Earl GREY expressed his regret, at in conse quence of illness his Noble Friend (the Earl of Donoughmore) was rendered unable to attend the House, to bring forward his motion on the Catholic Petitions. He could take upon him to assure their Lordships, that nothing but the inability on the part of his Noble Friend, not only to make may exertion, but even to attend the House, would have prevented hir from bringing forward his motion. It would be desirable at this take period of the Session to appoint as early a day as possible, and therefore he moved to discharge the order for summoning their Lordships for this day, and to renew it for Tuesday, having every reason to believe that his Noble Friend would on that day be able to attend.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL did not rise to oppose the motion, but merely to express a hope that the discussion would not be deferred beyond Tuesday, if it was meant to bring it on at all this Session, altho' he thought it might be postpoued till next Session without the least prejudice to the question.

Barl Gill'Y said, there was every reason to believe thathis No e Friend would be able to attend on Tucday, and would in that case certainly bring on the

Some empression took place as to whether the motion on the Catholic Petition was to be brought forward by his other Lord, if the Earl of Denoughmore Monday is unable to attend on Tresday, i but no areamement upon this point was stated.-

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 14.

PRESERVATION OF SHAMEN. Mr. WILBERFORCE called the attention of the House to Captain Manby's invention for preserving seamen's lives, and moved an Address to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order that Captain Mandy's invention should be stationed on different parts of the cossit, &c. and assuring him that this House would make good the expense.

Mr. ROSE seconded the motion. The Address was then carried.

Mr. ROSE moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more offectual registry of christenings and burials, and stated, that he was acquainted with instances of persons who had been disappointed both of fortune and honours, in consequence of proper registers not having been kept .- Leave to bring in

CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS.

SPIRITS SUSPENSION BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the farther consideration of the report on this Bill, and in doing so he had to state, that he had heard of several objections which had been made to the Bill, some of which he would concede to, and others he should-endeavour to obtaile as far as

Mr. W.SMITH was very sorry that this notice had not been given before the Counsel were in at tendance, as most likely they had directed all their attention to support the objections which it appeared were now partly conceded to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought he had only done justly in apprising the Counsel before hand of the objections to which he meant to concede, in order that their time might be as much spared as possible.

Mr. LOCKHART, before Counsel were called in, wished to apprise the House that a private Bill. to which there were material objections, had been sent to the Lords without any motion having been made on the subject.

The SPEAKER said, that he supposed the Bill on the table. The proper course, however, would

Mr. Dauncey, and Mr. Warren, the Counsel, were then called in, and Mr. Druncey making some objections to the difficulty of pleading under the new and unexpected circumstances in which he was placed.

The Learned Gentlemen were ordered to withdraw. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER suggested the propriety of the Counsel pleading to the Bill as it originally stood, since he could not take it for granted that his arrangement would be (Hear, hear, hear.) acceded to by the House.

Mr. W. SMITH said, that he had just been apprised of an objection to the Right Hon. Gentleman's new clauses, which rendered it impossible for them to be carried into effect. He should state them after counsel had been heard.

Counsel were again called in, and Messra. Dauncev and Warren were heard at considerable length. Counsel having withdrawn from the Bar-

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then proceeded to offer to the House the clauses which he had alluded to. He stated that the inconvenience experienced by the English Distiller arose in consequence of there being no law in Ireland requiring that the duty on Spirits should be levied in proportion to their strength. In the present Sestion, the Suspension act could not be looked to with any degree of fairness, it was therefore necessary to find out some temporary measure. The Bill, as it at present stands, allows the Distiller in Ireland to distil Spirits for exportation and warehousing without any excise, in order to avoid any drawback, except that of the original duty on malt. He trusted that the provision would remove the greater part of the objections urged by the Learned Counsel at the Bar. There was also another objection arising from the conception that the greater quantity of Spirits was distilled from sugar; the law, however, made in this Session, which imposed a duty on distillation from corn, would bring thetwo party in effecting her national extinction?—Am I her whole attachment as if their ages were equal.— Linds of Spirit on an equality in the market. He to be denied the right of complaining that she has It was Lord Thurlow's opinion, that a wife's bring-

ressel being ascertained and specified in the permit, been all blasted ?--- If, however, after all this it be dred pounds would probably have been the portion He acknowledged that this provision was defective; very few advantages, and those too of partial opebut he considered it not so bad as utterly destroying the intercoursebetween Epgland and Treland. He be entitled, why then let but Gentlemen arow this, oncluded by moving the following clause, " That and let the Union be dissolved !-(Hear, hear.) o spirit mode or distilled in Ireland shall be warehoused unless the strength and quantity is specified o the permit."

The Clause was brought up, read a first and se oud time, and ordered to make part of the Bill. He then moved another clause, purporting that to spirit distilled in Ireland shall be delivered for exportation, unless the strength is ascertained with an Hydrometer by the proper Officer .- Brought up, read a first and second time, and ordered to make part of the Bill.—He next proposed, "That the Distillation in England, for exportation to Ireland, shall be under the same regulations as the dis-

and read a first and second time. On the motion for its making part of the Bill.

tillation of Scotland." This clause was brought up

Mr. W. SMITH opposed the Bill at considera-Act, 45th of the King, expiring three mouths after the | most luclement season, and at the top of the highest commencement of the next Session, the English distillers would be reduced to two alternatives, either | standing to have their provisions served out to them. not to avail themselves of the boon now held out by | The manure was carried not down the hill directly. the Right Hon. Gentleman for twelve months after | but in a winding stream, to the estate of a neighbourthat period, or to erect new premises of such a size the Exchequer for Ireland, brought in a Bill this Session, in the title of which there was nothing about spirits mentioned, yet it re-enacted a malt drawback of 10d, per gallon in the very face of the Resolutions of the Committee. He asked, was it Right Hon. Gentleman had spoken so well? It would be better for them if they got good solid pudding instead of empty plates, something more substantial than mere civility. He waved urging his objections to the remainder of the Bill, until the other clauses were read.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rindicated the conduct of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Foster). He thought, on the whole, that the regulations should be adopted.

Mr. P. MOORE conceived that this proposi tion was the first prize which Ireland had drawn since the Union. He approved of the regulations, was happy to receive them as a boon, and hoped that none of the disadvantages predicted by his Hou.

Mr. MARRYATT wished to know as the Bill was acknowledged to be defective, why a temporary measure should not be brought forward as perfect as a permanent one? He conceived that the system now proposed was the worst which had ever been submitted to the House.

The Clause was then ordered to be made part of the Bill. After some conversation the Clauses were agreed to without a division.

On the question being put that the Bill be engrossed,

Mr. WM. SMITH spoke at considerable length against the Bill, and contended that its only object was to encourage the Irish distiller to make fraudulent claims, to the prejudice of the English dis-

Mr. HUTCHINSON, in a speech of considerable length, defended the Bill, and did not think it unreasonable that in this solitary instance, Ireland should be allowed to retain the trifling advantage which the articles of Union gave her. It appeared | sibly had reason to complain, that enough of clothes had been sent by mistake among a variety which lay to be the decided object of the British distillers, ne- had not been furnished to them lately; but of others, rer to allow the English market to be open to the beto cancel the third reading, which was done ac- I frish distillers, but that the Irish market should be at all times open to them. This was almost the only advantage which Ireland has derived from that abominable and most disgraceful measure, the

> [Here the Honourable Gentleman was interrupted by cites of-Order, Order, Chair, Chair.]

The SPEAKER-The Honourable Member will do well to recollect, that such is not the language which it becomes this House to hear, or him to use, in speaking of agrave and solemn Act of Parliament.

Mr. HUTCHINSON-Sir, I trust I am Incapable of using language unworthy this place or my self. In saying what I have said, I have obeyed the dictate of feelings of which I am not ashamed: and while I know them to be just. I know not why I am to suffer the expression of them to be dictated to me. (Here the cries of -Order, Order! Chair.

Chair, Chair, became louder and more general.) The SPEAKER-The Honourable Member will be pleased to see the necessity of conforming to the isages of this House, in the expression of his opi-

nions. (Chair, Chair.) Mr. HUTCHINSON .- To conform to the sages of this House I am in every way disposed-(Hear, hear!) but my first right as a Member of it is, what I shall never willingly resign—(Order. Order.)—If privilege of speech be not the right of every Member of this House, I know not what is-I have always thought it to be the right of every Member of this House, what he feels honestly, to declare holdly-my feelings with respect to that peasure of Union have been strong and uniform. When it was first proposed, I foresaw in it dauger to this country, in the danger, the degradation and the min of my own-and as a common friend to both, I resisted it by every means within my power -and am I now to be denied the melancholy privimeasure has reduced my country, by making her a

onducting it from the distillery to the watchouse. the secret determination to robber gradually of the allotted by Lord Thurlow. ration, to which under even such an Act she may

After a few words in explanation from Mr. . TAYLOR, and Mr. WM, SMITH, the House divided -Aves 66-Noes 19-Majority 47.

FRENCH PRISONERS. On the admission of strangers, we found Mr ROSE on his legs, reading, from papers in his hand, a return of the French Prisoners now in England, amounting to 45,939, of which there were now on the sick list but 3.51. This, he said, was a proof of the healthy state of the French Prisoners in this country, that he was convinced, could not be paralleled by any comparative statement in any other country in the world .- (Hear, hear.)

Lord COCHRANE said he went down and wished to visit Dartmoor prison, but could not obtain admittance, although he stated himself to be a Member of Pacliament. Through the grate he ble length. He stated, that in consequence of the saw many of them without shoes or stockings, in a hill in Devonshire. They were wet through in ing Gentleman. At the time he was there, the as to be adequate to a still of 3000 gallons. The men were dying by 40 in a day, or a wook, he Right Hon, the late, or the present Chancellor of | could not state accurately which. The prison was exposed to a bleak easterly wind, as it was well known that the coast of Devoushire was one of the most inclement in England. He wished for papers to prove these assertions, at least to the time when he visited the prison. He wished that there should fair to treat the people in this way, of whom the | be established a separate Board over the Prisoners of War -over the Medical department, and over the Transports-for he was sure they ought not to be all under one.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that the circumstances of the prison were altered. There had been a mortality among the prisoners in the spring of 1810, from the arrival of some Frenchfrom the West Indies, in a very dirty state. Those men brought fever into the prison, but it was soon got under. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then succinctly answered the other statements, and concluded by expressing his surprise, that if the Noble Lord had known of all those charges, he had never brought them forward before. The prisoners were at this moment in a state of comfort unequalled in any military prison, and in a state of health which was not exceeded by that of the

healthiest district in England .- (Hear.) Mr. WHITBREAD felt himself obliged to make some observations on what had fallen from the Noble Lord. He had taken the pains of making many inquiries on the state of the prisoners, and he must say, that all his inquiries were satisfactorily answered. There had been a fever in the prison, from infection; that was got over. As to the assertions, that there was a difficulty of corresponding with the Transport Board, he (Mr. Whitbread) had happened to have a good deal of correspondence with the Board on the subject of those very French prisoners, and he would say, that he was surprised, not merely at the quickness of their returning an answer, but at the minute information which they gave of every prisoner. (Hear.) He had observed, in one of his visits, that there was a want of clothing among the prisoners, but the reply was nearly satisfactory. Some of those prisoners poswould gamble away two of them. The situation of he prisoners at Dartmoor seemed as comfortable as the situation of a prisoner could be .- (Hear.)

Mr. ROSE said, the malignant fever was in January; and that in April, out of 5000 prisoners, there was but 60 slck .- (Hear!) Mr. CRIPPS said, that to his certain knowledge,

the water at Dartmoor was excellent. Mr. STEPHEN reprobated the injudicious and areless spirit in which many of the observations on the subject had been bazarded by the Noble Lord. The question for the production of the papers was

LOYDEN'S DIVORCE.

Mr. D. GIDDY moved the third reading of Loveden's Divorce Bill. Mr. LOCKHART, after a few observations on

the legal nature of divorce, moved that some provision for Mrs. Loveden might be alloted out of her own portion. He convelved that he would not exceed moderate bounds, by naming £300 a-year. (A cry from all parts of the House of, name £100.) Mr. GIDDY stated, that he had learned from

the Counsel in this case, that Mr. Loveden objected to her having any annuity, as she had a jointure of 12800 a-year, which she might sell. (A cru of No.) Sir J. GRAHAM thought £100 a-year extremely moderate, when it was considered that the party was a young woman. If no provision were given, it would be an inducement for old Honourable Members of that House to marry young wives. (A laugh

and order.) Mr. WILSON hoped for the credit of the House, that they would not, with their eyes open, drive a roung and very unfortunate woman into courses, if possible more vicious than those which had ruined her character already, -(Hear.)

Mr. W. SMITH, in allusion to Sir J. Graham's expressions, wished it not to be understood as the lege of deploring the humiliating state to which that | idea of that House that a young woman, married to an older man, was not as much bound to give him proposed that no spirit should be delivered out been tricked out of her independence by promises ling a large fortune, was no reason that an adultress

s ithout the strength and quantity contained in the publich have been all violated, and hopes which have I should demand back a large presimen. The stars

Mr. WHITBREAD said, if £200 was enough in Lord Thurlow's time, £400 was not more than sufficient new.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEOUVE onceived the question an extremely serious one. He wished to have time to consider it. It was only mercy to the sex to avoid making the road easy and profitable to a crime, most injurious to society, and ruinous to the character of females. He did not know whether the House ought to sanction the riving so large a share of the interest of her portion to this unfortunate woman. It might be, too, that passing a clause to that effect might be introducing precedent and interfering with proceedings already astituted by the other House. He wished to bear the oninions of legal men on that point.

Mr. SIMEON said, that he had known an in stance of a clause of the nature of the present one inserted by the Commons, and it was not rejected by the Lords.

The House went into a Committee, and the clare was brought up, and reada first and second time. Mr. P. MOORE to a question, answered, that Mrs. Loredon's portion was £12,000, and that the liberality of her family had made it canal to Picco

The SPEAKER observed, that the clause was not without example. In 1793, a clause had been introduced into a bill from the Lords, and it was not thrown out by them on its return. The sum named was, however, only £50. But during the ten years in which he had been Speaker, no such measure had been brought forward; and when he saw the bill coming from the Lords without such a clause-and when the motion was made at so late a period of the Session, he must recommend giving the House some time farther to think about what they were doing. He wished to adjourn the question.

After a few words from Sir J. GRAHAM, the SPEAKER moved that the Committee report progress. and ask leave to sit again:

MR. MANSEL PHILLIPS

Mr. LOCKHART stated that Mr. Phillips had alled on him this day at eleven o'clock, and said that he came up, on hearing the order of the House, and wished to know the object of the Petition. which he (Mt. Leekhart) was to present to the House. He replied, that the object was, to compel his appearance to answer to an indictment from the county of Surrey. Mr. Phillips said, that he was willing to give ball before a judge, and would have before done so, but that he had been misinformed by his Solicitor. Before going away, he care his honour that he would give bail to-morrow, and that he would not stir any question of privilege that might be connected with his appearance. On this, Mr. Lockhart said he would decline presenting hopetition, and would now move the discharge of the order for Mr. Phillips's attendance.

The SPEAKER declared that the order was new of itself discharged. Sir F. BURDETT fixed his motion on Military

Panishment for Tuesday. The other orders of the day were then disposed f, and the House adjourned at twelve.

It is understood that the Prince Regent has signiied his pleasure that the place of Lord President of the Court of Session may remain vacant at present, there being no proceedings in the Courts that would require the Chief Judge before the month of November next; nor does his Royal Highness consider the judicial offices of the United Kingdom as at all connected with, or necessary to, the strength the Political Administration. In declining to ake the nomination that was presented to him, his Royal Highness has conferred a signal favour on the whole body of the people of Scotland.

Ministers, it is said, also took his Royal Highness's pleasure on the appointment of Earl Moira to the place of Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, vacent by the death of Lord Melville. This is a political place, strictly within the line of the patronage of Ministers. Rumour says, that the Noble Earl is likely to be appointed.

The Lyra, 18, is under orders at Plymouth, to be in readiness to take dispatches for Corunna, the moment they arrive from London.

FROM THE CLONMEL HERALD.

In the Political contentions, by which Parties are generally distinguished, we do not recollect an ustance of more noble and genuine patriotism, than that which was displayed by our worthy representative, Gen Mathew, in the instance of Marshal Beresford, for whom he was the only person in Parliament who suggested the propriety of making a peuniary provision, in consequence of a failure by which it is supposed the Marshal's private fortune has considerably suffered. Discarding all the little and narrow notions of State policy, that too often take place on the most momentous subjects, his view omprehended nothing subordinate to the great pube consideration of rewarding singular merit, where nat merit wasto be found; and, with the true galautry of a fellow soldier, he grasped at the opportunity of offering to the consideration of Parliament an occasion for its munificence, at which no man can

offer a nobjection. It is with great pleasure that, in making this observation, we can accompany it with the information that the Prince Regent has been pleased to betow upon Gen. Mathew the Colonelcy of the 99th Regiment.

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

## Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,149.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1811.

PRICE TOUR PENCE.

R. T. POWER & SON, HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR STORES,

Ferry Old PORT, imported direct from Operto, in Summer 1807, SHUBRY, TEVERIFFE, &c. Cork WHISKEY, and Jamaica RUM. PERRY, Irish and English CYDER,

SPRUCE BEER, Cork and Waterford PORTER Strong ALE, and FINEGAR. Power's Linea Drapery War. House is well sup plied with every Article in that lane.

(6) Waterford, Grand Parade, June 22, 1811.

CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE Grand Jury of the City of Waterford, at las Assizes for said City, have directed the Conservator to give Notice to all Persons in future for Prosentments of roads to be repaired, that they shall previously apply to him for his inspection for the purpose, and that all Persons having obtained Presentments for the repairs of roads, shall, previous to each Assizes, apply to him to inspect such road or road after being finished, in order to see the Completion thereof, and have the same certified by him, other wise such Presentment will not be passed. SAMUEL SPRIGG.

Conservator of the City. Waterford, June 21, 1911.

NEW BRIDGE OF ER KILM ACOW PILL. PROPOSALS will be received by Cornelius Bol ton, Esq. Mayer, for Building a Bridge over the Pill of Kilmacow, on the Mail-Coach Road lead ing from this City to Cloumel .- The Proposals to be delivered in on, or before, the 15th of July next.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

OS WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH 1987. At Mr. Robinson's Stores, on the Adelphi Terrac 1000 Smedish 14 Test trelle RED DEALS.

Waterford, June 22, 1911.

2 large SPARS, 2 CARRIAGES for IRON, and 2 TRI INGLES, with suital ' Bu eves, Scenes,

and H rightes. To accommissate Durchisers, the DEALS will be put up in Lots of half an Hundred Afternis of Pay-TIELDING, Inclinacer. ment at Sale. TIEL.
Waterford, Sunc B. 1511.

67 Immediately after the Sale of the above, there will be some ROUND and SQUARE BALK put up. HAY FOR SALE.

A FEW TONS TO BE SOLD, AT THE WATERSIDE, FOR READY MONEY BY ABRAM, SYMIS

Waterford, 15th June, 1811 SHERRY WINE.

TAMES MORGAN, & Co. WHILSELL BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY IS JULY, AT TOO O' LOCK,

AT THEIR STORES, TERRACE, of very superior SHERRY, no 192 Years imported.

Such Persons as want good WiNE will do well to offend tois tale, as in reprequence of the small Stock of such Wine here, and impossibility of procuring ing themselves may not happen for a long time. - The Terms and Lots will be made convenient, and whatever put is not Sold, will be seat out of the Market. Corn. 10th June, 1811

TO BE SOLD, ON THE LANDS OF CAMELY, NEAR ROSS,

\* TWELVE Acres, one Road, sex Perches of OAK ■ WOOD, of the Years Growth. It lies within a Mile and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the River Barrow .-- Application to be made in Writing, (Post paid,) to Joshua Nusa, Esq. St. Margaret's, Broadway; or, at Rockheld, Wexford.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City THE Middle Price of Wheat and Floor costaken by Act of Parliament to form the Assizen, was last week 49x 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarler, by Act of Parliament on Winte and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker

and Ten Shillings on Household. WHITE, RANGED, BOUSTHOLD 1b. oz. dr. | Tb. oz. dr. | 1b. oz. dr. Penny Loaf, 0 3 3 0 5 1 0 6 6 Two-Penny, 0 6 7 | 0 10 3 | 0 15 4 Cour Penny, 0-13 7 | 1 4 6 | 1 1! 1 Six Penny, 1 4 6 | 1 15 1 | 2 8 6 RT All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in Ca portion and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread musmarked with a W. the Ranged with an R. and 3 Household with an H .-- and the Weight mus hi wise be imprinted upon each bout, officewise to soized. And the several Bakers and Devices. Wheat, Meal, and Floor, are required to maked Weekiy Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve wiclock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Pachamen for Regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Peaulties will be levied according to Law. June 12. CORNELIUS BOLTON, Maror.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of ] the County of Waterford.

I cannot resion the honourable situation of your Representative in Parliament, without returning you my most sincere Thanks for the kindness and affection which I have experienced from you since I offered myself to your consideration as: Candidate to represent your County. Be assured, the recollection of your favours will last as long as my existence. If I could still presume on your Friend ship, and on that attachment to our family which has praced one of our Name in the distinguished si tuation of a Representative in Parliament for th County of Waterford for a series of years; I should request your support for Linco Manshau Sin Wil. LIAM C. Benescond, K. B. His public character i well known to you, and I can confidently promise you, that you will find him as zealous in your ser vice, as he has proved hin self to be in the service of bis Country.

I have the honor to be. GENTLEMEN.

Your most Obedient. And Faithful Humble Servant. JOHN C. BERESFORD. Dublin, 8th June, 1811.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Waterford.

My Friend and Relation, Mr. J Branstone, having communicated to me his in ation of withdrawing from Parliament, permit a e solicit the Honor of your support at the ensuing Election-My Professional duties have prevented in from being as intimately acquainted with you as could wish; but, be assured, I feel the strongest attachascat to my native (ountry, and I most anxiously look forward to a period of relaxation from Military Service, when I shall have it in my powe to cultivate your Friendship and good Opinion. If I should be so fortunate as to be the object of your (ho.ce, I will endeavour to merit your favour.

Thave the Honour to be. GESTIEMEN. Your most Obedient, And very Humble Servent.

WILLIAM C. BERESFORD Talavera La Real, "th May, 1-11.

WANTED,

SSTEWARD, an active Man, who is perfec-Master of his Business in that Station, and whose haracter will bear the strictest. Emquiry -- Apply to Mr. Binnir.

NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

UST ARRIVED to M. P. and M. Fararrii, a well-assorted Cargo of the above Articles, which they will sell on the most reasonable Terms. - Kent HOPS n Pockets, also for Sale. Waterford 1st May, 1811.

KILLEA

TO BE LET OR SOLD. SOLONEL ST. LEGLE will let er sell, the HOUSE and LANDS of KILLEA, from the 25th day of March just consisting of a HOUSE, walled-in GARDEN, well cropped, with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which a Lease of 25 Years is vet unexpired Colonel St. LEGER has also 19 Acres of Ground. which he will set with the House, or separate .- The House, &c. is in perfect report, fit for the reception of any Family -The situation and beauty of the lace is well known.—Application to be made to Co

onel St. LEGER, who will show the Premises. "Killea, March 15, 1811

- £6 105, Cd.}

TO BE LET,

Setter first Quality, -

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

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 22.

\_\_\_\_ second -.... third --S 85, Od Lallow (rendered) about 85s Od os od - 0s, od, Lard (flake) ---- (ensks,rendered) - 64s, Od. - 65s, Od. = - 0s, 0d, = 0s, 0d Burnt Pigs. 248, od. 368, od. Beef - -. 154, 6d, - 168, 6d, O dincal. .... d. . . . . . . . . d. Figur, first Quality. - 46s, od, - 50s, od. \_\_\_ second, - - -- . . - 30s, od, - 36s, od. 1. 1998. od. 2 158. od. - fourth, gree od. - 1944. Od. cook, od. - ook, od. ries. == 10s. od. = 00s. od. Marcon went. --- (potator) - - - - 13s. 0d. - 00s. 0d. - 55%, 5d. - 38%, 0d. Malt. 43. 6d. - 5s. 0d. . Coals altow cronging - 95, 0d. ~ 95, 3d. to sd. perstur Sort, Superitors, - - - - 4d. - 6d.) ioints), - - - - - 6d. - 73d. Matton ( ) quarters . - - - - 6d. - 7 d. . . . . . 6d. - 75d. <sub>.</sub>

\_ \_ \_ \_ £15 10s. Car r Returns for the Week ending on Saturday. (£1 178 33 Lot Barrels Wheat. 940 . \_\_\_ Berley, 93 \_\_\_\_ 0.65.

. 7d. - 81d.

. - 3d. - 4 d.

. . . . . . . 18d. - 21d. )

LISMORE RACES

W II.I. Commence 26th reptember next. There will be two Hunters Plates, one given by the Marquis of Hartington, for County Waterford Hunters, 50 Guineas—and another for Counties of Cork and Waterford Hunters £50.-Good Ordinaries and Assemblies.-Articles at large in due time. Lismore, June 18, 1811.

For Self and Fellow Steward. HENRY C. GUMBLLTON.

CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TO COACH-MAKERS, &c.

INRANCIS ABBOT, Coach-Maker, wishing to decline Business, will set, for a Term of Ninety-five rears, his Concerns in the City of Waterford; consisting of a neat new DWELLING-HOUSE, Four Stories high, pleasantly situated, fronting the Bishop's PARACE, on the MALE :- in the Rere thereof is a good YARD IN DWELLING-HOUSE: COACH-HOUSE for Four teen Carringes: Forges: Painting-Lortsand Work Shors for twenty Men to work at the Coach-Maxino Brysness; for which Purpose it was designed and bunit, and is decidedly the best adapted for Convenince of any in this Part of the Kingdom, together with the Advantage of a well established Trade. He will also dispose of his Materiaus for said Business -consisting of seasoned TIMBER, SPOKES, FEL-LOWS &c. &c. to any Person who may take the Ex-CHLISHMEST, On encouraging Terms. N. B. The above Promises could easily be convert. ed into Merchants' Stores, or would answer for a Va-

PARLIAMENT.

acts of Purposes

HOUSE OF LORDS, SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

The House went into a Committee of Privileges on the Berkeley Poerage, in which their Lardships continued until fire o'clock, when the further proceedings were adjourned until Monday

The House having resumed, a message was sent to the Commons to desire their attendance at the Par, to loar the Royal Assent given by Commission to worthin Private and Public Acts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 15.

Mr. QUARME, Deputy Usler of the Black Rod. ppeared at the Bar, and summoned the House to attend in the House of Lords, to hear the Roya Assent given by Commission to several Public and

The Speaker, on his return, informed the House hat he had been in the House of Peers, and had heard the Royal Assent given by Commission to the Exchanger Bills Bill, the Horse Daty Bill, the Verdiris Pill, the Hat Duty Repeal Bill, the Lisi Flection Bill, the Pauper Lunatic Bill, the Customs Duty Bill, and also to several Private Bills.

LORD WELLINGTON The SPEAKER acquainted the House that he had received a letter from Lord Wellington, dated

Elyas, May 25, 1811, which he then proceeded to read, and which was in substance as follows :---Sing A have had the honour to receive your letter of the 25th of April, inclosing the Resolutions of the House of Commons of that day, expressing their approbation of the operation of the Army unpaign. The result I attribute, under Providence to the support which I have received from the Ge merals and Officers in the Army, and to the good conduct, bravery, and discipline of the troop shich I have the honour to command. I shall com municate to them the Thanks of the House, and I am persuaded they will be highly gratified at find ing their conduct has gained that approbation which must be the ambition of all. The favour with which my conduct has been viewed by the House, has made an indelible impression on my mind, and continuing in the same course which has gained their applause, I hope by future services to manifest my gratitude. To you, Sir, for the handsome manner in which you have again conveyed to me the Thank of the House, I beg to return my acknowledgment and have the honour to be, &c. &c.

" WELLINGTON." The Bank Token Bill, the Retired Officers Bill, and the Tower Burial Ground, were severally read a third time, and passed.

LOVEDEN'S DIVORCE BILL. Mr. D. GIDDY moved the order of the day for he faither consideration of this Bill, for the purpose of postponing the same to Tuesday.

A short conversation on the subject took place Mr. Rose was in favour of the delay, in hopes the party concerned (Mr. Loveden) might render the farther consideration unnecessary. Mr. D. Giddy aid, Mr. Loveden objected on account of the join

The SPEAKER begged leave to state to the House, for their consideration between that time and Tuesday, that this Bill differed from the generality of Bills of this kind sent from the Lords, in another point, besides that which he pointed out yesterday, viz. that the Lords had in this case allowed the jointure, and left out the usual clause for a maintenance; so that if this House introduced

such a clause, they would give the Lady her join ture and a maintenance also.

Mr. LOCKHART was in favour of the postonement to Tuesday.

Mr. WILBERFORCE hoped there would be no farther delay than to Tuesday, and that there might then be a full attendance, as he considered the crime for the punishment of which this Bill had een passed by the Lords, as one of the greatest against the interests of Society, and the proposed clause was therefore deserving the serious consideration of the House.

After a few words from Sir J. GRAHAM, the forther consideration was adjourned to Tuesday. Adj.

> HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 17. EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Lord HOLLAND adverted to the votes of the House of Commons, from whence it appeared that a notion had been made for the production of the correpondence of the two countries relative to the exchange of prisoners. He deployed the situation of these unfortunate per one n horemained in prison in France, and also in this country : and although he had no doubt of the extravagaitt propositions of the enemy still for the sake of relief to these sufferers. he thought it right for the Legislature to enquire how far the concessions which were made were such

is were in any wav'admissible.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said be should take n opportunity of laying before the House a copy of that information which would be produced to the other House of Parliament. When the proceedings on this subject were before them, he had not the mallest doubt but their Lordships would clearly perreive the unreasonable demand of the French Goreanment. - His Majesty's Ministers, anxiously attentire to the sufferings of these unfortunate prople, had not only made fall proposals of exchange, but had offered concessions to the utmost degree consistent with common justice; and yet these were answered by the enemy with the most unjust and extravagant conditions. It would be found that Government had made every exertion to put an end to what he could term no other than an uncivilized state of warfare.

PORTUGAL.

Earl GROSVENOR inquired of the Noble Seretary opposite if the whole of the two millions ranted for the service of Portugal were to be expended on the Portuguese army?

The Earl of LIVERPOOL answered, that when the two millions were granted to his Majesty for the service of Portugal, there was a discretion left, whether his Majesty would bestow the whole, or only part of the sum on that service; and therefore a reponsibility rests with Administration as to the execcise of that discretion. It was not to be understood that the grant would be applied wholly to the service of Portuguese troops; but it was to be understood that the grant would be applied to the objects in general calculated for the defence of that

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S BILL.

Upon the metion for the third reading of this Bill, the LORD CHANCELLOR proposed to alter the sum from £3000 to £2000. He observed, his mired was not satisfied with the division of a former night, when the numbers were six and four.

lause to stand unaltered, upon the principle that the gradual increase in this and former Bills was ounded upon the deterioration of the medium of irculation, and the circumstances of the times. Lord EDJENBOROUGH again reminded their ordships of the nature of the liberality they were

Lord HOLLAND strenuously recommended the

going to bestow. He noticed all the acts of Insolcency from Queen Anne to George H. from which tappeared, that the sum was first £100, afterwards 150, and then \$2500, and it was only in late years t was increased to P1500. By this sort of liber lity they were going to wrench from the credithe only means he had left for the payment of his debt. The Earl of MOIRA conceived that no man could

defend the present system of law between debte and creditor. Imprisonment was penal in all in consequences—and, he must say, that to inflict punishment without inquiry, without knowing who ther or not there was a particle of fraud in the contraction of that debt, was a disgrace to the Legisla ture of the country. With respect to the sum, he oincided with the observations of his Noble Friend (Lord Holland).

After a few words from the Duke of Norfolk, in farour of the clause, the House divided - Contents. 17 Not Content, 32 Majority, 15 .- Consequently the sum is altered to £2000.

The consideration of other Amendments proposed by Lord ELLENBOROUGH was adjourned

SLAVES IN THE WEST INDIES.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved for a copy of the correspondence which took place between the Earl of Liverpool and the persons in the West Indies relative to the treatment of Slaves .-



PARIS, JUNE 9.

" To his Excellency the Minister of Marine, "I have the boudur to give you an account of the action I had on the 26th May, in the Canal of Corsica, in the Emperor's brig Abeille, which I commanded provisionally, with his Britannic Majesty's ship Alacrity, Capt. Palmer.

- 44 On the 26th, at sun-rise, I descried a brig of those from Genon. I made the usual signs six miles distant. She did not answer. I hoisted the Emperor's flag, and fired a gun, amidst the acclamations of the brave fellows of the Abeille.

"I ordered every thing to be cleared for action The wind was at east—the enemy came down right before the wind. Being exactly east and west of each other, I slackened sail, in order not to make too much way, and to be in a position to rake her, fore and aft, if she continued her course.

"What I had foreseen happened; she continued her course and neared mer. As soon as she was near enough, I kept close to the wind, and having got the weather-gage, I stretched close in. As soon as I got a-head of her, I shortened sail, and passing astern of her, sent her a broadside within pistol-shot. I stood on the same tack as she did, and continued fighting her on the larboard quarter at quarter pistolshot. At the end of 20 minutes she slackened sail to pass me astern. I saw this, and coming up with her at the same time, I continued cannonading her on the starboard-quarter.

Not being able to keep her broadside to the wind. she bore away. I shortened sail, and poured two broadsides into her stern, upon which she struck. She carries 20 32-pounders, the Abelile 20 24pounders. The Alacrity had as great a complement of men as the Abellle. The Alacrity had 15 killed. and 20 wounded; the Abeille 7 killed, and 12 wounded; but the Abeille constantly fought under the most advantageous circumstances.

I have the honour to be, &c. ARM. DEMACKAU.

Abeille, under sail before Bastin, May 26. " June 8

" Their Majesties arrived at the Thuilleries this evening, as well as the King of Rome. At 6 P. H the cannon fired to announce to-morrow's fete. To-morrow is a rejeicing-day for all France, and

all the towns of the Empire will vie with each other in celebrating the baptism of the King of Rome. Edifices and monuments are every where building to perpetuate the remembrance of this great day. The people to pray to Gop for blessings on the infant. Every where young girls receive marriage portions with soldiers distinguished for their bravery. Games will take place, horse-races, foot-races, &c. The shipping will be decorated, and bells and cannon willbe heard all day.

"General Suchet continues the slege of Tarragona. He has carried some redbubbs which the enemy had erected before the place.

"The ceremony of the baptism of the King of The whole population of Paris, augmented by a prodigious crowd of strangers of all ranks, were

46 Their Majesties were every where received

Their Majesties returned at eleven at night to to St. Cloud. The King of Rome preceded them. "The finest weather favoured this fine day .-

Emperor was the King of Rome, held by his Go-Prince Joseph Napoleon, King of Spain; Prince Borghese, Duke of Guastalla; Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, Hereditary Grand Duke of Francfort, Duke of Parma.

Princess Julie, Queen of Spain; Queen Hortense Princess Pauline, Duchess of Guastalla; the Prince of Neufchatel, Vice-Constable; Prince of Bene vento, Vice Grand Elector.

Some conversation took place on a notice given by the Earl of Radnor, of a motion for some pro ceeding to be adopted by the House, in consequence of an Indictment against a Peer for a capital charge-Lord Ellenborough observed upon the difficulty of this case, a Peer and another individual being included in the same indictment; if, therefore, the indictment was removed into that House by certiorari, he did not see hew the inferior Court could then try the other individual. The Farl of Radnor said he had framed his motion for the purpose of bringing into the House a copy of the Indictment. Lord Ellenborough thought there was no precedent for this. After some farther conversation it was agreed that the Earl of Radnor's notice should stand for Tuesday

The Lottery Bill, the Timber Duties Bill, the Corpish Militia Bill, and some other Bills were brought up from the Commons, and read a first

The Earl of MOIRA moved to insert 43000 instead of £5000.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH objected fo extending the amount beyond the sum in the last Insolvent Bill, namely, £2000, and a long conversation took place between his Lordship and the Farl of Moirs, relative to the understanding at the time Lord Redesdale's Bill was postponed, as to the nature of the Insolvent Bill to be brought .- Lord Elenborough having understood that it was to have been similar to the last Insolvent Bill, and the Fail of Moira having stated that he intended to propose t on a more ample and enlarged scale. The Lord Chancellor thought it better to confine the Bill within the same limits as the last.

The sum of £5000 was negatived, and the House divided on the question that £3000 be substituted. Contents, 6 .- Not Contents, 4 .- Majority, 2.

The remainder of the Bills, and also the Irish Insolvent Debtors Bill, were then gone through, and the Bills ordered to be engrossed .- Adjourned till to-morrow (this day.)

## HOUSE OF COMMONS-JUNE 13.

Colonel STANLEY presented the Report of the Committee on the Petition of the Lancashire Weavers. The Report was read. It stated, that every would only excite expectations which could never be realised. He moved that the Report should be taken into the consideration of the whole House.

After a good deal of discussion, the Report was ordered to be taken into the consideration of the dence taken before the Committee was ordered to be

Mr. MARRYATT stated, that in bringing for-

ward this motion on the great constitutional ques-

he would shortly submit to this House the facts and

LAWS OF TRIVIDAD.

Trinidad appealed to a British House of Commons as the natural guardians of the rights of every oppressed class of their fellow subjects. They prayed to be put under the protection of the British laws, and to be freed from those despotic laws under which they are at present suffering. He would proceed to state shortly the situation of the Island of Trinidad. It was little cultivated till 1780, when certain advantages were held out to settlers, such as free trade, naturalization, &c. In 1793 it was made an asylum for insolvent debtors, and in 1797 it was captured by Sir Ralph Abercromby, who by the capitulation secured to the inhabitants the free exer-

cise of their properties and their religion, though

nothing was said as to their laws. He continued,

nowever, the Spanish laws, but he found the exe-

cution of these laws exceedingly renal, and he was

uccessive Governors of the Island, General Pic-

on, Colonel Fullarton, and General Hislop .-

ented by the white inhabitants of Trinidad to the

King, and lastly one to this House, for the esta-

blishment of the British Laws and Constitution in

that Island; and that great discontent prevailed on

account of the oppression of the Spanish, especially

since Judge Smith had been sent out. This Mr.

Smith, an English Barrister, had been sent out by

ing-street process, a lawyer had been caught up in

Westminster Hall, and declared competent to admi-

nister these laws, though he neither knew mny thing

of the Spanish language nor laws, till he had this

the laws of Spain as of this country, that a person

should be employed to administer laws of which he

knew nothing: and he adverted to a Spanish regu-

lation, by which a fine of 10,000 Marredies, for

the laws without having studied ten years. Mr.

every cause, was imposed on him who administered

mith had about a dozen appointments united in

himself, inconsistent with each other, which was

dso contrary to the laws of Spain and of this coun-

try. He heard a cause originally, and then put-

ting on another gown, he heard and determined on

the same cause as Judge of Appeal. Much discon-

tent had been excited by the fees demanded by the

Judge for the examination of witnesses. An appeal

was lodged, and Judge Smith having assumed his

robes of state, decided in his own favour that he had

a right to 22 dollars for every witness examined be-

fore him. Indeed so sensible was he of his own ig-

norance of the law which he had been sent to admi-

Noble Lord (Castlerengh).—By a singular Down-

He next stated, that various petitions had been pre-

Bishops have published circular letters to invite the

" The opening of the National Council will take place next Tuesday, Sf. Barnabas's day.

Rome, and the fetes accompanying it, were celebrated with the pomp suitable to their object. spectators.

with the most signal marks of public joy and gratitude.-To the acclamations of ' Long live the Emperor and Empress!' were joined-' Long live the King of Rome!'

the Thuilleries, from whence they set off to return Moniteur.

"At the ceremony yesterday, on the right of the verness-on the right of the King his God-father and God-mother-on the right of the God-mother Jerome Napoleon, King of Westphalia! Prince

On the left of the Emperor, the Empress

nister, that he employed two Spanish Advocates to PARLIAMENT. assist him-and thus he who was alone responsible, saw with the eyes of those who were not responsi-HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 13. ble. He then proceeded to give instances of the cruel and sanguinary nature of the criminal laws of Spain. The evidence of a man of colour could not be received against a white man-till lately no free man of colour could convey his property—a free man of colour, if wandering without employment, might be confined to hard labour in the mines—the produce to go to the King. A man of colour, cohabiting with an Indian, was liable to be punished by 300 lashes-if guilty a second time of the same of fence, he was liable to a much more severe punishment. A man of colour lifting his hand against a white man was liable to have it cut off. He concluded by moving two Resolutions, one for the establishment of the British Laws, and the other for the establishment of the British Constitution in Tri-

Mr. BROUGHAM argued at considerable length against the motion, and defended the character and French; but the injustice of the French proposal ty to refuse.

of England served only as the engine of fraud and load the other miserable wretches with oppression unbounded. His Honourable Friend might, by some of those magical changes of which he himself talked, have become a Spanish lawyer, but he could tell him he was mistaken as to the law of evidence in the British Colonies. His Honourable Friend said that there were scarcely any free people of colour in Trinidad. In 1805, however, it appeared that there were of this description 5275, being in a proportion of five to two of the white population: and in 1808, they had increased to 6478. One word as to the nature of the trial which his Hon. Friend wished to give to the unfortunate negroes n this settlement. The jury, as he proposed it, nust consist of twelve white planters, interested n the slave trade. This was a tribunal similar to that which acquitted Huggins, and before which his Honourable Friend wished the House to send every other person who was to be tried for any ef-Tence, real or supposed. To call this a trial by jury, was neither more nor less than a mockery. That the law of Spain was not known in this country, the Court of King's Bench had fully shewn, by refersort of pecuniary aid would be inefficacious, and I ring for further inquiry, the simple point, whether the law of Old Spain recognised torture. Surely, then, that House could not be supposed to be better informed on such a subject than the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. This led him, in the last place, to remark, that this very uncertainty affordwhole House on Wednesday next, and the eri- led the strongest reason for the House not proceeding rashly, or without due consideration and deliberation. He hoped before many months, elapsed, that the subject would be considered in its proper place; and it could not, to his mind, be taken up in a more proper manner than in the spirit which marked the tion, he had the advantage of local knowledge, and greatest part of Lord Liverpool's letter. Let the spirit, and not the letter of English jurisprudence, merits of the case. The British inhabitants of | be in the minds of Ministers when they went to con sider this subject, and let them act accordingly. He gave them credit for what they had already done and had no hesitation in opposing the present mo-

Mr. STEPHEN objected to the time and manner in which the question was brought forward. Lord CASTLEREAGH disapproved of transfer ring the British laws to any quarter where the genu ine spirit of the British Constitution could not be brought along with them.

Mr. CANNING thought it would not be impossible or difficult to appoint a Committee to revise the Spanish laws, and expunge such particulars as might seem flagrantly irreconcileable with the universal principles of the British Legislation. This was the whole extent to which he could permit himself to go. Upon the fullest consideration which he inder the necessity of banishing the only graduated had been able to pay to the question, he felt in the advocate from the Island. He then mentioned the highest degree averse to add Trinidad to the number of those Islands where the introduction of every plan for ameliorating the condition of the slaves was uni-

formly opposed. Mr. WILBERFORCEdweltstrongly on the adrantages of religious instruction on the minds of the s'are population in the West India Islands. He complained of the Assembly of Jamaica, who, he stated, interdicted and punished the Methodist Missionarles, and concluded by praising the talents and exertions of Mr. Smith, and commending the zeal and attention of Ministers to the abolition of the

Mr. MARRYATT, in reply, defended the conduct of West Indian Juries. In the Island in which he had resided ten years, he had been conappointment in view. It was equally contrary to cerned only in three actions, and two of those were brought by hlm, one against the Governor, and the other against the Chief Justice of the Island; and to the honour of West Indian Juries he had obtained in both cases, verdicts in his favour. At present, in Trinidad, small causes were decided speedily enough; but of 1200 causes of importance, 20 have not yet been tried by Judge Smith. The sums at issue were consigned in the hands of a depository, and could never be got out again. Of one cause in particular, of so largea sum as 200,0001, not above

4000L could be recovered. It was like the Giant's len, omnia vestigia intra, nulla retrorsum. The question was put and the motion negatives sithout a division.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. Mr. BRAND 10se to call the attention of the louse to the Negociation which was carried on during the course of the last summer, relative to the Exchange of Prisoners between this Country and France.—This negociation was unsuccessful; but the cause was never explained by Ministers to the ountry. As far as he had been able to inform himself, however, the proposals of this country were just, fair, and honourable. The French had circulated statements, accusing the British Government of inslucerity; and when the character of the Country was at stake, however much he might differ on some points with the Ministry, no mancould be more anxious than himself to justify the conduct of the country compared with that of external powers. In his opinion the proposals of France were as unfair as the proposals of his country were the reverse. He was willing allow that the British should be exchanged against the French, and that the supernumerary French should be exchanged for the Portuguese and | self. I replied verbally, that if he thought my gar-Spaniards as far as they would go, but he could not rison too weak to defend the place, he had only see the fairness of these Frenchmen being exchanged to try to take it, and that I had no other answer or one Englishman and two of our allies. He al- to make. On the 17th, Lord Wellington demandluded to the calumnics choulated against us by the | ed an interview with me, which I thought it my duouduct of Mr. Smith. It was mockery to talk of was virtually admitted by the French themselves, in I made a sortic on the 28th in the morning; I

when only the name was carried thither, and all the con the principle that they had no se with the man true English feeling was test behind. Then the law the French and English should first be exclused. against one another, that we would confuce oppression, rendered doubly disgraceful, because fulfil our engagement by giving up the renair; carried on under the pretence of law and justice. French for our allies. Finding this ground to This was under pretence of justice to the whites, to under him, the French Negociotor complained the ill-treatment of the Prisoners here. He had in quired into this subject, and of all the prisce Dartmoor was the more farourable for the Freisstatement. In that prison the number of Prisoners was 5635, the number in the Hospital was 82, and the deaths in four months amounted in all to \$1 Supposing the age of the prisoners between 30 and 40, there was here even a smaller morality, than according to the Stockholm Table in Dr. Price's Work. This system of misrepresentation had been uniformly practised by the French; they had done the same thing in 1795; but by an investigation of a Committee of the House of Commonano doubt was left of the falsity of their accuration. He objected to the principle of exchanging Gentlemen confined in France, not possessed of military rank, against French prisoners of rank—this was unjust while one of the brave defenders of our country; even the meanest cabin-boy, should remain in France. He thought if it were wished to conciliate France, Mr. Mackenziewas not, perhaps, the proper person to send, as his former deaterity against the French Gorernment might have rendered him obnoxious to the Autocrat of France. He concluded with moving, That an Address be presented to the Prince Regent, for Copies or Extracts of the Correspondence which passed in 1810, between the French and English Governments relative to the Exchange of prisoners,

Mr. YORKE seconded the Address. He was glad of this opportunity of allowing the English Goverament to justify itself; but he would not at present, till the papers were before the House, enter upon the subject. He thought when the fate of the inhappy men, who had been so long detained from their families, was considered, and that we had so great a superiority of prisoners over the enemy. however unjust the principles might be, it would be adviseable to procure their exchange; but this could ict be done till our military were previously exchanged. This was not a time to observe former precedents. The objection against Mr. Mackenzic had never been started by the enemy; they on the contrary received him well. The French account of the negociation was in many respects garbled .-The number of French prisoners in this country exceeded 50,000; the number of British prisoners in France exceeded 10,000; the Portuguese amountd to about 12,000, and the Spaniards were nearly equal to the French in England.

The Motion was agreed to. The other orders of the day were then proceeded

FRENCH PAPERS.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY OF PORTUGAL.

FFORT TO HIS EXCELLENCY MARSHAL DUKE OF RAGUSA, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF PORTUGAL.

Salamanca, May 17. Almeida was invested on the 7th of April. In onsequence of the orders. I had previously received from the Prince of Neufchatel, and the Duke of Istria, I had prepared mines to blow up the fortifications. I continued this eperation after the place was invested, and before the end of April there were 140 cavities ready to be charged. I thought that the army, after having rested some days, would make a movement upon Almeida; every thing was ready to send away the artillery and ammunition. During this period the cavities would have been charged, and but few days vould have been necessary to have finished ever thing. I did not expect the movement of the army till from the 10th to the 15th of this month; and in order to afford me time to await till then, I had established an extremely rigorous economy, which I superintended myself with the greatest severity; by that means I calculated that I should have sufficient provisions till the 25th, and I was resolved myself to prolong it by one means or another till the 1st of

The day after my being invested, I was closely pressed at all points in a most severe manner, every lay the sharpshooters fired upon my sattle, and for eed it into the garrison-I then determined to salt part of it.

Persuaded that the enemy could not have brought with him beseiging artillery, I thought that, knewing the weakness of my garrison, he might attend? some coup de main. In concert, therefore, with the ommandants of the engineers and artillery, I m. lopted all possible dispositions to repulse him; all the flanks of the bastions were strengthened by on . non loaded with grape shot; hatchets, axes, were placed on each bastion; poutre (large bullets) were ranged along the parapet; loaded howitzers and grenades were placed within reach, as well as red. not balls, and torches to light the ditches; I made the troops repeat their manacuvres, in order to make hem acquainted with the point of alarm night and

On the 15th I was summoned to surrender by Major General Campbell, who observed to me that the circumstances of the campaign deprived me of all hope of being succoured; that the weakness of my garrison deprived me of all the means of defending my-

transplanting the English law to the West Indies | the letter of the 22d of July, where it is only justified | drove away the English posts; we killed some, and

mode four prisoners. I made another sortic upon | Cuervas and Barba de Puerco. I took my way to I never made the attack on the side by which I sallied out of the garrison.

On the 3d May, I heard a cannonading and firing, which announced to me the approach of the army; on the fifth, I thought there was a serious affair, and every moment I expected a communica-

On the 7th, I received orders from the Prince of Essling, by a soldier of the 6th light infantry, to blow up the place, and retire with the garrison upon Barba de Puerco; Limmediately ordered the cavities to be loaded and the artiflery to be destroyed. we employed for this latter object the means we had before tried upon an unserviceable cannon, viz. to discharge cannon into the mouths of the pieces; by this means we destroyed cannon, howitzers, and mortaes. The cartridges were thrown into a well, and into the ditchesat the foot of the walls that were to be blown up-the balls were also thrown into the ditches to be buried, the carriages were in part sawed, and the others placed on the parapets that were undermined; in short, I believe that no precautione to render unserviceable all that might be useful to the enemy were omitted-And here I ought to ntorn thanks to the talents and activity of the Officers of artillery and engineers.

On the 9th, all the cavities were charged, but the works for the destruction of the artillery were not finished, and I stayed one day more in order to leave

nothing to regret.

On the morning of the 10th I assembled the principal officers of the garrison, I read them the orders of the Prince of Essling, I did not conceal that our expedition was full of difficulty and danger, that once out of the garrison and the fire set to it, we should find ourselves obliged to cut our way through to rejoin the army in the midst of obstacles of all kinds, or to fall with honour; that the place once destroyed the intentions of his Majesty would be perfectly fulfilled, that that single object ought to animate us, that we were Frenchmen, and ought to prove to the universe that we were worthy of being so-that if our expedition succeeded it would cover us with glory, whatever the effect might be to us personally. All testified the most courageous devotion. I then informed them of the dispositions I had determined upon, as well as the manner in which I reckoned upon reaching the enemy's posts, and I shewed them the route I meant to take. And wishing to march in two columns to have less depth, and to overthrew a larger front of the enemy, which gave me beyond their line more latitude for my morements, I gave them all the necessary instructions for the march of the two columns, and as a basis I announced, that the left column should be the column of direction; the two elile companies of the 5th Battalion of the 82d Regiment were to march at the head of the left column, composed of the said Battalion, to clear the passage for the column that followed them. The two companies of cannoneers marched at the head of the right hand column for the same purpose. This column, commanded by the Chief of the Battalion of Engineers, Thruiller, was composed of different detachments of the 6th and 8th Corps. The Sappers were to remain in the town, part to set fire to the train, another part to hidder the inhabitants from deranging our operations, and to protect the sortie of all—they were afterwards to form the rear-guard—they were commanded by the Chief of the Battalion of Engineers. Morlet, who remained in the place till the train had been lighted, and who was obliged to cut his way a second time with his Sappers through the enemy's

posts, which had joined in our rear. I placed the baggage at the tail of each column. I foresaw, that in any case it could not follow us, and I was not sorry to place it in a way to be taken

in order to occupy the enemy. After having agreed with all the officers about the preliminary details of our operations, I went, as usual, to walk about the town, and ramparts. I Imperial Majesty against France, is actually it air of security and confidence, to remove from their | find it authenticated in any quarter. minds, all doubts or uneasiness upon the result of our operations, and I saw every body full of confidence, and even enthusiasm-at night fall, I made all the garrison take arms to prevent any one from being absent, and to be ready as soon as all the dis- to have lately taken-place, but of the particulars of positions were completed, for we worked to the moment of our departure—at 10 o'clock, all being ready, I sent orders to all the advanced posts of the Half Moon and covered ways, to come in the greatest silence within the Barrier whence we were to depart. At the moment of beginning the movement. I gave, as a watch-word, Bonaparte and Bayard, and we all set off under the auspices of glory and

I went out the last. I then sent orders to the Chief of Battalion Morlet, to place the fire in the boxes. It had been agreed upon that this single order should suffice, because it was to be a private signal, as soon as he had the certainty that the lighted matches were placed, in order that the fire should be set to the powder at the same time. Every thing was perfectly well executed. My two heads of columns began to be engaged with the enemy spects at the very moment of the explosion. All were penetrated, and I continued my route rapidly, always harrassed on my Pear and flanks, as I had foreseen. The baggage was pillaged. I would not have any guide, because he could only show me the ways which I would not take, and because he could only infuse uncertainty into my movements: not being able to find out by night the different points of direction which I had long studied by day, the moon served me as a compass. The different brooks or rivers which I cross ed, and whose existence I was acquainted with, elto contributed to insure my direction. I was ha-A tassed as far as Thurone -there they abandoned the

in fine, at day-break I was between Villar-de-

the Portuguese posts, and made three prisoners, but the Agueda. Between those two villages, before I arrived on the summit, the enemy's cavalry had reached my right, and marched in a parallel lineafter me, to stop me, or to point out to the troops that were on their march in pursuit of me, the route I had taken. -I saw on my left some elevations crowned with troops. I manœuvred to avoid them, and I arriv-

> The two columns which had always marched in sight and within reach of each other, arrived together on the left bank of the Agueda in the same order in which they had left Almeida. They had always marched in order in spite of rocks, rivers, and precipices.

edat length at a path which led to the bridge of San

The rear-guard of the Sappers had joined some oments before the rear of the left column. I perceired some troops on the other side, which I found by my glass to be French, and we descended rapidly o the bridge. The enemy poured in on all sides they had reached the rear of my column; I had the grief of seeing some of my brave comrades perish. At length General Renier, commanding the second corps, sent troops towards the bridge and protected | His return to Paris, and resumption of his post our passage. He received all the wounded, and of Grand Equerry, is announced in the Moniteur sent them to San Felices, where we all united. I of the 8th. lost in this operation but sixty men, and the whole garrison is arrived

I annex the report of the Commander of the En gineers, and also M. Lechene's, the Captain of Arillery. I also annex a plan of the place: all mark ed in black shows the works that were blown up.see

(The Letter concludes with bestowing prai-

upon different officers.)

(Signed) BRENIER.

LONDON. MONDAY, JUNEAU

We received this morning Moniteurs and other Paris Papers of the 11th and 12th. They contain General Brenier's account of his escape from Almeida. These Papers confirm the account of Massena having been deprired of the command of the army of Portugal, and of Marmont having been appointed in his stead—But the recall of Massena is not, we dare say, on account of his being disgraced. He will probably be employed against

The hope of peace being established between Turkey and Russia has vanished, if an article from Vi enna be correct, stating that hostilities have recomnenced, and that the Turks have been driven to the walls of St. Sophia. Dispatches were received last night from Sir J

aumarez. We understand that our fleet will now proceed through the Belt into the Baltic without loss of time. We shall soon have intelligence from that juarter of great importance. It appears by letters of a more recent date than an ve have yet noticed from New York, that, if ap-

prehensions of an immediate rupture are not felt, at least all expectation of commercial intercourse with this country, at the approaching fall, is given up.-One of the writers of the letters who had remitted for purchases, directs that any goods bought may be again disposed of here, and that the balance of his account be vested in the American funds.

It has been reported, that a considerable French naval force was cruizing between the Canaries and Madeira. A Gentleman who left Tenerisse on the 98th April last, after being detained there six months by the epidemia, assures us that only one French ship had been heard of in these latitudes.

An Auholt Mail arrived yeaterday, the letters by which state, that Sir James Saumarez, after collecting all the British ships, had proceeded up the Fleet in the Baltic, M. De Sinavin, is appointed Baltic with several hundred sail. gives rise to the idea of a good understanding subsisting between us and the Emperor Alexander .-The rumour is revived, that a Declaration by hi conversed with all the soldiers; I was enabled by an town, but this we very much question, as we canno

Some of these letters express serious apprehensi ons respecting the British naval force in the Baltic and speak of a naval combat, which, from a violent cannonade that has lately been heard, is supposed which no mention whatever is made.

If we may credit a statement in a German Paper of the 4th instant, peace has actually been concluded between Russia and Turkey; if so, an open rupture between Alexander and Napoleon is probably at no great distance; but we dare not give implicit credit to the statement

Vigorous preparations for defence against any ostile attack still continue to be made in the port of Denmark and Sweden, and indeed throughout the whole of the Baltic. The King of Prussia is also fortifying Colherg: we are still in the dark, however, as to the part which the Northern Powers are about to take, but it is strongly reported on the Continent, that Massena, Junot, and Lolson, were sent for to Paris to concert measures for an active campaign in the North of Europe, where of course they will command.

On Saturday the dispatches were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purers of the following ships, viz .--

William Pitt, Capt. C. W. Butler; Lady Lushegton, Capt. J. Hene; Lord Forbes, Capt. L. O. Edwards; Harleston, Capt. T. Walker; Miiciva, Capt. J. Anderson-Bengal direct.

On Wednesday last died, at his house, Southfreet, Grosvenor-square, the Right Hon. the Earl of Massarene, aged 66. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, Chichester Skaffington.

St. Jame : Palace :---

" WINDSOR CASTLE, JUNE 15, 1811.

" His Majesty appears to have been a little better this week than the week preceding.

" H. HALFORD, " W. HEBERDEN, " M. BAILLIE,

" R. WILLIS,"

TUESDAY, JUNE 18 PRICES THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK. Bank Stock -Bank Long Aun. Per Ct. Rd. 6245 India Stock shut 3 per Ct. Cons. shu India Bonds 17s. pr. per Ct. Cons. 791 Exch. Bills 1s. dis. par 5 per Ct. Nary shut Cons for .

Omnium Edisc

We received this morning Moniteurs and other Paris Papers of the 6th, 7th, and 8th, thus completing the series from the 5th to the 12th, inclu

They contain no news either from Spain or Portugal-But they mention Massena's and Mortier's arrival at Paris; and they state, that Lauriston had his first audience of the Emperor of Russia on the the 11th. Caulincourt had his audience of leave on the same day, and immediately left Petersburgh .-

These Papers are filled with accounts of the fetes o be given in honour of the christening of Bonaparte's son, and the arrival of Bishops from different parts of Italy and France to assist at the National Council, which was to be opened last Wed nesday, on the decay of Episcopery in France.

The most contradictory accounts prevail with res pect to Russia and France. One letter received vexterday stated, that, immediately upon the arrival of the new French Ambassador, Lauriston, all differences had been adjusted. The following no tice from the Board of Trade was considered as a corroboration of the intelligence contained in the

" No Baltic licence for importation will be granted for any vessel chartered in a foreign port, unless such vessel shall have been chartered on or before the 15th of August next.

" Nor for any ressel to proceed from any part of the United Kingdom in ballast, except upon condition that such resiel shall clear out the last day of "The above regulations have been adopted by

the Lords of the Board of Trade, with the arowed object of preventing the recurrence of the difficulties which occurred last year as to the renewal of Baltic Licences; it being now distinctly understood, that no renewal of the Licences for the Baltle Trade will take place."

Some letters received yesterday, so far from stating that the differences had been adjusted, considered war as certain.

" KONIGSBURG, MAY 90. War is inevitable, matters are come to such a situation. The Poles every where are well disposed to Russia, and ill-disposed to France. There might be easily raised an army of 150,000 fine men, accustomed to hardships."

A letter from Memel says, that an insurrection had occurred in Poland, and that the French were, in consequence, driven out of Warsaw.

Two Anholt Mails and a Heligoland Mail arrived this morning. The report of an Armidice between the Turks and Russiaus, has been contradicted by the Fienna Court Gazette.

" PETERSHURGH, MAY 10. " Admiral De Desin, Commander-in-Chief of the Port of Archangel, has been dismissed. He is replaced by Admiral Spiridow, Commander in Chief of the Port of Revel. The Vice-Admiral of the ommander-in-Chief of the Port of Revel. The report this morning of the state of the King is,

that he remains in the same state as he was yesterday.

DREADFUL FIRE.

This morning about 9 o'clock, a dreadful fire proke out at the warehouse of Mr. Davies, oilman, in Bury-street, St. Mary Axe. No water could be got till near cleven; it spread on both sides of the way into Bury-court, and to the end of Jeffery. square. It burnt with great fury, and had consumed ten houses at twelve o'clock. All the engines at last got a plentiful supply of water, and it was thought would be prevented from spreading further. The Jews' Synagogue was on fire at twelve o'clock. All the street is inhabited by Jens.

delaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

Since Thursday, the London Journals of Mond and Tuesday have arrived-None due.

A great extent of interesting matter has again ! mited us to a very few brief statements. The situation of affairs between FRANCE and Russia, and between Russia and Turker, is still involved in such obscurity and contradiction, that no certain conclusion can as yet be formed in either case. The ensations excited in the North of Europe by the expedition of Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ continues to encrease; but no authentic accounts of active operations have hitherto been received ...... In Sweden there of the assassins of the late Count Ferzen have been doomed to suffer death.—There is some new intelligence from PORTUGAL; but it is not of such noment as to require particular notice.—General BRENIER's account of the evacuation of ALMEIDA exhibits his talents in a very conspicuous point of view. This officer was made a prisoner in the batthe of Lorinha, which preceded that of VIMEIRA. When in England, he experienced the most kind The following Bulletin was shewn yesterday at and distinguished hospitality, on account of his humane and zealous attention to British prisoners in

I France. There, also, he was personally known to Lond Wellington, and was finally exchanged for GENERAL ADERCROMBIF, the son of the here of EGYPT.

LORD LOUTH has been sentenced, by the Count or King's Bench, Dublin, to three months imprisonment in Newgate, for an abuse of his authoriy as a Justice of the Prace.

On Toroday last, at a Meeting of the Common Council of this City, John Denis, Esq. was elected an Alderman, in the room of the late Adam

ROOFRS, Esq. The Lismore Ruces commence on the 20th Sect. not on the 29th, as erroneously stated in our last.

> R. T. POWER & SON. HAVE POR SALE AT THEIR STORES,

Fery Old PORT, imported direct from Oporto, in SHERRY, TENERIFFE, &c. Cork WHISKEY, and Jamaica RUM, PERRY, Irish and English CYDER, SPRUCE BEER, Cork and Waterford PORTER; Strong ALE, and FINEGAR.

Power's Linea Drapery Ware-House is well supplied with every Article in that Line. (6) Waterford, Grand Parade, June 22, 1811.

JAMES PAIGE.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER, RSPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has The removed to the House in which Mr. VERO lately fived, at the lower end of New-Street, where he has opened an Auction Room, or Commission Repository. He takes in all kinds of Goods to Sell by Auction, on Commission, and will advance Money on them, if required-Days of Sale, the first Monday in overy Month-An excellent first Floor and Kitchen in said House to be Let, remarkably chesp-Also, a few pieces of PRLISSE CLOTHS, to be Sold at reduced prices, for ready Money.

Auctions in Town and Country punctually at-

New-Street, June 22, 1811.

CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE Grand Jury of the City of Waterford, at last Assizes for said City, have directed the Conservator to give Notice to all Persons in future for Presentments of roads to be repaired, that they shall proviously apply to him for his inspection for the purpose, and that all Persons having obtained Present ments for the repairs of roads, shall, previous to each Assizes, apply to him to inspect such road or roads after being finished, in order to see the Completion thereof, and have the same certified by him, other-

wise such Presentment will not be passed.
SAMUEL SPRIGG, Conservator of the City Waterford, June 21, 1811.



THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that his Majesty's Packet Cornwalls, Thomas Rich, Master, will sail for Bristol on Tuesday next .- For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr. Wit-LIAM PALMER, Agent, at His Majesty's PACKET-OF.

FICE, near the Exchange.

N. B. Those Vessels sail for Cork the 1st and 15th. and for Waterford on the 8th and 25th, of every Month : and from Cork to Bristol 1st and 13th, and roin Waterford 8th and 25th, of every Month :-- they do not carry any Cargo, and are by Government extablished with excellent Accommodations for the conreyance of Passengers, Lungage, Houses, and CARRIAGES, only.

Waterford, June 22, 1811.

NEW BRIDGE OFER KILMACOFF-PILL.

IDROPOSALS will be received by Cornelius Bolton, Esq. Mayor, for Building a Bridge over the Pill of Kilmacow, on the Mail-Coach Road leading from this City to Clonnel.—The Proposals to be lelivered in on, or before, the 15th of July next. Waterford, June 22, 1911.

## Atlas FIRE AND LIFE AssuranceCompany OF LONDON.

President, Sir Christopuen Baynes, Bart. Chairman, WM. Gonnon, Esq. M. Deputy Chairman, Simon Cock, Esq. And sixteen Directors.

THE President and Directors have appointed Mr. H. FARRELL, Bookseller and Stationer, the Company's Agent in Waterford, for effecting Assu rances from Loss or Damage by Pire, on Lives, and on Survivorships: from whom printed Proposals, on survivorance; from whom primical represents, containing the Rates, may be obtained.

The following are among the advantages to Persons effecting Assurances with this Company, viz.

That Rent is paid in case of Fire, without any ad itional Premium. That Parming Stock is Assured at 2s. per cent.

That damage by Lightning is made good—and that Policies are issued, and Endorsements and Surveys made, free of Expence to the assured. For the dispatch of Business, a Committee of Proprietors is established in Cork for signing Policies,

consisting of the following Merchants, viz. Daniel Cal'aghan, Joshua Carroll, Henry Kellett, Abraham Lane, Rsqrs, and Sir Anthony Perrier. Committees are likowise formed in Dublin, Lime ck, and Belfast

Agents are appointed in the following Towns in the outh of Ireland.

Dublin-Mr. Joseph H. Moore, Capel-street. Cork-Edward Daly, Patrick-street. Limerick-John Carroll, Chamber of Commerce

Enniscorthy—Thomas Sparrow, Merchant. Waterford - Richard Farrell, Mirror-Office HENRY DESBOROUGH, Jun. Sec.

