

The Noble Marquis was aware, from what had transpired, that British laws and British Constitution might, in their extension to all the West India colonies under an improper administration, produce evil instead of good. The motion was agreed to.

MILITIA INTERCHANGE.
The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the order of the day on this subject, and the House went into a Committee on this Bill, and agreed to several clauses. On that clause which provides for the privileges enjoyed under the respective acts by the different Militia Forces.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the insertion of the words he had moved to insert into the Militia Bill, and which provided that no officer should have the power of compelling any soldier not of the Church of England to attend its service, and gave him the right of attending those places of worship to which he was attached, according to the dictates of his own conscience, such attendance not interfering with his civil or military duties. He wished not to leave this matter to the discretion of this or that Commander-in-Chief, but to make it clear and undoubted by a Parliamentary enactment.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL thought the amendment unnecessary; as care would be taken, on the adoption of this measure, to have a general order issued here, similar to that in Ireland. He believed the Catholics, when admitted to be as respectable and loyal as other descriptions of His Majesty's subjects, were quite satisfied on this point, and that the regiments from counties chiefly Catholic were among those who would be first in volunteering their services in England.

The Earl of MOIRA contended for the clause proposed. He thought nothing could be more simple and just, than to set the whole matter in a clear and legal point of view, and so away all grounds of misunderstanding. He believed that nothing unfair was meant, and if his voice could reach the ears of his countrymen, he would tell them that they might rely on fair treatment; but it was still better to settle all notions of doubt.

The Duke of NORFOLK alluded to the Test Act. He was not enough of a Lawyer to answer the question; but he understood, that by that Act, a person might be sued civilly by the informer, for non-compliance with its enactments, about taking the sacrament in the Established Church.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL observed, that the Test Act had not been in force for many years in Ireland. Its repeal by the Irish Parliament was, as far as that country was concerned, an act of the United Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

Lord HOLLAND argued with much force and animation in support of the clause. The question ought not to stand on the disposition of a Secretary of State, and a Commander-in-Chief, whoever they might be; it was one which became Parliament to fix beyond misapprehension. A proof that the original clause was not sufficient, was shown in the necessity of promising a general order from the Commander-in-Chief here.

The Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE wished to have the doubts removed. He had no objection to the amendment to offer, except his decided conviction that Government would act with perfect fairness. He also thought, that some difficulties might arise from adopting the Amendment now, after refusing it in passing the Militia Bill.

The Earl of STANHOPE, in reply, strenuously defended the principle of his amendment, as founded on the sacred, inherent, and inalienable right of every man to worship his Creator in his own way, when it did not infringe on the civil and military duties he owed the State. Why should the Secretary of State refuse his amendment, which went to do that in a straight forward way which he wanted to do circumlocutively—why went to put that on a ground of right, which others seemed to put on a ground of favour? He appealed to the resolutions passed in May, in Dublin, to prove that the Catholics were not satisfied on this subject. Indeed, they could not be satisfied. The Secretary of State had a vast deal of faith, and the proof of this excessive faith was to be found in his belief of impossibilities! (Hear.) If the Catholics were dissatisfied, they would not come. Then the Noble Secretary of State would be another Mahomet. The Mountain would not come to him, and Mahomet must go to the mountain (a laugh.) He had proposed his amendment, in order to state his clear and conscientious opinion, and wondered how any man of principle could dispute it. But he should not then divide the House.

The Amendment was negatived.
The Earl of RADNOR proposed a clause, which went to limit the interchange to the cases of invasion or rebellion.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL objected to the clause as hostile to the principle of the Bill, the professed object of which was to promote the intercourse, not only on extraordinary but on ordinary occasions, and thus more closely cement all the connections between the two countries.

Lord HOLLAND was of opinion, that the Bill as it stood really went to consolidate the efforts of the Empire; and therefore, though it considerably touched upon the old principles of the Militia Acts, yet the former advantages so much outweighed any inconvenience from the latter, that the Bill should have his support.

The clause was negatived; and after some farther discussion, a third reading of the Bill was fixed for Friday.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

CATHOLIC PETITION.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE rose to move that the Petition be referred to a Committee of the whole House, and prefaced his motion by a pretty

long and very eloquent speech on the propriety of taking the subject into immediate consideration. He introduced the claims of the Catholics, miscoloured by any stipulations; in doing so, he consulted the dignity of the House, as well as the interest of the Petitioners, inasmuch as it was equally competent in their Lordships to accede to the prayer of the Petition, or to reject it. He would not mention anything of the differences said to exist in the Catholic body, or introduce the subject of the veto, because these made no part of his object; the conduct of the Catholics, he was sure, was such as not to deprive them of one friend, nor add one to the number of their enemies. His Lordship proceeded to state what he conceived to be the principal objections to Catholic claims, namely, the Papal supremacy, and the mode of nominating their Prelates, and answered them, by many arguments drawn from the tried fidelity of the Catholics, from the confidence which the Government has placed in their engagements, by admitting them to testify their allegiance as other subjects, by the obligation of oath, and by the repeated declarations of Catholic Universities and Catholic Prelates on the subject of civil allegiance and ecclesiastical supremacy. These were the tests by which they should be tried, and not by doctrines imputed to them by their enemies for worse purposes, which, though repeatedly rejected, were shamefully advanced. He remarked, that though their former conduct was the best security, he would add, that there was no reasonable sacrifice which they were not prepared to make, and the only return that he looked for or desired, now was, that the threat of perpetual exclusion from the benefits of the Constitution might be removed. The established religion of Ireland was an anomaly in establishments of a peculiar kind. In Ireland, the established religion was that of one part in ten of the population, while the reverse was to be seen in the establishments of England and Scotland. In Scotland and England, the establishment was governed by the majority, and conformable to the feelings of the people. The contrary, however, was the fact in Ireland, where a system of persecution had been established for more than a century, and that in direct violation of a solemn treaty. He did not demand for the Petitioners the honours and advantages of the establishment, but relief from grievances, and he hoped that in advocating their cause he would experience the same indulgence which the cause of the Dissenters had lately obtained. He feared, however, that there were some who found themselves bound by consistency to oppose their claims, not viewing the Constitution in all its bearings, but opposing now because they formerly opposed. But he deprecated the persevering hostility of any who had made themselves while in Ireland the voluntary enemies of the Catholics, and trusted that such would not persevere in the unseemly act of further opposition. His Lordship continued, that the Catholics were entitled to their claims, as well from former stipulations as from those of a later date, at the time of the Union. Taking the declaration of the six Universities, the exposition of the Sovereign Pontiff, the declaration of Parliament in 78, the oath of allegiance of 74, and, lastly, the confidence of the Legislature, expressed by several Acts of Parliament, passed in favour of the Catholics, there were five distinct arguments in support of their sincerity and truth; but if the arguments used by their opponents are to be counted, not weighed, we shall find them sufficiently numerous. In reality, however, they are nothing more than idle doubts, raised as the last defence of bigotry, and to impede its retreat.—His Lordship here explaining the nature of that supremacy which is supposed to belong to His Majesty, denied that it existed to any efficient purpose in the Crown; therefore Catholics, in looking to another person as head of their Church, could be in no sense traitors, as their enemies would name them. They neither divest His Majesty of a right which belongs to him, nor confer upon another what is his property. Confined as His Majesty is, by the Constitution of the country, from making any alteration in the Articles of Religion, he cannot be considered as exercising any other powers but such as his patrons do in granting livings, and what one Noblemen (the Duke of Athol) has done in appointing to a Bishopric. The supremacy of the Pope his Lordship proved to be equally innocent, and merely kept up to preserve the unity of the Church. In the nomination to Bishoprics they had been opposed by the Gallican Church, and even by the Spanish Bishops at the Council of Trent. He never knew any solid argument against the manner of appointing Popish Catholic Bishops in Ireland. Their election is rather a national appointment, for the election is made by themselves, not a nomination by the Pope; and no body of men can be more exemplary in their conduct.—His Lordship objected to the inadequacy of the provision for the security of his religion to the Catholic soldier in the late Acts, and concluded with moving, that the Petition be referred to a Committee.

The Earl of LONGFORD opposed the Motion in a short speech, principally on the grounds of expediency. He did not oppose the Catholic claims, which he thought might be conceded on a future day, when the difficulty of domestic arrangements might be overcome. His Lordship complained of the proceedings in the Catholic Committee of late, and thought that as the Constitution was at present in an imperfect state, it would be highly improper to agitate the question.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE rose to give his support to the Motion, and commenced by complimenting in handsome language the luminous speech of the Mover. He himself professed great anxiety for the success of the Catholic cause, it was one he had much at heart, inasmuch as it involved a

considerable share of the rights of his country. If Ministers were resolved to persevere in the war in which we are engaged for the liberty of the Peninsula, and for our own safety, he could not see how they could withhold their rights from the Irish Roman Catholic soldiers, by whose valour we had triumphed; yet such is the inconsistency of Ministers that they praise their conduct, but withhold their rights. From his knowledge of the character of his countrymen, he believed there were no men more susceptible of the most generous feelings—none more influenced by impressions of gratitude. It was for their Lordships to consider the great advantages of frustrating that spirit, and fostering it by every encouragement.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE followed, and in a short speech, but replete with argument, replied to the speech of Lord Longford. The jealousy, which some would use as an argument against discussion, his Lordship thought rather favoured it, as discussion tended to remove them. Catholic disabilities formed no part of the Constitution.—The right was evidently theirs, if attended with no danger, and he thought their Lordships the best judges of the danger. He knew no method of judging of their principles but according to their own professions and actions. The dispensing power of the Pope, what mighty effects had it accomplished within these last hundred years, that it should be an object of dread? Had it dismembered the Germanic empire, or had it influenced the forwarding or retarding the French Revolution? Has it kept out all the storms which surrounded and agitated the Continent of Europe for so long a period? And is it now at a distance so remote to be attended with such dreadful effects? No, no, there was no dread of a power, said to exist every where, but whose effects are felt nowhere. Any contrivance for which our own were sometimes said to be appointed. His Lordship concluded by declaring, that he would support the Motion as essential to the peace and security of Ireland, as well as for the honour of his country.

Lord REDESDALE rose, and conceiving himself personally alluded to in a part of Lord Donoughmore's speech, entered into a justification of his conduct while in Ireland. He then spoke against the question as a political one, and contended that no pledge had been given at the Union, and used a variety of arguments to prove the inadmissibility of Catholicity to the Ministerial situations.

The Bishop of NORWICH, in a learned and liberal speech, supported the Motion, upon principles of Christian toleration and sound policy.

The Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE spoke against it.

Earl SPENCER stated, that he felt it his duty to support the Motion. From the earliest period of his career he entertained a more ardent zeal in favour of toleration than himself, and the subject which was then agitated uniformly counted him among the number of its most earnest advocates. He also was much in the confidence and much in the consideration of the departed Statesman, to whom the Noble and Learned Lord had alluded, he meant the late Mr. Pitt, and from his immediate knowledge of him, in the year 1801, when he resigned his official situation, he could take upon him to say, that the motive which then he expressed as the reason for so resigning, was the true and only reason that urged him at that period to relinquish the service of the King. He therefore most pointedly denied the assertion of the Noble and Learned Lord, concerning that illustrious person. It is true, said the Noble Earl, that no direct pledge was given to the Catholics at the Union, or any direct avowal made that they should be emancipated; but certain it is that such pledge was implied, and so strongly did that weigh in Mr. Pitt's mind, that finding it was not to be acted upon, he honourably and nobly resigned.

Earl CAMDEN declared that he also was a friend to toleration, and he was earnest to convince the world of such being the fact; but he did not consider this to be either the time or the crisis when the subject of the Petitions, now the topic of discussion, could fairly be attended to and calmly regarded.—There will a period arrive, said the Noble Earl, when concessions may be made consistent with policy and sound sense; but, at the present moment, he declared his opinion to be, that it was out of season and ill-timed. The Noble Earl advanced several observations on the subject, and concluded with giving the Motion his decided negative.

Lord GRENVILLE with a considerable share of warmth, defended the character and memory of Mr. Pitt from what he considered the imputations cast upon it. He stated, that he also was one who at an early period was honoured with the friendship, public and private, of the distinguished Statesman, and he was proud to say, that there was no man to whom he did more unreservedly unbosom himself; and he could from that intimacy undertake to assert, that the cause, which he openly stated as the cause why he resigned his situation under his Majesty in the year 1801, was the true and only cause, and that none other existed in his soul. He therefore could not sit still and hear what he considered so foul a stain cast upon his character, as that of declaring one thing as a reason, whilst he seriously entertained another reason for resigning power. The Noble Lord then, advertising to the question before the House, declared, that he was certain that Mr. Pitt would have succeeded in the year 1801 to accomplish the emancipation of the Catholics, were it not for the wicked deceptions practised at that time upon the mind of the King, by those who had access to His Majesty's person.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said, that the question

before the House had not been for its true object, the emancipation of the Catholics, as it had no effect, if carried, the subjugation of civil and religious Protestant liberty. He also had the honour of being in the confidence of Mr. Pitt, and he could take upon him to say, that often, since the year 1801, he asked him whether any, and what safeguard could be given for the security of the Protestant religion, if the concessions required were granted, and the power of the veto destroyed. He might be called a monk or a bigot for this, but he would assert, notwithstanding either epithet, that until he could see his way upon this question, he would not legislate in the dark.

Lord HOLLAND took a most comprehensive and argumentative view of the subject. He said, if the emancipation of the Catholics had taken place in 1801, the blessings that the Empire would enjoy by it would have been incalculable. He thought that the *omniprobanda*, of being the dissenters that would result to the Protestant religion, by the emancipation of the Catholics, by upon those who refuse that emancipation. This they neither have done, or can do. His Lordship replied to the observations made by the last Noble and Learned Lord, and concluded a most excellent speech with giving the motion his best support.

The Earl of WESTMORLAND, on the other side, in a variety of strong observations, opposed it.

Earl MOIRA contended that the Toleration Act was no boon, but the privilege of a British subject, nevertheless the Petitioners would receive it as a boon. He himself was a friend to the Established Church, not from habit, but conviction, and because he was convinced that the stability of the Church was the best security to the Dissenters.

Earl GREY said, that he should support the question with the same zeal and cordiality as upon former occasions, whatever opinion he might entertain as to the propriety of bringing it forward at the present period; but as nothing was left for him to do, after the very able speeches that had been delivered, he would confine himself to a simple vote.—It had been stated that Mr. Pitt never intended to propose anything for the Catholics inconsistent with the Constitution of the country; he himself had heard Mr. Pitt say so, and he had too much respect for his memory not to believe he was sincere.

Lord REDESDALE explained, and stated, that while he held a high situation in Ireland, he had made no distinction between Catholic and Protestant.

Earl GREY professed his satisfaction with the explanation of the Noble Lord.

Earl DONOUGHMORE replied very briefly to the arguments against his motion, and disclaimed any intention of personality to the Noble Lord (Redesdale).

After a few words from Lord REDESDALE, the House divided:—
For the Motion—Peers present—Contents, 51
Non-contents, 26
Majority against the Motion, 25
Proxies included—Contents, 42
Non-contents, 12
Majority against the Motion, 30
Adjourned.

SPAIN.

THE COUNCIL OF REGENCY TO GOOD SPANIARDS.
"Spaniards! Providence has not closed to us forever the path of good fortune. Behold it again open before you, that you may redouble the efforts of your resistance. To the prosperous events of the West and the South, others equally promising in the East of the Peninsula. The fortress of San Fernando is ours, torn by Catalonian valour from its perfidious possessors, who gained it by treachery, and lost it with disgrace. The Spanish standard again waves over the bulwark of Catalonia; the purest joy, the most ardent enthusiasm, and most flattering hopes now revive, and are extended through the whole of that distinguished Province.—May this unexpected success, the first of its class that we have obtained during the war, be the forerunner of many still greater!"

"But, Spaniards! let not our joy be fruitless. Let our tyrants know, that if adversity cannot overwhelm us, neither can good fortune lull us to sleep. The Catalonians, prodigal of their efforts, are hastening to derive from this advantage the great results which its importance promises. Shall we leave them unsupported in this honourable struggle? Shall we forget the services of that unconquerable army, to whom, on the taking of Figueras, so wide a field has opened itself of obtaining new laurels, and inflicting a just vengeance? This army, by the terrible pressure of circumstances, is at present destitute, and in want of every thing. The public treasury, exhausted at the moment, is incompetent to relieve them. In this situation, the Government, in the name of the country, calls for the aid of Spanish generosity, and invites to voluntary subscriptions, for the assistance and support of the brave troops of Catalonia. Subscriptions will be received and deposited at the general Treasury, from whence the different funds shall be sent off to their destination.

In conformity to this invitation, which they regard as a duty, the two Regents resident in Cadiz, who sign it, give up, the first, one month's salary; and the whole of his plate which is not of indispensable use; and the second in like manner, one month's salary; in the confidence that their example will be followed by all those citizens who retain a Spanish soul.

This confidence will not be deceived; for what excuses can drown the voice of the country on this great occasion? Narrow and worthless souls might take refuge in reverse of fortune, and from them derive some pretext for wrapping themselves up in heartless egotism. But the question is now

to resist, support, and reward those soldiers who have recovered the bulwark of Spain in the eastern Pyrenees; those who have given to their country a day of glory and joy after so many months of mourning; those who suspend the tears that were still flowing for Saragossa and Gerona; those soldiers, whose, who with such singular prowess, driving the dagger of despair to the heart of Bonaparte, already threaten the French territory, and prepare to take vengeance on the dominions of the tyrant for the desolation that he has wrought.

"PEDRO DE AGAR, President.
"GABRIEL CISCAR.
"MANUEL JOSE QUINTANA, Secretary."

Cádiz, May 5, 1811.

FRENCH PAPERS.

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF NEUCHÂTEL AND WAGRAM.

SALAMANCA, MAY 11.

I had the honour to give you an account in my last dispatch of the success which the army had obtained on the 31 of May, over the right wing of the English army. The enemy had employed the night between the 29th and 30th, and the latter day in approaching the centre of his line, which the army by its position after the attack had taken in flank. From this moment he worked without relaxation in his entrenchments. The attack of his works was difficult; considering, besides, that the garrison of Almeida had only ten days provisions, and that I could only supply it for a few days longer, I thought it my duty under these circumstances, to order the furnaces of the mines which had, according to your directions been prepared two months ago, to be blown up, and to direct General Brenier who commanded the fortress to join me. It required several days to charge the furnaces.

In the morning of the 7th, I ordered my troops to make some movements, in order to prolong the alarm which the enemy had sufficiently manifested by his inactivity and labours, and caused all the avenues of his line to be reconnoitred with much display of force. On the 8th I rectified my position, continuing to occupy the village of Fuente d'Honor. The object of these dispositions was to excite in the enemy an apprehension of a movement in the centre of his line, or on one of his flanks. Thus he was kept all day under arms, and employed in constant manoeuvres. On the 9th, the army remained in the same position, and my reconnoissances touched the whole of the enemy's line. The English never showed themselves out of their rocks and their entrenchments. They proved, by every kind of defensive dispositions, how much they were intimidated by the vigorous attack of the 5th.

On the 10th, at midnight, the furnaces of the mines of Almeida exploded. Fire batteries and four half moons have been completely levelled, and the fortification destroyed. General Brenier has evinced as much talent as intrepidity in the conduct of this affair. He has retired with his garrison on Balboa del Puerto, where he joined the 2d corps, having cut his way through every thing that opposed him. The operation for which the movements had been made being thus terminated, the army has returned to its cantonments. A bag of your Highness to represent to His Majesty the excellent conduct which the Officers and soldiers maintained on this occasion, and to solicit the grant of the different recompenses which I requested for them in my former reports.—I am, &c.

MASSENA, Marshal and Prince of Essling.
REPORT OF HIS EXCELLENCY MARSHAL DEK DE DALMATIA, TO HIS EXCELLENCY HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF NEUCHÂTEL, MAJOR-GENERAL.

"Monsieur, I left Seville at ten o'clock on the night of the 9th, as in my report of the 9th I had announced to you. On the 12th, I joined, between Fuente Cantos and Burriomeida, the division commanded by General Latour-Maubourg; on the 14th, I took a position at Villa-Franca and Almenara; on the 15th, at Santa Martha and Villalba. My cavalry had pushed on close to Albuera where I learnt that the armies of the enemy had formed a junction. The different Spanish, Portuguese, and English corps, arrived from Cadiz and from Lisbon, and even an English brigade, drafted from Sicily, entered Andalusia. My advanced effect of rescuing this province, by compelling the enemy to recall all their corps, in order to unite them on the Albuera. Thus, on the 15th, we found ourselves in the presence of the hostile army, and I resolved not to lose an instant in giving them battle.

"The position occupied by the enemy was advantageous: it was at the meeting of the roads which led to Badajoz, and to Jaramenba by Valverde and Olivenza; but the Spanish division under Blake had not yet joined, and although by deferring the engagement I might have expected some reinforcements, and though I had at my immediate disposal only four brigades of infantry, making 15,000 men, with 3000 horse, the whole amounting to no more than 18,000, I thought it advisable to anticipate the junction of Blake with his 9000 Spaniards, and to attack them on the right, in order to throw myself upon their line of communication.

"General of division Latour Maubourg commanded all our cavalry, and General of division Giquet commanded the two first brigades, making 7000 men. The Brigadier-Generals Werle and Godinot, commanded each one other brigade.

"Gen. Godinot with his brigade, enforced by five squadrons, under the orders of Brig.-Gen. Briche, was directed to make a false attack on the village of Albuera. I bore with the rest of the army on the right wing of the enemy, which was at the same time charged by our cavalry. General Latour Maubourg manoeuvred with equal address and intrepidity; he tried, but in vain, to draw out the enemy's cavalry into the engagement, but he persevered in keeping himself constantly in reserve. General Giquet, with his two brigades advanced *à pas de charge*, and made himself Master of the enemy's position. This position had been occupied by a Spanish division and an English brigade, who gave way, after a very obstinate resistance, and were hotly pursued. The field of battle was covered with their dead, and we have taken a good number of prisoners. The second line of the enemy then advanced, and fell upon our line with considerable effect.

"Having placed myself on the height, I was surprised to see so great a number of troops; and a little after, I learnt from a Spanish prisoner that Blake had come up with 9000 men, and effected a junction at three o'clock that morning. The contest was no longer equal; the enemy more than 30,000 strong, and I only 18,000. I thought it therefore my duty no longer to pursue my design, and I ordered the position that had been taken from the enemy, to be kept. In the mean time the enemy approached close to our line, and the contest became most terrible. General Latour Maubourg made a charge with the 2d of the Hussars, the 1st of the Lancers of the Vistula, and the 4th and 20th of the Dragoons, with such skill and such courage, that three English brigades were entirely destroyed. Six pieces of cannon, 1000 prisoners, and six colours (those of the 8d, 48th, and 66th English Regiments) were left in our possession. The enemy lost the position which we had taken from them, and no longer dared to attack us. The firing continued till four o'clock in the afternoon, when it ceased on both sides.

"Brigadier-Generals Werle and Poppin, were killed. Brigadier-Generals Marausin and Brayer, wounded. Col. Francke, of the 26th Regiment of light infantry, was killed, as were the Chiefs of Battalion, Astruc and Camus, of the 20th and 28th Regiments. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to 2,800 men. The enemy have made no prisoners, if we except 2 or 300 wounded, that were left on the field.

"The enemy have lost three Generals killed, two English and one Spanish; and two Generals wounded. A thousand English were made prisoners, (some of them have since escaped, but this they say counted 800); 1100 Spaniards were likewise taken prisoners. All the accounts I have been able to procure, make the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded amount to 5000 English, 2000 Spanish, and from 7 to 800 Portuguese. There is then a total loss of 9000 men for the enemy; that is to say, three times the loss sustained by us. The troops have covered themselves with glory. Our cavalry made the finest charges, and particularly distinguished itself. The artillery maintained its reputation. I had constantly in play forty pieces of cannon, that vomited out death among the hostile ranks. The English have lost more than half of their number.

"The 17th, we remained in the presence of the enemy. Five thousand men from Elras have joined the army of the enemy. I continued to keep the field of battle, and on the 18th, at the break of day, I made a flank movement upon Solano.

"I have given in charge to General Gazan, to conduct our English and Spanish prisoners, together with my own wounded, to Seville, with suitable escort. As soon as I know he is arrived, I shall manoeuvre to unite with other troops, and to complete the defeat of the enemy.

"[The dispatch concludes with the usual compliments to individuals; adding, that the greater part of the Etat-Major, and his Aides-de-Camp, were dismounted, and some wounded.]

"Marshal Duke of DALMATIA, &c."
"Solano, May 21, 1811."

"PARIS, JUNE 13.
"The opening of the National Council is deferred to Monday the 17th.

"Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, is arrived at Paris.

"According to the latest intelligence from Salamanca, the French quarters of the Army of Portugal are in that city. A part of the army are quartered along the frontiers of Portugal—the other troops are in cantonments in the Spanish province of Salamanca. The army is abundantly supplied with provisions and ammunition. Lord Wellington has published fresh orders to reinforce the Portuguese Army—his army continues intrenching itself.—The right wing of the English is now stationed on the frontiers of Spanish Estremadura, to cover the province of Alentejo.

"The Duke of Istria is with his head-quarters and staff at Valladolid. His corps occupied Old Castile, Leon, Montana, Asturias, and the provinces near France. The towns of Burgos, Valladolid and others, are strong garisons.

"General Bonnet, who commands in the Asturias, has received reinforcements to enable him to repel any attempts made by the English to land on the coast.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

ACTION BETWEEN AN AMERICAN FRIGATE AND A BRITISH SLOOP OF WAR, OCCASIONED BY MISTAKE.

NEW YORK, MAY 24.—THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—The armed vessel, mentioned in our last as being below, proves to be the United States frigate President, Commodore Rogers. Soon after our pa-

per of last evening went to press, two Officers from the frigate arrived in the Pilot-boat and confirmed the Norfolk account of an engagement on the 16th instant, near the Capes of the Chesapeake.—The following particulars of the action are copied from *The Gazette* of this morning:

"From a personal interview with the Navy Agent and the Officer, who has gone in the mail stage of this day, with dispatches from Commodore Rogers to the Secretary of the Navy, we learn that this statement is substantially correct. The boy, who was the only person injured on board the President, had an arm broken by a musket-ball."

PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE PRESIDENT, COMMANDER ROGERS, AND THE BRITISH SLOOP OF WAR LITTLE BELT, CAPT. BINGHAM.

"On the night of the 16th inst. about nine o'clock, the frigate fell in with the sloop of war, about twenty miles N. E. of Cape Henry; and when within pistol-shot of her, Commodore Rogers hailed her a second time, and in the act of hailing a shot was fired from the sloop into the frigate, which struck her main-mast. The frigate immediately fired a shot into the sloop of war—she poured a broadside into the frigate. Here the action commenced, and continued about fifteen minutes, when the sloop of war ceased firing. The frigate remained near her all night.

"The next morning Commodore Rogers sent an Officer on board, to offer any assistance they might require; and to express his regret at the circumstance that had occurred the preceding evening.—The sloop of war proved to be the Little Belt, Captain Bingham, who apologized, and gave as a reason for firing into the frigate, that he supposed her to be a Frenchman, and politely declined any assistance, as he believed he would be able to reach a port in safety.

"The Little Belt lost in killed and wounded thirty men, was very much injured, having had nearly all her masts and spars shot away, besides several shots in her hull.

"This sloop of war is a Danish built vessel, and was taken at Copenhagen. In *Sir's List* she is rated an 18-gun sloop, and carries thirty-two pound carronades.

"The President received some trifling damage in her rigging, and had one boy slightly wounded in the field."

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

The report at Windsor yesterday was, That the King was a little better.

A great deal of firing has been heard again on the coast of France, occasioned, as it is supposed, by the baptism of the King of Rome on Wednesday last.

An important decision was yesterday made in the Court of Admiralty. Sir W. Scott gave judgment in favour of the captors of the Fox, and 17 other American ships, which have been detained by our cruisers under the Orders of Council since the French notification of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. The Learned Judge inquired whether any proof could be exhibited of the enemy having actually rescinded these Edicts, and as no such evidence was produced, he pronounced sentence of condemnation. The claimants, however, may bring the question before the Court of Appeal, and obtain a reversal of the present decision, if they can procure legal and satisfactory proof of the enemy having abandoned the system which gave origin to our Orders in Council.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

We understand that, according to the last account from Spain, the French are about to concentrate their forces, and to take a position upon the Tagus, in consequence of which Marmont, it is said, broke up from Salamanca on the 27th ult. and began his march towards Avila; but it is stated that the main body of his army will be at Talavera de la Reyna. If this account of the intended plan of operations by the French be correct, we shall soon hear of Seut, Victor, and Sebastiani, moving in a northerly direction, in order to form a junction with Marmont. The forces joined together would form an army of near 60,000 men; but then they must leave the greater part of the Provinces unoccupied. The allied army is more numerous than the French, and will of course follow their movements. It was expected that Badajoz would fall about the 10th inst. The enemy, it appears, do not intend to defend Ciudad Rodrigo, for they have destroyed most of the redoubts, and have undermined the fortifications for the purpose of destroying them.

We shall forbear to offer any observations upon the account of the action between His Majesty's ship the Little Belt and the American frigate President, until we receive the official account of it. Captain Bingham's dispatches have not yet reached the Admiralty.

A large camp has been established just to the westward of Boulogne; the weather being clear a few evenings ago, a long range of tents was discovered.

Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

The extent of new intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, greatly exceeds the limits of one paper, and we have, in consequence, been obliged to postpone the following articles.—The trial at Bar between Sir Francis Burdett and the Sergeant at Arms, in which the Jury, without hesitation, brought in a verdict for the latter.—The details of the Prince Regent's Fete.—And the discussion in the Commons

on Military Punishments, which concluded with Sir Francis Burdett's motion for an Address to the Prince Regent on the subject being negatived by 94 to 10. The principal articles communicated to our Readers are—Parliamentary Proceedings.—Spanish and French Official Documents.—Some notices as to affairs in the Peninsula.—The action between a British and an American vessel.—And the Address of Judge Day, in passing sentence upon Lord Louther. These different topics, combined with such others as are inserted, will sufficiently compensate for the delay of those for which no room remained.

The Foreign Intelligence, though important, scarcely requires any observation. It would appear that the hostile armies in Portugal were augmenting their numbers by every possible means, and that a still more general and decisive engagement may be expected.—As to the affair with America, it is to be remarked, that one side only of the question is as yet before the Public, and that the grounds of the unfortunate occurrence are neither sufficiently clear, nor sufficiently authenticated, to allow any certain conclusion to be drawn from them. It is, indeed, stated from different quarters, that the American Captain had expressed orders from his Government, to search for a British Frigate, demand the impressed men she had on board, and, if refused, to take them by force. The American Papers assert this with the fullest confidence, and there seems to be too much reason to believe, that such was actually the case.

A dreadful fire broke out in New York on the 15th ultimo, which destroyed 100 houses, and threw about 150 families on the charity of their fellow citizens.

No satisfactory account has yet appeared of the late riot in Dublin. A man, named Lawrence Kennedy, died in the Hospital, of the wounds he received from the rioters, and a Coroner's Inquest is stated to have brought in a Verdict of WILLFUL MURDER against James Crilly, who assisted the Police, and who was also desperately wounded.

At a late hour last night, we received the London Journals of the 21st, but they were so totally void of either new or interesting intelligence as to render it totally unnecessary for us to alter our previous arrangements.—No Mail due.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday morning, at John-Street House, the Lady of James De la Poer Porter, Esq. of a Son.—At Malton, on the 18th inst. the Lady of Edward Popham, Esq. of a Son.

AUCTION OF TOBACCO.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, for Account of whom it may concern, at One o'Clock, on Monday the 1st July, at the Stores of JOHN ALLAN and SON, Colchester-Street.

18 *lbs.* Virginia TOBACCO, by the baptism of the King of Rome on Wednesday last.

The above will be sold without reserve. June 24, 1811.

SCYTHES.

GEORGE