. This toast was drank with enthusiastic applause .-Song, " Come if ve dare," Mr. Inchedon.-Toast, " May success attend his Majesty's Forces, both by sen and land."-Tune, " Britons, strike home." The next toast was, " Marshal Beresford and his brave Pupils, not one of whom have been found tmants.

The Marquis of Waterford rose to return thanks for his relative, Marshal Beresford. He had already received the thanks of the Livery of London, which he valued more than any other circumstance of his | the Westminster election, he concluded by giving life. The Noble Lord observed, his Hon. Relative | the health of the Electors of Westminster.

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, most necessary to such a country, would be taken | 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, Incle don . On board the Arethusa."

The Chairman theo gave " Lord G. Beresford, and the Friends of the Constitution in Ireland." Lord G. Beresford then rose to return thanks for

the bonner which had been done him . it was muc easier for him to return thanks for himself, than i 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 dissension, his object was unau mity. The Noble Lord bere took an opportunity of adverting to the measure now pending, for the in terchange 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, He allowed that he, as a Militia Officer, might pos- | who signed the Declaration of the 4th of May.

Glee-- Glorious Apollo."

The next toast given was, "General Graham, there ought to be no more distinction between Eng- and our brave army in Spain."-Song, Dignum, The Great Nation.

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

Sir W. Cartis rose to return thanks for the honou the Meeting had done him; this was a great day; a 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 Common 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 trust ed, however, notwithstanding these cries, we should continue to do our duty, and prove we were Bri-

Sir Charles Price 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, augured well as to what it would be when he was called to the Throne.

Sir JAMESSHAW congratulated the Meeting or the effects of their assembling this day, especially when be considered that a Metting, 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 Burdett was held and dined together at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Soon after the cloths a few introductory observations, proposed as a toast, | aforesaid. · Pride and the Hope of Westminster, Sir F.

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 vants 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 descant 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 omen of his Royal Highness's repugnance to that odious and tyrannical influence of the Borough Faction, by whose predominating power the rights of the 'rown, not less than those of the people, were trampled on and destroyed. After a variety of animad-

ersions on the extraordinary doctrine held by Lord

Ellenborough in the case respecting the expence of

Major Cartwright congratulated the Meeting on an Address to the Prince Regent, and also a p.

Sir F. Burdett said he was commissioned by his If they should persevere in this opinion, and Noble Friend to assure the Electors, that nothing nought the commands of their Constituents, the but severe indisposition prevented him from attend ige The Hon. Baronet pronounced a handsome panegyric on the Character and merits of the Noble

After a very animated speech from Mr. Alderman Wood on the subject of granting the Guildhall to the Petitioners of Parliamentary Reform, and seveal observations from Mr. Quin, the Chai; man left the room amid a thurder of applause. The following were among the toasts.

" The King," "The Prince Regent, and his Contitutional declaration, that the Kinely Office is a trust or the benefit of the People." " our Francis Burdett." The Lord Mayor." " Representation without roten Boroughs, Defence without Foreigners, and Law eithout military execution." . The liberty of the Press-it is like the air we breathe, if we have it not we die." " Religious Liberty and Sterling Money."

The Bill, now in its progress through Parliament, to permit the interchange of the British and Irish Militias respectively," provides --

That men raised for the Militias chall be liable to erve in any part of the United Kingdom. That the oaths on enrolment of ballotted men and substitutes by former Acts, shall be repealed, and

others enacted. That the Regular Militia under this Act shall be raised as 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 mised under this.

That the force mised shall be called 6 the Militia of the United Kingdom"-and be entitled to the same rank, and subject to the same rules as the That Commissioned Officers disabled shall be on-

titled to half-pay, Non-commissioned Officers to Chelsea Hospital, and the widows of Officers to That the period for which regiments of British or

Irish Militia serve in Ireland or Great Britain, 10-

pectively, shall not exceed essirely That the Regiments of British or Itish Militia aving once served in the other part of the Uniter

Kingdom, not to serve again but in rotation. That no Regiment, Battalion, or Corps of Bu tish or Irish Milltia shall be called upon to serve in Ireland or Great Britain, until his Majesty's plea-

are shall have been signified. That his Majesty shall be empowered to employ anny 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 owed to Non-commissioned Officers, &c. making oluntary offers of service.

That previous to the certifying of such voluntary offer, the Commanding Other 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 eurolling and serving, except by their own consent. And,

That all the provisions, rules, and regulations, entained in this Act, shall apply to persons in making a voluntary offer of extending their services. were removed, Mr. Wishart rose, and having made | to all parts of the United Kingdom, in the manner

LONDON.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

An Anholt Mail arrived this morning. Troop re proceeding to the coasts of the Baltic, and other neasures are adopted, as well to protect the coast rom any hostile attempt on the part of the English ect, as to prevent any friendly intercourse between t and the shore.

The Bill for the appointment of Commissioners, or 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 Classica i Education n Ireland." --- The jurisdiction of the Commissioners will comprise the several Free Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Raphoe, Ennsikillen, Caran, Baungher, Carysfort, all founded by Charles I. Noan, Ballyroan, founded by John Preston, Esq. and Clonmel School, founded by R. and S. Moore, Esgrs.; 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, re to be vested in the Commissioners, to be by them opplied solely and exclusively to the use and advanage thereof. The Commissioners also to have the uperintendance of the Diocesnu Schools, founded y Queen Elizabeth, with power to erect new ones, and provide for the maintenance of those already in peing, where the present means are insufficient.— The abuse and misapplication of the Royal Grants n Ireland, for the benefit of the Classical Schools, ave 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 comolete one it cannot be, as the agreements made by he present. Masters are not to be affected by the Bill.-Glong.

We have heard with surprise, that some of the Fentlemen, who were appointed, at the late aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, to present | prevail at every public office. The Ministers are

the increasing prevalence of the principles of Reform. tion for the removal of the Duke of Richmond Mr. Sturch proposed the health of Lord Coch- Mr. Pole, from the Government of that cor intend separating the duties imposed upon them authority as Delegates ceases. They represent the people of Ireland—they must act as individue We the more regret this, as it must create a sp resistion in Ireland, where the people will materi imagine that those, in whom they reposed cor dence, have betrayed their trust; for, if we informed right, some of those who now decliner senting the Petition, attended and voted for i the aggregate Meeting, where it passed maning ly : nor did they then decline the trust reposed, a thereby give an opportunity to the Catholics to cle firmer men. If the duty imposed upon them v itksome, why not resign their trust to the people Was it from a certainty that another aggregation Meeting would deprive them of the honour of po senting the Address, that they shrunk from an n peal to the people? We remember the game to ed by the seceders, in 1792; and when we recolle the consequences of it, we did not imagine, in a mesent times, that a similar attempt should be maw the descendants of those very men, which c only weaken the energies, and divide the strengt of the Irish Catholics .- Intb.

The Theban, 36 guns, Capt. Digby, with f East India convoy, has put back to Portsmon not being able to proceed, owing to contrary wind The Dreadnought, 28 guns, Hannibal, Orio and Mars, of 74 guns each, sailed vesterday for Portsmouth, to join Sir James Saumarez; also, the Frigard, 44 guns, to stop in the Downs, The latter ship is to take on beard the Portuguese Ar hassador and Suite, destined for the Court of Pr tersburgh.

It is said that the appointment of his Royal Him ness the Duke of York to the Office of Commande in Chief, whee Sir David Dundas resigned, took place last night, and that his Royal Highness left tow this morning for Windsor on business.

We have been favoured with the perusal of el-

er from a most respectable mercantile bouse at Mal a, which states some circumstances of very consider able importance with reference to our political an ommercial relations with the Ottoman Porte. The ircumstances alluded to, which shew a disposition of the part of the Turkish Government by no mean friendly to the interests of this country, will be seen in the following extract from the letter which is dated La Valetta, April I:- "Last Novembera mercantil louse here shipped a considerable quantity of goods on board a Maltese vesset, with an Austrian supercarg bound for Durazzo. The goods were to be forwarde hrough Albania and Bosnia into the Austrian provid es. On the arrival of the vessel J. Leard, Esq.the British Consul, applied to the Capitan Pacha for permission to land and forward the goods on paving the usual duties. This was granted; but when the Austrian supercargo was on the point of setting out the goods were sequestrated, and the supercargo pu a prison. Mr. Leard was also arrested and con ined. A few days afterwards, a party of Januis saties came to demand, within 24 hours, 8800 sequins, as an indemnification for expences incurd in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Malta by claim ng some. Albaniau vessels detained by Maltese priateers. Mr. Leard was finally obliged to deliver o the Pacha's Officers, a quantity of merchandize stimated by themselves at 7,000l, but which was much under the value of the goods, and was also forced to give a certificate that he had volurtarily consigned the goods to the Pacha. Another demand was then made for 4,600 sequins on Ma Lampel, the British Vice Consul, who was sent to prison, and threatened with being put in irons, if the Belle Poule, Captain Brishane, appeared off the Port, and demanded the British property and subjects. This demand was, however, disregarded, and the Cousul and Vice-Consul were forced to make another consignment, and sign certificates that they had voluntarily sold and delivered the goods." The same letter also mentions the massacre of the Mamelukes at Cairo. It states-- The Mathelukes, who are always deeply Indebted to the English merchants, were massacred at Grand Cairo, on the 1st March. There were 500 of them massacred by Hassan Pacha's soldiers. Their houses were plundered-and death and confiscation pronounced on all those who sheltered them. - Ahmed Bey only escaped by having gone off two days before to his

Government." SATURDAY, MAY 25. Three Telegraphic Messages yesterday from Fly-

to Bristol from Oporto. THE FIRST MESSAGE WAS--"The news from Oporto via Bristol confirmed."

mouth, confirmed the glorious intelligence brought

THE SECOND MESSAGE, " The enemy last 7000-are 1940." THE THIRD MESSAGE.

" Lord Wellington kept the field, and Massene The remainder of the communication was interrupted by a fog which prevented one of the intermo-

diate telegraphic stations from distinguishing the

signals of that immediately below it. But this morn ing it was ascertained that the message was, Massent had retreated across the Agueda. The Officer with the dispatches, arrived at Pl month about twelve yesterday, and immediately set off for London: Plymouth is 215 miles distant; but as great dispatch would be used, the Officer will arrive before our (Courier) paper is put to press. Great auxiety and impatience naturally who was to have gone to Windsor this morning, has deferred his visit, and waits at Carlton House.

The Officer 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 :-

" Downing-street, May 25. " Mr Lynn-Dispatches have been received from Lord Weilington, dated the 8th and 10th instant, 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 Cindad Rodrigo, on the 2d instant, and on the 3d and 5th made two desperate attacks. on the British army, for the purpose of relieving Almenda. The contest, though very severe, espewills on the 5th, terminated in the complete repulse of the enemy, and the Allied Army continuing to hold its position.

" On the 7th, at night, the French army retired from the position which they occupied on the prece Ging day on the Duas Casa. On the 8th, the enethe continued their retreat to the woods between Galligos, Pipejas, and Fuentas de Honor. On the 9th, they crossed the Azava; and on the 10th the Agueda, leaving Almeida to its fate.

" In the action of the 3d of May, the British loss consisted of 22 killed 171 wounded—that of the Portuguese 14 killed and 33 wounded. On the 5th the British loss consisted of 148 killed and 872 mounded. 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) " Liverroot."

" To the Lord Mayor," The following Bulletin was issued by Government this morning :-

BULLETIN, " Dozening-Street, Man 25, 1811. G. Di catches have been received from Lord Wellington of the 8th and 10th inst.; by which it apmars that the cacine's whole army, consisting of the 24, 6th, and 8th corps, and all the cavalry which could be collected in Castile and Leon, including 900 of the Imperial Guards, together with some of the battalious of the 9th corps, crossed the Agueda at Cindad Rodrigo on the 2d instant, and on the 3d and 5th, made two desperate attacks on the British army for the purpose of relieving Almeida.

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less consisted of 22 killed and 171 wounded; that of the Portuguese of 14 killed and 33 wounded. 6 On the 5th the British loss consisted of 148 kil ted, 872 wounded; the Portuguese loss 50 killed and 158 wounded; the number of the Allies missing in the two days amounted to 316. The coemy's has appears to have been great in killed, wounded and prisoners, but no return has been transmitted of the exact amount."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

CPlains near Almeida, May 8. The French do not appear to have been materilly reinforced--Report says 5 or 6000 of the Imperial Guards. On the 2d we had a good deal of skirmishing; on the 5th, in the morning, the whole French force were in motion early, and a general action 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 treble ours. The French, as you will hear, were baffled in all their efforts, and have not dared to attack us since. They are to-day retiring. The 71st, 79th, and 92d, had a fortunate opportunity of distingui shing themselves. Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, 79th, is severely wounded; Major Grant, of the 92d, lost his left leg , Lieutenant M'Nab, 92d, his right arm from the socket, and left arm splintered; Lieutenant J. L. Hill, 924, severely wounded. The 79th had 90 men taken, and 148 killed and

wounded. TWAY 10. TWO MILES FROM ATMEDA. "We are still here. "The enemy no more to be o. ii. They have crossed the Azava and the Agueday and report says, they are to leave Cindad Rodrigo to its fate. Massena is falling back to Salamanca. In the action of the 5th, these fine lads of the 42d, 71st, 79th, and 92d, in their kilts, were particularly hard at it.- The Portuguese behared nobly."

Such are the private accounts we have received. From Lord Wellington's dispatch it appears, that if he pleased he might have brought on a more general action, and with every fair prospect of success; but in the course he chose to adopt he acted with great ability and prudence, and knowing the object of the enemy to be the relief of Almeida, he neolyed not to risk that Siject on any account.-He therefore contented himself with defeating their purpose by this course of proceeding. He pro-

all in town. The Prince Regent, see understand, when that event takes place, find himself in a con- ed by 26 Generals, and the French having in the article of the slightest moment that has reached us in dition to undertake bolder measures with less risk.

He has on this occasion, as during the whole! tampaign, 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. -These orders were reiterated by three others, sent express from Paris. One of them Berthier's Aid-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 har ard an action, coute qui coute, as the only means of retrieving digir affairs, and as the Emperor could end no more reinforcements at present to the Pe-

The Fark and Tower guns were fired at noon: and an Extraordinary Gazette will be published in

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED, ON THE SPOR MAY Lieutenant Cowsell, 71st Regiment. Lieutenant Imlach, 79th ditto

Captain Keauchenberg, First Hussars, German Legi-Captain M. Donald, 42d Foot, severely Licuteurnt Rudkin, 50th Foot, slightly Ensign Grant, ditto, do. Licatenant Colonel Williams, 60th Foot, severely Licutenant Du Chastelet, ditto, slightly Captain Melatyre, 71st Foot, severely seutenant Fox, ditto, ditto. Licutenant M. Craw. ditto, slightly Ensign Kearns, ditto, dangerously Adjutant Law, ditto, slightly. Licutenant Calder, 79th, ditte

Unsign Brown, ditto, severely lientenant Hill, ogd. ditto. Licutenant Hinache, 95th Foot, ditto PORTUGUESE laptain de Barros, 6th Cacadores licutennat De Morasto, ditto do icutenant Joaquijn, ditto.

- J. De Sante Anno, ditto Ensign Fernra de Roxa, ditto -- Antonio Pinto, ditto Adjutant Benlo de Mongalhoems, ditto ON THE 5th OF MAY

aptain Irwin, 84th Regiment of Foot Lieutenant Ireland, 24th Foot, Lieutenant Houston 71st ditto. Lieutenant Graham, 71st ditto. Lieutenant Johnstone: 74th, ditto. Lieutenant Forres, 83d ditto. Licutenant Holmes, 85th ditto .-Lieutenant Wesley, 95th ditto. Ensign Cookson, 3d Guards.

RULLED.

WOUNDED. 10th Hussars-Major General Nightingale, slightly. Major General Stewart, ditto. Lieutenant Fitzela

B. F. Artillery .- Captain Thompson, slightly, et Regiment Dragoons - Lieutenant Martin, ditto, Lient. Woolcombe, ditto. Lieut. Forster, ditto. 4th Light Dragoons-Captain Knipe, severely. Cap

tain Mills, slightly. Lieutenants Gwynne and Badcock, ditto. Cornet Ellis, ditto. 6th Light Dragoons .- Lieutenant Weyland, severely Lieutenant Blake (since dead) lst Thissars German Legion.—Major Meyor, slightly

Captain Gruber, severely. Lieutenant Krauenberg, ditto oldstream Guards.—Capt. Hervey, slightly. Capt. Clitheroe, do. Oth Foot.—Major Woodgate, slightly. Licutement

Wynne, do. Ensign Cox do 11st Do.-Ensign Vandeleur, severely. Adjutant Law. 4th Do.-Capt. Macqueen, severely. Capt. Moore,

slightly. Adjutant White, do. 9th Regiment-Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, verely Capt. Frazer, slightly. Capt. Davison, severely, (since dead) Lieut, Sinclair, slightly, A. Cameron severely - Webb ditto - Webb ditto. - Robinson, ditto. A Frazer, slightly. D.

Cameron, ditto. 83d Regiment.~-Lieut, Vereker, severely S4th Regiment—Capt. Nixon, slightly

5th Regiment-Lieutenant Brook, dancerously, Lieutenant Hogg severely. 8th Regiment-Licutement M'Alpin, slightly, Ensign Hogan, severely

12d Regiment-Major Grant, left leg off. Licutenant M Nab, right arm off. has, Brit .- Captain Frenher, slightly, Captain Tournefort, ditto. Lieutenant Blemer, ditto. En-

sign Proto, severely. st Bat.-K. G. L .- Major Beck, slightly ed Ditto .-- Captain Muler, severely. Capt. Duke ditto 7th Ditto—Ensign Bachel, ditto.

Brunswick Oel's-Lieutenant Zollekofer, slightly 21st Portuguese - Ensign Francisco de Ponta, slightly d Cacadores - Lieut. John Brennegue, slightly. 5th Ditto-Lieut. Col. Seb. Pontez. slightly; Lieut. Jos. Vas. slightly, Ensign Jos. Virreira, severely (since dead) Ensign Francisco Prinoto, slightly. Ensign Joachim Perreira, ditto. MISSING

ant. Baillie, 16th L. D. Ensign Stodart, Cold. Guard Lieut.-Col. Hill, 3d ditto. Capt. Andrews, 24th Foot. Lieut. Rvan 50th ditto. Lieut. Roy, 71st ditto. Lieut. Baldwin, ditto. In addition to the particulars communicated in th

Official Bulletin, we have learned, from a private letter, the following important particulars:-On the 9th inst. in consequence of a part of th British army that was employed in the blockade of Almeida, being withdrawn, the garrison took the opportunity of evacuating the town, having blown up

The French force engaged amounted to nea 2,000 men, as Massena had collected reinforceuents from all quarters

The allied force was under 30,000.

the fortifications.

FURTHER PARTICULARS Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the 3d Guards British Camp near Almeida, May 8, 1811.

" Intelligence having reached Lord Wellington that the Prince of Essling had held a Council of war bubly insures the fall of that for ress, and will, at Ciudad Rodrigo on the 1st inct, which was attendcourse of the last few days made several demonstra- inserted in our columns; but more ample accounts tions on the left bank of the Agueda, it was supposed that he meditated an attempt to relieve Almeida. or at least to bring off the garrison, which was now known to be much straitened for provisions. Next | mation now given goes, it is beyond question cerday the enemy having crossed the Agueda in force, the British division marched out of their canarmy, under the immediate command of Lord Welnear the village of Villa Formosa, two leagues in front of Almeida, and four from Ciudad Rodrigo. About two in the afternoon, the enemy, whose line extended along the edge of a thick wood, pushed forward several corps of sharp-shooters, with a view to obtain possession of the rillage of Fuente Douora, which was defended most obstinately by the light troops-but the French, from their superiority of numbers, became masters of this important point in our position, where, however, they remained but a short time, when they were dislodged by the 71st regiment, under Colonel Cadogan, at the point of | ted little news of importance. the bayonet. This was a little Defore dusk, when the firing ceased. Next morning the enemy renewed his attempts on the rillage, and supported his placed 24,000 of her troops under the command of advance with heavy artillery, but every effort proved ineffectual.

MAY 5 .- " At day-brenk it was perceived that the enemy had removed the whole of his cavalry, and several heavy columns of infantry, on our right, and their numbers giving them confidence, the French cavalry charged the British, who were compelled to retire, but frequently faced about and made several desperate charges upon the enemy. Meantime the 7th division, under General Houston, was warmly engaged with a superior body of infantry, and in consequence, was directed to fall back upon the Guards, which were posted on the right of the 1st division, flanked by Captain Lawson's brigade | movement was executed in a most deliberate manner, every inch of ground being disputed with the encmy. The two foreign corps in this division, the Ireland .- Dublin Evening Post. Duke of Brunswick Oels' infantry, and the Chasseurs Britanniques, behaved with the utmost gal-French cavalry by several well-directed vollies. Previous to this, the enemy had opened a tre-

mendous fire upon the first line of infantry; every

shot went over, doing execution in the second line. About cleven A. M. the picquet of the Guards unler Lientenant-Col. Hill, which was skirmishing in front of the brigade with the enemy's light troops was charged by a body of cavalry, whom he twice repulsed; but, being reinforced, they returned to the charge in such numbers that further resistance was unavailing, and Col. Hill was compelled to surrender himself a prisoner, after seeing most of his Officers and men cut down. The engagement continued until the close of the day, and the enemy, whose force in the field consisted of 40,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry, was not enabled to gain a singleadvantage, or make an impression upon any part of the British line. Their loss in front of Fuentes Douora, which was the principal object of attack, and the possession of which was of the utmost onsequence to either army, was immense, 600 being killed in the village alone. The loss of the British was also severe, but not so great as might be expected from the length of time the troops remained under fire.

After the caralry retired in the early part of the norning, the British line stood as follows :- The 7th division (Houston's) was on the right, next to the 1st division (Sir B. Spencer's), having the light division on the left, and beyond were those of Generals Picton, A. Campbell, and Sir W. Erskine. Brigadier-General Pack remained with the Queen Regiment, and a brigade of Portuguese infantry, watching the fortress of Almeida, from whence few guns were fired, probably as signals in the ourse of the morning.

The hostile armies remained in front of each other on the two following days. Not a cliet was ired; but working parties were employed in throwng up field works to strengthen the right of the British line. In the afternoon of yesterday the French and British were mutually employed in burying their dead, which was effected without either party offering the smallest molestation to the other. About 10 P. M. a heavy firing was heard in the direction of Almeida, followed by several explosins. The French army having been reinforced by the arrival of Marshal Bessieres with 3000 of the mperial Guards, it was confidently expected in the British camp that the enemy would renew his attack, but at day-break we had the satisfaction to see the French videttes gallop off, and soon after, several columns of infantry in motion to the rear. " In the course of the 6th, Colonel Trant arrived

on the left with a body of Portuguese militia, and the corps of Don Julian Sauchez took a share in the action and checked the movement of the enemy on our right.

"The result of Marshal Massena's attempts to raise the siege of Almeida has ended in establishing, upon the firmest foundation, the character of the British arms, and has added fresh laurels to those which already gracefully adorn the brow of our il-Justrious Chief.

Whaterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

The London Journals of the 24th conveyed a elegraphic confirmation of the intelligence from Portugal communicated by CAPTAIN HEATLY Those of the 25th brought the official BULLETINS together with a variety of other details, on the same deeply interesting and important subject. Every

will be conveved by the next mail, as Lond WEL-LINGTON's dispatches were to have been published in the GAZETTE of Saturday night. So far as the infortain, that the Allied Armics have augmented largely their justly acquired reputation, and that the obtonments, and on the 3d of May, the whole of the ject of the enemy in relieving ALMEIDA was frustrated with consummate bravery and skill. The battles lington, was concentrated in the plains of Argania, appear to have been sanguinary in the extreme; and many are the friends and relatives who must summon all their fortitude to hear the tale of sorrow that yet awaits them! Till LORD WELLINGTON's dispatches shall arrive, it would be premature to form any decisive judgment on the nature or consequences of this mighty contest.

The Dublin Evenling Post, in a letter from London states that, on the 9th, the French were on their ground, and that Musena claimed the victory With the exception of the topic just mentioned, the London Journals of Saturday have communica-

Prussia is said to have acceded to the Rhenish Confederation, and, as a preliminary measure, to have the French General Rappe. Private letters from the North also state, that there is not the least prospect of any rupture between France and

Sir Samuel Romilly's Bills respecting capital punishments, except as to Bleach Greens in Ireland, have been thrown out by the Lords. -Sir John Newport's motion, for the repeal of the additional duty on Irish Advertisements, was negatived by 51 to 21.

The Duke of York is formally restored to the Command of the Forces in the United Kingdom .-No mail due.

Mr. Perceval gave notice that on Monday next he of nine-pounders and some light cavalry. This | would move that the House would resolve itself into a Committee to consider the propriety of granting an increased allowance to the Lord Lieutenant of

DIED .- On Tuesday morning, at his house in Willautry, and completely checked the advance of the liam Street, Samuel Penrose William, Rsq. one of the Society of Friends.—If early virtue can lay claim to public attention and regard, well does the name of this beloved and lamented Youth deserve to be recorded. To pay a tribute to his memory is the duty of the Journalist; but his merits can receive ade quate justice only from intimate and congenial spirits; and from those who knew him best the impression of his worth will never be effaced. He has been cut off in the prime of life, whilst surrounded with every blessing that could render its continuance an object of desire-endeared, opsecially, by the tenderest domestic ties-and whilst he gave the fairest promise, had Providence been pleased to protract his existence, of enrolling himself among the esteemed and virtuous men of his country. His kindness of heart, his amiableness of disposition, and his amenity of manners, attracted and secured the warmest af fections of the respectable circles with which be asso ciated. His innate love of rectifude, as well as the precepts and habits of integrity which were inculcated and formed by the lessons and guidance of parental love, exalted him above every mean and vicious action, and threw around his character those ornament. which are above all other possessions most deserving of human ambition and pursuit. Mr. Penrose's career, short as it has been, has conferred new credit on a name which is uniformly combined with the recollection of every honourable and henevolent quality.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS.

ARRIVED. 26th-Camden Packet.

27th-Providence, Brown, Newhaven, ballast. 28th-Gower Packet; Henrietta, Cork, Jones, Waterford, Pork; Young Eagle, Swansen, Jones,

26th-Samuel and Earl Leicester Packets. 27th-Betsey, Stephings, Milford, ballast; Sarah, Boggs, Cork, oals i Auckland Packet. 28th-Cornwallis, Bristol, Rich, ballast , Delight, Presion, Richards, oats : Camden Packet.

NEW HOPS.

60 Pockets of new KENT HOPS, and 20 Bags and 20 Pockets of SUSSEX, ARE NOW FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF JEREMIAH RYAN. BAILEY'S-STREET.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD

Waterford, May 30, 1811

HAVING heard a Report, in consequence of my going to England for a short time, that I had given up my intention of standing for this County, I hink it necessary to declare, that there is no founda tion for such a Report 1 and that whenever an Op portunity occurs I shall offer myself to your Con

I have the Honour to be, Your most obedient humble Servant. EDWARD LEE.

Waterford, May 30, 1811. TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD, HOUSE and very large SHOP in the Main-Street, Carrick-on-Suir, formerly occupied by Spence a and Sons, in the China and Earthen-ware Trade; the situation is convenient to the Market, and suitable for both Wholesule and Retail Business in any Line .--Lease-Lives renewable for ever. Apply to Janta

FENCER. in said House. They have also to Let or Sell, a very Excellent WAREHOUSE and YARD, on the side of the River, at Carrick-on-Suir, suitable for the Corn and Coal Buincis, or any other Trade. Lease-for 700 Years. Carrick-on-Suir, May 24, 1811.

NEW FLAX SEED.

TUST ARRIVED to HERRY H. HUNT and Co. a small Quantity of prime new FLAX SRED, warranted, which will be sold on reasonable Terms. Waterferd, May 18, 1811.

