ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 15.

Transmitted by Sir R. Keats. His Majesty saloop Sabine, off Sibiona, May 27.

SIR-I have the honour to acquaint you, while cruizing off Sibiona, in pursuance of your orders, I deemed it practicable, on the night of the 26th intant, to take out the five French privateers lying in that Roadstead, which had so daringly annoved the commerce on this coast; I accordingly anchored the Sabine as close as possible, and dispatched the seats under the command of Lieutenant Usherwood, essisted by Lieut. Finnucane, Mr. Settle, Master, Warrant Officers, Midshipmen, and Volunteers from the brig, who, I am happy to say, succeeded most dmirably, each boat taking a privateer, though moored under the battery, and protected by their crews, 125 in number, and a strong guard of seldiers. They are very fine vessels, sail exceedingly hist, and had a complement of 25 men each; the prisoners taken were marched from Antwerp for

Lieutenant Usherwood speaks most highly of all the officers and men on this service; and I can no otherwise account for its being performed with so little loss on ourside (as the soldiers and crew drew two of the ressels on shore, after being taken, by a bowser fast to the lower gudgeon, and were reoulsed with the cutlass,) than from the determined bravery of the officers and men, and the judgment with which Lieutenant Usherwood executed the reply upon the trial of the indictment preferred by plan of attack, who is an excellent officer. I beg leare to enclose a list of wounded, and vessels captured .- I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Gronor Paics, Commander. Sir R. Keats, K. B. &c.

A list of versels captured by the boats of his Majesty's thop Sabine, on the 26th of May, 1811, in Stione Ro : dstead.

no astrac. Guardia de Via, Monsidar Graw, Licutement de Valescan, of two 4-pounders, and 25 men .- Canari, of two 4-pounders, and 25 men. - Madina, of two 4 pounders and 25 men.
GEORGE PRICE, Captain.

List of wounded in his Maiesty's sloop Sabine, in action with the enemy's privateers in Sibiona Roadstead, on the 26th of May, 1811. John Shurry, private marine, wounded by a mus-

ket ball in the arm-GEORGE PRICE, Captain.

Hir Majesty's aloop Sabine, off Sibiona, May 27. Sin-I have the honour to inform you of the capture of another of the enemy's French privateers and her prize, in company with his Majesty's sloop Papillon, this morning, between Rota and Sibiona.-I cannot conclude without remarking the determined obstituacy of her crew, who would not surrender till termoon. the Papillon run her down, although under a heavy fire of our guns and musketry.

I am happy to add it was in our power to save all her crew.

I have the honour to be, &c. GEORGE PRÌCE (Signed) To Sir Richard G. Keats, K. B. &c.

HELL TO PAY.

It will be in the recallection of our readers that Colonel Wardle, in fits speech on Lord Milton's Internation, stated that " Mr. Alley, his Counsol, had told him that Mr. Stokes, the Attorney. made assertions at his table directly contrary to hi oath." -- This, on the very feed of it, appeared to us to be a must outingrous aspersion of the character of a Gentleman of well known bonour and high pro fessional reputation .- Mr. Stelles, not unmindfu of the rigdication due to his character when such an imputation has been cast upon it, has demanded of Mr. Alley an explicit declaration whether he did of did not make use of the words imputed to him by Colonel Wardle. The following correspondence has passed, and the affair, it appears, is not yet

terminated :--Sin-I see it stated in The Morning Chronicle of this day, as part of the speech of Colonel Wardle on the motion respecting his Royal Highness the Dake of York, that "Mr. Alley, his Counsel, had told him that Mr. Stokes made assertions at his table, directly contrary to his eath."-I request you will immediately write to me whether you have made the assertion imputed to you by Col. Wardle. I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

WM. STOKES.

Goldon-square, June 7, 1411.

To Peter Alley, Esq. Sir As I was Counsel for Colonel Wardle, I am surprized you should take the liberty of calling on me to answer the question proposed in your let ter. Thope and trust I know too well the respect due to myself, and my duty to my Client, to comply with such a request. -Your obedient Servant, PETER ALLEY.

Mr. Steles, Morney at Lane

SIR-I have the alternoon received your letter in an eliminary, and are common to the sent by me on Friday evening, and bility on myself, until further and more accurately charge was the motive; that the Jury was long to be answer to one sent by me on Friday evening, and bility on myself, until further and more accurately charge was the motive; that the Jury was long to be a sent by me on Friday evening, and bility on myself, until further and more accurately charge was the motive; that the Jury was long to be a sent by me on Friday evening, and bility on myself, until further and more accurately charge was the motive; am really surprised at its contents. What had Colovel Wardle or his Counsel to do with what passes at a Gentleman's table? For I suppose you wish to be considered as such when you are at your own! My question to you is, whether it is, or is not true, that you said to Colonel Wardle, what he asserts you did, as having passed at your table, when I of ourse must have been present, as I am represented as making the statement? I hope and trust you will have too much the character of a Gentleman in our mind to insist upon the excuse of your profession, to do what, as a Gentleman, you are compelled to do, and where your profession is not conremed. I therefore expect an early answer to my former letter, and require you either to avow or disarpw the basing made the assertion to Colonel

Wardle, which is as false as it is scandalous. Had I been disposed to have attacked you on the score of your capacity of Counsel to Colonel Wardle, I should immediately after the trial of the indictment, when it must have been fresh in your recollection that you had called upon me only a fortnight before the trial, and said there was no chance of convicting the Defendants; that the motion for the new trial had let out the whole secret; and that as you expected to have other briefs from me, you wished to explain that you had not advised a prosecution where there was no chance of success, as you thought. If the scandal had been kept secret (which had nothing to do with the merits), it would have taken the Defendant's Counsel by surprise, and the Defendants would probably have been convicted .-Remember you called upon me to make this statement, and that there was a third person present whose name I will give you if your memory fails. I hope I shall not have to send a friend before

get an answer, as was the case with the former letter. I am, Sir, your most obedient Serrant, WM. STOKES.

Golden square, June 10, 1811. To Peter Alley, Esq.

Sin-I desire to have, in the course of the day an answer to my letter of Friday last, and appriz you, upless I receive a decisive answer, I shall adopt such measures as your conduct deserves.

To give the lie to the assertion set out in my letter. I need only refer to your own conduct. In your when called upon in any authorized way; I therefore Colonel Wardle, you said, our future acquaintance must depend upon the credit the Jury gave to my evidence on that day. If there was any truth in the assertion before alluded to, is it possible you could have made such a statement as you did in the reply You did not fail to inquire into any minute circumstunces you had picked amongst our mutual acquaintance; and will any person believe you would have omitted so material a one as that alluded to? You gamest expect they will. After the trial you have personally, and through our mutual friends, endeavoured to renew our former acquaintance, and you know that was refused on my part. Can you rpect any person will believe a man 😁 who knows the respect due to himself," would have courted the acquaintance of another who he believed to be perjured? You surely cannot believe it yourself, and I am sure no other person will.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant, WM. STOKES.

Golden-square, June 13, 1811.

To Peter Alley, Esq. • Mr. Alley's Letter, though dated June 8, was not

lelivered by his servant until the 10th in the af-WM. STOKES.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sin - As a rude and gross statement of matter appeared in The Morning Post, and other papers of day lost under the above title, permit me to assure the public, through the medium of your Jour pal, that since I have been called upon by Mr Stokes, I shall in due time, and without reserve diclose facts which I am well prepared to prove containing a full, though to my private feelings painful, answer to his unjust and ungenerous insi nuations. I am, Sir, your's very truly,

PETER ALLEY.

TO THE EDITOR

Sur-According to my promise, I send the folowing statement, and request its insertion in your

It is well known I was Counsel for Colonel Warde, in his prosecution against Mrs. Clarke and others, for conspiracy, and though I had not the hoour of that Gentleman's acquaintance previously, I necessarily had many communications with him in which, as it was my duty, I freely, and without eserve, stated in confidence every thing I knew ending to assist his cause; and, among other maters, mentioned declarations often and openly made o myself and others, as to the expectations entertained by Mr. Stokes, in consequence of what he called " his efforts towards the restoration to power of his Royal Highness the Duke of York."

Communications thus made, I did not expect Colovel Wardle would repeat without my permission. I was therefore surprised to find it reported in a daily paper, as part of his speech on a late occasion, that I had told him, " Mr. Stoker had, at my table, made as reions contrary to his oath." Much more was I surprised shortly after, at receiving a letter from Stokes, calling peremptority on me to declar whethe, I bad so said to Colonel Wardle er not? This I core ived Stokes had no right to demand, a least it seemed to me he should first have ascertainport; I therefore declined answering his letter, lest by any possibility I should involve my client upon the case bying closed. Mr. Justice Osborne Bittivite, Bookseller, Quay.

informal.

with this view I called on Colonel Wardie, feeling my self-intitled to explanation from him; and co-imprisoned for a multi-ious purpose, as chairs here, much as I condemn his indiscretion on this ochere, much as a condemn his reasonable to the did doubt of the motive being otherwise than so charged casion, it is but justice to him to state, that he did doubt of the motive being otherwise than so charged. not hesitate to give every explanation in his power, and I have now before mea letter, in which he say. that his speech was misrepresented, and that he did not use the expressions ascribed to him. His letter state . S that he had been informed by a respectable character, that I had derived at a public dinner in the city, that Stokes had mode as spicors contrary to the evidence he afterwards give up on the tri-Now, as I am not in the habit of attending public dinners or political meetings, this informatiou could not have been quity correct; and had Mr.

ing for explanation where alone he could receive it correctly. I might have been spaced the painful neossity of stating facts unpleasant to all parties. As to my client, Colonel Wardle, Lought further o ery, that be assured me he did not intend to make the declaration in the House without a previous comnunication with me on the subject, but that the sudlenness of the occasion did not allow him to do so. However, although he could say no more, it was but a slender satisfaction to me, when the matter had been thus brought before the public, first by him, and afterwards by the rule and wanton statement of Stokes. Thus situated, I feel it a duty to my own

Stokes taken the right course, by prudently apply-

character explicitly to state what I did say to Colo-I told him, and I now repeat it, that before Mrs. Clarke's trial took play, Stokes had often said to me and to others, without the least reserve, and with apparent beast, that he expected high promotion for his exertions towards restoring to power his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and that he had gone so far as to declare he would not be content with any appointment for his services under the value of \$2000 a-year, assigning, as his reason, that if he took a place he must give up his business. How far this was true I know not : I merely state his assertions, nor shall I stop to inquire whether they are consistent with his evidence on the trial or not; suffice it for me to say, Lamfully prepared by witnesses, whose truth and honour connot be imperched, to prove my assertions, and shall be ready to do it

the rude expressions made by Stokes applies, of - false and scandalous." In answering the statements contained in Mr. Stokes's letters. I cannot overlook that passage in which he would insinuate that I sought his acquaintance from the unbecoming motive of oh; nining bu iness. This is, however, a brid compliment to himself; but to such an ungenerous assertion, the independence of my professional life furnishes. I hope

now leave it with the public to determine to whom

My acquaintance with Mr. Stokes was casual married a lady long known to Mrs. Alley and myself; hence the intimacy grose; but from the day of Mrs. Clacke's trialmy servants had or ders to say we were engaged should be call to vi it us. At the same time Ladmit that on meeting our mutual friends, I did not speak unkindly of him, nothing but selfdefence could have urged me to the present public disclosure; and if by accident Mrs. Alley or myself had met him at a friend's house, I hope we should have remembered the respect due to our host; but I must add, we have deserted esteemed friends, because we

knew they received his visits. Again he would dare to insinuate that I disclosed the secrets of my client-Shallow man! Does he forget that my client had most imprudently discovered every thing appertaining to his case on his motion for a new trial, and thus left me no secret to

One observation more, and I have done; he conludes his letter of June 10, with this remarkable ntence_" I hope I shall not have to send a iend before I get an answer, as was the case with the former letter." Well said, brave min! So. then, I was bullied into the answer. If his assertion be correct, the conclusion is against me, if untrue, what must people think of Mr. Stokes? 1 shall now state the fact, which is -- that I neither saw any friend of his, you did I be er from him through any personal communication is fore he received my answer, if 'tis otherwise, the fact is recent, and Mr. Stokes can prove it.

Henceforth I shall not condescend to notice Mr Stokes through any other medium than the law. Temple, June 17. Prize Altiv.

DUBLIN---JUNE 20.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Yesterday the Court of King's Beach was exremely crowded to witness, the appearance of Lord o receive judgment, which was pronounced by Justice Day, who addressed his Lordship to the fel-

lowing effect: Lord Louth, you stand here to receive the senbe compensated. His Lordship then pronounced the ence of the Court on a criminal information, grantd by the Court of King's Bench against you for a malicion, abuse of anthority as a Justice of the Peace. The information comitted of three counts; the two first counts, of which you were found guilty, in substance charged your Lordship, that you, the said Lord Louth, being a Justice of the Perce for the County of Louth, did corruptly and maliciously oppie's, without any reasonable cause, James Mathews, and, without any information upon eath,

Sin-I have this Afternoon received your letter in | in difficulty, and determined to take all responsing distinctly stated to the Down to go on we

in the information, and that if they entertained they were bound to find a verdict of acquittal Thus was your case put in the most farourth light. The Jury, consisting of a much more remetable class than ordinary Juries, found you Civilty upon the two first counts already stated and acquitted you upon the third. It appears that for thirty years before, and up to the year 1801 Mathews had been your tenant for twelve acres, and he during that time, enjoyed, and wasto occuation of his land : unfortunately in that year, be nearred your heavy displeasure for not delivering up four or five acres, which he affirmed he held upder another person. I will not go into detail of toveral acts of oppression to show that your Lordship was influenced by this refusal; they all appear clearly referable to, and connected with, the faur res. Passing them ever, however, it appears that n November, 1809, you crused him to be arrested upon your authority as a Magistrate, upon acharge f having felomously cut down a tree upon the idenical four acres. He was taken into custody; no nformation was swern by your Lordship against him, and in fact nothing appeared to warrant these charges; he was released with an injunction to attend the following Saturday for another examination. He had scarcely withdrawn, when it appears that your Lordship repented your indiscreet indulgence. In two days after, attended by a constable and a warrant of committal, you went to his houseon found him everwhelmed with demestic afflictiin, lamenting the death of a favourite child; you would not permit him to remain to perform the last offices of parental attection, although he had clearly shown that no tree was cut, because no tree ever erew at the place; the unhappy man sought for time, and the constable was repreached by your Lordship for his tardiness. He implored two days in vain to attend the remains of his departed child your Lordship would not hear him; stern justice triumphed over every feeling of the human heart ven accountained him yourself, and on the way to is prison you accused him of having robbed you of he four acres, thus converting the subject of a civil action into a felony: thus in the snow of December was this man committed to jail, charged with an unbailable offence. It appears, however, that he was liberated upon bail, and upon histrial he was equitted at once without going into any case or roking any defence. This is a case in which some of the plainest maxims of jurisprudence have been tampled upon, in which a Magistrate becomes Judge in his own case, in a country swarming with Maistrates, to whom he might have gone. Without a shadow of cause taking this man into custody, and

not only without evidence, but against evidence, committing him to jail. This would appear a most arccountable proceeding, but when we come to inestigate it in our progress, the motires—the four acres, are joining us at every corner, and it but too plainly appears that personal and paltry objects influenced the conduct of the Magistrate throughout. God forbid, that error of judgment should not amount to a full discharge of such an accusation as the present; if acts of more error in Magistrates verenet allowed for in this Court, the Commission of the Peace would be undertaken only by desperate adventurers. If Justices of the Peace act erroncously, void of any intention of doing wrong, this Court will not interfere, but leave the aggrieved party to their action; but this is not your Lordhip's case. In your case the malo animo, the corrupt motive, it is which forms the offence of which you have been found guilty, and your offence rereives great aggravation when your rank in society s considered. In this transaction, we look in vair for the dignity of the Nohleman, or for the proud and lofty principle which should form part of your character, and entitle it to due respect. The meaness and magnitude of your offence has degraded the Commission of the Peace, which had been en-

trusted to you. Your example should have point-

ed out their duty to inferior Magistrates, instead

of which the office of a Magistrate has been disho-

and authority, which should have here formed a

noured by your Lordship, and magisterial power

barrier against oppression, has been converted into an instrument to further the views of the most ignoble passions. I trust the lesson of this day will not be lost upon the Magistracy of Ireland; that it will appal delinquency to find, that it cannot so act with impunity. Justice abstracts itself like our divine religion; our code of laws is no respecter of persons. It punishes the guilty Peer, and it protects the humble peasant. The judgment of the Court has been suspended at the desire of both partie, to give them an opportunity of coming to an understanding, and the Court has been informed that remuneration, with which he is satisfied, has first day of Term, appeared at the Bar of the Court | been made to the prosecutor over and above his fence than if a heavy fine was inflicted, as it makes compensation to the injured person; but there is still another account to be settled; the public justice of the country as well as the individual, must

> imprisoned for three months in the jail of Newgate. The harvest of the present year in England is expected to be the earliest and finest that has been experienced for many years. The crops of wheat, in particular, are amazingly productive.

sentence of the Court, that Lord Louth should be

Ramsey's

Waterford

Chronicle.

No. 11,150.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

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 Allen and Son, Colebeck-Street,

18 Hhds. Virginia TOBACCO. The above will be sold without reserve.

SCYTHES.

TEORGE LAWSON is this day landing per the Fire Dozen well assorted SCYTHES, which, being a consignment from one of the first Manufacturing Houses in England, he will engage of the best Quality, and will be Sold by him at first Cost. Quay-Lane, June 24, 1811.

TTHE Creditors of the fate Robert Boyn, Esq. are requested to hold a Meeting at Fethard, a twelve o'Clock, on Saturday, the 29th Inst. to ascertain the amount due, and make an Arrangement for

Fethard, 21st June, 1811.

JAMES PAIGE, LICENSED AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER, DESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has Removed to the House in which Mr. VERO lately lived, at the lower end of New-Street, where he has opened an Auction Room, or Commission Repository He Likes 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 every Nonth-An excellent first Floor and Kitchen in said House to be Let, remarkably cheap. Also, a few pieces of PELISSE CLOTHS, to be Sold at reduced prices, for ready Money.

Accress in Town and Country punctually at New-Street, June 22, 1811.

CITY OF WATERFORD.

TTHE Grand Jury of the City of Waterford, at last Assizes for said City, bave directed the Conser vator to give Notice to all Persons in future for Presentments of roads to be repaired, that they shall pre viously apply to him for his inspection for the pur powe, 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 roads after being finished, in order to see the Completion bereof, and have the same certified by him, otherouse such Presentment will not be passed.

SAMUEL SPRIGG, Conservator of the City. Waterford, June 21, 1811.

NEW BRIDGE OFER KILMACOW-PILL.

TDROPOSALS will be received by Cornelius Bo ton, Esq. Mayor, for Building a Bridge ove the Pill of Kilmacow, on the Mail-Coach Road lend ing from this Lity to Connel .- The Proposals to be delivered in on, or before, the 15th of July next. Waterford, June 22, 1911.

R. T. POWER & SON, HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR STORES, Very Old Polit, imported direct from Oporto, Summer 1807

SHERRY, TENERIFFE, &c. Cork IF HISKEY, and Jamaica RUM, PERRY, Irish and English CYDER, SPRUCE BEER, Cork and Waterford PORTER Strong ALE, and VINEGAR. Powie's Linen Drapery B'are-House is well sup plied with every Article in that Line.
(6) Waterford, Grand Parade, June 22, 1811

HAY FOR SALE.

A FEW TONS TO BE SOLD, AT THE WATERSIDE, FOR READY MONEY. BY ABRAM. SYMES. Waterford, 15th June, 1811.

SHERRY WINE.

TAMES MORGAN, & Co. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY IS JULY, AT TWO O'CLO'K. AT THEIR STORES, TERRACE,

of very superior SHERRY, near 30 flhds lu 2 l'ears imported. 120 Qr. Cask . Such Persons as want good. WINE will do well to attend this Sale as in consequence of the small Stock of such Hinc here, and impossibility of procuring

any from Coding so good an opportunity of Supply ing themselves may not happen for a long time. - The Terms and Lots will be made convenient, and whatever part is not Sold, will be sent out of the Market. (ork, 10th June, 1811. NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS

JUST ARRIVED to M. P. and M. Pannent, a well-of assorted Cugo of the above Articles, which they will se'l on the most reasonable Terms - Kent HOPS

in c'ockets, also for Sale.
Waterford, 1st May, 1811. TO BE LET.

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

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of 1 the County of Waterford.

I cannot resign the honourable situation of your Representative in Parliament, without returning you my most sincere Thanks for the undness and affection which I have experienced from you since I offered myself to your consideration as a andidate 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 placed one of our Name in the distinguished situation of a Representative in Parliament for the County of Waterford for a series of years : I should | Reyne. Drouet, with 5000 men, also took the request your support for Figur Manshal Sin Wir LIAN C. BERESTORD, K. B. His public character is well known to you, and I can confidently promise you, that you will find him as zealous in your service, as be has proved himself to be in the service of his Country.

I have the honor to be,

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

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

My Friend and Relation, Mr. J Bearsforn, having communicated to me his in-ention of withdrawing from Parliament, permit me o solicit the Honor of your support at the ensuing Section-My Professional duties have prevented me from being as intimately acquainted with you as I could wish; but, be assured, I feel the strongest atachiment to my native Country, and I most anxiously look forward to a period of relaxation from Military Service, when I shall have it in my power to cultivate your Friendship and good Opinion. hould be so fortunate as to be the object of your Choice, I will endeavour to merit your favour. I have the Honour to be.

GENTLEMEN. Your most Obedient, And very Humble Servant, WILLIAM C. BERESFORD.

Talavera La Real, 8th May, 1811.

CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TO COACH-MAKERS, &c.

FRANCIS ABBOT, COACH-MAKER, wishing to de-cline Business, will set, for a Term of Ninety-fixe Years, his Concerns in the City of Waterford; consisting of a neat new DWELLING-HOUSE, Four Sto ries high, pleasantly situated, fronting the Bishop's PALACE, on the MALL :- in the Rerethereof is a good YARD; a Dwelling-House; Coach-House for Fourteen Carriages: Forges: Paisting-Loris and Work Snors for twenty Men to work at the Coach-Making Business; for which Purpose it was designed and built, and is decidedly the best adapted for Convenience of any in this Part of the Kingdom, together with the Advantage of a well established Trade. He will also dispose of his MATERIALS for said Business -consisting of seasoned TIMBER, SPOKES, FEL-LOWS, &c. &c. to any Person who may take the Es-TABLISHMENT, on encouraging Terms.

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

TO BE SOLD,

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

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 22.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - £6 10s. 0d.7

second - - - - - - 6 55 0d. third - - - - - - 5 8s 0d.

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Malt, 35s. Sd 98s. Od.	33
Coals, 4s. 6d 5s. 0d.	th
Tallow (rough), 8s. 0d 9s. 3d.} perStone Potatoes,	15
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Mutton { (quar(ers), 6d 73d. } peb r.	}
Veal, 7d 84d.	11
Pork, 3d 4 d.	G
Butter,	11
Train Oil, £45 10s per Ton.	ľ
Whiskey, 8s. 2d 8s. 6d.—per Gall.	U
Whiskey, = 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	5
Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.	1
307 Barrels Wheat. 240 —— Barley. 3 Averaging £1 174. 44. 45. 94. 23 —— Oats, 3 1.	1
240 Bacley. \ Averaging \ 1 Ys. 91.	1
23Oats,] 0 139 \$.	1
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AFFAIRS IN THE PENINSULA. (FROM THE COURIER OF THE 20 m.)

It is believed that there will be another battle i Portugal. The French are outting in motion a considerable part of their disposable force, which they are about to concentrate, with a view of again to king a position upon, and endeavouring to maintain, the line of the Tagus .- With this design General Marmont began to move from Salamanca towards Avila, on the 26th and 27th ult. whither he intended to transfer his head-quarters, while a part of his army was to be contoued at Talavera de la same direction on the 16th. These movements, and the intentions which they indicate, have not escaped the rigilance and sagacity of Lord Wellington. He will not fail closely to observe them, though he may not proceed to open and direct resistance, until after the fall of Badajos and of Ciudad Rodrige. The latter place it does not appear to be the intention of the enemy to maintain; for they have already destroyed the redoubts on the heights of San Francisco. and mined most of the principal defences. Badajos nas not expected to surrender on the 4th of June, as mentioned in the last Lishon Papers, but it could not well hold out beyond the 10th. When we know the obstinacy of Bonaparte's character, and with what tenacity he adheres to projects once formed, it will not excite surprise, that he should make another attempt to retrieve his affairs in the Peninsula. and again to establish his forces in the positions which they formerly occupied. This, however, he can have no hope of accomplishing without a fresh attack and a complete defeat of the Allied Army It would appear from the movements of the enemy. which we have already noticed, that they do meditate this design, and that in order to accomplish it, they will immediately collect and concentrate all their disposable force in the Peninsula. We may therefore look to an engagement between the French and Allied Forces upon a far larger scale than has yet taken place. We subjoin an accurate account of

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the forces which the contending part	les can
tively bring into the field:	
FRENCH FORCE.	
MARKONT'S	.25,000
Boult's	.10,000
V10708's	.10,000
SERAPTIANI'S	1,000
From Madrid	
Convalescents, &c. &c	5.000
Total disposeable	39,000
ALLIFD FORCE.	
Lord WELLINGTON's British	.95,000
Gen. GRAHAM's ditto from Cadiz.	
Portaguese	, 50,600
Disposcable under Ld. WELLINGTON.	.62.000
To which may be added the Span	
Under General BLAKE	
General CASTANOS	
General BALLASTEROS	
General FREYZE	
· \	31,000
British and Portuguese	
Grand total of the Allies	93,000

It is even supposed that shoner than not make a grand effort to recover their ascendancy in the Pe niusula, it is the design of Bonaparte to evacuate all the fortresses, and abandon every secondary object in order to bring the whole of the French force o bear at once. But even in this supposition we feel no alarm-our confidence of final success would remain unabated. The Allies, acting in the same manner, would still remain a numerical superiority of 20,000 men—the number of the French being in that case 121,000, and those of the Allies 141,000. We have only to repent, that this estimate of the amount of the respective forces of the contending Powers, is derived from the most authentic sour-

(FROM THE COURIER OF THE 21st) Want of room vesterday prevented us from enterng into a detail either of the French or Allied force shich could be brought into the field, should the nemy proceed to act upon the grand scale to which we then alluded, and evacuating all the fortresses in heir possession, concentrate the whole of the force shich they now have in the Peninsula, and risk a cueral battle, in the hopes of deciding at once the fate of the campaign. This detail, we imagine, will be the more interesting after the hints thrown out by Soult, in his report of the battle of Albuera, in as much as it will inform or remind our readers how the French troops in Spain are distributed, and by

Deducting 2000 men from the above, which we added to the French disposeable force from the garrison of Madrid, together with the other French corps already disposeable, there will remain, what we vesterday estimated the whole of the French in the Peninsula to be, viz. 121,000 men.

ALLIED FORCES.

The Allied troops which, in the supposition we re contemplating, would be free to watch and councract the designs of the enemy, are now stationed and commanded as follows :--inder Armania, in Gallicia...... panish and British Garrison of Cadiz..... 10.000 nder Cauro VERDE, in Catalonia....... Under Sanstillo..... 5.000 meten of Tarragous..... Juder Farricover, in Valencia...... 1,000

Which, added to the 93,000 stated vesterday, as the already disposeable Allied force, make the total asmount to 141,000, independent of the Guerillas-

COURT OF KING'S BENCH-JUNE 19.

SIR F. BURDETT D. THE SERJEANT AT ARMS. TRIAL AT BAR.

At ten o'clock this morning the above cause came on, and the Jury being sworn, Mr. Shepherd opend the plordings.

M. Serjeant Shepherd then addressed the Jury on he circumstances of the case. The parties to this action, he observed, were Sir F. Burdett, a Genleman of high rank and splendid fortune, and of exalted character; and the Defendant was Mr. Coleman, the Serjeant at Arms, attendant upon the House of Commons, a Gentleman also of great respectability, and of unquestionable integrity. The omplaint was, that the latter had been guilty of a respans, by entering the house of the Prosecutor in the manner in which he had done it, to execute the warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons. The question was not really between the Plaintiff and Defendant, for the latter might be fairly conceived to be a mere nominal Defendant; but the question was really between the Plaintiff and the House of Commons to try the extent of their power and privileges in the mode of executing their procree. The Plaintiff complained by his declaration, that his house was broken open, and his person unlawfully imprisoned. The Defendant, in substance, ustified himself as acting under a warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons. The Plaintiff to this had replied, that they had used excessive and unnecessary force to carry that warrant into execution. Now here it was a matter of law, whether the House of Commons had a right to issue such an order, and the only question of fact was, whether they did it or not? But there was also another question, compounded of law and fact, namely, as to the mode of executing the warrant—that is, whether it could be legally executed in a forcible manner; and whether those circumstances existed which rendered a forcible execution necessary? With respect to the power of the House of Commons in executing their process, he had considered much, and he had been able to conclude little. When the House of Commons first assumed the right of carrying their orders nto execution, it was thought that their mace had sufficient force. A verbal message had been even deemed a sufficient execution of their process .-- With respect to the Officers of the Common Law, be knew, or ought to know, their respective powers and duties. He found them in the ancient Text Writers of the Law of England, from the Sheriff down to the Constable. So with respect to the various processes of the law, he had fearnt their several. uses and properties, but he had never any where found the validity of the Speaker's warrant; for inthose days the thing seemed to be perfectly unknown. So it was with respect to the Serjeant at Arms. He could never find in any of our ancient law-book. the duties defined of the Serjeant at Arms attached to the House of Commons. He found that there were two Serjeants at Arms to the King, and that one of them was attached to the Court of Chancery; and that it was his duty to take all persons who did not come in upon a Commission of Rebellion, but he was yet at a loss to discover any trace in our law-books of the duties of the Serjeant at Arms attached to the House of Commons. The Sheriff had the execution of all the King's writs, and he could call for the onsistance of all his Majesty's subjects, with certain restrictions, to old him in executing those writs.-The petty constable could even do the same; but in whose name was the Serjeant at Arms to call for ansistance, and who was bound to chey him? He begged the Jury to remember, that what he complained of was, that Sir F. Burdett was taken from his house by a military force; but when he said this, he meant not to attach any invidious repreach to the



The Noble Mathuis was aware, from what had transpired, that British laws and British Constitution might, in their extension to allthe 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

Farl STANHOPE moved the insertion of the words he had moved to insert into the Mutiny Bill, and which provided that no officer should have the power of compelling any soldier not of the Church and the mode of nominating their Prelates, and an of England to attend its service, and gave him the tried fidelity of the Catholics, from the confidence right of attending those places of worship to which he was attached, according to the dictates of his own which the Government has placed in their engageconscience, 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 amend ment unnecessary; as care would be taken, on the adoption of this measure, to have a general order is sued here, similar to that in Ireland. He believed the Catholics, whom he admitted to be as respectable and loval as other descriptions of his Majesty's subjects, were quite satisfied on this point, and tha the regiments from countles 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 do away all grounds of misunderstanding. He believed that nothing un fair was meant, and if his feeble 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 reasons of doubt.

The Duke of NORFOLK alluded to the Te Act. He was not enough of a Laywer to answer the and that in direct violation of a solemn treaty. He 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 an 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 it became Parliament to fix beyond misapprehension. A proof that the original clause was not sufficient, was shewn in the necessity of promising a general order from the Commander-in-Chief bere.

The Earl of BUCKING HAMSHIRE 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 Mutiny Bill-

Earl STANHOPE, in reply, strenuously defended the principle of his amendment, as founded on the sacred, inherent, and inalicnable right of every man to worship his Creator in his own way, when defence of bigotry, and to impede its retreat.it did not infringe on the civil and military duties he His Lordship here explaining the nature of that suowed 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 circuitously-which went to put that on a ground of right, which others seemed to put on a ground of fayour? 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 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 trenched upon the old principles of the Militia Acts. yet the former advantages so much outwelched any Inconveniency 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 TO.

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

taking the subject into immediate consideration. He | Ministers were resolved to persevere in the war in | the emancipation of the Catholics, as it had in ; introduced the claims of the Catholics, unclogged which we are engaged for the liberty of the Penlusu- effect, if carried, the subjugation of civil and reliby any stipulations; in doing so, he consulted the la, and for our own safety, he could not see how dignity of the House, as well as the interest of the they could withhold their rights from the Irish Ro-Petitioners, inasmuch as it was equally competent triumphed; vet such is the inconsistency of Minisin their Lordships to accede to the prayer of the Peters that they praise their conduct, but withhold their rights. From his knowledge of the character thing of the differences said to exist in the Catholic of his countrymen, he believed there were no men more susceptible of the most generous feelingsthese made no part of his object; the conduct of none more influenced by impressions of gratitude. the Catholics, he was sure, was such as not to de-It was for their Lordships to consider the great adprive them of one friend, nor add one to the number vantages of cultivating that spirit, and fostering it by of their enemies. His Lordship proceeded to state

tition, or to reject it. He would not mention any

body, or introduce the subject of the veto, because

what he conceived to be the principal objections to

Cathotic claims, namely, the Papal supremacy.

swered them, by many arguments drawn from the

ments, by admitting them to testify their allegiance

the repeated declarations of Catholic Universities

and Catholic Prelates on the subject of civil allegi-

ance and ecclesiastical supremacy. These were the

tests by which they should be tried, and not by doc-

trines imputed to them by their enemies for worse

purposes, which, though repeatedly rejected, were

shamefully advanced. He remarked, that though

would add, that there was no reasonable sacrifice

which they were not prepared to make, and the on-

ly 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 esta-

blished religion of Ireland was an anomaly in esta-

blishedments 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 go-

verned by the majority, and conformable to the

feelings of the people. The contrary, however,

was the fact in Ireland, where a system of persecu-

tion had been established for more than a century,

did not demand for the Petitioners the honours and

advantages of the establishment, but relief from

grierances, and he hoped that in advocating their

the cause of the Dissenters had lately obtained. He

their claims, not viewing the Constitution in

merly 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 unseem-

ly act of further opposition. His Lordship contend-

ed, 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 exposi-

tion of the Sovereign Pontiff, the declaration of

Parliament in 78, the oath of allegiance of 74,

and, lastly, the confidence of the Legislature, ex-

pressed by several Acts of Parliament, passed in fa-

rour of the Catholics, there were five distinct ar-

guments 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

premacy which is supposed to belong to His Ma-

jesty, 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

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 can-

not be considered as exercising any other powers

but such as lay patrons do in granting livings, and

what one Nobleman (the Duke of Athol) has done

n appointing to a Bishopric. The supremacy of

the Pope his Lordship proved to be equally inno-

cent, 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 Poplsh Catholic Bishops

in Ireland. Their election is rather a national ap-

pointment, for the election is made by themselves.

hen a nomination by the Pope; and no body of

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

The Earl of LONGFORD opposed the Motion

n a short speech, principally on the grounds of in-

expediency. He did not oppose the Catholic

laims, which he thought might be conceded on a

uture day, when the difficulty of domestic arrange-

nents might be overcome. His Lordship com-

plained of the proceedings in the Catholic Commit-

tee of late, and thought that as the Constitution was

at presentin an imperfect state, it would be highly

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE rose to give his

support to the Motion, and commenced by com-

plimenting in handsome lauguage the luminous

one he had much at heart, inasmuch as it involved a

improper to agitate the question.

Committee.

men can be more exemplary in their conduct.

traitors, as their enemies would name

their former conduct was the best security, he

very encouragement. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE followed, and a a short speech, but replete with argument, replied to the speech of Lord Longford. The iealousies, which some would use as an argument against discussion, his Lordship thought rather favoured it, as discussion tended to remore them. Catholic as other subjects, by the obligation of oath, and by 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 judgeing 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 any influence in forwarding or retarding the French Resolution? Has it slept 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 no where. Any controll over their Bishops, he contended, must naturally excite suspicion, from the circumstances of the motives 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 this 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 cause he would experience the same indulgence which no pledge had been given at the Union, and used a variety of arguments to prove the inadmissibility of feared, however, that there were some who found Catholics to the Ministerial situations. themselves bound by consistency to oppose

The Bishop of NORWICH, in a learned and liberal speech, supported the Motion, upon principles all its bearings, but opposing now because they forof Christian toleration and sound policy.

The Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE spoke

igainst it Earl SPENCER stated, that he felt it his duty to support the Motion. From the earliest period of is career in public life to the present hour, no nan ever 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 urved him at that period to relinquish the service of the King. He therefore most pointedly denied the assertion of the Noble and Learned Lord, outerning 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 standard again waves over the bulwark of Catalonia; did that weigh in Mr. Pitt's mind, that finding it was not to be acted upon, he honourably and nobly resigned

Farl CAMDEN declared that he also was a friand 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 inish generosity, and invites to voluntary subscriphe 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 entertainanother reason for resigning power. The Noble Lord then, adverting to the question before the example will be followed by all those citizens who 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 speech of the Mover. He himself professed great | the mind of the King, by those who had access to

anxiety for the success of the Catholic cause, it was His Majesty's person. The Lord CHANCELLORsaid, that the question

long and very elequent speech on the propriety of | considerable share of the rights of his country. If | before the House had not so much for its to the ous Protestant liberty. He also had the honour of being in the confidence of Mr. Pitt, and he could man Catholic soldiers, by whose valour we had takeupon him to say, that often, since the year 1801. he asked him whether any, and what safegued 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 as sert, 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 comprehensite 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 non eniev by it would have been incalculable. He thought that the onus prebandi, of shewing the dan gers that would result to the Protestant religion by the emancipation of the Catholics, by upon these who refuse that emancipation. This they peither have done, or can do. His Lordship replied fort the observations made by the last Noble and Learn. ed Lord, and concluded a most excellent speech with giving the motion his best support.

The Farl of WESTMORELAND, 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 subiect, 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 Dic

Earl GREY said, that he should support the question with the same zeal and cordiality as upon ormer occasions, whatever opinion he might enter tain as to the propriety of bringing it forward at the present period; but as nothing was left for him to add, after the very able speeches that had been dell vered, he would confine himself to a simple vote. It had been stated that Mr. Pitt never intended to propose any thing 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, tha while he held a high situation in Ireland, he had made no distinction betwixt Catholic and Pro-

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

Earl DONOUGHMORE replied very briefly to he arguments against his motion, and disclaimed ny intention of personality to the Noble Lord (Rede dale).

After a few a rds from Lord REDESDALE the House divided -

For the Motion-Peers present-Contents, 34 Non-contents Majority against the Motion ... -42 Proxies included-contents Adjourned.

SPAIN.

THE COUNCIL OF REGENCY TO GOOD SPANIARDS. "Spaniards! Providence has not closed to us for ver the path of good fortune. Behold it again pened before you, that you may redouble the efforts of your resistance. To the prosperous events of the West and the South, others equally promising correspond in the East of the Peninsula. The fortress of Son Fernando is ours, torn by Catalonian valour from its perfidious possessors, who gained it by treachery, and lost it with disgrace. The Spanish 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 full 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 insupported in this honourable struggle? Shall we orget the services of that unconquerable army, to whom, on the taking of Figueras, so wide a field nas opened itself of obtaining new laurels, and inflicting a just vengeance? This army, by the terible pressure of circumstances, is at present destitute, and in want of every thing. The public treasurv, 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 Spations, for the assistance and support of the brare troops of Catalonia. Sabscriptious will be receired 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 m onth'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 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 reverses of fortune, and from them derive some pretext for wrapping themselves up in heartless egotism. But the question is now

in assist, support, and reward those soldlers who perecovered the bulwark of Spain in the eastern vrenees; those who have given to their country day of glory and of joy after so many of mournc; those who suspend the tears that were still lowing for Saragossa and Gerona; those soldiers, the, who with such singular prowess, driving the dagger of despair to the heart of Bonaparte, alady threaten the French territory, and prepare to ske rengeance on the dominions of the tyraut for the desolation that we have suffered.

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

Secretary."

" Cadis, May 5, 1811. FRENCH PAPES.

TO HIS HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATE

SALAMANCA, MAT 14.

I had the honour to give you an account in my last dispatch of the success which the army had obtained on the 3d of May, over the right wing of the English army. The enemy had employed the night between the 5th and the 6th, and the latter day in entrenching 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 seve ral 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 bad sufficiently manifested by his assiduity and labours, and I caused all the avenues of his line to be reconnoited with much display of force. On the 8th I rectified my position continuing to occupy the village of Fuented Honor. cormy 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 managures. On the 9th, the army remained in the same position, and my reconneissances 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 intimldated

by the vigorous attack of the 5th. On the 10th, at midnight, the furnaces of the mines of Almeida exploded. Fire bastlons 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 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. I beg of your Highness to re- their number. present 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 .-∓am, &c.

MASSENA, Marshal and Prince of Essling. REPORT OF HIS EXCELLENCY MARSHAL DUKE OF DALMATIA, TO HISSERENE HIGHNESS THE PRINCI OF NEUPCHATEL, MAJOR-GENERAL.

"Monseigneur,-Ileft Seville at ten o'clock on the night of the 9th, as in my report of the 9th I had announced to yeu. On the 12th, I joined, between Fuente Cantos and Burivenide, the division commanded by General Latour-Maubourg; on the 14th, I took a position at Villa-Franca and Almendralejo: on the 15th, at Santa Martha and Villalha. 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, mounced Andalusia. My advanced the 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 lead to Badajos, and to Juramentia 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 disnosal 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 besides, the nature of the ground rendered this point of attack the most advantageous. I knew that General Beresford, who commanded the army op- the ooast. posed to me, had two divisions of English infantry amounting to 10,000 men, 8000 Portuguese, and 3000 Spaniards, under Castanos, with 2000 cavalry, making in all a strength of \$4,000 men; but I entertained no doubt of success.

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

five squadrous, under the orders of Brig.-Gen. Briche, was directed to make a false attack on the same time charged by our cavalry. General Latour Maubourg manœuvred with equal address and intrepidity: he tried, but in vain, to draw out the enemy's cavalry into the engagement, but it persevered in keeping itself constantly in reserve. General Girard, with his two brigades advanced au 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.

44 Having placed myself on the height, I was sur-

prised to see so great a number of troops; and 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 Husears, 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 3d, 48th, and 66th English Regiments) were left in our possession. The enemy left us 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 Werte and Pepin, wer killed: Brigadier-Generals Marausin and Brayer. wounded. Col. Præeske, of the 28th Regiment of light infantry, was killed, as were the Chiefs of Battalion, Astrue and Camus, of the 26th and 28th The object of these dispositions was to excite in the Regiments. Our less 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 ma prison ers, (some of them have since escaped, but this very day we 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 affair. He has retired with his garrison on Ralba | made the finest charges, and particularly distindel Puerco, where he joined the 2d corps, having | guished itself. The artitlery 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

"The 17th, we remained in the presence of the enemy. Fire thousand men from Elvas have joined the army of the enemy. I continued to keep the field of battle, and on the 18th, at the break of day, 1 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 a suitable except As soon as I know he is arrived I shall manceuvre to unite with other troops, and to camplete the defeat of the enemy.

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

" Marshal Duke of DALMATIA, &c." Solano, May 21, 1811." " PARIS, JUNE 13.

"The opening of the National Council is deferred Monday the 17th.

" Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, is arrived

" According to the latest intelligence from Sala nanca, the French quarters of the Army of Portugalare in that city. A part of the army are quarered along the frontiers of Portugal—the other roops are in cantonments in the Spanish province of salamanca. The army is abundantly supplied with rovisions and ammunition. Lord Wellington has ablished fresh orders to reinforce the Portuguese Army—his army continues intrenching itself.—The right wing of the English is now stationed on the ontiers of Spanish Estremadura, to cover the province of Alenteio.

"The Duke of Istria is with his head-quarters nd 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 garrisons.

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

AMERICAN PAPERS.

CTION BETWEEN AN AMERICAN FRIGATE AND A BRITISH SLOOP OF WAR, OCCASIONED BY MIST

NEW YORK, MAY 24.—THE NAVAL ENGAGE-

"Gen. Godinet with his brigade, enforced by per of last evening went to press, two Officers on Military Punishments, which concluded with from the trigate arrived in the Pilot-boat and con- | Sir Francis Burdett's motion for an Address to the firmed the Norfolk account of an engagement on the Prince Regent on the subject being negatived by 94 village of Albuera. I bore with the rest of the army 16th instant, near the Capes of the Chesapeake. __ | to 10. The principal articles communicated to our on the right wing of the enemy, which was at the The following particulars of the action are copied Readers are Parliamentary Proceedings Spanish

from The Gazette of this morning: Regers to the Secretary of the Navy, we learn that who was the only person injured on board the delay of those for which no room remained. President, had an arm broken by a musket-ball." PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE

PORT 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 pisol-shot of her, Commodore Rogers miled her-no answer was given-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 immediaately fired a shot into the sloop of war-she poured a breadside into the frigate. Here the action comnenced, and continued about fifteen minutes, when the sloop of war ceased firing. The frigate remained near her all night.

"The next morning Commedore 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 impired, having had nearly all her masts and spars shot away, besides ereral shots in her hull.

" This shoot of war is a Danish built ressel and ras eaken at Copenhagen. In Steel's List she is rated an 18-gun sloop, and carries thirty-two pound carronadea.

"The President receiment trifling damage n her rigging, and had one boy slightly wounded in the arm."

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19. The report at Windsor vesterday 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

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 cruizers under the Orders of Council since the French notification of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. The Learned Judge inquired thether any proof could be exhibited of the enemy having actually reschided 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 orlgin to our Orders in Council.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

We understand that, according to the last accounts from Spain, the French are about to concentrate their forces, and to take a position upon 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-In Reyna. If this account of the intended plan of operations by the French be correct, we shall soon hear of Soult, Victor, and Sebastiani, moving in a northerly direction, in order to form a junction with Marmout. Their forces joined together would form an army of near 60,000 men; but then they must eave 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 Badajos would full about the 10th inst. The Enemy, it appears, do not intend to defend Ciudad Roderigo, 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, intil we receive the official account of it. Captain Bingh :m's dispatches have not yet reached the Ad-

A large camp has been established just to the vestward of Boulogne; the weather being clear ifew evenings ago, a long range of tents was dis-

Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

The extent of new intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, greatly exceeds the limits of one paper, and we have, in consequence, been obliged to postnone the following articles.—The trial at Bar between Sir Francis Burdett and the Serjeant at Arms, MENT. - The armed vessel, mentioned in our last as | in which the Jury, without besitation, brought in a being below, proves to be the United States frigate | verdict for the latter-The details of the Prince President, Commodore Rogers. Soonafter our pa- | Regent's Fete-And the discussion in the Commons

and French Official Documents-Some notices as to " From a personal interview with the Navy affairs in the Peninsula-The action between a Agent and the Officer, who has gone in the mail | British and an American ressel-And the Address stage of this day, with dispatches from Commodore of Judge Day, in passing sentence upon Lord Louth. These different topics, combined with such others this statement is substantially correct. The boy, as are inserted, will sufficiently compensate for the

The Foreign Intelligence, though important. scarcely requires any observation. It would appear UNITED STATES FRIGATE PRESIDENT, COMMON 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 express 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 but too much reason to believe, that such was actually the

A dreadful fire broke out in New York on the 19th 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 party and a Coroner's Inquest is stafed to have brought in a Verdict of WILFOL 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 arangements.-No Mail due,

BIRTHS.—On Sunday morning, at John-Street-House; the Lady of James De la Poer Porter, Esq. of a Son.-At Mallow, on the 23d Instant, 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 lst July, at the Stores of John Allen and San, Colebeck-Street, 18 HMs. Firefula TOBACCO.

June 24, 1811

SCYTHES.

CEORGE LAWSON is this day landing per the Anne, Cartain Jones, from Liverpool, lifty-Five Dozen well assorted SCYTHES, which, being a consignment from one of the first Manufacturing Houses in England, he will engage of the best Quality, and will be Sold by him at first Cost.

Quay-Lane, June 24, 1811. THE Creditors of the late Ronker Boyn, Esq. are requested to hold a Meeting at Fethard, at twelve o'Clock, on Saturday, the 20th Inst. to ascerain the amount due, and make an Arrangement for

Fethard, Vist June, 1811.

TRAMORE RACES, SEPTEMBER 3, 1811.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 .- #50 wt. for age-\$ years old, 0 st. 4lb.-4 years old, 8st.-5 years old, 8st. 7lb.-6 years old, 8st. 12lb.-aged-9st Mile Heats.

WEDNESDAY, 4 .- Sweepstakes, 5 Guiness each P. that never won a racing plate, bona fidee the property of Gentlemen residing in the County of Waterford Twelve Months, (and in the actual possession of the Subscriber 13 Months) previous to the day of Running. To be qualified on path, if required, and by leaping a four foot Wall and Sporting double Ditch. Second Horse to save Stakes, and receive \$10 from Winner, provided 3 start.-4 vrs. old. 11st. 11lb.-1 rrs. old. 12st. 71b .- 6 and ared 18st -- 3 Mile Heats To be rode by Gentlemen. Horses to be entered with Mr. John Walsh, Tramore, on or before the 10th August, and a deposit made.

TRURSDAY, 5 .- \$50 for 4, 5, 6, and aged-wis. as Tuesday-3 Mile Heats. FRIDAY 6 .- The Union Hunt Cup, (now in the poscasion of Mr. Boyce) with a Sweepstakes of 5 Gui ach P. P. to which the Stewards will add #30 for

Hunters, the property of Gentlemen residing in the County of Waterford 12 Months, and the Horse cona fide his property, during that time -4 yrs. old ilst-5 yrs old list filb.-6, and agod, 19st. 4lb.-3 Mile Heats—to be rode by Gentlemen—Horses to be entered same as on Wednesday. SATURDAY, T .-- Sweepstakes of 5 Gus. each P. P. which the Stewards will add 250 for all Hunters

that never won a racing plate, and that will qualify by leaping a four fool Wall and Sporting double Ditch. carrying 19st Tlb. each.—3 Mile Heats. Monday, 9.—Collection of the Week for the beaten lorses that saved their distance-Wis. and distance o be fixed by the Stewards, or whom they may ap-

point, on Sunday Evening.

King's Plate Articles—Sibs. to Mares and Geldings
—Borses to enter with Mr. John Walsh, Tramore, Six clear Days before running, paying One Shilling in the Pound entrance, or double at the post, (if the property of a Subscriber of 2 Gus.) if a non-Subscriber of that sum to pay double entrance:—Any Horse not ready to start at the Hour appointed by the Stewwards, Groom to be fined One Guinea, and Horse not allowed to start, unless paid.—Winner each day to pay One Guines to a sworn Judge, and Half a Guines for Scales and Straw. Any Horse walking over,

to receive but half the Plate. NICHOLAS POWER, M. H. O'DONNELL,

Stewards, JOHN WALSH, Clerk of the Course

