The Earl of LIVERPOOL called the attention of their Lordships to a vote which had passed in another place, bestowing on an individual a portion of the public money, contrary to the opinion of their Lordships, formerly expressed, respecting the just claim of that individual: and he intimated that the subject having by his Majesty's Ministers been submitted to the consideration of the Prince Regent, his Royal Highness had signified his desire that it should un-

dergo a further Parliamentary discussion before he should give his stretion to it. The Earl of LAUDENDALE complained of breach of Privilege; which had been committed by some persons in sending circular letters to their Lordships, animadverling an the proceedings of a Com-

mittee of their Lordship's House
Here Earl MORTON moved, that Strangers be ordered to withdraw, which was accordingly done. CRIMINAL LAWS.

The order of the day being read on the subject of the Criminal Law Amendment Bills brought up from the Costmons

Lord HOLLIAND rose to move the second reading of the first of the five Bills, (that respecting the stealing lo & dwelling house.) His Lordship entered into a brief review of the origin, object, and history, of the laws which these Bills, one of which was more immediately before them, sought to reveal. His Lordship then proceeded to shew the hiefficacy of the laws as they at present stood, for the prevention of offences, and the striking contradiction between them and the practice. Either the practice should be assimilated to the law, severe as the law was, or the law to the practice. He contended, that the certainty of punishment was a better mode of preventing crime, than the severity of have which humanity and justice prevented the execution of. That certainty could only be obtained by a lower standard of punishment, since experience proved that the prosecutor, the witness, the jury, and the judge, were all influenced and diverted from the strictness of the law by the existing statutes. The jury, from their humanity, had been known, even where a ten-pound note had been proved to have been stolen, to have returned a verdict of stealing below the amount of 40s. The dreadful punishment of death was held out, bu the practice shewed that it was seldom inflicted .-It was said, that, not withstanding the severe punishments which were held out in terrorem, the offences increased. So they did, from a variety of causes. But, what could that prove? To use a familiar illustration; if he had an old scare-crow in his garden, and yet found that the depredations upon it, instead of diminishing, increased, and he consulted his gardener about removing the ineffectual scare-crow, the gardener would probably tell him that the scare-crow had been there for many years, and depredations had increased; and that therefore it would be most dangerous to remove it. His Lordship went through a variety of illustrations and arguments, tending to prove the propriety, wisdom, mercy, and advantage, of making the criminal law alike in practice and theory. He con-

cluded by moving the second reading of the Bill. Lord ELLENBOROUGH acquitted the Noble Lord of any intention of reflecting on the administration of the laws, but felt convinced that the present Bill would not operate any beneficial change, but the reverse. He was willing, however, as far as it rested with him, to consent to those two Bills relating to the robberies in bleaching-grounds being tried by way of experiment. The Bill passed two years ago respecting privately stealing from the person, had not produced the promised consequences, but had had injurious effects. As to the prosecutors, he had never witnessed that extreme slackness in their endeavours; on the contrary, they seemed, when once engaged in a prosecution, to take a sort of pride in it, and to feel a kind of spleen at the means of resistance. As to the Jury, his Lordship had found in his own experience, that when he plaints laid before them the law, and told them the nature of their duty fairly, they did what became them to do. As to the case of the stealing ten pounds, should such a case occur before him, he should coolly desire them to reconsider their verdiet. He saw no alternative between the present system of punishments held out in terror to the guilty, modified by the Judge's discretion, according to the varying slandes and degrees of offences, and a graduated scale of penalties, as was now proposed. This last he thought visionary in theory, and impossible in any wholesome practice; absurd, like the system they had lately read in the Chinese Code. He instanced here a variety of cases and circumstances to prove its impracticability, and the superior advantage of the law and practice as it stands. The system of Criminal Law had stood the test of a century. It had been hitherto the just boast of this country, that its laws were wise, and humanely framed, and they ought not to give way to the ingenious and learned speculations of modern philosophy. When some of their laws were framed, there were in Parliament most wise and able lawyers and legislators. In Parliament there were Lord Somers, Lord Cowper, Lord Hardwicke, and Mr. Lechmere, afterwards Lord Lechmere, besides many other able men; and their deliberations on those subjects bore all the marks of profound attention. Let not their Lordships be deceived on this subject by specious and ingenious observations, but be cautious how they sanctioned alterations, the consequences of which they could not foresec .--He then took notice of various observations in pamphlets, some of which he thought foolish, and Nome slanderous on the administration of justice. Ever since, by his Majesty's favour, at the instance of those who had recommended him to the high situati-

in the deliberations of that House, he had endearoured to attend the Att, and give the humble assistance his practical experience had afforded him, on subjects connected with his profession. He had done so now, and he must say, from the entire conviction of his mixed, that the proposed alterations and in the second class of 4001. would be more likely to do injury than benefit to the practice of our laws .- The Noble Lord concluded by moving that the Bill be read the second time on that day six months.

The Farl of LAUDERDALE supported the

The LORD CHANCELLOR entertained great loubts of the propriety of the present measure.-There was a vast variety of shades in the complexion of offences, from the man who entered your house n the dead of night, with crape over his face, carrying a dark-lanthern, with pistols, and manacles to bind you if resistance xas attempted, to the lad of 14, who, wandering about the streets of London, was tempted to cut open a pain of glass and purloin a gold seal that was exhibited in the windows.-What a difference was there between the two crimes! though the law pronounced a capital punishment upon both, yet you would not on that account abrogate the capital punishment which was pronounced against burglary generally. The same with regard to sheep stealing, where the shades of distinction were very marked between the man who stole self had tried, and him who stole them for the purpose | finance of selling them, and absolutely made a trade of his practices. It was of the last importance that the little hoard of the industrious cottager should be protected, who was often obliged to leave his cottage, and his little capital of not more perhaps than 40s, deposited in a tin box in a corner of his room. In short, there might be circumstances of aggravation attending the commission of the offences specified in the Bills, which might render it proper that an

had been but few instances of the sort. Lord ERSKINE confessed, that there were difficulties on both sides. Suppose that out of 100 persons capitally convicted under any particular class of crimes, 50 or 60 were executed, he should say. that this afforded a sufficient proof of the policy of that law which enacted the capital punishment. But, on the other hand, suppose that out of 1000 capital convictions, only one person was executed, this afforded a strong presumption that the offence ought not to be capital. This was precisely the case with the enactment which the Bill proposed to repeal, and therefore thinking that there should be a scale of punishments in some degree proportioned to the nature of the offences, he should support the

example should be made, though undoubtedly there

Lord HOLLAND replied; after which a division took place, and the second reading was negatived by 27 against 10.

Three out of the five Bills were thus thrown out, and the two remaining Bills with regard to stealing from bleaching grounds in Ireland, and England, were read a second time and ordered to be committed.-Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 24.

Sir J. NEWPORT presented a Potition from the Merchants and Tradesinen of the City of Waterford, praying an amendment of the Bankrupt Laws; the Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table. The Rock-Salt Bill was read a second time, and orered to be committed to-morrow.

The Irish Election Bill was read a second time, and rdered to be committed on Wednesday next. The Verdigrease Duties' Bill went through a Comnittee of the whole House, the report of which was ordered to be received to-morrow.

MR. PALMER'S CLAIM. Lord JOHN THYNNE reported at the Bar that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been vaited on with the Address of that House, and was pleased to answer, that he would make the Grant vhen Parliament should have provided the necessary means for the same.

COTTON WOOL DUTY BILL.

On the order of the day being read for the House

go into a Committee on this Bill, Mr. ROSE said, that he wished to yield to the pinion of the people of Lancashire, who conceived that this tax would be injurious to the manufacturers :--- and said, he was ready to abandon the tax. He, therefore moved, to put off the Committee for 3

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he had seen letters from Lancashire, expressing centiments extremely hostile to this measure ; -and, therefore, though he did not himself agree with them, he yielded to their remonstrances, and was ready to give up the measure. He wished also to state, that the suplies for the year were already so abundant, that he did not think it necessary to introduce any new tax. (Hear, hear.)

The Order was then put off for three months. The Bill, therefore, is lost.

PRIVILEGES OF THE COMMONS.

Mr. WHITBREAD had observed in some of the public prints an account of a proceeding in another place, which he thought highly derogatory to the rights of the House. It questioned the ability of the House to make good a late vote, in which they had resolved to address the Prince Regent. He would take an early opportunity of making a motion on the subject.

EAST INDIA COMMISSIONERS BILL. On the question for the House going into a Com-

Sir CHARLES POLE objected to any addition the expences of the country at such a moment as he present. The Clerks of the Navy, and other Officers, were receiving no increase of salarieswhy should the Clerks belonging to the Board of on he held, and which had also called him to assist | Controul?

Mr. DUNDAS said, the Clerks in this Office | says that no tax is to be raised in Ireland higher than had very important and confidential duties to dis- in England. It will not be the least excuse for him charge, and he could not perceise that they would to say, that my Hon. Friend beside me did so toe. be overpaid by having, probably after 20 years service, salaries, in the highest class, of 8001, a-year,

The House then went into a Committee on the Bill. After some observations from Mr. Tierney and Mr. Dandas, the Bill passed through the Committee .- Report on Monday.

TRISH CUSTOMS. The House went into a Committee on the Irish Customs Bill. When the clause imposing a Duty on Tobacco was read, Mr. BANKES expressed hisapprehension, that from the very defective collection of the excise, the duty on tobacco would not be very productive.

Mr. FOSTER said, the Hon. Gentleman was misinformed: it was the collection in the Excise on Spirits had been very defective, but on Tebacco it had been remarkably good, so that he had every reason to suppose it would prove quite contrary to what the Hon. Gentleman supposed.

Mr. MACNAGHTEN, in allusion to something that had fallen from an Honourable Member (Mr. Bankes), hoped that the Property Tax would not be extended to Ireland, as it was a tax which the people of that country particularly dreaded .-He also alluded to the comparative incompetence of sheep for subsistence, a case of which sort he him- that Honourable Gentleman on questions of Irish

> Mr. BANKES, in reply, contended, that he as a Member of the United Parliament, had as good a right as any other man to turn his attention to the affairs of Ireland. He would always do so, and he hoped that other Gentlemen would do so likewise tif they had done so long ago, perhaps Ireland would not be such a burthen upon England as she now was. He still thought that a modification of the property-tax was one of the best taxes which could be proposed in Ireland. He did not care what his propositions might appear for the moment, but should continue to offer that which, in his opinion, might appear to be of permanent utility.

Mr. FOSTER would never sit quiet in that House and hear it said, that Ireland was a burthen on this country. It was a gross insinuation, which, as an Irishman, he was bound instantly to revel; and he desired the Honourable Gentleman who had so unguardedly made it, instantly to retract it? What did he mean? Did he want to repeal the Act of Union? He as one had roted against that Act, and he would now say to those who held such opinions as the Hon. Gentleman, "If you do not like it, discharge it."

After a few words from Mr. CROKER and Mr. C. HUTCHINSON, the Resolutions were agreed o, and the Report was ordered to be received to-

PRESS IN IRELAND. ..

Sir JOHN NEWPORT rose for the purpose of noring for a repeal of the 50th of the King, which elated to the additional duty on advertisements in Ireland. When this additional duty was first proposed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer calculated that it would produce an increase to the revenue of 30,000l, whereas on the last year the product was only 2,500l. He then went into a comparative statement of the duty on advertisements here and in Ireland, and showed the balance to be much against that country. He also shewed, that in England the Proprietors of Newspapers were allowed a discount of 17 per cent, on the duty, when in Ireland they were only allowed 11 per cent. He concluded by moving, "A Repeal of the 50th of the King, as far as related to an additional duty on advertisements and hand-bills."

Mr. FOSTER was willing to place the Irish mewspapers on the same footing as the English, if the Hon, Baronet desired it; but he suspected, if so, that the Hon. Baronet would not be a great favourite with the Irish printers. He must say, that it was rather riciculous in some Gentlemen to talk of the duty on advertisements being detrimental to the liberty of the press, when the two subjects were in no way connected. The worthy Paronet seemed to think that he had violated the Act of Enion by laying on some duties in Ireland higher than in England. The worthy Baronet, when in office, did the same thing. He may shake his head, but he did-"Yes, (said Mr. Foster) you laid a tax upon jounting cars-(A lough.) What's the reason yon don't hold up your head and answer me?-(Alaugh.) You laid a tax upon jaunting cars, and you laid a tax upon licenses for public houses. I do not blame you-I did the same thing .-- (A laugh.) It is not fair, however, that you should

accuse me of that as a fault, in the commission of which you must have thought yourself perfectly justifiable. Mr. SHERIDAN -- I really cannot help remarking the surprising change of temper which has so suddenly manifested itself in the Right Hon. Gent. A few moments ago, when the Hon. Gent. below me (Mr. Bankes) said that Ireland was a burden upon England, he was instantly all on fire-and well he might-if Ireland is a burden upon England, where are you to seek the reason? Where but in the oppression, the injustice, and the tyranny of this country, which has so long enthralled Irelandwhich has debased her for three centuries. I do not wonder, however, at the sudden good humour of the Right Hon. Gentleman. I hear a few of the worthy Gentlemen opposite have been amusing themselves this evening .- (A taugh.)-Really I am very far from blaming them-indeed I am one of the last in the House that would desire to interrupt their dicersion .- (Hear, hear.) The Right Hon. Gentleman | public would be perfectly satisfied also .- Adj. had said, if the Union is to be violated, it is best to repealit at once: now, all that the Hon. Gentle. man had done with respect to the press is a violation | Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ANTHUR of the Act of Union-aviolation of that clame which

Even if it was the fact, it would not excuse his following a bad example: but my worthy Frienddid no such thing. He taxed jaunting cars there are no jaunting cars in England, so the case does not held there. He taxed licences, but licences are not articles of taxation, but police regulations; so there also he B in error. In fact he has not made out a single case where my Right Hon. Friend has violated the Act of Union .- (Mr. Fester and Mr. Perceral here appeared to converse.) I should be obliged to the Honourable Gentleman for his attention, though, perhaps, it would be more politic in me to let him continue his hints to his Right Hon. Friend. indeed I shall lose but little by his instilling a fee of his arguments to-night into the ear of the gentleman beside him. (Hear!) I turn, however, to the Hon. Gentleman below (Mr. Bankes), who had the bardihood to say, this night, that Ireland cannot support her own Government. It is not so. She can support her fair proportion; but she cannot, per ought she, to be required to advance an over-rated quota to the general defence of the whole Empire, ee what Ireland is doing for you-see her sacrificing her courage—her best bleed in your delence: and can you in return basely repreach her with her poverty. (Hear.) You have no right to do sn .-If she is poor she has become so in your support. spare her, then, the mortification of hearing that she owes that to your gratitude, which the has a right to claim not from your bounty but your jutice. It has been said that the press cannot be hurt y raising the duty on advertisement. There are three ways of destroying the liberty of the press; one is by oppressive Acts of Parliament, another is ov ex officio informations, and the unconstitutionil banishment of printers to distant gaols; (heur, hear.) and the third is by raising the price of cheap publications. This, and this is the way resorted to in Ireland, is a mean, a cowardly, and a circuitous attempt. I have ever been a warm friend to the press, and while I live I shall continue so. I fear no corruption either in the State, or the Government, while the press exists. Against renal Lords, Commons, or Juries-against despotism of any kind. or in any shape-let me array a free press, and the li-

berty of Englandshall standunshaken."—(Hear.) The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQ. said, that the plain question was, whether this measure was a violation of the Act of Union or not? He should contend that it was not; and that it would not, even if a greater tax were to be levied in Ireland than in England. He did not imagine that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Bankes) when he alluded to Irelandas a burthen upon this country, did mean any thing to call forth the warmth of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Foster.) So far from considering Ireland a burthen to this country, he looked upon it as a great source of its strength, and under that impression he thought t as much an act of justice and liberality to England is to Ireland, that the temporary deficiency of the esources of Ireland should be relieved from the aundance of the finances of this country. The Right Hon, Gentleman then defended generally the mea-

ures of his Right Hon. Friend. Mr. SHERIDAN shortly explained, and gave notice that he should, early in next Session, move for a repeal of the law by which Judges were empowered to order persons for confinement in distant

After some observations from Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Shaw (of Dublin) in support of he motion, and a short reply from Sir J. Newport, division took place-For the motion 21-Against t 51-Majority 30.

ABOLITION OF TRIMPAGE.

Mr. CROKER, in answer to a question put on a former night by an Honourable Gentleman then present (Mr. Whithread), begged leave to state the naure of the fund newly created by fines for the discharge of Seamen. According to the old arrangement, when a Seaman was permitted to procure a substitute in order to quit the service himself, his only course was to apply to persons called Crimps, who charged at the rate of 100 guineas for an able bodied seaman, and 50 guineas for a landsman, and they insisted that the entire sum should be deposited in the first instance, often before they had obtained the substitute themselves. The consequence of this was, that months, and even years elapsed, before the substitute was found; and the individual, who paid his money, had often sailed to a foreign station, or, perhaps, died, before the object was accomplished, osing to his distressed family, the full amount of his discharge. The Government, considering this a subject which called for its interference, resolved to interpose its authority, and put an end to the iniquitous trade of Crimps altogether. With this view it was determined by the Board of Admiralty, that the man should be discharged the moment his discharge was paid for at the rate of 80 guineas for an able bodied seaman, in the place of 100 guineas, and 40 guineas for a landsman, in the place of 50, as charged by all the Crimps under all the casualties of imposition and delay. The money thus received, was carried into the Fund for raising Volunteer Scamen; and he had the satisfaction to state to the House, that all the objects of the arrangement were fully answered. There was likewise an adequate security for the proper application of the money, there being no less than five checks upon the Fund. This, he hoped was a satisfactory answer to the question of the Honourable Gentleman.

Mr. WHITBREAD declared himself perfectly satisfied with the explanation, and was confident the

> WATERFORD: BIRNIE, Bookseller, Quey.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,141.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PEACEL

KING'S BIRTH DAY.

THERE will be a BALL and SUPPER, on the 4th of June, at the Connencial Buildings, in Ho neur of his Majesty's Birth Day .- Tickets to be had

FORNKLINS BOLTON, FSQ. Mayor. \ Sewards. Colonel (ct.tis. Waterford, June 1, 1811 (S& Ta)

TO BE SOLD, A FASHIONAPLE FAMILY COACH, NEARLY AS GOOD AS NEW,

WILL BE SOLD CHEAT. 1 Apply to Mr. GREVT, Commercial Buildings Waterford, June 1, 1811.

ENGLISH OAK BARK, ON SALE. AT DAFTS, STRANGMAN, & Co's,

Waterford, 1st (6 Mo.), 1811. AUCTION OF FURNITURE, PLATE, LINEN,

CHINA, GLASS, &c. OM MONDAY, THE 1CTH JUNE. AT MR. COTTENILL'S, THOMAS-STREET,

THE entire PURNITURE of said House, most of which is nearly new and English Maxuese TURE -- 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-Impediately afterwards, the WINE, consisting of CLARLY, superior OLD PORT, and MADEIRA, in

Bottle also two Farming CARTS, and Harness for one GT The FURNITURE may be viewed on Friday and Smerday preceding the Sale. May 27, 1811.

TO BE LET, FEATIR HOUSE in which Turnes Newice resided in I King street, with or without a large YARD. and COUNTING HOUSE, on the Quay - Application to be made it said House.

TO BE SOLD,

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS, FRANCE VR Acres one Road, six Perches of OAK WOOD, of its Years Growth. It lies within a Mile and a Half of Rese, and convenient to the River Barrow .- Application to be made in Writing, (Post way; or, at Rockheld, Wexford.

KULEATO BE LET OR SOLD.

CHORONIL ST. LEGER will let or sell the 7 HOUSE and LANDS of KHLEA, from the 25th div of March not, governing of HOPSE, walled-in GARDES, well-crapped, with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which a Lorse of 25 Years is vet unexpired. -Colorel St. Lucen has also 19 Acres of Ground which he will set with the House, or separate .- The Boose, &c. is in perfect repair, fit for the reception of any Pamily -- The situation and beauty of the are is well known. - Application to be made to Coouci Sr. LEGER, who will show the Premises. Killen March 15, 1811

NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

UST ARRIVED to M. P. and M. Fynniuma wellassorted Cargo of the above Articles, which they will sell on the most reasonable Terms.-Kent HOPS, in Pockets, also for rate.

Waterford, 1st May, 1811.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City. 1 23/11. Middle Price of Wheat and Flour in Liken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize , waist week 43s 9d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Rocal Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on Wade and Ranged, for the Jenefit of the Baker and Ten Shillings on Household WHITE, RASCED, HOUSTHOLD,

16. 07. dr. | 16. 02. dr. | Pr. 07. dr. Tenay Lorf, 0 3 1 0 5 6 0 7 5

Evo Seray, 0 7 6 0 11 4 0 15 2

Font Seray, 0 15 4 1 7 2 1 14 3 .ix Penay. 1 7 2 2 2 7 2 13 5 Wall other ports of Louves are to weigh in Pro s com and handes the two mittal letters of the heler or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be i) ked with a W. the Ranged with an R. and the and the Weight must like who imprinted upon each Louf, otherwise to no wired, find the several Bakers and Dealers is carl, Meal, and Hour, are required to make due Visible Retarns on every Saturday, before Twelve. and Hour bought or collections, according to the Act of Parliament day duting the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties

or torical according to Law. CORNELIUS BOLTON, Mayor. CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TO COACH-MAKERS, &c.

HRANCIS ABBOT, Cox n-Maken, wishing to de-duce Business, will set, for a Term of Ninety-five Years, his Concerns in the City of Waterford; consisting of a neat new DWFILING HOUSE. Four Sto. ries high, pleasantly situated, fronting the Bishop's PALACE, on the MALL :- in the Rere thereof is a good Yero ; a Dwillive-House; Cosen-House for Four con Carringes; FORGES; PAINTING-LOUTS and WORK nors for twenty Men to work at the Coacie-Making Business; for which Purpose it was designed and built, and is decidedly the best adapted for Convenience of any in this Part of the Kingdom, together with the Advantage of a well established Trade. He will also dispose of his MATERIALS for said Burines consisting of seasoned TIMBER, SPOKES, FEL-LOWS, &c. &c. to any Person who may take the Es TABLISHMENT, on encouraging Terms.

N. B. The above Premises could easily be convert ed into Merchants' Stores, or would answer for a Va-Waterford, June 1. riety of Purposes.

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,

> RYLLEY'S-STREET. Waterford, May 30, 1811.

By Authority of the Prince Regent. RTHUR BIRNIE berrs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he is now selling TICKET.

and SHARES for the LOTTERY, which will be

rawn 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:-

4	Prizes of	£20,000	#L6	$\mathbf{x}_{S0.000}$
24		1,000		51,000
39		500		16,000
60		50		3,000
1.000		25		25,000
1.000		20		50,000
2,000		16	• • •	35,000
	Tickets			£200.000

As the Price of Tickets will certainly rise, an early

IF ITERIORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 1.

Butter, first Quality, £6 5s. 0d.7
second
third 5 15s. Od.
Tollow (rendered) about 90s. Od.
Lord (flake) Os. Od Os. Od.
(cnaks, rendered) - 66s. Od 70s. Od. > per (set
Burnt Pigs, 0s. Od 0s. Od
Mc** Pork, 31*. Od 36*. Od.
Beef, 04. 0d. + 05. 0d.
Outmoral, 14s. Od 17s. 6d.
Flour, first Quality, dd dd.)
second, 46s, 0d 50s, 0d. per Bag.
(010, 304, 00, - 364, 00, 1
fourth, 234. Od 264, Od.)
Wheat, 33s. Od 40s. Od.
Barley, 184. Od 234. Od.
Oats (common) 12s. 6d 13s. 3d.
··· (pocttoc) 135. 0d 135. 0d. ' not
Man, 35s. 3d 38s. 0d.
Coals, 4s. 6d 5s. 0d.
Tillow (rough), 85. Od 95. 3d.) per Stone
Potatoes,

(quarters), - - - - 6d. - 7 d. (joints), -----7d. - 86d. Butter, ----- 20d. - 26d. Train Oil, - - - - - £45 10s. -Whiskey, - - - - - - 88, 2d, - 88, 4d, -per Gull Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday. 831 Barrels Wheat, €1 11a. 84.

(joints), - - - - 5d. - 71d.

LONDON GAZETTE.

craging

0 13s. 24

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 28.

965 - - Barle

371 ---- Oals,

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract cas this day received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. dated Villa Formosa, 15th May, 1811.

Villa Formosa, May 15, 1811. No part of the enemy's army remained on the left of the Agueda on the evening of the 10th instant, except one brigade of cavalry close to the bridge of Ciudad Rodrigo. The 2d corps had crossed at Bara del Puerco and the ford of Val d'Espino, and were cantoned in that neighbourhood; and our adanced posts were upon the Azava and the Lower

The 6th division resumed the duty of the blockade Almeida on that evening, and Major General Blake. Sir W. Erskine was ordered to send a battalion to Barba del Puerco to guard the bridge there, which had been previously ordered, and had been posted Aldea del Bispo and Barta del Puerco.

The enemy blow up some mines which they had oustructed in the works of Almeida a little before one of the morning of the 11th, and immediately attacked the picquets by which the place was observed, and forced their way through them. They fired | Sir W. Myers and Duckworth, killed. but little, and they appeared to have marched be-

tween the bodies of troops posted to support the picquets; and in particular could not have passed ar from the right of the Queen's regiment. Upon the first alarm Brigadler-General Pack, who was at Malpartida, joined the picquets, and continued to follow and to fire upon the enemy, as guide for the march of the other troops employed in the blockade; and Major-General Campbell

marched from Malpartida, with a part of the first

battalion of the 36th regiment. But the enemy

continued their march in a solid compact body with-

The 4th regiment, which was ordered to occupy

out firing, and were well guided between the positions occupied by our troops.

Barha del Puerce, unfortunately missed the read and did not arrive there till the enemy had reached the place, and commenced to descend the bridge: and at the same moment with the 36th regiment, with Major-General Campbell, and the light batalions of the 5th regiment, which Major-Gen. Sir W. Erskine had marched from Alden del Bispo to Barba del Puerco, as soon as he had heard that the enemy had come out from Almeida.

The eventy suffered very considerable loss both in prisoners and in killed and wounded, as well in the narch from Almeids as in the passage of the Agueda. It appears that that part of the 2d corps which were in St. Felices, formed upon the river to protect their passage as soon as they heard the firing; and the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Cochrane, of the 36th, who had crossed with a detachment of the 36th and of the 4th regiments, was obliged to retire The enemy are indebted for the small part of the

garrison which they have saved principally to the unfortunate mistake of the road to Barba del Puerco by the 4th regiment. During the whole period of the blockade, but particularly during the period that the enemy's army were between the Duas Casas and the Azava, the garrison were in the habit of firing cannon during the night; and the picquets near the place were frequently attacked. On the night of the 7th there had been a very heavy fire of cannon from the place, and the picquets were attacked; and another on the night of the 8th, and the Queen's regiment in particular and the other troops employed in the blockade, were induced to believe that the explosion which they heard in the morning of the 11th was of the same description with those which they had heard on the preceding nights; and the Queen's regiment did not move at all, nor the other troops, till the cause of the explosion had

been ascertained. Since the 11th instant, the enemy have continued their retreat towards the Tormes.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the troops engaged at Barba del Puerco. RETURN OF KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, OF

THE ARMY CADER THE COMMAND OF LITER CO.

LORD VISCOUNT WELLINGTON, K. B. AT BARBA DE PUERCO, ON THE LITH MAY. Head-quarters, Villa Formosa, May 15. t Batt, 4th Foot, 2 rank and file killed: 1 lie tenant, 10 rank and file wounded : 1 serjeant, 4 rank

and file missing.

1st Batt. 36th Foot, 2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded: I lieutenant, 10 rank and file NAMES OF OFFICERS RILLED. WOUNDED, AND

1st Batt. 4th Foot, Lieutenant Robert, Milntosh rounded. - 1st Batt, 36th Foot, Lieut, Moody missing. - Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Cameron, of the 19th

regiment, wounded on the 5th May, 1811, died on

the 13th May, 1811. CHARLES STEWART, Major-General and Adjutant-General.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, MAY 28. Dispatches were this morning received at the Of

fice of Marquis Wellesley from Mr. Stunrt, His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, dated the 18th inst. by which it appears that on the 10th, at midnight, the garrison of Almeida blew up the works of that fortress, and effected a retreat to Barba del Puerco with considerable loss.

Marshal Soult broke up from Gilena on the 9th of May, at the head of fifteen thousand men, and his head-quarters were at Zafra on the 13th, where he effected a junction with the division of General Latour Maubourg, which increased his imbers to near twenty-two thousand men. Gene ral Ballasteros immediately fell back and united his torps with that of General Blake; their combined rength moved from Xeres to Barcarotta. On the 13th, Marshal Beresford and General Castanos concentrated their forces in Valverde, where it would appear they have been since joined by General

On the 16th, Marshal Soult attacked the Comnction, was repulsed with great loss, abandoning to observe the passages of the Dons Casas, between his wounded, and retiring to a position in sight of the British advanced posts.

The less on the part of the allies is not specified, but understood to be very severe. Major-General Houghton, killed; Major-Generals Cole and W. Stewart, slightly wounded: Lieutenant-Colonela The following is a translation of the telegraphic

communication received at Lisbon:

May 17, 1811.-Elvas, balf-past eleven A. M. At nine yesterday Morning, Marshal Soult atncked our army at Alboera. It was a great battle. Our armies were victorious. The enemy abandoned their wounded, and took up a new position in sight of our army.

Blvas, May 18, seven, P. M. The hattle lasted six hours and a half. It was contested. The armies maintained the same poitions. The Allies had General Houghton killed and three Generals wounded. The enemy two killed and one wounded. At eight this morning General Houghton was buried.

FROM THE LISBON GAZETTE, MAY 16.

OPY OF A LETTER PROVIDES EXCELLENCY THE MAR-SHAL GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY MARSHAL RESPORD.

" Excellent Sir-I have the honour to inclose to your Excellency a copy of the letter I wrote General Bacellar, ordering that the division of Militia, and other troops under i. command, should cross the Douro, and return to the provinces to the north of that river. I recommend your Excellency to insert this letter in the Order of the Day, and request your Excellency will take that opportunity of expressing my sentiments in respect to the services done to their country by the different corps of Militia, Volunteers and Ordinanzas, who garrisoned the works constructed between the Tagus and the sea. They are as follows:

" The regiments of Tordella, Vizen, Castello-Branco, Cavilha, Tdanha, Feira, Leria. Thomar, Santaren, Setubul, Aleger, Torres Vedrac, Eastern and Western Lisbon, the battallon of sharpshooters, the Artillery of the Fastern and Western Lisbon battalions, the different companies of the Ordinanza Artillery organized in the neighbourhood of the same works, to Colonel JL. B. a. dao de Almeida, and all the garrison of the fortress

34 But it is necessary, at the same time, to point out the conduct of those individuals, officers as well as soldiers, who left their corps at the time when their country was in danger.

" I beg of your Excellency that the names, expecially of the Officers, be published throughout the whole kingdom, and that those men who have not returned to their regiments, conformably to the proclamation lately issued by Government, may be laid hold of and punished according to the laws of the country .- I have the honour to be your Excellen-

(Signed) " W " To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM HIS EXCELLENCY MAR-MINE GENERAL LORD WELLINGTON TO MINEY-CELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MANUEL PINTO BACELLAR.

Freellent Sir-I entreat your Excellency t carry into execution the dispositions made with respect to the division under the command of Colonel Wilson, and likewise the change of head-quarters of your Excellency, which this morning I communicated to your Excellency. I take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate your Excellency in consequence of the evacuation which the enemy has just completed of this country, and at this time to offer your Excellency my thanks for the aid and cooperation which I have received from your Excellency in the operations carried on during the year. and which have been brought to the present state. I also beg your Excellency will transmit my thanks to General Silveira, Colonels Trant and Wilson, for the assistance I received from them, for the zeal which they have manifested in the cause, and the skill with which they conducted themselves in the different situations in which they have been individually employed.

"I in like manner entreat your Excellency to transmit, on my part, to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and soldiers, who have served under the direction of your Excellency, and the immediate command of General Silveira, Colonel Trant and Wilson, the expressions of high esteem which I entertain for their bravery and discipline as soldiers, and their patriotism and loyalty to their Sovereign; and of my assurance of confidence in the last, and the happy result of the cause for which we so justly contend; and that I have no doubt that under similar circumstances they will continue to make similar efforts, and conduct themselves in a manner worthy of the ancient reputation of the country. As Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford is at a distance from me, I make this communication, of ined army at Alboers, and, after an obstinate | which I will transmit a corresponding copy direct to your Excellency .- God preserve your Excel-

" WALLINGTON!"

mere regret that they were excluded from Parlia-

Mr. O'Council congratulated the Meeting upor its unanimity, and upon this circumstance, that Frotestant Centlemen of so much respectability, had taken a part in Their proceedings. From which he inferred that the cause of the Cathelies had become the cause of Ireland; and he observed that if it were not for the miserable divisions that had hitherto existed in Ireland, it would be an aggregate meeting of the freeholders at large that would be now assembled to protest against the Bill. Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to show, from the original institution of the Militia, that the Bill was a most unconstitutional mensure, but that he had no idea of discusring it farther than as it concerned the Catholics themselves, the from the operation of balleting, it was a most important concern of every man in the Kingdom-he said if he was drawn for the Militin, and could not procure a substitute, or if a substitute was not allowed, he would not volunteer, and would endeavour to persuade his comrades to follow his example. Every Catholic soldier must heritate before he ventures to a country where the rights of his religion may be denied him. It is well known what the forings of Mr. Perceval are towards the Catholics -witness his conduct to Maynooth, an establishment which he declares his regret publicly was ever formed-he whose wish it is that the Catholic Clergy should starre. Is it the duty of the frish clergy to persuade the Catholic soldier to volunteer to a country where he is himself proscribed? As it was found impossible in this country to separate the cierxy from their flock, this bill is to tear away the flack from their clergy. Mr. O'Connell then adverted to Lord Sidmouth's attack upon the Dissenters, which had been defeated by the Dissenters themselves, whose constitutional firmness and unanimens proceedings ought to be a lesson for the Catholics of Ireland. They had nipt the attempt of their enemies in the bud. They shrunk appalled from their measures. Lord Sidmouth was panicstruck, when the House of Lords was assailed b 500 Peritions from the people; he became dumb, and intolerance was vanquished. This measure of Lord Sidmouth was but a part of a grand conspiracy against all religious but their own. Mr. Pole's circular letter was another art of the conspiracy .-This Bill formed another part of it-to take away our native army from us, as the army of Romana had been sent out of Spain by Bonaparte .-- In aid of this conspiracy Mr. O'Connell said he would read a document from an Orange Lodge in Dublin, dated the 21th of April last a hellish association which Mr. O'Connell stated were encouraged again, to renew their atrocities, although every respectable and enlightened Protestant in the country beheld them with disgust and borror. Mr. O'Connell then nelverted to the Circular Let

ter of Mir. Pole, which it appeared had originated with the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney-General, upon both of whom Mr. O'Connell animadverted with great severity, and then returned to the Bill, which, he observed, was not a transfer, but on annihilation of the Irish Militia-to talk of volunteering henceforward was idle. The moment a militia soldier is enlisted, he is liable to service in all parts of the United Kingdom, and a militia soldier is entitled to no privilege in England, as such, and when there, he becomes like nothing, or like any thing but a German soldier.

Mir. O'Connell made use of several other arguments, and contended that it concerned the Catholies " to keep watch and ward" over every act of Mr. Perceval.

The question was then put, and carried unani-

It was then resolved, that a Committee of fire Gentlemen should be appointed to frame the Petition, viz. Mr. Keogh, Doctor Dromgoole, Mr. Lawless, Mr. M'Donnell, and Mr. Finley, which was agreed to; and they having retired, shortly returned with a copy of a Petition to the House of Commons, which being read, was unanimously agreed to.

A Petition was also drawn up and unanimous! adopted, to be presented to the Regent, after which the Meeting adjourned.

LONDON GAZETTE ENTRAORDINARY.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 25. Disputches, of which the following are Copic zere this day received at the Earl of Liverpool's Opice, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. da-

ted V dia Formosa, 8th and 10th of Mon. Villa Formosa, May 8.

My Long-The enemy's whole army, consisting of the 2d, 6th, and 8th corps, and all the crvalry which could be collected in Castille and Leon, including about nine hundred of the Imperial Guard, crossed the Agneda at Ciudad Rodrigo on

The battalions of the 9th corps had been joined to the regiments to which they belonged in the other three cryps, except a division consisting of battaliors belonging to regiments in the corps doing duty in Andalusia; which division likewise formed part

As my object in maintaining a position between the County the Agueda, after the evemy had retired from the former, was to blockade Almeida, which I ace A had learns, from intercepted letters and other information, was ill supplied with provisions for its garrison, and as the enemy were infinitely seperior to us in cavalry, I did not give any opposition to their march, and they parsed the Azava on that evening in the neighbourhood of Espeja, Carpio, and Gallegos.

norming, towards Duas Casas, in three columns, wo of them, consisting of the 2d and 8th corps to the neighbourhood of Almoida and Fort Conception, and the 21, consisting of the whole of the cavalry and the 6th, and that part of the 9th corps which

had not already been drafted into the other three. The allied army baribeen cartoned along the rier Duas Cosas, and on the sources of the Azava, the light division at Gallegos and Espeia. This last fell back upon Fuentes de Honor, en the Duax Caas, with the British caralry, in proportion as the enemy advanced, and the 1st, 3d, and 7th divisions were collected at that place; and the 6th division, inder Major-General Campbell, observed the bridge it Alameda; and Major General Sir William Eakine, with the 5th division, the passages of the Duas Casas, at Fort Conception, and Aldea d'Obisoo. Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, with the Queen's regiment from the 6th division, kept the lockade of Almeida, and I had prevailed upon Don Julian Sanchez to occupy Nave D'Aver with iis corps of Spanish casalry and infantry.

The light division was moved in the evening to oin General Compbell, upon finding that the enemy were in strength in that quarter; and they were brought back again to Fuentes de Honor on the morning of the 5th, when it was found that the 8th corps had joined the 6th on the enemy's left.

Shortly after the enemy had formed on the ground on the right of the Duas Casas, on the afternoon of the 3d, they attacked with a large force the village of Fuentes de Honor, which was defended in a most gallant manner by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, of the 5th battalion 60th regiment, in command of the light infantry battations belonging to Major-General Picton's division, supported by the light infantry battalion in Major-General Nightingale's brigade, communded by Major Dick of the 42d regiment, and the lightinfantry battalion in Major-General Howard's brigade, commanded by Major M. Donnell of the 92d regiment, and the light infantry battation of the King's German Legion, commanded by Major Ally of the 3d battalion of the line, and by the 2d battalion of the 83d regiment under Major Carr. These troops maintained their position; but having observed the repeated efforts which the enemy were making to obtain possession of the village, and being aware of the advantage which they would derive from the posession in their subsequent operations. Treinforced the village successfully with the 71st regiment, under the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan, and the 79th under Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, and the 24th regiment, under Major Chamberlain. The fermer at the head of the 71st regiment, charged the enemy, and drove them from the part of the village of which they had obtained a momentary posses-

Nearly at this time Licutenant-Colonel Williams was unfortunately wounded, but I hope not danger ously, and the command devolved upon Licutenant Colonel Cameron of the 79th regiment. The contest continued till night, when our troops remained

n possession of the whole. I then withdrew the light infantry battalions and the 83d regiment, leaving the 71st and 79th regiments only in the village, and the 2d battalien 24th regiment to support them.

On the 4th the enemy recommended the positions which we had occupied on the Duas Casas river, and during that night they, removed General Junot's corps from Alameda to the left of the position occupied by the 6th corps, opposite to Fuentes de Ho-

From the course of the reconnoissance of the 4th, I had imagined that the enemy would endeavour to obtain possession of Fuentes de Honor, and of the ground occupied by the troops behind that village, ov crossing the Duas Casas at Pova Velho, and in the exening I moved the 7th division, under Major-General Houstonn, to the right; in order if possible to protect the passage.

On the morning of the 6th, the 8th corps appeared in two columns, with all the cavalry, on the opposite side of the valley of the Duas Casas to Pova Velho; and as the 6th and 9th corps also made a movement to their left, the light division which had been brought back from the neighbourhood Alameda, was sent with the cavalry under Sir Stapleton Cotton to support Major-General Houstonn, while the 1st and 3d divisions made a movement to their right along the ridge between the Turon and Duas Caas rivers, corresponding to that of the 6th and 9th corps on the right of the Duas Casas.

The Stheorps attacked Major General Houstoun's dyanced goard, consisting of the 85th regiment unfor Major Maintosh, and the 2d Portuguese cacalores under Lieutevant-Colonel Nixon, and obliged them to retire; and they retired in good order although with some loss. The 8th corps being thus stablished in Poya Velho, the enemy's cavalry urned the right of the 7th division between Pova-Velho and Nave D'Aver, from which place Don Julian Sauchez had been obliged to retire, and the cavater charged.

The charge of the advanced guard of the enemy's exalty was met by two or three squadrons of the different resiments of British dragoons, and the enemy very driven back, and Colonel La Motte of the 13th chasseurs, and conseprine ners taken. The main body was checked and obliged to retire by the fire of Major General Houstonn's division; and I particunelly observed the Chasseurs Britanciques under Lieutenant Colonel Enstace as behaving in the most steady manner, and Major General Houstonn menstanding that this charge wes repulsed, I determined the other two divisions.

hood, in hopes that I should be able to maintain the communication across the Coz by Sabugal, as well as provide for the Blockade, which objects, it was new obvious, were incompatible with each other, and I therefore alandoned that which was the least ing ortant, and placed the Light division in reserve, in the rear of the left of the 1st division, and the 7th division on some commanding ground beyond the Turon, which protected the right flank and rear of the first division, and covered our communications with the Coa, and prevented that of the enemy with Almeida, by the roads between the Toron and that

The movement of the troops upon this occasion was well conducted, although under very critical ircumstances, by Major-General Houstown, Brigadier-General Craufurd, and Lieutenant-General it Stapleton Cotton. The 7th division was covered its passage of the Turon by the light division under Brigadier-General Craufurd, and this last, in its march to join the 1st division, by the British ca-

Our position thus extended on the high ground on the Turon to the Duns Casas. The 7th divisi n, on the left of the Turon, covered the rear o the right; the first division, in two lines, were or the right :- Colonel Ashworth's Inigade, in two lines, in the centre; and the 3d division, in two lines, on the left. The light division and British cavalry in reserve; and the village of Fuentes de Honor in front of the left. Don Julian's infantry fined the 7th division in Freneda; and I sent hin with his cavairy to endeavour to interrupt the eneny's communication with Ciudad Redrigo. The nemy's efforts on the right part of our position after it was occupied as I have allove described were confined to a cannonade, and to some charges with their cavalry upon the advanced posts.

The picquets of the 1st division under Lieutenant Colonel Hill, of the 3d regiment of Guards, repuls ed one of these; but as they were failing back, they did not see the direction of another in sufficient time to form to oppose it, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hill was taken prisoner, and many men were wounded and some taken, before a detachment of the British of that part of the Second Corps which continued opcavalry could move up to their support.

The 2d battalion, 42d regiment, under Lord Blantyre, also repulsed a charge of the cavalry directed against them.

They likewise attempted to just a body of light nfantry down theravine of the Turon to the right of the first division, which were repulsed by the light 1 infantry of the Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Guise, aided by five communies of the 95th, under

Captain O'Hara. Major-General Nightingall was wounded in the course of the cannonade, but I hope not severely.

The enemy's principal effort was throughout this lay again directed against Fuentes de Honor; and notwithstanding that the whole of the 0th coms was at different periods of the day employed to attack this village, they could never gain more than a temporary possession of it. It was defended by the 24th, 71st, and 79th regiments, under the command of Colonel Cameron; and these troops were supported by the Light Infantry Battalions in the 3d ivision commanded by Major Woodgate; the Light Infantry lattalions in the 1st division, commanded by Major Dick, Major Macdonald, and Major Ally; the 6th Portuguese Cacadores, comnanded by Major Pinto; by the light companies in Colonel Champlemonde's Porteguese brigadeundor Colonel Sutton; and those in Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese brigade under Lieut.-Colonel Prnn; and by the picquets of the 2d division, under the command of the Honourable Lieut.-Colonel Trench, Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron'was severely wounded in the afternoon, and the command in the

village devolved upon the Hon, Lieut,-Col.Cadogan The troops in Fuentes de Honor were besides supported, when pressed by the enemy, by the 74th regiment under Major Russel Manners, and the 88th regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace. belonging to Colonel Mackinnon's brigade; and en one of these occasions the 88th, with the 71st and 79th, under the command of Colonel Mackinnon, charged the enemy, and drove them through the sillage: and Colonel Mackinnon has reported part cularly the conduct of Licutenant-Colonel Wallace, Brigade-Major Wilde, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Stewart of the 88th regiment.

The contest again lasted in this quarter till night when our treeps still held their post; and from that time the enemy have made no fresh attempt on any part of our position.

The enemy manifested an intention to attack Major-General Sir. W. Erskine's post, at Aldea del Bispo, on the same morning, with a part of the 2d corps, but the Major-General sent the 2d battalion of the Lusitanian Legion across the ford of the Duas Casas, which obliged them to retire.

In the course of last night the enemy commenced to retire from their position, on the Duas Casas ;and this morning at day-light the whole were in motion. I cannot yet decide whether this move ment is preparatory to some fresh attempt to raise the blockade of Almeida, or is one of decided retreat; but I have every reason to hope, that they will not succeed in the first, and that they will be obliged to have recourse to the last.

Their superiority in cavalry is very great, owing to the weak state of our horses from recent fatigue and energity of forage; and the reduction of numbers in the Portuguese brigade of cavalry with this tions in high terms the conduct of a detachment of part of the army, in exchange for a British brigade the Duke of Brunswick's light infantity. Notwith- sent into Esticuadure with Murshal Sir William Beresford, awing to the failure of the measures reto concentrate our force towards the left, and to ported to have been adopted to surply the herses and move the 7th and light divisions and the cavalry men with tood on the service. The result of a gefrom Peya Velbo toward: Fuentes de Hener, and | regalaction brought ender an affa. k upon the enemy by us neight, under these circumstances, here been | Lucaternal Colonel Williams, 90th Feet, soverely

They continued their march on the 3d, in the | I had occupied Poya Velko and that neighbour- | doubtful; and if the enemy had chosen to avoid in vantage of the collection of our troops to right this action, to throw relief into Almeida.

From the erect superiordy of force to which we have been opposed upon this occasion, your Lord. ship will indee of the conduct of the Officers and Troops. The actions were partial, but very severe, rod out loss has been great; the enemy's loss has also been great; and they left 400 killed in the village of Fuentes de Honor, and we have many I particularly request your Lordship's attention

to the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, Lieutepant-Colonel Cameron, and the Honographe Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan, and to that of Col Mackinnon, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly of the 21th Regiment, and of the several officers commanding battalious of the line and of light infantry. which supported the troops in Fuentes de Horor -Likewise to that of Major Milntosh of the Sith Regiment, of Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon, of the 2d Cacadores, of Lieutenant-Colonel Eastace of the Chasseers Britanniques, and of Lord Blantere.

Throughout these operations I have received the greatest assistance from Lieutenant-General Sir B. Sugneer, and all the General Officers of the Army. and from the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-Generals and the officers of their several departments, and those of my personal -taff.

From intelligence from Marshal Sir Wm. Bores. ford, Henry that he has invested Badajos on the left of the Guadiana, and is moving there stores for the attack of the place.

I have the honour to inform you that the intellirouse has been confirmed, that Joseph Bonaparte passed Valladolid, on his way to Paris, on the 27th of April. It is not denied by the French officers that he is gone to Paris .- I have the honour, &c.

WELLINGTON. (Signed) Villa Formosa, May 10, 1811.

My Long-The enemy retired on the 8th to the voods between Tspeia Galleges and Fuentes de Hener, in which position the whole army were collected on that day and vesterday, with the excention posite Alameda. Last night the whole broke up and retired across the Azava, covering their retreat by their numerous cavalry; and this day the whole have retired across the Agueda, Jeaving Almeica to its fate. The Second Corps retired by the bridge of Buba del Pueno and the ford of Val d'Espino on

the Agueria. Our advanced posts are upon the Arara and on the Lower Agueda, and the army will be to-morrow n the cautonments on the Duas Casas, -I have, &c. (Signed) WELLINGTON.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army. under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord I iscount Wellington, K. B. in the Affair at Puenter Onoros, on the Evening of the 3d May, 1811. Royal Horse Artillery -- I horse killed : 3 rank and file

wounded. 14th Light Dragoons-1 rank and file, I horse, killed; I rank and file, I horse, wounded; I rank and

file, I horse, missing. 16th Light Dragoous-1 horse killed. lst Hussais King's German Legion-1 horse killed, 1 Captain, 4 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded. ed Battalion 5th Foot- 4 rank and file wounded.

ed Batt, 24th Foot-2 rank and file, wounded. 2d Batt. 42d Foot-1 rank and file killed; t Captain, 1 Serjeant, 5 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and tile missing.

1st Batt, 45th Foot- 2 rank and file missing. 1st Batt. 50th Foot -- Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, S rank and file, wounded.

5th Batt, 60th Foot-3 rank and file, killed ; t Liente nant-Colonel, I Licutenant, 9 rank and file, wounded : 8 rank and file missing. 1st Batt. 71st Foot-1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed: 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Pn-

sign, I Staff, v Serjeants, 31 rank and file, wound-(4th Foot--1 rank and file killed, 9 rank and file

1st Batt. 79th Foot--- Captain, 4 rank and file, killed : 1 Lieutemant, 1 Fusign, 1 Serjeant, 17 rank and file, wounded; t Captain, I Lieutenant, I Fasign, 1 Serjeant, 21 rank and file missing. 2d Batt. 83d Foot—9 rank and file wounded; 3 rank

st. Eatt. 85th Fool—2 Scripants, 3 rank & file, wounds ed Batt. 85th Foot-6 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt, Sed Fool—1 Lieutenant, 9 rank and file, wounded. 14th Foot-1 Serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded. 3d Batt, 95th Foot—t Lieutenant, 9 rank and file,

1st Light Batt, King's German Legion-2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded. 2d Batt, ditto—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file

wounded 1st Batt, of the Line of ditto-1 Corjeant, 1 Drummer, 2 rank and file, wounded. l Ditto-1 rank and file wounded.

5th Ditto-1 Scrieant, 3 rank and file, wounded. 7th Ditto-1 Sericant, 2 rank and file, wounded. Total British Loss-1 Captain, 1 Licutenant, 1 Serjeant, 19 rank and file, and 4 horses killed; t Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 10 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 145 rank and file, and 6 horses, wounded; 21 rank

and file, and I horse, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss-1 Serjeant, 13 rank and frie, killed: 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 1 Serjeant, 25 rank and file, wounded; 1 Stant, 1 Strijeant, 25 Jank 1 Sericant, 1 rank and file, missing, (Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Major-General and Adjutant General,

Return of Officers killed, wounded and missing, of the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, in the affair of Lucates Onovox, on the evening of the 3d May.

deutenant Cowsell, 71st Regiment. Captain Imlach, 19th ditto. WOUNDED Captoin Kennehenberg, First Hussars, German Legi-

Captain McDonald, 42d Foot, severely. Lieutenant Rudkin, 50th Foot, slightly

Eusign Grant, ditto, do.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, if the tientenant Der Chastelet, ditto, slightly army under the command of Lieut. Gen. Fir. Wel-Captum Milatyre, 71st Foot, severely. Logion, in action with the French army on 5th May. bestemant Pox. ditto, ditto. KILLED. Loutenant M. Craw, ditto, slightly.

hosign Kearns, ditto, dangerously.

Lieutenant Caider, 79th cool, ditto

Amateaint Umacke, 95th Foot, ditte

Captain de Barros, 6th Caenderes.

i, calenant De Morallo, ditto, de.

1 De Sante Anno, dillo.

Adjutant Bento de Magalhoems, ditto.

Prench Army on the 5th May, 1811.

el: I rank and file. Thorses wounded.

and file, 21 horses, wounded.

file, 90 horses, wounded.

Lieuten ant Joaquim, ditto

General Staff -- 2 wounded.

Ensera Ferura de Roya, ditto.

Antonio Pinto, ditto.

FORTUGUESE.

Return of killel, wounded and missing, of the Army

under the command of Lieutenant General Lord

Head-quarters, Villa Formosa, May 8, 1811.

Viscosint Wollington, K. B. in action with th

Road Horse Artillect rank and file, 3 horses hill

Royal Foot Artillery-1 serjeant, 4 rank and file,

and mg, we muses, windinger.

To Royal Dengerous-1 right and file, 48 horses, kill

el: I Licutenin', 36 rank and file, 24 horses,

105 Light Bragoon-3 rank and file, 5 horses, kill-

et 22 Captains, & Licutements, 1 Cornet, 6 Ser

joints, 21 rank and file, 22 horses, wounded : 3

ed: 2 Lieutenants, 16 rank and file, 5 horses.

w manded; t Captain, A Serjeant, 2 horses, missing-

Lientenaut, 2 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 37 rank and

1st Batt. Coldstream Guards-1 rank and file killed;

1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 49 rank and file, wound

1st Batt, of Guards -1 Ensign, 5 rank and file, kill-

3d Batt. 1st Ft .- 1 Serjeant, S rank and file, wounded

2d Batt. 24th Foot-1 Lientenant, 4 rank and file

2d But. 30th Foot at Serjeant, 3 rank and file

ed Batt, 4rd Poot-1 Sericant, I rank and file, killed ;

1st Batt, 45th Foot-st rank and file killed; I rank

Iso Butt, 50th Foot -3 rank and 6th killed: 2 Ser

prints, 10 rink and file, wounded ; I Lieutenant

5th Balt, 60th Loot of Major, I lieutenant, I Ser-

joint, 11 rank and file, wounded : 1 rank and file

rank and file, killed a 2 Engigers, 1 Staff, 6 Sec-

justs, I drummer, 61 rank and file, wounded

71th Foot - I Lieutenant, ? rank and file, killed :--?

1st Batt. 79th Foot-1 Serjeant, 26 rank and file.

Captains, 1 Staff, I perjoant, 52 rank and file.

killed: 1 Lieutemant Colonel, 2 Captains, 5 Lieu-

tenants, I Ensugn, 5 Serjeants, 121 rank and file

grounded: 2 Serjeants, 92 rank and Me. missing.

mer, killed ; I Lieutegant, 2 Serjeants, 26 rank

t Captain, 2 Licuteaants, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer

32 rank and file, wounded : 2 Serjeants, 1 Drum-

21 But, Smt Foot-I Lieutenant, 1 Secjeunt, 1 Deum-

87th Fool--1 Lieutenant, 19 rank and file, killed

nor. 40 rank and file, missing.
Let Batt. 88th Foot-1 Captain, I rank and file, kill-

ed ; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drum

1st Bott. 92d Fort-7 rank and file, killed; 1 Major.

1st Batt, 95th Foot-1 Serjeant, 6 rank and file

34 Batt. 95th Foot -1 Licutenant, 1 rank and file

killed; 2 rank and file, wounded at Serjeant, 1 rank

Chassengs Britanniques -2 Serjeants, 28 rank and file.

Killed; 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign.

file wounded; I tank and file missing. 2 I Light Batt. King's German Legion-A rank and

1st. Batt. of the Line, King's Grenou Legion-1 Ma-

jor, 3 Serjeauts, 14 mak and file, wounded; 1 mak and file sussing.

3d Ditto-2 rank and tile killed; 2 Cuptias, 11 rank

5th Ditto--- 8 rank and file wounded : 3 rank and file

7th Ditto-1 rank and file killed: I Dasign, 1 Set

Branswick Ocls' Corps brank and file killed :

joint, 4 rank and file, wounded : 2 rank and Me

Ligatemant, 2 Sericants, 4 rank and file, wounded :

sign, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 129 rank and file

35 horses killed; "General Staff, I licutenant-co-

lonel, 4 majors, 15 captains, 21 lieutenasts, 7 cor-

nant colonel, 2 ciptains, 3 lieutea ints. 1 casign.

& serie mis, 2 drummers, 226 rank and file, 5 hor-

Portuguese loss-5 serisants, 1 designor, 14 rank

and life. Lilled; I lieutenant-colonel, "lieutenants,

4 counts or ensigns, 11 serjeants, 130 rank and

file, missing.
General Total-1 Captain, 7 Lieutenafts, 1 Ensign,

file, wounded ; I Serieant, 7 drummers, 43 rank and

13 Serieums, 8 drummers, 173 rank and file, and

44 horses, Rolled : 2 General Staff, 2 lieutenant-co-

ionals, 4 Majors, 15 Captains, 23 lientenants, 11

cornet. or engigm, 2 Staff, 61 Serjeants, 4 drum-

mer: uns rank, and file, and 95 horses, wounded;

1 1. at manterdonel, 2 Captains, 3 lieutenants, 1

Co. and 5 horses, missing. C. STEWART.

9 Serjoants, 9 drummers, 259 rank and

nots or ensigns, watalf, 50 surjectes. 4 drummers, 766 rank and file, 95 horses, wounded; 1 lieute-

file wounded; I rank and the missing.

and file wounded a 2 rank and the missing.

Serjeints, 15 mak and file, wounded; 7 rank and

2d Bitt. 95th Foot-I rank and file wounded.

uth Foot-4 rank and file wounded

1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 32 rank and file,

mer, 45 rank and file wounded: I rank and file

licutements, 2 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 34 rank and

killed: 2 Serjenats, 17 rank and file, wounded:

ed: 1 Captain, 3 Serjeants, 40 rank and file

wounded: I Lieutenant-Colonel, 12 rank and file.

ch. Horgn, 7 rank and file, missing.

2d Batt, 5th boot -3 rank and file wounded.

Liericant, 29 rank and file, wounded.

74 Batt, 14th Foot--- trank and file wounded.

Captain 4 rank and file, missing.

and file wounded.

4 rank and fite, missing.

and file, wounded.

wounded.

and file, missing,

ses, missing.

51st Foot -5 real, and the wounded.

1st Tlatt. 9th Foot-1 rank and file wounded.

18 Hussirs, King's German Legion-1 Serjeuit. Armmuer, 6 horses, killed: 1 Major, 1 Captain.

rink and file, 3 horses, missing.

16th Light Dragoons—7 rank and file, 3 horses kill-

horses, killed : I Captain, y Licotemnis, 18 rank

esign Brown, ditto, severe's,

Louiserrat Hol, and Foot, ditto.

Adjut ont Law, ditto, shightly

antain lewin, 88th Regiment of Foot. Calcurat Ireland, 24th Foot. LieuteaantHoustour 71st ditto. Lieutenant Graham, 71st ditto. Lieuten at Johnstone, 74th, ditto. Lieuten in Ferris, 84d ditto. Lieutenant Holmes, 85th ditto .-Licutement Westby, 95th ditto. Enoiga Cooksom, 3d Gnards. WOUNDED

Major General Nightingall, slightly. 10th Hussies - Lieutenant Fitzelarence, aid de camp to Maio, General Stewart, dilto. British Foot Artiliery - Captain Thompson, slightly Lieutenents Martin and Woolcombe, ditto.

st Royal Diagonas-Lieut, Forster, ditto. 1th Light Diagoons - Captain Knipe, severely. Cap trun Mills, slightly. Licutenants Gwynne and Badcock, ditto. Cornet Ellis, datto. 6th Light Dergoons--Licuteurnt Wovland, severely.

Licutement Blake, ditto, (since dead). st Hussias Gorman Legion. - Major Meyor, slightly Captain Gruben, severely. Lieutenant Kraukenhere, ditte. Coldstrong Guards .- Capt. Hervey, slightly. Capt

Claberter, do. both Poot - Major Woodgate, slightly. Lieutenant Wynne, do 11st Do. -Ensign Cox, slightly : Ensign Vandelour,

severely; Adjutant Law, slightly, 4th Do .-- Capt. Macqueen, severely. Capt. Moore. dightly. Adjutant White, do. 9th Regiment Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, se

vereiv. Capt. Frazer, stightly, Capt. Davidson, severeiv (since dead). Liouts, Sinclair, slightly; A. Cameron, severely. - Webb, datto. - Webb, ditto. - Robinson, ditto. A Frazer, slightly and Ensign W. Cameron, ditto.

id Regiment ... Lieut. Yereker, severely. 85th Regiment-Capt. Nixon, slightly : Lieutenant Brock, dangerously; Lieutenant Hogg, severely. 18th Regiment-Licutenant MeAlpin, slightly, Ensign Hogan, severely. lyd Regiment—Major Grant, left leg off. Lieutenant

MoNab, right arm off. Thus, Brit -Captain Fronter, slightly, Captain Tournetort, ditto. Lieutenant Blemer, ditto. En-

siga t'roto, severely. st Bat. -K. G. L .- Major Beck, slightly. ol Ditto. -- "aptain Muler, severely, Capt. Decken do. th Ditto--Freign Bachel, ditto. Brunswick Ocis Lieutenant Zollekofer, slightly

elst Portugueso-Ensign Francisco de Paula, alightly 3d Cacadores-Lient. Joso Brennegue, slightly. 6th Ditte- Licut, Col. Sch. Pontez, slightly; Licut. Jos Vas Shouldly, Ensign Jos. Perreira, severely (since dead: Ensign Francisco Prinoto, slightly. Ensign Joschim Perreira, ditto.

MISSING. Capt. Belli, 16th L. D. Ensign Stothard, Cold. Guard Licut Col. Hill, 3d ditto. Capt. Andrews, 24th Foot, Lieut, Ryan, 50th ditto. Lieut, Roy, 71st ditto Lieut, Baldwin, ditto.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,

Major-General and Adjutant-General

Whitchall, May 25, 1811.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been decord, in the name and on the behalf of his Maics. e, to constitute and appoint Field Marshal his Reyal Highness Frederick Duke of York to be ommander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's Land Forces in the United Kingdom of Grent Britain and

LONDON-MONDAY, MAY 27. The fellowing Bulletin was shown at St. James'

" WINDSOR CAPTLE, MAY 25-" His Majosty has not been quite so well this week as he was the week preceding.

(Signed by four Physicians.) The details in the Gazette of Saturday will b end with exultation; and although the victories obtained by Lord Wellington have not been of that decisive description which the reports via Bristol gave us reason to expect, they will strengthen our confidence in the gallantry of our troops, and in the talents of their Commander.

Our Plymouth Correspondent says-" Several American vessels have been detained and sent int the different ports by our cruisers; there are now considerable number at Plymouth, and it is thought they will become droits of Admiralty."

Ten French frigates escaped out of Toulon, whilst he blowing weather kept our fleet at Minorca. An Anholt mail arrived this morning. A Con cress has at length been opened at Belgrade, with the view of terminating the war between Russia and 1st Light Batt. King's Gorman Logion-9 rank and

Just hefore our paper was put to press we receive ed the Moniteurs and other Paris Papers to the

C Pants, May 16. C. The King of Spain arrived this day at Rumbouillet. He went to person to the Emperor to conmanufale him on the Birth of the King of Rome He left Rambouillet at six in the evening to repair to the Luxenburgh palate.

" The small pox being prevalent at Paris, the ourt Physicians have thought proper to have the King of Rome vaccinated. His health is in the best 10 cmk and file missing.

Total British losk.—1 Captain, 7 Lieutenents, 1 Enthe ceremony of his baptism. state; but the Emperor has thought proper to fix

> TUESDAY, MAY 24. ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY IN PORTUGAL.

Once more we have to congratulate our readers n the success of the Allied Armies in Portugal .-Soult has been defeated by Marshal Beresford, in n attempt to relieve Badajos, which seems to have orn planned and executed at the same moment with liassena's unsuccessful attack upon the British roops near Almeida, with the Intention of reliefing that place.

This important intelligence reached the Admiralty esterday evening, in the following short Bulletin, from Plymouth :-

" Soult attacked Beresford with 25,000 mer on the 16th instant-Beresford beat him and kept his ground.

SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS. The following are the communitytions transmited from Lishon to Government by Mr. Stewart : LISBON GAZETTE EXTRAORDIN ANY, Mar 18. TELEGRAPHIC NOTICES.

16th max-

6 Elvas, 6, p. m. A buttle at Al Viera connenced at ten-finished at one." 17 CH MAY.

Soult attack ver ou Army at Albuera, A great Battle-in which har Arry were victorious. The Enemy aband, were their wounded, and took a fresh position in view Af nur Army." 18TH MAY, 8 a. m.

" This morning the funeral took place of Gen. Otway or Alten." We are doubtful which of the two the Telegraph announces. 18th Max, Half-past 2, p. m.

" The battle lasted six hours and a-half-well disputed -The two armies retained the same positions. The Allies had one of the above-mentioned Generals killed and three wounded. The Enemy two killed and one wounded.

To the above we subjoin a private Letter we have received:

" LISBON, MAY 18, NINE AT NIGHT. " The battle of the 16th was most severe. We ave gained the victory, but our loss is great. The paniards behaved most nobly. The following Offiers were killed and wounded on our part.

" General Houghton, killed. " General Stewart (Lord Galloway's brother

dightly wounded. " General Cole, ditte.

. Colonel Duckworth, killed. " Sir H. Myers, wounded, since dead. Celonel Collins, lost a leg."

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 28.

" Dispatches have been received from Admira Berkeley, dated Lisbon, the 18th instant: wherein he states, that Telegraphic communications had been received at Lisbon of an action that took place on the 15th instant, a few miles to the southward o Badajos, between Marshal Beresford and the French | at the Bar. Geogral Soult; which, after six hours and a half hard fighting, terminated by the French abandon ing their killed and wounded, and taking up another position in sight of the army under General Beresford.

" General Houghton, and Colonels Duckworth and Meyer are among the killed: Generals Stewart and Cole are among the wounded, with several Field Officers

" It is reported from Gibraltar, that the French | Apply to Mr. GRANT, Commercial Buildings. made an attack on Figueras, and were repulsed with

three privates only, were left alive.

very severe loss." Private letters state, that the battle was of a most sanguinary description. Four thousand Spaniards. who composed the advanced guard, were cut to pieces; and, it is with deep regret we have to add, that nearly the whole of the British division which was engaged shared the same fate. Out of one regiment, the Lieutenaut-Colonel, the Major, and

To the above intelligence we have to add the FALL of ALMEIDA. The Governor Gen. Brennier, hearing the result of the aftempt made by Massena for its relief, found he could not hold out much longer. He, therefore, on the 10th called the garrison together, and advised that they should make their escape as they could. This was done at night, ifter setting fire to a train to blow up the works.n the attempt to steal off, four hundred of the garison were taken, with the Commandant Brennier, y our troops, and several killed and wounded. The mine exploded without doing much damage, and

we entered the place on the 11th. Since the battle of the 5th Massena has made no ther attempt against us. He seems to think that he can do nothing against Lord Wellington: he therefore is trying his fortune against Marshal Beexford. Two divisions of his army have been seut to reinforce Soult. Lord Wellington has done the ame to Marshal Beresford, and has sent the 3d and 7th divisions of his army to reinforce him.

The Abundance store-ship is arrived from Gibraltar, which she left on the 8th. She brings a trong rumour of the French under General d'Billiers having lost 6000 men on the 18th ult. in an attempt to retake the important post of Figueras .-The fortress had fortunately a few days before the attack been reinforced by 700 Spaniards under Ba-

Dispatches are arrived from Lord Wellington daed the 19th. They arrived late, and no bulletin and been issued at a late hour this morning. They elate to the fall of Almeida, and the detaching of livisions of the allied and French armies to Marshal Beresford and to Soult.

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1. The great extent of matter, received since our last Publication, leaves us only room to state the general heads of the deeply important intelligence that has arrived. These are, Lord Wellington's dispatchesthe French account of the battles of Almeida-the fall of that place—and such official and un-official details as relate to the battle near Badajos.—We have much pleasure in stating, that General Cole was only slightly wounded. No Mail due.

The Price of Butter is incorrectly given in our First Page-It ought to have been as under :-1st Quality. £6 5 0-2d, £6 0 0-3d, £5 13 0

Bintu-On Tuesday, on the Malf, the lady of Tobias Budd, Esq of a fon-

"Dien .- On Thursday, Apan Rooms, Eng. one of the Aldermen of this City-a Gentleman whose affectionate heart, and mild, unassuming manners render his double a subject of deep regret to his relatives and

67 MR. HOBSON retains his intention of parting with his HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES, in Wa linn-Mreet, as herotofore advertised, which he is willing to dispose of on reasonable Terms. A Map of the Premises may be seen in the hands of Mr. Bia-Nic, who can give full information as to the Term June 1. 1811.

JOHN SHARP AND SON RSPECTFULLY inform the Inhabitants of Wa-terford and its Vicinity, that they have removed from Cooke-Lane to the House at the Cross, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Accock-where they intend to carry on the Smith and Ironmonger Business. on a much larger and more extensive scale than they have hitherto done. Any Orders, in the above Line. left with, or for them, at said house, will be thank fully received and faithfully executed, with all pos-Sable dispatch, and on the most moderate. Terms.

N. B. Bells hung in the most improved manner, also remained. Their House, with a Back Concern, in Cook-Lan to be set, or the interest sold.

Waterford, June 1, 1811.

CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TO COACH-MAKERS, &c. PRANCIS ABBOT, COACH-MAKER, wishing to de-cline Is usiness, will set, for a Term of Ninety-five

Years, his Concerns in the City of Waterford; consisting of a next new DWELLING-HOUSE, Four Stories high, pleasantly situated, fronting the Bishop's PALACE, on the Mant :- in the Rerethereof is a good YARDAR DWELLING-HOUSEL COACH-HOUSE for bottteen Carringes; Conors; Painting-Lorts and Work SHOPS for twenty Men to work at the COACH-MAKING Bustaness; for which Purpose it was designed and built, and is decidedly the heat adapted for Convenience of any in this Part of the Kingdom, together with the Advantage of a well established Trade. He will also dispose of his MATRHIALS for said Business -consisting of seasoned TIMBER, SPOKES, FEL-LOWS, &c. &c. to any Person who may take the Es-

TABLISHMENT, On encouraging Terms. N. B. The above Premises could easily be converted into Merchants' Stores, or would answer for a Variets of Purposes.

KING'S BIRTH DAY.

THERE will be a BALL and SUPPER, on the 4th of June, at the Coumercial Buildings, in Honour of his Majesty's Birth Day .- Tickets to be had

Lantes 64. 8d. Constitut Bolton, E.g. Mayor, Siewards. Colonel Cuzzin. Waterford, June 1, 1811.

TO BE SOLD, A FASHIONABLE FAMILY COACH, NEARLY AS GOOD AS NEW, WILL BE SOLD CHEAT.

Waterford, June 1, 1811.

ENGLISH OAK BARK, ON SALE AT DAVIS, STRANGMAN, & Co's, Waterford, 1st (6 Mo.), 1811.

TO BE LET.

FOR A LUASE OF LIVES RENEWABLE FOR EVER, OR THE INTEREST TO BE SOLD. THE HOUSE in the MANOR, in which the late Mrs. Morris lived. If not set, or sold, before the 4th of June next, it will be sold by Public Auction on the 5th of the same Month .- Application to

Mr. Cole (account) for the eighth part of a Bond of the late Henry Huyden. Fwg. for £1900. Waterford, May 21, 1811. The above Auction is adjourned till the 12th

be made to Mr Giff, who will receive Proposals (on

CITY or LONDON TAVERN, LONDON, APRIL 21. A Ta numerous and highly respectable Meeting held this Day, in pursuance of public Advertise-

JOHN WHITMORE, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously a 1. Resolved, That the uniform, good, and patriotic and act of the Portuguese Nation, during the French nvasion, and the consequent sufferings of a great proortion of that brave and loyal people, entitle them o the benevolent consideration and assistance of eve-

y individual in this Empire.

2. Resoired, That this Meeting, feeling most senably the distresses and wants of the unfortunate sufferers, and convinced that the vote of Parliament, although liberal, is not adequate to the humane intention, is anxious, not only to contribute individually, but to recommend, in the most general and efficaciour manner, an object to truly behavolent and praise-

3. Resolved, That a general Subscription for this surpose be now opened, and that the different Bankers of this Metropolis bo requested to receive Sub-

4. Besolved, That for further promoting such desirable object, a Committee be now appointed to so-licit Subscriptions and superintend the application of the same; and that all money received shall be paid into the Bank of England, in the name of the Chairman, and three of the Committee.

5. That the Committee do consist of the following For the Numes of the Gentlemen who form the Com

mittee vide the London Papers.]
6. Recolved, That these Resolutions, with a list of subscriptions, be published in the London and Provincial Papers. 7. Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to all a General Meeting hereafter, to report the amount

and application of the Money received. J. WHITMORE, Chairman. The Chairman having left the Chair, the Thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted for his very able, lisinterested, and patriotic conduct in this general ause of humanity.

Books being opened, Subscriptions were received, amounting to £59,384 0 33, Mark-lane, WM. SCOTCHER, Secretary.

London. Further Subscriptions will be received at the several Bankers in the Metropolis; and at the Bar of the City of Fondon Tavern; Lloyd's, John's, and Tom's Coffee houses; and in the different parts of the Em-

N. B. A Meeting of the Committee will be held at this House, every Tuesday, precisely at One o'clock, where Subscriptions and informations will be thank-