





understanding with the Lords appeared; but if it should, the Commons were the judges of their own opinions, and if they chose to risk that rupture, it was not for the Minister of the Crown to interfere.

The House was not to consent to be put under the tutelage of any Minister, but were to be entitled to fight their own battles. The Right Honourable Gentleman having been defeated within doors, was resolved to be victorious out of the House. But if for the House to tell that Right Hon. Gentleman, that they would not consent to be thus let down, but would rather run the risk of a difference with the Lords. They were called on to let the Right Hon. Gentleman know that they would not put down the House; but would support these privileges, the greatest and best which they could possess. He concluded by moving,

"That whoever advised his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to doubt the will or the power of that House to fulfil the assurances they had made his Royal Highness in their Message respecting Mr. Palmer, and advised his Royal Highness to return the answer he had given to that Message, gave him advice calculated to disturb that good understanding between the Crown and the House of Commons, which is so essentially necessary for the well-being of both."

Mr. TIERNEY seconded the Motion.

Colonel PALMER then rose, and spoke under the influence of such natural feelings as rendered him scarcely audible. He expressed a hope, that he had, throughout all the discussions of this question, conducted himself with becoming temper; and he would confess, that the manner in which the debate had been managed on a late occasion put that temper to a severe trial. He should not then trespass on the House by replying to arguments which had been so often refuted already; but as he found that forbearance served only to provoke still greater hostility, he should on that occasion submit to the House a plain statement of the case. He should have expected of the Right Honourable Gentleman, who was the great opposer of Mr. Palmer's claims, that having once made a promise upon the subject, he would have considered himself bound to perform it. That Right Honourable Gentleman, and others, on a former night, had resorted to extracts from private letters on which to ground their arguments. Now, he, too, could refer to a private letter from that Right Hon. Gentleman, containing a promise, which he should leave the House to judge how he had performed. The letter had been written to a Friend of his, to whom he should ever feel indebted for the continued support which he had on all occasions given to Mr. Palmer's claims. That Honourable Friend had remonstrated with the Right Hon. Gentleman, on the opposition which he persisted in giving to Mr. Palmer's claims, and in answer to such remonstrance the letter he alluded to had been written, stating, that if the Address should be agreed to in the Report, he should give the claim no further opposition. Now he would ask the Right Hon. Gentleman how that promise had been fulfilled? He would ask him too how he could reconcile it to himself, or to the House, that he had sent the Bill in a former Session up to the Lords, not only without their consent? This was an outrage upon him, as the originator of the proceeding in that House. In the next Session he had been advised by his friends to bring forward the motion he had submitted this Session; but he preferred going into a court of justice, especially as the Right Honourable Gentleman had boasted, that if he did so, the claims of Mr. Palmer would be done away with, and himself indicted for a conspiracy. After such a statement, he considered himself bound to go into a Court of law. He was aware that the objection on the trial had been first started by the Judge, that unless it appeared that the money had been received to Mr. Palmer's use, the action could not be maintained. Mr. Sergeant Shepherd, who was leading Counsel for Mr. Palmer, stated, that he had been aware of this objection, but added, that he had based the ground of going into Court was to obtain a decision on the merits, that might be had if the Counsel for the other side would admit that the money had been so received. [Here the Hon. Gentleman's feelings affected his tone of voice, so as to render the remainder of his speech inaudible.]

Mr. BANKES observed, that in many parts of the speech of the Honourable Member who brought forward this motion, he entirely agreed, as he was persuaded every Member of that House would be. But he was of opinion that the House of Commons ought to make its firm stand upon the constitutional principles on which its privileges rested, and to confine its claims within the precise limits of its own constitutional functions. The privileges which the House of Lords possessed of checking the popularity or the grants which either the desire of popularity or the solicitation of individuals might extort from that House, he thought highly proper. He concluded by giving his opposition to the motion.

Mr. LAMBE, with all the desire which he sincerely had to concur in the motion of his Honourable Friend, still found himself unable to do so, because the conviction which established custom had fixed upon his mind, remained unshaken. When he differed from his Hon. Friend on this subject, he still was firm on the point of preserving their privileges in case they should be attacked. Those privileges were given them for the benefit of the people; they were the safeguard of the country; and that House was bound to return them in safety to their representatives; they should preserve them unshaken by the Crown, unimpaired by the House of Lords, unencroached on even by the blind fury of the people themselves. [Hear, hear.] If his Hon. Friend thought that Ministers were attempting to tamper with those privileges, he ought not to have allowed a single day to interfere between the breach and the accusation.

Mr. C. W. WYNNE was determined to vote for the present motion. On the Address, the sim-

ple Address that House, the King had paid the debts of the Earl of Chatham. It was a notorious fact that the Address of the House of Commons, or their vote, was always considered decisive of money questions.

Mr. TIERNEY observed, that the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite appeared to rely his defence more upon the known strength of his numbers than his eloquence. [A laugh.] As he had noted on former occasions, a majority were ready to vote with him, without being favoured with any argument to justify their determination. The question was very important, because it involved the interests of a meritorious individual, as well as an increased revenue of upwards of a million and a half yearly. He could admit no objection that had yet been urged against the measure, because he was confident that Mr. Palmer was the only individual in the Kingdom who had performed so important a service to his Country, and remained hitherto unrewarded. [Hear, hear.] He could discover no informality in their proceedings, because they were strictly according to the practice of the House for more than a century. It was an injustice to Mr. Palmer to say that it was a party question, because it was known that a large portion of the majority who divided in his favour were the particular friends of the Ministers, who certainly did not solicit any support in his behalf. On the contrary, when the Light Hon. Gentleman found the sense of the Commons against him, he took care to defeat its effect in the other House, where the influence of Government was known to be more considerable. Under such circumstances, he considered it an extreme hardship on Mr. Palmer not to receive one sixpence of £34,000 that was voted him. He defied any Member to produce a precedent of a man in his situation. [Hear, hear.] When the Commons voted money, it was termed monstrous and daring, because the Lords had an equal right to grant it. If their Lordships did possess it, they were undoubtedly a very ill-used class of men from time immemorial, for the Appropriation Act was yearly sent for their concurrence; but if they altered one iota of it, the Bill was immediately thrown out. In all the precedents adduced, the Lords made no complaint of the Commons infringing on their authority. The £3000 salary which Mr. Palmer received, was given under an Order of Council, without the authority of either House; and had the present Ministry been friendly to him, he would have received the per centage in the same manner. It was ridiculous to pretend that there were no precedents in point, when those of the debts of Lord Chatham and Mr. Pitt were before them, which were discharged under the authority of that House of Parliament, which now refused to pay £64,000 to the man who had produced so many millions. The answer in question, he contended, was without precedent. He would show numerous instances of Addresses of that House, which were always answered either in the affirmative, or it was stated that the Address would be taken into consideration. In 1706 or 1707, an Address from the House of Commons was presented to the Crown, recommending the increase of the Navy, to which the answer was, that the subject would be taken into consideration. But on no occasion could he recollect any instance of an answer like the present. In all instances where the House of Commons had said, that with respect to money matters they would become good for the same, his Majesty had always replied, that they were not on this occasion, to take cordially. They were not on this occasion, to take into consideration what had passed between that House and the Lords. There were cases in which the Lords and they might differ, and the usual mode of proceeding was to have a conference on the subject of difference. The Lords might convince them that they were in the wrong, or they might be brought over to their opinion; but it was not for the Crown to say that we (the House of Commons) were in the wrong; nor was it for the Minister to say to the Crown that the House of Commons were in the wrong, and to shut the Royal ear against their Address. [Hear, hear, hear.]—If such an Address as that which had been presented to the Prince Regent was always to receive such an answer from the Crown, there would then be an immediate end to all good understanding between the Crown and the Commons. The Crown had said, "If I advance the money, where is it to come from?" This was not conformable to the usual practice. There never had been an instance in which the House had voted money, and not afterwards made it good. It was to be presumed, from the vote of the House itself, that the money would accordingly be made forthcoming. The Lords were certainly a branch of the Legislature, and were nearly attached to the Crown than the Commons; but if they should prevent any time unreasonable, the House of Commons had always a way open in their own hands which enabled them to prevent them. They were the great depositaries of the public purse, and by this means could they constitutionally oppose or resist the more powerful branches of the Legislature. It was a new thing to say that the Commons might not make good the sums they had promised. Would the Minister, either in the House of Lords or in that House, say that they could not make good the sum? With respect to the concurrence of the House of Lords, he contended that in such cases it was not necessary. The House of Commons had been always in the habit of voting sums by Address without the concurrence of either House. Were the House of Commons to be satisfied with that answer on the part of the Crown, their own Journals from that day, would date their degradation and downfall. [Hear, hear.] If we say we shall vote away no money unless the Lords say they are to approve of it, from that moment our privileges are gone; from that moment it would be in vain to hold Committees of Supply. They ought rather to have joint Committees with the House of

Lords, and make the disposal of the Supply a common right. The great question was, if the House should sit down satisfied with the Regent's answer, and forego all the privileges they had hitherto claimed, and been admitted to possess. His Royal Highness had been entrusted [Hear, hear.] by the advice imposed on him, why he should think it right to vote to create a difference between the Crown and the Commons? His Royal Highness had been entrusted by his advisers, and he trusted, would know how to appreciate it in future.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he could not help advertising to the different tone in which the Hon. Gentleman had spoken this night, and on a former night, on this subject. It was then stated, that it was an unconstitutional act, and a breach of the privileges of the House. A more moderate tone had been now adopted, and a tone more conformable to what he then endeavoured to show, that there never was an argument more unjust or unfounded. Now they did not go so far as to say that it was a breach of the privileges of the House. The question of its being a breach of privilege must arise from the usual practice. He admitted that the House had often voted money by Address, but it did not therefore follow that the Address of the House was equal to a command. The Crown had a right to pause and to think before acceding to the object of any Address. Surely there was not a man in the House would say that the Address of the Commons was imperative on the Crown. [Hear, hear.] He did not deny the authority or right of the House to go up to the Crown with an Address, but still it remained with the Crown, as a right not less indisputable, to give its sanction or not. [Hear, hear.] Were the Address of the House imperative, such votes might be extended to millions as well as limited to thousands. They who said that the answer in question was a breach of privilege; and a violation of the Constitution, ought to recollect that it was constitutionally in the power of the Crown to refuse assent to Bills that had been passed both Houses. [Hear, hear.] The first question to be considered was, if the answer to the Address was constitutional? or if the advice given by Ministers were proper? and next, if there was any thing in the manner of the answer that violated the privileges of the House?—With respect to the first, as he had already observed, the Crown must have a right to accede or not to the Address. The Crown had a right to do so with respect to any address from the Houses separately. He should like to hear it stated, that the Crown had not the same right here as in case of Bills. Such a statement would put the question at rest. But no such statement had been attempted, and he thought the Honourable Gentleman thought proper to take such high ground to stand on. [Hear, hear.] To refuse assent to an Address of any one of the Houses, was not of so much moment as refusing assent to a Bill, but in neither case it was for a moment maintained, that there was any breach of the Constitution, or any violation of the privileges of the House. [Hear, hear.] The power and right undoubtedly resided in the Crown, and if it was competent for Ministers to advise accordingly, could it be said that the Crown had a right to refuse, and that Ministers, notwithstanding, had no right to advise? The one right was implied in the other, and if the exercise of the right in one case was constitutional, the advice in the other was equally unobjectionable, so far as related to the legal and constitutional question. But after all what had been done? The answer to the Address was said to deny the power of the House of Commons to fulfil or make good the sum voted. This was by no means the case. There was certainly no direct power in the House of Commons to make good itself this sum; but they might do it by other means, and this the answer had sufficiently expressed. It stated that the Crown would be glad to comply with the wishes of the House, when means were provided by Parliament to carry that vote into effect. It by no means implied that trust in the House. Suppose the answer had been that the Regent would take the Address into consideration; would this have been considered as a refusal, or could any exception have been taken to it, though it might have amounted to the very same thing? Instead of this, it is provided for by Parliament; and tells them, that, therefore, they must take the course of the other House. The subject of the Address has, therefore, been considered for here is the answer; and if it was competent for the Crown to return such an answer, would any man say that Ministers were culpable in giving this advice? He allowed it was competent for the Commons to present an Address, but at the same time he denied that they could send up any Address in command, or that the Crown had not a right to refuse. He further contended, that there was no one instance of any Address contrary to the known opinions and wishes of the other House. It might be asked, how did they know their opinions? Had the question never been agitated in the Lords, this ground of argument might have been pleaded, but the Lords opinion on the per centage was well known, and if the knowledge of the proceedings of the Lords on this subject was used against Ministers to aggravate their supposed offence, it might be equally used by them in justification of their conduct. "They say it is not for Ministers to interfere in any difference between the two Houses, but do they say that the Crown has no right to prevent any quarrel, though it is allowed to be the duty of the Crown to do so by a dissolution of Parliament. They would not certainly say that the Crown had only to look on and see fair play. [A laugh.] The Right Honourable Gentleman had endeavoured to make it a question of mere management and finance, and had argued on that principle, that the Lords had had nothing to do with it. He admitted that many questions properly originated in that House; but

that he was ready to meet them there. He regretted, however, that the principal evidence was now so more. He wished to state to the House, that some time ago an offer of compromise had been made to him by a Gentleman, Commissioner, if not by the Right Honourable Gentleman, by his Admiralty. At that time he was about to embark with his regiment for foreign service; he wrote to the Right Honourable Gentleman respecting the offer, but he did not acknowledge it; the person, however, he recalled to mind, was ready to declare that he was a Commissioner. [Name, name, and cries of No.] He entreated the House to consider the state of the individual who made this application; he was worn out with age, infirmity, and disability. He for his own part thanked God, pointment. He for his own part thanked God, that he had learned a lesson which adversity alone could teach; he did not ask any thing for himself, but he would accept anything as a boon which it pleased to be his right? [Loud cries of hear, hear.] The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he had no objection to bring the question into a Court of law, but he did not think that under circumstances, he had not the slightest objection of compromise, he had not the slightest objection of it. The House then divided.—Ayes 68.—Noes 161.—Majority 92.—The motion was accordingly rejected.

On our re-entrance the Gallery we found Mr. PANKS on his legs, speaking on the Irish Tobacco Bill.—Mr. FOSTER supported the Bill. Sir J. NEWPORT opposed the Bill. The Bill was, however, read a third time, and passed.

MILITIA INTERCHANGE BILL. Mr. PARNELL, we had to introduce a clause for enabling every Catholic Officer and private to exercise his religious duty occasionally, that they shall not at any time be compelled to attend Protestant Churches. Mr. Secretary RYDER said, when brought in the bill he wished it to be understood that they should exercise their religion; that was his intention to have that part adjusted to the satisfaction of the Catholic soldier.

A conversation took place between Mr. Bagwell, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Herbert, Dr. Doigean, Mr. Robinson, and Colonel Elliot, when the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next.

The Irish Militia Families Bill went through a Committee of the whole House, the Report of which was ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE. The following afflicting account of an awful and destructive storm is copied from a Provincial Paper:—"In the afternoon of Monday last we were again visited by a storm of thunder, lightning, and heavy showers of rain, the effects of which have been awfully felt in the neighbourhood. Owing to the bursting of a cloud during the storm, Mistle and other brooks, within ten or twelve miles, in a S. W. direction from this town, were so rapidly swollen, as to almost instantaneously overflow their banks to a most astonishing height, extending for miles over the adjoining country, and by its velocity tearing down and carrying off every thing in its course—stock of every description. In the neighbourhood of Mastbury and Ponteford, many persons, we have heard to the number of sixteen or seventeen, have perished. At these two last places, at Ponteford, &c. the ravages of the torrent were without number. At Mr. S. Highway's, of Ponteford, the scene was indeed lamentable, not fewer than seven persons, including part of his own family, were swept away, and among them his venerable grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Highway, and two female granddaughters, all of whose bodies were found yesterday morning at a short distance from the place. Other parts of the family made their escape by getting through the roof of the house. At Haswell, the bridge was carried away, and the mills of Mr. Flower and Mr. Pickering greatly damaged, together with the stock of both, &c. &c. Mr. Flower and his family escaped with the utmost difficulty. Mr. H. Warton, of Crick-wood, we are informed, had 25 cows, besides other stock, carried away.

In Colham the water began to rise about half past nine o'clock, and increased so rapidly, that persons had not time to remove their furniture.—The effects of the violence of the stream near the bridge are very visible, having carried away some of the abutting land, and forced up the pavement. The water continued to rise for more than an hour, and it was not till twelve o'clock before it was perceptibly lower. The cellars and ground-floors in Colham, and that part of the Abbey Forge near the church, were almost instantaneously filled with water, owing to the arches of the bridge over the brook being for some time unable to take the body of water which rushed down. One of the privates of the light militia company of the North Shropshire Local Militia, at present on duty there, fell into the water at the farther end of Colham-bridge, and was instantly carried away by the stream. The damage occasioned by the storm is estimated at 20,000*l*.—[*Salop Journal, May 29.*]

AMERICA AND FRANCE. (OFFICIAL.) By the John Adams frigate, a messenger has arrived from Mr. Russell, Charge d'Affaires for the United States; left that capital on the 18th inst.; he has brought an account for Mr. Smith, the American Charge d'Affaires here, comprehending a list of all the ships of the Republic which have entered the harbours of France since the 2d. November last, and which were placed under provisional sequestration. It is officially notified, that the sequestration has been withdrawn, and that the vessels, with their cargoes, are at the disposal of the masters and proprietors.

LONDON. FRIDAY, MAY 31.

A private letter has been received from China, this morning, stating that the first division of the China ships was to sail from thence early in January, supposed to consist of the Winchester, Wyford, Ariston, Earl Camden, Elphinstone, Culneith, Woodford, and Alfred. The direct ships had arrived at China about the 3d. December last. The David Scott and Cincorset had not arrived, but were daily expected. No accounts of the Ocean had been received so late as the 15th December.

We are still unable to lay before our readers any official details respecting the sanguinary battle of the 16th; but a short letter from one of the Aids-du-Camp of Marshal Bessier, is in town, dated on the 17th, in which he just states, that the Victory was complete, after a hard-fought and sanguinary combat, for six hours and a half. The immense havoc among the Allies is ascribed to a sortie which was made by the garrison of Badajoz, which fell upon the rear of the Allied troops. There is no idea of the battle being renewed the next day, as the French loss is estimated higher than that of the Allies; and their remaining force must, therefore, be unequal to a fresh contest, before the arrival of Massena's reinforcement. It is feared they will arrive before Lord Wellington's, as the road by Placencia is much better than that of the Allies by Ciudad Rodrigo. It is supposed, however, that not only the detachment from Lord Wellington's army, but the 11th Regiment of Horse, and the other reinforcements from England, would arrive by the 22d or 23d. We understand that the effect of the Shrapnel shot, in the battle of the 30th, was most decisive. Nothing, indeed, can be conceived more murderous, when directed against the advancing columns of an enemy. We have no doubt but that the same dreadful weapon was used by Marshal Bessier, on the 16th.

The Learned Judge of the Court of Admiralty yesterday morning delivered a most elaborate, and yet most perspicuous and decided opinion on the case of the Fox, and certain other American ships, detained under the Orders in Council; but the final judgment is deferred until the Republication of *d'Albani's* shall have had an opportunity of communicating to Ministers the late decision of Bonaparte on the vessels of the United States provisionally sequestrated and surrendered, as mentioned in our Paper of Tuesday last. Sir William Scott observed, that as the matter now stood there was no possibility of proceeding to any other sentence than that of their condemnation; and that the only means by which such a result could be avoided was, by procuring not only a revocation of the Orders in Council, but a retrospective clause, applicable to this property, at the disposal of the Court.

We apprehend that there is not the least ground of expectation that his Majesty's Ministers will assent to this change in the commercial system they have thought fit to adopt; and in the last note from Marquis Wellesley on the subject, it will be recollect-ed, that not only the abrogation of the Decree of Berlin and Milan will be necessary to authorize such a change, but also the re-establishment of the trading relations of this country upon its ancient footing with other European powers.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1. A brig is arrived at Jersey, in five days from Lisbon; she has brought Lisbon Gazettes to the 20th ultimo, from which the following article is extracted:—"Lisbon, May 20. "By authentic letters, received this day from the army of Estremadura, we learn that we have gained a victory, which, however, cost us dear.—The French lost between 12 and 13,000 men, and abandoned their killed and wounded. The Allies lost between 7 and 8000. The allied nations behaved like heroes, and had an equal share as well in the glory as in the loss. With regard to the list of killed and wounded, and other particulars of this memorable battle, we refer to the official account, because in letters there is always some difference in relation, however well founded in fact. "The Spaniards are said to have refused quarter to the French, and put every man to the sword that came in their way."

Courier Office, Three o'clock. HOME DEPARTMENT, JUNE 1. General Don, the Governor of Jersey, has transmitted to this Office a Lisbon Gazette, brought to that Island by a brig in five days from Lisbon, from which the following is an extract:—"The telegraph announces the following news:—"EVAS, MAY 19, ELYER O'CLOCK.—Before eight in the evening the enemy's army began to retire. About eight in the morning our army marched after the rear-guard of the enemy. "In the battle of the 16th the enemy had three Generals killed, and three wounded. Rupin and Gazuza were two of the killed. "EVAS, THREE O'CLOCK.—Lord Wellington arrived."

We lament to state, that the accounts from Windsor last night and this morning are unfavourable; symptoms of drowsy are said to have manifested themselves, and our readers will see, with great pain, by the following paragraph, that a recurrence of his Majesty's indisposition has taken place:—"Dr. Willis left Windsor at twelve o'clock on

Thursday for London, and returned to Windsor six in the evening. At eleven the same night, three of the Doctors' assistants arrived at Windsor. The King did not walk or ride out yesterday, nor did the Queen take her usual airing. In consequence of his Majesty's indisposition the following notice has been issued by command of the Prince Regent:—"Carlton House, June 1, 1811. "Notice is hereby given to the Ladies and Gentlemen invited by the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to the Ball at Carlton House, in celebration of his Majesty's Birth-Day, that it is unavoidably postponed from Wednesday the 5th, to Wednesday the 12th inst. "By his Royal Highness's Command. "NASSAU THOMAS. "Yet, as it is hoped a favourable turn may take place in his Majesty's disorder by the 12th, the preparations for the grand fete are going on at Carlton House. "A Morning Paper of this day says—"On Wednesday the Queen's Council determined to authorise a more strict regimen; and though her Majesty was of opinion that the appearance of irritation were to be ascribed to the effect that the re-appointment of the Duke of York had had on the King's spirits, without use of any more rigorous application, the Council made a resolution which has been acted on. Three of Doctor Willis's assistants have come to Windsor, and are now in attendance. The fear of a drowsy judgment the Council to call in the very able Dr. Anstie, whose skill and practice in that lamentable disease is so well known. The symptoms, as yet, are slight, and it is hoped that, by quiet, they may be overcome."

The following letter is from our Windsor Correspondent:—"WINDSOR, MAY 31. "I grieve to inform you, that a change has taken place in his Majesty's health; the daily custom of reading prayers to him has been omitted this morning, and he has not appeared in public the whole of the day; little alterations have been apparent at particular periods for some days past; to-day they are more visible; all the family are much affected at the symptoms which have manifested themselves in his Majesty's health, though hopes are entertained that they will be short duration. "The Eleon Menton, at the desire of the Prince Regent, is postponed to Saturday, the 8th June. "Lord Melville died suddenly, on Wednesday morning at Edinburgh.—He was found dead in bed. "Letters received yesterday from New York state, that Mr. Madison was about to issue a Proclamation, for an extraordinary meeting of the Congress of the United States. The cause of this determination is not stated.

MARRIAGES—in Cork, Thomas Craig, Esq. Officer of Excise, to Miss Prichard, youngest daughter of Dr. Haig, of that City. In County Wick, Orlford, Viscount Kilkenny, to Miss O'Connell, daughter of Mass Lempin, only daughter of T. P. Coppin, Esq. of Cowley. DEATHS.—At Fernoy, Sir George Alley, Knight, M. D.—At Millford, County of Limerick, Elizabeth, infant daughter of the Right Hon. Colonel Verelst, &c. At this house in Cork, James Roche, Esq. of Canowally, near Rockwell, County of Waterford, Pierce Hely, Esq. a Gentleman much regretted by all his acquaintance, and who discharged the relative duties of a tender husband, good father, and sincere friend, in the most exemplary manner. He served for twenty-three years in his Majesty's regular forces, and with reputation, as Captain in the 4th, or King's own Regiment, in the American war. STATE OF THE HOUSE OF RECOVERY FOR MAY, 1811. PATIENTS Remaining in the House the last day of April 18 18 Dismissed cured 30 Admitted this Month 40 Remaining in the House 78

MRS. BANNISTER'S FAREWELL VISIT TO IRELAND. POSITELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY. ON THURSDAY, JUNE 13 AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, WHICH WILL BE OPENED. BANNISTER'S BUDGET. OR, AN ACTORS' WAYS AND MEANS. BEING A MISCELLANEOUS DIVERTISSEMENT. IN THREE PARTS. WHICH WILL BE SPOKEN, AND SUNG BY MR. BANNISTER, of the late Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane. This Divertissement is entirely new. The Prose and Verse which compose it, having been written expressly for the occasion by Messrs. COLMAN, REYNOLDS, GRAY, T. DRYAN, C. DRYAN, and others. The Songs, which are principally composed by Mr. BANNISTER, will be accompanied by Mr. REYNOLDS, Jan. on the Piano Forte. This Entertainment has been Patronized by their Majesties, before whom Mr. BANNISTER had the honour of performing this Divertissement, at the Queen's House, Frogmore. WANTED. AN ACTIVE MAN, who is perfect Master of his Business in that Station, and whose Character will bear the strictest Enquiry.—Apply to Mr. BANNISTER. Waterford, June 3, 1811. TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD. A HOUSE and very large SHOP in the Main-Street, at Carrick-on-Suir, formerly occupied by SPENCER and SONS, in the China and Earthen-ware Trade; the situation is convenient to the Market, and suitable for both Wholesale and Retail Business in any Line.—Lease—lives renewable for ever.—Apply to JAMES SPENCER, in said House. They have also to let or sell, a very Excellent WAREHOUSE and YARD, on the side of the River, at Carrick-on-Suir, suitable for the Corn and Coal Business, or any other Trade.—Lease—for 700 Years.—Carrick-on-Suir, May 24, 1811.

ROSEMONT—THE WENTWATH—WATERLOO—the LOUVE—the TITHEWAY—and nearly the entire of the GAUWAY. Last Easter Term, Mr. Peter Walsh, of this City, was appointed a Commissioner for taking a declaration in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, Ireland. Cork, June 4.—On Saturday night last, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the malling streets of Messrs. Bennish and Crawford, in Mary's Street, which for a considerable time possessed a very formidable and most alarming aspect; upon the first notification of the alarm, however, the engines of the Royal Exchange, Atlas, Eagle, and the other Insurance Companies, and the engine of the Victualling department by the direction of Mr. Dunsterville were brought to the scene of conflagration, with the most creditable promptitude; and obtaining in a very short time an abundant supply of water, they were applied so judiciously as to prevent the extension of the fire, which raged with insupportable violence in the stores, being supplied with erection by the immense quantity of timber necessarily used in their construction. On one side of the fire was the large establishment of the St. Patrick's Brewery, and on the other several dwelling-houses, all of which were so circumstanced as to be in imminent peril. Great effort, however, prescribed a boundary for the flame beyond which it was not permitted to pass; and this valuable concern, for the safety of which the most general activity prevailed, as well as the houses which were equally in peril, escaped with scarcely any injury. A small chamber engine belonging to the Royal Exchange Insurance company was taken up to the Sky-Cooler of the Brewery, and was of essential service. Whilst this terrifying scene existed, the presence of the Major and Sheriff's agents, and an animating superintendance to the efforts which were adopted to extinguish the fire, and save the adjacent buildings and property. The military too, under their direction, were zealous and efficient as they are upon all similar occasions of misfortune, and the exertion of the Citizens were unremitting, and evinced a regard for the respective proprietors of the concerns attacked by the fire and threatened with it, that stimulated enterprise, and eventually comprehended the casualty within the building it had broken out in. We have a right to say of the Agents of the respective Insurance Offices, that they were present, and were indefatigably and usefully active. Nothing, however, could check the fire where it raged, and the stores were totally consumed, except the walls which, however, were injured by a quantity of blast or barley was also damaged. The Stores were insured—the property in them we regret to say was not, and its amount is irrecoverably lost to its respectable and most esteemed Proprietors.