PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 25.

At four o'clock their Lordships met, when the following Bills received the Royal Assent by Commission, viz. the Copper Duty Bill, the Bristol Port Bill, the Calico Weaving Bill, the South Sea Fishery Bill, the Bank of Ireland Security Bill, the Irish Mi-Ritia Enlistment Bill, the Cinque Ports Jurisdiction Bill, and fifteen Private Bills. The Commissioner were the LORD CHANCELLOR, Earl of LIVER-POOL, and Lord WALSINGHAM.

After some further routine business, the House adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 25.

The House having been summoned to attend in the The SPEAKER, on his return, acquainted the House, that several Public and Private Bills had re ceived the Royal Assent by Commission.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. WHITBREAD said, he came down to the House to-day, for the purpose of renewing a notice which he had given last night on the subject of the Message received from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in answer to the Address of the House, relative to Mr. Palmer's claims. The anawer which his Royal Highness had been advised by Ministers to give to this Address conveyed the grossest possible insult on that House, going, as it did, to express a doubt of the inclination, or of the ability of the House to make good any sums which service, as one which was abhorrent to every feelhis Royal Highness might order to be issued in consequence of an Address of that House. He (Mr. Whithread) had given his notice on this subject, in consequence of having seen a printed paper, purport- that which Taylor was unable to obtain, namely. ing to give an account of the proceedings in another place, in which it was stated, that his Majesty's Ministers had advised the Prince Regent not to accede to the recommendation of the House. No- House, it was not usual to expect motions of such thing but imperious duty could have induced him to postpone such a motion beyond the earliest possible moment at which it could be brought forward; but wish a fuller House, and some opportunity for inhe was under an absolute necessity of going to the country, and could not be in the House sooner than Thursday; he therefore, now gave notice, that if After some conversation, the motion was postponed no other Member chose to bring the matter under the consideration of the House before that day, he should then submit a motion on the subject, altho' he should thereby be obliged to postpone another matter of importance which stood for that day, it being his intention, that the present subject should take the precedence. He now moved that the Answer of His Royal Hignness the Prince Regent to the Address of that House be read.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he had no objection either to the reading of the Prince Regent's Answer to the Address of the House, or to the motion of the Honourable Gentleman, whenever he should bring it forward .- He was not alraid of shewing, that there was nothing disrespectful to the House in that Answer. Ministers advised his Royal Highness, that consistently with the nature of the high office he had taken on himself, he ought not at present to order the advance to be made; and be (Mr. Perceval), accepted of the challenge of the Honourable Gentleman on this subject, and should show that his view of the question was founded completely on mistake.

Mr. C. W. WYNN said there was no precedent for such an answer to the Address of the House, as that which the Prince Regent had in this case been advised to send. It went to take up by the roots the Privileges of that House, asserted by them at different periods since the Revolution (Hear, hear.) To say that the Prince Regent had there been rightly advised, would be to hold that on every occasion, even where a public monument was to be erected, the consent of the other House of Parliament must be previously obtained. If so, why had they not goue to obtain their concurrence to the payment o the debts of Earl Chatham or of Mr. Fitt? and still more strongly, why, in 1758, had they tilken upon themselves to order £50,000 to be issued for the increase of the salaries of the Judges?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER without disputing the privileges of the House. should be able to show that the Prince Regent had been properly advised.

Mr. WHITBREAD said, the answer of the Prince Regent signified a distrust of the power and will of the House to make good the grant, and therefore called for explanation.

FLOGGING LOCAL MILITIA.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT rose to call the attention of the House to a subject upon which he present to make a motion, but which he would not now press, if it was the sense of the House that it ought to be postponed. He held in his hard a written statement from a respectable Gentleman at Liverpool, upon the authenticity of which he had every reason to place reliance, and which, with the permission of the House, he would read. The letter stated, that during the period on which the Lo cal Militia was recently called out at Liverpool, private of the 5th company in the regiment, named Taylor, had written a song respecting the service of the Local Militia, the circumstances of their treat most on daty, and the bread served out to them while endodied. This song he had sung amongst his computes, and afterwards sent the manuscript to a printer's to have a number struck off. The printer. however, before he published it, thought it necessay to submit a copy for the perusal of Colonel Farl, Commander of the Regiment, to which Tay lor consented; and no soon as Colonel Farl had prised it, hogove orders for the arrest and confinement of Taylor, in order to his being brought to a Court Moutial. In two hours he was Prought | the subject of the Re-uppointment of his Royal Highbefore the Court for trial, upon the charge of pub- lass the D. ke of York, to the Office of Comman-Being this song, alledged to be an injurious reflect dersin-Chief. He could not immediately fix on the the delay.

tion upon the regiment and its service, and he | day, but mentioned Thursday heat, or Thursday | week, as the business of the House might permit. was remanded to confinement with the allowance of an hour to prepare for his defence. At the

guilty and sentenced to receive two hundred lashes.

He requested to be famished with a copy of the mi-

refused, and in two hours afterwards he was march-

ed under a guard to the parade, where the regiment

was drawn up. He was tied up to the halberts, and

received 50 tashes, but the remainder were remitted

by Colonel Earl. The letter adds, that the writer

means not to attach any consure upon the conduct

of Colonel Earl, whom it states to be an humane

man; and says, that many Members of the Court-

martial were anxious to acquit the man, but could

not, upon the evidence against hlm. It stated, al-

o, that Taylor is a person of a most excellent charac-

ter in a reputable line of life, being clerk to the Society

of Lighter and Boat Owners in Liverpool; that

he is a man of good moral character, and of educa-

tion and mind much superior to his station. The

letter concluded with requesting the Honourable

Baronet to bring the subject before Parliament, and,

if possible, to cause a stop to be put to a species of

punishment so calculated to excite disgust. The

Hon. Barouet then proceeded to some very pointed

observations upon the punishment of flogging, which

had as it were crept unaccountably into the British

ing of humanity as well as of British freedom, and

was a disgrace and a reproach to the military ser-

vice of this country. He concluded by moving for

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER

observed, that on a Saturday, and in so thin a

importance as to call for discussion. Before, howe-

er, he could consent to the motion, he should

quiry. He therefore hoped the Hon. Baronet

Mr. WHITBREAD wished to ask the Noble

Lord (Palmerston), if Courts-martial were autho-

rised to imprison Local Militia men in the common

Lord PALMERSEON conceived the proper

place of confinement in such cases was the guard-

room of the Staff, or in that of the next military

The several Bills on the table were forwarded,

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 27.

The Irish Peerage and Butlerage Bill, and the Ca-

nada Rum Bill passed through Committees, and were

ROMÁN CATHOLICS.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE stated, that he pre

sented in behalf of a Noble Priend (Parl of Donough

more) a Petition from the Catholics of Ireland, who

cause he advocated, from that knowledge of their

character which he had acquired by his residence and

connexion among them. In the absence of his No-

ble Friend, he should move-That the Petition be

do lie on the table, next moved. That the same be

taken into consideration on the 7th of June, and that

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S BULL.

Lord REDESDALE moved, That the Report

on this Bill be received. At the same time, his

Lordship stated, that he proposed the insertion of a

clause as an amendment, as to parsons, by which

the assignees might have sequestration of the profits

Earl STANHOPE considered the Bill as ex-

remely objectionable, so much so as would tend to

niure the principle of such a measure, to which he

The Earl of MOIRA admitted that the Bill did

of meet, his ideas completely on this subject. But

it was to be expected that no measure could be with-

out defects, and at first, perhaps, none could be

devised without being found practically inconveni-

ent -Still future improvements might be made,

and he should give his vote that the Bill be engrossed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in this state of

the House, would not press for a division, but on

Lord REDESDALE observed, the House might

lispose of the Bill as they thought proper; it had

occupied much of his attention and his labour. He

meant also to have introduced other Bills, if this

The Report was received with Lord Represente's

Amendment, and ordered to be engrossed.—Adj.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 27.

A Message from the Lords signified their assent to

the Portugal Treaty Bill, the Foreign Lines Bill, the

Quarantine Bill, and the Lunatic Marriage Bill, and

The Hat Daty Repeal Bill was also read a first time

ome other public and private Bills.

d for a second reading to-morrow.

the third reading ordered for Thursday, THE DUKE OF YORK.

second time to morrow.

should be adopted, for the benefit of the creditor.

the third reading, he should certainly vote against

the Lords be summoned for that day .- Ordered.

The Noble Marquis, after moving that the Petition

would have no objection to postpone his motion .-

until Thursday se'nnight.

and the House adjourned.

read.—Ordered.

sas a particular friend.

reported without any Amendment.

a copy of the Minutes of the Court Martial.

nute of the proceedings against him, but this was

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER wished to know from the Noble Lord, what was end of which time he was again brought up, when he arowed having written the song, but denied the nature of his intended motion. Lord MILTON replied, that his intention was, my criminal intention, and produced several witness to character. He was, however, found

in the first place, to move that an address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to know by whom he had been advised to reinstate the Dake of York in the chief command of the army.

The CHANCELLOR of the UNCHEQUER returned his acknowledgments to the Noble Lord, for his polite acquiescence with this request.

BOARD OF CONTROLL. Mr. LUSHINGTON brought up the Report of the Bill for Raising the Salaries of the Beard of Con-

trout, &c. &c. Mr. CREEVY said there were several objections he could make to the Bill, but should confine himself to one, that was the raising of the salaries of the President and the Commissioners; they had now five thousand pounds per annum, two thousand the President, and two Commissioners at fifteen hundred sounds each. This Board was only for swearing Geatlemen before they could be eligible to fill certain ituations. He had no objection to raise the salaries of the clerks under them; he would therefore submit to the House an amendment, " that five thousand pounds per annum be granted, so that an addition may be made to the salaries of the clerks." The President and Commissioners to remain as they

Lord CASTLEREAGH supported the Bill. Mr. ROBERT DUNDAS .- He should not be tempted; from what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Creevy) to withdraw his intentions: he had said before, and would again say, i there was a necessity for an advance of salary in eny office, it was the Board of Controul.

The question being put as to the amendment, division took place, when there appeared -For it 19-Against it 65-Majority 44.

TRISH CUSTOMS. Mr. WHARTON brought up the Report on the Irish Customs Bill: the amendments on which were agreed to, and the third reading moved by Mr. Foster for to-morrow.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT pressed for further time, in order to give an opportunity of hearing the sentiments of the mercantile part of Ireland. He therefore moved, as an amendment, to substitute Friday Mr. FOSTER could not agree to this delay, as he

intended the operation of the Bill to commence from the 1st of June, and this would prolong it beyond that period. Mr. FOSTER said, he pressed nothing beyond the

common custom of the House in regard to Money Mr. PONSONBY observed, that it was impossi-

ble for Gentlemen from Ireland to hear from their constituents before the 1st of June, when this meaure was to take effect, and on that ground condemned its precipitancy. Mr. Wynne, Mr. Foster, Mr. Dundas, Sir John Newport, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer

then interchanged a few words, and the third reading of the Bill was ultimately fixed for Thursday INTERCHANGE OF MILITIAS. Mr. RYDER moved the order of the day for the House going into a Committee on the Militia inter-

change Bill. On the question that the Speaker do leave the Chair, Colonel STANLEY wished, in consequence of neeting of Colonels of Militia, and Lord Lieutenant of Counties, held this day, and their having appointed a Committee to wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to-morrow, that some delay might be granted, afford them an opportunity of urging their objec-

ions to the Bill. Mr. TIGHE, though heapproved of the principle of the bill, yet as he understood it was considered to be objectionable in Ireland, also wished for delay. He alluded to the necessity there was for introduing a clause, to secure the Irish Catholic, when he me to this country, in the free exercise of his relion, and to exempt him from penalties under unresealed statutes, as was done with regard to forcign latholic Soldiers. He also thought it necessary that hey should have places of worship appropriated for heir use; and concluded by moving, as an Amendnent, to afford an opportunity of hearing from Ireand, that instead of the word " now" the word

Seventh of June" should be substituted. Sir J. NEWPORT followed on the same side, and stated that, according to notice, a Catholic Meetng was to-morrow to be held in Dublin, to consider of the propriety of petitioning on the subject of allowing the Catholics the free exercise of their religion. If this measure, as was said, was intended to romote union, let it not be made the subject of conroversy. By the 1st of Geo. I, chap, 13, it was rendered penal to carry arms, without taking the oath of supremacy, and he could not see reason why a doubt outhis subject should be suffered to remain on the mind of any one, when a single explicit clause in

this bill would do it away. Mr. WHARTON brought in a Bill for repealing the Mr. GRATTAN was of the same opinion, and adpart of a letter from the Titular Archbishop of ustoms duties on raw thdes and Bair from Ireland. uam, to the effect, that the Trish Catholics would which was read a first time, and ordered to be read appose the measure, unless the free exercise of their The Verdierris Bill was read a first time, and ordereligion was secured to them by law. This should, no said, be a matter of right, and not dependent on the will of any officer. The introduction of a chase The adjourned debate on the Irish Pobseco Duty All was resumed -the amendmets agreed to, and to the effect would promote recruiting in Ireland, and was beside the least objectionable and most statesnan-like mode of acting. It would also prevent the Lord MHTON intimated his intention, at an neetings projected in various parts, and he should early day, of submitting to the House a Metion on herefore prefer having such a clause moved on the Report, though in the mean time he should vote for | Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEO. explor ed another conclusion from the Right Hou. Gentleman, than that contained in his last words. He could see no cause for delay, as the House were already sufficiently in possession of the object of any petili. ons that might be presented, and might as well consider that point now as hereafter. The free exercise of their religion was the object the Catholice had in view, and it appeared at once, that they must mios that under the present Bill, or it would be one law compelling to the breach of another. All that could be wished was the same freedom to attend to public worship in England, as they enioved in Ireland, and it was clear that they would have all they requested by this law, which virtually remealed all former acts on the same subject .- But fany doubt remained, it would at once be remored by looking at the clause, which ordained that the militins of England, Scotland and Ireland, should enter all the same privileges and exemptions on their removal, to which they were entitled in their own countries respectively (Hear.) With respect on attendance on divine worship, the same order from the Commander in Chief would be issued here as that on which they were contented to rest in Ire-

Mr. HUTCHINSON thought the good sense of the Right Hon, Gentleman always deserted him on Irish subjects. He had proceeded in his whole statenent on the erroneous grounds, that the ligh Catholics were satisfied with their situation in Ireland which was not the fact; on the contrary, their pririleres had been violated, and they wished to be better secured in England, than to rest on the mere order of any Commanding Officer. They did not wish an Act that none but the learned could understand, but an Act, the meaning of which would be obvious to the ignorant.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER devied that he had argued on the ground, that the Catholics were contented, but that they would be in the same situation in England as in Ireland.

Mr. RYDER opposed delay as ungrounded, and to satisfy the Catholics, read the opinion of the Atterney and Solicitor-General, that the Catholics would, in England, be entitled to the same privieges as in Ireland, under the 33d of Geo. III. and to all exemptions contained in the 10th section of the same Acts, any Act to the contrary notwithstanding. He also had authority from the Duke of York to state, that a similar order to that under which ther njoved their public worship in Ireland, would be sued in this country.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT and Sir W. WYNNE

Mr. W. ELLIOT said, if Gentlemen opposite would not adopt the clause, they might advise the Regent to frame an Article of War, that would be

Lord PALMERSTON supported the Bill. Mr. PONSONBY doubted that ever Mr. For, naving the subject completely before him, had withdrawn such a clause as that now proposed-if he had he would doubt the accuracy even of Mr. Fox's judgment. He rose, however, not so much to spenk to the question, as to notice, that an Honourable Friend of his would submit a motion on this point on the report, when they would have an pportunity of discussing it.

Mr. HERBERT said he would vote for any clause that would render the Catholic rights clear und explicit, but, in the mean time, would not suffer that to induce him to vote against so excellent

Mr. TIGHE explained, and after a few words rom Lord George Cavendish, the original question was put and acreed to without a division.-The House then went into a Committee on this Bill.

Mr. Secretary RYDER said, that in consequence of the objections made against the want of a clause, an alteration which was inserted before the word, exemption," the words " civil, military, and religious," and made the Irish Militia subject to

the same rules and regulations as now in force. After some further discussion on the different clauses, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Hutchinon, Colonel Duckett, General Tarleton, and Sir John Newport, took a part, the House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received on Thurs

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, that it was intended to bring in a Bill to carry into effect the provisions made last year, and moved that the sum of 10,000l, on the Consolidated Funds of Ireland, be granted for the purpose of defraying the expence of an additional annual allow-

ance to the Lord Lintenant of Ireland. Sir JOHN NEWPORT thought that the sum might be granted from the savings of the Privy Purse ustead of coming to Parliament for it.

Some further conversation then ensued on the mnagement of the receipts and disbursements of the Privy Purse in Ireland. After which the House esumed, and the Report is to be brought up to-

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after a few preliminary observations on the Incensenience sustained by Gentlemen from Ireland on eming to England, in consequence of the levying of the Assessed Taxes on horses, and carringes, and ervants, which had been previously paid in Ireland, noved for leave to bring in a Bill to remedy that evil, by granting exemptions to those persons-Leave given.

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

IF ATERFORD: BIRNIE, Bookseller, Quay

Waterford Chronicle. Ramsep's

No. 11,142.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

of one of those grants, which necessarily came be-

NOTICE.

THE CORPORATION TENANTS are Requested to pay before the 16th instant, all Rents and Arrears due by them, to the Corporation of the City of Waterford. Otherwise the Law Agonts are directed to proceed against them, without further Notice. Waterford, Sd June, 1811.

CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TO COACH-MAKERS, &c.

TARANCIS ABBOT, COACH-MAKER, wishing to de dine Business, will set, for a Term of Ninety five Years, his Concerns in the City of Waterford; connisting of a next new DWELLING-HOUSE, Four Stories high, pleasantly situated, fronting the Bishop's PALACE, on the Mall :- in the Beretheroof is a good | Court of Malta. YARD ; A DWELLING-HOUSH; COACH-HOUSE for Foii tern Carriages; Ponoes; Painting-Lorts and Wonk Shors for twenty Men to work at the Coach-Makis Business: for which Purpose it was designed and built, and is decidedly the best adapted for Consenience of any in this Part of the Kingdom, together with the Advantage of a well established Trade. He will also dispose of his MATERIAL for said Business -consisting of seasoned TIMBER, SPOKES, FEL LOWS, &c. &c. to any Person who may take the Es-WAREISHWENT, On encouraging Terms.

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

ENGLISH OAK-BARK.

AT DAVIS, STRANGMAN, & Co's, Waterford, 1st (6 Mo.), 1811

AUCTION OF TURNITURE, PLATE, LINEN, CHINA, GLASS, &c. ON MONDAY, THE TOTH JUNE,

AT MR. COTTERILLIS, THOMASSIREET,

FIGHE entire FURNITURE of said House, most of which is nearly new and English Manufac TUBE -- Consisting of an elegant Set of MAHOGAN! DINING TABLES, SUR BOARD, CHAIRS, FOU POST BEDSTEADS, FEATHER BEDS, CARPETS HEARTH RUGS, SOPHAS, WINDOW CURTAIN Fight Day CLOCK, Printed Books, various Article SILVER and PLATE, TABLE LINEN, BED LI MEN. CHINA. GLASS, &c.

Immediately afterwards, the WINE, consisting of CLABET, superior OLD PORT, and MADEIRA, in Bottle also, two Farming CARTS, and Harness for on

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

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE in which Thomas Nevers resided i King street, with or without a large YARD and COUNTING-HOUSE, on the Quay .- Application to be made at said House.

May 21, 1811

TO BE SOLD,

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS, FITWELVE Acres, one Rood, six Perches of OAK WOOD, of 43 Years Growth. It lies within a Mile and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the River Barrow.-Application to be made in Writing. (Popeud.) to Joseus News, Enq. St. Margaret's, Broadway; or, at Rockfield, Wexford. April 15, 1811.

NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

JUST 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, in Pockets, also for Sale.

Waterford, 1st May, 1811.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES_JUNE A

Butter, first Quality, - - - = £6 5s. Od. _____ third - - - - - - 5 15s. 0d Tallow (rendered) - - - about 90s. 0d Lard (flake) - - - - - 0s. Od. - 0s. Od. (casks,rendered) - 064. Od. - 704. Od. Burnt Pigs, - - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d

Mess Pork, - - - - - 344. 0d. - 364. 0d Beef, ---- 04. 0d. - 0s. 0d Ontoreal 14s. Od. . 17s. 6d. Flour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - -s. -d. --- second, --- 46s. 0d. - 59s. 0d. --- third. - - - - - 30s. od. - 36s od. --- fourth, - - - - - 231. Od. - 269. Od. Wheat, ----- 33s. 0d. - 40a. 0d. Barley, - - - - - - 18c. 0d. - 23s. 0d. (rds (common) - - - 12s. 6d. - 13s. 3d. -(potatog) - - - - 13s. 6d. - 14s. 0d. Coals, - - - - - - 4s. 6d. - 5s. 0d. 74 low (rough), - - - 81. 0d. - 91. 3d. Futators, - - - - - 6d. - to 8d. f Beef, { (quarters), - - - - 4d. - 6d.] (joints), - - - - - 5d. - 7èd. (quarters), - - - - 6d. - 7 d. Mutton (joints), - - - - - 7d. - 81d. > per lb. - - - - - - - - 7d. - 8td. Pork, ---- 3d. - 4 d.

Train Oil, - - - - - - £45 10s. -Whiskey 81. 2d. - 81. 4d .- per Gall. Carn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday. 857 Barrels Wheat,) **∫** <u>@</u>1 114. 24. Averaging 0 131. 26 thin ----- Barley. ∷i ------ 0ats. `

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY SO.

MALTA.

Lord COCHRANE gave notice that he would on this day se'nnight (next Thursday) more for the production of the following papers: a Copy of the Commission of the Vice-Admiralty Court in the Island of Malta; also a Copy of the Table of Fees in that Court; also a Copy of the Correspondence between the Governor of Gibraltar and the Vice-Admiralty Court of Malta, touching said Fees; also a Conv of the Correspondence and other papers respecting the union in one person of the different Offices of Marshal and Proctor of the Vice-Admiralty

SIERRA LEONE.

A MEMBER, whose name we could not learn, moved for the production of Copies of the Corres pondence between the Governor of Sierra Leone and the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department; and also a Return of the Monies paid the present Governor .- Ordered.

IRISH BANKRUPT LAWS.

Mr. GRATTAN presented a Petition from the Merchants of the City of Dublin, complaining a the severe injuries under which they laboured in consequence of the present defective state of the Bankrupt Laws in Ireland, and praying for such revision of them as may lead to their amendment or repeal. The Petition was ordered to lie on the Table. Mr. GRATTAN gave notice that he would, of

Thursday peat, move for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of remedying the evils resulting from the present defective state of the Bankrupt Laws in THE DUKE OF YORK.

Lord MILTON postponed his motion respecting

the re-appointment of the Duke of York to the office of Commander in Chief, from this day to Thursday next.

A Message from the Lords acquainted the House that their Lordships had agreed to the Canada Rum Bill, the Cloth Stealing Bill, the Isle of Man Customs and the Isle of Man Sheep Bills, the Twelve Millions Exchequer Bills Bill, the Six Millions Exchequer Bills Bill, the Irish Stage Coach and the Distillers Indemnity Bills, without any amendment -and that they had agreed to the Irish Embezzlement and the Irish Lunatic Bills, with certain amendments, to which they desired the concurrence of that House.

Colonel STANLEY presented a Petition from he distressed Manufacturers of Manchester and Leeds. He stated that the Petition was subscribed by more than forty thousand signatures, the majority of whom were reduced to a state of extreme distress. As he conceived this to be a subject of great public importance, he was willing to give the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) and the House due notice, to consider of the best and specdiest mode of administering relief to so large and valumble a portion of the community. He should upon a future day call the attention of the House to this subject. He then moved that the Petition be brought up.

Sir ROBERT PEEL seconded the motion. thought the subject one that called for the applicaion of an early remedy. The trading inhabitants of Manchester and Leeds contributed more to the public revenue than any other Body in the same proportion.

The Petition was then brought up, and read by the Clerk at the table. After stating the facts mentioned by Colonel Stanley, it proceeded to allege as the causes of the calamities by which they were at present afflicted, the great reduction of their wages, and the high price of provisions many of their once most opulent employers having been reduced to bankruptcy, and a considerable portion of the persons most extensive in the trade to abject povertythat the continuation of these calamities would have the unavoidable effect of compelling most of those to emigrate, who could no longer find encouragement in their own happy and prosperous country, where they had once fondly hoped to close a life of useful industry in an age of competence. That the demand for their employ was now so little, that the great majority of the Petitioners could not obtain employment for more than three days in the week, and that they were thereby reduced to a state of distress unparalleled. They humbly presumed to allege further, that in their poor judgments the repeal of the Orders in Council, and that also of the American Non-Intercourse Bill, if followed by a gene ral and permanent peace, would, beyond any other measures, have the greatest efficacy in relieving the Petitioners from the pressure of extreme poverty.

The Petition was ordered to lie on the table. BOLTON MANUFACTURERS.

Lord STANLEY presented a Petition to nearly similar effect, and signed by upwards of 6000 of the Weavers, Cotton-spinners, and other Manufacturers residing in and near the town of Bolton, in Lancashire.-It was ordered to lie on the table.

on Wednesday next more that the Manchester Peti- | day, and by several other Peers, objecting to a part tions be referred to a Select Committee. KING'S ILLNESS.

Mr. WHITBREAD stated, that in consequence, eartly of what had that day come to his knowledge, t was not his intention to have brought before the House that day his motion for providing for the supply of the Executive in the event of the King's incancity by illness, at any future period: but had he not been in possession of the information he was, still he should not have pressed his motion that evening, as there was another subject which he was about to bring before them, which he apprehended

rould occupy their attention the rest of the night. The other question, however, respecting the Regency, he hoped to be able to bring on some day in the next week, Friday, if possible.

PRIVILEGE. Mr. WHITBREAD began by moving, That the

Prince Regent, on the subject of Mr. Palmer's claims, together with his Royal Highness's answer,

iddress of that House to his Royal Highness the be now read. They having been read accordingly, Mr. WHITBREAD then proceeded to assert, that for the long series of years which the House of Commons had been in the use of voting Addresses o the Crown on the subject of the issue of public mosey, no such answer as that now read to the House had ever been returned. Almost in the course of every year from the Revolution down to the present time, Addresses had passed from the House of ommons to the Crown, in which the House desired of the Crown to advance different sums of money voted by the House, which they engaged to make rood: and on no occasion had they ever failed to nake good what they thus engaged to perform. The Crown, when driven to necessities on its own account, had frequently applied to that House, and to that House alone, for assistance; and that House had as frequently taken on itself, without any conurrence from any other quarter, to grant the wishes and prevent the necessities of the Crown.-It ested on the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite Mr. Perceval) to explain how now for the first ime, in the year 1811, this course of proceeding ame to be altered, and on what ground he had advised the Prince Regent to send the House the ungracious answer which had just been read, and which seemed calculated for nothing but to imply doubt of the power, or of the will of the House to fulfil what it had engaged to do. He must consider this answer, not of the Prince Regent, but of the Minister who had so ill advised him. Going back to the earliest date to which he thought it proper or necessary to trace this practice, in the 1st of King William, that House voted an Address to the Crown for payment of money to his troops. In the reign of Queest Ann, when money was wanted for the new churches, that was a measure entirely between the House and the Queen. When distressed in her Civil List, she applied to that House alone, stating that she depended on them to make good the deficiency: which the House accordingly did. This was o far remarkable, for it was not allowed to pass without observation, having been noticed in the House of Lords of that day, in the same manner as had been done on the present occasion. The reason of noticing it, too, was similar to that assigned of the present occasion, namely, that if the House of Commons took on them to make such grants of themselves, the House of Lords would be useless. The Duke of Bolton, therefore, on that occasion, named a day for taking the subject into consideration; but, either other business intervened to prevent the discussion, or the Noble Duke being better advised on the subject, did not make his promised motion; and the Queen's Civil List was made good by that House. Similar addresses were voted by the House in the reign of George the First; and, in the reign of George the Second, in the year 1758. the House addressed his Majesty to direct an issue to be made of 50,000l. for a purpose of no less importance than the increase of the Judge's salaries. This vote, too, was made good without any interference on the parcof the House of Lords, who, though theoretically they might be entitled to interfere, did question. In latter times, during the reign of his present Majesty, addresses of this kind had been still more numerous; and, in all cases of public monuments, &c. that House had taken on themselves not only to address his Majesty for an issue of money to erect monuments to men of distinguished eminence, without any concurrence on the part of the other House, but had even thereby decided on the merits of the individuals concerned. He particularly referred to the cases of grants made in the time of George II. to persons of the name of Lowndes, Elkington, and Dr. Smith, and to a variety of other instances of a similar nature, all by the Addresses of that House.—There were two instances in the present reign, which were still more remarkable. which occurred at times when the Committee of Suply was open, to which no concurrence on the part of

fore them. It was hardly necessary for him to say, that he alluded to the case of Earl Chatham, of whose merits and services no one could think more highly than he did. On the death of that Nobleman, a Bill had been brought in, making a provision for two or three of the next successors to the title, and in June, 1778, a Protest was entered against the passing of this Bill, on account of the expensive war in which the country was then engaged; and also on account of the dangerous principle thereby recognized. This Protest was signed Bathurst, Chancellor, also by the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Chandos, and one or two other Peers. Besides this provision for the next successors of this great man. however, the House of Commons, without any communication with, or any consent on the part of the House of Lords, did immediately proceed to vote to the late Earl a monument, and to address his Majesty to advance 20,000l. in discharge of his debts : with this very circumstance of the Protest alive in their mind, and of this additional grant voted by that House alone, no notice whatever was taken. In still later days, a monument had been voted to the memory of Mr. Pitt, and a sum of 40,000l. granted for the payment of his debts, after a considerable discussion, both by addresses of that House without any concurrence on the part of the House of Lords; without even being brought under their notice : for though these sums were comprehended in the Appropriation Act, they were not stated as being to pay the debts of Mr. Pitt, but made part of a larger sun under the head-For sums issued by addresses of this House. He' knew that for certain smaller sums the House of Lords had been in the use of addressing the Crown, such as for the expense of printing their own Journals, &c. and he knew that there were at present Counsel employed in their House in defending claims connected with their privileges, which must be attended with expence which it was proper they should have the means of discharging. He did not know whence had arisen the right of privilege of originating Money Bills in that House and not in the House of Lords, except in usage. Nothing was less desirable than that any difference should subsist between the Lords and the Commons: he was happy to say that there was not at this moment the appearance even of a disputed point. This being so, all that he had to call the attention of the House to this night was to a dispute between the Crown and the House of Commons. What was the amount of the answer which the Prince Regent had been advised to make against the address of that Honse? Why, that he will wait till the means of making good the sum are provided by Parliament ! By Parliament—a word never before used by the Crown to that House-a word never used by the Speaker when he goes to tender in the other House the Money Bills for the service of the year-a word never before used by the King in his speeches to the two Houses, in which, when he acknowledges receiving the supplies, he specially thanks the Commons for the supplies, and not the Parliament, or the Lords and Commons jointly. And should the House allow that novel and unusual proceeding? Should they allow that expression to pass—that he the case of relief to the Portuguese, have not the Commons always been applied to, to extend their enevolence; and if so, with what grace did the Prince Regent now come-with what grace was he placed before the House, telling them that he would wait till Parliament enabled him to issue the money? When that House was called upon to vote millions for the exigencies of the State-for the support of the Royal Family—and to alleviate the distress of foreign nations, was it becoming thus to deal with them, when they addressed the Crown to advance a sum which they esteemed a fair and just debt, truly owing by the country to an individual? With what grace were they then told, " I doubt you will prove either false to your word, or that you will not have it in your power to redeem it; and therefore I will wait till Parliament enable me to make the advance?" He appealed to the Right not think it proper in them to call the privilege in Honourable Gentleman opposite (Perceval himself,) with how much perseverance and zeal, the Honourable member who supported Mr. Palmer's claim had acted, and at the same time with how much propriety he had uniformly conducted himself, while his exertions, though uniformly successful in that House, had been defeated out of it. The Minister, though opposed to a private individual, had been beat times out of number, yet still had contrived to render the victories of his opponent of no avail. Such had heen the manurures thorted to by the Right Hon. Gentleman, by bringing the matter to be considered at the end of a Session, by a thin House, after it had stready been carried when the attendance was so great, as to occasion Mr. Windham to remark that this was not an appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, but one from Philip sober to Philip drunk the other House was required, altho' opinions on the Having stated the various shapes in which the claim subject were so different, that on the Journals of the of Mr. Palmer had been before the Mouse, down to House of Lords a Protest was to be found, signed by the Address to the Prince Regent, the Houserable Col. STANLEY then gave notice, that he would the Lord Chancellor and Archbishop of York of that Gentleman contended that no symptom of any mis-

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 cyps, 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 Bulba 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.

lientenant 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, wathall 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 Thatt. 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 11 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-Lorrs 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-